



ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКА ОБЛАСНА РАДА
ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ УПРАВЛІННЯ ТА ПРАВА
ІМЕНІ ЛЕОНІДА ЮЗЬКОВА

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО

Рішення методичної ради університету
28 серпня 2021 року,
протокол № 1 .

Перша проректорка, голова методичної
ради університету, кандидатка наук з
державного управління, доцентка

_____ Ірина КОВТУН

_____ 2021 року
м.п.

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ
з навчальної дисципліни
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (за професійним спрямуванням)»
для підготовки на першому (освітньому) рівні
здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня бакалавра
із спеціальності 293 Міжнародне право
галузі знань 29 Міжнародні відносини

м. Хмельницький
2021

ЗМІСТ

	Стор.
1. Структура вивчення навчальної дисципліни	– 2
1.1. Тематичний план навчальної дисципліни	– 2
1.2. Практичні заняття	– 4
1.3. Самостійна робота студентів	– 41
1.4. Індивідуальні завдання	– 72
1.5. Підсумковий контроль	– 76
2. Схема нарахування балів	– 79
3. Рекомендовані джерела	– 80
4. Інформаційні ресурси в Інтернеті	– 81

1. Структура вивчення навчальної дисципліни

1.1. Тематичний план навчальної дисципліни

№ теми	Назва теми	Кількість годин											
		Денна форма						Заочна форма навчання					
		усього	у тому числі					усьог о	у тому числі				
			л	п/с	лаб	інд	с.р.		л	п/с	лаб.	інд	с.р.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Introductions and Greetings. Small talk. / Знайомство та привітання. Світська бесіда	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Importance of foreign languages for future specialists. / Значення іноземних мов для майбутнього фахівця	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	The System of Higher Education in Ukraine. / Система вищої освіти в Україні	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law / Хмельницький університет управління та права імені Леоніда Юзькова	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	State System of Ukraine / Система влади в Україні	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	State System of Great Britain / Система влади у Великобританії	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	State System of the USA / Система влади в США	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	The Fundamental Law of Ukraine / Основний закон України	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	How the Bill becomes a Law / Як законопроект стає законом	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Legal Professions in Ukraine / Правові професії в Україні	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Legal Professions in Great Britain / Правові професії у Великобританії	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Home reading / Домашнє читання	80	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	A Career in Law / Юридична професія	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Contract Law / Договірне право	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Tort Law / Деліктне право	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Criminal Law / Кримінальне право	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Company Law / Корпоративне право	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Commercial Law / Комерційне право	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Real Property Law / Право у сфері нерухомості	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Litigation and Arbitration / Судовий розгляд та арбітраж	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

21	International Law / Міжнародне право	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Comparative Law / Порівняльне право	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	The Practice of Law / Юридична практика	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Company Law: Company formation and Management / Корпоративне право: утворення та управління компанією	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Company Law: Capitalization / Корпоративне право: капіталізація	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Company Law: Fundamental Changes in a Company / Корпоративне право: основні зміни в компанії	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Contracts: Contract Formation / Контракти та укладення контрактів	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Contracts: Remedies / Контракти: засоби судового захисту	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Contracts: Assignment the Third-Party Rights / Контракти: передача прав та права третьої сторони	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Employment Law / Трудове право	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Sale of Goods / Продаж товарів	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Real Property Law / Право у сфері нерухомості	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Intellectual Property / Інтелектуальна власність	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Negotiable Instruments / Оборотні документи	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Secured Transactions / Договори застави	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Debtor-Creditor / Відносини боржник-кредитор	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Competition Law / Конкурентне право	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Transnational Commercial Law / Міжнародне комерційне право	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Усього годин	1200	-	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.2. Практичні заняття

Практичне заняття 1-5

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Тема 1. Introductions and Greetings. Small talk. / Знайомство та привітання. Світська бесіда.

Greetings. / Привітання.

Introductions. Meeting new people. /Знайомство. Знайомство у групі.

Information exchange (about oneself, one's family, friends). / Обмін інформацією (про себе, сім'ю, друзів).

Personal lifestyles. / Особистий стиль життя.

Making contacts. / Налагодження контактів.

The ways to ascertain data. / Як перепитати.

How to attract attention of a stranger. / Як привернути увагу незнайомця.

Thanks. / Як висловити подяку.

Apologising. Response to apology. / Як попросити вибачення. Як відповісти на вибачення.

Commands, requests, permission, wishes. /Накази, прохання, дозвіл, побажання.

Safe topics. / “Безпечні” теми для розмови.

Farewells. / Прощання.

Загальні відомості про англійську мову. Будова мовного апарату та його функціонування.

Особливості англійської вимови і транскрипція. Корекція голосних і приголосних, які мають аналоги в українській мові. Приголосні звуки в англійській мові.

Правила читання. Інтонація розмовних питальних та спонукальних речень.

Іменник. Утворення множини іменників та правопису множини іменника. Винятки. Присвійний відмінок іменника.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: Петрушко А.А. English for Finance, Banking and Insurance Students: навч. посіб. [для студ. фак-тів ун-тів] / А.А.Петрушко – Хмельницький:Хмельницький університет управління та права, 2018. – С.5-16. – Task 1-18.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

to introduce oneself, to be born, to come from, district, region, to make one's dream come true, to make a progress, to be good at, to enter/to get into university, to be enrolled at the University, to be engaged in, to devote, to be proud of, to follow in one's father's/mother's footsteps, by profession, by nature, by education, to graduate from, to do one's best, to work hard, a good beginning makes a good ending, to finish/leave school, to work overtime, to look forward to, to break the ice, to smb at ease, to be polite, to have approachable body language, open stance, casual eye contact, a warm friendly smile, to demonstrate interest/desire to communicate, to take the initiative, to say hello the first, to ask an open-ended question, to demonstrate confidence, to show interest in the other person, to guide the conversation, to pay a compliment, to start a conversation, to be well-informed/prepared, to be knowledgeable about sth, to discuss topics/experiences, to focus on, to feel self-conscious, to make the other person feel important, to control internal/external distractions, to daydream, to keep the tone light/positive, to be interested in, to discuss general-interest subjects, to demonstrate to others, to be approachable/friendly, to avoid a faux pas, to leave unsaid, to make smb appear thoughtful, to close a conversation, to use a graceful exit line, to melt from conversations, to avoid personal questions/mean gossip/off-color jokes, controversial issues

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Іменник. Утворення множини іменників та правопису множини іменника. Винятки. Присвійний відмінок іменника. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з

вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: Освіта, 2011. – С.122-132. - §246 – 263; С.319-323. – Впр.258-265.

Фонетика:

Загальні відомості про англійську мову. Будова мовного апарату та його функціонування. Особливості англійської вимови і транскрипція. Корекція голосних і приголосних, які мають аналоги в українській мові. Приголосні звуки в англійській мові. Правила читання. Інтонія розмовних питальних та спонукальних речень.

Tongue twisters. Abc-english-

grammar.com/.../skorogovorkil.htm www.native_english.ru/theory/pronounce/

Мовленнєві зразки “Addressing people”:

Mr.../ Mrs... Miss.../Ladies and gentlemen!

Dear friend! / Dear friends! / Honoured colleagues!

Мовленнєві зразки “Greetings”:

Hello! Hi! / Good morning/ afternoon/ evening! / How do you do! How are you? / Fine, thank you. And you? / I’m fine, thank you. / Not bad. / So-so. / Glad to meet/see you. / Pleased to meet you. / Nice to see you again. / How’s life? / How’s the family? / Hello, how are things?

Мовленнєві зразки “Farewells”:

Good-bye! / Good luck! / Remember me to ... / See you soon. / So long.

Мовленнєві зразки “Introductions”:

Excuse me, are you ...? / May I introduce myself, I’m ... / Let me introduce you to .../ I’d like to introduce you to

Мовленнєві зразки “Thanks”:

Thank you. / Thank you very much. / Thanks so much. / You’re welcome. / I’m very grateful / obliged to you. /You are very kind. / Thank you for the invitation / your help / congratulating me / the advice / your attention / your hospitality /the warm reception.

Практичне заняття 6-10

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Тема 2. Importance of Foreign Languages for Future Specialists. /Значення іноземних мов для майбутнього фахівця

Languages and Communication. / Мови та спілкування.

International importance of English. / Міжнародне значення англійської мови.

The importance of English in future profession. / Важливість англійської мови у майбутній професії.

Practical pieces of advices how to master a foreign language. / Практичні поради як оволодіти іноземною мовою.

Артикль. Основні функції означеного та неозначеного артиклів та їх вживання. Відсутність артикля перед зліченими іменниками. Вживання артикля з назвами речовин, з абстрактними іменниками та з власними іменами.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.29-33. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

word, phrase, sentence, noun, verb(regular/irregular), adjective, adverb, preposition, phrasal verb, meaning of the word, idiom, to define, definition, vocabulary, to memorize, to enrich vocabulary, to build up one’s vocabulary, to improve language skills, to borrow words, sound, intonation, to pronounce, to imitate(the intonation), to learn the language by ear, to learn by heart, to practice, to get out of practice, to brush up, grammar, rule, drill, formal/informal English, social English, to speak English fluently, to have a

good command of, to be good at (spoken English), to master English, to improve one's knowledge, to study on one's own, to understand/misunderstand, to have sth at one's disposal, total number, widespread, to be considered, to be in use, means of communication, to store, artificial/dead/natural/global/native/first language, mother tongue, bilingual, multilingual, astonishing, cable, business deal, to be conducted, broadcasting company, to transmit, to exceed.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Артикль. Основні функції означеного та неозначеного артиклів та їх вживання. Відсутність артикля перед зліченими іменниками. Вживання артикля з назвами речовин, з абстрактними іменниками та з власними іменами.

Фонетика:

Загальні відомості про англійську мову. Будова мовного апарату та його функціонування. Особливості англійської вимови і транскрипція. Корекція голосних і приголосних, які мають аналоги в українській мові. Приголосні звуки в англійській мові. Правила читання. Інтонація розмовних питальних та спонукальних речень.

Tongue twisters. abc-english-grammar.com/.../skorogovorkil.htm
www.native_english.ru/theory/pronounce/

Мовленнєві зразки "Invitations":

I'd like to invite you to... / Where can we meet? / Is that time convenient?

Мовленнєві зразки "Requests":

May I have a look? / sit here/come in? / Could you help me, please? / May I ask a favour of you? Please give me .../Please wait for me .../Please show me

Мовленнєві зразки "Agreement":

With pleasure. /Thank you, but I will be busy then. / Good. / Fine. / Of course. / Yes, that's true. / I have no objection. / I agree with you. That suits me. /Good idea. / That's very convenient for me. / I think so. / You are right. / Quite correct.

Практичне заняття 11-15

Тема 3. The System of Higher Education in Ukraine. / Система вищої освіти в Україні

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

The structure of the higher education of Ukraine. / Структура вищої освіти України.

Educational-qualification degrees. / Освітньо-кваліфікаційні рівні.

Levels of accreditation. / Рівні акредитації.

State standards of education. / Державні стандарти освіти.

Management of education. / Управління освітою.

Часи групи Simple. Правила утворення та вживання. Present Simple для вираження майбутньої дії.

Займенник. Особові, присвійні, зворотні, взаємні, вказівні, питальні, сполучні, неозначені, заперечні, означальні та кількісні.

Порядок слів у розповідному реченні.

Типи питальних речень. Порядок слів у питальних реченнях. Непрямі запитання.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.29-33. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

to make one's dream come true, to make a progress, to be good at, to improve one's knowledge, to enter/to get into university, to be enrolled at the University, freshman, at the request of, executive self-

governed body, bodies of state administration, state security bodies, bodies of local self-government, state enterprise, full-time/part-time, to graduate from, graduate, postgraduate student/course, to attend, lecture, seminar, tutorial, lecturer, to be available, to have at one's disposal, D.S., C.S., Full Professor, scientific adviser, curriculum, skills, assistant professor, academic course, degree, to get a degree (in), to pass qualification examination, teaching staff, acknowledged, exchange program, to carry out research, book depository, distinguished/outstanding scholars, training in Law, to maintain Candidate theses, the instructional language, higher educational institution, dean, rector, department /chair, Master of Law, to train, to establish, scientist, founder, laboratory, department/faculty, educational institution of higher learning, extra-mural, subject, timetable, to revise for an exam, to take/do/sit/pass an exam, to resit an exam, to fail an exam, to skip classes/lectures, test, to check progress, scholarship, hostel, dormitory, to finance one's own study, to get money from the government, free course, fee-paying student.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

1. Часи групи Simple. Правила утворення та вживання. Порядок слів у реченні. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.7-23. – §14-48; С.222-231. – Впр.1-59.

2. Типи питальних речень. Питальні речення з питальними словами. Запитальні слова. Порядок слів у питальних реченнях після питальних слів. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г., Верба Л.Г. Граматика сучасної англійської мови: навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: Освіта, 2011. – С.198-201. – §419-423.

Мовленнєві зразки “Disagreement”:

I don't agree with you./ Nothing of the kind. / On the contrary./ I don't want to./ I do not agree./ You are mistaken.

Мовленнєві зразки “Refusal”:

No, thank you./No, I can't./Excuse me, but I have things to do./ I'm sorry./I'm very sorry about that./ Too bad./I'm very distressed./I'm very sad to hear that.

Практичне заняття 16-20

Тема 4. Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law / Хмельницький університет управління та права імені Леоніда Юзькова

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law. / Хмельницький університет управління та права.

From the history of our University. / Історія нашого університету.

Learning and living facilities. / Умови навчання та життя.

Personal information and future profession. / Інформація про себе та майбутню професію.

The University's customs and traditions. / Звичай та традиції університету.

The students' first impressions. / Перші враження студентів.

Часи групи Continuous. Правила утворення та вживання. Вживання Present Continuous для вираження запланованої майбутньої дії. Вживання дієслова to go з інфінітивом іншого дієслова.

Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметника.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.27-31. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

Department of Management and Economics, Law Department, Bachelor/Master Degree, Jurisprudence, Management of Organizations, Administrative Management, Public Management and Administration, State Service, Social Security, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, level of accreditation, educational level, to make one's dream come true, to make a progress, to enter/to get into university, to be enrolled at the University, freshman, at the request of, executive self-governed body, bodies of state administration, state security bodies, bodies of local self-government, state enterprise, full-time/part-time, to graduate (from), a graduate, postgraduate student/course/education, to attend a lecture/seminar/ tutorial, lecturer, to be available for, Doctor of Sciences/D.S., Candidate of Sciences/C.S., Professor, Full Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior lecturer, probationer teacher, scientific adviser, curriculum, skills, assistant professor, academic course, degree, to get a degree (in), to receive diploma, to pass qualification examination, teaching staff, student body, acknowledged, exchange program, to carry out training/research, to be engaged in, to cope with, to be available for, to certify, to obtain knowledge and skills, to complete the full academic course book depository, distinguished/outstanding scholars, training in Management/Law, to maintain Candidate theses, the instructional language, higher educational institution, dean, rector, department /chair, to train, to establish, scientist, founder, laboratory, department/faculty, extra-mural, subject, timetable, to revise for an exam, to take/do/sit/pass an exam, to retake an exam, to fail an exam, to skip classes/lectures, test, to check progress, scholarship, hostel, dormitory, to finance one's own study, to get money from the government, free course, fee-paying student.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

1. Часи групи Continuous. Правила утворення та вживання. Вживання Present Continuous для вираження запланованої майбутньої дії. Вживання дієслова to go з інфінітивом іншого дієслова. Виконання граматичних вправ. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.25-31. – §53-67; С.243-251. – Впр. 67-91.
2. Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметника. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.145-148. – § 308-316; С.323. – Впр. 270-272.

Мовленнєві зразки “Apologies”:

Forgive me. / I'm terribly sorry about... / Please accept my apologies for... / I'd like to apologise for... / I apologise for... / I'm sorry. / Excuse me, please. / Pardon me, please. / Please pardon the ... (interruption/disturbance). / Please pardon me for taking you away from your work. / Please don't be angry. / That was my fault. It annoys me when... / I'm not to be blame.

Sorry...
- I'm late.
- I kept you waiting
- I caused you so much trouble for breaking into your conversation.
- I didn't mean to offend you.

Мовленнєві зразки “Response to apology”:

That's quite all right. / I understand completely. / No problem. / Forget it. / You don't need to apologize. It's OK.

Практичне заняття 21-25

Тема 5. State System of Ukraine / Система влади в Україні

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

The territorial structure of Ukraine. / Територіальна структура України.

Branches of State power. / Гілки державної влади.

President of Ukraine as the main guarantor of the Constitution. / Президент України – головний гарант Конституції України.

Verkhovna Rada – the only body of the legislative branch in Ukraine. / Верховна Рада – єдиний орган законодавчої влади в Україні.

Fulfilment of the executive power. / Виконання виконавчої влади.

Justice in Ukraine. / Правосуддя в Україні.

Займенник. Особові, присвійні, зворотні, взаємні, вказівні, питальні, сполучні, неозначені, заперечні, означальні та кількісні. Часи групи Perfect. Правила утворення та вживання

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.88-94. Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

power, government, to be divided into, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, to be headed by /to be led by, the Supreme Court, Sovereign, sovereignty, to proclaim, to hold, to take part, in favour of, on behalf of, to elect, to be elected, to vote, voter, to secure, to conduct, negotiation, to conclude treaty, to appoint, with the consent of, to discharge, Commander-in-Chief, to preside over, the Council of National Security, to sign, people's deputy, on the basis of, universal, direct suffrage, by secret ballot, successive elections, session, to commence, presiding officer, law draft work, to perform, State Budget, execution, to be responsible to, to be accountable to, to carry out, domestic policy, foreign policy, to fulfill, fulfillment, justice, court, to administer, general jurisdiction, juridical.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

1. Артикль. Основні функції означеного та неозначеного артиклів та їх вживання. Відсутність артикля перед зліченими іменниками. Вживання артикля з назвами речовин, з абстрактними іменниками та з власними іменами. Вєрба Г.В., Вєрба Г.Г. Вєрба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Вєрба, Г.Г. Вєрба, Л.Г.Вєрба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.132-144. – §264-307; С.321-323. – Впр.266 – 269.

2. Займенник. Особові, присвійні, зворотні, взаємні, вказівні, питальні, сполучні, неозначені, заперечні, означальні та кількісні. Вєрба Г.В., Вєрба Г.Г. Вєрба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Вєрба, Г.Г. Вєрба, Л.Г.Вєрба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.154-174. – §326 – 371; С. 324-327. – Впр.278 – 290.

Мовленнєві зразки “Invitations”:

I'd like to invite you to.../Where can we meet?/Is that time convenient?

Мовленнєві зразки “Requests”:

May I have a look? /sit here/come in? / Could you help me, please? / May I ask a favour of you?

Please give me .../Please wait for me .../Please show me on my way.

Практичне заняття 26-30

Тема 6. The State System of Great Britain / Система влади у Великобританії

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

The role of the monarchy in Great Britain. / Роль монархії у Великобританії.

The election company in the UK. / Виборча кампанія в Об'єднаному Королівстві.

Two-chamber parliament. / Двопалатний парламент.

Need for Lords. / Потреба у палаті Лордів.

House of Lords as the highest judicial body of the country. / Палата Лордів як найвищий судовий орган країни.

Functions of the Cabinet of Ministers. / Функції Кабінету міністрів.

Shadow Cabinet and the role of the opposition. / Тіньовий кабінет та роль опозиції.

Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметника.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.102-108. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

constitutional monarchy, sovereign, to reign, to rule, supreme governor of the Church of England, chamber, constituency, adult suffrage, MP(Member of the Parliament), to be presided over (by), to pay salary, Lords Temporal, Lords Spiritual, archbishop, bishop, to inherit, title, hereditary peer, Lords of Appeal (Law Lords), ultimate court of appeal, to hold office, appeal case, advisory council, deliberations, Lord Chancellor, distinguished, to speak on behalf of, to act as impartial chairman, to renounce, to reelect, duration, to dissolve, to bring into being, prorogation, convention, to carry a seat, available, to appropriate the funds, Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Defence Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary for Scotland, Privy Council, in theory, in practice, to receive the Royal Assent, close advisers in high matter of State, to be a chief spokesman, to have the power of discipline.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

1. Часи групи Continuous. Правила утворення та вживання. Вживання Present Continuous для вираження запланованої майбутньої дії. Вживання дієслова to go з інфінітивом іншого дієслова. Виконання граматичних вправ. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.25-31. – §53-67; С.243-251. – Впр. 67-91.

2. Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметника. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.145-148. – § 308-316; С.323. – Впр. 270-272.

Мовленнєві зразки “Agreement”:

With pleasure. /Thank you, but I will be busy then.

Good. / Fine. / Of course. / Yes, that’s true. / I have no objection. / I agree with you. That suits me. /Good idea. / That’s very convenient for me. / I think so. / You are right. / Quite correct.

Мовленнєві зразки “Disagreement”:

I don’t agree with you./ Nothing of the kind.On the contrary./ I don’t want to./ I do not agree./ You are mistaken.

Мовленнєві зразки “Refusal”:

No, thank you./No, I can’t./Excuse me, but I have things to do./ I’m sorry./I’m very sorry about that./ Too bad./I’m very distressed./I’m very sad to hear that.

Практичне заняття 31-35

Тема 7. The State System of the USA / Система влади в США

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

The USA as a federative republic. / США як федеративна республіка.

Functions of the President of the country. / Функції президента країни.

Election of the President and Vice-president in the US. / Вибори Президента та віце-президента в США.

The work of the Congress. / Робота Конгресу.

The role of the American and British Speakers. / Роль спікера у парламентах США та Великобританії.

A system of committees in the Congress. / Система комітетів в США

Числівник. Кількісні та порядкові числівники.

Прийменник. Особливості вживання прийменників. Найбільш вживані прийменники. Аналіз тексту.

Знаходження прийменників в тексті заняття, пояснення їх вживання.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.143-147. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

to enter, to comprise, to run(election), Secretary, executive department, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, senator, congressman, to be vested (in), to ratify appointments, to initiate, with the exception of, amendment, majority party, in the line, in case of, to settle (to solve) disputes, to depend on, to hold hearings, to participate, to dominate, permanent, membership, to interpret a law, System of Checks and Balances to abolish/ to rearrange boundaries, to collect taxes, to enforce federal laws, diplomatic mission, to perform ceremonial duties, to make/repeal/amend federal laws, to levy federal taxes, to impeach, impeachment, to declare, declaration, mid-term elections, issue, subject matter, to determine, to vote, to initiate tax bills.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

1. Числівник. Кількісні та порядкові числівники. Виконання граматичних вправ. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С. 148-153. – § 317-325; С.324. – Впр.273-277.

