

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF LAW**

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ENGLISH FOR LAW STUDENTS



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The manual “English for Law Students” has been written at the Department of “Language training center “of Tashkent State Law University for practical training on module " Foreign Language for Lawyers ".The manual is compiled for law students to use in their English classes during the third year of study for academic purposes on the specialty “Jurisprudence” It is based on a communicative language learning approach.

The manual is designed not only for law students, but students studying law in English.

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P R E F A C E

The manual introduces students with basic legal terminology, basic concepts and phenomena of the system of laws in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the UK and the USA.

The manual focuses on developing students' abilities to use legal terminology, both oral and in writing.

The main purpose of manual - develop students' speaking, reading, writing skills on the specialty.

The manual suggests development of the following skills:

- The ability to compare the legal systems of the UK, the USA and the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as find their similarities and differences;
- The ability to speak in a presentation format.

The manual consists of 19 Units, devoted to special topics. Each unit introduces topic based vocabulary, which begins with clear presentation table comprising phrasal verbs, phrases and collocations. All units consist of reading, speaking, writing and listening tasks. Practice exercises provide a structured set of exercises which help students to develop skills to successfully apply vocabulary knowledge in the exam.

Writing tasks are designed to develop essay writing skills (opinion, argumentative, narrative), formal letters (letter of advice), as well as application letters.

The special topics of the manual are devoted to the study of laws, such as Contract Law, Business Law, Criminal Law, Civil Law, Family Law, International Law, Law making process and law systems in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the US and the UK.

The case studies provide an opportunity to apply all the language, skills and ideas students have worked on in the units. They present authentic problem – solving situations similar those they will meet in practicing law.

Additional material section contains some interesting legal facts and legal peculiarities.

Glossary section consists of legal terms and phrases introduced in the units.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

| READING | VOCABULARY | SPEAKING | LISTENING | WRITING |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|
| Unit 1 Overview of the history of law Page 7 | Recognizing synonyms | Law in Ancient Greece and Rome | Matching synonyms | Writing the table |
| Unit 2 Kinds of laws Page 10 | Working out meaning from context | 1.Terminology 2.Presentation | Definitions of laws | Writing a letter of application |
| Unit3 Legal profession Page 14 | Types of law firms Law/legal | Types of lawyers in Uzbekistan | Completing with adjectives | Writing an essay |
| Unit 4 Civil law Page 19 | Recognizing topical words and phrases | Group discussion of topic related issue | Watch topical video | Writing plot |
| Unit 5 Criminal law Page 27 | Recognizing terms/Test | Types of crimes/White collar crimes | A crime | Problem solving essay |
| Unit 6 Family law Page 30 | Word collocations | Main features of Family Code | Legal words | Opinion essay on the family issue/Presentation |
| Unit 7 Business law Page 35 | Verb and noun collocations | Forming a corporation/Types of businesses | Matching business terms | Letter of advice |
| Unit 8 Contract law/ Remedies Page 41 | Verb-noun collocations | Essential elements of a contract | Contract terms | Drafting a contract |
| Unit 9 International law Page 47 | Recognizing terms/International organizations | Branches of international law | Word collocations | Summarizing the information |
| Unit 10 Judicial power of the | Legal words and phrases/ Types of courts | Describing the diagram | Judicial system of the | Opinion essay on the subject |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| republic of Uzbekistan Page 53 | | | Republic of Uzbekistan | |
| Unit 11 Judicial power of the UK Page 60 | Legal words and phrases | Describing the diagram/ Types of courts | Matching the courts | Writing topic relevant terms |
| Unit 12 Judicial power of the USA Page 65 | US court structures Topic related words and expressions | Types of US courts | US State courts | Topic related presentation |
| Unit 13 Legislative power of Uzbekistan Page 70 | Guessing new vocabulary | Quiz/Language competition on Oliy Majlis | Powers and functions of Chambers | Argument essay |
| Unit 14 Legislative power of the UK Page 75 | Filling in the new collocations | Discussion of the topic related issues | British Parliament | For and against essay |
| Unit 15 Legislative power of the USA Page 80 | Topic related words | Group discussion. Quiz | Parliaments of the countries | Narrative essay |
| Unit 16 Law making procedures in the USA,UK and Uzbekistan Page 85 | Topic related words and phrases | Discussion of charts on law making procedures | Watching video and | Writing a short summary |
| Unit 17 Executive power of Uzbekistan Page 94 | Guessing new vocabulary | Group discussion of the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers | Main powers of the Cabinet of Ministers | Topic related opinion essay |
| Unit 18 Executive power of the USA | Guessing new words and phrases | Explaining topic related diagrams/Quiz | Who can be president | Topic related opinion essay |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (Federal government) Page 97 | | | and how? | |
| Unit 19 Executive body of the British government Page 103 | Recognizing the words | Local governments/Queen's powers/Monarchy | Monarchy in the UK | For and against essay |
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UNIT1. Overview of the history of law

Reading task

1. Read the passage below and find the words and expressions which are similar in meaning to expressions 1-6. The first letter is given.

- 1) thought - b_____ 3) keeping - r_____ 5) rose - i_____
- 2) severe - h_____ 4) murder- h_____ 6) juridical explanation - l_____
- i_____

Law in Ancient Greece and Rome

The Greek legal system began a new period in the history of law. Before the Greeks people believed that their laws were given to them by gods, represented by their kings. The Greek system stated that the law was made by man, for man, and could be changed by man.

Draco, Athenian lawgiver (621 B.C.) made up first written code of laws. This code was harsh. It envisaged the capital punishment for both trivial and serious crimes.

Solon, Athenian lawgiver (594 B.C.) repealed Draco's code and published new laws, retaining only Draco's homicide statutes. Solon revised every statute except that on homicide and made Athenian law more humane. He also retained an ancient Greek tradition – trial by jury. Enslaving debtors was prohibited, along with most of the harsh punishments of Draco's code. Under Solon's law citizens of Athens could be elected to the assembly and courts were established in which citizens could appeal against government decisions.

The Greek ideals were carried over into the Roman system of laws. The Greeks have contributed to the Roman system of laws the concept of "natural law". Actually, natural law was based on the idea that certain basic principles are above the laws of a nation. As the Roman Empire increased, a set of laws was codified to handle the more sophisticated legal questions of the day. This was done under the sponsorship of the Byzantine emperor Justinian I (from AD 529 to 565). This collection of laws and legal interpretations was called *Corpus Juris Civilis* ("Body of Civil Law") and the *Justinian Code*.

French Emperor Napoleon made some modification of the Justinian Code at the beginning of the nineteenth century. *Napoleon Code* is still the model for the legal codes governing most of the modern nation – states of Europe today.

- Find the information on *Natural law*



Speaking task

2. Speak on the following with a partner

1. The peculiar feature of the Greek legal system.
2. The peculiarity of Draco's code of laws.
3. The difference of Solon's Code from Draco's.
4. The influence of the Greek legal system on the Roman system of laws.
5. The contribution of Justinian 1 to the development of legal system.
6. The difference of Napoleon's Code from Justinian's.



Hammurabi -a king of the Babylonia

Law Code of Hammurabi

3. Before reading the text guess the words that have two meanings:

Punishment → P _____ *Avenge* → R _____
Fine → P _____ *Vengeance* → R _____

“What is Law?” This question has troubled people for many centuries. An entire field of study known as Jurisprudence is devoted to this question. Many definitions of law exist; law can be defined as the set of rules or regulations by which a government regulates the conduct of people within a society. Even with this explanation, many other questions arise. Do we need laws? Where do laws come from? Are all laws written? Can laws change? If yes, how? Are all laws fair? What is the difference between laws and morals?

Every society that has ever existed has recognized the need for law. These laws may have been written, but even primitive people had rules to regulate the conduct of the *draw*. Without laws, there would be confusion, fear, and disorder.

The oldest law code is tablets from the ancient archives of the city of Ebla (now Tell Mardikh, Syria), which date to about 2400 BC.

The earliest written law was also the *Law Code of Hammurabi*, a king who reigned over Babylon (on the territory of modern Iraq) around 2000 B.C.

Hammurabi's Code dealt with many of the same subjects as our legal system today. It included real and personal property law (the rights of slave owners and slaves, inheritance and property contracts), family law (divorce and marriage), criminal law (crimes and punishment of crimes), and business law (settlement of debts and even regulations about taxes and the prices of goods).

The Code gave very harsh punishments for almost all crimes. Not only murders but also thieves and those guilty of false accusation faced the death penalty. The punishment was based on the principle of revenge: *an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth*. The criminals had to receive the same injuries and damages they had inflicted upon their victims.

Nevertheless, the penalty according to Hammurabi's laws could not be harder than the crime. The code banned the tradition of kidnapping women as brides. The laws of Hammurabi's Code took into account the circumstances of the offender as well as the offence itself. For example, if a citizen of a lower rank lost in a civil case he had to pay fewer penalties than an aristocrat, though if he won he also was awarded less.

4. Read the information again and choose whether these statements are true or false

1. Government regulates the conduct of people through laws **True False**
2. The Code gave very severe punishments only for murders and thieves **True False**
3. Law Code of Hammurabi was based on revenge **True False**
4. Absence of laws brings to fear, disorder and etc. **True False**

Listening task

5. Listen and match the words with their synonyms

- Devoted -
- Harsh-
- Murder-
- Death penalty-
- Ban-

Writing task

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features of the texts

Law in Ancient Greece and Rome”, “*Law Code of Hammurabi*”

Make comparisons where relevant in the form of the table

| No | Codes | Positive | Negative |
|----|------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Draco’s code | | |
| 2. | Solon’s code | | |
| 3. | Justinian’s code | | |
| 4. | Napoleon’s code | | |
| 5. | Hammurabi’s code | | |

Off the cuff

You have one minute! What is common about the following words *lawgiver, lawmaker, and legislator*?

UNIT2. Kinds of Laws

1.Put each word under the correct area of law

Loss to recover damages lawsuit negligence violate wrong
felony consumer protection term divorce injure assault conduct
offense imprison to award

Civil law

Criminal law

Reading task

Types of laws

2. Before reading the text guess the words that mean “legal action”

L _ _ _ _ _ t L _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ n S _ _ t

Laws fall into two major groups: criminal and civil. Criminal laws regulate public conduct and set out duties owed to society. A criminal case is a legal action by the government against a person charged with committing a crime. Criminal laws have penalties requiring that offenders be imprisoned, fined, placed under supervision, or punished in some other way. Criminal offenses are divided into **felonies and misdemeanors**. The maximum penalty for a felony is a term of more than one year in prison. For misdemeanor the penalty is prison term of one year or less.

Civil laws regulate relations between individuals or groups of individuals. A **civil action** (lawsuit) can be brought when one person feels wronged or injured by another person. Courts may award the injured person money for his or her loss, or it may order the person who committed the wrong to make amends in some other way. An example of civil action is a lawsuit for recovery of damages suffered in an automobile accident. Civil laws regulate many everyday situations such as marriage, divorce, contracts, insurance, consumer protection, and negligence.

Sometimes one action can violate both civil and criminal law. For example, if Anvar beats up Nodir, he may have to pay Nodir’s medical bills under civil law and may be charged with the crime of assault under criminal law.

3. Form derivatives with the following words from the text above

Model: crime – criminal – criminality

| | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| regulate | imprison | law |
| Social | Supervise | charge |
| Commit | Require | accident |
| Assault | Punish | offend |
| protect | Public | negligence |

4. Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B

| Column A | Column B |
|----------------|---|
| 1. criminal | a) case in a law court |
| 2. civil | b) of people living together |
| 3. conduct | c) major serious crime |
| 4. society | d) punishment |
| 5. penalty | e) social way of living |
| 6. misdemeanor | f) person who commits a crime or crimes |
| 7. felony | g) carelessness |
| 8. offense | h) offence which is less serious than a felony |
| 9. lawsuit | i) an act or omission punishable under the criminal law |
| 10. negligence | j) lead or guide |

5. Look through the text and explain the following notions according to the text

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Recover damages | 3. Criminal offenses |
| 2. Civil laws | 4. A civil action |



6. As you read the following text note the difference between criminal and civil laws. Note the meanings of the highlighted words

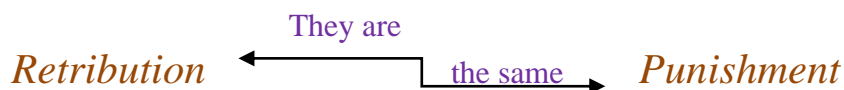
How do Criminal and Civil Laws differ?

When the private legal rights of an individual are violated, the matter is governed by **civil law**. It applies whenever one person has a right to sue another person. An example of such a situation is when a tenant fails to pay the rent. The police will not investigate civil conflicts.

When a person violates certain duties to society and disturbs public peace and order, the violation is governed by **criminal law**. The government, acting in the name of all the people, investigates, prosecutes, and tries to fine or imprison the alleged wrongdoer.

Generally, when a crime occurs, private rights of the individual victim are violated at the same time. Thus, the civil law may also apply. The victim of the crime may, therefore, **sue** the wrongdoer but seldom does because it is usually difficult to collect damages from criminals.

The difference between civil law and criminal law turns on the difference between two different objects which law seeks to pursue - **redress** or **punishment**. The object of civil law is the redress of wrongs by compelling **compensation** or **restitution**: the wrongdoer is not punished; he only suffers so much harm as it is necessary to make good the wrong he has done. The person who has suffered gets a definite benefit from the law, or at least he avoids a loss. On the other hand, in the case of crimes, the main object of the law is to punish the wrongdoer; to give him and others a strong inducement not to commit same or similar crimes, to reform him if possible and perhaps to satisfy the public sense that wrongdoing ought to meet with retribution.



7. Fill in the following chart using examples to describe the difference between criminal and civil laws

| Criminal Law | | Civil Law | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Features | Examples | Features | Examples |
| | | | |

Speaking task

8. Divide the group into two and make them compete on the following questions

1. Lawsuit, felony and misdemeanor.
2. The main difference between civil law and criminal law (their purposes).
3. The difference between restitution and compensation.

Structuring a presentation

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Welcome the audience | why you are interested in the topic |
| 2. Introduce yourself | 5. Give an overview of the topic |
| 3. Introduce the topic | 6. Main points |
| 4. Tell the audience | 7. Concluding the presentation |

Language function: Presentation

Prepare a short presentation on the following topic

Which areas of law you find most interesting and why, criminal or civil.

Use the guidelines above to help you. It is important to make your points short, simple and clear. Remember to KISS (Keep It Short and Simple)

Listening task

9. Listen and write definitions of laws

Criminal law-.....
.....
Civil law-.....
.....

Writing task

Write a letter of application. Give some information about yourself, your professional and academic background and why you are interested in applying for the job of a lawyer in the area of Criminal /Civil law

UNIT3. Legal profession

Look at the people in the photos and tell what they are doing and what they have in common



Reading task

1. Write four verbs that a lawyer does. First letter has been written
1 a....._ 2 a..... 3 p..... 4 r.....

A lawyer is someone qualified to advise or act in legal cases. Legal eagle is a slightly humorous expression-meaning **lawyer**, especially clever one.

Courts are presided over by **judges** or in lower English courts, by **magistrates**.

In the English system, **solicitors** represent people and prepare their cases before they reach court; **barristers** present and argue the cases in court. Solicitors do not represent people in court except in magistrate's courts.

In the American system, **attorneys**, familiar from a thousand TV and real-life **courtroom dramas**, represent people, prepare cases and present and argue them in court.

2. Fill in the blanks using words or word combinations in the box

Lawyer, attorney, barrister, solicitor, judge, magistrate, courtroom drama

1. Many legal eagles interpret the opinion to imply that nothing short of abolishing the court would satisfy the **j**_____.

2. The story-telling contest is closed to what the organizers of the event refer to as professional liars - that is **l**_____, politicians and real estate agents.

3. Since the military coup at least one third of Fiji's estimated lawyers, as well as a number of **m**_____ and judges, have left the country along with thousands of other professionals and academics.

4. Charles King-Farlow is leading the joint campaign by local **s**_____ and **b**_____ for the court in his city.

5. What services can he provide that are worth \$ 600,000? His legal expertise could be gained more for less money from more experienced **a**_____.

6. In another **c**_____, a man shot a judge during another domestic hearing.

More facts about lawyers in the English system



3. Match the words and expressions with their correct definitions 1-9

- law-abiding
- solicitor
- defendant
- jury
- offender
- victim
- barrister
- judge
- witness

1. A person appointed to make legal decisions in a court of law _____
2. A group of twelve citizens who are sworn to decide whether someone is guilty or innocent on the basis of evidence given in a court of law _____
3. A person who sees something happens or is present when something happens _____
4. A person who is accused of doing something illegal _____
5. A person who is attacked or who is in an accident _____
6. A qualified lawyer who gives advice to members of the public and acts for them in legal matters _____
7. A person who commits an offence against the law _____
8. A lawyer who can present a case in court _____
9. An expression used to describe someone who obeys the law _____



Brainstorming

4. Follow up discussion. Make round table discussion on the topic "Types of lawyers in Uzbekistan."

5. A glamorous profession? Put together this article from **Today** by rearranging the sections. (The first section is A.)

Where legals dare

A In the TV series *LA Law*, courtroom drama is all in a day's work. The reality in England is slightly different. Barristers spend many hours in court, but few cases are action-packed. And a solicitor's day is more likely to be spent reading out a will than solving a juicy murder.

B But spokesman for the Bar Council Graham McMillan believes a life in law can be very glamorous. 'In higher courts you can get a lot of courtroom drama, and barristers have to be very quick on their feet.'...

C Both careers take the same initial route - and only the cream of students need apply.

D It's a fact lost on scores of people who seduced by *LA Law*'s exciting plots, write into The Law Society's careers officer Jenny Goddard.' Things are very different here,... says Jenny.' A lot of people, though, do see the Crown Court as very exciting. It's hard to generalize because there are so many different branches of the profession, from personal legal advice to selling your house.'

E Solicitors do, however, present cases in magistrate's courts. Getting into the profession is not easy. There are only 70,000 solicitors in Britain, and 7,000 barristers - just over 1,000 of whom are women. ...

F The main difference between British and American lawyers is that the US legal eagles are all-rounders who both prepare and present cases. Here, solicitors do the litigation (prepare the case) and barristers do the advocacy (present the case) in Crown Court and upwards

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Vocabulary: types of law firm. Match the halves of these sentences about the different types of law firm

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 A commercial practice | a is managed by partners who share profits and responsibility equally |
| 2 A large law firm | b works on his or her own, has no partners and usually handles smaller cases |
| 3 A law clinic | c advises clients on corporate and commercial matters and may also negotiate transactions and solve business problems |
| 4 A partnership | d can have 50 or more lawyers working on complex matters for large organizations |
| 5 A sole practitioner | e gives students an opportunity to deal with real clients and to develop their legal skills |

2 Vocabulary: *law* vs. *legal*

6. Complete these sentences by inserting either *law* or *legal*

1. Instruction inlegal English is becoming compulsory in a growing number of law faculties all over the world.
2. After university, my work as a trainee solicitor gave me useful experience in commercial litigation, and I was offered a good position in a large.....firm.
3. During my studies, I volunteered at a local.....clinic, where I provided freeassistance to people who could not afford to pay for a lawyer.
4. Some of the most important courses a student completes during his or her studies of the law are skills courses, such as courses inwriting and research.

Listening task

7. Listen to the extract of a legal English course and complete with appropriate form of adjectives

You might be expecting to learn a lot of detail about Anglo-American legal systems and their foundations, but our focus this semester will be 1)..... (practical) than theoretical. We will mainly be working on language skills, such as writing letters or speaking with clients. I am convinced this is the 2) (good) way to prepare for using English for law. You may find this course 3)

(challenging) and 4)(time-consuming) than you expected, but you may also find it one of the 5) (useful) courses you take at university, as many students have told me in the past. To make it 6) (easy) for you to plan your time, I'll be handing out a list of the readings and the assignments you'll be working on this term.

Writing task

Write an essay on the topic Legal profession

Why have you chosen this profession? What type of law firm do you think you would like to work in? Support your opinion with specific reasons.

Use the samples

I'd like to work: as a sole practitioner, as I'd prefer to be my own boss

I think a big Law firm would be exciting

UNIT6. CIVIL LAW

How many words in the box do you know? Underline the words you already know. Circle the words you need to guess

term, property, inheritance, remedy, obligation, charge with, enforce, observance, dominant, beneficiary trust, express private trust, constructive trust, settler, implied trust

Reading task

1. Read the text and define its main parts

Fundamental law → **Basic law**

Civil law also termed Roman law was originally administered in the Roman Empire and Codified under Justinian in the 6th century. It includes the law of persons, the family, inheritance property, toils, unjust enrichment and contracts and remedies by which interests falling within these categories are juridical protected. Although actually in force but drastically changed, since 533, the first three books of the Institute of Justinian (of Persons of Things, of Obligations) and the major civil codes all deal with substantially the same sets of problems and relationships called civil law.

Technically the civil law includes only the law of persons (natural and legal), the family, inheritance, property and obligations.

Civil law is **fundamental law**. It is studied first, and subsequent study is built on it. No society is able to live in an orderly way without an aggregate of rules governing the relations among the persons who are charged with enforcing their observance. This is a typically traditional approach.

Applying this tradition to the state - it is the necessity for an aggregate of norms that regulate the relations among citizens and for organs and institutions that enforce observance of the norms established by the law.

