

G'ofurjon SATIMOV

Legal English

for law students

**Huquqshunoslik institutlari va fakultetlari talabalari
uchun ingliz tili darsligi**

***O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi
tomonidan oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun darslik sifatida
tavsiya etilgan***

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Mazkur darslik oliy ta'limning bakalavriyat va magistratura tizimida huquqshunoslik bo'yicha tahsil olayotgan talabalarning huquq sohasidagi maxsus atamalarni mufassal o'zlashtirishlariga va og'zaki nutq malakalarini takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

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MUALLIFDAN

Ushbu darslik yurisprudensiya bakalavriat yo'nalishi bo'yicha yuqori kurslarda va magistraturada ta'lim olayotgan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan. Ma'lumki, talabalar ta'limning quyi bosqichlarida xorijiy tilning umumiy sohasi bo'yicha ma'lum darajada bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarni egallaganlaridan keyin ularda o'z mutaxxassisligi bo'yicha xorijiy tilda muloqot qilish va shu tilda mavjud bo'lgan ilmiy adabiyotlarni o'qib tushunish va tahlil qilish, shuningdek, xorijiy hamkasblari bilan shu soha bo'yicha fikr almashish ehtiyoji tug'iladi. Mazkur darslik huquqshunoslik sohasida ingliz tilida chop etilgan adabiyotlar asosida takomillashtirishga intilayotgan talabalarning ana shu ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida tayyorlandi.

Darslik ikki qismdan iborat bo'lib, unda bo'lajak huquqshunos o'zining kelajakdagi amaliy faoliyati davomida duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan mingdan ortiq huquqiy atamalar va iboralarni o'z ichiga olgan matnlar berilgan. Matnlar, asosan, AQSH huquq tizimiga mansub bo'lgan materiallardan olingan. Darslikning birinchi qismida huquq tarixidan boshlab to hozirgi kungacha mavjud bo'lgan huquqning turli tarmoqlaridan namunaviy matnlar berilgan. Har bir matn oxirida o'sha matn mazmunini talaba qay darajada tushuna olganini sinab ko'rishi uchun savollar berilgan. Savollarga javob tayyorlangandan keyin matn mazmunini talabalar ishtirokida sinfdan muhokama qilish ham mumkin. Darslikning ikkinchi qismida o'ttizga yaqin dars uchun material (Unit)lar berilgan.

Bu materiallar huquqning turli tarmoqlaridan olingan namunalar bo'lib, ularning har biri til amaliyoti bo'yicha beshtadan amaliy mashqni o'z ichiga oladi. Birinchi mashqda matnda uchraydigan inglizcha huquqiy atama va iboralarning ruscha va o'zbekcha muqobillari berilgan. Ikkinchi mashqda huquqning ma'lum tarmog'iga mansub bo'lgan matn berilgan bo'lib, talaba birinchi mashqda berilgan so'z va iboralar yordamida bu matn bilan yaxshilab tanishib olgach, unda ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'z va iboralarga alohida e'tibor berib, o'zbek yoki rus tiliga tarjima qilishi tavsiya etiladi. Uchinchi mashq talaba tomonidan o'zlashtirilgan huquqiy atama va iboralarni berilgan gap tarkibida qo'llash malakasini o'rgatishga mo'ljallangan. To'rtinchi mashq talabani o'rgangan so'z va iboralarni og'zaki muloqotda qo'llashga yo'lladi. Oxirgi mashqning chap ustunida talaba o'rgangan so'z va iboralar berilgan bo'lib, talaba ularning sinonimlarini o'ng tomondagi ustunda berilgan so'z va iboralar orasidan qidirib topishi talab etiladi. Ushbu darslik talabaning huquq sohasini xalqaro miqyosda mukammal egallashiga yordam beragi, degan umiddamiz.

G'. Satimov.

Dear Students,

This book is intended to be a textbook for Law students of senior courses doing their Bachelor's Degree. It can also be useful for students doing their Master's Degree. Having studied General English at the lower stages up to a certain level the students of law faculties need to work on refining, enriching and improving their vocabulary, reading, writing and speaking skills. Because they want to become more familiar with Legal English and be able to use legal vocabulary and understand professional legal texts and have a talk with their colleagues on legal subjects.

The book consists of two parts covering more than a thousand legal words and phrases relating to different branches of Law. You may use them in your practical work. The first part of the book comprises legal texts describing the nature of laws from the History of Law up to Modern Laws. At the end of each description you may have 'answer-the-questions' exercises which are intended to check your skills in reading comprehension and discussion of the content of the text in class, paying special attention to the meaning of the legal words and phrases. The second part is supplied with about thirty units each of which deals with different branches of Law and offers five different types of exercises that will encourage you to use them in your everyday activities.

The first exercise offers special group of legal vocabulary dealing with a certain branch of Law to trace their Russian and Uzbek equivalents. The second exercise offers preliminary remarks on the same branch of Law for translation, paying special attention to the italicised legal words and phrases without which you can't do when dealing with that branch of Law. The third exercise is a 'fill-in-the-gap' exercise that tests your understanding of the legal terms and phrases mentioned in the previous text. This exercise encourages you to develop the sense how the term is used in everyday Legal English. Then read the conversations given in the fourth exercise and the previous text once more to check your comprehension and oral activity again. The last of the exercises consists of two columns in which legal words and phrases listed in the left hand column are to be matched with the correct definitions given in the right hand column. You should try to see how many words and meanings you can match up without using a dictionary. If that is difficult, you have to go back to the first exercise where you can find their Russian and Uzbek definitions. You may work with the units in sequence or by topic of your interest. We hope you will master the commonly used legal terms relevant to your chosen field of interest. Good luck, and enjoy using this book!

G. Satimov

PART I. LAW. GENERAL

Law can be defined broadly as a system of standards and rules of civil society: standards of human conduct that impose obligations and grant corresponding rights, and institutional rules regarding the ascertainment, creation, modification, and enforcement of these standards.

Types of Law. Traditionally, law has been divided into *public law* and *private law*. Public and private laws that set forth the substance of rights and obligations are sometimes called substantive law in order to distinguish them from legal procedure; the latter specifies the methods to be followed in adjudicating substantive law cases in order to ensure they are conducted in a manner protective of the rights of the participants. If procedural law relates to how the rights and duties of substantive law are to be vindicated and enforced, substantive law pertains to what the law is on a given matter.

Public Law. *Public law* concerns the structures, powers, and operations of a government, the rights and duties of citizens in relation to the government, and the relationships among nations. It can be divided further into constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, and international law.

Constitutional law, the fundamental or paramount law of a nation, is derived from the nation's constitution, which comprehends the body of rules in accordance with which the powers of government are exercised. Constitutions may be either written or unwritten — the United States's is an example of the former, Great Britain's of the latter. In some nations, courts have the power of judicial review, whereby they declare unconstitutional and therefore void laws that contravene the provisions or arrangements of the constitution.

Administrative law includes laws governing the organization and operation of agencies of the executive branch of government, the substantive and procedural rules that these agencies formulate and apply pursuant to their regulatory and other administrative functions, and court decisions involving public agencies and private citizens.

Criminal law consists of laws that impose obligations to do or forbear from doing certain things, the infraction of which is considered to be an offence not merely against the immediate victim but also against society. Most such laws are backed up by sanctions

or punishments, which are applied in the event of conviction. Major breaches of the criminal law, usually defined as those punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, are termed felonies. Less serious crimes, called misdemeanours, are punishable by imprisonment for a shorter period or by fines or both.

Finally, *International law* concerns the relationships among nations, including the use of the high seas, international trade, boundary disputes, warfare methods, and the like. Some legal theorists question whether international law is genuine law because it lacks an international legislature, centrally organized sanctions, and courts with involuntary jurisdiction, all of which characterize national legal system

Private Law. Unlike public law, private law does not involve government directly but rather indirectly as an adjudicator between disputing parties. Private law provides rules to be applied when one person claims that another has injured his or her person, property, or reputation or has failed to carry out a valid legal obligation. Private law also includes laws that confer powers or capabilities to create structures of obligations and rights on individuals who wish to achieve given legal objectives.

On the basis of the types of legal rights and obligations involved, private law is conventionally subdivided into six main categories: (1) *tort law*¹; (2) *property law*; (3) *contract and business law*; (4) *corporation law*; (5) *inheritance law*; and (6) *family law*.

Sources of Law. Laws can also be subdivided on the basis of the sources of law from which they derive. The various legal systems of the world recognize as valid and therefore binding on their subjects some or all of the following major sources: constitutions and administrative rules, such as those described above; legislative statutes; judicial precedents; and customary practice. Although when a person thinks of law, the concept of statutes comes most readily to mind, statutes are now outnumbered by the innumerable administrative rules and regulations that have accompanied the growth of administrative government in modern times. Judicial precedents (also known as case law), which are recognized as valid law that later courts must follow in common law but not in civil law systems, are prior cases decided by courts. Finally, customary

¹ The Law of Torts, which governs injuries suffered by one person at the hands of another – for instance, negligence, libel and malicious prosecution.

practice is a minor source of law in the legal systems of advanced industrial nations, but it is the primary if not the only source in primitive legal systems and is inextricably linked with kinship, taboo, religion, and traditional authority systems.

Lawyers. The requirements for becoming a lawyer in the United States are set by each state (or the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico). In general, an individual must earn a bachelor's degree and then attend a recognized law school for either 3 years as a full-time day student or 4 years as a part-time evening student. Law schools grant the juries doctor (J. D.) degree, and many also offer a master of laws (LL. M.) program. Some also offer a doctoral program leading to the degree of doctor of the science of jurisprudence (J. S. D.). The basic J. D. degree is sufficient for either law practice, law teaching, or the judiciary. In order to become an attorney the individual must also pass the state's bar examination. A person who wishes to work in the law but does not wish to pursue the program leading to a law degree may train to be a paralegal assistant to lawyers (see paralegal services). Various schools have been set up in recent years to train such persons.

Most lawyers are in private practice. In larger centres of population they tend to form partnerships that may range from two to hundreds of members. Because the law touches on all aspects of life, the work of lawyers is of infinite variety. Most lawyers specialize in a field such as tax law, estate planning, corporate law, workers compensation law, and so forth. Some lawyers specialize in trial work. Many work for federal, state, or local government or for administrative agencies. Some lawyers are employed by business firms; the legal department of a large corporation or bank may include dozens of lawyers.

In England legal representation is divided between solicitors and barristers. Solicitors may practice at lower levels but only barristers are permitted to plead in superior courts. In 1979 a series of reform measures was proposed, including the elimination of the demarcation between solicitors and barristers. A decade of debate ensued, and while some changes have been made, the English system of legal representation remains fundamentally unaltered.

Reviewed by Nicholas D. Constan, Jr.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is law?
2. What types of law do you know?
3. What kind of law is Public law?
4. What kind of law is Private law?
5. What is the source of law?
6. Who is a lawyer and what does he do?

Suggested readings: Albert, Wilhelm, *In Search of Law: Sociological Approaches to Law* (1983); Bashinsky, Sloan, *The High Legal Road: A New Approach to Legal Problems* (1990); Black, Donald, *The Behavior of Law* (1980); Bonsignore, John J. , et al. , *Before the Law: An Introduction to the Legal Process*, 4th ed. (1989); Burton, Steve J. , *An Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning* (1985); Dahrendorf, Ralf, *Law and Order* (1985); Dworkin, Ronald, *A Matter of Principle* (1985); Eekelaar, John, and Pearl, David, eds. , *An Aging World: Dilemmas and Challenges for Law and Social Policy* (1989); Hart, H. L. A. , *The Concept of Law*, 2d ed. (1994); Jack, Rand and Dana Crowley, *Moral Vision and Professional Decisions: The Changing Values of Women and Men Lawyers* (1990); Pound, Roscoe, *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law* (1921; repr. 1954).

History of law

Law is a system of rules of conduct and rights formally recognized by society or prescribed by the authority in a state. It distinguishes between what is permitted and what is prohibited. The appearance of an organized court system in Egypt around 4000 BC marked the beginning of legal history. Under this system, the word of the king was law. The palaces were centres of law with judges administering justice. Records of wills, contracts, titles, and boundaries to land were maintained, and all legal actions were filed in the palaces. The Egyptian legal system endured until Egypt was conquered by Rome in the 1st century BC. The oldest written code of law, the Code of Hammurabi, came from the Mesopotamian legal system. Composed in approximately 2100 BC, the 285 provisions of the Code of Hammurabi controlled commerce, family, criminal, and civil law. Under the code, written pleadings began legal actions and testimony was given under oath.

Roman Law

Roman law refers to the legal system that originated in ancient Rome and that later became the basis of law in Western Europe and in countries influenced by European legal codes.

The greatest contribution of the Roman Empire was the introduction of a legal system to the nations it conquered. The unified, written law of the Roman Empire which at its height extended from England to Egypt replaced unwritten native customs and rules.

Roman law had its recorded beginnings in the law of the Twelve Tables, formulated in 451-450 BC. These laws, primarily procedural, were cast in bronze and attached to the “Rostra,” or orator’s platform, in the Roman Forum so that all Roman citizens—especially the plebeians—might read and understand the law and be protected from arbitrary patrician justice.

Roman legal development ended with the codification known as the Corpus Juris Civilis (Body of Civil Law), which consolidated all existing law into a single written code. It was promulgated (AD 533-34) by the Byzantine emperor Justinian I and was known as the Justinian Code. The code was a collection of past laws and opinions of Roman jurists and also included new laws enacted by Justinian. The Code of Justinian became the foundation of the present civil law system. Civil law and common law, formed in England, are the two major legal systems in the world today outside the Communist or socialist countries.

Other legal systems developed prior to the Middle Ages — the Chinese and Greek legal systems, for example. The Hebrew, Islamic, Hindu, and Roman Catholic canon legal systems were rooted in religion, but their influence extended to the secular world. The Roman law system had, however, the greatest influence on Western legal development.

Origins. Roman law had its origins, long before there was a Roman state, in family customs handed down from one generation to another and in judgments of chieftains or kings. By the time of the establishment of the Roman Republic (509 BC) a considerable amount of this customary law existed. It was not written but oral law, however, in the keeping of the most ancient patrician families (gents),

and this meant that the common people (plebeians) were at a disadvantage in disputes. Years of agitation ended with the appointment of a commission (deceiver *legibus scribundis*, or twelve legal experts) that collected and published the oral customs in Rome's first codification, The Twelve Tables (451-450 BC). These dealt mainly with problems related to property and to the procedures for obtaining redress for wrongs.

The Twelve Tables were enacted as statutes by one of the Roman governmental assemblies (the *comitia centuries*), and occasionally thereafter statutes were enacted by other legislative bodies. But the great expansion of law under the republic came from two other sources: *jurisconsults* and *praetors*. The *jurisconsults* were prominent citizens who found the study and interpretation of the law a satisfying and respected pursuit. Since early statutes coincided with the very beginning of writing in Rome, the language was sparing and often needed elaboration. The *jurisconsults* had great prestige, and they were regularly consulted by officials and laymen alike. Indeed, with the establishment of the principate (27 BC) the first emperor, Augustus, gave certain *jurisconsults* the authority to issue responses to legal queries as though he himself had been asked, a practice that continued under later emperors.

The *praetors* were annually elected magistrates whose duties included the administration of the law courts. They too were faced with uncertainties or omissions in statutory law, and thus each made it a practice to publish before entering office an edict that stated under what circumstances he would grant a suit. This edict was good only for his year of office, but successors regularly consulted the previous edict and kept of it what had proved equitable and popular, discarding portions that had been less so. By this method a vast amount of practical and equitable law accumulated, introduced experimentally and tested on the increasingly complicated problems of an expanding commercial state. As the powers of the emperors and bureaucratic officials increased and those of elected officials declined, however, *praetors* showed less initiative; in the early 2d century AD, Emperor Hadrian had *praetorian edicts* drawn up by a jurist and codified. This standardized edict then became the subject of study and commentary by jurists, whose writing furnished much of later Roman law.

The emperor, as a magistrate, also had the right to issue edicts on legal affairs. But unlike that of the republican magistrates his power

was lifelong, so that his edicts were effective for a considerable time. Further, succeeding emperors usually observed the enactments of their predecessors. The emperors depended a good deal on the advice of eminent jurists and, especially in the early principate, asked for the concurrence of the Senate, a body of elder statesmen who advised the magistrates. The concurrence of the Senate eventually became a matter of course; enactments by the emperors became the only source of law. Under the authority of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) emperor Justinian I, select committees directed by the jurist Tribonian collected, edited, and organized (AD 528-34) the scattered and sometimes contradictory legal materials from all these sources and published them as the *Corpus Juris Civilis* (Body of Civil Law), which is the form in which most Roman law has come down to us.

Traditionally, the study of Roman law is divided into five parts: the laws of persons, of property, of succession, of obligations, and of actions.

The Law of Persons. In early Roman law it was especially important to establish one's status—free or slave, citizen or alien, male or female, parent or child, and so on—because only then could legal rights and duties be determined. At first it was status in respect to the family that was most important. But as Roman jurists came into contact with other cultures or fell under the influence of Greek philosophy status based on birth gave way in importance to contractual relations. The Romans also created the juristic person or corporation, a fictitious person endowed by the state with the rights of natural persons.

The Law of Property. Property law defined what items could and could not be owned by individuals, described the methods of acquisition and transfer that the legal system would recognize and defend, and noted the extent to which one person's rights in property might be modified or limited by the claims of another individual.

The Law of Succession. The law of succession treated, in cases of intestacy, the passage of property to heirs whose rights depended on their relationship to the deceased. It also regulated the making of wills. As the Roman sense of equity and humanity developed, the right of a testator completely to disregard natural heirs was severely limited.

The Law of Obligations. The law of obligations concerned the rights and duties that rose from commercial pursuits or contracts and

also from a number of illegal acts—torts or depicts—which obliged the offender to recompense the injured person.

The Law of Actions. The law of actions contained the procedures to be followed in disputes. It evolved from a considerable dependence on self-help by the plaintiff in the earliest days to an almost complete dependence, from summons to execution, on the state.

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Suggested readings: Backland, W. W. , *A Text-Book of Roman Law from Augustus to Justinian*, 3d ed. (1964); Crook, John, *Law and Life of Rome* (1967; repr. 1984); Honoure, Anthony M. , *Tribonian* (1978); Jolowicz, H. F. , *Historical Introduction to the Study of Roman Law*, 3d ed. (1972); Jones, A. H. M. , *Studies in Roman Government and Law* (1960); Kunkel, Wolfgang, *An Introduction to Roman Legal and Constitutional History*, trans. by J. M. Kelly, 2d ed. (1973); Nicholas, Barry, *Introduction to Roman Law* (1962); Schulz, Fritz, *History of Roman Legal Science* (1946); Watson, Alan, *The Law of the Ancient Romans* (1970); Wolff, H. J. , *Roman Law: A Historical Introduction* (1951; repr. 1976).

Friedman, Lawrence M. , *A History of American Law* (1973); Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr. , *The Common Law* (1881; repr. 1964); Hall, Kermit, et al. , eds. , *American Legal History: Cases and Materials*, 2d ed. (1996); Horwitz, Morton J. , *The Transformation of American Law*, 2 vols. (1992); Howe, Mark A. , ed. , *Readings in American Legal History*, rev. ed. (1949; repr. 1971); Jolowicz, H. F. , *Historical Introduction to the Study of Roman Law*, 2d ed. (1952); Merryman, John, *The Civil Law Tradition* (1969); Pound, Roscoe, *Interpretations of Legal History* (1923); Radding, Charles M. , *The Origins of Medieval Jurisprudence: Pavia and Bologna* (1988); Schwartz, Bernard, *The Law in America: A History* (1974); Watson, Alan, *The Evolution of Law* (1989). See also: contract; criminal justice; legal procedure; maritime law; military justice; property; tort.