2. Прийменник. Особливості вживання прийменників. Найбільш вживані прийменники. Аналіз тексту. Знаходження прийменників в тексті заняття, пояснення їх вживання. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.176-178. – §376-378.

Мовленнєві зразки “Regrets”:

I’m sorry. / I’m very sorry about that. / Too bad. / I’m very distressed.

I’m very sad to hear that.

Мовленнєві зразки “Sympathy”:

I sympathise (with you)./I very much regret what happened.

Практичне заняття 36-40

Тема 8. The Fundamental Law of Ukraine / Основний закон України

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Structure of the fundamental law of Ukraine. / Структура Основного Закону України.

State Symbols of Ukraine. / Державні символи України.

Privileges and restrictions under the Constitution. / Привілеї та обмеження відповідно до Конституції.

The rights of Ukrainian people. / Права українських людей.

Duties of the citizens of Ukraine. / Обов’язки громадян України.

Часи групи Perfect Continuous. Правила утворення та вживання. Умовні речення.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.66-72. – Task 1-10; С.72-75. – Task 1-4.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми: fundamental law/constitution, under the constitution, to govern, on behalf of, to adopt, to establish, to assure /to guarantee, right, freedom, duty/obligation, citizenship, to assert, legal, sovereign, social, unitarian, the only source of power, to exercise, bodies of state power, mineral raw materials, natural resources, property right, state symbol, emblem, anthem, trident, to be equal before the law, privilege, restriction, to be based

on/upon, race, colour of skin, political beliefs, gender, ethnic origin, social origin, position, place of residence, church, property/ownership, inviolability, inviolable, to be separated from, personal inviolability, dwelling, non-interference, security, housing, health protection, medical care, medical insurance, legal assistance, to defend, defense, safe & healthy environment, territorial integrity, to respect, respect for, to damage, in compliance with, to perform military services, in order, cultural heritage, to pay taxes & duties in amount, to determine.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

1. Часи групи Perfect Continuous. Правила утворення та вживання. Виконання граматичних вправ. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.42-45. – § 89 – 97; С.258- 262. – Впр.113-127.

Мовленнєві зразки “Apologies”:

Forgive me. / I’m terribly sorry about... / Please accept my apologies for... / I’d like to apologise for.../ I apologise for.../ I’m sorry. / Excuse me, please. / Pardon me, please. / Please pardon the ... (interruption/disturbance). / Please pardon me for taking you away from your work. / Please don’t be angry. / That was my fault. It annoys me when.../ I’m not to be blame.

Sorry...

- I’m late.

- I kept you waiting

- I caused you so much trouble for breaking into your conversation.

- I didn’t mean to offend you.

Мовленнєві зразки “Response to apology”:

That’s quite all right. / I understand completely. / No problem. / Forger it.

You don’t need to apologize. It’s OK.

Практичне заняття 41-45

Тема 9. How the Bill becomes a Law / Як законопроект стає законом

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction of a Bill. / Подання на розгляд законопроекту.

Three Readings of a Bill. / Три читання законопроекту.

The work of the Committees. / Робота в комітетах.

The right to veto. / Право на вето.

Модальні дієслова.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.162-168. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

to introduce/offer legislation, to make/create/change a law, to enact a budget, bill, the first/second/third reading, to table a bill, to holds hearing, to debate, to amend, amendment, to vote/a vote, to put to vote, to read sentence by sentence, the merits of legislation, closure rule, to pass/defeat a bill, to iron out the differences, to approve/disapprove, to sign, signature, to refuse, house of origin, to veto/a veto, roll call vote, to debate, to override, objection, to retain, to adjourn, indirect rejection, pocket veto, pandect, codified laws, code, to be entitled to do sth, to point out, to overrule, to come into force, decree, directive, resolution, instruction, order, mandatory, sphere of competence, to contravene.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Модальні дієслова. Виконання граматичних вправ. Л Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.67-85. – § 137-169; С.279-297. – Впр.165-213.

Мовленнєві зразки “Expressing anger”:

I don't like it when.../I can't stand it when.../It burns me up when.../ I hate it when...
I'd like to discuss this matter./ Can we discuss this?

Практичне заняття 46-50

Тема 10. Legal Professions in Ukraine / Правові професії в Україні

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Ukraine as a law-abiding state. / Україна як законослухняна країна.

Types of legal professions in Ukraine. / Типи правових професій в Україні.

The main rights of investigators. / Основні права слідчих.

The duties of procurators. / Обов'язки прокурорів.

The job of an advocate. / Професія адвоката.

The obligations of a notary. / Обов'язки нотаріуса.

The job of a judge. / Професія судді.

What is necessary to become a good lawyer? / Що необхідно, щоб стати хорошим правником?

Future in the Past Tenses. The Sequence of Tenses.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.29-33. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми: Ministry of Justice, Bar, court, and procurator's offices, notary office, Ministry of Internal Affairs/Interior, Customs, state organization, private organization, bodies of state administration, bodies of local self-government, bodies of judicature, bodies prosecution, bodies justice, state security bodies, law-enforcement bodies, a form of ownership, a judge/to judge, to investigate, an investigator, a general legal adviser, a law-abiding state, a legal state, to be based on a principle, to bind on, to be equally binding, to be equal before the law, legal assistance/ profession, a society, prestigious, in demand, to practice a law, to touch upon, to discharge one's duties, to resort to, to detain a person, to suspect of a crime, to question citizens and officials, a witness to the crime, to take requisite search and inspections, to order an expert investigation, to resort to some actions, to be provided for by, criminal procedure law, to supervise, strict observance of the laws, observance of legality, to conduct inquiry, preliminary investigation, grounds for judicial judgments, to keep convicted persons, places of confinement, to give a consultation, a legal issue, to draw up an application, a complaint, legal nature, to make representation in the court, a defendant, an enterprise, an evidence, civil/economic/criminal/administrative case, to participate in questioning, to submit evidence, to attest a contract/ transactions/copies of documents, to register hereditary rights, to perform notary actions, to keep secret, rules of judicature, to consider/resolve legal cases, to be pursuant to the law, timely, fairly, impartially, participants of proceedings, to cause doubt, impartiality, to disclose information, practical application of legal theories/knowledge, to solve a problem, to deal with, human destiny, to be responsible, to carry out, to arm oneself, to master the theory of Law, legislation in force.

Грамматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

1. Future in the Past Tenses. Правила утворення та вживання. Виконання граматичних вправ. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.23-24. – § 49-52; С.31-32. – § 68; С.41-42. – §87-88; С.241-243. – Впр.60-63.

2. The Sequence of Tenses. Правила узгодження часів. Виконання граматичних вправ. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): Навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С. 46-49. – §98-104.

Мовленнєві зразки “Compliment”:

I would like to compliment you on...

I think your ...is very nice. / I just love your... / I really like your...

That’s not bad. /That’s nice. / Pretty good. / Terrific.

Практичне заняття 51-55

Тема 11. Legal Professions in Great Britain /Правові професії у Великобританії

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Types of legal professions in Great Britain. / Типи правових професій у Великобританії.

Barristers as the experts in the interpretation of the law. / Баристери – експерти з тлумачення права.

What does a person need to qualify as a barrister? / Що необхідно, щоб отримати кваліфікацію баристера?

The role of the solicitor. Functions of the solicitors. / Роль соліситора. Функції соліситора.

What does a person need to qualify as a solicitor? / Що необхідно, щоб отримати кваліфікацію соліситора?

Specialization in different areas of law. / Спеціалізація у різних сферах права.

Непряма мова.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми: English for Lawyers: Підручник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.120-128. – Task 1-10.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

barrister, solicitor, pleading, to deal with, petty crime, matrimonial, Magistrate’s Court, to recover debts, legal argument, to provide, client, to make will, patent, insurance, shipping, entertainment, media/employment/corporate/commercial law, partnership, multinational, to qualify, Law Society, communication/ written/ verbal/ inter-personal skills, literacy, to start business on one’s own, interpretation, litigation, advocacy, an exclusive right of audience, remote, to earn one’s living, plaintiff, self-employed, Inns of Court, Bar Council, court procedure, rules of evidence, apparel, wig, stiff collar, robe, Queen's Counsel (QC), clerk of the court, coroner.

Грамматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Indirect Speech. The Sequence of Tenses in the Indirect Speech. Indirect Commands. Indirect Questions. Верба Г.В., Верба Г.Г. Верба Л.Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови (з вправами): навчальний посібник / Г.В. Верба, Г.Г. Верба, Л.Г.Верба. – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. – С.217-221. – § 459-465; С.241-242. – Впр.60; С.251. - Впр.91; С.256. – Впр.106; С.261. – Впр.124; С.263. – Впр.128;

Мовленнєві зразки “Resolving conflict”:

Don’t be angry. Let’s talk it over. / Come on. Don’t be mad.

Практичне заняття 56-75

Тема 12. Home reading / Домашнє читання

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

John Grisham as a modern American author. / Джон Грішем – сучасний американський автор. Novel “Theodor Boone: The abduction”. / Роман «Теодор Бун: Викрадення».

Theo as a dynamic character. / Тео – динамічний герой.
April Finnemore as “not just any girl“. / Ейпріл Фінемор – неординарна особистість.
Theo’s parents’ offices. / Опис приміщення офісів батьків Тео.
Theo’s parents’ personalities and interests. / Особистості та інтереси батьків Тео.
Theo’s uncle as an unconventional person. / Дядько Тео – людина, яка не дотримується умовностей.
Mr. Mount’s class. / Клас містера Маунта.
Theo’s passion for law. / Пристрасть Тео до права.
County courthouse. / Місцевий будинок суду.
Review of the book. / Відгук про прочитану книжку.
Film production. / Постановка фільму.
Інфінітив. Герундій. Пасивний стан.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми:

Grisham J. Theodor Boone: The Abduction. London: Hodder, 2012. 217 p.

Нагорна, О.О., Гуменчук, О.Є. A Reading Skills Book (on the basis of the novel “Theodore Boone: The Abduction” by John Grisham): навч. посіб. Хмельницький: ХУУП. 2016. 62 с.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

to strew clothes, to dismiss the notion, a light sleeper, to call on a cell phone, a phone log, to keep answers vague, to volunteer information, to make a promise, to be sloppy with questions, to be about to do sth, to vow not to tell a soul, drug conviction, to keep vague answer, to shoot a fierce look, to be caught in a vise, pecan waffle, log cabin, gas pump, mint fudge, crowded diner, rear seat, hearing, to be tight-lipped, to ponder, to dwell on, to offer up a little fib, frantic, to be reluctant, nap, a demand for ransom, to release, to seize, frantic, weird, to claim, notoriety, to dig up the facts, to hit the street, to comb an area, to hold sth back, to keep an eye on, to have extraordinary skills, to confront the truth, to hold one’s tongue, to be at stake, to look for key words and sentences, to clear one’s throat, to clench one’s jaw, to do sth out of affection, to sneak to the front door, to conceal the truth, to tack flyers, to pull weeds, to yank a pen, to slump shoulders, with a sneer, to shove out the hand, to suck in, to bicker, futile, to gag, to buy booze, bluff, to quit, to snap fingers, to rack one’s brain, to stop dead cold, to out, to smell the money, to handcuff, to film live coverage, to resist arrest, to arrest for public drunkenness, to be ready for the fistfight, distracted, subdued, elaborate, strenuous, stunning, desperate, notorious, pretrial, hang around, seal off, take in, mill about, dart about, chase, wacky, moist, moody, to skip school, to nail, hideous, aloof, to vanish without a trace, to shake a head on disbelief, to face criminal charges for abduction, to come through with some fiction, to reach out with a handshake, to start kindergarten, to give a puzzled look, an all-night gas station, to punch a number of the phone, to fill in the details, to pass the phone back and forth, to heap praise on smb

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Prepositions.

Мовленнєві зразки “Summarizing information”:

- First / firstly, second / secondly, third / thirdly etc
- Next, last, finally
- In addition, moreover
- Further / furthermore
- Another
- Also
- In conclusion
- To summarise

- So
- As a result
- As a consequence (of)
- Therefore
- Thus
- Consequently
- Hence
- Due to

Практичне заняття 76-80

Тема 13. A Career in Law / Юридична професія

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Course descriptions. / Опис навчальних курсів.

Learning approaches. / Підходи до навчання.

Graduate recruitment programme. / Навчальні програми для стажування.

Writing a short e-mail. / Написання електронного листа.

Presentation. Structuring a presentation. / Презентація та її структура.

Comparative and superlative forms. / Ступені порівняння прикметників.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 8-18.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

land law, equity and trusts, administrative law, constitutional law, partnership, sole practitioner, family law, employment law, housing law, company law, commercial law, litigation, arbitration, law clinic, legal assistance, law firms, evidence, degree, criminal procedure, defamation, ultra-hazardous activities.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Comparative and superlative forms

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (larger, smaller, faster, higher). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun (object).

Examples:

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- Your dog runs **faster** than Jim's dog.

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object, which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).

Examples:

- My house is the **largest** one in our neighborhood.
- Your dog ran the **fastest** of any dog in the race.

One-syllable adjectives. Add **-er** for the comparative and **-est** for the superlative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending (**big–bigger–biggest; sad–sadder–saddest**).

Two syllables. Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding **-er** or by preceding the adjective with **more**. These adjectives form the superlative either by adding **-est** or by preceding the adjective with **most** (**busy–busier–busiest; tilted–more titled–most titled**).

Three or more syllables. Adjectives with three or more syllables form the comparative by putting *more* in front of the adjective, and the superlative by putting *most* in front (**important-more important-most important**).

Irregular comparatives and superlatives. These very common adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Examples:

- Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.
- You play tennis **better** than I do.

Мовленнєві зразки “Presentations”:

Common Presentation Styles:

The freeform style involves personal storytelling through short stories about their personal experiences regarding the specific topic.

Visual. This style involves using many visual elements to support their topic and discussion points. They use charts, images, graphs and any other visual aids to help the audience better picture and understand the subject.

Director. Presenters who use a director style enjoy structuring their slides, transitions and talking points to have a logical and linear flow.

Data scientist. This presentation style uses facts, data, analysis and statistics to explain and expand upon their talking points.

The connector-style presentation is one in which the speaker highlights what they have in common with the audience.

Coach-style presentations work best for presenters who are enthusiastic about the topic they are speaking about.

Persuader. This style is used when the speaker is trying to get the audience to better understand and agree with their point of view.

Практичне заняття 81-90

Тема 14. *Contract Law* / Договірне право

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Contract law lecture. / Лекція з договірного права.

Remedies for breach of contract. / Засоби судового захисту у разі порушення контракту.

Contract clause. / Застереження.

Conditions and warranties. / Умови і гарантії.

Asking for clarification and giving explanations. / Фрази для надання роз'яснень.

E-mail of advice. / Лист-порада.

Modals: can, could, may, might / Модальні дієслова: can, could, may, might.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 18-28.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

remedies, valid, assignment, party, to require, value, consideration, formation, enforceable, consideration, negotiated, binding, counter-offer, essential terms, subject matter, oral contract, rights, obligations, breaching party, breach of contract, non-breaching party, injured party, damages, specific performance, transfer rights, assignment, assignor, assignee, to reject, lawsuit, to demand, restitution, contract clause, probable readiness, reliance.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Modal verbs are helping/auxiliary verbs that express ideas like ability, permission, possibility, and necessity. Many modal verbs have more than one meaning. They are always followed by the simple form of a verb.

In the present tense, using these modals looks like this:

Subject + modal verb + infinitive verb

Can means having the ability or lacking the ability to do something (having the skill, power, or means to do something)

Here are some examples in sentences:

- You *can* sing very well.
- She *can't* write with her left hand.

If you want to talk about an ability you had in the past but you no longer have, you need to use could.

For example:

- You *could* play the piano when you were in school.
- When I was little, I *could* swim 60 laps in the swimming pool.

! To talk about ability in the future, you must use to be able. ***Can does not work in the future.***

May and might are the English modal verbs usually used when asking for formal permission and polite requests.

For example:

- You *may* begin the test now.
- You *may* not wear shorts to the office in the summer.

To form a ***polite request***, use may in the following way:

may + subject + infinitive verb

You'll often hear the phrase, "May I help you?," as this is the most common use of this polite request!

More examples:

- *May* I use the bathroom?
- *May* I please close the window?

May and might can also be used to express ***possibility*** or ***negative possibility***.

For example:

- We *may* go to the park tomorrow. Would you like to come?
- We *may* not go. We are not sure yet.
- I *might* not have bought that apartment if I had known how noisy the neighbors are!
- He *might* have left already. Try calling him on his cell phone.

Мовленнєві зразки "Clarification":

There are often situations when the interlocutor uses vocabulary that is incomprehensible to us. In this case, it is difficult to understand the meaning embedded in these words. However, there is a way out of this situation! That's why you should remember these phrases:

- What does that mean?
- I don't understand that
- Sorry, I don't follow you
- I don't know what that word means
- I don't get it

In case someone doesn't understand you, you should also use the right expressions to make something clear:

- Well, it's quite straightforward
- Allow me to clarify
- Let me explain
- What this word means is....
- It's like this
- In other words....

Практичне заняття 91-95
Тема 15. Tort Law / Деліктне право
Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Tort law lecture. / Лекція з деліктного права.

Case note. / Матеріали справи.

The Kent Law Clinic. / Юридична клініка університету Кент.

Frivolous lawsuits. / Необґрунтовані позови.

Defamation. / Наклеп.

Letter threatening legal action. / Лист з попередженням про можливість порушення судової справи.

Lawyer client interview/ Зустріч з адвокатом.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 28-39.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

tort law, civil wrong, misstatements, remedied, negligent, trespass, fraudulent misrepresentation, dealt with, to compensante, conviction, tortfeasors, sue for, injunction, tortious conduct, compensatory damages, wrongdoer, railroad, the plaintiff, quasi-judicial, refutes, denies, appeal, intention.

Мовленнєві зразки “Asking for Information”.

If you are asking a friend or family member for information, use a direct question.

Simple Question Structure: Wh? + Helping Verb + Subject + Verb

Examples:

How much does it cost?

Where does she live?

More Formal Structures

Use these forms for simple, everyday questions in stores, with colleagues at work, and in other informal situations.

Structure: Pardon me / Excuse me + Can / Could you tell me + Wh? + Subject + verb?

Examples:

Can you tell me when the train arrives?

Pardon me, could you tell me how much the book costs?

Formal and More Complicated Questions

Use these forms when asking complicated questions that require a lot of information. These should also be used when asking questions of important people such as your boss, on a job interview, etc.

Structure: I wonder if you could + tell me/explain/provide information on...

Examples:

I wonder if you could explain how health insurance is handled at your company.

I wonder if you could provide information on your pricing structure.

Structure: Would you mind + verb + ing

Examples:

Would you mind telling me a little bit more about benefits at this company?

Would you mind going over the savings plan again?

Replying to a Request for Information

If you would like to provide information when asked for information, start your reply with one of the following phrases.

Informal

- Sure.
- No problem.
- Let me see.

More Formal

- I'd be happy to answer that.
- I should be able to answer your question.
- It'd be a pleasure to help you.

When providing information people will sometimes also offer to help in other ways. See the example conversations below for an example.

Saying No

If you do not have the answer to a request for information, use one of the phrases below to indicate that you are unable to answer the question. Saying 'no,' is never fun, but sometimes it's necessary. Instead, it's common to offer a suggestion as to where someone might find the information.

Informal

- Sorry, I can't help you out.
- Sorry, but I don't know that.
- That's beyond me, sorry.

More Formal

- I'm afraid I don't have the answer to that question.
- I'd like to help you. Unfortunately, I don't have that information / don't know.

Практичне заняття 96-105

Тема 16. *Criminal Law* / Кримінальне право

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Criminal law lecture. / Лекція з кримінального права.

Punishments. / Види покарань.

White-collar crime: insider dealing and market abuse. / Економічні злочини та махінації на ринку.

Identity theft. / Викрадення особистих даних.

Short presentations. / Презентації.

Passive constructions. / Конструкції у пасивному стані.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 39-50.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

offences, white-collar crimes, prosecution, crime, prosecutor, victim, jurisdictions, offender, sentence, to execution, corporal punishment, imprisonment, parole, probation, community service order, proscribes, burglary, public-order crimes, prostitution, insider dealing, strict liability crimes, actus reus, mens rea, burden of proof, judge, jury, accused, guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, charged, verdict, not guilty, claimant, defendant, balance of probabilities, preponderance of the evidence, felonies, rape, misdemeanours, action in tort.

Грамматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Passive constructions

A passive construction occurs **when you make the object of an action into the subject of a sentence**. That is, whoever or whatever is performing the action is not the grammatical subject of the sentence.

However, this ignores a major type of sentence construction that is sometimes used in speaking, but is more frequently met in the written language – this construction is called the passive.

Formula: Subject + be + V3 /ed (+details)

Examples:

Passive sentence

- The war was started by George Bush.

- Rice is grown in Asia.
- The chemicals were heated to 200 Celsius.

Form

We make the passive with the verb be in the tense that we require, followed by the past participle. Sometimes, in place of the verb be, we use get often with very little change in meaning, but get is usually preferred when the action is unexpected, unwelcome, or happens in the face of adversity. Get also tends to be informal than be. Here are some short examples of passive sentences.

Examples:

- My computer is being repaired at the moment.
- The thief was arrested.
- All mistakes have been rectified.
- Harry might have been involved in an accident.
- Applications must be received before the end of the year.

Мовленнєві зразки “White-collar crime”

The term “white-collar crime” refers to financially motivated, nonviolent crime committed by individuals, businesses and government professionals. It was first defined by the sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939 as “a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation”.

Typical white-collar crimes could include wage theft, fraud, bribery, Ponzi schemes, insider trading, labor racketeering, embezzlement, cybercrime, copyright infringement, money laundering, identity theft, and forgery. White-collar crime overlaps with corporate crime.

One of the countries where white-collar crime is officially investigated is the United States. Thus, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation in its reports and analytical materials draws attention to the priority areas in the fight against *White-Collar Crime, among which the most important is the warning:*

- 1) corruption in the public sector;
- 2) corporate fraud and securities fraud (including Ponzi schemes);
- 3) fraud in the health care system;
- 4) fraud in the field of finance;
- 5) fraud in the insurance sector;
- 6) money laundering;
- 7) fraud in mass marketing.

At the same time, the priority for the FBI remains the prevention of corporate fraud, which causes the greatest harm to the interests of the country.

Summarizing the above, we note that the latest trends in the fight against white-collar crime and ways to eliminate this shameful phenomenon include:

- control of state officials, state institutions to civil society;
- openness and transparency of decision-making at all levels of state power and local self-government;
- freedom of speech and impartiality of the media, including control over their real owners;
- the possibility of public influence on the most important economic and political decisions;
- independence of the judiciary;
- balance of all branches of government.

