

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»
1 СЕМЕСТР

Занятие 1

Темы «I AM A STUDENT»,
«MY FUTURE PROFESSION»

2 часа

Студенты должны:

- *уметь* читать и переводить с английского на русский язык текст по теме «I am a student», «My Future Profession»;
- *владеть* лексико-грамматическими структурами, необходимыми для составления монологического высказывания на английском языке по теме, «I am a student», «My Future Profession».

Translate the text from English into Russian:

I usually arrive at the office very early. My assistant Jessica brings me the mail and tells me what is in my diary for the day. She does a lot of very important work for me. Jessica organizes my day and deals with a lot of people for me. Then I have a meeting with my team of managers – we discuss plans and problems. Sometimes they don't agree with me but the meetings usually don't last for very long.

I don't much at lunch time - the others go to the canteen but I stay in my office and someone get me a sandwich. My day usually finishes at about 6 p.m.

I don't go to the office every day. I work at home some days and I sometimes travel to meetings or conferences.

Answer the questions:

1. What subjects do you study?
2. Do you speak English well?
3. Have you got a penfriend abroad?
4. Where is he/she from?
5. Do you send emails in English to him/her?

1. Choose the right form of the verb in brackets:

- 1) Now you (is/are) undergraduates. My congratulations!
- 2) Paul (have got/has got) two brothers.
- 3) Tom and I (am/are) groupmates.
- 4) My elder sister (don't have/doesn't have) a car.
- 5) There (is/are) a lot of textbooks on the table.

2. Put the words in the correct order:

- 1) in / the classroom / are / any / chairs / there?
- 2) from / where / she / does / come?
- 3) he / how many / languages / does / speak?
- 4) you / do / attend / always / lectures?
- 5) you / have / got / a computer?

Занятие 3

Тема «LEGAL PROFESSION»

2 часа

Студенты должны:

- *знать* лексический минимум по теме;
- *уметь* читать и переводить с английского на русский язык текст по теме «Professional Titles»;
- *владеть* лексико-грамматическими структурами, необходимыми для составления монологического высказывания на английском языке по теме, «Legal Profession in England».

Лексический минимум по теме:

Lawyer, advocate, public prosecutor, to prosecute, notary, judge, investigator, to give legal advice, to make investigation, civil case, criminal case, to represent a client in a court, to draft legal documents, have the right to be heard, court, the highest court, barristers, solicitors, attorneys, to argue a case, legal profession, to do the court work, to do the office work, legal affairs/matters, the right of audience, legal aid, defendant, plaintiff, litigation

Read and translate the text:

Text: Professional Titles

The legal profession in England is divided into two main groups: barristers and solicitors. Barristers do the court work and solicitors do the office work. Barristers specialize in arguing cases in front of a judge and have the right to be heard, the right of audience, even in the highest courts. They are not paid directly by clients, but they are employed by solicitors. Judges are usually chosen from the most senior barristers. Solicitors do much of the preparation for cases which they then give to barristers. Solicitors also have a right of audience in lower courts. In general, barristers spend most of their time either in a courtroom or preparing his arguments for the court and solicitors spend most of their time in an office giving advice to clients, making investigations and preparing documents. In the United States there is no division of the profession and a lawyer frequently does both office work and courtroom work. The attorneys are lawyers who represent clients in court. They are trained at law schools and are licensed to practice only in a certain state.

There are about 66.000 practicing solicitors and over 8.000 practicing barristers in England and Wales. Solicitors and barristers work together on cases but the solicitor is the first point of contact with the law for a client in the UK. The solicitor listens carefully to the client and then explains the legal position and gives advice. Barristers will only see the client in the company of a solicitor who prepares all the documents relevant to the case which will be examined by the barrister. The barrister is a specialist in advocacy and he has the right of audience. There are only a few solicitors who are allowed to present cases in the higher courts. Barristers are self-employed in the independent Bar. Solicitors normally get salaries but sometimes they can get extra money in the profits if they are successful. In addition to the barristers practicing in England and Wales, there are 2000 barristers working as in-house lawyers. Judges in England and Wales have been barristers for not less than 10 years. Since judges are appointed, they can't work as barristers.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the main difference between a barrister and a solicitor?
2. What kind of lawyers can become judges?
3. Is it better for a company to have an in-house lawyer or to invite a lawyer in case of necessity? Give your reasons.

Task 2. Read the statements below and decide whether they are true or false.

Explain your choice.

1. Both barristers and solicitors have the right of audience.
2. Both barristers and solicitors can become judges.
3. Both barristers and solicitors have the right to argue a case in high court.
4. Barristers are employed by solicitors to argue a case.

Task 3. Complete the sentences:

1. is a lawyer who gives advice to his clients and prepares documents.
2. is a lawyer who is chosen out of barristers.
3. is a lawyer who specializes in presenting cases in front of a judge and has the right of audience.
4. is a lawyer who employs barristers to argue a case.
5. is a lawyer who is not directly paid by a client.