Common Law

In England, however, a second system of legal justice, known as common law, evolved. Unlike the civil law system, common law is not a written code but is based on written judicial decisions that constitute precedent. This doctrine of following precedents is called *stare devices* (Latin, “to stand by decided matters”). Statutes modify

the law rather than embody it as in the civil law systems.

English law was initially based on the Germanic tribal customs. When the Normans invaded England in 1066, they found a legal system more advanced than their own. The Normans under William I (r. 1066-87) and his successors Henry II (r. 1154-89) and Edward I (r. 1272-1307) consolidated the conflicting local customs into the common law. Their objective was to curb the power of the feudal land owners and ensure the supremacy of the king. Trial by jury was instituted, and the Magna Carta (1215) placed the king under the rule of law. Magistrates, or justices, travelled from town to town to hear cases. The office of judge became a full-time career. Admission to the bar was contingent upon legal knowledge. Pleas to the king's chancellor for fair solutions to wrongs not righted by common law courts created a separate body of law called equity, which was not merged with common law in England until 1873, and which survives in the United States in a few states.

As the revival of Roman law and its resulting codification spread through continental Europe during the later part of the Middle Ages, it stopped at the English Channel. Strong nationalism and a unified legal profession preserved the common law system in England. A guild of lawyers and their apprentices appeared in the 14th century. The Inns of Court provided education for law students. Court decisions were published (1300-1535) in Year Books, and these decisions were referred to in arguing and deciding cases. The Year Books provided a common and continuous legal record, ensuring the development of a uniquely English system.

Common law advanced through the teaching and writing of English legal scholars. Henry de Bracton (d. 1268) and Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634) advocated the common law system in their legal treatises. Sir William Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (1765-69) analysed English law and became the basis of legal education in the New World.

The common law system spread through English colonization and conquest. The United States was one of the first to adopt and defend this system. Common law also exists in the British Commonwealth nations and in former colonies such as India. Flexible and adaptable to change, common law proved a viable legal system.

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Answer the following questions:

1. When did the legal history begin?
2. What is the oldest written code of law?
3. What are the main peculiarities of the Roman law?
4. What was the role of the Emperor in the formation of legal system?
5. What is the Justinian code of law?
6. Where did the Roman law take its origin?
7. What does the Roman law consist of?
8. What is Common law?
9. What was the English law based on?

Suggested readings: Friedman, Lawrence M. , A History of American Law (1973); Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr. , The Common Law (1881; repr. 1964); Hall, Kermit, et al. , eds. , American Legal History: Cases and Materials, 2d ed. (1996); Horwitz, Morton J. , The Transformation of American Law, 2 vols. (1992); Howe, Mark A. , ed. , Readings in American Legal History, rev. ed. (1949; repr. 1971); Jolowicz, H. F. , Historical Introduction to the Study of Roman Law, 2d ed. (1952); Merryman, John, The Civil Law Tradition (1969); Pound, Roscoe, Interpretations of Legal History (1923); Radding, Charles M. , The Origins of Medieval Jurisprudence: Pavia and Bologna (1988); Schwartz, Bernard, The Law in America: A History (1974); Watson, Alan, The Evolution of Law (1989). See also: contract; criminal justice; legal procedure; maritime law; military justice; property; tort.

Modern laws

Administrative law

Administrative law is the branch of law that governs and limits the exercise of decision-making authority by governmental agencies and officials. It consists of policies and procedures designed to prevent bureaucratic arbitrariness, to ensure that administrative officials adhere to legislative mandates, to guarantee a fair hearing to individuals when significant interests may be affected by governmental action, and to subject administrative authority to judicial control.

The Development of Administrative Agencies. Administrative law is a response to the growth of the governmental administrative

process in the United States. As the nation expanded, and as it became increasingly industrialized and urbanized, it faced economic and social problems that required responses more technologically expert, more institutionally flexible, and more procedurally expeditious than either Congress or the courts could provide. Administrative agencies—now numbering in the scores in the federal government and in the thousands in the state governments—were created to remedy institutional deficiencies in formulating and administering public policy.

As a result, the administrative process has become a fourth branch of government, comparable in the scope of its authority to the three traditional branches—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. In fact, the decisions of administrative agencies probably affect the lives of ordinary citizens more pervasively and more intimately than the decisions of the federal courts. Administrative law—the governing of the fourth branch of government—takes on importance because of its capacity to subject the decisions of administrative agencies to procedural fairness and democratic accountability.

The modern administrative process dates from the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887. Among the most prominent federal administrative agencies are the Federal Communications Commission (1934), the National Labour Relations Board (1935), the Securities and Exchange Commission (1934), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (1965), and the Environmental Protection Agency (1970). State governments generally rely on administrative agencies to regulate public utilities, to administer workers' compensation and public assistance programs, to collect taxes, and to supervise land use and zoning.

The gradual growth in the number and influence of the federal administrative agencies has required that new principles of law be developed to govern administrative agencies because they differ so significantly in structure and function from the legislature and the courts. For example, the members of an administrative agency are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate for limited terms of office, rather than being elected directly by the people as legislators are. In addition, the members of an administrative agency, unlike other officials of government, are permitted to combine the inconsistent functions of investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating—despite the risks of bias that such a combination of

functions introduces—in order to enhance their decision-making capabilities. Finally, administrative agencies, unlike other government institutions, are authorized to develop policy by a coordinated reliance on trial-type adjudicative proceedings characteristic of courts and on rule-making proceedings similar to legislative hearings.

Principles of Administrative Law. The principles of administrative law are rooted in the U. S. Constitution, the Administrative Procedure Act (a comprehensive federal statute enacted in 1946), federal legislation creating the individual administrative agencies, the rules and procedures adopted by the agencies for the conduct of their responsibilities, and court decisions.

James O. Freedman, © 1996 Grolier, Inc.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is Administrative law and what does it deal with?
2. What does “Administrative Agency” refer to?
3. What does “the fourth branch of government” mean?
4. What are the main principles of Administrative law?

Suggested readings: Davis, Kenneth C. , Administrative Law Treatise, 2d ed. , 5 vols. (1984); Freedman, James O. , Crisis and Legitimacy: The Administrative Process and American Government (1978); Lorch, R. S. , Administrative Law, 2d ed. (1985); Rosenbloom, D. H. , and Schwartz, B. , Handbook of Regulation and Administrative Law (1994); Schwartz, Bernard, Administrative Law Textbook 2d ed. (1984); Wade, H. W. , Administrative Law, 6th ed. (1989).

Business law

The statement by the American President Coolidge in the 1920s - “The business of America is business”- still points to an important truth today. Business institutions have more prestige in American society than any kind of organization including the government.

It is essential to become familiar with two words in order to understand the meaning of *business* to Americans; they are *private* and *profit*. Businesses are directly or indirectly owned and operated by private individuals (or groups of individuals) in order to make a profit. In contrast to these privately owned, for-profit businesses, there are public government owned and operated institutions as well

as nonprofits institutions such as churches and nonprofits charitable organizations. These organizations and institutions are not to be confused with businesses.

Business law includes those branches of law, including corporations, that affect the formation, operation, and termination of a business firm. The legal system regulates or determines (1) the way a firm is organized, (2) the nature of its transactions with other firms, (3) employer-employee relationships, (4) its responsibility to consumers, and (5) the obligations it owes to society at large. Specific subjects in the field of business law include, among others, contracts, agency, sales law, bankruptcy, insurance, negotiable instruments, and business organization.

Contracts. A commercial contract may be viewed as a tool by which business people, often assisted by their lawyers, establish rules to govern a particular business or personal relationship. Contract law determines which contracts are enforceable in court and defines what must be done to comply with contractually established obligations.

For a contract to be enforceable in most U. S. jurisdictions, it must meet the following conditions. There must be: (1) a valid offer, (2) a proper acceptance, (3) sufficiency of consideration (both parties must incur a legal obligation), (4) parties with legal capacity, (5) absence of fraud, force, or legally significant mistake, (6) observance of proper legal form, (7) consistency with general public policy, and (8) consistency with special rules governing the type of agreement involved.

Agency. The legal cornerstone of the entire area of business transactions is agency law. An agent is a person empowered to act so as to legally bind another, the principal. Agency enables principals to handle a multitude of transactions at once to greatly extend their geographic reach, and to make use of professional expertise when incurring legal obligations.

An agent must be loyal to the principal, act with reasonable care under community standards, follow reasonable instructions, and make an appropriate accounting. Professional agents must perform according to the standards of their profession. So long as the agent acts with authority, the principal is bound to perform the obligation to the third parties with whom the agent has dealt. The third parties are similarly liable to the principal.

Sales. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) sets forth the rules

governing sales of goods, commercial paper, and sellers' security interests. Emphasizing honesty, the UCC holds merchants to high standards of conduct.

A written sales contract will generally specify the performance obligations of both buyer and seller. The seller's minimum obligation is to put conforming goods at the buyer's disposition and give the buyer notice thereof. If the contract obliges the seller to deliver the goods to the buyer or to a carrier, the seller must do so, obtaining the necessary documents and delivering them to the buyer.

Warranties. A warranty is a guarantee by a seller that the goods will be of a certain quality. If they are below that quality, the buyer may sue for the difference in value.

The UCC sets forth the implied warranties that exist in certain sales transactions unless they are specifically excluded. The effect of these warranties is to neutralize the old doctrine of caveat emptor ("let the buyer beware") by requiring that the goods be either of average quality or that the buyer be conspicuously warned that the goods may not be up to standard.

Secured Transactions. When a sales transaction involves an extension of credit, the seller naturally wants to ensure that the buyer will pay as promised by establishing a legal interest in property held by the buyer that may be enforced if the buyer defaults. The most logical property for the seller to hold a secured interest or lien in is the merchandise sold. The UCC sets up a legal procedure for handling defaults, establishing priorities among various classes of creditors.

Bankruptcy. The law of bankruptcy provides a method by which an honest but insolvent debtor may be discharged, or freed, from claims held by creditors. In the bankruptcy proceeding, the bankrupt lists all assets and debts. The creditors are paid on a pro rata basis out of the debtor's available assets, and the debtor is then released from any legal responsibility to pay the remaining claims.

Negotiable Instruments. Certain kinds of business documents, or paper, can be exchanged for money because they enable their holders to obtain legal interests on the basis of the documents themselves. Negotiable instruments are usually classified under the following three groupings: (1) commercial paper, which includes formal documents involving a promise (for example, a promissory note) or order (for example, a check) to pay a sum of money; (2) commodity paper, which represents an ownership interest in property held by

another such as a trucker or shipper (for example, a bill of lading); and (3) investment paper, which includes stocks and bonds.

Business Organization. The three principal ways of organizing a business are: as a sole proprietorship, as a partnership, or as a corporation. Other less well-known forms of business organization include the limited partnership and the unincorporated association.

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Answer the following questions:

1. What does the statement of the American President Coolidge mean?
2. How do you understand the meanings of words "private" and "profit"?
3. What is business law and what does it deal with?
4. What is contract?
5. What is "Agency" in business law?
6. What does "Sales" mean in business activity?
7. What is warranty?
8. What is bankruptcy?
9. How can the business be organized today?

Suggested readings: Anderson, Ronald A. , et al. , Business Law, rev ed. (1987); Clark, L. S. , and Kinder, P. D. , Law and Business (1988); Dunfee, T. W. , et al. , Business and its Legal Environment, 2d ed. (1987); Dunfee, Thomas W. , and Blackburn, John, Modern Business Law, 2d ed. (1989); Lusk, Harold F. , et al. , Business Law: Principles & Cases, 4th ed. (1978); Research and Education Association Staff, Essentials of Business Law (1990); Smith, Len Y. , and Robertson, G. Gale, Business Law, 6th ed. (1985).

Civil law

Civil law, or code law, is the system of rules, courts, and procedures used in the legal systems of certain Western European countries and their offshoots in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. These systems are distinct from the common law systems of English-speaking countries, but it is not easy to characterize the difference briefly. Civil law is customarily said to be based on Roman law. The difference between civil law and common law systems, however, is not simply the result of Roman influence. Civil law systems also show varying degrees of influence from Germanic law and

ecclesiastical, feudal, commercial, and customary law. Moreover, no civil law systems, such as the English legal system, were also heavily influenced by Roman law in the systematisation of the law of contract. It is specifically the authority given to the Corpus Juris Civilis of the 6th-century Byzantine (East Roman) emperor Justinian, and not merely Roman influence, that distinguishes civil law systems. (The term civil law is also used to mean private law—for example business law, as opposed to public, or criminal law.)

The Influence of Justinian Law. The Corpus Juris Civilis was promulgated in 533-34. A codification of 1,000 years of Roman law, it consisted of three main parts: the Institutes, an introductory textbook; the Digest, a compilation of extracts from classical jurists; and the Code, a collection of later imperial legislation. The Institutes has been particularly influential. From the 16th century onward it was revived as the main introduction to law for European students. To some extent it continues to be so used. The emphasis placed on this work led inevitably to the idea that modern law could also be set out briefly and authoritatively, and in this way it influenced the development of modern law codes. Codification is now a typical feature of a civil law system. (Some scholars even take it to be the distinguishing feature, but there is a codified common law in California, and the civil law system of South Africa is not codified.) Modern codes tend to have a structure similar to that of the Institutes. They generally exclude the topics not dealt with in the Institutes, such as evidence, procedure, mercantile law, and public law. They tend to be similar to the Institutes in length and in amount of detail.

In civil law countries the study of the Corpus Juris Civilis has influenced habits of legal thought and techniques, including attitudes to legal rules, legal classifications, courts, and precedent. There has been a corresponding academic neglect of local customary law in these countries. In France, for example, customary law was not taught in universities until 1689. The emphasis in Justinian's Institutes was on the authoritative explication of the law, and thus in civil law countries the academic jurist has relatively high prestige compared to the prestige of a court judge. Precedent—the making of law by judicial decisions, as in common law—could have no place, or only a very limited place, in a civil law system. Even in those modern civil law systems that recognize a legal force in precedent, much less interest is accorded to the detailed facts of the case than in the

common law.

Academic explication of the law stresses rules and principles; thus in modern civil law cases the decision must be based clearly on rules and principles embodied in a code or statute. This makes civil law more accessible to the lay-person than common law. Systematic academic treatises or monographs are also valued more highly than they are in common law.

The academic study of Roman law that began in Bologna in the 11th century has been the core of civil law systems. The influence of Roman law on modern civil law is most apparent in the structure and divisions of the law: the sharp distinction between public and private law found in Roman law exists today in civil law countries. Basic concepts such as contract, delict, possession, and ownership, and the substance of the law of contract and of individual contracts all show Roman influence. On the other hand, some parts of modern substantive civil law are largely free from such influence; these include law related to matrimonial property and acquisition of land ownership, mercantile law, and labour law. Other Civil Law Codes.

Codification is an event of the greatest significance in the life of a civil law system, but part of its significance is that codes in the modern sense emerge at a late stage of civil law development and that they necessarily involve a step toward a break up of the international concept of civil law systems. Even so, civil law systems are markedly more international in character than are common law systems; for example, books on the French civil code have frequently been translated for practical use in other countries, and the movement in this century for harmonization of law is stronger among civil lawyers. Moreover, civil codes have proved to be easy to borrow, and now most civil law countries have codes that to a marked degree derive from others, particularly from those of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Chile.

W. A. J. Watson, © 1996 Grolier, Inc.

Suggested readings: Crabb, J. H. , trans. and intro. by, The French Civil Code (1994); Jolowicz, Herbert Felix, Roman

Foundations of Modern Law (1957); Merryman, John Henry, The Civil Law Tradition, 2d ed. (1985); Merryman, John Henry, and Clark, David S. , Comparative Law (1993); von Mehren, Arthur Taylor, and Gordley, James R. , The Civil Law System (1977); Watson, A. , The Making of the Civil Law (1981).

Labour law

The goal of labour laws is to equalize the bargaining power between employers and employees. These laws primarily deal with the relationship between employers and unions. A labour law grants employees the right to unionise and allows employers and employees to engage in certain activities (e. g. strikes, picketing, seeking injunctions, lockouts) so as to have their demands fulfilled.

Federal law, state law and judicial decisions of administrative agencies. States are preempted from interfering with federal statutory law or with the guidelines promulgated by agencies established under federal law or by the US Constitution. In 1935, Congress enacted the National Labour Relations Act (NLRA) under its power to regulate interstate commerce, to govern employer/employee bargaining and union relationship on a national level. The NLRA was amended by the Labour Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act in 1947 and the Labour Management reporting and Disclosure (Landrum-Griften) Act in 1959. Most employers and employees involved in business that affect interstate commerce are regulated by the act.

The NLRA established the **National Labour Relations Board (NLRB)** to hear disputes between employers and employees arising under the act and determine which labour organization will represent a unit of employees. The act also establishes a General Council to independently investigate and prosecute cases against violators of the act before the NLRB. The rights of employees to labour organizations and collectively bargain are also ensured. The NLRA prohibits employers and unions from engaging in specified “unfair labour practices” and establish an obligation of both parties to engage in good faith collective bargaining. The act also establishes guidelines and regulations to determine what union will represent a given set of employees. The right to strike is guaranteed by the NLRA. If there is a conflict between the NLRA and the Bankruptcy Code, the NLRA generally prevails. .

Employers and employees not subject to the NLRA may have their relationships governed by other federal or state statutes. The Railway Labour Act governs the labour relationships in the railway and airline industries. The employees and agencies in the federal public sector are subject to the Federal Service Labour-Management Relations Act (FSLNRA), which is administrated by the Federal Labour Relations Authority.

The Norris-La Guardia Act was passed in 1932. Its main effect was to limit the power of federal courts to issue injunctions prohibiting unions from engaging in strikes and other coercive activities.

States extensively regulate the employer/employee bargaining relationship. They may regulate employers and employees not covered by the NLRA.

Family Law

Family law is divided into public and private law cases. Public law cases involve local government and other public authorities and include matters such as care of children, supervision and emergency protection orders. Private law cases involve divorce proceedings and access to children by the parents concerned.

When reaching a decision on cases concerning children, the court will make an order only if satisfied that this action is positively better for the child than making no order. In private law cases the child is able to express his or her opinion. In public law cases the child is represented by a social worker appointed by the court to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child.

Everybody involved in the court proceedings has access to the relevant information before the case is heard and all are expected to reveal their arguments and evidence in advance. Parents have the legal right to immediate legal aid without a means test in all public law cases involving applications for supervision, care, child assessment orders and emergency protection proceedings.

Most private law cases involving children and families are heard in the county court by judges who are specially trained and experienced in applying family law. Most public law cases take place in family proceedings courts, which are part of the magistrate's courts. The cases are heard by magistrates who are specially trained

in family and child matters. Some public law cases which are exceptionally important or complex are dealt with by the county court or the High Court.

Most court cases involving children concern private disputes between parents - often after separation. There are a variety of orders open to the court. These include:

- a residence order saying where the child should live;
- a contact order, which may require the person with whom the child is living to let the child have contact with the person named in the order;
- a prohibited steps order - if one partner objects to something that the other is doing concerning their child, he or she can apply for this order to stop the other parent from taking the action outlined in the order without getting the court's permission first; and
- a specific issue order, which settles disputes between former partners about certain aspects of their child's upbringing.

There are two other private law orders that a court may make. If an unmarried father cannot reach a private agreement with the child's mother, he may apply to the court for an order giving him parental responsibility for his child to be shared with the mother.

In certain cases a court can make a family assistance order which requires a local government authority or court welfare officer to give a family help and support; this type of order is made only where the court is hearing an application for another order.

Legislation entrusts local government authorities with the task of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in need in their area. If the authority feels that a child is in danger from the family situation, it is legally obliged to step in, even if the parents disagree. If it cannot get the parents' agreement for certain action that it wants to take, it must seek a court order before taking action. In all cases parents have the right to put their case in court and to be involved in decision-making about the child's welfare if he or she is being looked after by the local authority. The welfare of the child is paramount in such cases.