In addition, one of the main components of the implementation of an effective system to combat white-collar crime is a clear interaction of states, especially their law enforcement agencies at all levels and joint participation in measures to combat this negative phenomenon.

Практичне заняття 106-110

Тема 17. *Company Law / Корпоративне право*

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Company law lecture. / Лекція з корпоративного права.

Course in company law. / Навчальний курс «Корпоративне право».

Breach of Companies Act 2006. / Порухення закону про компанії 2006 року.
Directors' meeting. / Збори директорів.
Who does what in company law. / Учасники правовідносин у корпоративному праві.
Public relations. / Зв'язки з громадськістю.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 50-60.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

business entity, dissolved, legal person, shareholding members, to enter into contracts, limited liability, personality, debt, tax treatment, an inherent flexibility, a sole proprietor, a publicly listed company, shareholders, a board of directors, the affair, creditors, third parties, company formation, a certificate of incorporation, constitutional documents, statutory forms, funding, the memorandum of association, the articles of association, inter alia, corporate personality, corporate insolvency, winding up, business vehicle, directors' duties.

Мовленнєві зразки “Advantages and disadvantages”

- liable for one's debts and liabilities;
- double taxation;
- a sole proprietorship or partnership;
- to distinct legal entity;
- to open a bank account, own property and do business;
- to be forced into bankruptcy;
- to pay the debt with one's own money;
- to cover the debts;
- to recover some shortfall;
- to run the day-to-day operations;
- to satisfy the debt;
- to make up the difference;
- to run out of funds;
- to raise money;
- profit characteristics;
- tax identification numbers;
- initial formation fees;
- annual state fees;
- formal organisation;
- to adhere to technical formalities;
- to approve major business transactions;
- to corporate record-keeping;
- to pay unemployment insurance taxes.

Практичне заняття 111-115

Тема 18. Commercial Law / Комерційне право

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Commercial law lecture. / Лекція з комерційного права.
Commercial law internship. / Стажування з комерційного права.
Role of commercial agents. / Роль комерційних агентів.
Commercial agency contract. / Договір з комерційним агентством.

Profile of a commercial lawyer. / Характеристика корпоративного юриста.
Meeting with corporate counsel. / Зустріч з юрисконсультом.
Letter of application for an internship / Лист-заявка для проходження стажування.
Adverb functions / Функції прислівників.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 60-72.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

carriage of goods, bankruptcy, competition law, commercial law, derive, agency, commercial dispute, debtor, creditor, intellectual property, landlord and tenant, real-property, tax law, mercantile agency, mortgage, negotiable instruments, commercial transactions, substantive law, non-contentious, contentious, legislatures, trade agreement, adherence, ratify, patent draft, cargo claim, maritime legislation, notice of dismissal, patent application, internship, first rank, commercial agent, intermediary, registered letter, agency agreement, corporate counsel, compensation package, secured transaction.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

An *adverb* is a word that describes a verb (he sings loudly), an adjective (very tall), another adverb (ended too quickly), or even a whole sentence (Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella). Adverbs often end in **-ly**, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts.

The examples from the book:

- 1) He's *currently* undertaking a Master's of e-Law at Monash University;
- 2) There's something about the challenge of taking a complex commercial transactions and expressing it *clearly* and *concisely* that *really* appeals to me;
- 3) It was interesting, although at times *extremely* difficult and demanding;
- 4) In my studies, I have completed all of the required courses *successfully* to date;
- 5) I am *extremely* motivated and a hard worker and I *sincerely* believe that I would make the best of such an opportunity.

Adverbs and verbs. Adverbs often modify verbs. There is one type of verb that doesn't mix well with adverbs. Linking verbs, such as *feel, smell, sound, seem, and appear*, typically need adjectives, not adverbs (*I feel badly* – *I feel bad*).

Adverbs and adjectives. Adverbs can also modify adjectives and other adverbs. Often, the purpose of the adverb is to add a degree of intensity to the adjective (f. e, the woman is *quite* pretty).

Adverbs and other adverbs. We can use an adverb to describe another adverb. We also can use several adverbs (Phillip sings *rather enormously too loudly*).

Adverbs and sentences. Some adverbs can modify entire sentences – *unsurprisingly*, these are called sentence adverbs. Common ones include *generally, fortunately, interestingly, and accordingly* (they describe a general feeling about all of the information in the sentence).

When to avoid adverbs? When the verb or adjective doesn't seem powerful or precise enough, instead of reaching for an adverb to add more color, you can use a stronger verb or adjective instead. Interestingly, *Ernest Hemingway* is often held up as an example of a great writer who detested adverbs and advised other writers to avoid them.

Мовленнєві зразки “Fields, institutions and concepts in commercial law”.

- *Intellectual property* deals with the legal rights associated with products of the mind, such as patents, copyrights and trademarks;
- *Competition law* involves the laws and regulations governing market behaviour, particularly agreements and practices that restrict free enterprise;

- A *mercantile agency* deals with the supply of credit information about business organisations to other businesses and financial institutions;
- Carriage of goods is concerned with the legal relationships between the shipper (or owner) of goods, the carrier, and the receiver / consignee of goods;
- *Tax* focuses on the laws regulating money paid to the government in connection with commercial transactions.
- 'Agency' is the term for the relationship of a person who acts on behalf of another person, known as the principal;
- *Bankruptcy* is when someone cannot pay what they owe and all their property is surrendered to a court-appointed person who liquidates the property to pay the claims of creditors.
- A *secured transaction* is a loan or credit transaction/ termination in which the lender acquires a security interest in certain property owned by the borrower and has the right to repossess the property if the borrower cannot pay;
- *Negotiable instruments* are documents which represent a payment for a specified sum of money on demand or at a defined time.

Практичне заняття 116-120

Тема 19. *Real Property Law* / *Право у сфері нерухомості*

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Real property law lecture. / Лекція з права у сфері нерухомості.

Buying real property. / Придбання нерухомості.

Conveyancing. / Передача прав власності.

Real property investment law. / Інвестиції у сфері нерухомості.

Draft tenancy agreement. / Підготовка угоди оренди.

Buy-to-let telephone enquiry. / Телефонна розмова з агентом.

Forming adjectives with negative prefixes. / Утворення прикметників з заперечними префіксами.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 72-83.

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

real property field, phenomena, proposition, estoppel, mortgage, to secure, homestead status, occupancy of real estate, nvalidated, to overcome decisions, a lien to a sub-subcontractor, a foreign antenuptial contract, comply with the law relating to real property, a liquidated damage provision, purported sales contract, secured by the broker, commission, to extend the brokerage agreement, automatic termination upon failure of the buyer to pay the additional sums, permeate, sales price of the realty, in question, commission, owner-vendor, refuse, enforceability, thereof, purchaser, automatic forfeiture, render a contract, gazump, escrow, title, liens, foreclosure, encumbrances, restrictive covenants, planning permission, completion, easements, boundaries.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

We use the negative prefixes un- / in- /im- /il- /ir-

For example:

John and James are brothers. John is reliable, you can trust him to do anything you ask. James, on the other hand, is unreliable, you cannot rely on him.

By adding un- to reliable we change the meaning of the word to not reliable.

Dis- gives the adjective the opposite meaning: "I know you all agree with the plan, but I still disagree."

Use un- prefix before words that start with a vowel or consonant.

Use il- prefix before words that start i: illegal.

Use im- prefix before words that start with m or p: impossible.

Use ir- prefix before words that start with r: irregular.

Use in- prefix with words that start with consonants and vowels, but not i or u.

Мовленнєві зразки “Telephone enquiry”.

I wonder if I could call you again?

When can I expect to hear from you?

Sorry, I didn't catch that!

I see.

Can you ask to call her back?

Nice to hear from you again!

Would you mind saying that again?

He can't get to the phone right now!

I'm calling in connection with...

It's about...

I'd better read that back to you.

Would you mind calling back in an hour?

Практичне заняття 121-130

Тема 20. Litigation and Arbitration / Судовий розгляд та арбітраж

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Litigation and arbitration lecture. / Лекція з судового розгляду та арбітражу.

Avoiding litigation. / Уникнення судового розгляду.

Cost of litigation. / Вартість судового розгляду.

Letter before action. / Досудова претензія.

Future forms. / Форми утворення майбутнього часу.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 83-94.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

party, dispute, claimant, plaintiff, defendant, specific performance, litigant, litigator, solicitor, barrister, negotiation, arbitration, arbiter, to remedy, fraud, infringement, obligation, claim, to be entitled to smth, entity, to settle out of court, attorney, class action, complainant, to file a lawsuit, proceedings, petitioner, respondent, binding, provision, legal costs, to comply with smth, under the rules, judicial, prima facie, fee, bona fide, charge, claim, class action, complainant, damages, defendant, dispute, entity, file a lawsuit, fraud, grounds for, infringement, litigation, obligation, party, remedy, resort to, resolve a dispute, settle, specific performance, sue, title.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

We have different ways of talking about the future. We often use going to (+ infinitive), the present continuous (to be + -ing) or will (+ infinitive). The structure we use depends on the function of what we want to say, whether we are talking about arrangements, plans, predictions, etc..

I thought will was the future tense in English.

It's one of the ways of talking about the future, but there are a few others. Let's look at will to start with.

We use will / won't (= will not) + the infinitive for predictions about the future.

Oliver'll be back soon.

We won't be ready.

Do you think it'll rain this afternoon?

We also use will when we decide something at the moment of speaking.

(The doorbell rings) I'll get it.

So, you sometimes use the verb think before will?

Yes, that's very common. We also use: don't think, expect, be + sure.

I'm sure you'll have a good time.

You said will is used for decisions made at the moment of speaking. What about decisions made before the moment of speaking?

Then we can use either the present continuous or going to (+ infinitive).

Amy's coming round.

We're going to watch a film – want to join us?

What are you doing this evening?

Is there a difference between them?

We use the present continuous more for arrangements with other people and be + going to + infinitive for intentions. Sometimes it's important to choose the right structure, but often we could use either because many events are both arrangements and intentions.

Amy's coming round. (= arrangement between Amy and Daisy)

Amy's going to come round. (= Amy's intention)

I'm going to clean my room tonight. (= intention)

I'm cleaning my room tonight. (not an arrangement)

So could I say 'I'm going to go to the cinema with Alex'?

Yes, that's correct. But we usually avoid saying going to go, just because it doesn't sound very elegant. We normally use the present continuous with go.

I'm going to the cinema with Alex.

And 'I will go to the cinema with Alex'?

No. We don't use will for arrangements or intentions if the decision was made before the moment of speaking.

Oh, yes, you told me that before. Anything else?

Yes, there's another use of going to. We use it for predictions too, especially when you can see something happening or about to happen.

Look out! You're going to spill that coffee.

Can you use going to for other predictions?

Yes, sometimes both will and going to can be used.

I think the Green Party will win the election.

I think the Green Party are going to win the election.

OK, and one last thing! Is it correct to say, 'When's the race?' That's present simple, isn't it?

Yes. You can use present simple for timetabled events.

My plane leaves at 4pm tomorrow.

The match starts at 8pm.

Phew! So sometimes you can use going to or the present continuous and sometimes you can use will or going to. And you can also use present simple for timetabled events. I'll never understand the future!

I'm sure you will! You're using it correctly already.

Мовленнєві зразки “Formality in legal correspondence”.

instruct, by the above named, in connection, employment, a positive asset, suggest, to inform, substantial, increase, remuneration, forthcoming, circumstances, dismissal, strenuously, to pursue a claim, to commence, proposal, settlement, matter, alternative, satisfactory, success, defamation.

Практичне заняття 131-140

Тема 21. International Law / Міжнародне право

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

International law lecture. / Лекція з міжнародного права.

Developments in EU law. / Зміни в праві Європейського Союзу.

Multiple jurisdictions. / Справи з залученням сторін-представників різних юрисдикцій.

US patent law. / Патентне право США.

Follow-up letter. / Лист про подальші дії.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 94-106.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

legal entity, international personality, legal commitment, municipal/domestic law, public international law, private international law, supranational law, international norm, international instrument, international legal framework, natural person, legal person, alien, refugee, acquisition of territory, hostilities, means of warfare, state immunity, diplomatic immunity, inviolability of the diplomatic mission, atrocity, global commons, judicial system, penal system, tribunal, principal source of law, auxiliary/subsidiary source of law, bilateral treaty, multilateral treaty, self-executing treaty, non-self-executing treaty, customary international law, usus, opinio juris, legal repercussions, jus cogens, preemptory norm, derogation, null and void, adjudication, judicial decisions, stare decisis, juristic writings, jurisdiction, contentious cases, advisory proceedings, preventive diplomacy, elucidation of international law, impunity, perpetrator, impartiality, integrity, eligible, alleged crime.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Prepositions – bi-, inter-, intra-, multi-, non-, supra-.

Мовленнєві зразки “Explaining legal terms to non-lawyers”.

That is, in other words, let’s say that, that’s the process by which, essentially, basically, put simply, in theory, a key element in this may be...

Практичне заняття 141-150

Тема 22. Comparative Law / Порівняльне право

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Comparative law lecture. / Лекція з порівняльного права.

Differences between civil law and common law. / Різниця між цивільним і звичаєвим правом.

Assert protection. / Захист активів.

ILEC in-company course. / Курс для здачі міжнародного іспиту з юридичної англійської мови для практикуючих юристів.

Discourse markers for text cohesion. / Дискурсивні маркери для побудови зв’язного тексту.

Letter summarizing options. / Лист-заключення.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. P. 106-114.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

comparative law, religious legal system, theological legal system, globalisation, harmonisation, unification, uniform law, enforcement of judgments, accession, alleged, compliance, conducts, to consider, enjoys, incorporated, jurisdiction, pledged, proclaim, to promote, provisions, ratification, realisation, treaties.

Мовленнєві зразки “ Giving extra information; comparing, contrasting and qualifying; introducing the result of previous information; emphasizing; Expressing similarity”.

Giving extra information: Besides, furthermore, in addition, on top of this, similarly, moreover, what`s more.

Comparing, contrasting are ways of exploring the similarities and differences between two things. Compare and contrast is often used as a development strategy for essay assignments, but it`s a helpful strategy for any important decisions you have to make. Comparison in writing discusses elements that are similar, while contrast in writing discusses elements that are different: Although, while, instead, that said, despite this, however, on the other hand, in contrast, alternatively.

Introducing the result of previous information: Consequently, because of this, as a result, therefore, as a consequence, it follows from this, for this reason, so, thus, accordingly.

Emphasising: notably, the fact that, in fact, in particular, of course, clearly, ultimately, indeed.

Expressing similarity: we can use like or as to say that things are similar.

Like is a preposition. It is used before a noun or a pronoun which acts as its object. As is a conjunction.

In informal English like is often used a conjunction instead of as.

Comparison with as and like after negatives.

Example:

- 1) Although there are a number of civil-law entities available for asset protection purposes.
- 2) The civil-law basis of these entities, and the fact that they usually do not have identifiable beneficiaries.
- 3) Consequently, it is very difficult to get information about a Stiftung registered in Lichtenstein.
- 4) Nevertheless, it must be noted that a U.S. judge could simply treat them as foreign asset-protection trusts.
- 5) Instead, it is designed to act as a private foundation.

Практичне заняття 151-160

Тема 23. *The Practice of Law* / Юридична практика

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Legal education. / Юридична освіта.

The adversarial and inquisitorial systems. / Змагальна та слідча системи.

Types of court. / Види судів.

Persons in court. / Професії у суді.

Documents in court. / Судові документи.

Law-firm structure. / Структура юридичної фірми.

Law-firm culture. / Корпоративна культура.

Legal Latin / Латина для юристів.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 8-20.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

approach, imprisonment, penal law, remedies, judge-made law, bound by, provisions, rulings, inquisitorial system, adversarial system, testimony, presiding judge, primarily responsible, recant, uncover, controversy, unambiguous, stipulate, set forth, determine, lay down, prescribe that, crown court, juvenile court, moot court, small-claims court, appellant, common sense, affidavit, motion, pleading, writ, breach of contract, sufficient, suing on, intended beneficiaries, on its face, allege, councillor, paralegal, authenticating, execute, perform, prerequisite, clerkship.

Мовленнєві зразки:

stipulate that:

Your Honor, respondent would stipulate that this contract as a whole is not coercive.

I will stipulate that you were being sarcastic just then

The provisions of the Family Law stipulate that spouses may ask for a divorce based on their mutual agreement.

lay down

The law lays down a special procedure for criminal prosecution of judges.

This lays down the principle of non-discrimination - the basis of freedom of movement.

Article 20 lays down the equality before law of all people.

by itself

Of course, the Constitution will not by itself guarantee peace and stability.

He stressed that official development assistance by itself could not drive economic development.

proportionally

The devastation wrought upon fragile ecosystems increases proportionally with increased emissions of greenhouse gases.

The representatives to the House of Peoples are elected by the Cantonal Assemblies among its delegates proportionally with the national structure of population.

The amount of the parental allowance is adjusted proportionally to the change of the subsistence minimum every year.

to be headed by

There are 16 Ministries each headed by a Cabinet Minister.

These are headed by a Chief Justice under whom fall judges and magistrates.

Cities are headed by city mayors while townships are headed by townships commissioners.

to be assisted by

This process is assisted by the civil society.

The head of the Judiciary is the Chief Justice, assisted by judges and magistrates.

A proportion of the indigenous population is assisted by religious projects and communities.

report to

I need an operation report to give my superiors.

The Committee submitted its report to the Minister in charge of equality issues on 11 November 2002.

to be responsible for:

They are responsible for meeting their obligations under international law.

Top managers of our company are responsible for this policy realization.

The organizers or persons responsible for such shows are responsible for ensuring compliance with this age restriction.

to be in charge of

The investigators are in charge of arresting a suspect and placing him/her in a temporary detention facility.

A number of relevant ministries are in charge of implementation of the concrete measures within the given timeframe.

Практичне заняття 161-165

Тема 24. Company Law: Company formation and Management / Корпоративне право: утворення та управління компанією

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to company law. / Вступ до корпоративного права.

Memorandum of association. / Установчий договір.

Entity formation. / Утворення компанії.

Corporate governance. / Управління компанією.

Forming a business in the UK. / Організація бізнесу в Сполученому Королівстві.

A letter of advice. / Лист-порада.

Modals: shall and may. / Модальні дієслова: shall та may.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 20-34.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

capitalization, a process for valuing, equal, number of shares, shares purchased, available for purchase, multiplied by the market price, assets, liabilities, company's accounts, short- and long-term investments, convert into cash, labor costs, the issuance of shares, memorandum of association, authorised share capital, subscriber, issued share capital, shareholders, ordinary shares, preference shares, voting rights, dividends, preference shareholder, share subdivision, marketability.

Практичне заняття 166-170

Тема 25. Company Law: Capitalization / Корпоративне право: капіталізація

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to company capitalization. / Вступ до капіталізації компанії.

Shareholders and supervisory boards. / Акціонери та наглядові органи.

New legislation – share capital development in Bulgaria. / Нове законодавство – розвиток установчого капіталу в Болгарії.

Understanding legalese. / Англійська в юридичних документах.

A rights issue. / Випуск акцій для акціонерів.

Paraphrasing and expressing opinions. / Перефразування та висловлення думки.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 34-48.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

pre-emption rights, special resolution, rights issue, loan capital, debentures, fixed charge, borrow money, the company's assets, stock in trade, floating charge, to waive, to entail, to transfer ownership, risk diversification, awkward questions, proxy votes, flow of information, free-rider issue, accrue benefits, vote with ones feet, influencing management, supervisory responsibilities, managing executives, answer to the annual meeting, a supervisory board, employee-related representatives, co-operative conflict resolution, employee representation, codetermination laws, a participatory framework, subjected to the public gaze.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Noun phrases are made up of a noun and all its modifiers. These phrases can replace any noun in a sentence. Verb phrases are made up of the main verb and its auxiliaries. Unlike adjectives, adverbs that modify the verb are not considered part of a verb phrase.

Some examples of Noun + verb collocations are:

My plane takes off at 8.am. tomorrow. (We cannot say “My plane departs at 8.m. tomorrow.”)

My neighbor’s firecracker went off when I was falling asleep last night.

The hen laid some eggs last week.

A female crocodile builds her nest on the banks of a river.

Практичне заняття 171-180

Тема 26. Company Law: Fundamental Changes in a Company / Корпоративне право: основні зміни в компанії

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to changes in companies. / Вступ до теми «Зміни в компанії».

Spin-offs. / Спіноф.

The minutes of a meeting. / Протоколи засідань.

Shareholder rights. / Права акціонерів.

A check list. / Контрольний список.

Legal aspects of an acquisition. / Правові аспекти набуття власності.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 48-64.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

require, amendment, acquisition, merger, acquisition whereby, compulsory winding-up, minority, gain control, solvent, persuade, diligence, affiliation, share ownership, spin-off, preexisting, subsidiary, incompatible, misunderstandings, capital gain, altering the structure of, quorum, adjourned, allotted, query, request, stockholder, thereof, merger, twofold, assurance, appraiser, hesitant, overlap, intent, stray.

Мовленнєві зразки:

1. Other times

Other times, the stock of a preexisting subsidiary is distributed.

2. In addition

In addition, shareholders receiving the distribution would be taxed on the shares received, either as a dividend or as capital gain.

3. Would you mind?

Would you mind addressing the group briefly before the meeting starts?

4. Of course

Of course, it's very important that they realise that the spin-off will not affect them negatively.

5. I think

I think 10–15 minutes will be enough for this, and then you and I could field their questions and try to clear up any misunderstandings.

6. Generally

Generally, a stockholder's rights in a merger situation are twofold.

7. First

First, the stockholder has the right to approve or disapprove the agreement.

8. Second

Second, the stockholder holds an appraisal right, which means that he is entitled to have an independent appraiser determine what his shares are worth.

9. In summary

In summary, you have an argument, but in my opinion your chances are slim.

Практичне заняття 181-190

Тема 27. Contracts: Contract Formation / Контракти та укладення контрактів

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to contract formation. / Вступ до теми «Контракти та укладення контрактів».

Covenant. / Угода.

Adapting a contract template. / Підготовка проекту контракту.

Contract negotiation. / Перемовини про основні положення контракту.

An informative memo. / Інформаційна пам'ятка.