The legal norm is a general notion; it is not addressed to specific individuals but to a model "fact" situation. One difficulty with the model situation is that occasionally the application of the abstract norm to the concrete case gives place to consequences that offend the sense of justice. Equity is the power to vary application of the norms, it's the justice of the concrete individual.

The civil law tradition recognizes only statutes, enacted by legislative power, administrative regulations and custom as sources of law. There is no systematic hierarchical theory of sources of law: legislation of course is law bulk so are other things, including judicial decisions.

The main division of law in the civil law tradition is into public law and private law. This distinction is fundamental, necessary and evident. This distinction has a long history. It was actively employed during the process of codification and reform in the XIX century and become basic to the systematic reconstruction of the legal order. The codified civil law was the heart of private law, and the dominant concepts of the codes were individual private property and individual freedom of contract. The emphasis on rights of property and contract in the codes guaranteed individual rights against intrusion by the state. The civil codes were thought of as serving a constitutional function. Any principles of prior law that were incorporated in the codes received their validity not from their previous existence, but from their incorporation and reenactment in codified form.

2. Language competition: Paraphrase the following word combinations

1. originally administered - _____
2. unjust enrichment- _____

3. actually in force- _____
4. in an orderly way- _____
5. enforce the observance of the norms- _____
6. offend the sense of justice- _____
7. enacted by legislature- _____
8. reconstruction of the legal order- _____
9. dominant concepts of the codes- _____
10. against intrusion by the state- _____
11. serving a constitutional function- _____
12. received their validity- _____

3. Answer the questions according to the text

1. When was civil law first administered and codified?
2. What problems does it include?
3. Is there any difference between the first three books of Justinian institute and nowadays major civil codes?
4. What is a typically traditional approach?
5. Why is an aggregate of norms necessary for the state?
6. Whom is the legal norm addressed to?
7. What is equity?
8. What sources of law does the civil law tradition recognize?
9. What is the main division of law?
10. Why was the law codified?

4. Decide whether the statements below are true or false

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. The Civil law was first codified under Justinian in the 6th century. | True False |
| 2. The first three books of that period haven't undergone any changes. | True False |
| 3. The civil law is studied first. | True False |
| 4. Governmental institutions enforce observance of the norms established by the law. | True False |
| 5. The legal norms are addressed to specific individuals. | True False |
| 6. Only statutes, enacted by legislative power can be considered as sources of law. | True False |
| 7. Individual private property and individual freedom of contract are the dominant concepts of the codes. | True False |

5. Discuss the following text in groups.

In order to resolve minor disputes between neighbors, local communities have established dispute – resolution board called **conciliation commission**. These boards generally consist of elected

members of the community, who listen to the arguments of each neighbor and attempt to mediate a solution without resorting to a legal contest. If you live in an area that is regulated by a homeowners association, it may also assist you in resolving disputes.

6. Tell:

- *the name of conciliation commission in your native language*
- *give more information about the activity of this commission in Uzbekistan*
- *if it is regulated by a law*

Listening and writing tasks

Watch topic related video and write a summary of it

UNIT4. Criminal law

Reading task

Criminal law, sometimes (although rarely) called penal law, involves the prosecution by the state of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime. This contrasts with civil law, which involves private individuals and organizations seeking to resolve legal disputes. Prosecutions are initiated by the state through a prosecutor, while in a civil case the victim brings the suit.

Depending on the offence and the jurisdiction, various punishments are available to the courts to punish an offender. A court may sentence an offender to execution, corporal punishment or deprivation of liberty (imprisonment or incarceration); suspend the sentence; impose a fine; put the offender under government supervision through parole or probation; or place them on a community service order.

Criminal law commonly proscribes - that is, it prohibits - several categories of offences: offences against the person (e.g. assault), offences against property (e.g. burglary), public-order crimes (e.g. prostitution) and business, or corporate, crimes (e.g. insider dealing).

Most crimes are characterized by two elements:

a criminal act (actus reus) and criminal intent (mens rea).

To secure a conviction, prosecutors must prove that both actus reus and mens rea were present when a particular crime was committed.

In criminal cases, the burden of proof is often on the prosecutor to persuade the trier (whether judge or jury) that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of every element of the crime charged. If the prosecutor fails to prove this, a verdict of not guilty is rendered. For example, In the USA, this is referred to as the preponderance of the evidence.

1. Follow up questions

1. How do criminal law cases and civil law cases differ in the way they are initiated?
2. Name the four most common categories of criminal offence.
3. In what way is the standard of proof different for criminal and civil cases?
4. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor? Does our jurisdiction make such a distinction?

2. How many of the offences in the box do you know? Look at the list of crimes, and then look at the categories below. Decide which category each one comes under, and write the crime in the appropriate space in the table

arson assault battery bribery burglary domestic violence drug trafficking drunk driving embezzlement extortion forgery fraud homicide larceny insider dealing joyriding kidnapping manslaughter money laundering obstruction of justice rape shoplifting pickpocketing tax evasion theft armed robbery

| |
|---------------------------|
| Crimes against the person |
| |
| |
| Public order offences |
| |
| |
| Crimes against property |
| |
| |
| Road traffic offences |
| |
| |

Sexual offences

3. Choose four types of crime in the box above and tell a partner what you think they are. Then look up any words you do not know in a dictionary

What is a crime?

Crime is defined by law as an intentional act or omission of an act in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or justification and sanctioned by the state as felony or misdemeanor. Felony is a crime for which a person may be sentenced to death in the countries where capital punishment is not abolished, or long prison term, while a misdemeanor is a less serious offense for which a fine or a short jail term may be imposed.

There are different crimes or offences. Crimes, which are typically committed, by office employees and salaried professionals, are known as white-collar crimes (or business/corporate crimes). White – collar crimes are economic, personal injury or death may result from such white – collar crimes as mislabeling drugs, faulty design or construction of products, or environmental pollution.

4. Answer the questions

1. Which of the crimes listed above in the box are white-collar crimes?
2. What are the peculiarities of white – collar crimes?
3. What is the difference between the felony and misdemeanor?

Speaking task

1. Give definition of a crime according the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Tell the elements of a crime

Do you know these words?

5. Write these words and phrases in the correct column. Some words are used more than once

Murder gang vandalism pickpocket burglary theft graffiti capital punishment community service mafia threaten drug addict steal robbery gun shooting blood samples fingerprints probation

imprisonment detective evidence surveillance breaking and entering alarm security lighting bullet weapon accomplice

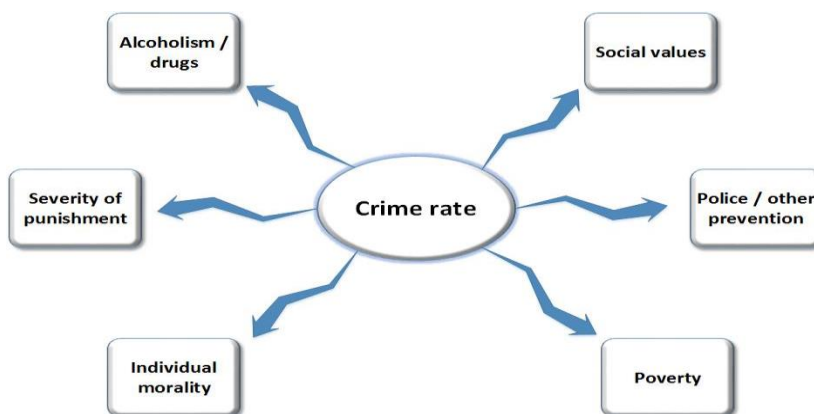
| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Photo 1 Violent crime | |
| Photo 2 Petty crime | |
| Photo 3 Antisocial behavior | |
| Photo 4 Crimes against property | |



6. Work in groups. Discuss one aspect of the crimes in the photos

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Group A | Discuss how these crimes were committed. |
| Group B | Discuss how detectives could solve the crimes. |
| Group C | Discuss the appropriate punishment for each crime. |
| Group D | Discuss how each crime could have been prevented. |

7. Look at the “spidergram” below and say what effect each of these factors has on the crime rate and why



8. Make a list of 3 most serious crimes according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Justify your point of view

Crime 1- _____

Crime 2- _____

Crime 3- _____

LANGUAGE FOCUS

9. Complete the following table

| Criminal act | Crime | Criminal |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Arson | |
| To vandalize | | |
| | | Kidnapper |
| | Espionage | |
| To forge | | |
| | Treason | |
| To embezzle | | |
| | | Assailant |
| | Fraud | |
| To shoplift | | |
| | | Burglar |
| | Pickpocketing | |
| To terrorize | | |
| | | Thief |
| | Robbery | |
| To desert | | |
| | | Blackmailer |
| | Rape | |
| To extort | | |
| | | Mugger |
| | Murder | |
| | | Drugdealer |
| To assassinate | | |
| | Smuggling | |
| To bribe | | |
| | Manslaughter | |

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------|
| | | Pirate |
| To hijack | | |
| | Counterfeiting | |

10. Listen and fill in the extract about a crime using the verbs in passive constructions

A crime is a wrong which 1)against society. The wrongdoer 2): he or she 3)in prison or 4)a sum of money. A tort, on the other hand, is a wrong which 5)..... against an individual. The injured party can sue the wrongdoer and receive damages from the court. Criminal sanctions exist to make society safer and to keep people from committing certain acts. Tort remedies exist to make the injured party whole again for the harm which

6)..... by the wrong doer. A key difference between the two is that a crime requires a criminal intent (mens rea), whereas a tort can result without intent to cause harm on the wrongdoer’s part. Crimes 7) in the criminal courts. An action 8)..... by a governmental body against the wrongdoer. A tort, conversely, 9)in the civil courts; the injured party brings an action against the wrongdoer.

Writing task

Write an essay on the topic *Youth drug abuse (cause and effect)*

Offer some possible solutions. Use the following transition words or phrases to connect sentences together and relate ideas to one another

therefore

so

thus

as a result

since

because A model essay is provided in the Answer key on page

Vocabulary test on legal terms

1. The jury decided that the jury had not proved its case and thereforeMr. Smith of burglary.

- a) accused
- b) acquitted
- c) charged
- d) blamed

- e) found guilty
- 2** present and argue the cases in court.
- a) barristers
 - b) solicitors
 - c) lawyers
 - d) judges
 - e) magistrates
- 3.** A man was attempted murder.
- a) charged with
 - b) in charge of
 - c) responsible
 - d) guilty
 - e) blamed
- 4.** Sheguilty to severely beating two of her young children.
- a) found
 - b) pled
 - c) charged
 - d) denied
 - e) was charged
- 5.** An official decision in court that person is not guilty of a crime.
- a) verdict
 - b) acquittal
 - c) ruling
 - d) sentence
 - e) appeal
- 6.** Unable to agree about whether somebody is guilty of a crime.
- a) juror
 - b) jury
 - c) hung jury
 - d) judge
 - e) prosecutor
- 7.** The crime of demanding money from a person by threatening to tell somebody a secret about them.
- a) extortion
 - b) fraud
 - c) bribery
 - d) blackmail
 - e) corruption
- 8.** A lawyer who prepares legal papers for the court.

- a) barrister
- b) attorney
- c) solicitor
- d) lawyer
- e) advocate

9. Dishonest or illegal behavior, especially of people in authority.

- a) extortion
- b) blackmail
- c) fraud
- d) bribery
- e) corruption

10. He was kept... custody.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) with
- d) under
- e) -

11. He was sentenced five years.

- a) for
- b) to
- c) with
- d) of
- e) -

12. She got a sentence six months.

- a) of
- b) for
- c) to
- d) during
- e) -

13. He was accused murder and fraud.

- a) with
- b) of
- c) for
- d) by
- e) during

14. She has been charged ... theft

- a) with
- b) for
- c) of

- d) to
e) by
15. The judge reached a verdict ... guilty.
a) of b) for c) with d) in e) off
16. He was found not guilty either tax evasion or extortion.
a) for b) with c) of d) in e) off

UNIT7. FAMILY LAW



How many words in the box do you know? Underline the words you already know. Circle the words you need to guess.

adopt, divorce agencies, legal age, to appoint, child custody, to dissolve, to enter into, legitimate, marital marriage, religious marriage, separation consequences, vital registration, recognize, valid marriage, alimony

Explain what is happening in the pictures. Choose one of the pictures and invent a story for your picture.





3

Reading task

Family Law

Family law – deals with marriage, divorce, adoption, child custody, and support, and other domestic related issues.

Popular notions of the family are often connected with the concept of marriage. Who may get married and what formalities are required are matters usually regulated by law and the extent to which the law should intervene is the matter for debate.

Legal capacity to marry is fulfilled when an individual is of legal age, mentally competent and not already married. Age requirements generally

range from 16 to 18 years old (in our country, for girls-17 and for boys-18). Mental competence requires that a person should understand the nature and consequences of marriage at the time of the act. Both parties must freely consent to marriage.

A valid marriage usually requires that certain formalities should be complied with. Some legal systems recognize civil marriages performed by a state official, other legal systems recognize only religious marriages celebrated by particular religious officials, while yet others recognize both. But in our country marriage is valid when it is registered by vital registration.

Marriages have important consequences for the spouses, third parties and for the community. From the point of view of spouses marriage is important for the acquisition of nationality or domicile or in deciding who owns property acquired by them after marriage and so on. The third parties most often affected by marriage are the children of the couple. It can affect the right of the child to claim nationality through a parent or to inherit property when a parent dies. It can also affect the right of the parent (usually the father) to have custody over a child. Marriages do not always work and it falls to the legal system to set out the rules for divorce. Though

divorce is commonplace nowadays, it's rarely easy or smooth. Each party to a divorce has his or her own concerns, and the nature of a couple's disagreement varies widely with circumstances.

The most significant consequences of divorce involve the division of the couple's property and the future arrangements for the care of their children. Parties may wish to make arrangements on these matters themselves and, while some legal systems allow this, others require that arrangements should be subject to some kind of official approval. When the parties cannot reach agreement, it is up to the legal system to provide a mechanism for resolving these problems.

Property settlement tries to achieve an equitable division of the assets of the marriage and typically divide those assets by way of lump – sum payments or specific awards of particular items of property to one or the other party. Assets are determined and evaluated based on several factors, typically the parties' contributions including home making and child rearing services, and other equities, such as what property the parties brought to the marriage and the duration of the marriage.

Lump-sum – a single payment

1. Group discussion

1. What problems does the family law deal with?
2. How do you understand the concept of marriage? What notions does it include?
3. In what case is legal capacity to marry fulfilled?
4. What should be done for marriage to be valid?
5. Who (m) do the marriages have important consequences for?
6. Why are the children most often affected by marriage?
7. When does a marriage end in divorce?
8. What are the consequences of divorce?
9. How are the assets determined and evaluated in the case of divorce?
11. Who is the third party in the marriage?

2. Language competition: Explain the following word combinations

domestic related issues; matters usually regulated by law; both parties must freely consent; to compile certain formalities; to perform a marriage; the acquisition of nationality; the third parties, affected by marriage; to have custody over a child; to set out the rules; to be subject to some

official approval; equitable division of the assets; child rearing services, lump- sum payments.

3. Read the text again and decide if these statements are true or false

1. It is the law that regulates the formalities for marriage. **True** **False**
2. Age requirements are the same in all the states. **True** **False**
3. There is no difference between a valid and civil **True** **False**
marriage.
4. Marriage doesn't have any effect on the couple's **True** **False**
children.
5. The legal system sets out the rules for divorce. **True** **False**
6. Property division settlement is an easy and smooth **True** **False**
process.
7. Lump – sum payment is the typical way of dividing the **True** **False**
property.



4. Divide the group into teams and have them answer the questions

1. What courts hear divorce cases in Uzbekistan?
2. What are the normative acts on Family law in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
3. What is your attitude to marital agreement or to, a marriage contract, taking into account Uzbek wedding traditions?
4. What interests of children should be protected in case of divorce?
5. What are the grounds for divorce according to our legislation?
6. Who should a child/ children stay with according to our Family Code?
7. What kind of financial provisions can a court order an ex-husband or an ex-wife to make for their children according to our legislation?
8. What is the most typical reason for divorce?

5. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations. Some words can be used more than once.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. to adopt | |
| 2. agencies/ bodies of | a alimony |
| 3. to appoint | b certificate |
| 4. to be | c child |
| 5. common-law | d in custody/ under smb's |
| 6. custodial | guardianship |
| 7. custody of | e a custodian / guardian |
| 8. to dissolve | f guardianship |
| 9. to enter into | g marriage |
| 10. legitimate | h parent |
| 11. marital | i property |
| 12. marriage | j spouses |
| 13. to pay | |
| 14. separation of | |

Speaking task

6. Speak about the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan

- Date of adoption, structure, objective, chapters concerning a child's rights.

7. Listen and write compound words with the following words

Marriage _____

Property _____

Child _____

Divorce _____

Legal _____

Spouse _____

Writing task

Write an opinion essay on the topics:

1. Single parenting.
2. Family is a social unit.
3. Healthy family-healthy generation.

Useful expressions for giving opinions

- I believe/ think/ feel (that)
- I strongly believe n,
- In my opinion/view,
- The way I see it,
- My opinion is that
- As far as I am concerned,
- I (completely) agree that; with
- I (strongly) disagree that; with

- It seems/appears to me (that) .
- To my mind,
- I (do not) agree that/with
- I am totally against
- I couldn't agree more that/with
- I couldn't disagree more that/with

7. Prepare a short presentation on one of the following topics:

- “The institution of marriage in Uzbekistan”
- “The reasons of divorce”

UNIT8. Business Law



How many words in the box do you know? Underline the words you already know. Circle the words you need to guess.

interact, limited liability companies (LLCs), partnership, entity, personal liability, limited partnership, sole proprietor, general partnership, exposed, to unlimited liability, retail shops, to prevent fraud, income, loss

Reading task

Business law

Business law deals with the creation of new businesses and the issues that arise as existing businesses interact with the public, other companies, and the government. This area of the law draws on a variety of legal disciplines, including tax law, intellectual property, real estate, sales, employment law, bankruptcy, and others. Business law provides rules and guidance for companies to follow before disputes occur. Businesses can be formed as corporations; limited liability companies (LLCs), partnerships, and other entities.

In practice Business law is closely connected with other laws such as securities law, antitrust law, bankruptcy, labor and employment law and environmental law.

Most business enterprises are organized in one of three ways: as a **sole proprietorship**, as a **partnership** (general or limited), or as a **corporation**.



Each business organization shares some common aspects with others, but differs in method of ownership, the degree of personal liability of the investors for the enterprise's debts and the complexity of the structure.

A sole proprietorship is a business enterprise owned solely by one individual. It is the most elementary organizational form of business. Small new businesses often begin as sole proprietorships because they are the simplest and least expensive to form and operate. Local accountants or attorneys in business for themselves or small retail shops are likely to be sole proprietorships.

The formation, operation, and management of sole proprietorships are generally simple. It is not necessary to file any documents with any governmental office other than local requirements that the owner register the name of the business to prevent fraud. This registration would notify the public, for example, that Rasulov is doing business as "Rasulov Eshiklari."

A partnership is an association of two or more persons to carry on a business for profit as co-owners. There are two kinds of partnerships, general and limited.

An agreement to operate as a partnership can be written, but unlike a corporation or limited partnership, there is no requirement that any documents be filed with any governmental authority. The agreement may even be oral and a partnership agreement may even be implied from conduct despite a written agreement to the contrary.

Like the sole proprietor, partners in a **general partnership** are exposed to unlimited liability and the partnership does not have to pay income taxes separate from its owners. Instead, the income or loss of the business is reported on the partners' personal individual tax returns. The choice of the partnership form rather than sole proprietorship is chosen over a corporation to avoid the complexities involved in forming and running a corporation.

A limited partnership has both general and limited partners. It differs from a general partnership in the fact that the limited partners are not subject to unlimited liability for the debts of the business and risk only

the loss of their initial capital contribution to the partnership. Correspondingly, limited partners have little control over the running of the business, which is run by the general partner or partners.

1. Find the answers to the questions from the text

1. What is Business law?
2. What legal disciplines is Business law connected with?
3. What are sole proprietorships?
5. What is the formation, operation, and management of sole proprietorships?

6. What are the features of general partnerships?

7. What are the peculiarities of a limited partnership?

2. Discuss the following topics in the group

1. The ways of organizing business enterprises.
2. The features of Sole Proprietorships.
3. The features of partnerships.
4. What business enterprises are organized as Sole Proprietorships in Uzbekistan?
5. What business enterprises are organized as Partnerships?
6. The rights of partners in a partnership.

Reading and Speaking

3. Read the following texts and compare the process of the formation of a company in Great Britain and in the USA. Find similarities and differences.

The process of registering a company is known as company formation. Companies can be created by individuals, specialized agents, attorneys or accountants. Today, the majority of companies formed in the UK and the USA are formed electronically.

To set up as a limited company in the UK, you will need to send several documents and completed forms to Companies House, or the Registrar of Companies. In Britain there are some types of limited companies - private limited company by shares, private limited company by guarantee and public limited company (PLC). The incorporation requirements are basically the same for any type, though there are some special rules as well. Companies House charges a standard registration fee of £20. It also offers a premium same-day registration service for a fee of £80. Memorandum and Articles of Association have to be obtained from

law stationers or company formation agents. The documents that must be filed include:

-**A Memorandum of Association**, giving details of the company's name, location and what it will do.

-**Articles of Association**, describing how the company will be run, the rights of the shareholders and the powers of the company's directors.