If the court is satisfied that a child is suffering significant harm from inadequate parental care or control, it can place the child under the supervision of a social worker.

If a child fails to attend school on a regular basis, the local government education authority may apply for an education

supervision order, placing the child under the supervision of an education welfare or social worker.

On a few occasions parents are not able to give the care and protection that every child needs and may even be harming the child. The local authority can apply to a court for him or her to be taken into care and, in extreme emergencies, can have the child removed from home immediately for eight days under an emergency protection order.

If a social worker is concerned about a child's welfare and there is insufficient evidence to apply for a care order, he or she can apply to the court for an order requiring a medical, psychiatric or other assessment during a period of seven days.

Divorce Proceedings. A court can dissolve a marriage by issuing a decree of divorce. This can happen only if the marriage has broken down irretrievably on one of the following grounds:

- adultery;
- unreasonable behaviour;
- desertion of at least two years;
- two year's separation where the divorce is by consent; and
- five year's separation.

The procedure is for one party to petition for divorce. A county court district judge considers the evidence and, if the grounds for divorce are proven, the judge pronounces a decree nisi, which is a provisional measure. Six weeks later the petitioner can apply for a decree absolute, which is the final measure. The decree absolute has to be issued by the county court before either party can re-marry. If the case is a complex, difficult or grave one, it can be transferred to the High Court Family Division.

A decree of divorce must be pronounced in open court, but a procedure for most undefended cases dispenses with the need to give evidence in court and permits written evidence to be considered by the district judge.

By Richard Pawelek, Educational Writer.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is civil law and what does it deal with?
2. What is the influence of Justinian law in the formation of civil law?
3. What is codification?
4. What are the main branches of civil law?

5. What is labour law and what does it deal with?
6. What is the role of the National Labour Relations board in the USA?
7. What is family law and what does it deal with?
8. What is marriage?
9. What is divorce?
10. What is custody?

Suggested Readings: Crabb, J. H. , trans. and intro. by, The French Civil Code (1994); Jolowicz, Herbert Felix, Roman Foundations of Modern Law (1957); Merryman, John Henry, The Civil Law Tradition, 2d ed. (1985); Merryman, John Henry, and Clark, David S. , Comparative Law (1993); von Mehren, Arthur Taylor, and Gordley, James R. , The Civil Law System (1977); Watson, A. , The Making of the Civil Law (1981).

Constitutional law

A constitution contains the basic rules and principles by which a state or nation is governed. Constitutional law is the combined record of all the ways in which the constitution has been used to enforce laws and to deal with institutions and problems arising within a nation. In effect, constitutional law attempts to answer the question: What is the proper interpretation of a constitution in reference to a specific law or to a specific action of government?

The means by which a law or an action of government is declared constitutional, and therefore allowable, or unconstitutional, and therefore forbidden, vary from country to country. Two of the most notable mechanisms by which these decisions are made are found in Great Britain and the United States, and each is quite different from each other.

British System. It has often been said that in the United States the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is. In Great Britain, however, the Constitution is what Parliament says it is. The British Constitution is not a single document as is the case in the United States. It comprises, rather a series of Parliamentary acts, including the Bill of Rights, which became law in 1689, the Act of Settlement (1700-01), the Parliament Act (1911), various representation of the People acts that extended voting rights, laws dealing with the structure of court system, various local government acts, and many

others. Because the British Constitution is, in a real sense, a product of Parliament, it can be amended by Parliament through the passage of ordinary laws. It is theoretically possible though highly unlikely that Parliament could by a simple law abolish freedom of the press or the right to trial by jury. If Parliament took such actions, there is no authority, including the courts, empowered to declare them unconstitutional. In terms of constitutional law, the Parliament is the court of last resort.

American System. The United States Constitution was produced at the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787. At the time the issue of whether the proposed Supreme Court should be allowed to deal with whether laws were or were not constitutional came up. There was a general sentiment against it and the Constitution, as finally written, included no specific means by which the constitutionality of laws or actions of government should be decided. It was apparently felt that the separation of the powers of federal government would be sufficient to guard against abuses of power by any one of its branches the executive, legislative, and judicial.

Who should interpret the Constitution? The answer to this question was settled in 1803 by Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court John Marshall, but the debate over it went on for some decades. Even before the Constitution was ratified, Alexander Hamilton wrote in the 'Federalist Papers' that courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, in order, among other things, to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority. Thus, he claimed, if the legislature passes a law that violates the Constitution, it is the duty of the judges of the Supreme Court to disregard the law and follow the Constitution. This view of Hamilton's, which eventually became a doctrine of judicial review, had no specific support in the Constitution itself. Several years later Thomas Jefferson correctly noted that is not a word in the Constitution, which has given that power (judicial review) to them (the Supreme Court) more than to the executive or legislative branches.

Jefferson believed that it was the privilege and responsibility of each branch to decide on the constitutionality of its own actions. He foresaw that decisions may arise but was certain that prudence of the public functionaries, and the authority of public opinion, will

generally produce accommodation. Jefferson admitted that the point of view held by most Americans at the time was that the legislature alone should determine constitutionality. He was against giving this authority to the Supreme Court alone.

Harold W. Chase, © 1996 Grolier, Inc.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is Constitution?
2. What is constitutional law and what does it deal with?
3. What is special in the British system of constitutional law?
4. What are the main peculiarities of the American system of constitutional law?
5. Who should interpret the Constitution?
6. What does the “Judicial Review” mean?

Suggested readings: Beard, Charles, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States* (1935; repr. 1986); Corwin, Edward, *The Constitution and What It Means Today*, ed. by Harold W. Chase and Craig R. Ducat, 14th rev. ed. (1979); Kelly, Alfred, and Harbison, Winfred, *The American Constitution: Its Origins and Development*, 6th ed. (1982); Levy, L. W. , et al. , eds. , *Encyclopaedia of the American Constitution*, 4 vols. (1986); McDonald, Forrest, *Novus Ordo Seclorum: The Intellectual Origins of the Constitution* (1985) and *We the People: The Economic Origins of the Constitution* (1958; repr. 1976); Peltason, J.W., Corwin and Peltason’s *Understanding the Constitution*, 10th ed. (1985); Pritchett, Charles, *The American Constitution*, rev. ed. (1977); Swisher, Carl B., *American Constitutional Development*, 2d ed. (1954).

Criminal law

In the broadest legal sense, a **crime** in most countries is an act committed in violation of a law forbidding it and for which a court may impose a variety of punishments, including fine, imprisonment, death, or removal from office.

A fundamental categorization divides criminal acts into two classes, ***mala in se*** and ***mala prohibita***. Some offences, such as homicide, are considered to be “wrong in themselves” (*mala in se*) and inherently evil. On the other hand, *mala prohibita* offences, such as drug abuse or gambling, are considered criminal because society seeks to regulate these particular types of behaviour. Such offences

often drift in and out of the legal codes, their status determined by current public opinion, custom, or religious standards.

Ideally, the punishment for crimes should be scaled according to the severity of the offences. Murder, for example, is widely considered an offence meriting the death penalty—in which case it is called a capital offence — or life imprisonment. Some harmful offences, however, do not bring so serious a punishment as others. White-collar offences, despite the fact that they often involve large sums of money and affect great numbers of people, commonly bring shorter terms of imprisonment than such offences as armed robbery or burglary. The reason for this disparity is often the social status of the offender: A bank president who has embezzled bank funds is not usually viewed as a common criminal. Thus public attitudes and socio-economic status affect the severity of punishment.

The French sociologist Emile Durkheim considered crime to be an integral aspect of society and a normal social phenomenon in the sense that it has existed in all societies throughout history. Durkheim felt that *mala prohibita* crimes function in society as a means of defining the limits of acceptable behaviour, serving as a vehicle for social change by extending and testing those boundaries. Western society's present liberal attitudes toward sexual behaviour, for example, have emerged out of an era when certain sexual acts were classified as criminal.

Despite the great qualitative differences among the many acts currently classified as criminal, however, there is little doubt that the entire area of crime is perceived as a unitary, largely undifferentiated phenomenon by ordinary citizens and that this perception affects the way many people live. Surveys of U. S. public opinion reveal that the majority of people feel that crime is increasing; they feel more and more uneasy on the streets and have taken measures to protect their homes against crime. In addition, “**law and order**” has become a potent theme in political campaigns, and candidates who embrace it are more likely to be accepted by voters.

Criminal intent. Once it has been established that a person has committed a criminal act, the law then questions the intent (*mens rea*) of the actor, in effect inquiring whether the offender intended to cause harm by committing the act. The answer to this question helps to determine not only the question of guilt or innocence but also the severity of the punishment, if any.

Mens rea has played a major role in the development of the insanity defence, which is derived from an 1843 English case in which a man named M'Naghten shot and killed a member of Parliament. M'Naghten was tried and acquitted because the jury found him not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI). After a public protest, the judges of the Queen's Bench (an appeals court) formulated a standard to determine mental responsibility that became known as the M'Naghten Rule. It states that, in order to acquit, "It must be clearly proved that, at the time of committing the act, the party accused was labouring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or, if he did know it, that he did not know it was wrong." The "right and wrong" test has become the basis for most legal statutes dealing with intent.

The insanity defence, however, has been controversial because it seems to offer a legal loophole, that permits the obviously guilty to escape just punishment — as in the case of John W. Hinckley, Jr., who attempted to assassinate President Ronald Reagan but was acquitted by a jury. Commitment to a mental institution is the most common result of the NGRI verdict, and — despite the fact that competency hearings that could result in release are required by law — persons so committed often serve longer sentences than their counterparts in penal institutions.

Certain states, such as Michigan, have abolished the insanity defence in favour of a plea of "guilty but insane," by which the court recognizes the mental deficiencies of the accused, and the accused accepts his or her legal responsibility for the act. Persons found to be "guilty but insane" receive sentences that include treatment in a mental hospital. If they are released as cured, the time during which they have received treatment is counted as part of their total sentence, which they must complete in prison.

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile arrests for violent crimes in the United States almost doubled between 1970 (54,596) and 1992 (104,137). While the number of youths declined, murder arrests jumped 92 percent. What forces account for the escalation in juvenile crime?

One factor is the decline of the family as an instrument of social

control. Families are the focal point for the prevention of violence, drug abuse, and delinquency. Studies of juvenile delinquency have determined that families can prevent crime through use of communication, control, and supervision—especially in monitoring their children's peer groups. The parents' failure to track their children provides ample opportunity for the latter to engage in delinquent acts and to seek out deviant peers, who in turn further exacerbate the problem. Often membership in a delinquent peer group is the strongest predictor of continued involvement in delinquency.

A related problem is substance abuse. Serious drug abuse by youths is significantly related to crime. The higher the level of substance abuse, the greater the involvement in delinquency. A national survey in the early 1990s revealed that illicit drug use among teenagers had increased over the (two-year) period studied—as had the incidence of violent crime.

The deterioration of inner-city neighbourhoods is another contributing factor. Fear of crime itself has destroyed the economy in some neighbourhoods; few entrepreneurs open businesses in high-crime areas. The middle classes have fled to the suburbs. As a result young people are not adequately exposed to the work ethic. Informal networks of church and community groups are drained of their most prominent middleclass members. The destruction of the legitimate economy makes illegal gains from crime even more attractive. As a result arrest and imprisonment, in consequence of violence from the drug trade, have become rites of passage.

Several approaches have been suggested to combat these problems and prevent delinquency. Employment, even at minimum-wage jobs, is apparently a deterrent to gang involvement—one study found that most gang members would accept legitimate employment. Programs that harness the peer support systems of gangs for constructive purposes can address these issues. So can workforce development (apprenticeship) programs. The key to success lies in building the social capital that comes from steady employment and supportive relationships, without the threat of incarceration.

The schools can also play an important role. Violence reduction programs can be offered as a part of the curriculum. One recent study recorded a small but measurable reduction in delinquent behaviour following such a program.

Other recommended preventive approaches for children are:

programs and materials to encourage and teach parents to be non violent role models and provide consistent discipline; social learning programs to teach children social skills for avoiding violence; and programs to strengthen community organizations, social networks, and families that promote strong pro-social values.

In the criminal justice system, shock incarceration programs ("boot camps") are touted as a method to reduce recidivism rates among young offenders. These quasi-military programs are designed to instil self-discipline and promote self-esteem in troubled youths. Typically, they provide educational, drug treatment, and vocational and counselling services to young inmates.

Gennaro F. Vito, © 1996 Grolier, Inc.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is crime?
2. What is criminal law and what does it deal with?
3. How are the crimes classified?
4. What is criminal intent?
5. What is criminal case?
6. What is organized crime?
7. What is "Juvenile Delinquency"?

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International law

International law was defined traditionally as the body of rules governing relations between sovereign states. This definition distinguished sharply between what was called public international law and private international law, which concerned the transactional relations of individuals with one another and with states. Because of radical changes in the world community, international law is now understood as the authoritative institutions and processes people establish, maintain, and change to aid in the clarification and achievement of common interests. This definition includes the law-creating role of international organizations, multinational corporations, political parties, pressure groups, and even international terrorists, all of whose behaviour tends to erode the distinction between public and private international law.

International law relates to every human concern, including the recognition of states and their admission to international organizations, trade and foreign investment, diplomatic protection of nationals, nationality, war, human rights, boundaries, territorial acquisition, environmental protection and use, and the law of the oceans.

International law in the modern sense began to emerge with the growth of international trade and the development in the 14th and 15th centuries of the European state system. The increase in international trade contributed to growth and change in commercial and maritime laws. The growth in government-to-government relations — among the Italian city-states, for example, led to new developments in the laws of diplomacy. Italian, Spanish, and Anglo-Dutch schools of international lawyers arose to interpret and systematize these laws. One of the first jurists to produce a systematic treatise on international law was the Dutch philosopher Hugo Grotius, whose *De jure belli ac pacis* (On the Laws of War and Peace, 1625) was a blend of natural law and Roman law applied to the practices of the new national states. Other important early theorists of international law were Baron Samuel von Pufendorf, Francisco Suarez, Christian Wolff, Cornelis van Bynkershoek, Alberico Gentili, Emerich de Vattel, and Richard Zouche. During the 19th century the scope and ambition of international lawmakers began to broaden. In 1856 the Congress of Paris attempted the first significant codification of rules

of maritime warfare. The Geneva conferences and Hague conferences of the late 19th and 20th centuries began to establish laws concerning the conduct of warfare. The League of Nations and the United Nations went further, attempting to outlaw military aggression. After World War II international law expanded into areas as diverse as war crimes, the achievement of popular sovereignty, refugee policy, international economic cooperation, nuclear testing, deep-sea mining, and outer space.

Source of International Law

Some people equate international law with the United Nations and its component institutions such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ). In fact, only a very small proportion of international law is generated by such institutions. Most is created from three generally recognized sources: treaties, custom, and “general principles of law.”

Treaties and Resolutions. Treaties, or formal agreements between nations, are considered legally binding upon the parties concerned. To this formal means of lawmaking must now be added the work of international organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), the World Bank, or the Group of Seven (G-7). In a number of leading decisions, such as the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa or the use of military force against Iraq (1991), the resolutions of the UN have been recognized as important in the formation of international law. Resolutions of other organizations or conferences have also had significant formative impact on international law.

Customary Law. Customary law consists of norms that are established through habitual behaviour rather than by formal legislation, and their establishment can be subtle. For example, officials of State X may begin to refuse to accept hazardous waste from State Y—even when private contracts call for the admission of the waste. Officials from other states may support the decision of State X and decide to implement similar policies. A custom may form even though officials of State Y protest and vow to take the matter to arbitration.

General Principles. The notion of “general principles” has caused controversy among legal writers. Although some principles have been widely recognized, such as *pacta sunt servanda* (agreements are to be

honoured by their signatories), some legal scholars feel that the use of “general principles” has been an invitation, especially for courts, to create law where none exists. In fact, the opinions of courts, together with the writings of legal scholars, are recognized as subsidiary sources of international law.

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Answer the following questions:

1. What is International Law and what does it deal with?
2. What is the main source of International law?
3. Where did International law take its origin?
4. What do you understand by “the Law of Diplomacy”?
5. What is the role of Geneva and the Hague Conferences in the development of International law?
6. What is treaty and how is it made?
7. What are the general principles of International law?

Suggested readings: Akehurst, M., *A Modern Introduction to International Law*, 6th ed. (1987); Brierly, J. L., *Law of Nations*, 6th ed. (1963); Brownlie, I., *Principles of Public International Law*, 4th ed. (1990); Butler, W. E., *International Law and the International System* (1987); Corbett, P. E. , *The Growth of World Law* (1971); Heere, W. P. , *International Law and Its Sources* (1989); Higgins, R., *Problems and Process: International Law and How We Use It* (1994); Jessup, P.C., *Transnational Law* (1956); Kaplan, M., and Katzenbach, N., *The Political Foundations of International Law* (1961); Lauterpacht, H., *The Function of Law in the International Community* (1933; repr. 1966); McDougal, M. S.. and Reisman, W. M., *International Law in Contemporary Perspective* (1981); Maris, G. L., *International Law* (1984).

PART II. TRAINING EXERCISES ON DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF LAW

I. Administrative Law²

Unit 1. Administration

1. Vocabulary

to adhere to	придерживаться	rioya qilmoq, boysunmoq, itoat etmoq
arbitrary	спорный; произвольный,	munozarali; murosaga keltirilishi lozim bo`lgan (<i>masala</i>)
governmental agency	государственное ведомство (управление, отдел)	davlat apparatidagi ma'muriy boshqaruv bolimi (<i>idora</i>)
decision-making authority body	полномочие принимать решения орган; ведомство; отрасль	qaror (<i>hukm</i>) chiqarish vakolati (<i>huquqi</i>) to`plam; tarmoq, bo`lim
bureaucracy	бюрократство; чиновничество	rasmiyatchilik; buyruqbozlik, mansabparastlik
to delegate	посылать; передавать свое полномочие другому (лицу)	o`z vakolati (<i>huquqi</i>)ni birovga bermoq
to elicit	извлекать; выявлять	(<i>guvohdan, aybdordan</i>) to`g`ri javobni olmoq
judicial control	юридический (законный)	qonuniy nazorat

² Darslikning ushbu qisnidagi materiallar ayrim o'zgarishlar va qo'shimchalar bilan Lin Loughedning 'Kaplan' seriyasida chop etilgan 'Success with Legal Words' (1998) kitobidan olindi.

legislative mandate	контроль законодательный мандат (полномочие)	(<i>davlat organlariga berilgan</i>) qonun chiqarish huquqi
to enforce	проводить в жизнь (закон); принуждать	qonunga itoat ettirmoq, qonunni kuchga kiritmoq (<i>amalga oshirmoq</i>)
to object	возражать, протестовать	e'tiroz buldirmoq, qarshilik qilmoq
to pertain	относиться; иметь отношение (к чему-либо)	aloqador bo'lmoq, bog'liq (<i>tegishli</i>) bo'lmoq
penalty	штраф; наказание, взыскание	qonunbuzarlik uchun tayinlanadigan jazo chorasi; jarima, hayfsan
power	власть; мощь; сила	hokimiyat; vakolat; kuch- qudrat
to render	делать; превращать; исполнять; переводить	qilmoq, ijro etmoq, (<i>bir tildan ikkinchi tilga</i>) o'girmoq, tarjima qilmoq
to review	обозревать; просматривать; рецензировать	biror xatti-harakatni baholamoq, ko'zdan kechirmoq, sharhlamoq, izohlammoq
sanction	санкция; утверждение	sanksiya, qonunga itoat etishga majburlah vositasi (<i>chorasi</i>)
significant interest	значительная выгода (доля)	ahamiyatga molik bo'lgan manfaat (<i>ulush</i>)
subject	подчинённый; подвластный; подданный	bog'liq, tegishli; birovning hukmi ostidagi
to terminate	ликвидировать; уничтожить; кончать	tag-tomiri bilan tugatmoq, ildizini quritmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

Administrative law is the branch of law that governs and limits the exercise of *decision-making authority* by *governmental agencies* and officials. It consists of policies and procedures designed to prevent *bureaucratic arbitrariness*, to ensure that administrative officials *adhere* to *legislative mandates*, to guarantee a fair hearing to individuals when *significant interests* may be affected by *governmental action*, and to subject administrative authority to *judicial control*.