Adverbs. / Прислівники.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 64-78.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

an enforceable contract, an offer, the offeror, the offeree, the consideration, a counter offer, a rejection, the essential terms, the subject matter, indefinite, an express contract, an implied contract, the Statute of Frauds, the formation, a duress, the validity, assignee, a delegate, an inducement, to convict, an lien, misled, advising, a template, an omission, varied, a clause, the failure, unavoidable, payable, sooner ancillary, impelling, predetermined, prohibiting, unenforceable, to portion, insurrection, a shareholder, the covenant, hereunder, hereto, thereto, to permit, evaluating, whatsoever, to bargain, non-prevailing, envisaged, experienced, emphasis, a memo, a cohesion, to appropriate, sufficient, superior, descending, to misspell, legitimate, the tactics, the authorization, to withdraw, to rescind, to renew, to transact.

Мовленнєві зразки: "Giving emphasis".

1. **Its is important to realize that** women contribute immensely to creating a responsible future labour force by raising children, ensuring the stability of the family and managing the household.
2. **Its particularly important to** explore new financing schemes for joint operations that would make it possible for African States to defray a larger part of the costs.
3. **Not only** does Germany invest in new technology, **but it also** has an efficient and productive workforce.
4. **What** Japan needs **is** strong leadership.
5. **One highlight** of the programme that I wish to share with the Council is the training of West African armed forces in the area of the rights and protection of the child.

Практичне заняття 191-200

Тема 28. Contracts: Remedies / Контракти: засоби судового захисту

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to contract remedies. / Вступ до теми «Засоби судового захисту».

Types of damages. / Види відшкодувань.

Liquidating damages. / Попередньо оцінені збитки.

A Danish remedy. / Засоби судового захисту в Данії.

Understanding contract clauses. / Тлумачення застережень.

Types of breach. / Види порушення контракту.

Follow-up correspondence to a client. / Документація про подальші дії.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 78-94.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

an enforceable contract, an offer, the offeror, the offeree, the consideration, a counter offer, a rejection, the essential terms, the subject matter, indefinite, an express contract, an implied contract, the Statute of

Frauds, the formation, a duress, the validity, assignee, a delegate, an inducement, to convict, an lien, misled, advising, a template, an omission, varied, a clause, the failure, unavoidable, payable, sooner ancillary, impelling, predetermined, prohibiting, unenforceable, to portion, insurrection, a shareholder, the covenant, hereunder, hereto, thereto, to permit, evaluating, whatsoever, to bargain, non-prevailing, envisaged, experienced, emphasis, a memo, a cohesion, to appropriate, sufficient, superior, descending, to misspell, legitimate, the tactics, the authorization, to withdraw, to rescind, to renew, to transact.

Мовленнєві зразки:

1. Our proposal is to...

(*Our proposal is to say there should be fixed three year tenancies as the norm for those people with predictable rent changes.*)

2. we'd be happy with that..

(That said, "if it evolves into a true business card app, *we'd be happy with that*, but it's certainly not the objective," said Josh Auerbach, partner at betaworks.)

3. it simply says that ..

(*I'd simply say that midnight is a very fine time for a bath*)

4. this part basically just says that ..

(*This part basically just says that the basic principles of law are the principles of justice, humanism, equality and freedom.*)

5. here it says .. which means that ..

(*Here it says that the general principle of law is the principle of proportionality, which means that restrictions must pursue a substantial and legitimate purpose, and at the same time must be objectively justified, justified.*)

6. an assignment of right

(It could take *an assignment of the supplier's right* in return for paying out the supplier, thereby acquiring super-priority through assignment of the title.)

7. delegation of duties

(A *delegation of such duties* to private entities is certainly possible, but only on an appropriate legal basis.)

8. legal capacity

(Civil *legal capacity* arises at birth.)

9. fraud in the inducement

(Cupid's whisper is claiming *fraud in the inducement* - That you misled them by withholding you had cancer.)

10. abstain from taking action

(Rather than break the consensus, his delegation would *abstain from taking action* on the draft resolution)

11. liability for damages

(For the time being the insurance companies in Switzerland are not ready to offer insurance to cover the *liability for damages* to the environment)

12. in the event

(There was no contingency provision made *in the event* a case is submitted to the Tribunal during 1998.)

13. to comply with...

(He hoped that future Security Council resolutions would recognize the obligation of the United Nations itself *to comply with* human rights while countering terrorism.)

14. will be taken out

(In that way, control *will be taken out of the hands* of those who would use violence to prolong the conflict.)

15. to enter into...

(Microsoft agreed *to enter into the* undertaking.)

Практичне заняття 201-210

Тема 29. *Contracts: Assignment the Third-Party Rights / Контракти: передача прав та права третьої сторони*

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to contract assignation. / Вступ до теми «Передача прав за умовами контракту».

Understanding contract clauses. / Тлумачення застережень.

Preparing a lawsuit and developing an argument. / Підготовка позову та промови.

A closing argument. / Прикінцева промова.

Third party rights. / Права третіх сторін.

A memo giving advice. / Пам'ятка-рекомендація.

Nouns ending in -or and -ee. / Іменники, що закінчуються на -or та -ee.

Verb + ing form / -ing форми дієслова.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 94-108.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

rights and duties, assignment, an obligee, to receive a contract benefit, transfer, obligor, (a duty to perform, assignee, assignor, Restatement of Contracts, define, manifestation, assignor's intention, by virtue, obligor, extinguish, acquire, performance, transferor, contractual obligations of the promisor, assign, materially, burden, increase risk, diminish the value, statute, public policy, forbid, preclude assignment, the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), govern assignments, business financing, factoring, to receive income.

Мовленнєві зразки:

As verbs the difference between unlike and contrast is that unlike is to dislike while contrast is to set in opposition in order to show the difference or differences between.

As an adjective unlike is not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

As a preposition unlike is differently from; not in a like or similar manner.

As a noun contrast is (*label*) a difference in lightness, brightness and/or hue between two colours that makes them more or less distinguishable.

Example:

Dan's actually very nice, unlike his father.

Unlike you, I'm not a great dancer.

In contrast to last year's profits, the company is not doing very well.

The stock lost 60 cents a share, in contrast to last year, when it gained 21 cents.

Definition of as opposed to - used to refer to something that is different from what has just been mentioned

Example:

The car gets 30 miles per gallon, as opposed *to* last year's model, which got only 25.

They use fresh fish, as opposed to fish that has been frozen.

I'd say she is a good player, as opposed *to* a great one.

Практичне заняття 211-220

Тема 30. *Employment Law / Трудове право*

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to employment law. / Вступ до теми «Трудове право».

A sex-discrimination case. / Справи про порушення гендерної рівності.

A justified dismissal. / Звільнення з роботи на законних підставах.

Unfair dismissal. / Незаконне звільнення з роботи.

An employment tribunal claim. / Позов до суду про порушення трудових прав.

Liability risks. / Ризики виникнення відповідальності.
Participial clauses with –ing / Дієприкметникові звороти з –ing.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P.108-122.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

employment law, recruitment, entail, sex discrimination, race relation, disability, marital status, terms and conditions of employment, genuine occupation qualification, require, date of employment, frequency of pay, holiday entitlement, termination of employment, unfair dismissal, discriminatory dismissal, redundancy dismissal, trade union, employment tribunal, collective bargaining, strike, picketing, injunction, lockouts, witness testimony, necessary documents, the chair of the tribunal, clarify, entry of appearance, requested document, circumstances, being heralded, unflattering comments, unrepentant, irreparably, apology, grievance, unblemished record, reinstatement, ridiculing, irreparably, invoke, scheme, assessment.

Граматичний мінімум, яким необхідно оперувати:

Participle clauses with -ing

Participle clauses often express conditions, reason, cause, result or time more economically than an independent clause (which also contains a subject and predicate, and modifies a verb). Look at the examples:

> Participle clause

Perceiving the Grievor as largely unrepentant, the employer terminated the Grievor's employment.

> Two independent clauses

The employer perceived the Grievor as largely unrepentant and it terminated the Grievor's employment.

> Adverbial clause

Because it perceived the Grievor as largely unrepentant, the employer terminated the Grievor's employment.

The first example expresses the same idea as the other two sentences, yet in fewer words. Note that the subject of the participle clause and the main clause are the same. Since the use of participle clauses is more common in writing than in speech, it can be said to be more characteristic of formal style.

Participle clauses with -ing can also be used after various conjunctions and prepositions. Look at these examples from the text.

... undermined the employment relationship irreparably, **thereby justifying the Grievor's termination.**

The Grievor's union, **in challenging the dismissal**, argued that the employer had overreacted.

Практичне заняття 221-230

Тема 31. Sale of Goods / Продаж товарів

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to sale of goods legislation. / Вступ до теми «Законодавство з продажу товарів».

Retention of title. / Утримання правового титулу.

Drafting clauses. / Підготовка застережень.

A case brief. / Матеріали справи.

Terms and conditions of sale. / Умови продажу.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 122-136.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

action, counterclaim, set off, buyer, contract of lease, contract of sale, delivery, voluntary transfer of possession, document of title, bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse keeper's certificate, warrant, order for the delivery of goods, proof of the possession, authorizing, purporting to authorize, endorsement, a possessor, fault, default, future goods, manufactured, acquired, chattels, growing crops, attached to, forming part of the land, lessee, household purposes; lessor, mercantile agent, consign goods, raise money on the security of goods, pledge, a lien, pecuniary liability, quality of goods, bargain, specific goods, warranty, repudiated, insolvent.

Мовленнєві зразки:

In good faith

A thing is done in good faith within the meaning of this Act when it is in fact done honestly, whether done negligently or not.

Insolvent person

A person who
(a) has ceased to pay the person's debts in the ordinary course of business, or
(b) cannot pay the person's debts as they become due.

Deliverable state

Goods are in a deliverable state within the meaning of this Act when they are in such a state that the buyer would under the contract be bound to take delivery of them.

Possession

A person is deemed to be in possession of goods, or of the documents of title to goods, if the goods or documents are in the person's actual custody or are held by another who is subject to the person's control or for the person or on the person's behalf.

Практичне заняття 231-240

Тема 32. Real Property Law / Право у сфері нерухомості

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to property law. / Вступ до теми «Право у сфері нерухомості».

Understanding a lease or tenancy agreement. / Договір оренди та найму.

Easements. / Сервітут.

Buying a house in Spain. / Купівля будинку в Іспанії.

Parties referred to in real property law. / Сторони правовідносин у сфері нерухомості.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 136-150.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

freehold estates, leaseholds, conveyance, exclusive possession, easements, decedent, affixed, recitals, encompass, easement in gross, scheme, tenancy, pharmaceutical, infringement, italics, acceleration, force majeure, statutory, condition, excerpt, subheadings, sub-letting premises, statutory enactment, mitigate, utilities, the foregoing, willful act, negligent act, covenants, landlords, reasonable precautions, possible precautions, scaffolding, erected, sheeting, arranged, drafting, negotiating, retirement.

Практичне заняття 241-250

Тема 33. *Intellectual Property / Інтелектуальна власність*

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to intellectual property. / Вступ до теми «Інтелектуальна власність».

The State Street case. / Матеріали зразкової справи «The State Street».

Business method patents. / Патентування бізнес-методів.

Trade-mark statutes. / Статути торгової марки.

Copyright and fair use. / Авторське право та законне використання.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 150-166.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

exploitation, intangible property rights, passing off, cybersquatting, boundary lines, subsisting, injunctions, theoretical framework, mutual funds, investment portfolio, patentable subject matter, tangible result, undergone, opt to, to state unequivocally, to be within the public domain, misappropriation, streamline, eligible, confer, preliminary, discourse markers, interrelate, inference, through reasoning, proprietor, expressly authorized, renewal, jeopardize, the concept of, fair use, restating, expressing reservations, peer-to-peer, encroach on affirm, prerequisite, sub-license, dispute arose, expressly, whereby, prospective.

Мовленнєві зразки:

As a result, business methods are eligible for U.S. patent protection, subject to the other requirements of the Patent Act.

Notably, the Supreme Court has declined to review these business method patent decisions.

Expanding on a point. Before expanding on these points, it is useful to make a preliminary comment concerning the staff rules of WHO on the post adjustment index and what is meant by the "official station".

Referring to the past. Some speakers maintained that referring to the past and studying various factors were necessary to the duty of memory

Drawing a conclusion. The survey of publications in Lithuanian dailies allows drawing a conclusion that the media still presents negative images of national minorities.

Emphasising the cross-cutting nature of integrated waste management, one representative spoke of the opportunities and economic benefits associated with some waste materials in that they could provide inputs for production.

Summarising. Reporting of monitoring results involves summarising and presenting results, related information and compliance findings in an effective way.

Практичне заняття 251-260

Тема 34. *Negotiable Instruments / Оборотні документи*

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to negotiable instruments. / Вступ до теми «Оборотні документи».

A promissory note. / Боргове зобов'язання.

Legislation governing electronic negotiable instruments. / Законодавство з регулювання електронних оборотних документів.

Usury. / Лихварство.

Providing advice and making suggestions. / Надання порад та пропозицій клієнтам.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 166-178.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

Negotiable instruments; intangible right; promissory notes; certificates of deposit; cheques; endorsement; nemodatrule; to facilitate; alienability; to the bearer of, payable; bona-fide purchaser for value; holder in due course; debenture; acknowledgement; loan; repayable; naked debenture; in lieu of; inconvenient; bills of exchange; the drawer; the drawee; the payee; a sum of money; letter of credit; the issuer; endorsee; promissory note; hereinafter; hereunder; pay in full; the maturity; affiliate; requirement; pursuant to; regrettable; to fulfil; enforceable; encounter.

Мовленнєві зразки “Usage of making suggestions and recommendations”:

I **suggest that** we wait a while before we make any firm decisions. (*Я пропоную почекати деякий час, перш ніж приймати якісь тверді / серйозні / важливі рішення.*)

The doctor **recommended that** I get more exercise. (*Лікар порекомендував мені більше тренуватися.*)

I would advise on this occasion you seek professional advice. (*У цьому випадку я б порадив вам звернутися за професійною порадою.*)

Another way to protect your rights is to seek legal advice. (*Інший спосіб захистити свої права - звернутися за юридичною допомогою.*)

Why don't you force him to sign these papers? (*Чому б вам не змусити його підписати ці папери?*)

That is - тобто, а саме

He **that is** master of himself will soon be master of others. (*Той, хто сам над собою панує, незабаром стане господарем інших.*) - proverb

That is to – інакше кажучи

Our friends, **that is to** say our son's friends, will meet us at the airport. (*Наші друзі, тобто друзі нашого сина, зустрінуть нас в аеропорту.*)

in other words - іншими словами

She said them it is a bit predictable. **In other words**, she didn't like it. (*Вона сказала, що це є трохи передбачуваним. Іншими словами, їй він не подобався.*)

Практичне заняття 261-270

Тема 35. Secured Transactions / Договори застави

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to secured transactions. / Вступ до теми «Договори застави».

A security agreement. / Укладення договору застави.

An unsettled area of the law. / Неврегульована сфера права.

Creating a security interest. / Створення заставного відсотку.

Intellectual property in secured transactions. / Інтелектуальна власність в договорах застави.

Planning contingencies. / Планування непередбачуваних ситуацій.

Adverb-verb collocations. / Вирази з прийменниками та дієсловами.

A polite refusal e-mail. / Електронний лист-відмова.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 178-192.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

deal, buyer, borrower, guarantee, payment, obligation, property, secured party, a security interest, pay, take possession, collateral, specified, security agreement, possessory security interest, letter of credit, bulk transfers, bulk sales, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, investment securities, secured transactions.

Мовленнєві зразки “Security Agreement”:

A written security agreement must describe the collateral and be authenticated by the debtor to create a security interest.[13] A security agreement is not a public document and so is privately held, typically by the lender. It need not be filed in any recording office. To accomplish its essential purpose, a security agreement doesn't have to be “wordy” or complicated. For example, a legally adequate security agreement could be:

“I, Debtor, grant a security interest in my 2018 Chevrolet Cruze to First Bank.”

Language that affirmatively *grants* a security interest is key. Secured parties will typically draft complex and detailed forms that govern the security relationship and provide as many rights and remedies to collect on the debt as possible.

A security agreement reflects the concept that security interests are always created voluntarily and with the consent of the debtor; never by implication or force. It is important that the security agreement sufficiently describes the collateral so that it is clear what the newly created security interest will apply to. Something like “my 2018 Chevrolet Cruze” is sufficient (as long as I own only one 2018 Chevrolet Cruze). You do not have to include, say, the VIN number or more formal legal description.

Collateral descriptions are among the most frequent sources of error in a security agreement. The most common issues with such an agreement are:

- inconsistencies between or among the loan documents and financing statements;
- the use of “defined” terms in the financing statement or its schedules that, in fact, are not defined in the security agreement;
- the incorrect incorporation of UCC definitions.

The UCC establishes that any description of personal property in a security agreement is sufficient if it “reasonably identifies what is described.”[15] Many form security agreements drafted by banks include long lists of every possible category of collateral to ensure that they capture everything. Depending on the circumstances, attaching photographs of goods or detailed charts of individual assets might be a good way to define the collateral concerned. The standard is whether the description identifies the collateral in a way that is “objectively determinable.”

Практичне заняття 271-280

Тема 36. Debtor-Creditor / Відносини боржник-кредитор

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to debtor-creditor. / Вступ до теми «Відносини боржник-кредитор».

Statutes governing attachment. / Статuti, що регулюють накладення арешту на майно.

A career as an insolvency practitioner. / Професія у сфері неплатоспроможності.

Types of lien. / Види заставного права.

Protecting assets from judicial liens. / Забезпечення активів від арешту.

Discussion on restructuring. / Реструктуризація.

A job interview. / Співбесіда при прийомі на роботу.

A covering letter. / Супровідний лист.

A thank-you note. / Лист-подяка.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 192-208.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

debtor-creditor relationship, right to repayment of a loan, right of a landlord to enter property, required actions of the debtor, pay taxes, to repay loans, expanded, report accurate information to credit reporting agencies, telephone harassment, stretch back virtually, consumer protection, taxation, landlord-tenant law, fraud, trigger contempt charges, land a person in jail, being thrown in the clink, the Debtor's Act, unfair collection practices, operate, intersect.

Практичне заняття 281-290

Тема 37. Competition Law / Конкурентне право

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to competition law. / Вступ до теми «Конкурентне право».

Anti-competitive activities and antitrust measures. / Антиконтурентна діяльність та антитрастові заходи.

A cartel case in China. / Справа картелю в Китаї.

Changes in merger regulations. / Зміни в регулюванні злиття компаній.

Competition law risks. / Ризики у конкурентному праві.

A proposal. / Пропозиція.

An informative e-mail. / Інформативний лист.

Passive constructions. / Пасивні конструкції.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 208-222.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

competition law, anti-competitive behaviour in the market, fair for consumers and producers, unethical practices, to gain a larger market share, honest competition, prohibited by law, excessive pricing, monopoly holder, tying the purchase of one product to another, predatory pricing, refusal to deal with another company, mergers and takeovers, restrictive trade agreements, resale prices, disrupt the market, prohibit, undertakings, concerted practices, distortion of competition, a deceptive business practice, economic harm, trademark infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets.

Практичне заняття 291-300

Тема 38. Transnational Commercial Law / Міжнародне комерційне право

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Introduction to transnational commercial law. / Вступ до теми «Міжнародне комерційне право».

Conflict of laws in private international law. / Колізійне право в міжнародному приватному праві.

An article from CMR. / Стаття Конвенції ООН про договір міжнародного перевезення товарів автомобільним транспортом.

Drafting arbitration clauses. / Підготовка арбітражних застережень.

A cross-border dispute. / Спори із залученням іноземної сторони .

A short presentation. / Презентація.

Аудиторна робота

1. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 222-231.

Методичні рекомендації

З метою глибокого засвоєння навчального матеріалу при вивченні теми студенту варто особливу увагу зосередити на таких аспектах:

Лексичний мінімум, який необхідно засвоїти для обговорення теми:

adjudication, alleged, conducting, eligible, exercise, expanded, implementing, impunity, increased, integrity, jurisdiction, parties, penalty, proved, sides, acquisition, adherence, commitments, commons, entities, framework, hostilities, immunity, instruments, maintenance, observance, personality, persons, settlement, treatment, impunity, perpetration, perpetrator, impartiality, integrity, alleged crime, conduct of prosecution of a crime, adjudication of a case, amendment of a treaty.

1.3. Самостійна робота студентів

Тема 1. Introductions and Greetings. Small talk. / Знайомство та привітання. Світська бесіда.

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТ1 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №1: *English Today. English for Lawyers*: навчальний посібник /Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.12

Завдання до тексту №1: *English Today. English for Lawyers*: навчальний посібник /Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2009. – С.12

1. Прочитайте та письмово перекладіть текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.

2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.

3. Перекажіть текст.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Give a piece of advice on how to learn English.

2. Advertise the language you are studying now. Why do you study it?

3. Speak on the importance of English language in your future profession.

4. Your prediction of the future of English.

Тема 2. Importance of Foreign Languages for Future Specialists. / Значення іноземних мов для майбутнього фахівця

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТ2 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №2: *The International Character of English. English for Lawyers*: навчальний посібник /Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.16

1. Прочитайте та письмово перекладіть текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.

2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.

3. Складіть письмово діалог відповідно до однієї із ситуацій, які подаються перед текстом.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Will the international importance of English increase or decrease in the 21 century?

2. What foreign language should be introduced into general studies at higher educational establishments of Ukraine? Please motivate.

3. How many foreign languages should be included into the Law School curriculum?

Тема 3. The System of Higher Education in Ukraine. / Система вищої освіти в Україні

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТ1 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №2: *Some University Customs. English for Lawyers*: навчальний посібник /Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.31

Завдання до тексту:

1. Прочитайте та письмово перекладіть текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.

Підготуйте презентацію за темою “One of the most famous universities in Ukraine”.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Conditions for study and recreation.
2. The students' first impressions
3. How large is the teaching stuff?
4. What courses does the University offer?

Тема 4. Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law / Хмельницький університет управління та права імені Леоніда Юзькова

Підготуйте презентацію за темою “Часи групи Continuous”.

Підготуйте презентацію за темою “Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметника”.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law.
2. From the history of our University.
3. Learning and living facilities.

Тема 5. The State System of Ukraine / Система влади в Україні

Завдання для перевірки знань з лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТЗ необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №1: *The Court System of Ukraine*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.95.

Текст №2: *Systems of Government*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.97-98.

Завдання до тексту №1: *The Court System of Ukraine*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.92.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.
3. Поставте письмово 10-15 питань до тексту.
4. Складіть план до тексту.

Завдання до тексту №2: *Systems of Government*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.97-98.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.
3. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.

Завдання для перевірки знань граматики

Task 1. Виділіть речення, в яких слід вживати неозначений артикль *a/an*.

- 1) My neighbour is ... photographer; let's ask him for advice.
- 2) My brother's are ... businessmen.
- 3) Oh, what ... good man he is!
- 4) I hate to wear ... flowers.
- 5) Not ... word was said in the room.
- 6) She bought ... telephone.