The Memorandum of Association is one of two legal documents that are required to form a limited company. The document defines the following points:

- the company's name;
- the address of the registered office (England, Wales or Scotland);
- a statement of limited liability on the shareholders;
- a statement of the companies authorized share capital;
- the signature of one or more subscribers.

The Articles of Association sets out the rules for the running of the company's internal affairs. Clauses refer to share capital, issue of shares, transfer of shares and powers of Directors. All companies must register Articles with Companies House. The company's Articles of Association must be signed by each subscriber or member in front of an independent witness. After you have completed and signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Companies House Forms 10 and 12 you file the documents to the Registrar of Companies. Within 7 days you should receive a Certificate of Incorporation, and you are now ready to commence business.

Forming a Corporation

To form a corporation, you must file «**Articles of incorporation**» with the corporations division (usually part of the Secretary of State's office) of the state government. Filing fees are typically \$100 or so. For most small corporations, articles of incorporation are relatively short and easy to prepare. Most states provide a simple form to fill out, which usually asks for little more than the name of the corporation, its address and the contact information for one person involved with the corporation (often called a registered agent or statutory agent). Some states also require listing the names of the directors of the corporation. In addition to filing articles of incorporation, one must create «corporate by laws». While **bylaws** do not have to be filed with the state, they are important because they set out the basic rules that govern the ongoing formalities and decisions of corporate life, such as how and when to hold regular and

special meetings of directors and shareholders and the number of votes that are necessary to approve corporate decisions.

One must issue stock certificates to the initial owners (shareholders) of the corporation and record who owns the ownership interests (shares or stock) in the business. Every company needs a federal **employer identification number** (EIN). So, one must apply for and get one from the **Internal Revenue Service** (IRS).

Bylaw - a corporation charter

4. Find the words in the texts above which mean the following

1. The act of establishing a company- _____
2. Activities within a particular organization- _____
3. To ask somebody to pay a particular amount of money for some service- _____
4. To establish a company- _____
5. To give something officially- _____
6. To be in charge of a company- _____
7. A law which is made by a local authority and which applies only in their area- _____
8. A representative of the company- _____
9. To record- _____
10. To satisfy certain conditions- _____
11. To submit a document- _____
12. To write the rules in a clear, organized way- _____
13. To write asking formally to be allowed to have something- _____
14. To write information in the spaces on the form- _____

5. What do you think is necessary to set up a sole proprietorship / sole trader and a partnership?

6. Company management includes shareholders, the board of directors and officers and managers. Describe their functions using the following words.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| To elect | To appoint |
| To approve | To authorize |
| To dissolve | To set |

7. Listen and match the word on the left with its definition on the right

| | |
|------------|---|
| Capital | a)document acknowledging and securing a debt |
| Debenture | b)money charged (by a bank for borrowing money, usually expressed in percentage) – a share of a company, business |
| Dividend | c)money raised in a business venture – a percentage of capital in a company |
| Interest | d) the money which the shareholders of the company have put into the business in order to start and carry on business |
| Securities | e) part of a company’s profit paid to shareholders, usually once or twice a year |
| Share | f) a separate part or portion into which the capital of a company is divided |
| Stake | g) shares, stocks, debentures and bonds |

8. Make a presentation on one of the following topics

- «Business organizations in the UK»
- «Business organizations in the USA»
- «Business organizations in Uzbekistan»

Writing task

Write a letter of advice

Lawyers in smaller firms often advise clients on general legal issues, contacting colleagues for assistance when necessary. Lawyers in larger firms tend to specialize in specific areas, such as advising on tax matters, dealing with commercial transactions or registering patents. Imagine that you are the lawyer in smaller firm. Write an e-mail to your colleague Explain in the electronic letter the essence of the legal issue or case you are going to deal with. Ask for providing assistance to you.

UNIT 5 .Contract law

How many words in the box do you know? Underline the words you already know. Circle the words you need to guess

bilateral, executed, contract, executor, express, implied, quasi-contract, unilateral, voidable, consideration, binding, counter-offer, essential terms, valid contract, breaching party, non-breaching party, award damages, remedies, assignment, assignor, assignee,

Reading task

1. Read the text and answer the questions

- *What is necessary for a valid contract to be formed?*
- *Which two remedies following a breach of contract are mentioned?*
- *Are any other options available in our jurisdiction?*



Contract law

This text deals with some of the main features of contract law. Whenever we buy goods and services, we enter into a contractual relationship.

Contract law deals with promises that create legal rights. In most legal systems, a contract is formed when one party makes an offer that is accepted by the other party. Some legal systems require more, for example that the parties give each other, or promise to give each other, something of value. In common law systems, this promise is known as consideration. In those systems, a one-sided promise to do something (e.g. a promise to make a gift) does not lead to the formation of an enforceable contract, as it lacks consideration.

When the contract is negotiated, the offer and acceptance must match each other in order for the contract to be binding. This means that one party must accept exactly what the other party has offered. If the offer and acceptance do not match each other, then the law says that the second party has made a counter-offer (that is, a new offer to the first party which then may be accepted or rejected).

For there to be a valid contract, the parties must agree on the essential terms. These include the price and the subject matter of the contract.

Contract may be made in writing or by spoken words. If the parties make a contract by spoken words, it is called an oral contract. In some jurisdictions, certain special types of Contract must be in writing or they are not valid (e.g. the sale of land).

Contracts give both parties rights and obligations. Rights are something positive which a party wants to get from a contract (e.g. the right to payment of money). Obligations are something that a party has to do or give up to get those rights (e.g. the obligation to do work).

When a party does not do what it is required to do under a contract, that party is said to have breached the contract. The other party may file a lawsuit against the breaching party for breach of contract. The non-breaching party (sometimes called the injured party) may try to get a court to award damages for the breach. "Damages" refers to money that the court orders the breaching party to pay to the non-breaching party in compensation. Other remedies include specific performance, where a court orders the breaching party to perform the contract (that is, to do what it promised to do).

A party may want to transfer its rights under a contract to another party. This is called an assignment. When a party assigns ('gives') its rights under the contract to another party, the assigning party is called the assignor and the party who gets the rights is called the assignee.

2. Decide whether these statements are true or false

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. In all legal systems, parties must give something of value in order for a contract to be formed. | True | False |
| 2. An offer must be met with a counter-offer before a contract is agreed. | True | False |
| 3. Oral contracts are not always valid. | True | False |
| 4. If in breach, the court will always force the party to perform the contract. | True | False |
| 5. Assignment occurs when one party gives its contractual rights to another party. | True | False |

3. Complete these sentences using the words in the box

breach counter-offer damages formation obligation terms oral contract

1. Usually contract..... occurs when an offer is accepted.
2. A new offer made by one party to another party is called a.....
3. The price and the subject matter of a contract are the essential of a contract.
4. A contract which is not in written form but has been expressed in spoken words is called an.....
5. Under a contract, a party has..... (that is, certain things it has to do).
6. When a party does not do what it has promised to do under a contract, it can be sued forof contract.
7. A court can award..... to the non-breaching party.

4. Fill in the gaps in the sentences which follow with one word

The first letter has been given to help you.

1. Performance means that each p_____ to the contract has performed its obligations. (one of the people involved in the agreement)
2. A v_____ contract is an apparent contract that is in truth no contract at all. (having no official value or authority)
3. For example, an employer is not in b_____ of contract for sacking someone because of his or her age. (does not violate)
4. Certain persons lack the legal capacity to m____ a contract. (enter into)
5. Either party can t_____ the contract at any time. (end)
6. Middles rough-based chemicals company is on the verge of clinching a l____-t_____ contract just days after it revealed a J4m investment in the business. (effective for a long time in the future)
7. I can see no difference in principle between a threat to b_____ a contract and a threat to commit a tort. (violate)
8. The parties must agree to c____ o__ certain t____. (make a contract accepting the conditions)
9. The parties to a v_____ contract are bound to do what they have promised. (accepted by people in authority)
10. If the o_____ rejects the offer and communicates this rejection to the o____, the offer is terminated. (the one who is offered and the one who offers)
11. Instead of damages a plaintiff sometimes asks the court to force the other party to c____ out the contract. (execute)
12. It is against the law for a real estate agent to d_____ a contract when she/he is not involved in the sale. (write)

13. Once a court decides that there has been a breach of contract, it must then judge how the party in b____ must compensate the other party. (the party that has broken the contract)

14. Under English law a c_____ cannot enforce an agreement against another party if the agreement was to commit a crime. (a party to a contract)

15. U____ the t____ of the contract the job should have been finished yesterday. (according to the conditions of the agreement)

Reading task 2. Remedies for breach of contract

What is a remedy?

A remedy for breach of contract is a solution provided to an injured party in cases of breach. The remedy is usually damages but there are other solutions available at the discretion of the court

5. Read this excerpt from a law textbook about remedy for breach of contract in common law system. What is remedy for breach of contract in your country?

Remedies for breach of contract

If a contract is broken, the injured party might be expected to demand any of the following:

- to have what they gave returned to them ('restitution')
- compensation for their loss ('damages')
- the other party to be forced to perform the contract ('specific performance')

In the common-law tradition, damages is the usual remedy that a court awards for a broken contract. Restitution and specific performance are available only in certain circumstances.

Speaking task

6. Discuss in the groups

1. What is a contract?
2. What are the essential elements of a contract? Give examples of contractual relations in everyday life.
3. When there has been a breach of contract a court decides to award damages or specific performance. Explain what each of these terms means.

Pair work. What kinds of contract have you entered into recently? Make a list of some of the goods and services you have bought or used over the past 48 hours. Compare your list with a partner. Is it always clear whether the above are goods or services? How would you classify the electricity you consume every day?

LANGUAGE FOCUS

7. Verb-noun collocations. Choose the correct verbs

1. My client has requested me to *make / file* a lawsuit against you for breach of contract.
2. You *accepted / awarded / admitted* the offer my client made to you.
3. When you signed the contract, legal rights were *called / claimed / created* which are enforceable under the law.
4. Since you have not carried out your obligations under the contract, you have clearly *assigned / rejected / breached* the contract.
5. My client intends to *claim / accept / enforce* damages for all of the losses incurred as a result of the breach.

8. Match the types of laws with their definitions

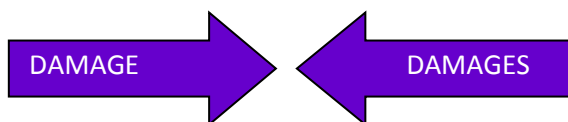
| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1.Contract Law | a) Deals with various aspects of family life including marriage, property division upon separation, and child custody |
| 2.Family Law | b) Branch of civil law that holds persons or private organizations responsible for damage they cause another person as a result of an accident or deliberate action |
| 3.Employment Law | c) Branch of civil law that provides rules -regarding agreements between people and businesses |
| 4.Property Law | d)Governs ownership rights in property including the buying and selling of real estate |
| 5.Tort Law | e) Governs employer/employee relations including minimum age a person can work, restrict the number of an hour required to work, and |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | specify minimum wages |
| 6. Constitutional Law | f) Law that identifies crimes and punishments as described in the Criminal Code |
| 7. Criminal Law | h) Body of law dealing with the distribution and exercise powers of government |

9. Listen and complete the following sentences about contract law

1. An individual or a business may enter..... a contract.
2. Anyone who is not a party..... the contract is considered a third party and cannot be obligated to do anything required..... the contract.
3. If one of the parties breaches a contractual obligation, the non-breaching party may file a lawsuit..... the breaching party.
4. Furthermore, a party will not be required to perform its contractual obligations if another party is breach.
5. Damages are awarded..... a party.....any loss that the party has suffered as a result of a breach of contract.
6. However, a party will not always be able to recover all losses when..... .damages.

Find the difference between



Writing task

1. Draft any contract

Delivery of goods or services, or purchase contract

You should include the following sections (*the parties, the recitals, the key obligations, the defined terms*)

2. Prepare a short presentation on the contract law, using the information in this unit

Unit9. International Law

How many terms in the box do you know? Underline the terms you already know. Circle the terms you need to guess.

public international law, private international law, supranational law conventions, agreements, charters, framework conventions, outline convention, customary international law, norms, bodies, norms, intergovernmental organizations, legal framework

Reading task

International law is a body of rules established by custom or treaty and recognized by nations as binding in their relations with one another. International law is divided into public international law, private international law and, more recently, supranational law.

Public international law is the body of rules, laws or legal principles that govern the rights and duties of nation states in relation to each other. It is derived from a number of sources, including custom, legislation and treaties. Article 2 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) defines a treaty as ‘an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law. These treaties may be in the form of conventions, agreements, charters, framework conventions or outline conventions. Custom, also referred to as customary international law, is another binding source of law, and originates from a pattern of state practice motivated by a sense of legal right or obligation. Laws of war were a matter of customary law before being codified in the Geneva Conventions and other treaties.

International institutions and intergovernmental organizations whose members are states have become a principal vehicle for making, applying, implementing and enforcing, public international law, especially since the end of World War II. The best-known intergovernmental organization is the United Nations, which developed new advisory standards, e.g. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Other international norms and laws have been established through international agreements such as the Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war or armed conflict, as well as by other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

Private international law refers to the body of rights and duties of private individuals and business entities of different sovereign states. It addresses two main questions: 1) the jurisdiction in which a case may be heard, and 2) which laws from which jurisdiction(s) apply. It is distinguished from public international law because it governs conflicts between private individuals or business entities, rather than conflicts between states or other international bodies.

Supranational law, or the law of supranational organizations, refers to regional agreements where the laws of a nation state are not applicable if in conflict with a supranational legal framework. At present, the only example of this is the European Union, which constitutes a new legal order in international law where sovereign nations have united their authority through a system of courts and political institutions.

1. What do you know about international organizations? What do the abbreviations stand for? Match the name of the organization with its function.

1. UNO

a) An autonomous intergovernmental organization under the aegis of the UN, works for the safe and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

2. UNESCO

b) Coordinates programs aimed at solving health problems and the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. It works in areas such as immunization, health education and the provision of essential drugs

3. ILO

c) Facilitates international monetary cooperation and financial stability and provides a permanent forum for consultation, advice and assistance on financial issues.

4. WHO

d) Formulates policies and programs to improve working conditions and

employment opportunities, and sets labor standards used by countries around the world.

5. IMF

e) Its purposes are maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations on the principle of equal rights and self-determination, and encouraging international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems.

6. IAEA

f) an agency of the United Nations set up to aid, protect, and monitor refugees.

7. NATO

g) Promotes education for all, cultural development, protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, international cooperation in science, press freedom and communication.

8. UNHCR

h) Security organization whose primary purpose was to unify and strengthen the western Allies' military response in case the Soviet Union invaded Western Europe in an effort to extend communism there. After the end of the Cold War it adhered more strongly to its original purpose of maintaining international stability in Europe.

2. Match the words on the left with the words on the right

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to adopt | a a convention |
| 2. to back | b cooperation |
| 3. cultural | c identity |
| 4. to foster | d organization |
| 5. to implement | e projects |
| 6. intergovernmental | f reforms |
| 7. member | g solutions to problems |
| 8. to seek | h state |

3. The above text contains several adjectives formed with prefixes, such as *international* and *intergovernmental*. Match these common prefixes (1-6) with their meanings (a-f).

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. bi- | a many |
| 2. inter- | b above, beyond |
| 3. intra- | c two |
| 4. multi- | d between, among |
| 5. non- | e not, other than |
| 6. supra- | f within, inside |

Speaking task

4. Group discussion

1. What is the difference between public international law and private international law? Which bodies or organizations are involved?
2. What are the three main sources of public international law?
3. What are the two principal questions which private international law is concerned with?
4. What is supranational law?
5. What is the example of supranational law?
6. What is retorsion in international private law? What is written about it in the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

5. Fill in the chart below using the information from the text above:

International law

| Types | Sources | Institutions | Purposes |
|-------|---------|--------------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

6. Define whether the statements below are true or false

1. Individual citizens can apply to the European Courts of Human Rights if they think their rights have been violated. **True False**
2. Under International Law foreign agents cannot be held liable for illegal acts against municipal law. **True False**
3. Liability for acts of violence committed by servicemen in wartime is clearly regulated by International law. **True False**
4. Soldiers who kill foreigners in war time are liable for their acts they have obeyed the laws and customs of laws. **True False**
5. Responsibility for acts of spies is not clearly regulated by International law. **True False**

7. Listen and complete the sentences

1. Finland and Sweden have concluded aagreement on economic co-operation in international emergency situations.
- 2 Aorganization is a legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government.
- 3 The EU is aorganization that creates, implements and enforces substantive policies for its members.
- 4 The International Court of Justice has been criticized for its failure to resolve..... disputes.

Writing task

Write a summary on the Chapter of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan about Private international law and read it to the group

Useful to know

8. Do the test on international organizations.

1. The head-quarter of the is situated in New York.
 - a) OSCE
 - b) EU
 - c) UNO
 - d) WTO
 - e) WHO

2. was created to extend massive relief to the young victims of the Second World War in Europe and China.
 - a) UNHCR
 - b) UNO
 - c) OSCE
 - d) UNICEF
 - e) WHO

3. assists developing countries that don't produce oil, by the provision of financial support on appropriate terms.
 - a) OPEC
 - b) WTO
 - c) Paris Club
 - d) EU
 - e) UNHCR

4. International organization UNICEF was founded in
 - a) December 1946
 - b) December 1950
 - c) January 1976
 - d) January 1995
 - e) January 1956

5. provides international legal protection for refugees.
 - a) UNICEF c) WTO e) WHO
 - b) UNHCR d) OSCE

6. What do they stand for?
 - a) OPEC-
 - b) UNHCR-.....
 - c) OSCE-.....
 - d) UNICEF-.....
 - e) WHO-.....

UNIT10. JUDICIAL POWER OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



Look through the suggested new vocabulary. This may help you to increase the comprehension of the source material

higher court, hear an appeal, court of first instance, subject solely to, constitutionality of acts, shall be settled, inter-state treaties, judicial authority, specified by law, hold post, simultaneously serve, the rulings, inadmissible, the immunity of judges, legal assistance, the enactments, removed from post, court proceedings, binding, extraordinary courts

Reading task

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan the judicial authority in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall function independently from the legislative and executive branches, political parties and public organizations.

The judicial system in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall consist of the **Constitutional Court** of the Republic, the **Supreme Court**, the **Higher Economic court** of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the supreme courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on civil and criminal cases, the **Economic court** of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. These courts shall be elected for a term of five years. The judicial branch also includes **regional and Tashkent city courts on civil and criminal cases, interdistrict, district and city courts on civil and criminal cases, martial and economic courts**. Organization and procedure for the operation of the courts shall be specified by law. Formation of extraordinary courts shall be inadmissible.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall hear cases relating to the constitutionality of acts passed by the legislative and executive branches. The Constitutional Court shall be elected from political and legal scholars and shall consist of a chairman, deputy chairman and judges including

a representative of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. No member of the Constitutional Court, including the chairman, shall have the right to simultaneously serve as a deputy. The Chairman and the members of the Constitutional Court may not belong to any political parties or movements, nor hold any other paid posts. The judges of the Constitutional Court shall have the right of immunity. The judges of the Constitutional Court shall be independent in their work and subject solely to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall judge the constitutionality of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other acts passed by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the decrees issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the enactments of the government and the ordinances of local authorities, as well as obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan under inter-state treaties and other documents. The judgements of the Constitutional Court shall take effect upon publication. They shall be final and shall not be subject to appeal.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be the highest judicial body of civil, criminal and administrative law. The rulings of the Supreme Court shall be final and binding throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have the right to supervise the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as by regional, city, interdistrict, district and martial courts.

Any economic and management disputes that may arise between entrepreneurs, enterprises, institutions and organizations based on different forms of ownership shall be settled by the Higher Economic court and other economic courts within their authority.

The Chairmen and the members of the Supreme Court and the Higher Economic Court may not be deputies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Judges shall be independent and subject solely to the law. Any interference in the work of judges in administering the law shall be inadmissible and punishable by law. The immunity of judges shall be guaranteed by law. Judges may not belong to any political parties or movements, nor hold any other paid positions. Before the completion of his term of office, a judge may be removed from his post only on grounds specified by law.

Legal proceedings in all courts shall be only allowed in cases prescribed by law. All court verdicts shall be binding on state bodies, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials and citizens. All legal proceedings in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be conducted in Uzbek,

Karakalpak, or in the language spoken by the majority of the people in the locality. Any person participating in court proceedings who does not know the language on which they are being conducted, shall have the following right to be fully acquainted with the materials in the case, to have the services of an interpreter during the proceedings, and to address the court in his native language.

All defendants shall have the right to defence. The right to legal assistance shall be guaranteed at any stage of the investigation and judicial proceedings. Legal assistance to citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations shall be given by advocacy. Organization and procedure of the advocacy shall be specified by law.