In other words Administrative Law is a *body* of law that governs *agencies* created by Congress or state legislatures, such as the Social Security Administration. Congress *delegates* the authority these agencies hold to them. Administrative agencies have the *power* to administer the law by creating and *enforcing* regulations. Most regulations *pertain* to providing some type of *penalty*, *sanction* or benefit. Frequently, a user of the system, for example, a veteran, objects to the agency's decision to *terminate* a benefit, and seeks to have the benefit *reviewed* by an administrative law judge in a hearing. The judge meets with the representatives from the agency and from the person seeking benefits. Each side presents its evidence, and may *elicit* testimony from witnesses. The judge *renders* a decision which is *subject* to review by a higher level within the agency or by a court.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase from the list given and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences:

1. If a business receives a (an) _____ for its practices and feels coerced into changing them, it can appeal under administrative law.

- a. delegate b. authority c. government d. sanction

2. People who feel wronged by the action of an agency can request a _____ of their case.

- a. review b. object c. subject d. power

3. The administrative judge has the authority to _____ a decision.

- a. enforce b. pertain c. render d. terminate

4. Many requests for review _____ to changes in benefits.

- a. review b. pertain c. render d. object

5 People often request a hearing when an agency decides _____

benefits.

- a. o terminate b. to delegate c. to pertain d. to elicit

6. Congress _____ federal authority to the agencies.

- a. reviews b. enforces c. terminates d. delegates

7. Federal agencies _____ a wide variety of rules and regulations under administrative law.

- a. sanction b. enforce c. relate to d. elicit

8. Most federal agencies are _____ working under administrative law.

- a. enforcement b. authority c. bodies d. subject

9. Agencies can levy costly _____ to businesses that do not follow regulations.

- a. delegates b. bodies c. penalties d. reviews

10. When people or business _____ to a rule or regulation, they can request a review.

- a. object b. review c. enforce d. delegate

11. _____ charged with making and enforcing rules and regulations are governed by administrative law.

- a. sanctions b. reviews c. agencies d. penalties

12. The judge's decision is _____ to review by a higher level of the agency or by a court.

- a. object b. subject c. reviewed d. enforced

13. Both sides will _____ testimony from witnesses.

- a. elicit b. enforce c. object d. delegate

14. Agencies have the _____ to regulate many aspects of people's lives.

- a. sanction b. render c. review d. authority

15. Congress gives agencies the _____ to regulate many aspects of business.

- a. power b. delegates c. enforcement d. sanctions

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Mr Brown: I'm really angry that the Federal Trade Commission has rejected my request for a new radio station. Do they have the *authority* to deny me?

Miss Smith: Not necessarily. You can request a hearing on your case from an administrative law judge.

Conversation 2:

John: My father's benefits from the Veteran's Agency will end next month, and he needs them. How much will you charge to represent me in court?

Maggie: In a case of administrative law, you are allowed to represent yourself if you wish in the hearing in which the judge will *render* a decision.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

adhere	to make sure something is obeyed
agency	to hold , to keep to smth.
authority	dependent on
bureaucracy	to relate to
body	a system of doing things officially which is annoying and unnecessarily difficult to deal with
mandate	to make
penalty	ability to act effectively

sanction	a group regarded as an entity
subject	the right or power given to governmental agency
power	punishment for an offence
to delegate	to draw out
to elicit	coercive measure
to enforce	to pass authority to someone else
to object	power to command and enforce laws
to pertain	to say one doesn't accept something
to render	branch of government
to review	to bring something to an end
to terminate	to examine an action; to correct an error

Unit 2. Harassment

1. Vocabulary

abate	ослабевать; уменьшаться; стихать	bo'shashmoq, yumshamoq; to'xtamoq
assault	нападать; штурмовать	hujum (<i>qilmoq</i>)
behaviour	поведение; вести себя	xulq, axloq; (<i>birovga nisbatan yoki jamoat o'rtasida</i>) o'zini tutish
conduct	поведение; ведение; управление	axloq normasi, risoladgi xatti-harakat
confrontation	лицом к лицу; очная ставка	(<i>raqib bilan</i>) yuzlashmoq, tikkalashmoq
determination	решимость; решительность; определение	qat'iy qaror, jur'at
to disapprove	не одобрять	e'tiroz bildirmoq, ma'qullamaslik
hostile	враждебный; неприятельский	yovqarash, g'animlik, dushmanlik (<i>munosabati</i>)
ignore	игнорировать	nazar-pisand qilmaslik, e'tiborga olmaslik

injury	повреждение; ущерб; рана	(yetkazilgan, olingan) shikast
to intimidate	запугивать	(birovni biron harakatni sodir etishga) majburlab qo'rqitish
intolerable	невыносимый; нестерпимый	chidab (<i>hazm qilib</i>) bo'lmaydigan; aqlga sig'dirib bo'lmaydigan
pervasive	всеохватывающ ий; всеосвящающий	risoladagidek; barcha sohani qamrab oladigan
to prevent	предотвращать; препятствовать	(biron hodisaning) oldini olmoq
responsible	ответственный	ma'sul, javobgar

2. Translate the text into your mother tongue paying attention to the italicized words and expressions.

Sexual harassment is any unwelcome sexual advance or *conduct* on the job that creates an *intimidating*, offensive, or *hostile* working environment. Sexually harassing behaviour ranges from repeated offensive or belittling jokes to sexual *assault*. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled in 1986 that sexual harassment is a form of job discrimination and held it to be illegal. Legally, no clear definition of *pervasive* conduct exists. If a person feels that she is being harassed, counsel her to tell the harasser to stop. Direct *confrontation* is a good first approach that can *prevent* further offences. It is a tangible assertion of the woman's *disapproval* of and *determination* to stop the behaviour. If the harasser persists, your client should put her objections in writing to the harasser or his supervisor. If the harassment still does not *abate*, tell the employer about the behaviour. Employers can be held *responsible* if they *ignore* harassment complaints. If attempts to produce a resolution fail, your client may file a suit for *injuries* or punitive damages.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Sexual harassment can be used _____ people into feeling they have to do something to keep their jobs.

- a. to imitate b. to introduce c. to intimidate d. to invite

2. If it knows about the situation, the employer cannot legally _____ the problem.

- a. reject b. acknowledge c. declare d. ignore

3. Sexual harassment is unwelcome sexual _____ in the workplace.

- a. conduct b. invitation c. objection d. refusal

4. Sexual _____ is the most severe form of harassment.

- a. determination b. assault c. intolerance d. disapproval

5. Confronting the harasser is often a good way _____ further behaviour.

- a. to prevent b. to support c. to reject d. to determine

6. Verbal and written confrontation demonstrates the woman's clear _____ to end the behaviour.

- a. agreement b. approval c. determination d. injury

7. A sexual harassment victim can sue for emotional or psychological _____ resulting from the harassment.

- a. determination b. pleasure c. behaviour d. injuries

8. It is claimed that sexual harassment creates a _____ environment.

- a. friendly b. hostile c. pleasant d. tolerable

9. A woman can merely shake her head to show her _____ of sexually harassing behaviour.

- a. approval b. disapproval c. agreement d. support

10. If confronting the harasser does not cause the situation _____, take the action with the employer.

- a. to approve b. to continue c. to welcome d. to abate

11. Cases have shown how sexual harassment makes the

workplace _____ for the person being harassed.

- a. intolerable b. tolerable c. pleasant d. chargeable

12. You can _____ the harasser nonverbally, verbally, and/or in writing.

- a. discharge b. support c. confront d. welcome

13. Repeatedly telling the belittling jokes can constitute harassing _____.

- a. power b. movement c. support d. behaviour

14. The law is unclear on what kinds of behaviour constitute _____ conduct and how often they must occur.

- a. pervasive b. tolerable c. unbearable d. passive

15. Greater results can be obtained if the employer is made _____ for the harasser's behaviour.

- a. interactive b. responsible c. impossible d. inactive

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Helen: My harasser's supervisor *ignored* my complaint

Paul: Make sure the company management knows about your struggle. That will make them *responsible* if they don't put a stop to the behaviour.

Conversation 2:

Nancy: My boss keeps touching me in a sexual way. It's really *intolerable*. Where do I stand legally?

Jane: Incidences of touching will give you more grounds for a *legal claim* than if the harassment solely involved comments.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct

definition on the right:

abate	standard of behaviour
assault	to frighten someone to make him to do something
behaviour	unfriendly, malevolent
conduct	manner of conducting oneself
confrontation	physical attack
determination	unbearable
to disapprove	to stop from happening
hostile	diffused from every part
ignore	direct challenge
injury	definitive and decisive act
to intimidate	to object to
intolerable	to die down, lessen
pervasive	liable
to prevent	to refuse to take notice of
responsible	wound

Unit 3. Immigration I

1. Vocabulary

to apply	обращаться; применять; прилагать	ariza bermoq; arz (<i>shikoyat, murojaat, iltimos</i>) qilmoq; qo'llamoq
conditions	условия; обстоятельства	(<i>rioya qilinishi lozim bo'lgan</i>) shartlar, tartib-qoidalar
criteria	критерий; обоснование	(<i>hukm chiqarish uchun asos bo'ladigan</i>) omillar; mezon
to cover	охватывать; покрывать	aloqador (<i>taalluqli</i>) bo'lmoq; qoplamoq
to depend	зависеть (<i>от</i> <i>обстоятельства</i>)	(<i>biron narsaga</i>) bog'liq bo'lmoq
engagement	помолвка; обязательство;	(<i>nikoh oldidan</i>) unashtirib qo'yish; biron narsa bilan

to enter	занятие входить; вступать	band bo‘lish biron joyga (<i>hududga</i>) kirmoq; biron munosabatga kir(ish)moq
to entitle	давать право (полномочие)	biron harakatni bajarish uchun vakolat (<i>huquq</i>) bermoq
to govern	управлять; править; регулировать	boshqarmoq; hukmdorlik qilmoq
to hold	держать; придерживаться; владеть	(<i>mulkka</i>) egalik qilmoq; saqlab (<i>tutib</i>) turmoq
to occur	иметь место; случаться; приходить на ум	ro‘y bermoq; miyaga biror fikr kelmoq
permanent	постоянный; регулярный	doimiy, muntazam
system	система; порядок; правила	tizim; tartib-qouda
to screen	экранизировать; тщательно проверять	sinchkovlik bilan (<i>mufasssal</i>) tekshirib ko‘rmoq
to vary	изменяться; расходиться; разнообразить	o‘zgarmoq, turli qiyofaga kirmoq; boshqacha bo‘lmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

The USA Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) *governs* who can and cannot *enter* the USA and under what conditions. The length of time required to get a visa *depends* on what kind of visa is being *applied* for, what country the application comes from, his or her job skills, and whether or not he or she has already has family in the United States. Nonimmigrant visas *cover* people for about six months to a year. Immigrant visas cover those who want to live and work in the United States. The INS has certain *criteria* it uses to *screen* aliens who apply for visas. To stay *permanently* in the USA, an alien must have an immigrant work visa or “green card”. The green card does

not *entitle* the *holder* to citizenship. If a non-US citizen is *engaged* to marry a U. S citizen, the non-US citizen can enter on a nonimmigrant visa under many circumstances. Once this individual has entered the United States, the marriage must *occur* within 90 days.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Factors like work history, criminal record, and health status are used to _____ candidates.

- a. apply b. screen c. govern d. depend

2. Not everyone who wants _____ the country can get in.

- a. to enter b. to occur c. to entitle d. to vary

3. Certain people can get in this country simply because they are _____ to US citizens.

- a. invited b. entitled c. depended d. engaged

4. More people _____ for visas than receive them.

- a. depend b. govern c. apply d. screen

5. Non-US citizens can get green cards under certain _____ .

- a. holdings b. conditions c. systems d. criteria

6. Each country has laws that _____ important matters like immigration.

- a. govern b. entitle c. engage d. cover

7. Different rules _____ different types of visas.

- a. depend b. vary c. occur d. cover

8. Each type of visa has its own _____ for which applicants are accepted.

- a. systems b. title c. criteria d. conditions

9. If an alien wants to remain _____ in this county, he or she must apply for a green card.

- a. annually b. permanently c. monthly d. silently

10. _____ a green card does not entitle one to citizenship.
a. holding b. depending c. criticizing d. printing

11. The chances of getting a visa _____ on different factors, such as job skills.
a. vary b. allow c. occur d. depend

12. If an alien marrying a US citizen as the basis for entering the country, the marriage must _____ soon after arrival.
a. cover b. depend c. occur d. enter

13. Different visa _____ cover work and educational visas.
a. rules b. systems c. factors d. exceptions

14. The rule of pertaining to immigration _____ from country to country.
a. vary b. occur c. apply d. enter

15. Those who hold green cards are _____ to various government benefits provided to all residents of the United States.
a. held b. engaged c. governed d. entitled

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Albert: My brother wants to come to this country, too. How should he start the *application* process for a visa?

Manuel: In order *to enter* the United States, he'll need to get a visa in his own country.

Conversation 2:

Maggie: How long will it take to get a visa? He may try to enter as a student.

Paul: I don't know - it *varies*. Student visas are handled under a different *system*.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to apply	interrelated principles, laws, rules
conditions	to change
criteria	to ask for something
to cover	lasting indefinitely
to depend	to deal with
engagement	to own or keep
to enter	to go in
to entitle	period of time before marriage
to govern	to give someone the right to something
to hold	to rule
to occur	standards by which something can be judged
permanent	to happen
system	to rely on
to screen	agreed way in which something takes place
to vary	to examine something to see if it is suitable

Unit 4. Immigration II

1. Vocabulary

to allot	распределять; отводить; выделять; предназначать	ajratib (<i>bo'lib</i>) bermoq; tarqatmoq; ulashmoq
to appeal	взывать; обращаться; подавать апелляционную жалобу	(<i>quyi tashkilot qabul qilgan qarorni qayta ko'rib chiqilishini so'rab</i>) yuqori tashkilotga shikoyat qilmoq
to certify	свидетельствовать; удостоверять	rasman tasdiqlamoq; guvohlik hermoq
to command	приказывать; командовать; владеть	buyruq hermoq; o'z ixtiyorida saqlamoq; (<i>biron narsaga</i>) ega bo'lmoq

to complete	заканчивать; завершать	yakunlamoq, nihoyasiga yetkazmoq
to intend	намереваться; хотеть	(<i>ma'lum maqsadni</i>) ko'zlamog; rejalashtirmog; mo'ljallamoq; niyat qilmoq
to maintain	поддерживать; содержать	qo'llab-quvvatlamog; (<i>xavfdan</i>) himoya qilmoq; saqlab turmoq
milestone	верстовой камень; самый главный	muhim ahamiyatga molik voqea; asosiy poidevor
paperwork	бумажные дела; оформление документов	qog'oz ishlary; rasmiy hujjatlar va ma'lumotlarni tayyorlash ishlari
certification process	процесс засвидетельствования (<i>документов</i>)	(<i>hujjatlarni</i>) tasdiqlash jarayoni, tizimi
proficient	искусный; опытный	yuqori malakali, o'z ishining ustasi
quota	квота; доля; норма (<i>выработки</i>)	(<i>yuqori tashkilot tomonidan</i>) ruxsat etilgan, (<i>ajratilgan</i>) eng yuqori miqdor
to require	требовать	talab qilmoq; oyog'ini tirab turib olmoq
to sponsor	поддерживать; гарантировать	(<i>nomzodning ma'qul shaxs ekaniga</i>) kafillik qilmoq; otalik qilmoq; qo'llab-quvvatlamog
to waive	отказываться (<i>от права</i>)	o'z ixtiyori bilan (<i>o'z huquqidan</i>) voz kechmoq, bahridan o'tmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

The US maintains *quotas* that *allot* more visas to some countries than to others. The quota system is based on alien's country of birth, not of citizenship. The immigration system allows for family and employee *sponsorship*. *Paperwork* is completed with the INS. Many immigrants want to become naturalized US citizens. Five years after

milestone, you can begin the process by completing an application with the INS. The INS will conduct an interview to make certain the alien has a *command* of the English language, *intends* to live in the United States, and is of good moral character. Under certain conditions, such as age, the INS may *waive* the English *proficiency requirement*. If the citizenship application is denied, the alien can *appeal* in Federal Court.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Families and employers can _____ an immigrant for a visa.
a. sponsor b. complete c. appeal d. maintain
2. As with all government operations, there is _____ required for visa.
a. command b. milestone c. quota d. paperwork
3. Being in the country five years is a _____ event.
a. allotted b. unnecessary c. milestone d. complete
4. Usually, people go to a government building, like a courthouse, to _____ their paperwork
a. allot b. complete c. appeal d. maintain
5. Check the _____ for your profession to see how many visas are left in your category.
a. quota b. list c. sponsor d. milestone
6. You can _____ a citizenship rejection in court.
a. approve b. deny c. admit d. appeal
7. English language _____ will be tested on the citizenship test.
a. spelling b. pronunciation c. proficiency d. grammar
8. The citizenship _____ can take a long time to complete.
a. possibility b. process c. quality d. quota
9. In certain circumstances, the government can _____ the

language requirement on the application.

- a. waive b. demand c. claim d. delay

10. The citizenship application will test the an applicant's _____ of the language.

- a. pronunciation b. eyesight c. hearing abilities d. command

11. The government _____ a list of visa quotas for different categories.

- a. denies b. applies c. maintains d. rejects

12. The government will _____ that the job for which your employer is sponsoring you meets certain criteria.

- a. reject b. certify c. neglect d. ignore

13. The applicant must state whether or not she or he _____ to live permanently in the United States on the citizenship application.

- a. intends b. allows c. appeals d. admits

14. An applicant for citizenship may be _____ to have a job or speak the language well.

- a. refused b. supported c. asked d. required

15. Visas are _____ based on birth country, not the country of citizenship.

- a. denied b. rejected c. allotted d. suggested

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Kimiko: How hard will it be for me to get a green card?

Martha: It depends on the number of slots *allotted* each year to your birth country.