Task 2. Вставте *much, many, little* та *few*.

1. My brother is a young teacher. Every day he spends ... time preparing for his lessons.
2. I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I am reading.
3. The students ask ... questions. They want to know everything.
4. You don't make ... mistakes in your spelling. You work hard at it?
5. Does your sister read ...?
6. I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott.
7. Have you ... work to do today?
8. Walk quicker, please. We have ... time.
9. Please don't put ... pepper on the meet.
10. I never eat ... bread with soup.
11. There is ... ink in my pen. Have you got any milk?
12. There were ... plates on the table.

Task 3. Вставте *some, any, no* або їхні похідні.

1. There is ... very pleasant in her voice.
2. Does ... of you want to speak on this topic.
3. There are ... flowers in winter.
4. We must ask ... to show us the way to the post-office.
5. There are ... people in the street: it is very late.
6. We didn't meet ... at the river.
7. If you need ..., ask me, please.
8. He was never angry with ...
9. ... has happened.
10. Will ... help me?
11. The children can do ... useful in the garden.
12. It was dark and we could see ...

Завдання для перевірки розуміння прочитаного

Прочитайте уважно текст. Виберіть зі списку А – Н речення, яке найкраще передає зміст кожної частини тексту. Одне речення зайве. Зразок подано на початку тексту.

- A. People go back to work fresh and relaxed.
- B. The government will cover all the costs.
- C. Even employees with difficult jobs can be replaced.
- D. Temporary employment may sometimes lead to a permanent job.
- E. The plan has not had a great effect on unemployment.
- F. Tim employer can pay more than the fixed rate.
- G. Denmark will make a new plan a regular part of working life.
- H. The programme is supported by government financing.

The government of Denmark has found a way to motivate workers and non-workers.

0. - G An ambitious experiment was carried out in Denmark last year. The idea was to give employees a year off while unemployed people temporarily took their places at work. It worked so well that the government has decided to make this normal practice.
1. The point of the experiment was to help workers and non-workers alike. The workers are allowed time to relax, enjoy their children, or improve their skills while being sure of getting their job back when they return. It helps to reduce stress and allows them to learn something new so they return to work better and happier people. Non-workers or people who have been unemployed for a long time, get a chance to get back to work, at least for a while.

2. With high unemployment rates throughout Europe, many countries are studying this new programme with interest. The unemployed get a chance to re-enter the workforce, which gives them hope for the future. The temporary replacements aren't guaranteed jobs, but a company often finds room to keep them on.

3. Civil servant Ilse Hytting went yachting in the Mediterranean on her break. She wanted to learn something about different people in different countries. Her office found it difficult to replace someone with her qualifications, so a colleague took her job to make room for an unemployed person.

4. Another problem this programme deals with is parental or study leave in private businesses. Government employers can usually find replacements for their pregnant workers or workers who take time off to study, but private employers find this more difficult. This has been made easier as government funding helps companies find replacements.

5. People on leave receive the equivalent to the top rate of unemployment benefit (£300). Those on parental or study leave receive 70 percent of the benefit. The employer in all cases is free to pay more if he wishes.

6. The unemployment rate in Denmark has fallen, but critics say this is deceptive. The people who take over jobs temporarily are not counted as unemployed for that year. However, if they don't find a permanent position, they will become unemployed the next year. Thus, the programme may seem more effective in fighting unemployment than it really is.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. The territorial structure of Ukraine.
2. President of Ukraine is the guarantor of Ukrainians' rights and freedoms.
3. The only legislative body in Ukraine.
4. The executive power of the country.
5. Administration of justice.

Тема 6. The State System of Great Britain / Система влади у Великобританії.

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТ 4 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №1: *Making New Law: Bills and Acts*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.104.

Текст №2: *Task 3*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.106-107

Текст №3. Parliament of the United Kingdom:

http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_the_UK

Завдання до тексту №1: *Making New Law: Bills and Acts*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.104.

1. Прочитайте та письмово перекладіть текст.
2. Поставте 10-15 питань до тексту.

Завдання до тексту №2: *Task 11*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2009. – С.117-118.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова по теміз транскрипцією та перекладом.
3. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.
4. Складіть письмово діалог до тексту.

Завдання до тексту №3: Parliament of the United Kingdom

http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_the_United_Kingdom

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.
3. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.
4. Поставте 10-15 питань до тексту.

Завдання для перевірки знань граматики

Task 1. Виділіть слово, яке найбільше відповідає граматичній формі речення.

1. Look! The man ...to open the door of your car.

- a) tries b) is trying

2. The moon ... round the earth.

- a) goes b) is going

3. I... he will be back soon.

- a) think b) am thinking

4. Listen! They ... good English.

- a) speak b) are speaking

5. She is sorry, she ... French.

- a) doesn't speak b) isn't speaking

6. His parents ... soon.

- a) come b) are coming

Task 2. Виділіть слово, яке найбільше відповідає граматичній формі речення.

1. Pete ... still his composition at 6 o'clock in the evening.

- a)wrote b)was writing

2. They watched TV and then ... to bed.

- a) went b) were going

3. The dean ... a report when I entered the hall.

- a) made b) was making

4. She ... her report two days ago.

- a) typed b) was typing

5. Don't come between 6 and 7. I ... my friend at the station.

- a) shall meet b)shall be meeting

6. Go straight up the street. The car ... for you at the entrance to the department.

- a) will wait b) will be waiting

Task 3. Виділіть слово, яке найбільше відповідає граматичній формі речення.

1. Don't phone me at 11. I ... Mary to the dentist.

- a) shall take b)shall be taking

2. First I'll do my morning exercises then I ... breakfast.

- a) shall have b)shall be having

3. I ... to one of my favourite symphonies at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

- a) shall listen b)shall be listening

4. What ... you ... at this time on Sunday?

- a) will do b) will be doing

5. Only after she comes we ... dinner.

- a) shall have b) shall be having

6. She ... letters at 5 o'clock.

- a) will answer b) will be answering

Task 4. Виділіть слово, яке найбільше відповідає граматичній формі речення.

1. What ... about the new simplified tax law?

- a) are you thinking b) do you think

2. Where's Polly? She

- a) studies in her room b) is in her room studying.

3. While I ... TV last night, a mouse ran across the floor.

- a) watched b) was watching

4. The earth ... on the sun for its heat and light.

- a) is depending b) depends

5. On a typical day the average person ... about 48,000 words.

- a) speaks b) is speaking

6. I saw a turtle with wings which flew into the air to catch insects. – Stop kidding! I ... you!

- a) don't believe b) am not believing

Task 5. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи прикметники та прислівники у відповідній формі (основна форма, вищий або найвищий ступені порівняння). Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1) He is much (good) now than yesterday.
- 2) His expectations, however seemed to be (humble) than mine.
- 3) Phil is the (happy) person that we know.
- 4) I feel (sorry) for George sometimes than I am for (poor) Needle.
- 5) The hall was (full) when they arrived, but it seemed ever (full) now.
- 6) She looked very (nice) now in a (large) straw hat: it was (hot) that afternoon, (hot) day they had had, and beads of sweat stood in a line on her upper lip.
- 7) "Of all the (stupid) questions I've ever been asked," he said angrily, "that's (stupid)".
- 8) His poster is (colourful) than the one in the hall.
- 9) John and his friend left (soon) as the professor had finished his lecture.
- 10) The (hot) it is, the (miserable) I feel.

Завдання для перевірки розуміння прочитаного

1. Прочитайте текст *Members of Parliament in Great Britain*. Гуманова Ю.Л., Королева В.А., и др. Just English. Английский для юристов: учебное пособие /Ю.Л. Гуманова, В.А. Королева-МакАри, М.Л.Свешникова, Е.В.Тихомирова. – М.: МГУ, 1997. – С.200. Виконайте завдання 3,4 (с.52-53).

Питання для самоконтролю

1. The importance of the monarchy to the British people.
2. The main functions of the House of Lords.
3. The main functions of the House of Commons.
4. The Royal Assent.

5. How a Bill becomes a Law.
6. Comparative analysis of the Ukrainian system of government with the British one.

Тема 7. The State System of the USA / Система влади в США

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТ5 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №1: *US Government. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства.* – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.148-150.

Текст №2: *The Constitution as Supreme Law. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства.* – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.151-152.

Завдання до тексту №1: *US Government. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства.* – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.148-150.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.
3. Випишіть слова та вирази, які характеризують уряд США.
4. Дайте письмово коротку характеристику трьох гілок влади США.
5. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту письмово (с.144-145).

Завдання до тексту №2: *The Constitution as Supreme Law. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства.* – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.148-150.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова по темі з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.
3. Випишіть слова та вирази, які вживаються для розкриття теми.
4. Виконайте письмово завдання 3,4, 5(с.153).

Завдання для перевірки знань граматики

Task 1. Вставте відповідний прийменник

1. George Washington was born ... Virginia ... 1732.
2. ... the American Revolutionary War (...1775 and 1783) he was the Commander-in-Chief ... the American forces.
3. Washington played an important role ... the founding ... the United States.
4. He became the first President... the United States.
5. He was President... 1789 ... 1797.
6. George Washington died ... the age... 67,... the 14th... December 1799.
7. The capital ... the United States and one federal state are named ... George Washington.

Task 2. Вставте відповідний прийменник

1. I was ... the mall last night.
2. I am going to go ...the movies tonight.
3. Yesterday, the teacher gave the class a pop quiz and told them they had ... fifteen minutes to do it.
4. Last weekend I went for a walk in the woods ... my dogs.
5. My parents are going to be out ...the country for a whole week.
6. I was waiting ... the corner ... Tim Horton's for over an hour!
7. My parents are cheering ... the Maple Leafs this season.
8. I am scheduled to work ... 4:30 pm. every day ... Friday when I finish at 3:00 pm.
9. At the concert, I didn't like the person who sat ... me.
10. In order to catch the train I must leave ... five o'clock.

Завдання для перевірки розуміння прочитаного

Прочитайте текст. Уважно прочитайте запитання та виділіть речення, які відповідають змісту тексту.

Treasure Hunter

Claudio Bonifacio is a modern day treasure hunter. For most people, the title 'treasure hunter' more than likely conjures up images of intrepid explorers braving unfriendly natives and fighting pirates to find a chest full of sparkling jewels - or something like *that*, anyway. But contrary to this stereotype, Bonifacio finds most of his bullion (gold and silver) in libraries full of ancient shipping records rather than with the help of the ancient magical map you might expect. He has spent many years searching the naval archives in Seville, from which he has located the positions of more than 2,500 sunken galleons - the ships the Spaniards used to sail the high seas from the 15th to the 18th centuries.

Bonifacio has turned his activities into a very *lucrative* career. Such is his fame as a marine archaeologist that he can demand very large fees. He provides the information he gathers out from his research to companies with the resources to raise the bullion from the wrecks.

Bonifacio has worked for several Latin American governments, including the government of Cuba which was interested in some galleons which it knew had sunk somewhere off the Cuban coast. He has also carried out survey work for the Spanish government and the Italian national council.

However, Bonifacio is unwilling to reveal the names of his private clients, or say how much money they have made from the wrecks. The reason for this is that they wish to remain anonymous due to uncertainty about ownership of the ocean floor. Countries such as Honduras, where Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks, insist on claiming all the treasures found in their territorial waters. One of the richest wrecks Bonifacio has ever found is the 'San Roque', located near an island in Honduran waters. It is estimated to contain 180 chests of gold and silver. Honduras plans to recover the treasure from more than 20 Spanish galleons in its territorial waters, including the 'San Roque', in order to pay back some of its huge national debt. This unfortunately means that the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the 'San Roque' will miss out on a share of the profits.

Bonifacio is unsure of exactly how much bullion has been found by others as a result of his years of hard work, but he is sure that it must be many millions of dollars worth. "I hear reports," he says, "but in this type of work there is a great amount of secrecy, not only because of the problems of governments demanding the entire treasure, but also for tax reasons."

Bonifacio's passion has also led to the discovery of old Spanish and Portuguese gold mines in South America, Mexico and the Caribbean. "In the 1560s and 1570s," he explains, "most of the gold and silver transported to Europe was stolen from the Incas and the Aztecs; but later, mines provided the main source of bullion. Mining technology in those days, however, was naturally very basic and the mines were not worked very efficiently. Most were eventually abandoned because it was believed there was no more gold to be found.

Now, though, with modern day techniques, the world's mining companies are of course only too happy to pay me to search the records and find *them*! They know only too well that there is more than likely still plenty of gold just waiting to be discovered."

1 What does 'that' (line 4) refer to?

- A. what Claudio Bonifacio is like
- B. what treasure hunters usually find
- C. the type of people that usually become treasure hunters
- D. how people imagine treasure hunters to be

2 Where does Bonifacio look for clues to hidden treasure?

- A. in secret libraries
- B. around the Spanish coast
- C. in historical documents
- D. on ancient maps

3 The word 'lucrative' (line 10) means producing

- A. a lot of money

- B. great success
- C. a good reputation
- D. great satisfaction

4 How does Bonifacio make a living?

- A. People employ him to raise bullion from shipwrecks.
- B. He sells information about the whereabouts of sunken treasure.
- C. Governments buy bullion he raises from shipwrecks.
- D. He usually keeps a share of any bullion found.

5 What problem do Bonifacio's private clients face?

- A. how exactly to raise the shipwrecks
- B. Bonifacio's insistence on knowing who they are
- C. the possibility that they could be breaking the law
- D. Bonifacio's refusal to tell them everything they want to know

6 The government of Honduras

- A. believes Honduras has more wrecks in its waters than other countries.
- B. hopes to solve a particular problem by finding bullion in wrecks.
- C. has already raised many of the wrecks in Honduran waters.
- D. shares the treasure from wrecks in its waters with whoever finds it.

7 Bonifacio doesn't know the total amount of bullion found due to his work because

- A. some of his clients won't tell him how much they find.
- B. there are complications related to tax.
- C. governments never tell him the truth.
- D. he has never been particularly interested in knowing.

8 What does 'them' (line 42) refer to?

- A. the mining companies
- B. modern day mining techniques
- C. records from old mines
- D. abandoned gold mines

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Some facts on the foundation of the USA.
2. The structure of the Federal Government.
3. Speak on the role of the Congress of the USA.
4. The main functions of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
5. The Speaker and his important role in party policies.
6. The peculiarities of the presidency in the USA.
7. The main political parties of the USA.
8. Give short characteristics of the three branches of power in the USA

Тема 8. The Fundamental Law of Ukraine /Основний закон України

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтового вивчення НТ 4 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №1: *The Constitution of the United States of America*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.76-77.

Текст №2: *The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.81-82.

Завдання до тексту №1: *The Constitution of the United States of America*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.76-77.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова.
3. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.
4. Поставте письмово 10-15 питань до тексту.

Завдання до тексту №2: *The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.81-82.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова.
3. Ознайомитись з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.
4. Перекажіть текст.

Завдання для перевірки знань граматики

Task 1. Виділіть варіант, який не відповідає нормі англійської мови.

1. Have you seen this wonderful performance last Sunday?
A B C D
2. Have you hear from your friend for the last two months?
A B C D
3. Have you ever be to the United States of America?
 A B C D
4. I have just did it myself believe me.
 A B C D
5. You have already begin working hard.
 A B C D
6. We have visit an interesting picture gallery today.
 A B C D
7. Have you receive any letters from your pen-friend since last week?
A B C D
8. Whether you has met him or not, I cannot remember.
 A B C D
9. I want to get married, but I don't meet the right person yet.
 A B C D
10. I saw the movie three times, and now I want to see it again.
 A B C D

Task 2. Виділіть слово, яке найбільше відповідає граматичній формі речення.

1. She ... in the open air last summer.
a) slept b) has slept
2. Tom can't find his pen. He ... it.
a) lost b) has lost
3. The director ... the order yesterday.

a) signed b) has signed

4. The teacher ... a new grammar rule this week.

a) explained b) has explained

5. The students ... two English books in the original lately.

a) read b) have read

6. Alec ... back today.

a) came b) has come

Task 3. Виділіть правильний варіант перекладу речення англійською мовою.

1. Він ще не закінчив свої роботи.

- a) He didn't finish his work yet.
- b) He hadn't finished his work yet.
- c) He hasn't finished his work yet.
- d) He wasn't finished his work yet.

2. Я знаю його вже три роки.

- a) I knew him three years.
- b) I had known him for three years.
- c) I have known him for three years.
- d) I know him for three years.

3. Я щойно бачив його.

- a) I have seen him just.
- b) I saw just him.
- c) I had just seen him.
- d) I have just seen him.

4. Вона не отримала від нього листа цього тижня.

- a) She doesn't receive a letter from him this week.
- b) She hadn't received a letter from him this week.
- c) She wasn't received a letter from him this week.
- d) She hasn't received a letter from him this week.

5. Я ще не написав вправи.

- a) I have not written the exercise yet.
- b) I did not write the exercise yet.
- c) I do not write the exercise yet.
- d) I had not written the exercise yet.

6. Я згадав номер телефону, коли вийшов з дому.

- a) I remembered the telephone number when I had left the house.
- b) I have remembered the telephone number when I left the house.
- c) I remembered the telephone number when I left the house.
- d) I had remembered the telephone number when I left the house.

Task 4. Виділіть слово, яке найбільше відповідає граматичній формі речення.

1. They _____ English for a long time.

- a. had learnt
- b. have been learning
- c. has been learning
- d. learn

2. I _____ to finish this report all day.

- a. have tried
c. has been trying
- b. had tried
d. have been trying
3. He _____ his homework since morning.
a. have been doing
c. has done
- b. has been doing
d. is doing
4. She _____ already _____ at her report for five hours.
a. has been working
c. has worked
- b. is working
d. have worked
5. They _____ volleyball since breakfast time.
a. are playing
c. have been playing
- b. were playing
d. has been playing
6. Wake up! You _____ for two hours already.
a. are sleeping
c. has been sleeping
- b. have been sleeping
d. sleep
7. I _____ him for three years.
a. have known
c. know
- b. have been knowing
d. are knowing
8. He _____ a letter for two hours when I came.
a. have been writing
c. were writing
- b. had been writing
d. wrote
9. I _____ about an hour when he came.
a. were reading
c. has been reading
- b. have been reading
d. had been reading
10. He said he _____ translating an article for three hours.
a. has been writing
c. had been writing
- b. is writing
d. was writing

Task 5. Відкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у відповідному часі.

A. If John 1) ...*hadn't overslept*... (not/oversleep), he 2) (not/be) late for work. If he 3) (not/be) late for work, his boss 4) (not/fire) him. If John 5) (not/lose) his job, he 6) (not/need) money and he 7) (not/rob) the bank. If he 8)(not/rob) the bank, the police 9) (not/arrest) him.

B. Yesterday the famous bank robber, Finger Smith, robbed another bank in the centre of town. As usual, he only stole £10. If he 1)... *had left* ... (leave) any clues, he 2) (be) in prison now, but he's much too clever. He disconnected the security cameras; if he 3) (not/do) that, police 4) (have) him on film now. The strange thing is, Fingers doesn't seem to be interested in the money; if he 5) (be), he 6) (can/steal) thousands of pounds by now. The police are determined to catch him, and the Chief is confident that they will. He says that if he 7) (think) they weren't going to arrest Fingers eventually, he 8) (leave) the police force long ago.

Завдання для перевірки розуміння прочитаного

1. Прочитайте текст та дайте письмово відповіді на запитання до тексту.

The Constitution of the United States of America

The Constitution of the United States is the world's oldest written constitution in force. It is served as the model for a number of other constitutions around the world. The Constitution of the United States sets forth the nation's fundamental laws. It establishes the form of the national government and defines the rights and liberties of the American people. It also lists the aims of the government and the methods of achieving them. The Constitution was written to organize a strong national government for the American states. After the states won independence in the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), they faced the problems of peacetime government. The states had to enforce law and order, collect taxes, pay a large public debt, and regulate trade among themselves. They also had to deal with Indian tribes and negotiate with other governments.

The United States Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. The Constitution of the United States consists of a preamble, seven articles and the 27 amendments. It sets up a federal system by dividing powers between the national and state governments. It also establishes a balanced national government by dividing authority among three independent branches – the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive branch enforces the law, the legislative branch makes the law and the judicial branch explains the law. The executive branch of the national government is usually represented by the President, the legislative branch by Congress and the judicial branch by the Supreme Court. The three main branches of government are separate and distinct from one another. The powers given to each are delicately balanced by the powers of other two. Each branch serves as a check on potential excesses of the others.

The Constitution stands above all other laws, executive acts, and regulations. It makes no distinction as to the wealth or status of person: all persons are equal before the law and are equally entitled to its protection. The same holds true for civil disputes involving property, legal agreements, and business arrangements. All states are equal, and none can receive special treatment. Each state must recognize and respect the laws of the others. The Constitution protects the rights of all persons limiting the powers of both the national and the state governments. The fundamental rights of Americans are written in the Bill of Rights. Among these rights are the freedom of religion, speech, and the press, the right of peaceful assembly, and the right to petition the government to correct wrongs. Other rights guarded the citizens against unreasonable searches, arrests, and seizures of property, and established a system of justice guaranteeing orderly legal procedures.

1. What kind of document is the Constitution of the United States of America?
2. What problems did the states face after the Revolutionary War (1775-1783)?
3. When was the Constitution of the USA signed?
4. What does the Constitution consist of?
5. What are the branches of the national government the United States of America?
6. Who represents the executive branch of the power and what are the legislative and the judicial branches represented by?
7. What are the main rights of American citizens?

2. Прочитайте текст. Уважно прочитайте запитання та виділіть речення, які відповідають змісту тексту.

A thief who dropped a winning lottery ticket at the scene of his crime has been given a lesson in honesty. His victim, who picked up the ticket, then claimed the \$25,000 prize, managed to trace him, and handed over the cash.

The robbery happened when maths professor was changing a tyre on an Italian motorway. Another motorist, who stopped "to help" stole a suitcase from his car and drove off. The professor found the dropped ticket and stuffed it in his pocket before driving home.

Next day, he saw the lottery results on TV and, uncrumpling the ticket, realised it was a winner. Then began a battle with his conscience. Eventually, he decided he could not keep the money despite having been robbed.

He advertised in newspapers and on radio. Professor Sabbatucci received hundreds of calls. But there was one voice he recognized - and he arranged to meet the man in a park. The robber, a 35-year-old

unemployed father of two, gave back the suitcase and burst into tears. He could not believe what was happening. "Why didn't you keep the money?" he asked.

The professor replied: "I couldn't because it's not mine." Then he walked off, spurning the thief's offer of a reward.