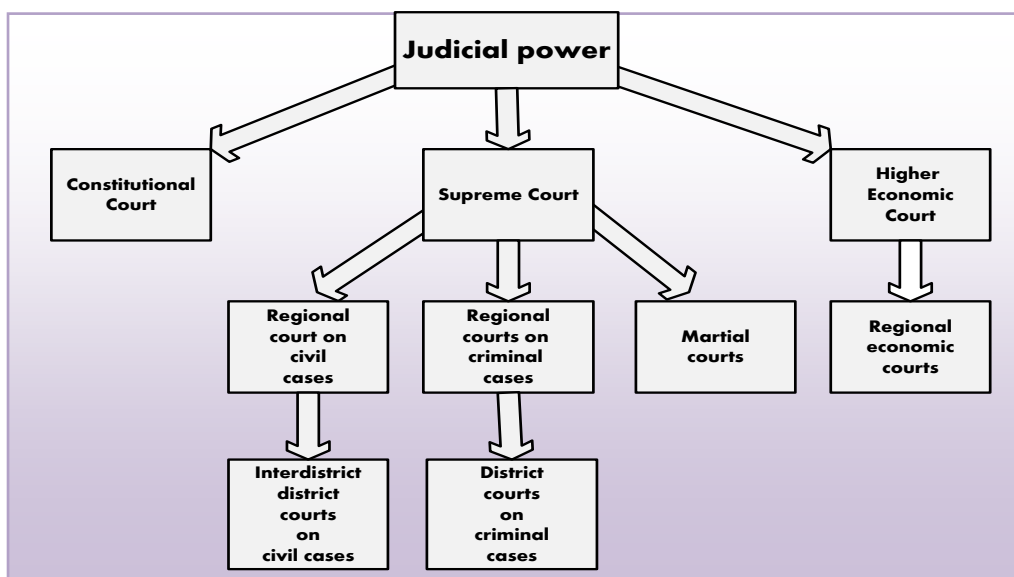
(Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, pp.58-63)

1. Give synonyms to the following words and collocations in the text

authority..... judicial power..... additional court.....
 to operate..... to be impossible..... dealing with.....
 scientists..... not depending on..... at the same time.....
 duties..... decision..... disputes.....
 exemption..... to be composed of..... to occupy a position.....
 nongovernment organization.....

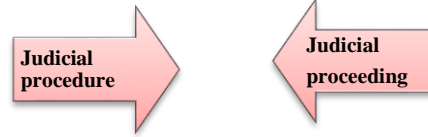
Speaking task

2. Describe the judicial branch of power of the Republic of Uzbekistan using the diagram below. Tell the names of judicial bodies in your native language





Find the difference between...



Reading comprehension

3. Read the text to find the answers to these questions

1. What is jurisdiction?
2. What is the duty of a clerk in the court?
3. Who uses court records and why?

What is a court?

Types: Courts are of all different kinds: state and federal courts (for example, in the US), criminal and civil courts, small claims and supreme courts and many others. Which type of court hears a particular case depends on its jurisdiction.

Authority: A court's authority to hear certain cases and not others, as determined by law, is known as its jurisdiction. Jurisdiction may be based on one or more things, such as geographical area, the subject of the cases (taxes or juvenile law), civil versus criminal matters or the amount of money at stake in a lawsuit.

Purpose: The purpose of the courts is to settle disputes. How they go about doing so varies somewhat from court to court, but the general procedures are often similar.

Who makes record: A record of the court's proceedings is made by the clerk of the court. Written opinions are often published in bound volumes that become part of law libraries. They are used by lawyers in preparing cases and by other courts for guidance in deciding similar cases.

Records availability: Access to court records is not restricted to people involved in a case. Court records are public records, but the right to inspect them is governed by law. Requests to examine or copy court records may be granted to people with a legitimate interest in the case, but requests made simply out of curiosity or for the purpose of publishing embarrassing information may be refused.

4. Language competition: Fill in the gaps using the expressions from the text

1. Jurisdiction is court's ... to hear certain cases and not others as ... by law
2. The purpose of the courts is ... disputes.
3. The jury must ... the law to the facts and arrive at a
4. A record of the court's ... is made by ... of the court.
5. ... to court records is not restricted to people ... in a case.
6. A court may ... photographs of an accused person
7. To protect ... identity a judge may limit ... access, to the court proceedings.
8. The right to inspect court record is ... by law.

5. Find the right word for their definitions

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. authority | a) a court's final determination of the rights and obligations of the parties in a case |
| 2. impartial | b) a person who has not reached full legal age |
| 3. resolution | c) in the law of evidence, the authenticity of a person or thing |
| 4. at stake | d) governmental power or jurisdiction |
| 5. judgment | e) in the way decided and stated |
| 6. access | f) unbiased, disinterested |
| 7. legitimate | g) an opportunity or ability to enter, approach, pass to and from or communicate with |
| 8. identity | h) to be won or lost: risked, depending, on the result of something |
| 9. witness | i) one who sees, knows or vouches for something |
| 10. embarrass | j) a formal expression of an official body's opinion or decision |
| 11. minor | k) complying with the law, lawful |
| 12. according to | l) make a person feel uncomfortable, ashamed |

6. State what kinds of cases are heard in the following types of courts. Fill in the chart

| Civil court | Criminal court | Economic court | Appellate court | Supreme Court | Constitutional Court | Higher Economic Court | Martial court |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | |

7. Express the following in one word using the prompts

Prompts *appeal, immunity, defendant, dispute, verdict, guarantee, supervise, defense*

- safety.....
- security from punishment
- take a question (to a higher court) for rehearing and a new decision.....
- argue, quarrel, debate in words
- a person against whom a legal action is brought.....
- promise or undertaking that certain conditions agreed to in a transaction will be fulfilled
- decision reached by a jury on a question of fact in a law case.....
- legal arguments used to contest an accusation (lawyer's acting for an accused person).

8. Match the definitions (13) with the words (a-m)

1. A group of people in a court of law who listen to the facts about a crime and decide whether the person accused is guilty or not _____
2. The place in a court where the jury sits _____
3. A room in which a legal court meets _____
4. The person who puts down every word that is spoken during the trial and also may record the proceedings on the tape _____
5. The person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied _____
6. The person who has been accused of a crime _____
7. The lawyer who tries to prove that the person _____
8. Somebody who appears in a court of law to tell what they know about a crime or other events _____
9. The place in a court of law where people stand or sit when they are giving evidence _____
10. The lawyer who tries to prove that the person accused of a crime is guilty _____
11. A law officer who makes sure that the decisions of a court are obeyed _____
12. The place in a court where the judge sits _____
13. The place in a court where the defendant sits _____

*a) courtroom b) court reporter c) bailiff d) defendant e) judge
f) defense attorney g) judge's bench h) jury i) jury box j) witness
k) prosecuting attorney l) prisoner's box m) witness stand*

9. Agree or disagree to the statements below

1. The judicial body in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall function depending on the legislative and executive branches.
2. The judicial system consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and Higher Economic court.
3. In cases of necessity one can form additional courts.
4. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall hear cases relating to the constitutionality of acts passed by the legislative and executive branches.
5. The judges of all the courts shall have the right of immunity.
6. Judges shall be independent and subject solely to the law.
7. The Chairmen and members of the Supreme Court and the Higher Economic Court may not be deputies of the OliyMajlis.
8. Legal proceedings in all courts shall be close to the public.
9. The judgements of the Constitutional Court are final and not subject to appeal.
10. Legal assistance is guaranteed at first stage of the investigation.

10. Listen to the text” Judicial system of Uzbekistan” and fill in the gaps:

The judicial branch consists of the **Constitutional Court**, 1)_____ **court**, the **Higher Economic court** of the Republic of Uzbekistan and **the Supreme Court** and 2)_____ **courts** of Karakalpakistan. These courts of the judicial branch also include regional and Tashkent city courts on civil and criminal cases, interdistrict, district and city courts on civil and criminal cases, martial and economic courts appointed for a term of five years. Organization and 3)_____ for the operation of the courts is specified by law.

The 4)_____ Court hears cases relating to the constitutionality of acts passed by the legislative and executive branches.

The Constitutional Court is elected from political and legal scholars and consists of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and judges that include a representative of Karakalpakistan.

The Supreme Court is the 5)_____ judicial body of civil, criminal and administrative law.

Any economic and management disputes that may arise between entrepreneurs, enterprises, institutes and organizations based on different forms of ownership shall be settled by the Higher economic court. All legal 6)_____ shall be conducted in the Uzbek and

Karakalpak languages. Any defendant has the right to a defense. The right to 7)_____ shall be guaranteed at any stage of the investigation and judicial proceedings. The lawyer's association shall give legal assistance to citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Writing task

Write about the following topic

“Prison is the best punishment for criminals”

You should clearly state your opinion on the subject either ***‘yes, I think prison is the best punishment or no, I do not think prison is the best punishment’*** Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge

UNIT 11. JUDICIAL POWER OF THE UK



The Judicial Branch of the British Government

How many terms in the box do you know? Underline the terms you already know. Circle the terms you need to guess

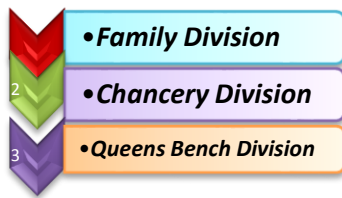
limited jurisdiction, general jurisdiction, interpret acts, binding, try cases, trial courts, intermediate appellate tribunal, hear appeals, specialized tribunals, inferior instance, abolish, justices of the peace

Reading task

1. Read the text and define the main courts

The judiciary determines common law and interprets acts of Parliament. There are various kinds of courts in Great Britain: magistrate court, civil court, crown court, county court, High court justices, Court of appeal, and the Highest court. They deal with different cases.

As for the civil courts, there is a trial court for the whole of England, with an unlimited jurisdiction in all civil cases –the **High Court (of Justice)**. It deals with those matters which are connected with property rights, family relations, business, and other areas. High Court has three ‘divisions’. These are:



-Family Division, which deals with non-criminal cases to do with domestic law. The Family Division deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children. The Division is headed by a President.

-Chancery Division, which deals with business and property law. The Chancery Division deals with equities and trusts, wills, companies and issues relating to patents.

-Queen's Bench Division, which deals with other civil law cases including those of libel, slander and breach of contract. The Queen's Bench Division hears cases concerning contract law, tort law, commercial law, and admiralty. The Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Divisional has a somewhat distinct role from the Queen's Bench Division itself, and is discussed separately. This Division is headed by the Lord Chief Justice, who is also head of the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal.

Minor civil cases are tried in the **County Courts**. They have nothing to do with counties; the name was selected for historical reasons. These courts have limited jurisdiction.

The judges of the Civil Courts try cases alone without the jury, because England abolished the jury in civil cases in 1933.

The Crown Court, a court of general jurisdiction, and the Magistrates' Courts having only limited jurisdiction are known to be the trial courts for considering criminal cases. The Crown Court has jurisdiction in major criminal cases, those punishable by substantial periods of imprisonment. Criminal cases involve a jury trial.

A **magistrate's court**, which is open to the public and the media, usually consists of three lay magistrates- known as justices of the peace, who are advised by a justice's clerk or an assistant. Magistrates consider simple matters. The punishment they inflict seldom exceeds six months imprisonment and often consists of fines. The Magistrates Court is the first level of the Queensland Courts system. Most criminal and civil cases are first heard in this court. The Magistrates Court can deal with offences such as traffic infringements, shoplifting or disorderly behaviour, burglary, assault, fraud and drugs.

The **Court of Appeal** deals entirely with appeals from other courts. It has a Criminal Division, which deals with appeals from the Crown Court and the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, and a Civil Division for appeals from the High Court, county courts, and tribunals.

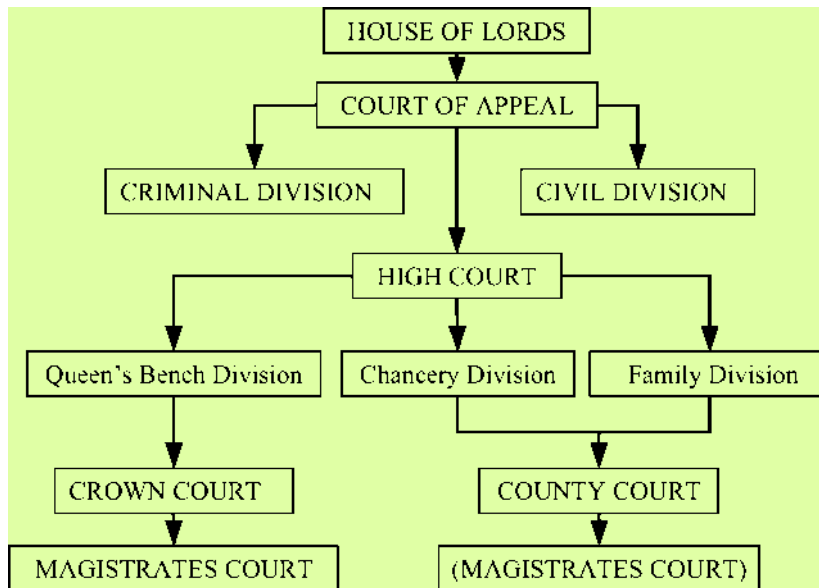
The highest court in England is the **House of Lords**. It hears appeals of exceptional public importance from the Court of Appeal their number being very limited. The judicial function of the UK House of Lords is entirely separate from its role in government; the judicial work is done by a number of senior judges colloquially called 'Law Lords'. They hear appeals from the High Court and the Court of Appeal and are, in effect, the final resort for appeal in the UK legal system. House of Lords rulings are binding on all other courts.

2. Read the information in the Exercise 1 again and decide if these statements are true or false

1. Manslaughter, murder, rape and robbery are tried by the Crown Court. **True False**
2. Paid lay magistrates try least serious offences. **True False**
3. The accused has the right to choose trial by magistrate or in the County Court. **True False**
4. Lay magistrates are known as justices of the peace. **True False**
5. Lay magistrates are advised by justice's clerk. **True False**
6. The justice's clerk can be a qualified lawyer. **True False**
7. Lay magistrates are chosen from local organizations and businesses. **True False**
8. Court of Appeal judges are appointed by the Queen herself. **True False**
9. Judges are appointed only from practicing barristers. **True False**
10. Lay magistrates in the UK need no legal qualification. **True False**

Speaking task

3. Describe the judicial branch of power of the UK using the diagram below. Tell the names of judicial bodies in your native language



4. Find the answers to the questions in the text above

1. What kinds of courts are there in Great Britain?
2. What does the Highest Court of Justice deal with?
3. In what court are minor civil cases tried?
4. Do the judges of the Civil Courts try cases with a jury?
5. What cases do Crown Courts try?
6. What are the powers of magistrates?
7. What cases does the Court of Appeal hear?
8. What is the Highest Court in Great Britain and what cases does it consider?

5. Agree or disagree to the following statements

1. The judiciary determines common law and interprets acts of Parliament.
2. There is only one court in Great Britain.
3. Civil courts are connected with property rights, family relations, business, etc.
4. Minor civil cases are tried at the Highest Court of Justice.
5. The judges of the civil courts try cases with the jury which was established in 1933.
6. Magistrates deal with serious cases and the punishments they give are severe.
7. There is no court of appeal in Great Britain.
8. The Highest Court in England is the House of Lords.

6. Discuss the following in pairs and compare with others

- 1. Cases tried at a County Court in England.
- 2. Cases tried at a Magistrate court in England.
- 3. The abolishment of a jury in civil courts.
- 4. The Highest Court in England.

7. Who performs the following actions?

WHO?

- a conducts a trial and passes the sentence _____
- b has first-hand knowledge of the event and gives evidence under oath _____
- c brings suits against other persons _____
- d in cooperation with other persons are to decide the truth of the cases tried before the judge _____
- e acts for the state in prosecuting criminals _____
- f are appointed to try small offences in Britain _____
- h breaks laws _____
- i are suspected of committing crimes and brought before the court _____
- g assists the judge in trying a case _____
- k defends the rights of a defendant _____

8. Work in pairs and discuss the following. Which courts do you think they would deal with?

- a) a divorce case **court**.....
- b) a bank robbery **court**.....
- c) a burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old **court**.....
- d) a tax evasion **court**.....
- e) a case of driving too fast **court**.....

9. Listen and match the functions of the courts with their names

- 1. hears all civil cases that cannot be decided by county courts,
- 2. is the final appellate tribunal,
- 3. the main civil courts,
- 4. try the majority of all criminal cases and some civil cases,
- 5. hears both criminal and civil appeals,
- 6. deals with more serious criminal cases.

Writing task

10. Language competition. Who has a good memory? Look through the text above and write down the legal terms beginning with the letters “**J**”, “**L**”, “**R**”, “**S**”, “**A**”, “**B**”, “**C**” as many as possible

J _____

L _____

R _____

S _____

A _____

B _____

C _____

Remember!

Inns of Court- (The UK) each of the four legal societies having the exclusive right of admitting people to the English bar

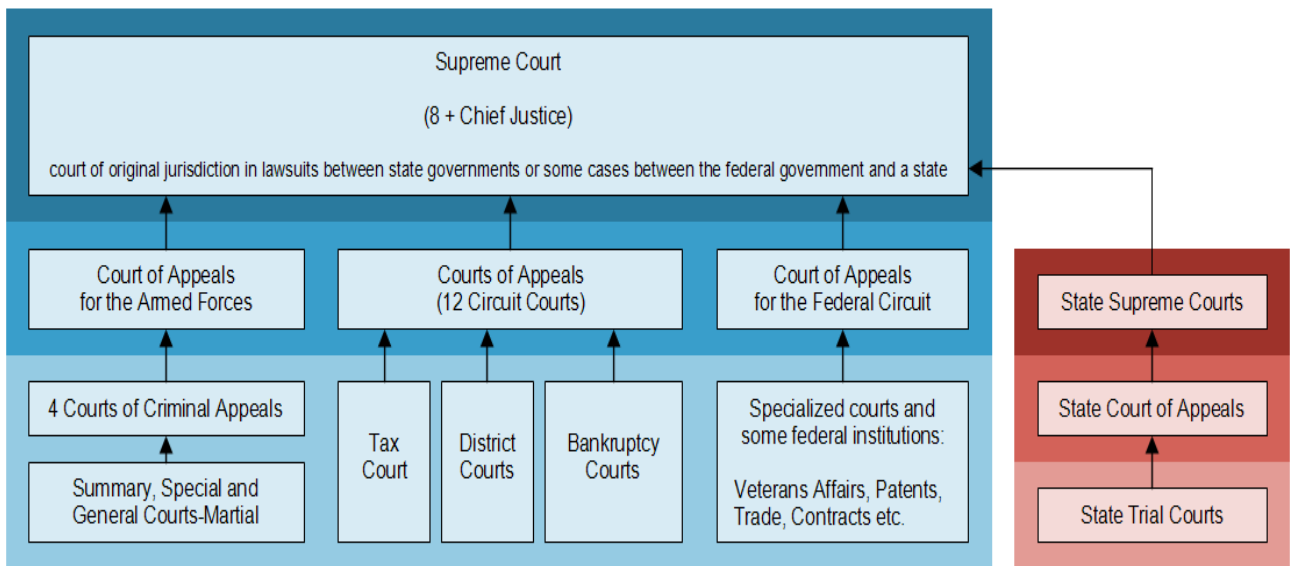
UNIT12. JUDICIAL POWER OF THE USA



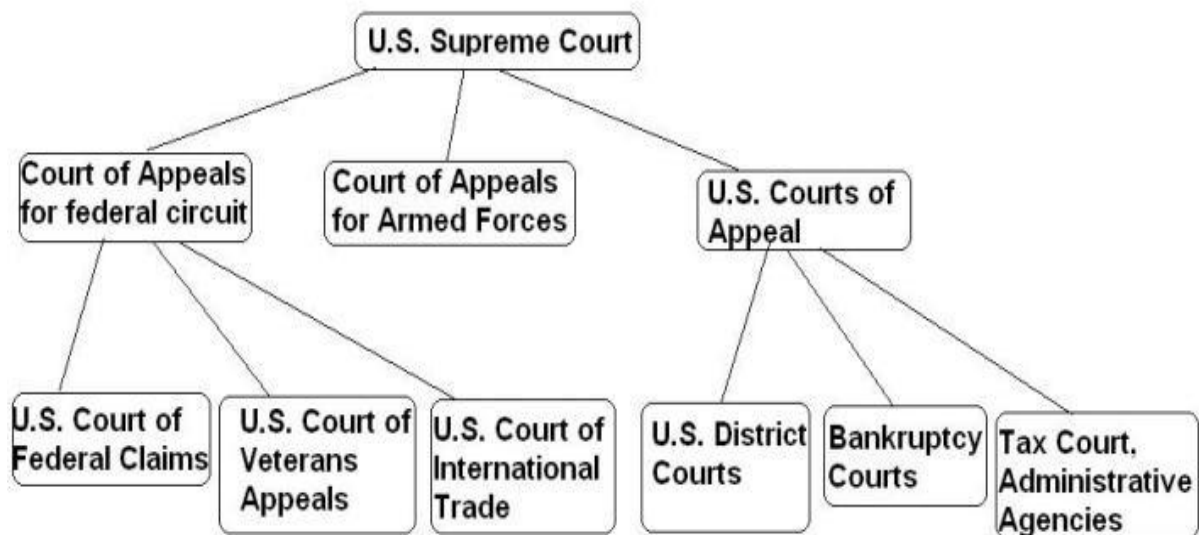
The structure of judicial branch



1. Describe the judicial branch of power of the USA, using the diagrams below. Tell about the structure of each court



The Federal Courts of United States



2. How many terms in the box do you know? Underline the terms you already know. Circle the terms you need to guess

vested in, inferior courts, enforce, recommend, appoint, representatives, commander –in-chief, abolish, public policy, override, initiative, nomination, impeachment, reduce, fines ,confirmation, maintain, empower

Reading task

Article III of the Constitution of the USA states the basis for the federal court system:

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time ordain and establish.