Conversation 2:

- James: I want my employer to *sponsor* me for permanent residency. Is that lots of *paperwork*?
- Mary: Well, it starts with a labour *certification* process. There are different categories and quotas depending on your background and the job you have, so there is lots of paperwork.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to allot	handling of forms and reports
to appeal	adept
to certify	system
to command	important event
to complete	to preserve
to intend	to ask a higher authority to reverse a decision
to maintain	to at one's disposal
milestone	to insist upon
paperwork	to design for a specific purpose
certification	maximum number allowed or mandated
process	
proficient	to give up voluntarily
quota	to finish
to require	to vouch for the suitability of a candidate
to sponsor	to make an official declaration
to waive	to distribute

Unit 5. Personal Injury

1. Vocabulary

claim	требование; иск; утверждение	(<i>keltirilgan zararning to'lanishi uchun qilingan</i>) talab, da'vo
consistent	последовательный;	mukammal; muntazam; quyuq; zich;
to	согласующийся возмещать	keltirilgan zararni qoplamoq

compensate	(убытки); компенсировать; вознаграждать	(<i>tovon to'lamoq</i>)
demand	требование; запрос; спрос	talab
detail	подробность; деталь	mufasssal(lik); mayda tarkibiy qism, bo'lak
to describe	описывать; изображать; начертать	tasvirlamoq; chizgi bermoq; tavsiflamoq
to document	оформлять (<i>документов</i>); снабжать доказательствам и (<i>документами</i>)	(<i>daliliy ashyolarni</i>) hujjatlashtirmoq, rasmiylashtirmoq
incident	происшествие; случай; эпизод	(<i>ro'y bergan</i>) noxush hodisa (<i>voqea</i>)
habit	привычка; обыкновение; обычай	odat, qiliq; urf
to modify	видоизменять; определять; приспосабливать	o'zgartirmoq, moslashtirmoq; aniqlamoq
opportunity	возможность; удобный случай	imkoniyat, qulai vaziyat
physical	физический; телесный	jismoniy; moddiy
to sustain	получить (ранение); поддерживать; выдерживать	aziyat chekmoq, azoblanmoq; tutib turmoq; boshdan kechirmoq
technique	техника; технический приём	(<i>kutilgan maqsadga erishish</i>) usuli
victim	жертва	qurbon bo'lgan shaxs, jabrlanuvchi

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying

attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

There are a number of *techniques* you can use to help your client *demand* the most *compensation* possible after she or he has been the victim of an accident. *Document* the facts of the case early, *consistently*, and *in detail*. These notes will help build a case after the *incident*. Good written notes will help your client in the *claim* process and, if necessary, in the court process. Notes should give details of the injuries *sustained*, and their effect on the client's daily life. Your client should *describe* to his doctor all his injuries, even minor ones. The injuries will then be part of your client's medical record, which can be entered as evidence. Your client should also keep notes of work time lost; meetings, events or engagements missed; vacations cancelled; or job *opportunities* lost due to accident. Keeping notes should become a *habit* for your client until the case is settled. *Physical* evidence should be found and collected immediately, before it can be *modified*. If you cannot get physical evidence, photographing it is a good idea.

3. Choose the appropriate word phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Your client should _____ all his symptoms to the doctor so that they are included in his medical record.

- a. document b. modify c. demand d. describe

2. Collect physical evidence promptly, before it can be _____.

- a. sustained b. claimed c. modified d. demanded

3. Good records will help in your _____ for compensation.

- a. demand b. offer c. suggestion d. reply

4. You are entitled to compensation if you have been the _____ of an accident.

- a. accused b. victim c. conqueror d. slave

5. Any lost _____, either personal or professional, caused by the accident should be noted.

- a. opportunities b. invitations c. summons d. citations

6. The more _____ the evidence is, the greater the chance that it will be useful.

- a. detailed b. broken c. rude d. eatable

7. Have your clients keep thorough track of any injuries or losses after the _____.

- a. application b. document c. incident d. trial

8. Have your client _____ every aspect of the case with notes, letters, and photographs.

- a. compensation b. claim c. incident d. document

9. If your client _____ injuries, even small injuries, make sure they are part of the medical record.

- a. describes b. sustains c. claims d. demands

10. It can take months to settle a _____ against an insurance company.

- a. accusation b. claim c. suggestion d. summons

11. _____ evidence is compelling , because it is visible and tangible.

- a. detailed b. modified c. physical d. compensatory

12. Keeping good records _____ throughout the claims process is a good way to build evidence.

- a. intermittently b. permanently c. consistently d. slowly

13. Many _____ for getting compensation, like keeping good notes, are just common sense.

- a. victims b. claims c. opportunities d. techniques

14. Have your clients make a _____ of keeping good notes throughout the claims process.

- a. demand b. incident c. claim d. habit

15. Mr. Brown was unhappy with the _____ he received from

the restaurant after the waiter spilled food on him.

- a. compensation b. invitation c. refusal d. opportunity

4. Figure out the meaning of the italicised word in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Janet: My neighbour told me he, too, could see that the stairs that I fell down needed repair.

George: *Document* that conversation today by sending him a note that *describes* your conversation.

Conversation 2:

Margo: I'm going to take pictures of the accident site and have them developed immediately.

Dennis: Make sure that the photo shop prints the date the photos were developed on the back of the photo. You'll be sure to get the *compensation* you want.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

claim	marked by regularity
consistent	chance for advancement
to compensate	thing that has happened
demand	having material presence through the senses
detail	request for payment of the damages
to describe	to pay for damages done
to document	to give an account in words
incident	behaviour acquired by repetition
habit	method of accomplishing an aim
to modify	to change
opportunity	to record something to serve as proof
physical	to withstand, suffer
to sustain	something claimed as due
technique	person who suffers a crime or a wrong

victim

small, specific part

Unit 6. Social Security

1. Vocabulary

to adjust	приводить в порядок; приспособлять	moslashtirmoq; to'g'rilamoq; tartibga keltirmoq
to collect	собирать; подбирать; коллекционировать	to'plamoq, jamlamoq, yig'ishtirmoq, terib olmoq
to cover	покрывать; скрывать; охватывать	taalluqli bo'lmoq; qoplamoq, asos yaratmoq; ta'minlamoq
deduction	вычитывание (доли)	chegirma; nafaqa fondi uchun maoshdan ushlab qolinadigan hissa
dire	ужасный, страшный	Qo'rqinchli; yomon; sifatsiz; rasvo
to determine	определять; устанавливать; решиться	aniqlamoq; aniq (qat'iy) bir qarorga kelmoq
to draw	получать (жалованье); добывать; вовлекать	(nafaqa) olmoq; talab qilmoq; jalb qilmoq
to fund	финансировать; вкладывать;	mablag' bilan ta'minlamoq; fond hosil qilmoq; to'lamoq
ingrained	укоренившийся; закоренелый	mustahkam o'rnavshib (singib) qolgan
insolvent	несостоятельный (о должнике); банкрот	(qarzini to'lashga) noqobil, yaroqsiz; xonavayron

mandatory	мандатный; предписанный	talab qilinadigan; vakolat berilgan; majburiy
to project	составлять, обдумывать (план)	rejalashtirmoq; mo'ljallamoq
to qualify	приобретать специальность; точнее определять	huquqqa (<i>malakaga</i>) ega bo'lmoq; talabga javob bermoq; baholamoq; aniqlamoq
return	прибыль; отдача; возврат	(<i>avval to'lab qo'yilgan mablag'dan</i>) undirilgan pul (<i>mablag'</i>); qaytim, nafaqa
to weight	взвешивать; рассчитывать; отягощать	(<i>tarozida</i>) tortib ko'rmoq, chamalamoq; ma'suliyat yuklamoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

In addition to retirement income, social security taxes *fund* benefits not linked to retirement, such as disability income and Medicare. The social security system *covers* most jobs. Anyone who works long enough and earns enough salary can *collect* social security benefits. To *qualify* for benefits, an individual must accumulate 40 quarters' worth of credits. At the same time that people are earning credits, they are paying into the social security system. Employers take the payments as *mandatory* paycheque *deductions*. A social security formula *adjusted* for inflation *determines* the monthly paycheque, but in general, social security replaces 42 percent of lifetime earnings, assuming earnings were "average". The formula is *weighed* so that low income workers receive a higher rate of *return* on their payments than highly paid workers. People can start *drawing* social security income as early as age 62, although most people wait until age 65.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. The taxes that fund social security are _____, so everyone must pay.
- a. claimed b. adjustable c. mandatory d. unimportant

2. The payment system is _____ to help those who made less income.

- a. found b. recommended c. accused d. weighed

3. Employers take social security taxes as _____ directly from the paycheque.

- a. readings b. deductions c. payments d. benefits

4. Economists use extensive calculations _____ the long term financial future of huge systems like social security.

- a. to project b. to protect c. to promote d. to collect

5. Social security taxes also _____ disability programs.

- a. entitle b. extend c. expend d. fund

6. The benefits of the social security system _____ most jobs.

- a. pay b. cover c. trust d. exclude

7. If they work long enough and earn enough, Americans are entitled to _____ a social security check.

- a. support b. offer c. collect d. include

8. To get a good idea of how much income you will _____ each month, ask the Social Security Administration to estimate your benefits.

- a. draw b. calculate c. pay d. return

9. Many news stories predict that the social security system will be _____ by the early part of the 21st century.

- a. inconvenient b. unpredictable c. unnecessary d. insolvent

10. Talk with the Social Security Administration at least a year before retirement to _____ the precise amount of the money you will collect.

- a. recover b. offer c. expend d. determine

11. To predict the payment, social security uses a formula _____ for inflation.

- a. refused b. improved c. adjusted d. suggested

12. Although it is relatively recent innovation, the social security benefit is _____ in our national culture.

- a. cultivated b. well known c. ingrained d. recommended

13. People who made a lower wage receive a higher rate of _____ on their payments than those with higher incomes over the years.

- a. return b. expenditure c. payment d. salary

14. To _____ for social security, people must have earned sufficient credits.

- a. qualify b. support c. entitle d. determine

15. Some of the projections of the _____ financial status of the social security system are frightening.

- a. necessary b. dire c. important d. rejected

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Harry: I don't know why you even bother to calculate how much you have paid into social security. It'll soon be *insolvent*, and you'll never see any of it back.

Maggie: The *projections* are pretty *dire*, but I think the government will find a way to keep the system going. It's so *ingrained* in our culture.

Conversation 2:

Mr. Smith: I'm 62 now. Am I *qualified* to start *drawing* my social security benefits?

Cristina: You may want to wait until you are age 65. If you start *collecting* them now, the checks will be smaller.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to adjust	to make a provision for
to collect	yield produced
to cover	to meet the requirements for
deduction	amount taken from a paycheque
dire	to obtain payments of
to determine	to change to make correspond to
to draw	dreadful
to fund	to add a burden to
ingrained	not able to pay debts
insolvent	to bring in
mandatory	to extend out
to project	to decide
to qualify	deeply rooted
return	to pay for
to weight	required

Unit 7. Taxes

1. Vocabulary

to allow	позволять; разрешить; допускать	ruxsat bermoq
casualty	несчастный случай; пострадавшие от несчастливого случая; жертва	jiddiy talafot; talafot qurboni
to calculate	вычислять; рассчитывать	hisob-kitob qilmoq; sarhisob qilmoq; suyanmoq; ishonmoq; umid bog'lamog
to consume	потреблять; поглощать	iste'mol qilmoq; oxirigacha foydalanmoq
to exempt	освобождать от (обязанности, напр., от налога, военной службы)	javobgarlikdan, mas'uliyatdan (mas., soliqdan, harbiy xizmatdan) ozod qilmoq
to extend	расширять, простираться	kengaymoq; yoyilmoq
Gross Income	валовой доход	yalpi, umumiy daromad

to invest	вкладывать; инвестировать	(<i>foyda olish maqsadida</i>) mablag' sarflamoq
to itemize	перечислять по пунктам; указывать	har bir mayda-chuyda qismlarni hisobga olmoq
particular	особый; особенный; частный	maxsus; alohida e'tiborga molik
services	услуги; доходы (<i>от обслуживание</i>)	xizmatlar; (<i>ko'rsatiladigan xizmatdan olinadigan</i>) foyda
source	источник; ключ	manba; kalit
status	статус; гражданское состояние; состояние дел	maqom; fuqarolik holati; ishlaming ahvoli
uniform	форменная одежда; однородный; единый	bir xil (<i>shaklda, miqdordagi</i>) maxsus kiyim

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

Taxes, in the most *extended* sense, are contributions imposed by the government for the *services* of the state. The Constitution of the USA gives Congress the power to collect taxes, and makes the provision that taxes shall be *uniform* throughout the country. Taxes are divided into two classes: direct and indirect. Direct taxes are on land and real estate; indirect taxes are on articles of *consumption*. Congress also has the power to tax *income* annually. *Gross* income is all income from whatever *source*, and includes business income and capital assets, such as stock and bonds and *investment* property. Deductions for charitable contributions, home mortgage interest, certain taxes, interest expense, and losses from *casualty* or theft, for example, are taken. People can choose to *itemize* these deductions or take the standard deduction *allowed* by the law. Each filer winds up with a specific amount that shows how much he or she owes, given income, filing *status*, and *exemptions*.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. A _____ tax code sets tax policy across all the states.

- a. gross b. particular c. uniform d. consumable

2. Losses due to _____. such as the loss of a wrecked car, are deductible.

- a. status b. income c. source d. casualty

3. _____ taxes are generally taken out of each paycheque.

- a. Income b. Gross c. Direct d. Consumable

4. To _____ income taxes owed, start with your client's gross income.

- a. itemize b. calculate c. extend d. allow

5. Whatever the _____ of income, it is generally taxable.

- a. status b. expenditure c. source d. service

6. The amount of deductions will vary by each _____ financial case.

- a. investment b. uniform c. gross d. particular

7. Deductions are taken from the _____ income.

- a. gross b. direct c. indirect d. consumable

8. Your income filing _____ can vary depending upon whether you are married or single.

- a. consumption b. status c. investment d. service

9. _____ income, whether it be property, securities, or stocks, is also taxable.

- a. Indirect b. Direct c. Investment d. Exemptions

10. All persons are allowed a certain number of _____ from their income taxes.

- a. status b. investment c. services d. exemptions

11. The Constitution of the USA _____ to Congress the right to collect taxes.

- a. extends b. invests c. demands d. itemizes

12. People can _____ all their individual deductions or take the standard deduction.

- a. invest b. itemize c. collect d. pay

13. Your taxes pay for the various _____ provided by the state.

- a. sources b. exemptions c. services d. income

14. _____ articles, such as clothing, are taxable.

- a. Countable b. Eatable c. Readable d. Consumable

15. The tax code _____ for a certain number of deductions from taxable income.

- a. allows b. prohibits c. supports d. receives

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Peter: It's your responsibility as a business owner *to calculate* the taxes you must pay.

Christina: That's why I'm hiring you, to make sure I don't pay any *penalties*.

Conversation 2:

Ted: My income tax is complicated this year. I should have paid estimated *quarterly taxes*, but I didn't.

Amanda: The tax code allows for different ways of *itemizing* deductions, depending on your *particular* circumstances. But you can probably expect your tax bill to pretty high.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| to allow | overall, or before deductions |
| casualty | serious or fatal accident |
| to calculate | to commit money in order to gain a financial return |
| to consume | benefits |

to exempt	state of affairs
to extend	relating to a specific person or thing
gross	to use up
income	to permit
to invest	to release from liability
to itemize	to give, to spread out
particular	to set down by particulars
services	to determine by a mathematical process
source	consistent
status	origin
uniform	a gain, usually measured in money

Unit 8. Traffic

1. Vocabulary

absurd	нелепый; абсурдный	bema'ni, beo'xshov
to appear	появляться (<i>перед судом</i>); явиться	(<i>hakamlar hay'ati oldida</i>) hozir bo'lmoq
citation	отметка о нарушении правил; вызов (<i>на суд</i>); цитата	(<i>transportda harakatlanish qoidalarini buzganlik haqida haidovchilik guvohtnomasiga qo'yiladigan</i>) belgi; sudga kelish haqida rasmiy chaqiriq; ishtiboh
to charge	обвинять; вменять в обязанность	ayblamoq; javobgarlikka tortmoq; zimmasiga yuklamoq
to contest	состязаться; спорить	musobaqalashmoq; bahslashmoq, tortishmoq, munozara qilmoq
to dismiss	увольнять; отпускать	(<i>lavozimdan</i>) chetlashtirmoq; (<i>javobgarlikdan</i>) ozod qilmoq
to fine	налагать штраф	jarima solmoq, jarima orqali jazolamoq
to gather	собираться; собирать	to'pla(n)moq, yig'ishtirmoq
to	влиять	ta'sir o'tkazmoq

influence		
premium	награда; превосходный	mukofot; haddan ortiq; (<i>aslidagidan ko'ra</i>) yuqoriroq baho
reliable	надёжный	ishonsa bo'ladigan, ishonarli
to revoke	отменять (<i>закон</i>); лишать	bekor qilmoq; yaroqsiz deb topmoq; mahrum qilmoq
severity	суровость; строгость; жестокость	shafqatsizlik; qat'iylikning eng yuqori nuqtasi
to suspend	приостанавливать; временно отстранить	vaqtincha to'xtatib turmoq; (<i>biror huquq yoki vakolatdan</i>) vaqtincha mahrum qilmoq
to track	выслеживать	izidan bormoq; izmz-iz kuzatmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

States use a system called "points" *to track* the number and *severity* of moving violations of which an individual is convicted. Depending on the charge, a person will receive a certain number of points on his or her driving record. The more severe the *citation*, the more points the person is *fined*. Once a person accumulates *sufficient* points, his or her license can be *suspended* for a period of time or permanently *revoked*. If your client decides to contest a traffic ticket, you will have to *gather* evidence in support of the case. The traffic judges will take into account how *reliable* the witness is. A case will be settled in favour of the defendant if the citing police officer does not *appear* in court. If this happens to your client, *oppose* any request for a continuance the prosecution makes, and ask for immediate *dismissal* of all *charges*. The number of points on a driver's record can *influence* the rates insurance companies charge for auto insurance.

3. Choose the appropriate word and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. In addition to adding points to your license, a moving violation results in a _____.

- a. influence b. citation c. charge d. fine

2. A traffic judge will be concerned that any witness be _____ and unbiased.

- a. invited b. dismissed c. reliable d. charged

3. A police officer will give a _____ for a moving vehicle violation.

- a. citation b. fine c. severity d. contest

4. If you have points on your driver's record, expect to pay a _____ insurance rate.

- a. fine b. premium c. fare d. fee

5. Every state has a computer system _____ moving vehicle violations.

- a. to avoid b. to award c. to track d. to greet

6. The courts can _____ a driving license for a period of time.

- a. contest b. track c. charge d. suspend

7. If a violation is serious enough, or there are enough violations, the courts will _____ the privilege of driving.

- a. gather b. fine c. track d. revoke

8. _____ evidence thoughtfully in preparation for your court appearance.

- a. Appear b. Revoke c. Gather d. Track

9. In a traffic court, the police officer who wrote a citation must also _____.

- a. contest b. suspend c. appear d. revoke

10. The driver considered the parking fine she had to pay _____ high.

a. absurdly b. severely c. carefully d. reasonably

11. If the police officer does not appear, the case against you should be _____.

a. dismissed b. suspended c. contested d. revoked

12. Once there are points on the driving record, most insurance carriers will _____ higher rates.

a. charge b. fine c. appear d. be dismissed

13. Drivers with clean driving records may _____ their insurance companies to give them favourable rates.

a. contest b. charge c. influence d. rely on

14. The number of points assigned is tied to the _____ of the violation.

a. affinity b. severity c. consanguinity d. ability

15. People who choose to _____ their traffic tickets must spend a lot of time in court proving their case.

a. loose b. contest c. charge d. suspend

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words in the following conversations?

Conversation 1:

Helen: My insurance company raised me rates. The cost is *absurd*.

Jim: Once you have a moving violation conviction on your record, companies often charge you a *premium* rate.

Conversation 2:

Mrs. My husband will testify *to support my side* of the
Baxter: story.