1. What happened on an Italian motorway?
 - A. accident
 - B. mugging
 - C. ragging
 - D. wedding

2. What was the professor doing on a motorway?
 - A. He was repairing a wing
 - B. He was changing a roof-rack
 - C. He was replacing a wheel
 - D. He was fixing an exhaust-pipe

3. What did the professor do with the ticket?
 - A. Placed it in a small bag that is sewed in a garment
 - B. Tore it
 - C. Pushed it into his wallet
 - D. Threw it away

4. When did the professor understand it was a winner?
 - A. When he uncreased the ticket
 - B. When he found the ticket
 - C. When he grasped the ticket
 - D. When he dropped the ticket

5. The professor didn't retain the money despite...
 - A. his conscience
 - B. having been mugged
 - C. his salary
 - D. having been beaten up

6. A. Why did the victim decline the thief's proposal of fee?
 - A. Because he was a 35-year-old unemployed
 - B. Because he was a father of two
 - C. Because of his principles.
 - D. Because he was rich.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Say what kind of document the Constitution of Ukraine is; what principles of our country's policy, rights and duties of the country's citizens it proclaims.
2. Speak about the role of the Constitution in the life of the country and its importance for society. Speak
3. Speak on the structure of the fundamental law of Ukraine and the state symbols of Ukraine.
4. Give examples from your own life and from the life of your family to show how the rights guaranteed in the Constitution are enjoyed by you.
5. Give facts from the life of your family, the families of your friends, the people you know to prove that a lot has/hasn't been done in Ukraine to improve the living and working conditions of its citizens, to guarantee the basic human rights, women's equality with men, social justice.

Тема 9. How the Bill becomes a Law / Як законопроект стає законом

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТ7 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст№1: Constitutional Topic: How a Bill Becomes a Law – The US:

www.usconstitution.net/costtop_law.html

Текст№2: How a Bill Becomes Law: www.legis.state.wv.us/.../Bill_Becomes_Law

Текст№3: Bill (proposed law): [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill\(proposed_law\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill(proposed_law))

Завдання до тексту№1: Constitutional Topic: How a Bill Becomes a Law – The US:

www.usconstitution.net/costtop_law.html

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
3. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.
4. Напишіть анотацію до тексту.

Завдання до тексту№2:How a Bill Becomes Law: www.legis.state.wv.us/.../Bill_Becomes_Law

1. Прочитайте та письмово перекладіть текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
3. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.

Завдання до тексту№3:Bill (proposed law): [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill\(proposed_law\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill(proposed_law))

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.
2. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
3. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.
4. Випишіть слова та вирази, які вживаються для розкриття теми.

Завдання для перевірки знань граматики

Task 1. Виділіть слово, яке найбільше відповідає граматичній формі речення.

11. All passengers _____ wear a seatbelt.

- a. don't have to b. must to c. must d. is to

12. You _____ pass a test to ride a bike.

- a. can't b. don't have to c. may d. allow

13. Cyclists under 14 years old _____ wear a helmet.

- a. must b. mustn't c. had d. is to

14. Drivers _____ use mobile phones while driving. It's forbidden.

- a. can b. mustn't c. could d. have to

15. You _____ switch your bicycle lights on to see during the day.

- a. have to b. don't have to c. mustn't d. cannot

16. You _____ have a license to drive a car.

- a. have to b. must c. can d. are to

17. You _____ smoke in the classroom.

- a. can't b. mustn't c. have to d. could

18. Dogs _____ be kept under control on main roads.

- a. must b. have to c. permitted d. cannot

19. I _____ skate when I was little.

- a. might b. must c. couldn't d. had to

20. I said that they ____ travel by sea.

- a. might b. may c. have to d. are able to

Завдання для перевірки розуміння прочитаного

Прочитайте текст *Making New Laws: Bills and Acts*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 20011. – С.168-1172. Уважно прочитайте 10 тверджень, частина яких відповідає змісту тексту, а частина - ні. Виділіть речення, які відповідають змісту тексту.

Твердження до тексту

1. The main types of legislation considered by British Parliament are Private Bills and Public Bills.
2. Government Bills embody government policy.
3. Private Bills are promoted by any political party.
4. Private Member's Bill can be introduced only by peers.
5. Hybrid Bills are usually introduced by the government or frontbenchers.
6. Statutory Instruments are known as secondary legislation.
7. There are three readings of every bill in the both houses of the British Parliament.
8. The Committee Stage is the most thorough examination of the bill.
9. The Consideration is a detailed examination by all MP's.
10. After the third reading a bill is ready for the Royal Assent.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Parliamentary bicameralism.
2. Unicameral legislatures.
3. The President's legislative powers.
4. How bills go through English Parliament
5. How laws are made in Ukraine.
6. Majority and minority parties

Тема 10. Legal Professions in Ukraine /Правові професії в Україні

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтовного вивчення НТ 8 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №1: Procurator's Bodies in Ukraine. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.13.

Текст №2: Investigator's Bodies in Ukraine. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.18.

Текст №3: The Bar in Ukraine. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.25.

Текст №4: The Notary Bodies in Ukraine. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.30.

Текст №5: Judges in Ukraine. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.35.

Завдання до тексту №1: *Procurator's Bodies in Ukraine*. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.13.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.

3. Виконайте письмово завдання 3-8 (с.14-16).

Завдання до тексту №2: *Investigator's Bodies in Ukraine*. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.18.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.
3. Виконайте письмово завдання 3-11(с.19-22).

Завдання до тексту №3: *The Bar in Ukraine*. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.25.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.
3. Виконайте письмово завдання 3-9(с.26-28).

Завдання до тексту №4: *The Notary Bodies in Ukraine*. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.30.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.
3. Виконайте письмово завдання 3-8(с.31-33).

Завдання до тексту №5: *Judges in Ukraine*. Правові професії в Україні/Legal Professions in Ukraine: Навчально-методичні матеріали / О.Є.Гуменчук, В.О.Кічігін. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2013. – С.35.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.
2. Ознайомтесь та вивчіть нову лексику.
3. Виконайте завдання 3-8(с.36-38).

Завдання для перевірки знань граматики

Task 1. Виділіть слово або сполучення, які найбільше відповідають граматичній формі дієслова.

1. Він сказав, що вони *побудують* міст наступного року.

- A. will build
- B. have built
- C. build
- D. would build

2. Вона сказала, що до 1 вересня (вже) *навчатиметься* 5 років у нашому університеті.

- A. would study
- B. study
- C. will study
- D. would have been studying

3. Він вирішив, що я *працюватиму* протягом наступного дня.

- A. shall work
- B. should work
- C. should be working
- D. shall be working

Task 2. Знайдіть помилку в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення.

1. She promised that she will learn the poem by heart.

- a) will b) learn c) the d) by

2. We have been learning English from 1997.

- a) have b) been c) learning d) from

3. He said that she will help me to translate this article.

- a) she b) will c) to translate d) article

4. His teacher say he is a very good pupil.

- a) say b) is c) very good d) pupil

5. Tom said that he has had dinner already.

- a) that b) has c) had d) already

6. She said she didn't know when her boyfriend will finish school.

- a) didn't b) know c) will d) finish

Завдання для перевірки розуміння прочитаного

Прочитайте уважно текст. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

Hi-Tech Thievery

Hi-tech bandits and mischief-makers are on the loose, stealing phone messages, selling access codes, taking computer parts and using advanced equipment to commit fraud and other crimes. According to a survey released by a New York accounting firm, more than a quarter of all American companies have suffered some sort of loss.

Recently, the large computer company IBM said that it was helping the FBI investigate the theft of computer parts, which may have cost the company tens of millions of dollars. As the majority of the population becomes more computer literate, hi-tech crime is increasing. In California and Southeast Asia, organised crime is costing companies a fortune.

Most of the parts are microprocessors and memory chips. There is great demand for the chips on the black market, and there have been at least ten armed robberies in California, all for memory chips.

The biggest problem, though, is telecommunications fraud, especially involving cellular phones. There are 11 million cell phones in America alone, and each has its own serial number and identification number.

The reason is that the numbers validate phone calls and charge the customer. In New York City, police recently arrested a gang of six men for selling phones with stolen serial and identification numbers. When a call is made from one of the illegal cell phones, the charge is made to the real owner.

Using electronic devices, the gang picked these numbers up from the airwaves. Then, police say, they used personal computers to programme the stolen numbers into cell phones. These phones were often sold to immigrants for about 250 dollars. They would often make international phone calls and run up huge bills on other people's accounts. Phone pirates are also active in Hong Kong. In a police raid on an electronics shop, 130 phones were found and seven people were arrested.

A recent report suggests that companies are often at risk from security breaches by their own employees.

And so-called wide-area networks are opening formerly internal information to the outside world. To beat high-tech crime, companies will have to rely on even more technology. New digital cellular phones will have more complex numbers that won't be transmitted and so can't be copied. But because many American firms have tightened security on their telephones, thieves are now attacking firms in other countries.

New techniques for protecting information will help stem the tide of high-tech crime – but thieves will always find new ways of beating the system.

1. What kind of loss have many American companies suffered?

2. What company was helping the FBI investigate the theft of computer parts?
3. Why is hi-tech crime increasing?
4. What computer parts are of great demand for on the black market?
5. What phones does telecommunications fraud involve?
6. Who is the charge made to when a call is made from one of the illegal cell phones?
7. What will companies have to rely on to beat high-tech crime?
8. New techniques for protecting information will help stem the tide of high-tech crime, won't they?

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Prove that legal professions are becoming very prestigious and much in demand nowadays.
2. How do you understand a word *lawyer*? Name the main types of legal professions in Ukraine.
3. Speak on the importance of an investigator's job.
4. Compare the rights and duties of a procurator and an advocate.
5. Name the main obligations of a notary.
6. Prove that the job of a judge isn't an easy one.
7. What does a person need to qualify as a lawyer in Ukraine?

Тема 11. Legal Professions in Great Britain / Правові професії у Великобританії

Завдання для перевірки знань лексики

Для більш ґрунтового вивчення НТ9 необхідно опрацювати зміст текстів, а саме:

Текст №1: *Solicitors in Private Practice*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.131.

Текст №2: *Judges*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.132.

Завдання до тексту №1: *Solicitors in Private Practice*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.131.

1. Прочитайте та письмово перекладіть текст. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.

2. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її. Напишіть українською мовою анотацію до тексту.

Завдання до тексту №2: *Judges*. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник / Кафедра мовознавства. – Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. – С.132.

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.

2. Випишіть незнайомі слова з транскрипцією та перекладом.

3. Ознайомтесь з новою лексикою та вивчіть її.

4. Поставте письмово 10-15 запитань до тексту.

Завдання для перевірки знань граматики

Task 1. Замініть пряму мову на непряму.

1. Jack said to his father, "I have lost my notebook".

2. Henry said to me, "I didn't throw stones at your dog."

3. Bob said to Tom, "Henry doesn't sit next to me in class."

4. I said to the policeman, "I saw the thief in the garden."

5. Jack's father said to him, "You haven't cleaned your shoes."

6. Mary said, "I don't want to wear my old dress."

7. I said to Jack, "Please give me your dictionary."

8. The bus-conductor said to the passengers, "Don't get off the bus while it is going."

9. I asked my friend, "How do you feel after your holiday?"

10. I asked him, "Who are you looking at?"

11. A man asked his friend, "When did you buy your car?"

Task 2. Визначте правильний варіант перекладу.

1. He knew that Nina was in Kyiv.
 - a) Він знав, що Ніна в Києві.
 - б) Він знав, що Ніна була в Києві.
 - в) Він знає, що Ніна в Києві.
 - г) Він знає, що Ніна була в Києві.
2. He knew why she had been to Lviv several times.
 - a) Він знав, чому вона кілька разів була у Львові.
 - б) Він знає, чому вона кілька разів була у Львові.
 - в) Він занв, що вона була кілька разів у Львові
 - г) Він знав, чому вона побуває кілька разів у Львові.
3. We didn't know he had written a new book.
 - a) Ми не знали, що він написав нову книжку.
 - б) Ми не знали, що він писав нову книжку.
 - в) Ми не знали, чи він писав нову книжку.
 - г) Ми не знали. Що нова книжка написана ним.
4. He knew that everything had been done to save the girl.
 - a) Він знав, що він усе зробив, щоб урятувати дівчину.
 - б) Він знав, що все буде зроблено, щоб урятувати дівчину.
 - в) Він знав, що все зроблено для того, щоб урятувати дівчину.
 - г) Він знав, що все робиться для того, щоб урятувати дівчину.
5. I asked if my friends had been busy.
 - a) Я запитав, чи мої друзі були зайняті.
 - б) Я запитав, чи мої друзі зараз зайняті.
 - в) Я запитав би, якби мої друзі були зайняті.
 - г) Я запитав би, чи мої друзі були зайняті.
6. We thought that you were going to visit your friends.
 - a) Ми думали, що ви збираєтесь відвідати своїх друзів.
 - б) Ми думали, що ви збирались відвідати своїх друзів.
 - в) Ми думали, що ви підете відвідати своїх друзів.
 - г) Ми думали, що ви йшли відвідати своїх друзів.

Завдання для перевірки розуміння прочитаного

Прочитайте уважно текст. Після тексту подано 10 тверджень, частина яких відповідає змісту тексту, а частина - ні. Виділіть речення, які відповідають змісту тексту.

The Hard Way to Become a Chief of Police

A high school visit to a police department in her hometown of Lansing, Michigan, determined Penny Harrington's career choice – she wanted to be a police officer. She still had that goal when she graduated from Michigan State University and headed to Portland, Oregon, to join the police force. But there was a large obstacle to her goal; it was 1964 and Penny was a woman. Despite the difficulties, she did not give up her plan to become a police officer. Finally, she was hired in the Women's Protection Division to work with juveniles in Portland.

Now Penny found other difficulties. The police department was segregated by sex and the notices for advancement tests asked for "policemen". Penny filed a suit to require the tests to be open to "police officers", not just policemen. Not only did she win the suit, she became the first woman detective on the Portland police force. She advanced through the system and became the first woman to earn the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. The advances were not due merely to her good work; they came as a result of her filing a whopping forty-two complaints and winning almost all of them.

Penny's latest advance is not a result of a suit – it is entirely due to her outstanding work, particularly her work with the community. For two and a half years prior to her new promotion, Penny Harrington was commander of a precinct in Portland. She developed an excellent reputation with both the officers in her command and with the community. It was Penny Harrington's precinct's community

relations that led to her latest promotion. The Mayor of Portland, Oregon, appointed Penny Harrington as the first woman police chief in a major city in the United States.

Твердження до тексту

1. Penny Harrington wanted to be a police officer.
2. After graduating from University she headed to Portland, Oregon, to join the army force.
3. There were no obstacles to her goal.
4. Penny was hired in the Women's Protection Division to work with juveniles.
5. Penny filed a suit to require the tests to be open to both policemen and policewomen.
6. She became the first woman detective on the Portland police force.
7. She couldn't advance through the system and earn the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain.
8. All the advances were entirely due to her good work.
9. It was Penny Harrington's precinct's community relations that led to her latest promotion.
10. The Mayor of Portland, Oregon, appointed Penny Harrington as the first woman police chief.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Types of legal professions in Great Britain.
2. Barristers as the experts in the interpretation of the law. The ways how they earn their living. What does a person need to qualify as a barrister?
3. The role of the solicitor. Functions of the solicitors. What does a person need to qualify as a solicitor?
4. Specialization in different areas of law.

Тема 12. Home reading / Домашнє читання

Task 1. Нагорна, О.О., Гуменчук, О.Є. A Reading Skills Book (on the basis of the novel "Theodore Boone: The Abduction" by John Grisham): навч. посіб. Хмельницький: ХУУП. 2016. 62 с.

Task 2. Choose an episode from the book, role-play and film it.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Did this story about April's abduction scare/delight/excite/frustrate you?
2. Do you think this could happen to you or someone you know? Why or why not?
3. What are some ways you could protect yourself? Your friend?
4. If your friend confided in you, and asked you not to tell anyone, would you break that promise if it could help keep your friend from a dangerous situation? Why/why not?
5. Have you ever helped a friend out of a jam? What happened and how did you help?
6. Are your interactions with your parents similar to Theo's with his parents? In what ways are they similar or different?
7. Describe Theo. What makes him such a dynamic character? Is he the type of person you would want to be friend? Why or why not?
8. The law firm of Boone & Boone is much like a second home for Theo (he even has his own office); why does he spend so much time there? What does he glean from this daily exposure?
9. Consider Theo's descriptions of his parents' offices. How does he describe these rooms, and what can readers infer about his parents' personalities and interests from these descriptions?
10. Theo's uncle Ike is unconventional in many regards. What makes him such an interesting and unusual character? Do you have a relative who "marches to the beat of his/her own drum"? What about them is unique?
11. Mrs. Boone states that "people in small towns spend too much time looking up to or down on others." Do you believe this type of behavior is exclusive to people from small towns? Why or why not?
12. Based on your knowledge from Theo's descriptions, would you enjoy being a student in Mr. Mount's government class? Why or why not?
13. Readers quickly learn about Theo's passion for law; what about this discipline is so appealing to him?
14. One of the important settings in the novel is the county courthouse. The narrator states, "Theo loved the courthouse, with its air of authority, and people hustling importantly about, and somber notices

and schedules tacked to the bulletin boards. Most of all, Theo loved the courtrooms themselves.” What makes the courthouse and, particularly, the courtrooms so special for Theo?

15. April Finnemore is described as “not just any girl.” Why?

Тема 13. A Career in Law / Юридична професія

Task 1. Write a short e-mail and ask for further information on a graduate recruitment programme.

Task 2. Structuring a presentation “A graduate recruitment programme for law students”.

Task 3. Complete a list of the unknown words to the unit.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Describe the courses law students take in UK and in Ukraine.

2. Which of the four skills do you find the most difficult when learning English?

3. What learning approaches are the most effective for practice?

Тема 14. Contract Law / Договірне право

Task 1. Write E-mail of advice.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1) What does it mean to behave tortiously? 2) What happens when one person harms another? 3) What is the main difference between torts and breaches of contract? 4) What is the party who brings the lawsuit called? 5) Who is the defendant? 6) Which torts protect land? 7) What happens when defamation is committed? 8) How are statutory torts created? 9) Why was the Product Liability Directive of the European Union adopted? 10) What might manufacturers of defective products face?

Task 3. Complete a list of the terms from the unit.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. How often do you use the term “contract”? 2. Do you see the difference between the terms “agreement” and “contract”? 3. How do you translate the terms “agreement” and “contract” into Ukrainian? 4. What kind of contracts have you entered into recently? 5. What terms related to contract law do you know? 6. Which of them are the most common in your daily life activities?

Тема 15. Tort Law / Деліктне право

Task 1. Write a letter threatening legal action.

Task 2. Role play a lawyer client interview.

Task 3. Prepare a short presentation on one of the following legal topics:

1. Is *Liebeck v McDonalds* a frivolous case?

2. The significance of *Donoghue v Stevenson* case (“a snail in the bottle case”) for lawsuits in negligence.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. In your opinion, if a person claims that he did not want to harm anyone and did something accidentally, will his act be a crime? 2. Can every wrongful act be defined as crime? 3. If someone wrote an article with untrue information about you, what would you do? 4. Which legal ways of compensating wrong do you know? 5. What compensation could you get for personal injuries? Would you go to court or would you try to settle the argument with the person who caused you injury?

Тема 16. Criminal Law / Кримінальне право

Task 1. Explain the difference between the offences in the given pairs:

a) treason – misprision of treason b) sedition – terrorism c) murder – manslaughter d) assault – battery e) kidnapping – hostage-taking f) burglary – robbery g) forgery – fraud h) arson – trespass to land i) riot – affray j) speeding – obstruction

Task 2. Give the words/phrases with the opposite meaning of the following words/phrases: 1) the defendant 2) to find guilty of an offence 3) to convict of an offence 4) to impose liability on smb. 5) to reduce the punishment

Task 3. What words/phrases mean the same / nearly the same as:

1) the accused 2) to accuse (of) 3) actus reus, mens rea 4) necessity 5) self-defence

Task 4. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ of all criminal offences starts in magistrates' court.

A disputes C prosecution B legislation D arrangements

2. Magistrates _____ the first hearings of offences and decide on their degree of seriousness.

A convict C instruct B sentence D conduct

3. Most minor offences may be tried only _____, i.e. by magistrates in a magistrates court.

A on indictment C in public B summarily D at large

4. Minor offences, also called _____ crimes, include common assault and battery, shoplifting, driving without insurance, parking violations etc.

A statutory C petty B common law D careless

5. The defendants accused of either way offences are entitled to _____ for either trial by magistrates in a magistrates' court or by judge and jury in the Crown court.

A oblige C commit B remit D opt

6. Either way offences are offences of _____ seriousness which comprise most thefts, burglaries and deceptions.

A least C most B medium D greatest

7. The maximum sentence magistrates are empowered to _____ is a fine of £5000 and/or imprisonment up to 12 months.

A impose C implement B report D fulfil

8. If an offence deserves greater punishment than magistrates can _____, they commit the case to the Crown court for sentence.

A prescribe C affect B inflict D enforce

9. Very serious offences, such as murder, are only triable _____ by judge and jury in the Crown court.

A in public C at large B on indictment D summarily

10. Magistrates conduct a preliminary investigation into an indictable offence and _____ the defendant to the Crown court for trial.

A commit C obtain B redress D avail

Task 5. Complete the sentences below using the words from the box. There are five extra words in the box. fine, available, charge, deterrent, discharge, indictable, licence, probation, public, relevant, remand, serving, summary, suspended, trial

1. There are several kinds of penalties _____ to the courts in England and Wales.

2. The most lenient punishment is _____ of the offender. It may be absolute or conditional.

3. A fine is the most common criminal penalty widely used for _____ offences.

4. The amount of the _____ depends on the seriousness of the offence and the offender's ability to pay.

5. In 2003 community sentence was introduced in place of such sentences as community service order, _____ order etc.

6. When imposing a community sentence, the court is able to choose different requirements _____ to the particular offender and the offence he/she committed. 7. Custodial sentences are imposed when the court is of the opinion that the serious nature of the offence and the need to protect the _____ require such a sentence. 8. Custodial sentences of less than one year may be imposed, but _____ for a period of up to two years.

9. Most offenders are released after _____ half of their sentence.

10. Released offenders are on _____ i.e. they may be recalled at any time until expiry of the full sentence if they break the imposed conditions.

Task 6. Prepare a presentation "White-collar crime in 21st century".

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What is the difference between a crime and a tort? 2. What are the main differences between criminal law cases and civil law cases? 3. What crimes/criminal offences do you know? 4. What do you know about the present crime rate in Ukraine? 5. Is the current punishment system in Ukraine sufficient to protect the society? Should the punishment be harsher/lighter for certain criminal offences?