With this guide, the first Congress divided the nation into districts and created federal courts for each district. From that beginning has evolved the present structure: the Supreme Court, 11 courts of appeals, 91 district courts, and three courts of special jurisdiction. Congress today retains the power to create and abolish federal courts, as well as to determine the number of judges in the federal judiciary system. It cannot, however, abolish the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court. The United States Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices.

The power of the federal courts extends both to civil actions for damages and other redress, and to criminal cases arising under federal law. Article III has resulted in a complex set of relationships between state and federal courts. Ordinarily, federal courts do not hear cases arising under the laws of individual states. However, some cases over which federal courts have jurisdiction may also be heard and decided by state courts.

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the United States, and the only one specifically created by the Constitution. A decision of the Supreme Court cannot be appealed to any other court. Congress has the power to fix the number of judges sitting on the Court and, within limits, decide what kind of cases it may hear, but it cannot change the powers given to the Supreme Court by the Constitution itself.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in only two kinds of cases: those involving foreign dignitaries and those in which a state is a party. All other cases reach the Court on appeal from lower courts.

The second highest level of the federal judiciary is made up of the **courts of appeals**, created in 1891 to facilitate the disposition of cases and ease the burden on the Supreme Court. The United States is divided into eleven separate appeals regions, each served by a court of appeals with from three to fifteen sitting judges.

The courts of appeals review decisions of the district court (trial courts with federal jurisdiction) within their areas. They are also empowered to review orders of the independent regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Trade

Commission, in cases where the internal review mechanisms of the agencies have been exhausted and there still exists substantial disagreement over legal points.

Below the courts of appeals are the **district courts**. The 50 states are divided into 89 districts so that litigants may have a trial within easy reach. Additionally, there is one in the District of Columbia and one in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, not a state of the union, but part of the United States. From one to 27 judges sit in each of the district courts.

In addition to the federal courts of general jurisdiction, it has been necessary from time to time to set up courts for special purposes. These are known as “legislative” courts because they were created by congressional action.

- **US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces**
- **US Court of Federal Claims**
- **US Court of International Trade**
- **US Tax Court**
- **US Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims**
- **US Bankruptcy Courts**

Judges in these courts, like their peers in other federal courts, are appointed for life terms by the President, with Senate approval. Perhaps the most important of these special courts is the Court of Claims, established in 1855 to render judgment on monetary claims against the United States. Other special courts include the Customs Court, which has exclusive jurisdiction over civil actions involving taxes or quotas on imported goods, and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals which hears appellate motions from decisions of the Customs Court and the US Patent Office.

3 . Answer the following questions using the text

1. What does the judicial system of the USA consist of?
2. Are the judges of the federal courts elected or appointed?
3. What do the state courts deal with?
4. How many judges does the Supreme Court consist of?
5. What is the jurisdiction of the district courts?
6. How many district courts does each state have?
7. What do the courts of appeals deal with?
8. What is the procedure of a person involved in a suit in US courts?

Speaking task

4. Discuss the following in groups

1. The Supreme Court of the USA.
2. The federal courts in the USA.

3. Courts of appeals in the USA. 4. The legislative courts in the USA

5. Read the information in the Task 1 again and decide if these statements are True or False

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time ordain and establish. **True False**
2. Supreme Court, 11 courts of appeals, 91 state courts, and three courts of special jurisdiction. **True False**
3. Congress today retains the power to create and abolish federal courts, as well as to determine the number of judges in the federal judiciary system. **True False**
4. The Supreme Court of the United States is the lowest court. **True False**
5. The United States is divided into eleven separate appeals regions, each served by a court of appeals with from three to fifteen sitting judges. **True False**
6. The 50 states are divided into 90 districts so that litigants may have a trial within easy reach. **True False**

6. Listen to the excerpt about US State courts and answer the “What” questions

1. What system of courts do all states in the USA have? _____
2. What does a court of last resort hear? _____
3. What is the highest court in majority states? _____
4. What do police magistrates and justices of the peace do in large cities and towns? _____
5. What do they usually hold? _____
6. What do minor courts hear? _____

Writing task

Prepare a short presentation on one of the following topics

State courts in the USA

Federal courts in the USA

Special courts in the USA

Remember!

-Attorney General (The USA) is one person with two titles
Prosecutor General
Minister of Justice

UNIT13. LEGISLATIVE POWER OF UZBEKISTAN



1 Look through the suggested new vocabulary and guess their meaning. This may help you to increase the comprehension of the source material

exercises legislative power, bicameral parliament, multi-party basis, electoral circuits, appointment and dismissal, enactment and amendment, removal, ratification, confirm or reject the laws, admission, enactment, approval, veto, denouncement, eligible, ecological movement, compulsory, abolition, declaration, prolongation, immunity

Reading task

Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The highest state representative body is the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This body exercises legislative power.

A deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, may be a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has reached on the date of the elections twenty five years

of age and permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan not less than five years.

The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a bicameral parliament, consisting of 2 chambers. Its upper chamber, the Senate, is composed of 100 regional, city, and district deputies, elected to the Local Councils. 72 deputies are elected from 12 regions and 12 deputies are elected from the city of Tashkent and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (6 deputies from each territorial unit), sixteen members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from among the most authoritative citizens with large practical experience and special merits in the sphere of science, art, literature, manufacture and other spheres of state and public activity. The head of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis is the Chairman of the Senate.

The lower, the Legislative Chamber consists of 150 deputies, elected on the multi-party basis from 135 electoral circuits (1 deputy from each circuit), 15 deputies from Ecological movement. The head of lower chamber is the Speaker.

Some **exclusive powers** of the Senate include:

- 1) election of the Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his deputies, chairmen of committees and their deputies;
- 2) election of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 3) election of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 4) appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Protection of Nature upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 5) ratification of the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the appointment and dismissal of the Procurator-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Chairman of the Accounting Chamber;
- 6) appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 7) appointment and dismissal of diplomatic and other representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan to foreign states upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 8) adoption of resolutions on those or other matters in the sphere of political, social and economic life, as well as matters of home and foreign policies of the state.

The **exclusive powers** of the Legislative Chamber are as follows:

- 1) election of the Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his deputies, chairmen of committees and their deputies;
- 2) ruling of matters on deprivation of immunity a deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan submitted by the Procurator-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 3) adoption of decisions on matters relating to the organization of its activity and the internal schedule of the chamber;
- 4) adoption of resolutions on those or other matters in the sphere of political, social and economic life, as well as matters of home and foreign policies of the state.

Some powers belong to the competencies of **both chambers**, for example:

- 1) adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, introducing alterations and additions;
- 1) ratification of the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the formation and abolition of ministries, state committees and other bodies of state administration;
- 2) ratification of the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on general and partial mobilization, and on the declaration, prolongation and discontinuance of a state of emergency;
- 3) ratification and denouncement of international treaties and agreements;
- 4) determination of the structure and powers of the bodies of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 5) formation, annulment and renaming of districts, towns, cities and regions and alteration of their boundaries;
- 6) consideration of report of the Accounting Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 7) ratification of decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on announcement of condition of war in case of attack on the Republic of Uzbekistan or necessity of implementation of contractual obligations on mutual defense from aggression;
- 8) consideration and approval, upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of a nominee of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as hearing and discussing reports of the Prime Minister on urgent issues of social and economic development of the country;

9) approval of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and control over its execution;

10) implementation of parliamentary control and other powers stipulated by the Constitution.

The matters on joint conducting by the chambers shall be considered, as a rule, first by the Legislative Chamber and then by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The laws and other normative acts are first considered in the Lower Chamber. Once passed in this chamber they are referred to the Upper Chamber, the Senate, for approval. The Senate may either confirm or reject the laws. In case of rejection the laws are returned to the Legislative Chamber, which may overrule this “veto” by 2/3 majority of their votes. In this case the law is considered to be adopted and is sent to the President for consideration.

The first session of the newly elected Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be convened by the Central Electoral Committee within two months of the elections. Deputies of the Oliy Majlis shall have the right of immunity. They may not be prosecuted, arrested or incur a court-imposed administrative penalty without the consent accordingly of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate.

(Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, pp.25-42)

2 Find the answers to the following questions in the text

1. What is the Oliy Majlis and what does it exercise?
2. What chambers does the Oliy Majlis consist of?
3. Who is eligible for election to the Oliy Majlis?
4. What are the powers of the Oliy Majlis concerning the followings?
 - a) the Constitution
 - b) domestic and foreign policy of Uzbekistan
 - c) the budget of the country
 - d) the court system of Uzbekistan
 - e) appointment of government officials
 - f) formation and abolition of ministries
 - g) names and boundaries of cities, districts, regions
5. How are the deputies elected to each chamber?
6. What does bicameral mean?

3. Comment on the following statements

1. Deputies of the Oliy Majlis shall have the right of immunity.
2. Requirements to candidates to be elected to the Oliy Majlis.
3. The functions of each chamber and common competencies.

Quiz

4. **Work in pairs.** Write 5 nouns for each letter as fast as possible on the topic “The Legislative Body of the Government of Uzbekistan”. One word per each letter has been written as a model

| A | B | C | D |
|-----------|--------|----------|---------------|
| amendment | branch | chairman | determination |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Speaking task

Language competition

5. **In groups discuss the following powers and functions using the given words**

1. The exclusive powers of the Senate include:

- Election
- Adoption
- Ratification
- Appointment and dismissal

2. The exclusive powers of the Legislative Chamber of Representatives are as follows:

- Election
- Adoption

3. Competencies of both chambers:

- Ratification
- Formation
- Implementation
- Renaming
- Annulment

Listening task

Listen to the powers of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber and decide which belong to the Senate and which to Legislative Chamber. Write **S** for the Senate and **LC** for the Legislative Chamber.

Examples **S** **LC**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Writing task

Write an essay on the topic

I would (not) like to work as a judge

Why? Why not? Express your ideas and arguments clearly

Give specific reasons

UNIT 14 LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE UK

1. Look through the suggested new collocations and guess their meaning. This may help you to increase the comprehension of the following task

Take a vote

Chair a session

Lower chamber

Convene a session

Enjoy immunity

Hold hearings on something

Hold a session

Roll-call vote

House of Commons

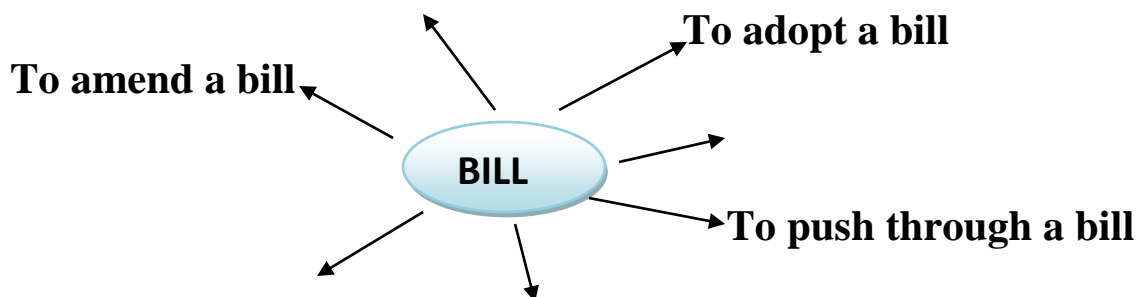
Set up a committee

Voice vote

2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with one of the following word combinations in the box

1. Do heads of committee in office ____ from jurisdiction for international crimes?
2. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral Parliament, the _____ of which is popularly elected for up to five years.
3. The _____ is the main place where new laws are examined, debated and passed.
4. Right I am. I am now going to ____ on amendment one.
5. The governing council of the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreed on Tuesday to ____ a special _____.
6. The Lower House of Parliament is expected to ____ its extraordinary ____ early next month to discuss a number of draft laws and other outstanding issues.
7. Thank you for your willingness to _____ at the upcoming meeting.

3. Write as many collocations as possible which combine with the noun “a bill”



Reading task

4. Read the text and entitle the paragraphs

- (1).....
- (2).....
- (3).....
- (4)

The British Parliament



(1) The British Parliament is one of the oldest in the world and is the most important part of Britain's system of government. It meets in the Palace of Westminster, beside the River Thames in London. It is also known as the Houses of Parliament. It is the job of the British Parliament to make sure that the Government is working properly. The parliament is made up of the Queen and two houses: an elected House of Commons and an appointed House of Lords.

(2) The monarchy is much older than Parliament itself. Since 1066 there have been 35 Kings and 5 Queens. However, since 1689 the monarchy's power has been reduced by Parliament. Today, Britain has a 'constitutional monarchy'. This means that although the King or Queen is officially the British head of state. He or she does not make any major political decisions. Instead, the monarch acts on the advice of government ministers. Even the important speech which the King or Queen reads at the opening of each new session of Parliament is written by the Prime Minister. Nevertheless, the current monarch, Queen Elizabeth, does have some influence. Her opinions on important subjects can affect the way the Government acts, though she rarely expresses them publicly.

(3) The House of Lords has 1198 members, although the average daily attendance is less than 400. These members are not elected, but have inherited their seats from their fathers or been given them by the government. Members of the Royal Family, bishops of the Church and important law judges can also sit in the House of Lords. The Lords can suggest changes in laws, but it cannot reject laws that the Commons wants to pass. The debates in the Lords are chaired by the Lord Chancellor.

(4) The House of Commons first met in the thirteenth century when towns sent representatives to the King to vote on new taxes. The name 'common' means 'ordinary, not noble or royal'. The modern House of Commons consists of 651 Members of Parliament (MPs) who are all elected by voters in each of Britain's 651 parliamentary constituencies. These MPs come from several different political parties, but the majority

of them belong to either the Conservative or the Labour party. The House of Commons is the main place where new laws are examined, debated and passed.

Interesting facts about the UK Parliament

The chamber in which the MPs meet is quite small. In fact, it has benches for only 437 so when there is an important debate it is very crowded. The chairman of the Commons, called the Speaker, sits in the back in a high chair and makes sure that the rules of the House are followed. The party which is in government (the one which has the most MPs elected) sits on the benches to the right of the Speaker. The main opposition party sits opposite. There are two red lines on the floor in front of the benches. MPs must not cross these during a debate. This is one of many historical traditions in the British Parliament; MPs used to carry swords into the chamber and the distance between the two red lines is too wide for a sword fight!

Today, the only weapons allowed in the chamber are words. However, the Speaker frequently has to shout “Order! Order!” to control the MPs. Below the Speaker’s chair there is a large table. This is where the Prime Minister and other ministers stand when they make speeches to the House. MPs who hold government positions sit on the benches at the front and are called ‘frontbenchers’. MPs who do not hold any office with the Government or the main opposition party sit behind them and are called ‘backbenchers’.

In spite of the fact that the British parliamentary system has been the model for many other countries, some people believe that it should be reformed. They think that the monarchy is old-fashioned and expensive and that the unelected House of Lords is undemocratic. MPs in the Commons are also frequently criticized for following the orders of their parties and not properly representing the people in their constituencies. As the world entered the 21st century, has the time come for change?

5. Complete the table according to the text

| Houses | Origin | Number of members | How are members chosen? | Title of the Chairman | Main role of the House |
|----------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| House of | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Lords | | | | | |
| House of Commons | | | | | |

Speaking task

6. Follow up discussion. Divide the group into two: supporters and opponents of the monarchy. Have them express their arguments.

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

1. The UK Parliament is usually dissolved before the ...of the legal term.
2. The time between the meeting of a Parliament and its... and...is called a session.
3. The British Parliament consists of two...
4. The Queen ... the government's programme of legislative.
5. The House of Commons ... members from all sections of the Community.
6. The House of Lords has no ... to reject a Bill relating to money.
7. If the Lords agree to a bill, it is placed before the Queen for ...

8. Comment on the meaning of the following

Debate, political decisions, frequently, to minister, affair, state, to be responsible for, country, matter, Secretary of state, to be in charge of.

9. Look through the text again to find the answers to the questions

1. How many branches of power are there in Great Britain?
2. By what Act of Parliament is the term of the UK Parliament fixed?
3. What is the session of Parliament and how long does it last?
4. How many chambers does the British consist of?
5. In what House and by whom is the session usually opened?
6. Whom does the House of Lords consist of ?
7. How are members of the House of Commons elected?
8. What is the procedure of passing a Bill?

10. Look through the text again and state if you agree or disagree to the following statements (A for agree, D for disagree)

1. The British Parliament is one of the oldest in the world _____
2. It meets in Hyde Park _____

3. The British Parliament consists of three elements_____
4. The monarchy is much younger than Parliament itself_____
5. Since 1066, there have been 35 Kings and 5 Queens_____
6. Since 1689, the monarch's power has been enlarged_____
7. The monarch acts on the advice of government ministers_____
8. The speech which is read by the queen at the opening of each new session is usually written by the queen herself_____
9. The House of Lords is the oldest of the two Houses_____
10. It has more than 2000 members_____
11. The members of the House of Lords are elected_____
12. The House of Commons first met in the first century_____

11. Discuss the following questions in the groups

1. Compare The British Parliament and the Oliy Majlis.
2. Who becomes the Speaker of the UK Parliament?
3. What does the Speaker or his/her deputy declare at the end of the day's sitting?
4. Why does the Lord Chancellor sit on the wool-sack?

Listening task

12. Listen to the excerpt about British Parliament and fill in the gaps. The first letter has been given.

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Q_____ as its head. The House of Commons plays the major role in l_____. It consists of 650 Members of Parliament (MPs), each of whom r_____ an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are e_____ either at general election or at by-election after the death or retirement of an MP. Parliamentary elections must be h___ every 5 years, but the P_____ can decide on the exact date within those five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by s____ b_____.

The election campaign lasts about three weeks. The election is decided on a simple m_____ and an MP who wins by a small number of votes may have more votes against him (i.e. for the other candidates) than for him. Many people think it is unfair because the wishes of those who voted for the unsuccessful candidates are not represented at all.

The British parliamentary system depends on political p_____ which nominate candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of s_____ forms the Government and its l_____ usually becomes Prime

Minister, who chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to become the C_____ of Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of the government. The second largest party becomes the official o_____ with its own leader and «S_____ cabinet». Leader of the opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons.

Writing task

Write an essay on the topic

The reasons for and against the reform of the British parliamentary system

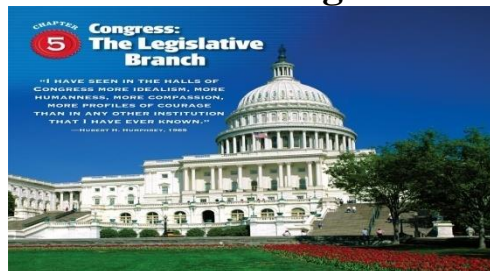
Give specific reasons to support your opinion

UNIT15. LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE USA

1. Look through the suggested new vocabulary and guess their meaning. This may help you to increase the comprehension of the text

Powers, constitute, ratify, tribunal, protect, inferior, enforce, recommend, appoint, representatives, commander –in-chief, powerful, public policy, override, initiative, nomination, impeachment, reduce, fines, confirmation, maintain, entrusted with

The US Congress



Reading task

The Constitution divides the powers of the government into three branches—the Executive, headed by the President; the Legislative, which includes both houses of Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives); and the Judicial, which is headed by the Supreme Court. The Constitution limits the role of each branch to prevent any one branch from gaining undue power.

The whole legislative power in the USA is vested in the Congress. There are two chambers in the US Congress: the Senate and the House of

Representatives. Besides the legislative function the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President, of declaring war, constituting tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, etc. The Senate consists of 2 members from each state, chosen for 6 years, one-third retiring or seeking re-election every 2 years. A Senator must be at least 30 years old and must have lived in the state for at least nine years. The head of the Senate is the Vice-President who is elected for four years. The Senate also has certain powers especially reserved to that body, including the authority to confirm presidential appointments of high officials and ambassadors of the federal government as well as authority to ratify all treaties by a two-thirds vote. Unfavourable action in either instance nullifies executive action.

The House of Representatives is elected every other year. The number of the representatives from each state depends on the number of people in this particular state. The Head of the House of Representatives is the Speaker. A representative must be at least 25 years old and must have lived in the USA for at least seven years. In the case of impeachment of federal officials, the House has the sole right to bring charges of misconduct that can lead to an impeachment trial. The Senate has the sole power to try impeachment cases and to find officials guilty or not guilty. A finding of guilt results in the removal of the federal official from public office.

The Congress assembles at least once every year, and such a meeting begins on the first Monday in December, unless they by law appoint a different day. No Senator or Representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the USA.

Speaking task

2. Group discussion. Work in small groups to answer the questions

1. In what branch is the legislative power vested?
2. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
3. What are the functions of the Senate except the legislative function?
4. How many members does the Senate include?
5. What is the term office of the members of the Senate?
6. What requirements should a senator meet?
7. Is the Head of the Senate appointed or elected?
8. What is the term of office of the members of the House of Representatives?
9. What does the number of the representatives from each state depend on?
10. What demands should a representative meet?

11. How often does the Congress assemble?

12. What is the peculiarity of members of the Congress? Can they be appointed to civil office under the authority of the USA during their office term?



3. Make two teams and answer the test questions

1. What is the legislative branch of U.S. government called?

- a. Congress
- b. Parliament

2. What is a bicameral legislature?

- a. one with cameras
- b. one with two houses (divisions)

3. What are the two houses of Congress?

- a. the House of Lords and Commons
- b. the Senate and the House of Representatives

4. Who is President of the Senate? (What is his office?)

- a. Mayor of Washington, D.C.
- b. Vice President of the U.S.