Mr. That's not always foolproof. The judge may decide his
Reagan: testimony is not *reliable*. As your spouse, he is
expected to be biased in your favour.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct

definition on the right:

absurd	ridiculous
to appear	to collect
citation	to come into court
to charge	to accuse
to contest	to stop something for a time
to dismiss	dependable
to fine	to levy a monetary punishment
to gather	to affect someone or something
to influence	to monitor
premium	to fight against
reliable	value in excess of normal
to revoke	high degree of seriousness
severity	to cancel
to suspend	official request to come to court
to track	to discharge

II. Business law

Unit 9. Bankruptcy

1. Vocabulary

assets	имущества	mulk, buyum, narsa
on	от имени (кого –	birovning nomidan (<i>gapirmoq</i> ,
(someone's)	либо)	<i>ish yuritmoq</i>)
behalf		
clean state	свободное (от	burch va qarzlardan qutulgan
	долгов)	holat
	состояние	
to discharge	освободить;	ozod qilmoq, boshatmoq;
	разгружать;	(<i>qarzdan</i>) qutulmoq
	расплачиваться	
	(с долгами)	
extreme	крайний;	oxirgi chora, ilojisiz holat
	чрезмерный	
to exhaust	истощать;	(<i>imkoniyatdan</i>) unumli (<i>oxirgi</i>
	исчерпывать	<i>nuqtasigacha</i>) foydalanmoq;

to file	подшивать бумагу (<i>к делу</i>)	holdan toydirmoq, tinkasini quritmoq hujjatlarni (<i>bir papkaga to'plab</i>) rasmiylashtirmoq; rasman murojaat qilmoq qonuniy javobgarlik
legal responsibility liable	юридическая ответственность ответственный	Mas'ul, javobgar, (<i>noilojlikdan</i>) oxirgi murojaat qilinadigan joy; ko'riladigan oxirgi chora
last resort	последняя инстанция	burch, vazifa sudda ish ko'rish jarayoni
obligations procedure	обязанности (<i>судебная</i>) процедура	mavjud vaziyatni hisobga olgan holda (<i>xolisona baholash</i>)
pro rata	по существующему положению	biron ish (<i>fikr</i>)ni taklif qilmoq
to propose	предлагать; предполагать; делать предложение	(<i>biron maqsadni ko'zlab, yeng shimarib</i>) ishga kirishmoq; iziga tushmoq; ta'qib qilmoq kam uchraidigan, g'airi odatiy
to pursue	преследовать; гнаться	(<i>qarzni</i>) to'lamoq; olingan narsani egasiga qaitarib bermoq (<i>ma'lum ishni bajarish uchun</i>) ishonchli vakil, ishonilgan shaxs
rare	редкий; необычный	
to repay	отдавать долг; отплачивать; возмещать	
trustee	опекун	

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

The law of bankruptcy provides a method by which an honest but debtor may be discharged, or freed, from claims held by creditors. In the bankruptcy proceeding, the bankrupt lists all *assets* and debts. The

creditors are paid on a *pro rata* basis out of the debtor's available assets, and the debtor is then released from any *legal responsibility* to pay the remaining claims.

In general bankruptcy is a state of being unable to pay one's debts. From the point of view of law bankruptcy is a legal *procedure* that protects both individuals and businesses that cannot meet their financial *obligations* and their creditors. To begin the process, you must *file* papers *on behalf* of your client. (Only very rarely would a client choose to represent himself in a bankruptcy process.) The federal bankruptcy law is divided into chapters. Chapter 7 takes away most of the borrower's property. The court appoints a *trustee* to sell off the assets and distribute them to the creditors. Under Chapter 13, the borrower *proposes* a plan to *repay* the debt or a portion of the debt in instalments from income. Chapter 11, used only by corporations, keep creditors at bay while the business reorganizes itself to be more profitable. At the end of the bankruptcy process, the borrower is no longer *liable* for his or her debts. The court *discharges* the borrower's debts and the borrower then has a *clean financial state*. The record of bankruptcy stays on his or her credit report for up to 10 years. Bankruptcy should be *pursued* only in *extreme* situations, after all options are *exhausted*. It should be used only as a *last resort* because of its long lasting consequences.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. After the bankruptcy is complete, the borrower is no longer _____ for the debt.
a. proud b. ready c. liable d. trustable
2. To start the process, an attorney files for bankruptcy on _____ of the client.
a. obligations b. behalf c. last resort d. clean financial state
3. Bankruptcy should be _____ only after all other options have been exhausted.
a. pursued b. filed c. discharged d. repaid
4. It is _____ that a person would represent himself against a

creditor.

- a. usual b. often c. never d. rare

5. Bankruptcy should be considered only after _____ all other reasonable options.

- a. filing b. discharging c. exhausting d. repaying

6. Under Chapter 13, the borrower _____ his or her debt over an extended period of time.

- a. follows b. repays c. proposes d. discharges

7. Bankruptcy _____ the borrower from his or her debts.

- a. discharges b. pursues c. exhausts d. proposes

8. Bankruptcy clears a person or business of all financial _____.

- a. benefits b. agreements c. profits d. obligations

9. Bankruptcy should be used only in _____ situations:

- a. difficult b. rare c. extreme d. profitable

10. Under Chapter 13, the borrower _____ a plan to honour his or her debts over time.

- a. rejects b. proposes c. admits d. admires

11. It is in your interest to maintain a _____ financial _____ if you can.

- a. clean / state b. difficult / condition c. horrible / future d. easy / loss

12. Bankruptcy paper work is _____ with a special federal court.

- a. repaid b. proposed c. discharged d. filed

13. Because bankruptcy stays on the credit record for at least ten years, use it only as a _____.

- a. useful attempt b. good beginning c. last resort d. endless care

14. Bankruptcy _____ are almost always handled by an attorney.

- a. agreements b. procedures c. accusations d. obligations

15. The court will appoint a _____ to supervise the process.
a. trustee b. witness c. coroner d. policeman

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Mr. McGregory: I'm drowning in debt; even IRS is after me
Mr. Smith: Filing for bankruptcy may be your best bet, but make sure you have *exhausted* all your other options.

Conversation 2:

John: Shall I transfer my property to my wife, so it will be protected from the bankruptcy hearings?
Mary: I'm sorry to say that won't help. The *trustee* assigned to this case will discover the transfer and cancel it.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

(on someone's) behalf	to suggest some thing be done
clean state	to fulfil, release
to discharge	clear; free of debt or obligations
extreme	acting for someone
to exhaust	responsible for
to file	duty to do something
liable	drastic
last resort	to engage in
obligations	person in charge of money or property
procedure	steps taken to bring an action to court

to propose	the least favourable option
to pursue	to pay money back
rare	unusual
to repay	calculated according to the rate, fare share
trustee	property of a person, company
pro rata	liable
asset	to make an official request
legally	to use up
responsible	

Unit 10. Contract

1. Vocabulary

agreement	соглашение; договор	(<i>tomonlar o'rtasidagi</i>) kelishuv, bitim; shartnoma
to avow	открыто заявлять; признавать	ochiq tan olmoq
to bind	связывать; обязывать	(<i>birovni biron ish uchun</i>) mas'ul qilib tayinlamoq, (<i>birovning oldida</i>) javobgar qilmoq
category	категория	toifa; guruh
competent	компетентный; имеющий опыт (или право) по данному делу	(<i>ma'lum soha bo'yicha</i>) zarur bo'lgan maxsus bilimga (<i>malakaga, ixtisoslikka</i>) ega bo'lgan; qobiliyatli
to compel	вынуждать; заставлять	majbur qilmoq; amalga oshirmoq, ro'yobga chiqarmoq; ishga tushirmoq
to divide	делить; определять; расходиться (<i>во взглядах</i>)	bo'lmoq; taqsimlamoq; tarkibiy qismlarga ajratmoq; farq qilmoq
express	точно выраженный; ясно	ochiq (<i>aniq</i>) e'lon qilingan (<i>tan olingan</i>)

implied	подразумевающ ийся	o‘z-o‘zidan ma’lum, tushunarli; aniq anglashilgan, mantiqan tog‘ri; (<i>izohlanishi shart bo‘lmagan</i>)
justice	справедливость; правосудие; юстиция	adliya ishlari; adolat (<i>haqiqat, odillik, insof</i>) bilan masalani hal qilish tartibi (<i>jarayoni</i>)
offer	предложение	(<i>biror ishni qilish haqidagi</i>) taklif
party	(<i>спорящиеся на суде</i>) сторона; группа	(<i>sud muhokamasida</i>) javobgar yoki da’vogar sifatida ishtirok etayotgan tomonlardan biri
to perform	выполнять; совершать	(<i>biron ishni nihoyasiga etkazib</i>) ijro etmoq, bajarmoq
understanding	понимание; разум; рассудок	(<i>biron narsaning mohiyatini</i>) tushunish; fahmlash; anglab yetish; ilg‘ab olish
to utter	произносить; оглашать	og‘zaki bayon qilmoq; aytmoq; talaffuz etmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

Contracts are formal agreements, having the force of law, between two or more *competent* parties. They may be viewed as a tool by which business people, often assisted by their lawyers, establish rules to govern a particular business or personal relationship. In a contract, an *offer* is made and accepted, and each party benefits. Contracts can be written or oral, formal or informal, or simply *understood* by the two parties. *To compel* some contracts, one must put them in writing. A contract typically creates an obligation to do or avoid doing something, or to pay a sum of money. A written sales contract will generally specify the performance obligations of both buyer and seller. The seller's minimum obligation is to put conforming goods at the buyer's disposition and give the buyer notice thereof. If the contract obliges the seller to deliver the goods to the buyer or to a carrier, the seller must do so, obtaining the necessary documents and delivering them to the buyer.

Contracts are wide-ranging area of the law, as they cover every instance in which one party becomes *bound* to another *to perform* an obligation or to pay a sum of money. Contracts are *divided* into *express* contracts, in which the terms of the agreement are openly *uttered* and avowed at the time the parties make the contract, and *implied* contracts, which are dictated by reason, *justice*, and that which the law presumes should be *performed*.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. A contract _____ together the signing parties.

- a. performs b. binds c. expresses d. divides

2. All parties signing the contract must be _____ and understand its obligations.

- a. against b. openly c. competent d. implied
stated

3. In an express contract, the parties _____ the agreement by making the contract.

- a. avow b. perform c. offer d. utter

4. Implied contracts assume _____ in the compact, such as that a worker will be paid a commensurate wage.

- a. party b. offer c. categories d. justice

5. Contracts can be valid even if they are simply an _____ between the parties.

- a. utterance b. offer c. understanding d. expression

6. Contracts often indicate a service that a party will _____ .

- a. divide b. perform c. express d. avow

7. _____ contracts concern conditions clearly stated in the contract.

- a. Express b. Justice c. Bind d. Competent

8. It is easier _____ a contract if it is in writing.

- a. to avow b. to utter c. to offer d. to compel

9. Lady Fortescue claimed that the terms of the express contract had never been _____, and that she was under no obligation to honour it.

- a. divided b. compelled c. uttered d. offered

10. There are two _____ of contracts: express and implied.

- a. binds b. categories c. parties d. offers

11. We should consult the other _____ before we finalize this contract; they might not like our latest additions.

- a. party b. agreement c. offer d. division

12. A contract is an _____ to do something or pay some amount.

- a. utterance b. offer c. implication d. agreement

13. In a contract, one party makes an _____ to another.

- a. agreement b. utterance c. offer d. complaint

14. Contracts are _____ into different categories.

- a. implied b. divided c. uttered d. performed

15. _____ contracts are those in which a reasonable assumption is made that something will happen.

- a. implied b. avowed c. uttered d. divided

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Peter: This part of the contract makes me nervous, and I don't want to sign it.

Jan: You can reject the entire contract, or just cross out the part you wish to delete.

Peter: I'll make sure my changes end up on all copies of the *agreement*

Conversation 2:

Edward: This contract is not what you had discussed with me.

Albert: How can that be? The other *party* said he would make the changes I asked for

Edward: Did you read the contract before signing it? Or did you just assume that the corrections had been made?

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

agreement	to enforce
to avow	comprehension of the meaning of something
to bind	division within a classification
category	an understanding between two parties
competent	openly stated
to compel	to separate into parts
to divide	person or company involved
express	suggested by logical necessity
implied	adequately qualified, of good mental capacity
justice	fair treatment
offer	to state or declare
party	to acknowledge openly
to perform	to do something to completion
understanding	proposal to do something
to utter	to obligate someone

Unit 11. Credit

1. Vocabulary

access	доступность; проход	yaqinlashish (<i>vositsi</i>); qo'l ostida, ixtiyorida (<i>bo'lmoq</i>)
convenient	удобный; подходящий	qulay; ma'qul; maqsadga muvofig; ehtiyojga yarasha (<i>mos</i>)
credit	информация об	qarzlarni to'laganlik haqida
history	уплате долгов	ma'lumot

to deny	отрицать; отказываться (от чего-либо)	rad etmoq; inkor qilmoq; yolg'onga chiqarmoq; tonmoq
to evaluate	оценивать; развивать	(biron narsaning) qiymatini hisoblab chiqarmoq; ishonch hosil qilmoq; (biron g'oyani) rivojlantirmoq
to divulge	разглашать (тайну)	(sirni) ma'lum qilmoq, ochib tashlamoq
to disseminate	распространять (учение, взгляды); раздавать	(biron g'oyani, fikrni) tarqatmoq, yetkazib bermoq
to grant	предоставлять (заём, кредит, стипендия, субсидия)	biron narsa, (mas., mablag', mulk, imkoniyat)ni bironing ixtiyoriga (kafolatlab) bermoq
hazardous installment	рискованный рассрочка; очередной взнос; установка	xavfli; tavakkal qarzni belgilangan muddatlarda (mas., har oyda) to'lash sharti; o'rnatish; joylashtirish
minor	меньший; незначительный	mayda; arzimasi; kichik; e'tiborga molik bo'lmagan
to order	приказывать; заказывать; велеть	buyruq bermoq; buyurmoq; yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatmoq
to be obliged to	быть обязанным	(biron ishni amalga oshirishga) o'zini qarzidor (majbur, shart, minnatdor) his qilmoq
provision	положение; постановление; обеспечение	berilgan ruxsat; ko'rilgan chora-tadbir; ko'zda tutilgan shart; nizom; ta'minot
punctually	точно, пунктуально	o'z vaqtida, belgilangan paytda
to regulate	регулировать; управлять	(qoida asosida) boshqarmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying

attention to the meanings of the italicised words.

Having *access* to credit is important and *convenient*. Important because without credit, it is almost impossible to buy a house or a car. And convenient because many *minor* transactions, like buying a plane ticket, are based on using a credit card. Credit can be *hazardous* to financial health because it makes it possible to spend more than you earn. People who do not pay their debts *punctually* risk paying late fees, penalties, and higher rates of interest, plus damaging their credit records. Federal laws *protect* applicants from discrimination by requiring that each applicant be evaluated only on their credit - worthiness. Special *provisions* are made for women to build *credit histories* in their own names. Credit companies must also make certain an applicant is fully informed before s/he signs a credit *instalment* agreement. While the government *regulates* the credit industry, they still have amazing power to collect and *disseminate* information. Credit bureaus sell this information to other creditors, employers and insurers. When someone applies for credit, the creditor *orders* a copy of the record and reviews it as a part of its credit - *granting* process.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Most people have _____ to at least one form of credit.
a. grant b. order c. access d. credit history
2. Credit cards make small purchases _____.
a. access b. convenient c. useless d. hasardous
3. Sometimes, even _____ purchases can only be made with a credit card.
a. minor b. senior c. superior d. inferior
4. Credit is easy to get, which can make it _____ to your financial health.
a. beneficial b. helpless c. useless d. hazardous

5. Paying the minimum due and paying it _____ is crucial.
a. conveniently b. locally c. punctually d. beneficially
6. You can build up a good _____ by paying all your credit card bills on time.
a. financial success b. credit history c. local business d. small purchase
7. If you have been denied credit, the company must promptly _____ why.
a. divulge b. order c. disseminate d. grant
8. When you apply for credit and sometimes for a job, the creditor will _____ a copy of your credit history.
a. divulge b. send c. regulate d. order
9. Creditors can _____ applicants based only on credit worthiness, and not any other factors.
a. order b. divulge c. evaluate d. deny
10. When creditors _____ a credit application, they must give a reason why.
a. approve b. deny c. support d. lend
11. To help women build credit in their own names, special _____ for this are guaranteed under law.
a. provisions b. hearings c. accusations d. indictments
12. The law makes it necessary that applicants clearly understand what they are signing when they sign a credit _____ agreement.
a. application b. card c. history d. installment
13. The federal government _____ the activities of the credit industry.
a. persecutes b. prohibits c. regulates d. prosecutes
14. Credit bureaus first collect, then _____ information about individual accounts.
a. delegate b. disseminate c. confirm d. reject

15. Creditors try to _____ credit only to those who can repay the loans they receive.

- a. grant b. pay c. collect d. borrow

4. Figure out the meaning of the italicized word or phrase in the following conversations?

Conversation 1:

Barbara: I applied for a credit card, but I was *denied*.

Raymond: The credit company *is obliged to* tell you why.

Conversation 2:

Paola: What kind of questions can *loan officers* ask me?

Martin: Only ones that relate to whether you can repay the loan. You don't have *to divulge* anything else.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

access	to be grateful to
convenient	on time
credit history	to command or direct
to divulge	personal record of payment bills
to	allowance made for something
disseminate	
to deny	favourable to one's need
to grant	to control according to rule
to evaluate	to declare to be untrue
hazardous	trivial
minor	to allow to have
instalment	to make known
to order	to spread widely
provision	means of approaching
to be obliged to	successive payment in settlement of a debt
punctually	dangerous

to regulate to ascertain the worth of something

Unit 12. Debt

1. Vocabulary

to avoid	избегать; делать недействитель- ным; сторониться; уничтожать;	o'zini (<i>chetga</i>) olib qochmoq; yuz o'girmoq; bekor qilmoq
creditor	кредитор	qarz beruvchi shaxs
debt	долг	mol sotib olish uchun olingan qarz (<i>pul</i>)
dispute	спор; обсуждение; диспут; пререкание	bahs, munozara, e'tiroz (<i>bildirish</i>)
to garnish	отчислять; вычислять; удерживать; гарнировать	(to'lanmagan qarzni qoplash uchun maoshning bir qismini) chegirib (<i>ushlab</i>) qolmoq; (<i>taomni</i>) bezamoq
hurt	повредить; обижать; причинить боль;	og'rimoq; azoblamoq; qiyin ahvolga solib qo'ymoq
in the long run	в конце концов	ish hihoyasida; qolaversa
to impose	облагать; навязывать;	majburlamoq; (<i>mas'ulyat</i>) yuklamoq; soliqqa tortmoq
to limit property	ограничивать имущество; собственность	chegaralamoq; cheklamoq mulk, boylik
proceeds	выручка	tushum; foyda, daromad
to recover	получить обратно;	(<i>boy berilgan narsani</i>) qaytadan qo'lga kiritmoq

to restrict	восстановить ограничивать	cheklamoq; belgilangan doiradan chiqarmaslik
to resolve	решать; разрешать;	hal qilmoq; (<i>masalaning</i>) yechimini topmoq
to retrieve	взять обратно; вернуть себе	qaytarib olmoq
standard	образец; мерило; установленная норма	axloq normasi; belgilangan meyor
to settle	решать; принимать решение; завещать	hal qilmoq; qaror qabul qilmoq; uyg'unlashtirmoq; moslamoq
to seize	захватывать; завладеть; вводить во владение	qo'lga olmoq (<i>kiritmoq</i>), egallab (<i>o'zlashtirib</i>) olmoq
to sue	преследовать судебным порядком; просить; умолять	sudga bermoq; javobgarlikka tortmoq; yalinmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

If a client has trouble paying bills, encourage him to contact his *creditors* immediately. Sometimes, smaller monthly payments are a possibility for a while. The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act *imposes* a *standard* on the activities of debt collectors and gives people rights in dealing with them. The law *restricts* when and where debt collectors can call, methods of collection, and methods of *resolving disputes* regarding the amounts of debt owed. If the matter is not *settled*, a debt collection agency can *sue* you or *garnish* your wages to *recover* the money. Federal law *limits* how much creditors can garnish from a paycheck. Under certain conditions that vary from state to state, a debt collector can *seize property*. If a creditor seizes some property and auctions it off, the *proceeds* go to paying

the debt. Any extra is kept by the individual. If there is a dispute over how much is owed, the individual must write to the collection agent within 30 days of being contacted.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Try to work out a favourable plan with the _____ to whom your client owes money.