Тема 17. Company Law / Корпоративне право

Task 1. Describe a course in company law.

Task 2. Role play directors' meeting.

Task 3/ Write a short response with the company's view of the issue.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Who does what in company law. 2. What types of business entities are you familiar with? 3. Describe the organization type of one type of business entity in your jurisdiction. 4. Do you have an experience of forming, running or working for a business entity? 5. What aspects of company law have you studied?

Тема 18. Commercial Law / Комерційне право

Task 1. Role play a meeting with corporate counsel.

Task 2. Write a letter of application for an internship.

Task 3. Prepare a presentation about a successful commercial agent.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Describe the functions of adverbs. Give your examples. 2. How important for you is to undertake a commercial law internship? 3. What is the role of commercial agents for commercial activities? Why are they so vulnerable? 4. What is included into the profile of a commercial lawyer?

Тема 19. Real Property Law / Право у сфері нерухомості

Task 1. Role play a buy-to-let telephone enquiry.

Task 2. Make a list of new terminology (at least 20 words).

Питання для самоконтролю

1. How are adjectives with negative prefixes formed? Give examples. 2. What is necessary to buy a real property? 3. What is the difference between personal property and real property? 4. Explain the meaning of the term "conveyancing". 5. What is necessary to draft tenancy agreement?

Тема 20. Litigation and Arbitration / Судовий розгляд та арбітраж

Task 1. Choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentences of the text.

1) parties - solicitors - people 2) appellant - claimant - prosecution 3) rescission - damages specific performance 4) damages - an injunction - rectification 5) punishment - remedy - compensation 6) judgment - sentence - opinion 7) price - money - cost 8) litigants - lawyers - solicitors 9) right - discretion - choice 10) correct - fair - justice

A Judge Hearing a Civil Case

Civil judges do have the power to punish _____ (1) if, for example, they are in contempt of court but, generally, civil cases do not involve the imposition of any punishment on anyone. The _____ (2) - the person who has brought the case to court - will have asked for some form of relief against the defendant. This will more often than be _____ (3) to compensate them for the losses they say have suffered as a result of the defendant's actions. Then, if the judge decides that the claimant is entitled to damages, he will have to go on to decide the amount. Or the claimant may have asked for _____ (4) - for example, to forbid the defendant from making excessive noise by playing the drums in the flat upstairs in the early hours of the morning, or a declaration - an order specifying the precise boundary between two properties about which the parties had never been able to agree. The task of the judge is to decide on what is the appropriate _____ (5), if any, and on the precise terms of it. And then, when the _____ (6) in the case has been delivered and the result is known, the judge must deal with the _____ (7) of the case - like the fees of lawyers (if they have been involved), the court fees paid out by the parties, the fees of expert witnesses, the allowances that may be allowed to _____ (8) who have acted in person (without lawyers), and the earnings lost and travelling and other expenses incurred by the parties and their witnesses in getting to and from court and in preparing for the case. Whilst the general rule is that the unsuccessful party will have to pay the successful party's costs, the judge has a wide

_____ (9) to depart from this rule. The judge's decision on this part of the case will be highly crucial to the parties. He may decide, for example, that the unsuccessful party should pay only a proportion of the successful party's costs or that each party should bear their own costs. Who, in reality has been successful and unsuccessful? What is the _____ (10) order for costs to make? And precisely how much should these costs amount to? Questions for the judge to hear forceful representations about and to answer at the end of the case.

Task 2. Read the two cases. Can the first case serve as a precedent for the second one? Why/why not? Discuss the cases with your group mates and explain your opinion.

1. A man is driving down a crowded street at the speed limit (35 mph). When the steering column locks, the man immediately applies the brakes, but the car lurches onto the sidewalk, striking and killing two pedestrians. In a civil suit, brought by the families of the victims, he is held liable (responsible).

2. For two weeks a man has taken a prescription drug that carries a warning: "May cause dizziness. Do not drive or perform other potentially dangerous tasks until you know how this medicine affects you". As the man is driving down a crowded street at 25 mph (10 mph below the posted speed limit), the steering column locks; the man applies the brakes, but the car lurches onto the sidewalk, striking and killing two pedestrians.

Task 3. Watch a film "Woman in Gold". Share your impressions with your groupmates.

Task 4. Prepare a presentation "The most effective means of alternative dispute resolution".

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate words and phrases. Choose the words from the box.

an agreeable solution, contract and labour management, does not impose, flexibility, the disputing parties, the most informal, voluntary

Methods for Solving Disputes

There are three common methods used to settle disputes outside of court – negotiation, arbitration, and mediation. Negotiation is _____ (1). In negotiations, people involved in a dispute discuss their problems and try to reach _____ (2). Successful negotiating is an important skill that can help you in almost everything you do. Arbitration is a more formal process in which disputing sides agree to have a third person listen to their arguments and make a decision for them. In this case, the arbitrator acts like a judge by declaring a solution for the disputing parties. However, the arbitrator may have more _____ (3) than a judge in devising solutions to problems. Arbitration is a common method for settling _____ (4) disputes. Mediation takes place when a third person, a mediator, helps _____ (5) talk about their problems. Unlike an arbitrator, a mediator _____ (6) a decision on the parties. Mediation is _____ (7) and is used to solve a variety of disputes. Some schools use mediators to help resolve conflict among students. Negotiation and mediation are based on the notion that the ideas for the solution must come from the conflicting parties. The parties then have a greater interest in making the solution work.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Have you ever been in dispute with another person? What was the problem? How did you solve it? 2. What steps can you take, apart from going to court, to settle a dispute? 3. How could a commercial disagreement be solved? 4. Do you know any meanings of the word "arbitrator"? 5. What are the main alternative dispute resolution methods? 6. Why has the arbitration process developed in the world? 7. Who decides on the outcome of the case in arbitration? 8. Which institution is one of the most experienced and famous international arbitration institutions in the world?

Тема 21. International Law / Міжнародне право

Task 1. Write a follow-up letter.

Task 2. What do the following terms mean:

1) international entity/body 2) international legal framework 3) international norm 4) international instrument 5) multilateral legal commitment

Task 3. What institutions are responsible for:

1) making law 2) applying law 3) implementing law 4) enforcing law

Task 4. Explain the difference between:

1) natural person – legal person 2) alien – refugee 3) acquisition of territory – loss of territory 4) state immunity – diplomatic immunity 5) judicial system – penal system

Task 5. Translate the following Latin words and phrases into English and explain their meaning:

1) *pacta sunt servanda* 2) *usus* 3) *opinio juris* 4) *jus cogens* 5) *stare decisis*

Task 6. Prepare a presentation “Developments in EU law”.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What international organisations do you know? What are their main activities? 2. What international courts do you know? What do they deal with? 3. What other international bodies regulate relations between states and people of different states? 4. How can a nation state be compelled to obey international law? Can you think of any examples of a country that has violated international agreements? 5. What are the consequences if a private individual or company breaks the laws of a foreign state?

Тема 22. Comparative Law / Порівняльне право

Task 1. Differences between common law and continental law systems. Compare Common and Continental (Civil) law systems in respect of the following criteria:

• development • methodological approach to sources of law • formulation of legal opinions • application of the principle of the separation of powers • training of judges • systems of adjudication (inquisitorial and adversarial)

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the following phrases:

• the rule of law • due process of law • unwritten Constitution • constitutional amendment • activities authorized by Parliament

Task 3. Make up a list of the unknown words (at least 20).

Task 4. Write a letter summarizing options.

Task 5. Choose one legal system (Hindu law, Islamic law, Jewish law, Chinese law etc.) and prepare a presentation on it.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What is the legal system of the vast majority of English-speaking countries? 2. What is the difference between civil law and common law? 3. Enumerate the discourse markers for text cohesion. 4. Why is it important to pass ILEC for lawyers?

Тема 23. The Practice of Law / Юридична практика

Task 1. Match the types of legal documents with their definitions.

Types of Legal Documents

1) *act, enactment, Act of Parliament* 2) *acquittal* 3) *acquittance* 4) *affidavit* 5) *articles of incorporation*
6) *authorisation, authorization, mandate* 7) *bill* 8) *brief* 9) *deed, deed of conveyance, title* 10) *deed of trust, trust deed* 11) *derivative* 12) *income tax return, tax return* 13) *indictment* 14) *impeachment* 15) *judgment, legal opinion* 16) *writ* 17) *law* 18) *letters testamentary* 19) *license, permit, licence* 20) *patent* 21) *petition* 22) *pleading* 23) *testament / will* 24) *work papers, work permit, working papers*

a) a statute in draft before it becomes law; “they held a public hearing on the bill”

b) the legal document stating the reasons for a judicial decision; “opinions are usually written by a single judge”

c) a formal document written for a prosecuting attorney charging a person with some offence in a criminal case

d) judgment, as by a jury or judge, that a defendant is not guilty of a crime as charged

e) legal document setting forth rules governing a particular kind of activity; “there is a law against kidnapping”

f) a legal document declaring a person’s wishes regarding the disposal of their property when they die

g) a legal document codifying the result of deliberations of a legislative body

h) a legal document giving official permission to do something; “a driving licence”

i) a legal document signed and sealed and delivered to effect a transfer of property and to show the legal right to possess it; “he signed the deed”; “he kept the title to his car in the glove compartment”

j) a written instrument legally conveying property to a trustee often used to secure an obligation

- k) a formal application in writing made to a court asking for some specific judicial action: a petition for divorce
- l) written declaration made under oath; a written statement sworn to be true before someone legally authorized to administer an oath
- m) a document giving the tax collector information about the taxpayer's tax liability; "his gross income was enough that he had to file a tax return"
- n) a formal written statement of a party's claims or defences to another party's claims in a civil action; "to file pleadings"
- o) a legal document that creates a corporation; it is filed with a state by the founders of a corporation and is governed by the laws of the state
- p) a legal document evidencing the discharge of a debt or obligation, a receipt indicating payment in full
- q) a legal document from a probate court or court officer informing you of your appointment as executor of a will and empowering you to discharge those responsibilities
- r) a legal document giving information required for employment of certain people in certain countries
- s) a financial instrument whose value is based on another security
- t) a formal document charging a public official with misconduct in office
- u) a legal document issued by a court or judicial officer
- v) a document giving an official instruction or command
- w) a document stating the facts and points of law of a client's case
- x) an official document granting a right or privilege

Task 2. Study the following English legal terms and phrases of Latin origin and do the crossword using some of these Latin phrases.

- 1) ad hoc – for this purpose
- 2) ab initio – from the beginning
- 3) actus reus – guilty act
- 4) bona fide – in good faith
- 5) exempli gratia – for example
- 6) de facto – in fact
- 7) de jure – by right
- 8) et cetera – and so on
- 9) habeas corpus – a legal remedy against being wrongly imprisoned (May you have the body)
- 10) id est – that is
- 11) in camera – hearing a case in private
- 12) in curia – in open court
- 13) in situ – in its original situation
- 14) inter alia – among other things
- 15) mens rea – guilty mind
- 16) non compos mentis – insane
- 17) per annum – annually, in a year
- 18) per se – by itself
- 19) persona non grata – a foreign person who is not acceptable to a government
- 20) prima facie – at first sight
- 21) pro rata – in proportion
- 22) quasi – as if it were
- 23) sub judice – in the course of trial
- 24) ultra vires – beyond the power
- 25) versus – against

Task 3. Prepare a presentation "Law-firm culture".

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Why is legal language important in international communication?
2. How does legal terminology differ from terminology of other sciences?
3. What is meant by the statement that "legal translation is essentially a process of translating legal systems" and why do translators have "to practice comparative law"?

Тема 24. Company Law: Company formation and Management / Корпоративне право: утворення та управління компанією

Task 1. Presentation "Forming a business in Ukraine".

Task 2. Write a letter of advice to your client.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Talk on the functions of modals shall and may in legal documents?
2. What is the procedure of entity formation?
3. Give a definition of memorandum of association.
4. Talk on the key figures in corporate governance.

Тема 25. Company Law: Capitalization / Корпоративне право: капіталізація

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate words from the box.

analytical, citation, competently, complexity, law graduates, legal writing, legalese, linguistic, sentence construction

Legalese

1. "Fog in the law and _____ (1) is often blamed on the complex topics being tackled. Yet when legal texts are closely examined, their _____ (2) seems to arise far less from this than from unusual language, tortuous _____ (3), and disorder in the arrangement of points. So the complexity is largely _____ (4) and structural smoke created by poor writing practices. _____ (5) is one of the few social evils that can be eradicated by careful thought and disciplined use of a pen. It is doubly demeaning: first it demeans its writers, who seem to be either deliberately exploiting its power to dominate or are at best careless of its effects; and second it demeans its readers by making them feel powerless and stupid." (Martin Cutts)

2. "An American Bar Foundation study found in 1992 that employers believe that the biggest problem with recent _____ (6) is that they don't know how to write. And the graduates themselves say that writing is the part of their jobs that their legal education has least equipped them to do _____ (7) (let alone artfully, easily, beautifully). Those who see legal writing as being simply a matter of cleaning up grammar and punctuation, as well as learning _____ (8) form, grossly misunderstand what the field should be. Good writing results from good, disciplined thinking. To work on your writing is to improve your _____ (9) skills." (Bryan A. Garner)

Task 2. Prepare a presentation "Legalese vs plain English".

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Why do legal translators have to be especially accurate? 2. What dimension does globalisation add to legal translation? 3. How are source language and target language understood in legal translation? 4. What are the main differences between the target-language oriented translation techniques and source-language oriented translation techniques?

Тема 26. Company Law: Fundamental Changes in a Company / Корпоративне право: основні зміни в компанії

Task 1. Prepare the minutes of a meeting.

Task 2. Present information on the formation and changes of a world famous company.

Task 3. Write an essay "What changes in a company will benefit its success".

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What are legal aspects of an acquisition? 2. How to prepare a check list? 3. Name shareholder rights. 4. Explain the meaning of the word "spin-off". 5. What fundamental changes in a company can occur?

Тема 27. Contracts: Contract Formation / Контракти та укладення контрактів

Task 1. Role play a contract negotiation.

Task 2. Two colleagues are discussing a negotiation that went wrong. Complete the dialogue with words from the list. Bear in mind the rules of conditional clauses.

as long as, if, in case, unless(2), 'll, d(2), can, would have, 'd have, wouldn't have, have happened

P. Jan, (1) _____ you've got a moment, (2) _____ I have a word with you?

J. Sure. (3) _____ it doesn't take too long. I've got a meeting in five minutes. Is it about the contract we lost.

P. Yes. What went wrong? Do you think we (4) _____ got the deal if we (5) _____ offered a better price? Maybe we (6) _____ lost the business.

J. No, I don't think the problem was the price.

P. No? Was it a problem with the delivery time? If we (7) _____ given a shorter delivery time, (8) _____ we _____ been more successful?

J. No, the delivery time was OK.

P. Hmm, this is strange. We really should find out what went wrong (9) _____ a situation like this happens in the future. You know, (10) _____ we learn from our mistakes, we, (11) _____ lose more orders. Now, Jan, tell me what do you think could really (12) _____ ?

J. Well, nothing, (13) _____ they didn't like our sales report.

P. Oh?

J. Do you know who it was?

P. Er, it was me.

Task 3. Prepare an informative memo.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What roles do contracts have in modern society? 2. Where are the rules governing contracts found? 3. What are the main elements to creating legally enforceable contracts? 4. What is meant by “concurrency of wills”? 5. What does “consideration” mean in common law of contracts? 6. Why is it important to express the intention to be legally bound?

Тема 28. Contracts: Remedies / Контракти: засоби судового захисту

Task 1. Prepare follow-up correspondence to a client.

Task 2. Make antonyms using proper prefixes.

1) certain 2) complete 3) advantage 4) equity 5) bound 6) capacitated 7) formal 8) valid 9) possible 10) legal 11) enforceable 12) understanding 13) absent

Task 3. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1. A contract is a legally _____ exchange of promises or agreement between parties that the law will enforce. A. promising C. offering B. binding D. charging

2. Breach of a contract is recognized by the law and _____ can be provided.

A. detriments C. punishment B. alimony

3. In common law jurisdictions there are three key elements to the creation of a contract: they are offer and acceptance, _____ and an intention to create legal relations.

A. consideration C. terms B. motivation D. waiver

4. A contract which is _____ in fact is one in which the circumstances indicate that parties have reached an agreement even though they have not done so expressly.

A. refrained C. waived B. terminated D. implied

5. In some circumstances a court will order a party to perform his or her promise (an order of "specific performance") or issue an order, known as an "injunction", that a party should _____ from doing something that would breach the contract.

A. remedy C. refrain B. resolve D. restrain

6. If the _____ of the contract are uncertain or incomplete, the parties cannot have reached an agreement in the eyes of the law.

A. interactions C. awards B. terms D. statutes

7. In the case of artificial persons, i.e. corporations, their _____ capacity depends upon how the corporation was created.

A. contractual C. contractible B. contractive D. contractionary

8. Your lack of _____ with the terms of the agreement can be considered a breach of contract.

A. compliant C. compliance B. completion D. complement

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What criteria are regarded to point out the types of contracts? 2. What was the requirement for a contract to be valid in the past? 3. What are the types of contracts considering the form of expressing contractual terms? 4. What are the types of contracts on the basis of validity? (enforceability) 5. What are types of contracts on the basis of nature of consideration? 6. How are the contracts classified on the basis of execution?

Тема 29. Contracts: Assignment the Third-Party Rights / Контракти: передача прав та права третьої сторони

Task 1. Prepare a lawsuit and develop an argument.

Task 2. Write a memo giving advice.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words in their correct form. Choose from:

override, discretion, promise, remedies, enforce, repudiate, binding, sue, incapacitate, detriment, consideration, terms, contracts, induces, forbearance

Contracts are promises that the law will (1) _____. The law provides (2) _____ if a promise is breached or recognizes the performance of a promise as a duty. Contracts arise when a duty does or may come into existence, because of a (3) _____ made by one of the parties. To be legally (4) _____ as a contract, a promise must be exchanged for adequate (5) _____. Adequate consideration is a benefit or (6) _____ which a party receives which reasonably and fairly (7) _____ them to make the promise/contract. For example, promises that are purely gifts are not considered enforceable because the personal satisfaction the grantor of the promise may receive from the act of giving is normally not considered adequate consideration. Certain promises that are not considered (8) _____ may, in limited circumstances, be enforced if one party has relied to his detriment on the assurances of the other party. Contracts are mainly governed by state statutory and common (judge-made) law and private law. Private law principally includes the (9) _____ of the agreement between the parties who are exchanging promises. This private law may (10) _____ many of the rules otherwise established by state law. Statutory law may require some contracts be put in writing and executed with particular formalities.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What is the legal situation concerning third-party rights in your jurisdiction? 2. What criteria must be met by a party asserting this right? 3. Is it possible to move contracts from one set of laws to another in your jurisdiction? 4. How can you keep your knowledge of the law up to date?

Тема 30. Employment Law / Трудове право

Task 1. Watch a film “On the basis of sex”. Write a review.

Task 2. Make up a list of new terminology to the unit.

Task 3. Prepare a presentation “ Main reasons to specialize in employment law”.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What are the grounds of fair dismissal? 2. Would using the freedom of speech defence have worked in your jurisdiction? 3. What is a landmark case? 4. Explain what you think is meant by a discriminatory culture at a law firm? 5. What do you think would be involved in proving that a job advertisement could be construed as discriminatory?

Тема 31. Sale of Goods / Продаж товарів

Task 1. Make an oral presentation of the brief.

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the basic terminology in plain English.

Task 3. Watch a film on the relevant topic in the original and write a review.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What is tangible chattel? 2. Name different types of warranty. 3. What are terms and conditions of sale? 4. What is ROT clause in contracts of sale? 5. Why don't sellers register every ROT clause as a charge?

Тема 32. Real Property Law / Право у сфері нерухомості

Task 1. Write a short description of the practice areas of a law firm you are familiar with.

Task 2. Write a reference email.

Task 3. Discuss in small groups the difference between reasonable precautions and possible precautions.

Task 4. Prepare a case review relevant to real property law.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. How do you understand a lease and a tenancy agreement? 2. What is necessary to buy a house in Spain? 3. What documents are required for the sale of real property in your country? Do many foreigners buy property in your country? 4. What parties are referred to in real property law? 5. What is a role of easement?

Тема 33. Intellectual Property / Інтелектуальна власність

Task 1. Talk on the State Street case.

- Task 2. Write notes for a brief case.
Task 3. Talk on business method patents.
Task 4. Discuss issues - copyright and fair use.
Task 5. Write a response to Ms Fox's email using the information in Reading D.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What do you think about the fair use of copyrighted material for distance learning? Do you think the law should continue to allow educators to use such material without permission? 2. Copyright protection on the Internet is also a major concern of the entertainment industry. Some of the issues concern peer-to-peer file swapping of music and film piracy. What recent court decisions in this area are you familiar with?

Тема 34. Negotiable Instruments / Оборотні документи

- Task 1. Draft a promissory note.
Task 2. Talk on legislation governing electronic negotiable instruments.
Task 3. Give an example of usury in your jurisdiction.
Task 4. Write a letter in response to Mr West's request, in which you provide the information he has asked for. When stating the requirements for negotiability, explain difficult legal issues in plain language.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What are negotiable instruments? 2. What is the meaning of HDC? 3. What are the functions of negotiable instruments? 4. What is the function of a promissory note? 5. What are the penalties for usury?

Тема 35. Secured Transactions / Договори застави

- Task 1. Prepare an example of a security agreement. Comment on it.
Task 2. Prepare a report on the topic "Intellectual property in secured transactions".
Task 3. Write a polite refusal e-mail.
Task 4. Explain concepts and terminology related to the area of the law referred to as "secured transactions".

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Why is this area of the law considered unsettled? 2. How to create a security interest? 3. What is the difference between possessory and non-possessory security interests? 4. Why is it important to identify precisely the party granting a security interest? 5. What is meant by blanket lien?

Тема 36. Debtor-Creditor / Відносини боржник-кредитор

- Task 1. Talk on the topic "A career as an insolvency practitioner".
Task 2. Discuss a situation "Court restructuring of an insolvent business can result in negative publicity. This could have a bad effect on the business by reducing consumer confidence".
Task 3. Role play "A job interview".
Task 4. Write a covering letter.
Task 5. Write a thank-you note.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What is the name of the document which in this case shows the right to attachment? 2. How to protect assets from judicial liens. 3. What types of lien do you know? 4. What role do professional bodies play in the making of a career as an insolvency practitioner? 5. What job opportunities in insolvency do you know?