5. Who presides if the President of the Senate is absent?

- a. the President pro tempore
- b. the Vice President of the U.S.

6. Who presides over the House of Representatives (the House)?

- a. the President of the U.S.
- b. the Speaker of the House

7. What party does the Speaker of the House usually belong to?

- a. no political party
- b. the majority political party

Facts about Congress

| | the Senate | the House |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Number of members | 100 (Vice President votes in case of a tie) | 435 |
| Number of members per State | Two | determined by state population |
| Length of term | six years ¹ | two years' |
| Number of terms | no limit | no limit |
| Age requirement | at least 30 | at least 25 |
| Citizenship requirement | at least nine years as a US Citizen | at least seven years as a U.S. Citizen |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Dates of Regular Sessions | January 3 to adjournment | January 3 to adjournment |
| Current Congressional Profile | 55 Republicans 45 Democrats | 228 Republicans 206 Democrats one Independent |

Note: One-third of all Senators and all Representatives are elected every two years

4. Fill in the following sentence patterns using information from "Facts about Congress"

- The Senate has _____ members.
House of Representatives has _____ members.
- The number of / Senators for each state is _____.
/ Representatives _____.
- Each / Senator serves in Congress for _____ years.
/ Representative _____ years.
- There is _____ on the number of terms for each / Senator.
/ Representatives _____.
- To run for Congress, a / Senator must be at least _____ years old
/ Representative _____ years old
and a U.S. citizen for at least _____ years.
- A regular session of the / Senate / is from ____ to ____.
/House of Representatives ____ to ____.

5. Fill in the chart

| The Legislative Body | age | Citizenship | residence | ways of election | Term of service | head |
|------------------------------|-----|-------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| The US Congress | | | | | | |
| The Senate | | | | | | |
| The House of Representatives | | | | | | |

6. Put A for agree or D for disagree to the following statements

- The US Congress consists of three houses _____
- The Senate is smaller than the House of Representatives _____
- Membership in the House is based on population _____
- The Constitution doesn't require any qualifications for the candidates to be elected to the Congress _____
- Each state is entitled to two senators _____
- The total number of members of the House of Representatives has been determined by the President _____

7. Senators are chosen in state-wide elections every year_____
8. The senatorial term is six years_____
9. Only the Senate has the power to introduce legislation_____
10. Impeachment cases are regarded by the Senate_____

Writing task

Write a narrative essay on the topic

The similarities and differences of the US Congress and the Oliy Majlis

Use words expressing similarity and difference

resemble, alike, identical, compare, contrast, vary, differ, conversely, contrary to, as distinct from, distinguish

7. Listen to the text” Parliaments” and fill in the chart

| | Great Britain | USA | Uzbekistan |
|--|---------------|-----|------------|
| Name of legislative body | | | |
| Number of chambers | | | |
| Names of chambers | | | |
| Total membership in the lower chamber | | | |
| Are the members of the lower chamber elected or appointed? | | | |
| Their term of office | | | |

UNIT16. Law making procedures Law making process in the USA

1. Look through the suggested new vocabulary and guess their meaning. This may help you to increase the comprehension of the text. If necessary consult your dictionary

Introduce, legislation, revenue bills, influence, disapprove, amendment, a compromise acceptable, treaties, to reject, veto, sole power, misconduct, pocket veto

Reading task

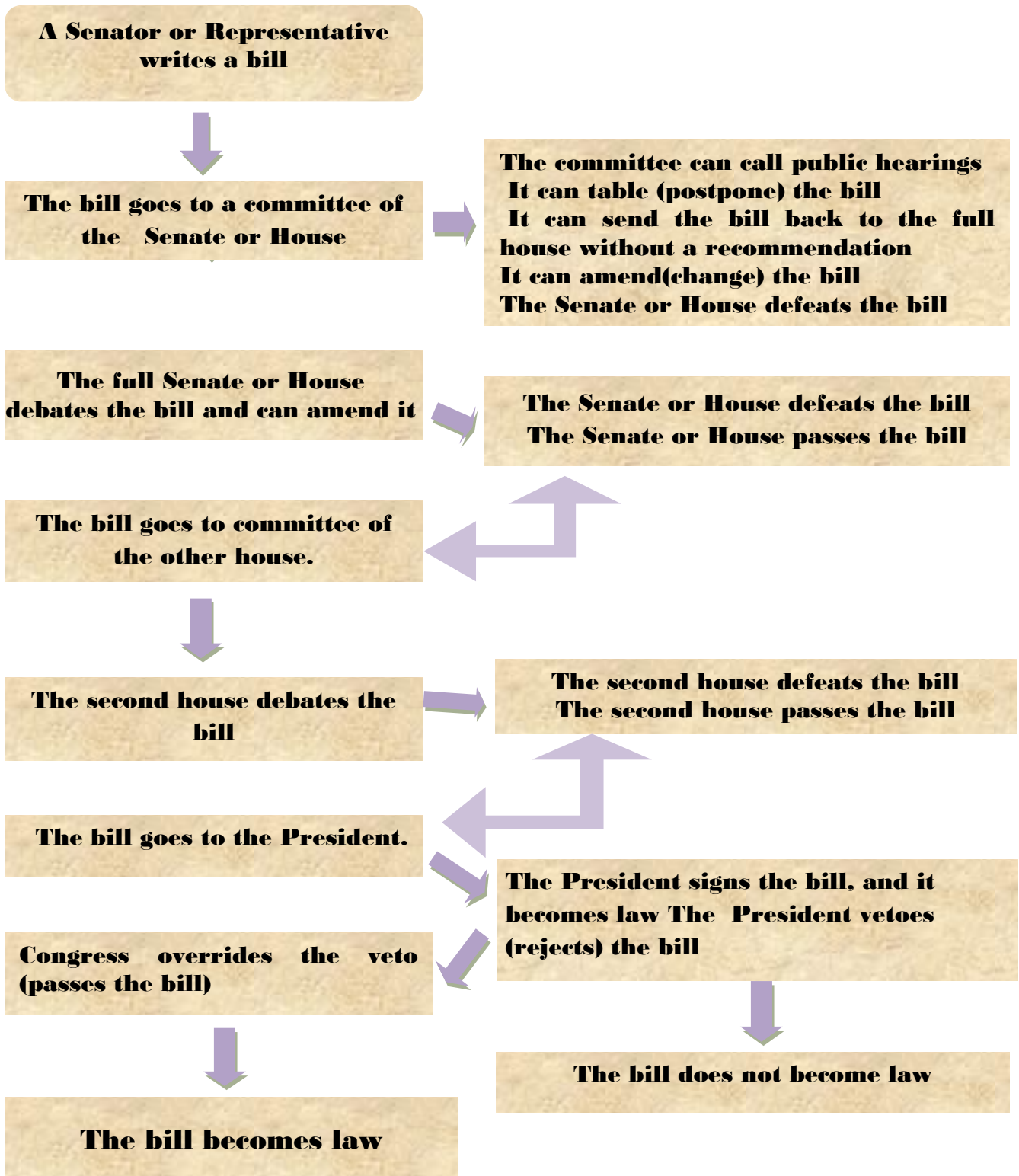
Each House of Congress has the power to introduce legislation on any subject except revenue bills, which must originate in the House of Representatives.

The large states may thus appear to have more influence over the public purse than the small ones. In practice, however, each house can veto against legislation passed by the other house. The Senate may disapprove a House revenue bill-or any bill, for that matter or make amendment which changes its nature. In that event, a conference committee made up of representatives from both Houses must work out a compromise acceptable to both sides before the bill becomes law. For each of these bills, the committees responsible had to study, weigh arguments for and against, hear witnesses and debate changes, before the bills ever reached the House or Senate floors.

After all the facts are gathered, the committee decides whether to report a new bill favourably or with a recommendation that it be passed with amendments. Sometimes, the bill will be set aside, or tabled, which effectively ends its consideration. When bills are reported out of committee and passed by the full House or Senate, however, another committee goes into action, ironing out any differences between the House and Senate versions of the same bill. This “conference committee,” consisting of members of both houses, completes a bill to all members’ satisfaction, and then sends it to the House and Senate floors for final discussion and a vote. If passed, the bill goes to the president for his signature.

President can sign bill into law or he can choose not to sign bill. After 10 days if Congress still in session, bill becomes law. If Congress adjourns during 10-day period, bill does not become law, known as a pocket veto. Congress can override veto with two-thirds majority vote in both houses. President may outright veto bill.

Law making procedure in the USA



2. Complete the sentences with the words from the chart above

- To begin the law-making process, either a _____ or a _____ can write a _____.
- The bill then goes to a _____ of the same house.

3. The committee can call _____, _____ (postpone) the bill, send it back to the full house without a _____, or _____ (change) the bill.
4. If the Senate or House _____ the bill, it does not become a law.
5. If the Senate or House _____ the bill, it goes to the other house of Congress and its committee.
6. If the second house passes the bill, it goes to _____.
7. If the President signs the bill, it _____.
8. If the President _____ (rejects) the bill, Congress can _____ the veto, and it becomes law anyway.

3. Put the following sentences in the correct order to learn how a bill becomes a law in the USA. The first has been done

1. President approves and signs the bill/vetoes it. _____
2. The bill is delivered to the Senate. _____
3. The legislative committee discusses the bill and reports its recommendations to the House of Representatives. _____
4. The Senate discusses the bill and votes on it. _____
5. The bill goes back to the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval. _____
6. The Senate/the House of Representatives introduce a bill. 1
7. The bill is referred to a conference committee. _____
8. The bill is referred to a legislative committee. _____
9. The conference committee resolves the differences on the bill. _____
10. The bill is submitted to the President. _____
11. The House of Representatives votes on the bill. _____

OFF THE CUFF

**You have one minute to explain in brief law making process in the US
Who?**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| -introduces the bill | - debates the bill |
| - amends the bill | - approves or disapproves the bill |
| - signs the bill and it becomes law | |

Law making process in the UK

Reading task

Parliament considers and scrutinizes bills. The Houses of Parliament consider proposals, called bills, most of which are introduced by the government. To become law, a bill must be approved by both MPs in the House of Commons and peers in the House of Lords. Bills go through a very similar process in both Houses.

Parliamentary stages. A bill may begin its journey in either the Lords or the Commons chambers. Any bills that relate to taxation begin in the House of Commons.

First reading. The bill's title is simply read out in the chamber. The bill is then made available to all members of Parliament.

Second reading. MPs or peers discuss the main principles of a bill. MPs may vote at the end of this stage, particularly if a bill is controversial. A bill in the House of Lords passes to the next stage without a vote.

Committee stage. A bill is then considered, line by line, by committees of MPs or peers. Changes - called amendments - are proposed and voted on. Commons bill committees normally consist of around 20 MPs. The entire House of Lords often takes part at this stage.

Report stage. The bill, with amendments or changes, is 'reported' to the House. All members can review the amended bill. Those not involved at the previous stage may suggest further changes.

Third reading. MPs debate and vote on the bill in its final form. In the Lords, further amendments may still be introduced.

A bill approved by one chamber is considered by the other. If a bill begins in the House of Commons - and is approved - it is then sent to the House of Lords, where it goes through the same stages. If the Lords were to make changes to the bill, it would return to the Commons for MPs to consider the Lords' amendments. Both the Commons and Lords must agree on the final shape of a bill before it can become law.

The Queen's 'assent' turns a bill into an Act. With approval from the Lords and the Commons, a bill will also receive formal approval by the monarch - called 'Royal Assent'. The Queen always gives her approval on the advice of ministers. A bill then becomes law, and is described as an Act of Parliament.

OFF THE CUFF!

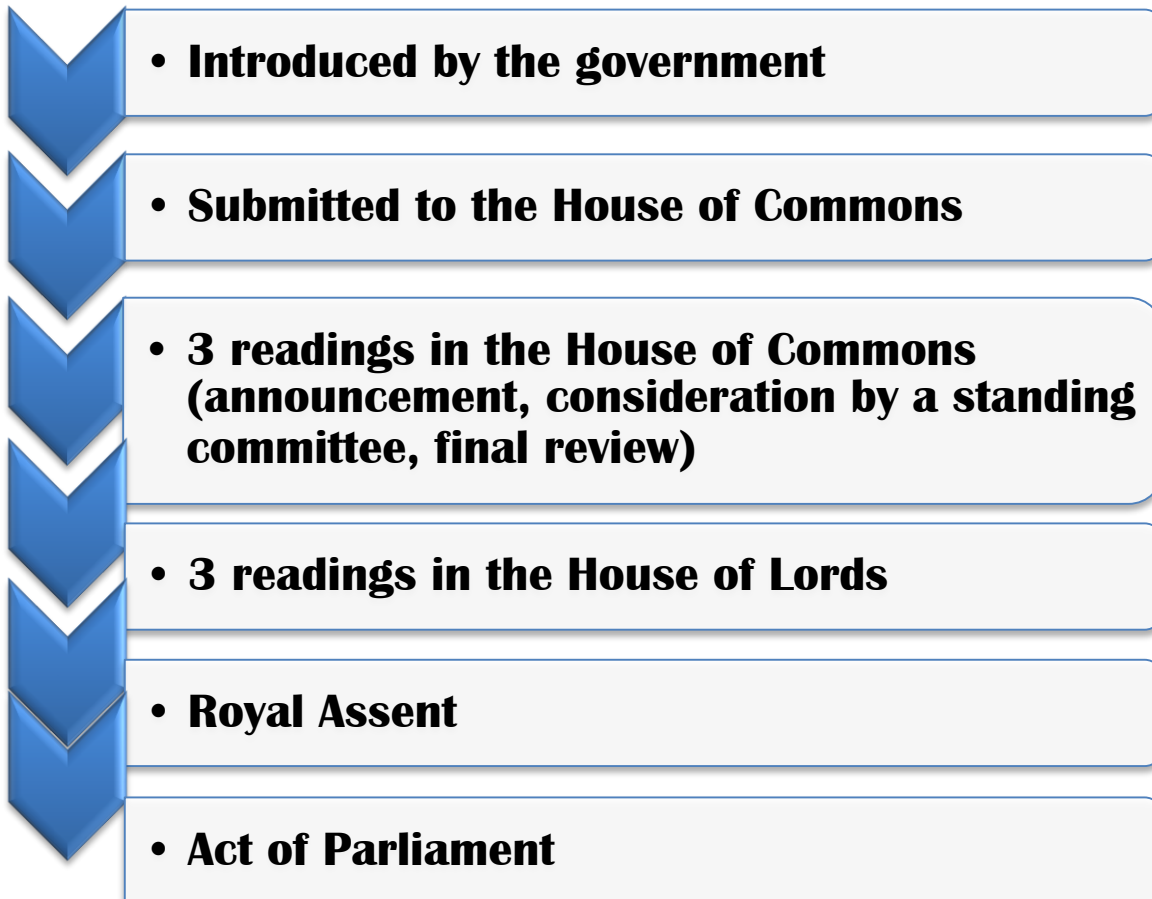
You have one minute to explain in brief law making stages in the UK

Who?

- introduces the bill
- discusses the bill
- considers the bill
- amends the bill
- debates the bill
- approves the bill and it becomes law

4. Speak about the law making procedure in Great Britain using the scheme given below

Law making procedure in the UK



5. Watch the video about law making process in Great Britain and make it group discussion.

Law making process in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Reading task

Rules of consideration of laws passed by the Legislative Chamber (lower chamber) of the Parliament of Uzbekistan

The Constitution of Uzbekistan assigns a special role to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis as a direct participant in the legislative process. A bill introduced to the lower chamber is thoroughly scrutinized by the supreme legislative body of the country. In accordance with **Article 83 of the Constitutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan** at the beginning the bill is introduced to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis exclusively by one of eight institutions who have the right of legislative initiative:

- President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis;
- The Republic of Karakalpakstan through its highest representative body of state authority
- Constitutional court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Higher Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Procurator-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The bill, which is introduced to the Legislative Chamber by any of these eight institutions, is then referred by the Speaker of the lower chamber to a «**responsible committee**» of the lower chamber which conducts an initial analysis, evaluation and revision of the bill. The committee then divides itself into working groups and carries out a preliminary discussion of the bill and makes all preparations for its consideration in the first reading.

At this stage, the responsible committee summarizes suggestions; comments and remarks about the bill received from state bodies, organizations, experts, scientists, and appoints a «**rappporteur**» from among its own members. During its session, the committee debates the bill together with those who presented it to the Legislative Chamber and representatives of those organizations that made suggestions and comments, as well as the press. After preliminary consideration, the responsible committee submits a modified version of the bill together with

all materials and its conclusion to the Kengash of the lower chamber who put it on the agenda of the Legislative Chamber's session. The legislative chamber considers the bill, as a rule, in three readings.

First reading: In the process of consideration a need for adoption of the given bill is discussed in the first reading, along with deliberation of the concept of the bill, its conformity with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including international obligations as well as the cost of its implementation and its financial sources. In the first reading deputies hear the rapporteur of the responsible committee or a representative of the institution that introduced the bill, followed by a discussion of the law itself. At the end of session the chamber either approves the bill in the first reading by fixing the term of its preparation for the second reading or rejects it and returns to the initiator. The responsible committee may recommend the chamber pass the law by means of a vote in the lower chamber thus foregoing the second and third readings.

Second reading: the responsible committee summarizes suggestions (including those made during debates at plenary sessions) and holds a session with a view to studying each new development in detail. Suggestions and remarks could be built into the wording of the draft bill. A new regular conclusion is put together at the end of the committee meeting together with the newly worded version of the bill based on suggestions and proposals made earlier; the bill is then submitted to the Kengash for consideration by the Legislative Chamber in the second reading. In the second reading the rapporteur of responsible committee informs of results of deliberations conducted in the committee meeting. All suggestions are debated in the second reading regardless of whether or not they have been approved. An item-by-item voting takes place at this stage. As a result of this vote the bill is approved in the second reading and a deadline for submission to the next reading is set (taking into consideration the requirements of legislative techniques and editing). The chamber may also decide to return the bill to its initiator. At this stage, the responsible committee may recommend the chamber forego the third reading and pass the law straightaway.

Third reading: In the third reading the bill is voted on in its entirety, without item-by-item consideration. This means that no additional amendments to the wording are possible. The law is passed by the Legislative Chamber by a majority vote of the total number of deputies. A law on addenda or amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of

Uzbekistan or constitutional laws is passed by a minimum of two thirds of the total number of deputies. If the bill is not approved by the Legislative Chamber in the third reading, it is considered rejected and goes back to the bill initiator with a copy of the resolution of rejection of the chamber. Laws adopted by the Legislative Chamber are submitted to the Senate for consideration within 10 days by the Speaker of the Legislative Chamber together with respective resolutions of the chamber and other materials compiled by the committee in charge.

Rules of consideration of laws and approval by the Senate of the OliyMajlis .The process of consideration of laws by the Senate, submitted by the Legislative Chamber consists of two basic stages: preliminary consideration of the law by committees of the Senate respectively and consideration of the law at a plenary session of the upper chamber. The law comes into force after the President signs it.

1. Decide if these statements are True or False

1. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan the eight subjects have the right to introduce a bill. **True False**

2.The committee then divides itself into working groups and carries out a preliminary discussion of the bill. **True False**

3.The responsible committee may recommend the chamber pass the law by means of a vote in the higher chamber. **True False**

4.A law on addenda is passed by a minimum of two thirds of the total number of deputies. **True False**

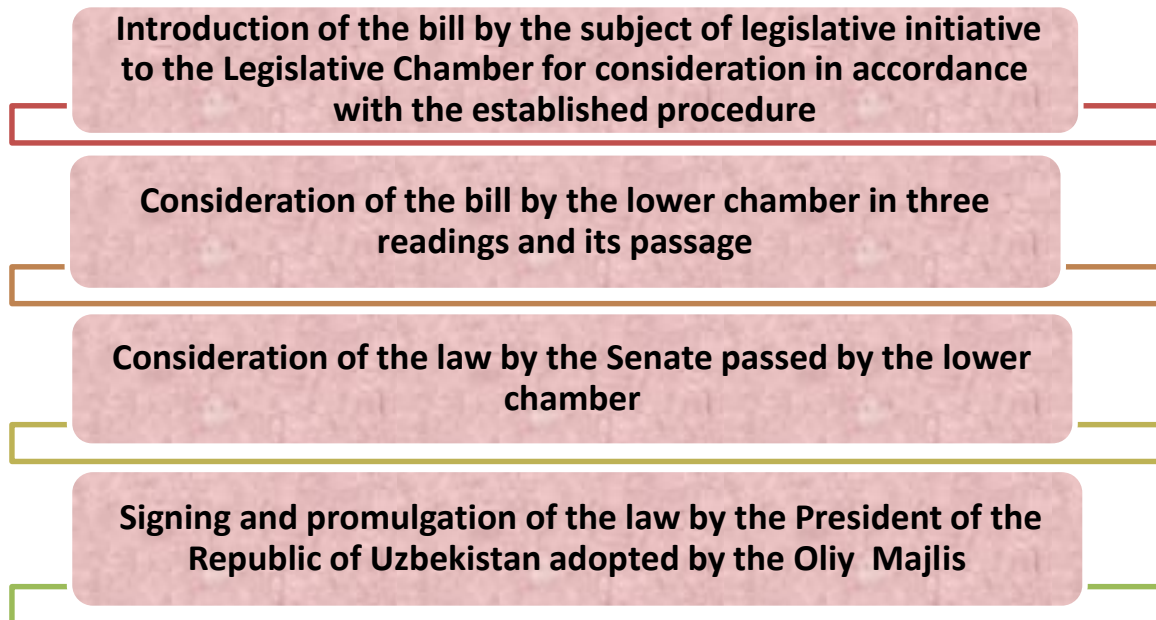
5.The law is passed by the Legislative Chamber by a minority vote of the total number of deputies. **True False**

6. If the bill is not approved by the Legislative Chamber in the third reading, it is considered rejected and goes back to the bill initiator with a copy of the resolution of rejection of the chamber. **True False**

7. Laws adopted by the Legislative Chamber are submitted to the Senate for consideration within 30 days. **True False**

Speaking task

2. Speak about the order of consideration of bills and passing laws in the Republic of Uzbekistan using the scheme given below



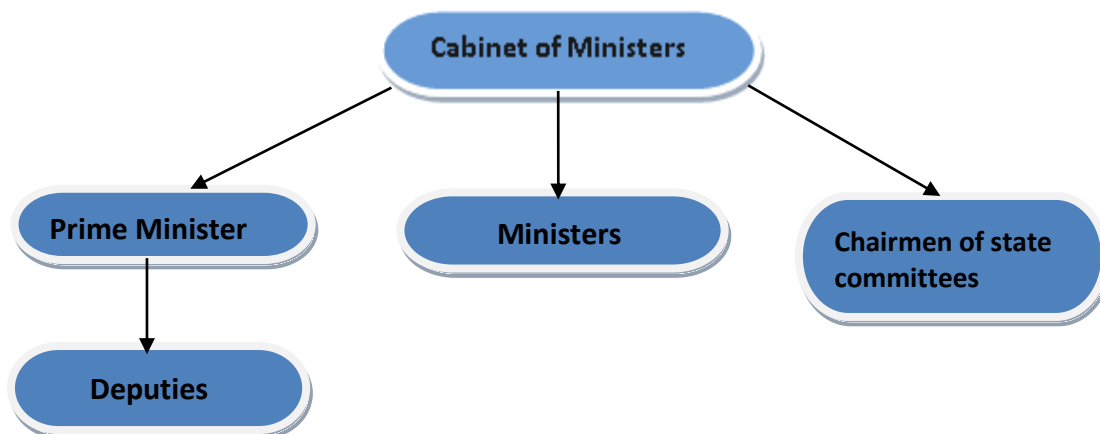
OFF THE CUFF!