- a. restrictions b. standards c. proceeds d. creditors

2. The law has _____ guidelines that debt collectors must follow.

- a. garnished b. sued c. imposed d. seized

3. While debt collectors can work to recover what they are owed, there are _____ they must follow.

- a. limitations b. standards c. debtors d. proceeds

4. The law _____ the times and places a creditor can call about a debt.

- a. restricts b. encourages c. disputes d. imposes

5. Work to _____ the problem to both parties' mutual advantage.

- a. sue b. impose c. restrict d. resolve

6. If your client _____ the amount of money owed, get that cleared up in writing.

- a. garnishes b. pays c. disputes d. seizes

7. Debt collectors eventually end up _____ the matter by serious means.

- a. imposing b. settling c. informing d. garnishing

8. Your client can be _____ for what he owes.

- a. sued b. awarded c. promoted d. invited

9. Laws about _____ wages vary from state to state.

- a. borrowing b. settling c. repaying d. garnishing

10. Garnishing wages is one way creditors will attempt _____ a bad debt.

- a. to award b. to encourage c. to recover d. to offer

11. States have a _____ on how much per paycheque can be garnished.

- a. degree b. limit c. dispute d. choice

12. Some creditors will attempt _____ property to recover what they are owed.

- a. to seize b. to offer c. to loan d. lend

13. Every state exempts some kind of personal _____ from seizure and sale.

- a. success b. interest c. excess money d. property

14. If property is sold, the _____ go to paying the debt.

- a. regulations b. procedure c. proceeds d. benefits

15. The amount of _____ held collectively in the United States is staggering.

- a. profit b. debt c. interest d. limit

4. Figure out the meaning of the italicised words or phrases used in the following conversations:

Conversation 1:

- Frank: We are over our heads in *debt* and getting nasty phone calls from debt collectors.
- Abby: Don't *avoid* them. It will only *hurt* you *in the long run*. Try to work out a favourable plan, such as smaller monthly payment over a longer period of

time.

Conversation 2:

- Rita: The collection agency has written to say they are taking action. They will probably *garnish* my wages to retrieve what I owe or *seize* my property.
- Rick: That's terrible. Is that legal?

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to avoid	to find and bring back, regain
creditor	to start legal proceedings
debt	to restore harmony
dispute	to find a solution
to garnish	to set boundaries
hurt	profits
in the long run	to withhold for debt owed
to impose	person who has owed money
to limit	money owed for goods or services
property	to keep within limits
proceeds	to take possession
to recover	disagreement
to restrict	a degree of conduct
to resolve	to get back that which has been lost
standard	to establish as compulsory
to settle	items owned
to sue	in the end
to seize	injure
to retrieve	to oneself away from smth. (smb.) esp. on purpose

Unit 13. Investment

1. Vocabulary

arbitration	арбитраж; третейский суд	(<i>ikki tomon o'rtasidagi mojaroni</i>) sudga bormasdan xolis (<i>mutaxxasis</i>) ishtirokida hal qilish
to allege	утверждать (<i>голословно</i>); ссылаться;	(<i>biron hodisa ro'y berganini</i>) isbotsiz, dalilsiz tasdiqlamoq; boshqa
to bar	приписывать преграждать; запрещать	manbaga ishora qilmoq (<i>birovning yo'liga</i>) g'ov qo'ymoq, to'smoq; ta'qiqlamoq
bill of lading	список отправляемых товаров по морскому торг. пути; (<i>мор. ком.</i>) коносамент	jo'natilgan mol (<i>yuk</i>)lar qabul qilib olinganini tasdiqlovchi rasmiy hujjat
commodity paper	список товаров отправляемых покупателю; документ, дающий право на овладение товаром	boshqalarning mulkiga egalik qilish huquqini beruvchi hujjat; (<i>xaridorga jo'natilayotgan</i>) mahsulotga qo'shib (<i>hamroh qilib</i>) jo'natiladigan hujjat
to defraud	обманывать; выманивать	(<i>birovni</i>) aldamoq, (<i>biron narsani</i>) qalloblik bilan qo'lga kiritmoq
inappropriate	неподходящий;	mos (<i>to'g'ri</i>) kelmaydigan

	не соответствующий	-
independent	независимый; свободный	mustaqil, erkin
investment paper	акция; ценная бумага, дающая право на собственность другого лица	aksiya; bironing mulkiga sheriklik huquqini beruvchi qimmatli qog'oz
to intervene	Вмешиваться; находится между	o'rtağa tushmoq; oraga suqilib kirmoq
legal instruments	юридические средства; законные способы	qonunlar, qonuniy vositalar
misconduct	неправомерное действие	noto'g'ri, g'ayriqonuniy xatti-harakat
negotiable instruments	ценные бумаги; документы, которых можно менять на деньги	pul to'lanadigan (<i>pulga almashiriladigan</i>) qimmatli qog'oz
to obey	слушаться; повиноваться	itoat etmoq, bo'ysunmoq
to obtain	добывать; приобретать	qo'lga kiritmoq, egallamoq
to prosecute	преследовать по закону	(<i>qonunbuzarni</i>) sud oldida javob berishga majbur qilmoq
punitive	карательный; наказуемый	jazoga mahkum etuvchi; jazoga loyiq
remedial	средство защиты	himoya qilish vositasi; to'g'ri yo'lga soluvchi
to risk	рисковать	tavakkal qilmoq; (<i>o'z manfaatini</i>) xavf ostiga qo'yumq

stocks and bonds	акции; облигации; обязательство	hukumatga yoki biron tashkilotga foiz olish sharti bilan qarzga beriladigan pul (<i>mablag'</i>); aksiya
substantive	существенный; важный; законный; соответствующий требованиям закона	qonunga mos keladigan; qonun-qoidalarining asosiy tamoyillariga aloqador
to take action	действовать по закону; возбудить уголовное дело	qonuniy harakat boshlamoq; jinoiy ish qo'zg'amoq; javobgarlikka tortmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

Certain kinds of business documents, or paper, can be exchanged for money because they enable their holders *to obtain legal interests* on the basis of the documents themselves. *Negotiable instruments* are usually classified under the following three groupings: (1) commercial paper, which includes formal documents involving a promise (for example, a promissory note) or order (for example, a check) to pay a sum of money; (2) *commodity paper*, which represents an ownership interest in property held by another such as a trucker or shipper (for example, a *bill of lading*); and (3) *investment paper*, which includes *stocks and bonds*.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) laws provide for responses to *allegations* of wrongdoing in the securities industry. Public response takes the form of a *remedial* action. Remedial actions stop and prevent future *misconduct*. Brokers failing to *obey* the court order risk imprisonment or other *punitive* action. The last public action is an order to give back illegally *obtained* money or to pay fines and penalties. Violators may also be required to return money to *defrauded* investors. The Securities and Exchange Commission cannot directly *intervene* in disputes. In a private response, investors try to recover losses they allege which were caused by *inappropriate*

activities, in federal or state court or through *arbitration*. Arbitration is a way to resolve disputes outside the court system. *Independent* arbitrators make *substantive* decisions about cases based upon the facts.

3. Choose the appropriate word or expression and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. _____ is usually less expensive and time consuming than court.
a. Investigation b. Bar association c. Magistrates court d. Arbitration
2. The Securities and Exchange Commission can _____ an investor from practicing some or all aspects of the industry.
a. risk b. bar c. intervene d. misconduct
3. If an investor _____ money illegally, s/he can be forced to return it
a. misconducts b. prosecutes c. obtains d. alleges
4. Criminal authorities will _____ a serious offence.
a. obey b. persecute c. internene d. prosecute
5. An attempt to _____ an investor is a prosecutable offence.
a. defraud b. risk c. intervene d. prosecute
6. A _____ action can be imposed to punish misconduct.
a. risking b. remedial c. inappropriate d. independent
7. Failure to obey a court order means _____ imprisonment.
a. inappropriate b. substantive c. risking d. remedial
8. The Securities and Exchange Commission does not directly _____ between an investor and a brokerage house.
a. obey b. defraud c. misconduct d. intervene
9. If a broker or brokerage fails _____ a court order, it will suffer a serious penalty.
a. to obey b. to refuse c. to reject d. to deny

10. To recover losses due to _____ activities by an investor, your client will have to go to court or to arbitration.

- a. remedial b. inappropriate c. independent d. . punitive

11. Arbitrators make _____ decisions based on the facts they elicit.

- a. independent b. punitive c. substantive d. remedial

12. Courts can take _____ action designed to prevent future occurrences.

- a. substantive b. risking c. inappropriate d. punitive

13. If your client _____ misconduct, securities law provides for responses.

- a. alleges b. obtains c. intervenes d. obeys

14. An _____ arbiter will hear each side impartially and render a decision.

- a. inappropriate b. independent c. remedial d. risking

15. Criminal authorities may investigate serious _____ .

- a. misconduct b. defraud c. bar
d. arbitration

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words and phrases in the following conversations?

Conversation 1:

Bob: I'm convinced my investor did not act in my best interest. I think she should be *prosecuted*.

Jane: Don't take the *risk* of trying to represent yourself. Securities law is very complicated.

Conversation 2:

Jack: If you take a private response to your broker about her *alleged misconduct*, the securities regulators will investigate the case and *take action*.

Marcy: I want to get her fored!

Jack: You might be able to do that. The SEC might also bar her firm from engaging in some aspects of the securities industry, or take other *punitive action* against it.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

arbitration	to expose oneself to danger or harm
to alledge	to deceive someone so as to obtain something illegally
to bar	not suitable
bill of lading	to forbid
commodity	to bring someone to court to answer a criminal charge
paper	illegal or harmful action
to defraud	free, not controlled by anyone
inappropriate	to come between two things
independent	to state that something has happened
investment	
paper	
to intervene	dealing with legal principles
legal	to settle a dispute between parties without going to court
instruments	
misconduct	to do what one has been told to do
negotiable	to succeed in processing something
instruments	
to obey	corrective
to obtain	inflicting punishment
to prosecute	money lent to a government or a company, on which interest is paid
punitive	an official document stating that goods to be shipped have been received
remedial	an official document which represents an ownership interest in property held by another such as a trucker or shipper
to risk	an official document certifying your investment including <i>stocks and bonds</i>
stocks and	legitimate reason

bonds	
substantive	a charge or a matter for consideration by a court of law
to take action	unofficial paper promising to pay a sum of money to the person who holds it

Unit 14. Trademarks

1. Vocabulary

to acquire	приобретать; достигать; получать	xarid qilmoq, (<i>biron narsaga</i>) ega bo'lmoq, olmoq
to accompany	сопровождать	hamroh bo'lmoq; hamrohlik qilmoq
bona fide	доказательство о добром намерении	samimiy, yaxshi niyatda ekaniga dalolat
commerce	коммерция; торговля	tijorat; ulgurji savdo
to conduct a search	провести расследование (<i>проверка</i>)	tekshiruv, tintuv (<i>izlanish</i>) o'tkazmoq, surishtirib ko'rmoq
to designate	обозначать; определять	alohida ajratmoq; belgilamoq; maxsus maqom bermoq
distinctive	отличительный; характерный	boshqalardan ajratib turadigan
goodwill	добрая воля; доброжелательность	yaxshi niyat; obro'; tijoratchilarning obro'-e'tibori va tijoriy aloqalari; samimiylik;
to jeopardize	подвергать опасности	tavakkal qilmoq; xavf ostida qoldirmoq
to license	разрешать; лицензировать; выдавать патент;	(<i>biron faoliyat, mas., tijorat bilan shug'ullanishga</i>) qonuniy ruxsat bermoq
to monitor	контролировать; наблюдать за деятельностью	(<i>biron faoliyat yoki xatti-harakatni</i>) nazorat ostida saqlamoq; ko'zdan qochirmay kuzatmoq

original	первоначальный; подлинный; оригинальный	asliyat, asl nusxa
to register	регистрировать	rasman ro'yxatdan o'tmoq (ro'yxatga olmoq)
scope	сфера (деятельность); сущность	hudud; faoliyat doirasi; majmua; mohiyat
slogan	лозунг	shior
use	применение	qo'llash, ishlatish amaliyoti

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) sets forth the rules governing sales of goods, commercial paper, and sellers' security interests. Emphasizing honesty, the UCC holds merchants to high standards of conduct.

A trademark *designates* the source of a product. Under the United States law, companies and individuals *acquire* trademarks by use. To *enhance* their rights, individuals or companies will *register* their marks. They file a federal trademark application based on either the trademark owner's actual use of the mark or on a *bona fide* intent to use the mark in *commerce*. Companies can *license* a trademark to a third party, as long as they *monitor* quality control. Failure to do so may result in loss of rights to the mark. Companies can sell or assign their trademarks as long as the *goodwill* represented by the mark *accompanies* the transfer. The *distinctiveness* in which a company uses trademark affects the *scope* of a protection. Once a company or an individual obtains a trademark, it is valid for 10 years.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

- Usually, companies acquire trademarks through _____.
a. goodwill b. accompany c. acquire d. use
- The more _____ a trademark, the easier it is to protect it.
a. distinctive b. clear c. effective d. difficult

3. The goodwill of a trademark must _____ the assignment of the mark.

- a. indicate b. support c. accompany d. divide

4. The catchy _____ in the ad helped to sell large quantities of the product.

- a. announcement b. title c. slogan d. deliver

5. The poor quality of the toys manufactured by the factory to which we licensed our trademark has _____ our reputation.

- a. explained b. originated c. disabled d. jeopardized

6. The true desire to use a trademark in _____ is sufficient cause to register it.

- a. commerce b. the study c. all fields of knowledge d. monitoring

7. In order to _____ a trademark, it is generally considered sufficient to use it.

- a. acquire b. accompany c. register d. designate

8. The businessman had a _____ intent to use the trademark, even though he never actually wound up manufacturing the product.

- a. slogan b. bona fide c. license d. goodwill

9. Companies _____ their marks with the federal government.

- a. accompany b. register c. designate d. monitor

10. Companies must _____ the quality of a licensee using their mark.

- a. monitor b. register c. designate d. acquire

11. If your client assigns or sells trademark rights, it must also transfer the _____ of the mark. .

- a. goodwill b. income c. benefit d. slogan

12. A company can _____ its mark to a third party.

- a. borrow b. license c. lend d. share

13. Do a search to make sure the trademark is _____.
a. interesting b. original c. boring d. half done

14. Trademarks _____ the source of a product.
a. reject b. attract c. designate d. dissatisfy

15. The _____ of protection given to a mark depends on the distinctiveness of the mark.
a. results b. sum c. scope d. consequences

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words in the following conversations?

Conversation 1

Bob: I've come up with a great *slogan* for our product.
Nina: You should *register* the trademark to protect it.
Bob: First, let's *conduct a search* so we know it is unique.

Conversation 2:

John: We have registered a trademark for our clothing line, which I would like to *license*.
Nelly: That's possible as long as you protect yourself by *monitoring* the quality of the clothes made.
John: Why is that so important?
Nelly: If the company turns out clothing that is drastically different from the *original* clothing made under the mark, the trademark is *jeopardized*.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to acquire	to put at risk
to accompany	to keep a track of a process or activity
bona fide	large-scale buying and selling of goods, trade

commerce	distinguishing characteristics
to conduct a search	made in good faith
to designate	to give permission to do that which would otherwise would be illegal
distinctive	to specify
goodwill	to go along with
to jeopardize	service. practice of using
to license	good reputation of a business and business contacts
to monitor	area covered
original	not copied, first of its kind
to register	a striking phrase used in advertisement
scope	to gain possession of, usually through purchase
slogan	to record on an official list
use	to check up, to investigate

Unit 15. Warranties

1. Vocabulary

amount	количество; сумма; итог	(<i>umumiy</i>) hajm, miqdor
available	имеющийся в распоряжении; наличный	qo'l ostida, ixtiyorida; imkoniyat darajasida; erishsa bo'ladigan
to abuse	злоупотреблять; неправильно применять	biron narsadan (<i>mas., dori- darmondan</i>) noto'g'ri (<i>noo'rin</i>) foydalanmoq
characteristic	характерный; характерная особенность	(<i>boshqalardan ajratib turadigan</i>) xususiyat, xislat
to cancel	отменять; аннулировать	biron narsa (<i>mas., qaror</i>)ni bekor qilmoq; voz kechmoq
to compare	сравнивать; сличать	qiyoslamoq, taqqoslamoq, farqlamoq
damage	ущерб; убыток; вред	(<i>yetkazilgan</i>) zarar
to expire	истекать (<i>o sroke</i>); угасать; выдыхать	(<i>yaroqlilik</i>) muddatidan chiqmoq (<i>o'tmoq</i>); nihoyasiga

to exclude	исключать	yetmoq istisno qilmoq; chiqarib tashlamoq
to investigate	расследовать; разузнать	mufasssal tekshirib ko'rmoq; tergov o'tkazmoq
major	основной; главный; важный	asosiy, muhim
manner	способ; образ; манера	usul, tarz
precaution	предосторожность	xavfsizlik chorasini, ogohlantirish, ehtiyotkorlikka (ogohlikka) chaqirish
to refund	оплата (<i>расходов</i>)	(xaridorga sotilgan) yaroqsiz molning pulini (chiqimni) qaytarib bermok
reputation	репутация; добрая слава	(jamoatchilik o'rtasidagi) obro'-e'tibor, hurmat, martaba, mavqe
warranty	оправдание; ордер; гарантия	haq-huquq; asos; buyruq; kafolat; va'da

2. Translate the text into your mother tongue paying attention to the italicized words and expressions.

Warranties are a seller's promise to stand behind a product. It is a guarantee by a seller that the goods will be of a certain quality. If they are below that quality, the buyer may sue for the difference in value. The UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) sets forth the *implied warranties* that exist in certain *sales transactions* unless they are specifically excluded. The effect of these warranties is to neutralize the old doctrine of *caveat emptor* ("let the buyer beware") by requiring that the goods be either of average quality or that the buyer be conspicuously warned that the goods may not be up to standard.

When a sales transaction involves an *extension of credit*, the seller naturally wants to ensure that the buyer will pay as promised by establishing a legal interest in property held by the buyer that may be enforced if the buyer defaults. The most logical property for the seller to hold a secured interest or lien in is the merchandise sold. The UCC sets up a legal procedure for handling defaults, establishing priorities

among various classes of creditors.

Warranties vary in the *amount* of coverage they provide, so *compare* warranties as you compare the other *characteristics* of the product you are considering buying, especially when making *major* purchases. The law requires that warranties be *available* when a purchase is made. Certain types of repairs may be *excluded* from coverage. Most warranties require that you use the product in a certain *manner*, such as only in a home setting. Anything considered *abuse* of the product can *cancel* the warranty coverage. If a problem is not covered by the written warranty, *investigate* the protection available under the implied warranty. To minimize the chance of problems, take *precautions*, such as considering the *reputation* of the company offering the product.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ covered by warranties varies greatly.
a. number b. offer c. amount d. goods
2. _____ that stem the from a products failure usually are not covered by the warranty.
a. Profits b. Damages c. Readings c. Sayings
3. If you do not use the product in a prescribed manner, the company can _____ the warranty.
a. bring b. approve c. confirm d. cancel
4. You can _____ a company's record through the Better Business Bureau.
a. investigate b. award c. approve d. reject
5. Almost all warranties _____, after which point they are no longer valid.
a. expire b. come into force c. become vailable d. disappear
6. Exercise some common sense _____ before buying a product.
a. prohibit- b. recommenda- c. precau- d. carelessness
tions tions tions

7. Consumers must _____ the different factors of coverage from manufacturer to manufacturer.

- a. agree b. charge c. follow d. compare

8. Warranties may dictate the _____ or location in which a product may be used.

- a. degree b. manner c. attitude d. outcomings

9. Just as the _____ of a product vary, so do the features of a warranty.

- a. characteristics b. sufferings c. damages d. examinations

10. Even _____ purchases are covered by warranties.

- a. senior b. junior c. major d. older

11. You will be safer if you get a written _____ rather than an oral guarantee from a salesperson.

- a. warranty b. precautions c. warnings d. helpings

12. Most warranties _____ certain kinds of damages from coverage.

- a. reject b. exclude c. accuse d. charge

13. Warranties must be _____ for the consumer to read at the time of purchase.

- a. undesirable b. unbearable c. unacceptable d. available

14. Companies with established _____ generally have a better record of standing behind their products.

- a. b. c. d.
reputations recommendations indignations improvements

15. _____ or mistreating a product is a sure way to lose the coverage of the warranty.