Тема 37. Competition Law / Конкурентне право

- Task 1. Talk on a cartel case in China.
Task 2. Write a proposal about a particular course of action.
Task 3. Write an informative e-mail.
Task 4. Give opinion on a competition-law case.
Task 5. Make up a list of basic terminology to the unit.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What anti-competitive activities and antitrust measures do you know? 2/ What changes in merger regulations are you familiar with? 3. Name basic competition law risks. 4. What is merger control? 5. How is merger control carried out in your jurisdiction?

Тема 38. Transnational Commercial Law / Міжнародне комерційне право

Task 1. Read the statements about international law and its sources and decide if they are true or false. Correct the false statements.

1. International law is the body of law that regulates exclusively the activities of sovereign states. 2. The participation of states in formulation, observance, and enforcement of international law is absolutely compulsory. 3. The Paris Peace Conference, 1919 represented the first broad attempt at creating global, multilateral treaties. 4. Public international law regulates the rights and duties of natural and legal persons of different sovereign states. 5. International law is able to stop the outbreak of war and military conflicts. 6. International humanitarian law is the same as international human rights law. 7. The law of state responsibility is comprised of the principles governing when and how a state is held responsible for a breach of its domestic law. 8. International law has an established judicial system for the settlement of disputes and a coercive penal system compulsory for all the states. 9. International treaties and international custom are the principal sources of international law. 10. The subsidiary sources of international law include judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations.

Task 2. Complete the sentences below using the words in the box.

acquisition, adherence, commitments, commons, entities, framework, hostilities, immunity, instruments, maintenance, observance, personality, persons, settlement, treatment

1. International law is the body of law that regulates the activities of legal _____ possessing international _____. 2. The value and authority of international law is dependent upon the voluntary participation of states in its formulation, _____, and enforcement. 3. Most states enter into legal _____ to other states out of enlightened self-interest rather than _____ to a body of law that is higher than their own. 4. The best known intergovernmental organisation is the United Nations which develops universal international _____, e.g. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 5. Private international law regulates the rights and duties of natural and legal _____ of different sovereign states. 6. The law of supranational organisations is a supranational legal _____ in which the laws of a nation state are not applicable if in conflict with the supranational law. 7. International law deals with the _____ of territory, state _____ and the legal responsibility of states in their conduct with each other. 8. It further includes the important functions of the _____ of international peace and security, arms control, the pacific _____ of disputes and the regulation of the use of force in international relations. 9. Even when the international law is not able to stop the outbreak of war, it has developed principles to govern the conduct of _____ and the _____ of prisoners. 10. International law is also used to govern issues relating to the global environment, the global _____ such as international waters and outer space, global communications, and world trade.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. What does the term “source of international law” mean? 2. Which international document defines sources of international law? 3. What are the primary and secondary sources of international law? 4. What is a treaty? What are the other terms used for a treaty? 5. What are the criteria for identifying a custom as a part of international customary law? 6. What is a peremptory norm (jus cogens)? Explain it and give examples. 7. What general principles of law are applied as sources of international law? 8. What role do judicial decisions and juristic writings play in international law?

1.4. Індивідуальні завдання

Індивідуальні завдання передбачаються у формі рефератів-оглядів або у формі індивідуальних науково-дослідних завдань (ІНДЗ) (письмовий переклад професійно - спрямованого оригінального тексту, який містить 1000 слів; письмове висвітлення теми ситуативних творчих завдань).

Завдання у формі ІНДЗ обирається студентом добровільно на початку семестру. Виконання індивідуального завдання у формі ІНДЗ може передбачає:

- підбір та опрацювання літератури за темою;
- складання плану і виконання роботи (вступ, *перше питання* - розкриття теоретичних аспектів проблеми, виклад основних ідей та пропозицій авторів; *друге питання* - аналіз фактичних та статистичних даних; висновки; список використаної літератури та інформаційних джерел);
- презентація ІНДЗ на практичних заняттях (виступ до 5 хвилин).

Індивідуальне завдання у формі рефератів-оглядів обирається студентом добровільно на початку семестру і виконується за ustalеними вимогами.

1.4.1. Основні вимоги до написання рефератів-оглядів

При виконанні індивідуального завдання необхідно взяти до уваги, що реферат (лат. *refere* – доношу, повідомляю, переказую) – це короткий переказ змісту наукової роботи, книги або вчення, оформлене у вигляді письмової публічної доповіді; доповідь на задану тему, зроблена на основі критичного огляду відповідних джерел інформації (наукових праць, літератури по темі).

Зі свого боку, реферат-огляд складається на основі декількох джерел і зіставляє різні точки зору з досліджуваного питання.

Реферат-огляд, незалежно від теми, містить визначені реквізити: титульна сторінка встановленого зразка, вступ, розділи, висновки, список використаних джерел і додатки (у разі необхідності).

Обов'язково в тексті повинні бути посилання на джерела, що були використані при написанні реферату. Посилання подаються в круглих дужках з вказівкою прізвища автора джерела та сторінки (якщо подається точна цитата або числові дані), наприклад (Семенчук, 2018, 8).

Технічні вимоги: текст має бути набраний шрифтом Times New Roman, 14 кеглем через 1,5 інтервали. Поля: верхнє – 2,0 см, нижнє – 2,0 см, лівє – 3,0 см, правє – 1,0 см. Загальний обсяг реферату-огляду – до 15 сторінок формату А4.

Приклад оформлення титульної сторінки

LEONID YUZKOV KHMELNYTSKYI UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND LAW
LAW DEPARTMENT
Linguistics Chair

Discipline:
English

„ ...Title ... „

Reasercher:
Plotnikova
Iryna,
the 1th -year student
Law Department

Supervisor:
Nahorna Olha,
Head of the Chair, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciencies

Khmelnyskyi
2021

1.4.2. Теми рефератів-оглядів та науково-дослідних завдань

1. A Career in Law
2. Contract Law
3. Tort Law
- 4 Criminal Law
5. White-collar crime: insider dealing and market abuse
6. Company Law
7. Commercial Law
8. Profile of a commercial lawyer.
9. Real Property Law
10. Litigation and Arbitration
11. International Law
12. Comparative Law
13. The Practice of Law
14. Company Law: Company formation and Management
15. Company Law: Capitalization
16. Company Law: Fundamental Changes in a Company
17. Contracts: Contract Formation
18. Contracts: Remedies
19. Contracts: Assignment the Third-Party Rights
20. Employment Law
21. Sale of Goods
22. Real Property Law
23. Intellectual Property
24. Competition Law
25. Transnational Commercial Law

1.4.3. Приклад тексту для письмового перекладу

Jane Tennison opened the door of the small apartment she shared with her boyfriend, Peter Rawlings. They had lived together for three months now. Peter came out of the kitchen and smiled at her. 'Bad day?' he asked. She nodded, walked through to the bedroom and threw her coat on the bed. 'Want to talk about it?' Peter asked. 'Later,' she said. 'Let me have a bath first.' Jane and Peter had been friends for a long time before they started living together. Peter had been married and had a young son, Joey. When his marriage ended, he spent a long time talking to Jane about what had gone wrong. Over the months they saw each other nearly every day and grew closer until Jane suggested that Peter moved into her flat. Later, when they were eating dinner, she told him about her problems at the police station. He was a good listener, caring and thoughtful. She had become very fond of him, she realised with surprise. She told him about the way Shefford and the other men did not respect her. 'They think I'm a joke,' she said angrily. 'My boss won't let me work on murder investigations. He tells me to be patient.' Peter touched her hand. 'You'll get something soon.'

1.4.4. Ситуативні творчі завдання

1. A group of Canadian lawyers are coming to stay in your town for two weeks to get know legal proceedings in Ukraine. You are a lawyer of one of the district court. Speak on the judicial system of Ukraine and the work of judges.

2. While travelling in Britain, you've got into trouble. You've been arrested and taken into custody. No warrant has been produced. You've managed to phone your British friend and asked him to recommend you a lawyer. Your friend tells you all peculiarities of different types of legal professions in Great Britain.

3. James W. Bradbury, Professor of Trial Practice from Washington University came to Khmelnsky University of Management and Law to deliver a lecture on the Court System of the USA. You enjoyed the lecture and share your opinion on it. Tell your friend when and where the lecture took place, what interesting facts you learnt about American courts.

4. You graduated from the university with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Now it's time to make a difficult decision what type of legal decision to choose. Speak on the common demands to the profession of a lawyer and the peculiarities of legal job you've decided to follow.

5. Entering the shop you were the witness of selling a bottle of wine to a group of young people. A shop-assistant didn't ask for passports and didn't pay any attention to the sign "Minor under 20 will not be served alcoholic beverages" either. Furthermore, it was only 10.30 a.m. What steps (measures) do you think are to be taken, who will you speak to?

6. Maria, a senior law student hasn't attended half of the lectures. She is at home and she is preparing for the seminar. The topic of the seminar is "The role and significance of Procurator's office in Ukrainian judicial system". Imagine that you are a friend of Maria and you want her to cope with the problems. What information can be useful to Maria to know?

7. Thieves broke into Camera shop in Kamyanska Street last night and stole photographic equipment worth ... hryvnias. They took only the two most expensive cameras and some accessories and left the rest of the shop virtually undisturbed. Police say the thieves appeared to know exactly what they were looking for. The owner of the shop suspects a former employee of his who left because of disagreement over pay. You are a police inspector and interview a suspect.

8. You are a newspaper reporter. Your partner is N., the prisoner who was a bribe taker and sentenced to 10 years. Interview him using notes, like this:

- introduce yourself and ask permission to ask questions;
- ask where person was born, about his parents, about earlier and later career;
- ask permission to ask questions about person's private life;
- ask whether he pleads guilty to the charge;
- ask whether he finds himself guilty or not;
- ask the prisoner to repeat here his last plea;
- thank the person.

9. Last night two people broke into the local shop. The police think that you and your partner are the thieves. You and your partner, make up a story together to explain what you both did between 6 and 9 p.m. last night (you were together at the time). Your story is your "alibi".

10. You would like to get to know the places of participants of the trial in the court-room, i.e. presiding-judge, people's assessors, court secretary, procurator, advocate, defendant, witnesses, jury, etc. Your partner is a court-secretary who has been working in this job for a long time. He shares with you all the information you are interested in.

11. Three residents of Poltava were involved in making 5.56 mm guns using the equipment of the local ferro-concrete plant where they worked. The criminal group had seven pistols to their credit. Two of the culprits were ex-convicts. The case is turned over to the court. Act as an advocate and present your speech in the court.

12. Imagine you are one of the correspondents of the American newspaper. You interviewed the chief of the Administration of one of the Ukrainian Colonies about the real life of the women and babies there. Give the comments on:

- how the convicts are kept in the colony and punishment cells;
- whether the authorities violate the Convention;
- how the Corrective labour system is reformed;
- if there are conditions for pregnant women to give birth;
- if babies are punished being in prison with their mothers;
- if the children are delivered and how they are nursed.

13. After a long negotiation, you have reached agreement and now plan a meal in a local restaurant with the other party in the negotiation.

14. Your efforts to reach agreement have been unsuccessful. It is late. End the negotiation but offer some hope.

15. A colleague has asked you to cooperate on a project, but after long discussion you feel you cannot participate because of fundamental disagreement. It is important that you continue to work

in other areas. 16. You want to repeat an order with a supplier but they are trying to increase prices by 20%. You cannot agree to this. End your discussions.

17. A customer is asking you to supply goods in a month. This is physically impossible. End the discussion.

18. A walked across B's land without B's permission but without any damage to B's land. Has A committed any tort?

19. A was operated on by surgeon B. Something went wrong during the operation and A is now incapable of looking after himself. In which tort could A sue B?

20. A is driving an excavator and negligently severs an electricity cable which leads to a factory. The factory is forced to close down for a day and production is lost as a result. Any production which had been started at the time of the interruption of the supply and is damaged will be classed as damage to property and can be claimed in a negligence action. Any production which has not been started but cannot be carried out and results in loss of profit will be classed as economic loss and will be irrecoverable. Do you think that this distinction makes sense?

* *Теми наукових робіт, рефератів, текстів для письмового перекладу, теми ситуативних творчих завдань можуть змінюватись викладачем.*

1.5. Підсумковий контроль

Підсумковий семестровий контроль проводиться у формі заліку та екзамену в письмово-усній формі.

1.5.1. Питання для підсумкового контролю у формі заліку

1. Importance of Foreign Languages for Future Specialists.
2. The System of Higher Education in Ukraine.
3. Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law
4. State System of Ukraine
5. State System of Great Britain
6. State System of the USA
7. The Fundamental Law of Ukraine
8. How the Bill becomes a Law
9. Legal Professions in Ukraine
10. Legal Professions in Great Britain
11. Home reading. John Grisham as a modern American author. Novel "Theodor Boone: The abduction".
12. A Career in Law
13. Contract Law
14. Tort Law
15. Criminal Law
16. Commercial Law
17. Real Property Law
18. Litigation and Arbitration
19. International Law
20. Comparative Law

1.5.2. Приклад залікового білету

Credit Card № 1

1. Vocabulary test
2. Grammar test.
3. Speak on the importance of English in future profession.

Vocabulary test

I. Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the following word combinations.

- 1) to make one's dream come true

- 2) to be enrolled at the University
- 3) executive self-governed body
- 4) bodies of local self-government
- 5) full-time training
- 6) to graduate from
- 7) to attend lectures and seminars
- 8) curriculum
- 9) teaching staff
- 10) distinguished/outstanding scholars

Grammar Test

II. Open the brackets.

1. While I (to sunbathe), Tim (to swim).
2. She (to seal) the letter, (to put) a stamp on it and (to post) it.
3. I'm afraid I (to be) a little late.
4. They (to stay) at the Park Hotel at present.
5. Money (not to buy) happiness.

1.5.3. Питання для підсумкового контролю у формі екзамену

1. Importance of Foreign Languages for Future Specialists.
2. The System of Higher Education in Ukraine.
3. Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law
4. State System of Ukraine
5. State System of Great Britain
6. State System of the USA
7. The Fundamental Law of Ukraine
8. How the Bill becomes a Law
9. Legal Professions in Ukraine
10. Legal Professions in Great Britain
11. Home reading. John Grisham as a modern American author. Novel "Theodor Boone: The abduction".
12. A Career in Law
13. Contract Law
14. Tort Law
15. Criminal Law
16. Commercial Law
17. Real Property Law
18. Litigation and Arbitration
19. International Law
20. Comparative Law
21. The Practice of Law
22. Company Law: Company Formation and Management
23. Company Law: Fundamental Changes in a Company
24. Contracts: Contract Formation and Remedies
25. Contracts: Assignment the Third-Party Rights
26. Employment Law
27. Sale of Goods
28. Intellectual Property
29. How a Bill Becomes a Law
30. Competition Law

1.5.4. Приклад екзаменаційного білету

Exam Card № 1

1. Written translation of the text.
2. Vocabulary and grammar test.
3. Speak on the topic Languages and Communication.

1.5.5. Зразок тексту для письмового перекладу

The British Constitution

Great Britain is not a federation, or a union of states like the USA. There are no written laws, no written constitution. A thousand years ago, before the Norman Conquest in 1066, the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted the Great Council (an assembly of the leading men from each district) before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone in 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept Magna Charta (The Great Charter), which took away some of the king's powers. In later centuries this was seen as the first occasion on which the king was forced to take advice.

In 1264 the first parliament of nobles met together. Since then the British Constitution has grown up slowly as the result of countless Acts of Parliament. There have been no great changes in the constitution since the revolution of 1688. Then, Parliament invited William and Mary to become Britain's first constitutional monarchs. A constitutional monarch is one who can rule only with support of Parliament. The Bill of Rights (1689) was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy. This Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval. Since 1689 the power of Parliament has grown, while the power of the monarch has become weaker.

1.5.6. Зразок лексико-граматичного тесту

Grammar Test

A Choose the correct item.

1 If I won the lottery, I on an exotic holiday.

A will go B would go C went

2 we reached the station, the train had left.

A As soon as B Until C By the time

3 Jason TV at the moment.

A watches B is watching C was watching

Vocabulary Test

B. Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the following word combinations.

11) to make one's dream come true

12) to be enrolled at the University

13) executive self-governed body

14) bodies of local self-government

15) full-time training

16) to graduate from

17) to attend lectures and seminars

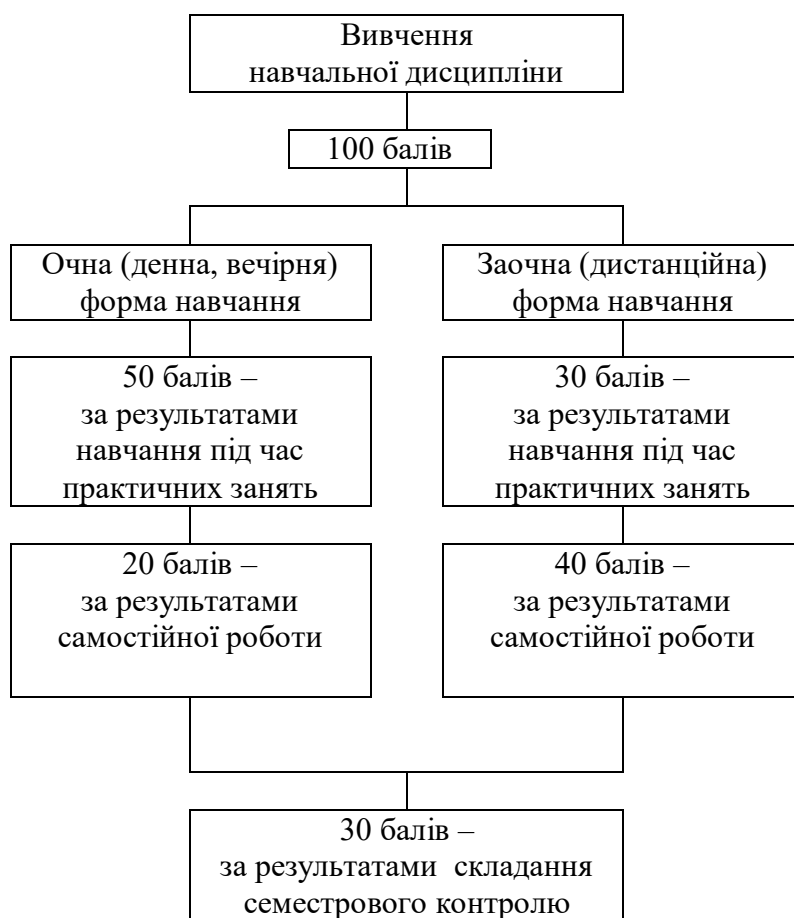
18) curriculum

19) teaching staff

20) distinguished/outstanding scholars, etc.

2. Схема нарахування балів

Нарахування балів студентам з навчальної дисципліни здійснюється відповідно до такої схеми:



2.1. Поточний контроль

1.1.1. У межах поточного контролю студент максимально може набрати 70 балів. У випадках, коли студент проявив надзвичайну активність та успішність на семінарських (практичних, лабораторних) заняттях, він може набрати у межах поточного контролю до 75 балів. Сума балів за поточний контроль складається із балів, отриманих за результатами навчання під час практичних занять та самостійної роботи студента.

1.1.2. Обсяг балів, здобутих студентом під час практичних занять, обчислюється за сумою балів, здобутих під час кожного із занять, передбачених навчальним планом, і визначається згідно з пунктом 4.3.5 «Положення про організацію освітнього процесу в Хмельницькому університеті управління та права», уведеного в дію наказом університету від 28 серпня 2020 р.

1.1.3. З цієї навчальної дисципліни за денною формою навчання передбачено проведення 38 практичних занять у першому семестрі / 37 практичних занять у другому семестрі.

Обсяг балів, здобутих студентом під час практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни, визначається за формулою $\sum_c = B1+B2+\dots+Bn / n \times K$, де:

\sum_c – загальна сума балів;

B – кількість балів, отриманих на одному занятті;

n – кількість семінарських (практичних, лабораторних) занять, визначених робочою програмою;

K – коефіцієнт, який, дорівнює 11 (з урахуванням специфіки навчальної дисципліни).

За результатами практичного заняття кожному студенту до відповідного документа обліку успішності виставляється кількість балів від 0 до 5 числом, кратним 0,5, яку він отримав протягом заняття.

5. English for Lawyers: навчальний посібник. Хмельницький: ХУУП, 2011. 294 с.
6. Grisham J. Theodor Boone: The Abduction. London: Hodder, 2012. 217 p.
7. Krois-Lindner Amy, Firth Matt. Introduction to International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2008. 160 p.
8. Krois-Lindner Amy. International Legal English. Cambridge University Press, 2011. 336 p.
9. McCarthy Michael, O'Dell Felicity. English Vocabulary in Use: Upper-intermediate Level. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2007. 309 p.
10. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. Cambridge University Press, 2007. 319 p.

7.2. Допоміжні джерела

1. Мисик Л.В., Арцишевська А.Л. та ін. English. Communicative Aspect: підручник. К.: Атіка, 2000. 376 с.
2. Шпак В.К., Популях В.Я., Кириченко З.Ф. та ін. Англійська мова для повсякденного спілкування: підручник. К.: Вища школа, 2002. 302 с.
3. Knodel L.V. English for law: Textbook. К.: Publisher PALUDOVA A.V., 2007. 260 p.
4. Nesterchuk G.V. The USA and the Americans: Textbook. Минск: Вышэйшая школа, 2002. 238 с.
5. A.J. Thomson, A.V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007. 383 p.

8. Інформаційні ресурси в Інтернеті

1. First impressions count for a lot [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://www.willcocks.co.uk/Introductions.htm>
2. What language do you speak in Britain? [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://woodlandsjunior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/ language.html>
3. British Culture, British Customs and British Traditions [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.learnenglish.de/culture/ educationculture.htm>
4. Oxbridge unites for no confidence motion against government [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://www.politics.co.uk/news/2011/06/02/ oxbridge-unites-for-no-confidence-motion-agai>

РОЗРОБНИКИ:

Завідувачка кафедри мовознавства, докторка
педагогічних наук, доцентка
27 серпня 2021 року

_____ Ольга НАГОРНА

Доцент кафедри мовознавства, кандидат
філологічних наук, доцент

27 серпня 2021 року

_____ Ярослав НАГОРНИЙ

СХВАЛЕНО

Рішення кафедри мовознавства
27 серпня 2021 року, протокол № 1 .

Завідувачка кафедри мовознавства, докторка
педагогічних наук, доцентка
27 серпня 2021 року

_____ Ольга НАГОРНА

Деканеса факультету управління та економіки,
кандидатка економічних наук, доцентка

_____ 2021 року

_____ Тетяна ТЕРЕЩЕНКО

Обліковий обсяг 5,8 ум.др.арк.