You have one minute to name the eight institutions that have initiation of laws in the Republic of Uzbekistan

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

UNIT 17. Executive power of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Look at the diagram and give general information about the executive branch of power of the Republic of Uzbekistan



How many terms in the box do you know? Underline the terms you already know. Circle the terms you need to guess

Executive branch, monetary policy, implementation, submit, lay authority, nominee, approval, resolution, execution of laws, in accordance, binding, enterprises, define, competence. body, nomination

Reading task

The Cabinet of Ministries is the executive branch of power in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be composed of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies, ministers, chairmen of state committees. The Head of the government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan shall be a member of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Cabinet of Ministries is responsible for carrying out effective economic, social, financial, monetary policy, development and implementation of the programs on development of science, culture, education, health and other sectors of the economy and social sphere. It ensures the execution of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Oliy Majlis, decrees, resolutions and ordinances of the President of

the Republic of Uzbekistan and submits the annual reports to the Oliy Majlis the Republic of Uzbekistan on the major issues of social and economic life of the country.

In accordance with current legislature, Cabinet of Ministries also issues resolutions and orders, binding for execution on the entire territory of the country by all bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, authorities, and citizens.

The Cabinet of Ministers, in its activity, shall be responsible before the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Cabinet of Ministries lays its authorities before newly elected Oliy Majlis but continue its activity until the formation of the new Cabinet of Ministers in accordance with the decision of the President of country.

The nominee of a Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be proposed by political party, securing the highest number of seats in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or by several political parties, securing the equal highest number of seats. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan after considering the proposed nominee for the post of Prime Minister, within ten — day term shall propose it for consideration and approval by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Members of the Cabinet of Ministers shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan upon the nomination of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

(Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, pp.50-58)

1. Agree or disagree to the following statements according to the text

1. The executive authority shall be exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Members of the Cabinet of Ministers are approved by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan upon the nomination of the President.
3. The Cabinet of Ministers has no right of legislative initiative.
4. Government ministers are answerable to Parliament and President for their activities.
5. The composition of the Cabinet of Ministers shall be formed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

6 Cabinet of Ministries provides for effective work of economy, social and spiritual spheres, execution of laws, and other resolutions by Oliy Majlis, decrees, resolutions and orders issued by the President of Uzbekistan.

2. Complete the list of the executive ministries in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The first letter is given

1. The Ministry of E.....
2. The Ministry of F.....
3. The Ministry of J.....
4. The Ministry of A..... and w.....
5. The Ministry of H.....
6. The Ministry of H..... and s..... s..... e.....
7. The Ministry of P..... e.....
8. The Ministry of L..... and s..... p.....
9. The Ministry of F..... a.....
10. The Ministry of I..... a.....
11. The Ministry of D.....
12. The Ministry of C..... and s.....
13. The Ministry of S..... of e.....
14. The Ministry of F..... e..... r..... i..... and t.....
15. The Ministry of I..... and C..... t.....

Listening task

3. Listen to the text “Main powers of the Cabinet of Ministers” and fill in the gaps with correct verbs

_____ a guidance over economic, social and cultural developments; creates necessary conditions for free entrepreneurship on the basis of combination and equality of all types of ownership, demonopolization of economy, and realization of a legal mechanism of the market economy;

_____ a creation and strengthening of the new forms of management - concerns, consortia, inter-sector amalgamations, various associations and other similar organizations; directs and coordinates their

activity, proceeding from necessity of satisfaction of needs(requirements) of a national economy and population;

_____ measures on strengthening of monetary and credit system of the Republic of Uzbekistan; develops and realizes measures on realization of consistent and uniform pricing policy, maintenance of established guarantees of minimum level of wage payment and level of social security;

_____ a formation and execution of the republican budget, as well as of forecasts and strategic programs of economic and social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

_____ proposals on improvement of administration structure, formation, reorganization and abolition of the ministries, state committees, departments and other bodies state and economic administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan and others.

Speaking task

4. Make three small groups discussion about the main powers of the Cabinet of Ministers in the following spheres of life:

Political.....

Economical.....

Financial.....

Writing task

Write an opinion essay answering topic-related questions

Would you like to be a PM? Why? Why not?

What requirements should a good Prime Minister meet?

Give specific reasons

UNIT 18. Executive power of the USA

1. Look at these words in the reading task and guess their meanings. Write the letters on the lines

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ a democratic republic | a. an association |
| 2. _____ representatives and senators | b. having different functions |
| 3. _____ the Federal Government | c. the legislative, the executive, and the judicial |
| 4. _____ a federation | d. only those powers stated in the |

5. _____ limited powers

6. _____ the branches of government

7. _____ the separation of powers

8. _____ checks and balances

Constitution

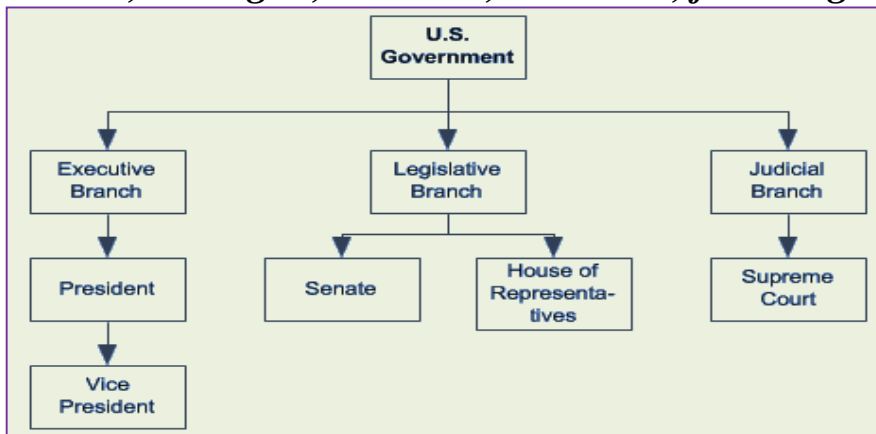
e. government of the people representative

f. elected officials

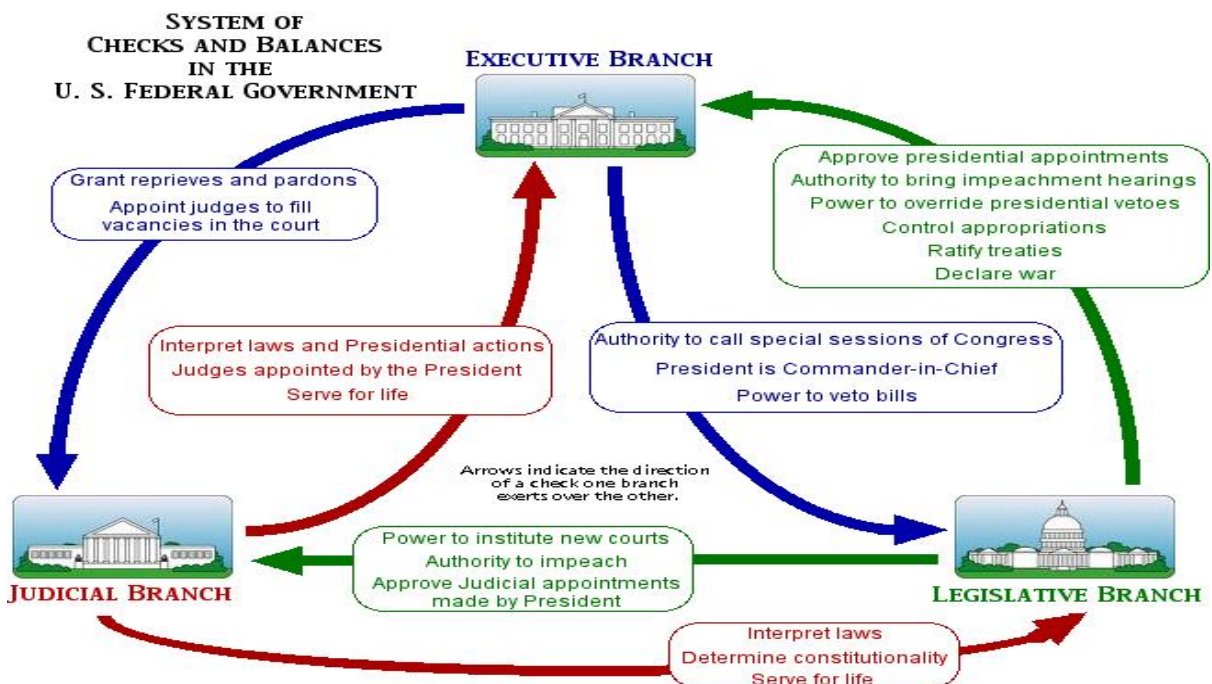
g. the national government

h. a system of control of each branch over the other two

2. Look at the flow chart and tell about the structure of US government using topic related words: *consist of, powers, functions, belong to, vested in, is divided, federal government*

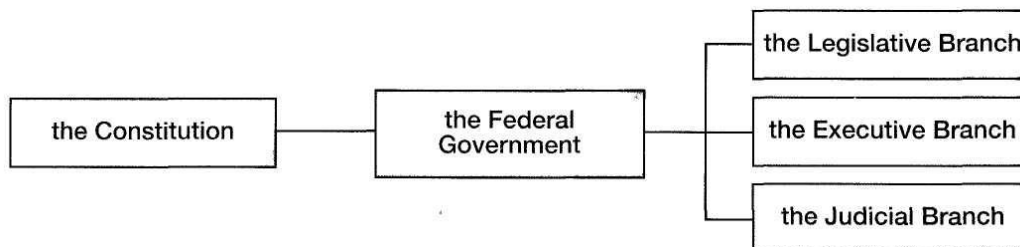


3. Before reading the text explain the system of checks and balances in the system of government in the USA according the diagram below



Reading task

The Federal Government. Overview of the US government



The United States is a democratic republic (a representative democracy). The national government is a government of all the people and their representatives (elected officials). It is called the federal government because the nation is a federation of states. The U.S. Constitution gave the federal government only limited powers, the powers stated in the Constitution. All other powers belong to the individual states.

The framers of the US Constitution knew that they wanted a government that would respond to the needs of the people. They also wanted to be sure that they were creating a government which could not overpower its own citizens. To this end they determined that the federal government should be separated into three branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. Each branch has different functions and powers under the principle of separation of powers. There is also a system of checks and balances so that each branch has some control over the other two branches. This way, no one group can have too much power.

According to the US Constitution the executive power is vested in the President. The chief duties of the President are to protect the Constitution and to enforce the laws made by Congress. **Other powers of the President are:**

- to recommend legislation to Congress;
- to call special sessions of Congress;
- to veto bills;
- to appoint heads of federal departments and agencies and other principal federal officials;
- to appoint representatives to foreign countries;
- to carry on official business with foreign nations;
- to exercise the function of commander –in-chief of the armed forces;
- to grant pardons for offenses against the United States.

The office of President of the United States is one of the most powerful in the world. The President, the Constitution says, must “take care that the laws be faithfully executed”. To carry out this responsibility, he or she presides over the executive branch of the federal government – a vast organization numbering several million people. In addition it has important legislative and judicial powers.

The President, as the chief formulator of public policy, has a major legislative role. The President can veto any bill passed by Congress and, unless two – thirds in each house vote to override the veto, the bill does not become law. Much of the legislation dealt with by Congress is drafted at the initiative of the executive branch. In messages to Congress, the President may propose legislation he or she believes is necessary.

Judicial powers of the President are the following:

-to appoint important public officials. But the presidential nomination of federal judges, including members of the Supreme Court, is subject to confirmation by the Senate;

-to grant full or conditional pardons to anyone convicted of breaking a federal law except in a case of impeachment. The pardoning power has come to embrace the power to shorten prison terms and reduce fines.

Executive powers of the President are:

-to issue rules, regulations and instructions called executive orders, which have the binding force of law upon federal agencies;

-to call into federal service the state units of the National Guard;

- to choose the heads of all executive departments and agencies, together with hundreds of other high-ranking federal officials.

In times of war or national emergency, the Congress may grant the President even broader powers to manage the national economy and protect the security of the USA.

President’s powers in foreign affairs are:

-to appoint ambassadors, ministers and consuls who are subject to confirmation by the Senate;

-to receive foreign ambassadors and other public officials;

-to maintain and manage all official contacts with foreign governments;

-to participate in summit conferences;

-to be responsible for the protection of Americans abroad and for foreign nationals in the USA;

-to decide whether to recognize new nations and new governments, and negotiate treaties with other nations;

-to negotiate “executive agreements” with foreign powers that are not subject to Senate confirmation.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by Secretaries who form the Cabinet. They are appointed by the President but their nomination must be confirmed by the Senate. The Cabinet is a kind of an advisory group to the President. The Cabinet members are: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, etc. The Vice- President participates in the Cabinet meetings as well.

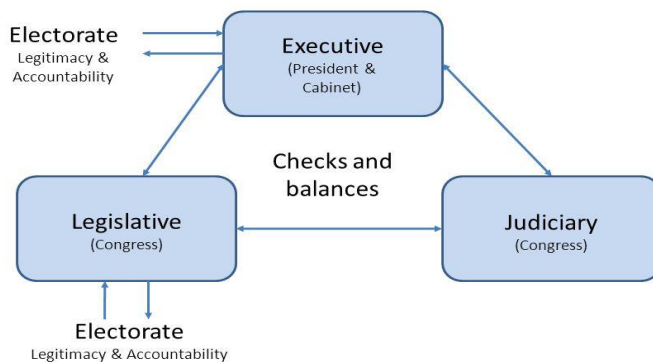
The executive Office of the President is represented by a group of agencies. First of all these are: the White House Office, the Bureau of the Budget, the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, etc. These are bodies which carry out administrative functions.

4. Answer the following questions using the text

1. Who has the executive power in the USA?
2. What are the basic functions of the President?
3. What does the Cabinet consist of and what are its functions?
4. Are the state secretaries elected or appointed?
5. What are the main state secretaries?
6. What represents the executive office of the President?

5. Explain the separation of powers in the US using the scheme below

What is the separation of powers?



6. According to the text “The US Government” divide the powers of the President into logical groups

Legislative powers are

Executive powers are

Powers related to foreign affairs are

The Three Branches of the Government (general facts)

The legislative branch is called Congress. It consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is the responsibility of Congress to propose and pass laws. In the system of checks and balances, Congress can refuse to approve Presidential appointments and can override a Presidential veto.

The executive branch consists of the President, the Vice President, the Cabinet and the thirteen Departments, and the independent agencies. It's the responsibility of the executive branch to enforce laws. The President has the power to veto (reject) any bill (law) of Congress. He appoints all Supreme Court Justices.

The judicial branch consists of the Supreme (highest) Court, eleven Circuit Courts of Appeals, and ninety-four District Courts. This branch explains and interprets laws and makes decisions in lawsuits. It has power over the other two branches because it can declare their laws and actions unconstitutional (against the principles of the Constitution).

7. Fill in the table about the three branches of government of the USA

| Questions | Legislative | Executive | Judicial |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. What does it consist of? | Congress | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 2. What are its responsibilities? | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 3. What powers does it have under the system of checks and balances? | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Listening task

8. Listen to the text “Who can be President of the USA and how?” and answer the questions

Requirements to the candidates for the post of US President:

Age.....

Citizenship.....

Term of office.....

The number of votes.....

The candidate for the post of President is elected by

The presidential election is held every.....

Quiz

9. Divide the group into two and play the quiz

“How are presidents elected in the USA and Uzbekistan?”

Writing task

Write an opinion essay on

The checks and balances

Is it good or not? Why? Why not? Give specific reasons

UNIT19. The Executive Body of the British Government

Look through the suggested new vocabulary and guess their meaning.

This may help you to increase the comprehension of the text.

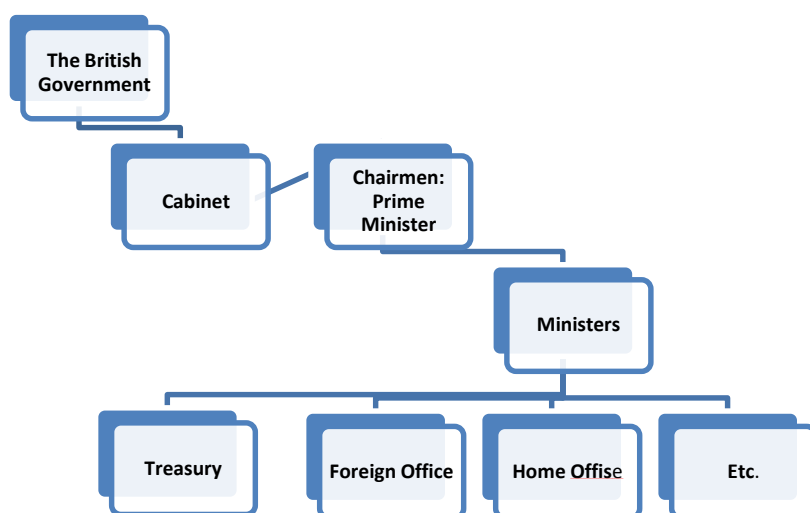
If necessary consult your dictionary.

Constitutional monarch, statutory boards, convention, accountable to, answerable to, departments, conduct, occasions, leader of state, to administer, attend, interrogate, inform, to satisfy, deal with, various, reign

1. Look at the flow chart and tell about the structure of British government using topic related words:

consist of, local authorities, powers, functions, belong to, represented, is divided, government, includes

The British Government



Reading task

The executive branch of power in Great Britain is represented by the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown and Government departments, local authorities and statutory boards. Although in law the Queen is head of the executive body, she reigns today as a constitutional monarch. She is Britain's head of state but has few absolute powers. Instead, according to well-established conventions, the Queen acts on the advice of government ministers.

As members of the legislature, government ministers are answerable to Parliament for the activities of their departments and for the general conduct of national policies. They take part in debates in Parliament and may be questioned by Members of Parliament.

One of Parliament's most prized occasions is Commons' Question Time. For roughly one hour a day, ministers are held to account by MPs, who ask probing questions on major government policies. The Prime Minister is questioned twice a week.

Ministers are also accountable to Commons committees set up as watchdogs to monitor individual government departments. The National Audit

Office, headed by a House of Commons official, reports to Parliament on efficiency and use of resources by government departments.

The executive also includes elected local authorities which administer many local services. There are several levels of local government, each meeting different needs. The top level is the county or regional council elected to deal with the main services such as education, social services and the police. The district council collects local taxes, enforces laws, and is responsible for public housing and a weekly rubbish collection.

Parish and community councils are close to the people but have little power. They provide and manage local facilities such as allotments and village halls, street lighting and bus shelters, a forum for discussing local issues.

2. Look through the text above and define the functions, responsibilities of the Executive Body of the British Government

Functions:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Responsibilities:

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text

1. In the UK the executive branch of the government is headed by.....
2. The Queen acts on the advice of
3. Government ministers are answerable to... for the activities of their departments.
4. The Prime- minister is questioned....
5. The executive also includes... which administer many local services.
6. There are several levels of ... , each meeting different needs.
7. The top level of a local government is.....
8. The district council collects.....

4. Find the words with similar meaning to the following from the text

- leader of state- _____
responsible- _____
to attend- _____

to interrogate- _____
to inform- _____
to satisfy- _____
various needs- _____

5. Answer the following questions according to the text

1. Who is head of the executive body of the British Government?
2. What are the powers of the Queen?
3. Does the Queen issue orders, decrees, and acts independently, or privately?
4. What are the functions of the Prime Minister?
5. Is the Prime Minister elected or appointed?
6. What is the procedure of the electoral system?
7. How long is the term office of the Prime Minister?
8. Who is the Prime Minister of Great Britain currently? What party does he belong to?
9. What departments and ministries of the British Government do you know?
10. To whom is the Executive body accountable?
11. What do the local authorities deal with?
12. What department of the British Government deals with legal services?

6. Agree or disagree to the following statements according to the text

1. The Queen is the head of state and acts independently.
2. Government ministers are answerable to Parliament for the activities of their departments.
3. Ministers attend debates in Parliament and they can question MPS.
4. The Prime Minister is questioned four times a week.
5. The National Audit office reports to the Queen on the efficiency and use of resources by government departments.
6. Local governments administer many local services.

Quiz

7. Discuss the following topics in the group

1. The Queen's powers.
2. Government departments.
3. Local governments.
4. Government ministers' responsibilities.

Speaking task

Cause of establishment of constitutional monarchy



- ◆ Between 1603 and 1689, England was torn in struggle between king and parliament
- ◆ Struggles between Stuarts and Parliament lead to development of constitutional monarchy
- ◆ The Glorious Revolution ends with Parliament in charge

“The Queen is head of the executive body; she reigns but does not rule”

8. Speak about the Queen’s powers

9. Comment on the scheme below

What does the British population think about the monarchy?



10. Listen to 12 arguments and decide which is for and which is against the Monarchy in the UK

- 1.....
- 2.....

For

Against

For

Against

| | | |
|----------|------------|----------------|
| 3. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 4. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 5. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 6. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 7. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 8. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 9. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 10. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 11. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |
| 12. | <u>For</u> | <u>Against</u> |

Writing task

Write “for” and “against” essay on the following topic

Arguments for and against the monarchy

Support your idea with clear arguments

Country and legal peculiarities

Learn and remember!

| Country Peculiarities | Socio-Cultural Peculiarities |
|--|---|
| <p>Secretary – “minister” in the USA</p> <p>Department- “ministry” in the USA</p> <p>United States Attorney - A federal district attorney appointed by the President to prosecute for all offenses committed against the United States; to prosecute or defend for the government all civil actions in which it is concerned and perform all duties of the district to which he/she is assigned</p> <p>Home Office – the ministry which deals with internal affairs in England and Wales</p> <p>Grand Jury - A jury of inquiry whose duty it is to receive complaints and accusations in criminal matters and if appropriate issue a formal indictment.</p> <p>Federal Bureau of (FBI) - A federal agency which investigates all violations of federal Investigation laws</p> <p>Magistrate U.S. judicial officer exercising some of the functions of a judge. It also refers in a general way to a judge</p> <p>DA- District Attorney</p> <p>Magistrate – in Britain a person entrusted with the</p> | <p>Precedent - laws established by previous cases which must be followed in cases involving identical circumstances</p> <p>Case Law - the body of law contained in previous judicial decisions as opposed to statute law (Judge-made law)</p> <p>Judicial precedent- judicial decision which influences or binds courts in later similar cases</p> <p>- A conclusion, as to fact or law, that forms the basis for the court's judgment</p> <p>Legal eagle-is a slightly humorous expression meaning a lawyer, especially clever one</p> <p>Hung jury - A jury whose members cannot agree upon a verdict</p> <p>Indictment - A written accusation by a grand jury charging a person with a crime</p> <p>Jury - A certain number of men and women selected according to law and sworn to try a question of fact or indict a person for public offense</p> <p>Miranda warning - Requirement that police tell a suspect in their custody of his or her constitutional rights before they question him or her. So named as a result of the Miranda v. Arizona</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>commission of the peace for any county, city, or other jurisdiction</p> <p>Burglary - at common law, the trespassery breaking and entering into the dwelling house of another at night time</p> <p>Westlaw - a legal research system developed by West Publishing Company, which organizes legal documents, including statutes and cases</p> <p>Watergate- a US political scandal in which an attempt to bug the national headquarters of the Democratic Party (in the Watergate hotel in Washington DC) led to the resignation of President Nixon (1974)</p> <p>Rule of Four - Decision rule used by the Supreme Court in deciding which cases to hear. If four of the nine Justices agree to do so, the Court will hear a case</p> <p>The last judicial hanging in Britain was in 1964</p> | <p>ruling by the United States Supreme</p> <p>Tort - A private or civil wrong or injury for which the court provides a remedy through an action for damages</p> <p>Lobbyist - A lobbyist is generally an individual whose full-time work is representing a particular interest or set of interests in the legislative process</p> <p>Lobby/lobbying - The practice of attempting to persuade members of Congress to support or oppose particular policies or pieces of legislation</p> |
|--|---|

LETTER WRITING

Informal letter

Developing letter writing skills

An informal letter is usually meant for a relative or close friend, to tell them something about **yourself**, your **thoughts** and/or **feelings**. It is written in a friendly, chatty manner, as you would talk to the person, face-to-face. A casual letter is not as exact and structured as a formal letter is, and there are not many hard and fast rules here. Some people adhere to the format of a formal letter, while for some people, mentioning the name of the recipient and sender's signature is enough.

Layout of an Informal letter

Address of the sender

Date of writing the letter

Salutation

Introduction

Body

Closure

Complimentary Close

Greetings and Name of the recipient; example - My Dear Sarvar,

Introduction - This is the opening of the letter and should start with a 'How are you?' or 'How are things?'. This is also the right place to acknowledge the previous letter/gift or apologize if you have replied late.

Example 1 - Hello. How have you been? It's been so long since I've heard from you. I was chatting with Rasul the other day, and heard from him that you have moved to Tashkent. How's it going there?

Example 2 - How are you Aziz? I received your letter on Tuesday, but was busy with the football-practice as we had a match with the TUIT yesterday, so couldn't reply earlier.

Body - This is where you write the message - write about what is happening in your school or home. Write in a relaxed, easy manner, like you speak. Write in several paragraphs, so it is easy for the reader to understand. Also, remember, as you are writing and not typing, the paragraphs have to be indented i.e., start writing after 5 spaces on the left hand side when starting a new paragraph.

Example – Our university has just started English speakingclub. It is a fun, I'm hoping to prepare for IELTS. I'm so excited, and working hard. But need help with the writings and would like some help from you. Can you come to my place and practice writing essays with me?

Listen, did I tell you about my new neighbor?....

Closure - This part indicates that the letter is going to end and you may also ask the recipient to respond here.

Example - I have to stop writing now. Do write soon and give my best wishes to your parents.

Complimentary Close - Sign off with a short expression followed by a comma like.

All the best,

Signature or name of the sender

Sample of an Informal letter

84 Chilanzar street
Uchtepa district
Tashkent Uzbekistan

November 22. 2016

Hello! Nargiza,

I am Guzal. How are you?. How are you doing? I am in Tashkent now because I am studying at Tashkent state law university. This year I am in the third course. I am going to Fergana next month. I hope I will see you.

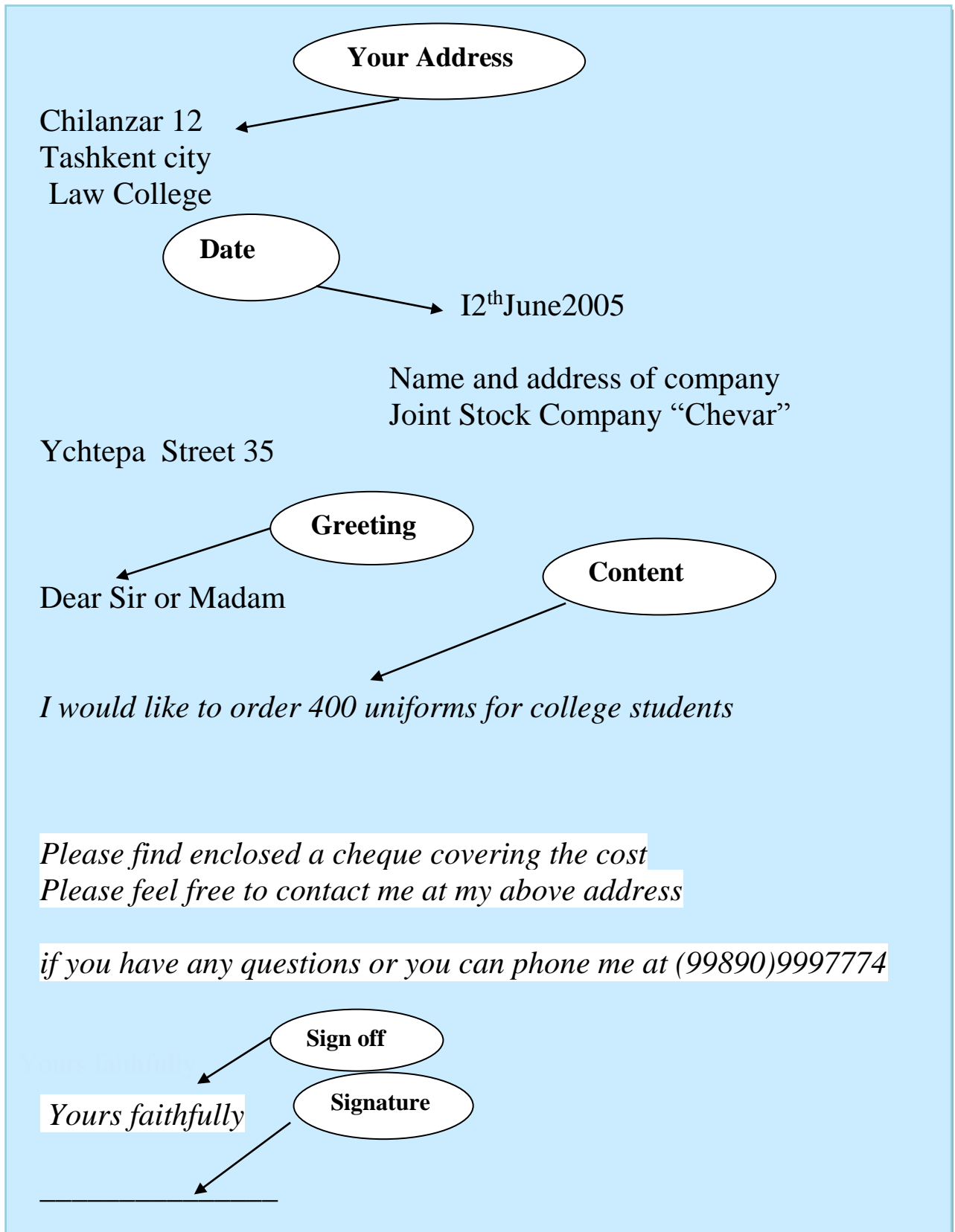
Next month I am having a birthday party. We will celebrate my birthday with all friends. I'd like to invite you to my flat in Tashkent. If you come to Tashkent I will be very happy. Because I am alone in Tashkent. We will walk in the city.

Tashkent is very beautiful. More than 200,000 tourists almost from 80 countries visit Tashkent every year. We shall go to see a new stadium Bunyodkor. It is very beautiful. In the stadium there will be football championship between Uzbekistan and North Korea. If you come we will go to football match. This is my number +998946980186. Call me, please. See you later.

Best wishes,
Guzal

Writing a Business Letter

Sample layout of a business letter



Make sure you know the layout of a business letter - where everything goes. This is almost the same as a personal letter.

- ✓ Your Address
- ✓ Date
- ✓ Name and address of company/organisation/ business etc
- ✓ Greeting
- ✓ Content (what you are writing about)
- ✓ Sign off

Some tips to write business letter

- Give the information you need.
- Ask for the information you require.
- If you are enclosing something let them know in the letter:

Please find enclosed

-Your Sign off should be formal:

Yours sincerely (usually if you know the name of the person)

Yours faithfully (usually if you do not know the name of the person)

Signature: Write your first and last name

The *dos* and *don'ts* of letter writing

Do

- ✓ use plain English/ keep your sentences short
- ✓ be consistent in style/ check your grammar and punctuation
- ✓ be formal but not old-fashioned

Don't

- X use unnecessarily difficult words or phrases
- X mix different styles, for example, change from formal to informal
- X use long sentences or long paragraphs
- X use language appropriate to written contracts in letters
- X be too abrupt. It can be considered impolite to be very direct about some subjects, particularly when writing in English

Letters of Complaint

Letters of complaint are normally written in a formal style.

Mild or strong language can be used depending on the feelings of the writer or the seriousness of the complaint, but abusive language must never be used, e.g.

Mild Complaint: *I am writing to complain about a damaged videotape I bought at your shop. I hope you will deal with this matter/resolve this matter quickly.*

Strong Complaint: *I am writing to express my disgust at the appalling treatment I received while staying at your hotel. I insist upon full compensation or I will be forced to take this matter further.*

Read the letter and underline the correct linking words in brackets. Is the language mild or strong?

Dear Mrs. Madina,

I am writing to complain about a waterproof jacket I purchased from your shop last week.

1). (*However/ Although*) the jacket was supposed to be completely waterproof, I got soaked the first time I wore it in wet weather.

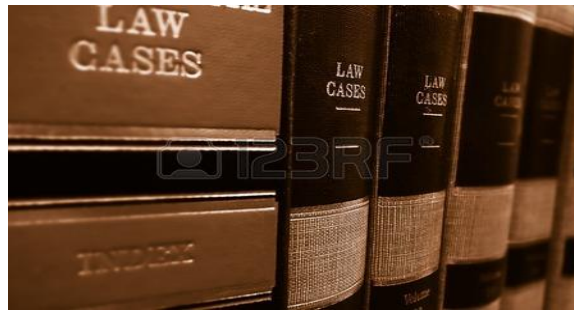
2) (*Furthermore / But*), when I tried to take the jacket off, the zip wouldn't open and when I tried to get it unstuck, the jacket tore. I sent the jacket to your shop after having been assured by one of the assistants that I would be sent a refund.

3) (*However/ in addition*), I still have not received one. As a regular customer of yours, I feel disappointed with the way I have been treated and hope that steps will be taken to rectify the situation.

I trust this matter will receive your immediate attention.

Yours sincerely,
Sherzod

CASE DISCUSSIONS



Case1

Discuss what you think might have happened if this case had been brought to court in your jurisdiction.

Facts: Plaintiff was standing on a platform of defendant's railroad when a train moved off from the platform. Even though it was already moving, a passenger ran to catch the train. The man, who was carrying a package wrapped in paper, appeared to lose his balance while trying to board the moving train. An employee of the railroad reached out to help him. This act caused the package in the man's arm to fall onto the rails. Unknown to the employee, the package contained fireworks. When it fell, the fireworks exploded, causing some large equipment on the platform to strike and injure the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued the railroad, claiming that her injury resulted from the negligence of the employee.

Procedural history: The trial court found for the plaintiff. Defendants appealed, and the appellate court affirmed the judgment. The railroad then appealed to this court.

Case2

You are the lawyer. Write a letter of advice to your client Ms Anvarova A.

Ms Anvarova A. bought a new satellite system (including built-in hard drive) at 50% of the normal price from Melaka TV Supplies for educational use. When she first set it up and tried to record, she realised that the timer function was broken. Ms Anvarova A. has asked for a replacement, but was told that she couldn't expect it to work perfectly at such a cheap price. They have refused to replace.

Case3

Define the main peculiarities of the case of defamation. Will she win the case?

Nodir and Aziza had worked together at the Artel Company for many years when they had a falling out (quarrel). Afterward Aziza learned that Nodir had been saying things behind her back – not only that she was incompetent but also that she probably not above dipping her hands into the petty cash. Aziza, feeling hurt and indignant, wants to sue Nodir for defamation.

Case4

Is he entitled to recover the 3 million sums?

Anvar is walking home one Saturday night after spending an evening in the choyhona with his friends. He has drunk two bottles of wine and is clearly drunk. He walks into a local 24-hour supermarket and buys three mobile phones, four jackets, and two bottles of whisky at a total cost of 3 million sums. The next day he takes the purchase back to the supermarket and argues that, as he was drunk, no contract exists and he should be entitled to his money back.

Case 5

Discuss the following situation, focusing on whether or not the parties involved have the capacity to contract and, if so, to what extent is any resulting contract binding:

Anvar is mentally disabled. He enters his local Chevrolet auto show and enters into an agreement to purchase Spark for 26 million sums. Anvar later regrets entering into the agreement and argues that, due to his mental disability, the agreement is not binding. Is he correct?

Case 6

Discuss the following situation, focusing on whether or not the parties involved have a contract and, if so, to what extent is any resulting contract binding:

Maria is Charles` girlfriend. The relationship started eight months ago. Charles asks Maria if she would like to go to Italy with him for a skiing holiday. Maria agrees. Charles pays for the holiday on his credit card. The cost is £2500 in total. However, a week before the holiday, Maria meets Will. She calls Charles and explains that she is now Will`s girlfriend and she doesn`t want the holiday. Charles is very angry. He demands £1250 from Maria and says she has to pay. She says she thinks the holiday was a present from him. Charles says the holiday was not a present because Maria has a great job and makes more money than him.

Glossary

Unit1

appeal
avenge
ban
capital
damages
envisaged
harsh
injury
lawmaker
lawgiver
legislator
offender
offence
penalty
punishment
retain
statute
trivial
vengeance

Unit2

assault
conduct
consumer protection
commit
compel
compensation
damages
felony
investigate
loss
lawsuit
misdemeanor
make amends
negligence
offend
domestic violence

redress
recover damages
retribution
supervision
victim
violate
wrongdoer

Unit3

act
advice
attorney
barrister
courtroom
defendant
judge
jury
law-abiding
law clinic
magistrate
partnership
present
solicitor
sole practitioner
witness

Unit 4

accused
acquitted
arson
addict
armed robbery
battery
bribery
burglary
blackmailer
charged with
implied

drug trafficking
drunk driving
embezzlement
extortion
forgery
fraud
found guilty
gang
homicide
hijack
hung jury
insider dealing
joyriding
kidnapping
larceny
manslaughter
money laundering
obstruction of justice
pickpocketing
rape
shoplifting
tax evasion
theft

Unit 5

assignor
assignee
assignment
award damages
acceptance
bilateral
binding
breaching of contract
breaching party
consideration
counter-offer
executor
essential terms
domicile

quasi-contract
non-breaching party
offeror
remedies
unilateral
valid contract
voidable

Unit 6

administer
beneficiary trust
constructive trust
conciliation commission
dominant
enforce
fundamental law
implied trust
inheritance
obligation
observance
term
property
reenactment
settler
validity

Unit 7

adopt
alimony
acquisition
assets
arrangement
competence
consent
consequences
child custody
divorce agencies
dissolve
legal framework

equity division
legal age
legitimate
marital marriage
religious marriage
spouse
valid marriage

Unit 8

Articles of Association
bankruptcy
dividend
debenture
entity
exposed
general partnership
income
interact
limited liability company (LLC)
limited partnership
Memorandum of Association
personal liability
retail shops
sole proprietor
share
stake
unlimited liability

Unit 9

agreement
bodies
convention
customary international law
charter
enforce
framework convention
intergovernmental
implement
specialized tribunals

norms
private international law
public international law
retorsion
supranational law
treaty

Unit 10

administer
appeal
arise
arbitration court
bailiff
constitutionality
decree
enactment
extraordinary court
first instance
hear a case
inadmissible
immunity
judicial authority
judgement
ordinance
procedure
proceeding
term of office

Unit 11

abolish
appellate tribunal
division
county
crown
inferior instance
jurisdiction
justice of the peace
lay magistrates
determination

trial courts

Unit 12

appoint

associate justices

burden

commander-in-chief

confirmation

dignitaries

disposition

ease

empower

enforce

facilitate

inferior court

impeachment

initiative

litigant

maintain

monetary claim

nomination

override

public policy

reduce

retain

vested in

Unit 13

admission

administrative penalty

amendment

approval

bicameral

confirm

compulsory

dismissal

declaration

denouncement

exercises power

electoral circuits

eligible

incur

multi-party basis

prolongation

ratification

removal

reject

Unit 14

attendance chair a session

backbenchers

convene a session

constitutional monarchy

enjoy immunity

expresses publicly

frontbenchers

hold a session

noble

old-fashioned

ordinary

parliamentary constituencies

roll-call vote

royal

set up voice vote

unelected

Unit 15

ambassador

assemble

branch

chamber

constitute

entrusted with

nullify

misconduct

officials

powers
prevent
protect
undue power

Unit 16

addenda
adjourn
agenda
assent
a bill
conformity
consideration
deliberation
disapprove
initiator
initial analysis
introduce
outright
override
sole power
summarize
pocket veto
preliminary
revenue bills
rapporteur
reading (first, second, third)
veto bills

Unit 17

authority
be exercised
candidacy
current legislature
define
executive branch
execution of laws
in accordance with

nominee
promulgation
provide
proposal
resolution

Unit 18

advisory group
call sessions
carry on
checks ad balances
exercise function
issue
grant pardon
limited power
negotiate
overpower
separation of powers
state secretaries
summit
recommend

Unit 19

accountable to
answerable to
administer
attend
constitutional monarch
convention
deal with
inform
interrogate
leader of state
occasions
reign
rule
satisfy
statutory boards

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