- a. disappearing b. misleading c. abusing d. disagreeing

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words in the following conversations?

Conversation 1:

- Ruth: It's time for the car to be serviced.
Arthur: We need to take the car to an authorised repair shop with a good *reputation* for the work to be covered by the *warranty*.
Ruth: Oh, no - I just realized our warranty has *expired*!

Conversation 2:

- Edith: This dish *got damaged* in the microwave, although the salesperson told me it was microwave safe.
Ray: You should take it back to the store and ask for a *refund*. The salesperson gave you an *implied warranty* of fitness for microwave use.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

amount	to not include
available	of great importance
to abuse	distinguishing feature
characteristic	to make invalid
to cancel	promise that something will function as it should
to compare	action taken in advance to safeguard
damage	total quantity
to expire	to use improperly
to exclude	a way of doing something
to investigate	general public estimation of something
major	to note similarities
manner	to give money in repayment
precaution	accessible for use
to refund	to come to an end
reputation	to inquire in detail
warranty	impairment in usefulness or value

III. Civil law

Unit 16. Copyright

1. Vocabulary

aware	осведомленный	(<i>biron voqea-hodisadan</i>) xabardor
to bargain	торговаться	savdolahmoq, tortishmoq
to bear	носить; терпеть поддерживать; питать (<i>чувство</i>)	(<i>ma'lum xususiyatga</i>) ega bo'lmoq, boshdan kechirmoq; o'zi bilan olib yurmoq
to contend	бороться; оспаривать; соперничать	talab qilmoq; (<i>biron narsaga</i>) qarshi kurashmoq
to exist	существовать	(<i>mavjud</i>) bo'lmoq
to establish	устанавливать; учреждать; устраивать	o'rnatmoq; tashkil qilmoq; joylashtirmoq; joriy qilmoq
fact	факт; событие; обстоятельство	haqiqat; voqelik; mavjud holat
formal	формальный; официальный; внешний	rasmiy, qonuniy, aniq
to fix	устанавливать; приводить в порядок	o'rnatmoq, kiritmoq; joylashtirmoq; tartibga keltirmoq; tanishtirmoq
to infringe	нарушать закон	qonunni buzmoq; (<i>birovning huquqini</i>) poymol etmoq
leverage	привилегия; возможность (<i>давить на кого-либо</i>)	imtiyoz; (<i>birovga</i>) tazyiq o'tkazish imkoniyati
material	материал; товар; сырьё; продукт (<i>творческий</i>)	ijod mahsuloti; modda; xomashyo
media	средство; пресса; способ передачи (<i>демонстрации</i>)	axborot vositasi, matbuot; san'at va mahorat namunalarini namoyish etish vositasi (<i>usullari</i>)
to presume	предполагать; позволить себя;	(<i>biron narsa yoki voqeani</i>) to'g'ri yoki haqqoniy deb

осмеливаться

tasavvur qilish; o‘z-o‘zidan
ma’lum ekanini tan olmoq;
tasavvur qilmoq

tangible

осязаемый;
реальный

tan olingan, ma’lum, aniq,
ravshan, haqqoniy; maqtovga
loyiq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

Copyright allows original, created works to be protected to prevent others from copying them without the creator’s permission and without paying the creator a fee. A copyright enters into *existence* upon being *fixed* in a *tangible medium* of expression, whether or not the creator of the work registers it and the work *bears* a copyright notice. Or, put more simply, as soon as someone creates a work that can be copyrighted, it is automatically copyrighted. However, the *formal* registration and notice process is recommended. Registering a copyright within five years of the date of the first publication *establishes* the *presumption* of the *facts* on the registration certificate. By registering copyright prior to an *infringement*, the copyright holder preserves certain legal rights, which give him or her ethical and financial *leverage* in *bargaining* to settle infringement disputes. The same rules of copyright apply when the *material* exists on the Internet.

3. Choose the appropriate word and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Encourage your clients to enter their work under the _____ copyright registration system.

a. tangible b. material c. formal d. leverage

2. Copyright is present if the creator _____ it in the work.

a. establishes b. bears c. exists d. fixes

3. Copyright protects a variety of creative _____, like books,

films, software, artwork, and music.

- a. infringing b. leverage c. bargain d. media

4. The Copyright Office registration form will ask for ____ about the creator, as well as one or two copies of the work.

- a. facts b. media c. publication d. legal rights

5. When a work bears a copyright notice, no one can say he was not _____ that copyright existed.

- a. ready b. aware c. introduced d. told

6. Registering the work within five years of its first publication means that the Copyright Office will _____ that the information on the certificate is true.

- a. reject b. presume c. offer d. recieve

7. Copyright registration prevents others from _____ upon work.

- a. establishing b. infringing c. registration d. stealing

8. Sometimes, stating your legal rights as the registered holder of a copyright is enough to let you _____ with infringers.

- a. display b. speak c. bargain d. agree

9. A work has copyright protection whether or not it _____ a notice of copyright.

- a. wears b. hears c. bears d. clears

10. As long as it expresses an idea, any type of _____ is subject to copyright, no matter what medium it is created in.

- a. lie b. proverb c. saying d. material

11. Simply having a copyright registration before there is a infringement gives the person with the copyright significant _____ over an infringer.

- a. nationality b. inferiority c. locality d. leverage

12. Registering the work with the Copyright Office _____ it as the property of the creator.

- a. bears b. exists c. contends d. establishes

13. Registering a copyright can deter those who would _____ they didn't know the work was subject to protection.

- a. contend b. establish c. deny d. suggest

14. Copyright _____ as soon as a work that is subject to copyright is created.

- a. exists b. disappears c. recognizes d. creates

15. If the work of expression is _____ and can be discerned, it is likely that copyright will exist.

- a. tangible b. eatable c. readable d. understandable

5. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words and phrases in the following conversations?

6. Conversation 1:

Ben: Are you aware that your copyright application won't go through? You cannot *formally* copyright an idea.

Paola: How do people copyright books, then?

Ben: In that instance they are copyrighting the expression of an idea in a work, which is subject to copyright.

Conversation 2:

Dennis: Did you manage to stop that man from *infringing* on your toy copyright?

Margo: Yes, although he *contends* that he wasn't aware that my work was copyrighted.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

aware	to have a visible characteristic
to bargain	something that is true and real
to bear	mindful of something
to contend	to suppose that something is correct
to exist	to negotiate something

to establish fact	to claim positional advantage
formal	substance from which an item is made
to fix	to be
to infringe	types of artistic techniques, based on materials
leverage	observable and appraisable
material	to break a law or right
media	to place securely
to presume	clearly and legally written
tangible	to introduce as an entity

Unit 17. Estate

1. Vocabulary

adequate	отвечающий требованиям; достаточный	mos keladigan; yetarli miqdorda
to convey	передавать право (или имущество) другому	(biron narsa yoki mulkka egalik qilish huquqini) birovga bermoq, o'tkazib bermoq
cornerstone	краеугольный камень	asos; poidevor
estate	поместье; имущество	yer-mulk, mol-dunyo
expense	расход; издержки	xarajat, chiqim; to'lov
to encompass	окружать	o'z ichiga (o'rab) olmoq
goal	цель	(ko'zlangan) maqsad; niyat
to inventory	инвентаризовать	(mol-mulkni) ro'yxatga olmoq
living will	завещание (об уходе от жизни по своей воле)	(bedavo xastalikka muhtalo bo'lgan) kishining hayotdan o'z ixtiyori bilan ketish haqidagi yozma iltimosi (hohishi)
method	метод; способ; система	(biror ishni) bajarish usulu; uslub; tizim

to own	владеть; признавать	(<i>mulkka</i>) egalik qilmoq
outright	открыто; прямо; сразу	butunlay, mutlaqo, batamom; ochiqchasiga; darhol
power of attorney	полномочие адвоката (<i>юриста</i>)	birovning nomidan ish yuritish; advokatlik vakolati (<i>huquqi</i>)
to preserve	сохранять; консервировать	qo'llab-quvvatlamoq
ramification	разветвление; отросток	tarmoqlanish; oqibat, natija

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

The term 'estate' means all the property a person owns. Estate planning *encompasses* a number of *methods* that people of all ages can use to determine where their estate will go after they die. It can significantly *reduce* the after-death *expenses* heirs pay from the estate. Writing a will is a *cornerstone* of the estate planning process. Estate planning can also include making *outright* gifts before death, trustee, and other ways to *convey* property to others. In order to practice optimal estate planning, you should evaluate tax *ramifications* to decrease the number of assets that will be probated after you die. You should plan for your death by creating an *inventory* of your property, valuing it, and deciding whom you want to have it after you die. The *goal* of estate planning is *to preserve* your assets while you are alive with *adequate* insurance, durable *powers of attorney*. and a *living will*.

3. Choose the appropriate word and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. You can _____ the amount of taxes your heirs will pay.
a. lose b. convey c. own d. reduce

2. Wills are the basic _____ of the estate planning process.
a. cornerstone b. witnesses c. power d. coroners

3. If you don't want to be kept alive on a life support system if you fall into a coma, be sure to make out a _____.
a. love letter b. living will c. outright gift d. letter of credit
4. Make sure your clients have _____ insurance to cover their potential medical costs.
a. improper b. life c. adequate d. late
5. Good estate planning _____ a number of methods that protect your assets.
a. encompasses b. permits c. excludes d. demands
6. By _____ property to an heir, you can avoid estate taxes and reduce the amount of your estate subject to probate.
a. sending b. conveying c. rejecting d. accusing
7. A _____ agreement will allow someone else to act as your agent.
a. proper b. timely c. power of d. signed
prosecution selected attorney
8. There are a number of legal _____ available for minimising the number of assets that will go through probate.
a. prohibitions b. readings c. methods d. executions
9. Making an _____ gift to an heir is one way to reduce what goes through probate.
a. outright b. out swim c. outlook d. out of doors
10. Heirs pay many _____ from the estate.
a. incomes b. profits c. damages d. expenses
11. Considering the tax _____ to the estate can help your client decide if she want to plan her estate.
a. ramifications b. mummifications c. invitations d. dealings
12. The _____ of estate planning is to organize a client's estate both in life and after death.

a. objection b. result c. consequence d. goal

13. People need enough assets to ____ their accustomed standard of living.

a. preserve b. increase c. decrease d. reserve

14. Your property is considered to be all the real estate and possessions you ____.

a. need b. own c. present d. sell

15. Your client can start the estate planning process at home by taking an ____ of his property and assigning a value to it.

a. estimation b. c. inventory d. agreement
advertisement

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words or phrases in the following conversations?

Conversation 1:

Mr. Brown: As you plan your estate, you'll need to both distribute your property and *reduce* after-death *expenses* for your heirs.

Mr. Smith: Yes, I'd like for them to pay the smallest amount of estate taxes possible.

Conversation 2:

Mr. Graziano: Let's look at parts of your estate that affect you while you are still alive. You should think about a *living will* and a *power of attorney* agreement.

Mr. Newman: I'll need somebody I trust who knows my wishes to handle those matters.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

adequate	money paid or to be paid for something
to convey	consequence
cornerstone	to lessen

estate	to pass the ownership of the property to another
expense	to count goods and possessions
to encompass	a manner of accomplishing something
Goal	enough
to inventory	objective
living will	to possess
method	to maintain
to own	will in which signer asks not to be kept alive by medical support if terminally ill
outright	necessary basis of something
power of attorney	to include
to preserve	completely
ramification	document authorizing someone to act as another's attorney or agent

Unit 18. Health

1. Vocabulary

to accredit	уполномочивать; аккредитировать (<i>посла,</i> <i>корреспондента</i>)	ishonch yorlig'i (<i>qog'ozi</i>) bermoq; ishonch bidirmoq
aspect	аспект; вид; точка зрения	soha; tarmoq; bo'lim; qarash
to assert	утверждать; отстаивать свои права	(<i>majburan</i>) bildirmoq, bayon qilmoq; o'z huquqini talab qilmoq
to consent	соглашаться	rozilik bermoq, ma'qullamoq
to explain	объяснять; разъяснять	tushuntirmoq, izohlamog, sharlhamog
impaired	тяжело больной; повреждённый; не осознающий (<i>свои</i> <i>действия</i>)	o'z hatti-harakatini o'zi yaxshi anglay olmaydigan holatda; og'ir ahvolda
informed	информированный; осведомлённый;	xabardor (<i>qilingan</i>); tushuntirilgan

to involve	просвещенный вовлекать; включать в себе	o‘z ichiga olmoq, (<i>biron narsa bilan</i>) shug‘ullanmoq, band bo‘lmoq
to participate	участвовать; разделить (<i>радость</i>)	ishtirok etmoq, qatnashmoq
policy	политика; тактика; образ действия	siyosat; tamoyil; uslub
permission	(<i>официальное</i>) разрешение; позволение	(<i>rasmiy</i>) ruxsat
prognosis	прогноз; предвестие	tashxis, vaziyat (<i>ahvol</i>)ning (<i>yaxshi tomonga</i>) o‘zgarishiga, sog‘ayib ketishga umidvorlik
routine	установленный порядок; маршрут; распорядок (<i>дня</i>)	kundalik qoida, odatdagi harakat; taomil
regardless	не считаясь (<i>с кем-или с чем-либо</i>); не взирая на то...	... dan qat’iy nazar, ... ga qaramasdan
treatment	обращение; обхождение; лечение	munosabat, muomala; davolash, tibbiy yordam

2. Translate the text into your mother tongue paying attention to the italicized words and expressions.

In today’s health care environment, consumers must be *involved* in all *aspects* of their health care and ready to *assert* their rights. Patients have the right to understand any *treatment* their doctor suggests and their *prognosis*, as well as the right to *consent* to or refuse any procedure or to *participate* in any medical research project. *Routine* procedures, such as blood draws or inoculations, do not require a signed consent form. If the patient cannot make medical decisions for him or herself because of temporary or permanent *impairment*, the law provides that a close relative can give or withhold consent. State

and federal laws require that all public and private hospitals treat anyone with a medical emergency, *regardless* of whether or not that patient is able to pay. If they do not, they risk government fines, lawsuits, and loss of *accreditation*.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. A patient can elect _____ or refrain from being included in a research study.

- a. to get rid b. to refuse c. support d. to participate

2. If a patient is _____ and thus cannot understand an informed consent form, a family member must sign in place of the patient.

- a. impaired b. informed c. involved d. unexpected

3. Decisions about the _____ plan should involve the patient.

- a. punishment b. excitement c. treatment d. agreement

4. The doctor is required _____ the care plan in language the patient can understand.

- a. to understand b. to explain c. to investigate d. to draw

5. Patients will read and sign an _____ consent agreement that shows they understand and are willing to participate in a procedure.

- a. invited b. uninformed c. informed d. unanswered

6. The patient's right to understand his or her long-term _____ is protected.

- a. prognosis b. requirement c. treatment d. arrangement

7. Patients who feel they have been treated unfairly can complain to the organizations that _____ the hospital.

- a. deliver b. explain c. credit d. accredit

8. Many _____ of health care decision making demand the patient's input.

- a. aspects b. rules c. organizations d. advises

9. Before a significant procedure can begin, a patient must give its

- _____.
a. disagreement b. consent c. requirement d. treatment

10. The Patient's Bill of Rights is part of the operating _____ of each hospital.

- a. treatment b. decision c. policy d. method

11. Patients must give their _____ before a major procedure can begin.

- a. occupation b. concession c. aggression d. permission

12. _____ procedures are simple and do not require a signed consent.

- a. routine b. rare c. important d. useless

13. An emergency room must treat any patient who arrives, _____ of his or her ability to pay.

- a. regardless b. helpless c. careless d. idleness

14. The patient has to speak out and _____ his rights.

- a. deny b. assert c. attest d. protest

15. The contemporary medical environment expects patients to be _____ in decisions affecting their health.

- a. denied b. invited c. rejected d. involved

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words or phrases in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Carmen: My mother can't understand her doctor's *explanations*.
Her English isn't very good.

Otto: As a patient, it's her right to be able to understand what she is being told about her *treatment*. May be the hospital can provide an interpreter

Conversation 2:

- Rita: When our son was in emergency room, the hospital performed a procedure on him that's against our religion, and they didn't seek our *permission* to do it. Can we take action against the hospital?
- Roger: Probably not. In an emergency situation, the hospital isn't required to get the *consent* of the patient or of the family to act. It's against the hospital policy.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to accredit	to be one of a group or project
aspect	to agree to
to assert	based on possessing an understanding
to consent	without taking into account
to explain	prospect of recovery
to involve	habitual performance of a procedure
informed	in less than perfect condition
impaired	to engage in
prognosis	formal consent
policy	to provide with credentials
permission	to state forcefully
to participate	program of dealing medically with a person
routine	a detail or a factor
regardless	management principle
treatment	to make understandable

Unit 19. Landlords

1. Vocabulary

to abandon	отказываться от...; покидать; бросать	voz kechmoq, bahridan o'tmoq
to assure	уверять; страховать; гарантировать; обещать	ishontirmoq; kafolatlamog; va'da bermog
compromise	пойти на компромисс	murosaga kelmoq, raqib tomonga yo'l bermog
conflict	конфликт; столкновение	ziddiyat; kelishmovchilik; e'tiroz; norozilik
to evict	выселять; лишать имуществва	birovni o'z mulki hududidan haydab (<i>surib</i>) chiqarmoq
to force	заставлять; применять силы	kuch ishlatmoq, zo'rvonlik (<i>majbur</i>) qilmoq
to guarantee	Гарантировать	kafolat (<i>va'da</i>) bermog,
to intrude	вторгаться; навязывать	bostirib (<i>suqilib</i>) kirmog; birovning hayotiga aralashmoq
landlord	владелец дома; хозяин квартиры	uy-joyini yoki boshqa inshootini ijaraga beruvchi shaxs
to mediate	посредничать	vositachilik qilmoq, (<i>bahslashuvchi ikkala tomonni</i>) murosaga keltirmog xabar, ma'lumot; ogohlantirish
notice	объявление; извещение; предупреждение	
practical	практический; выгодно; почти; практичный	amaliy; samarali; aslida; deyarli
premises	помещение; предпосылка; вступительная часть документа	bino, inshoot va u turgan yer (<i>hudud</i>); <i>hujjatning kirish qismi</i>
privacy	секреты жизни; скрытость от посторонних	yolg'izlik; birovdan yashiriladigan ichki hayot sirlari; yomon ko'zdan asrash

	глаз	
reasonable	умеренный; обоснованный; благоразумный	asosli, (<i>mantiqan</i>) to'g'ri; insof doirasidagi; arziydigan
term	условие (<i>контракта</i>); срок	(<i>bitim, kelishuv</i>) sharti
to violate	нарушать (<i>закон</i> , <i>договор</i> , <i>порядок</i>)	(<i>qonunni, osoyishtalikni</i> , <i>shartni</i>) buzmoq

2. Translate the text into your mother tongue paying attention to the italicized words and expressions.

States *guarantee* tenants *reasonable* privacy rights against a landlord's *intrusions*. A landlord can enter rental *premises* after giving the tenants *reasonable notice* (usually considered 24 hours). Short notice may be allowed if it is not *practical* to provide the required notice. Except in emergency cases, *abandonment*, and by invitation by the tenant, a landlord can enter only during normal business hours. A landlord cannot *force* entry except in cases of emergency. If a landlord has a *conflict* with a tenant who otherwise meets the terms of the lease, he/she should try to *mediate* the situation. If this attempt at *compromise* does not work, *eviction* for *violating* the lease is a landlord's last recourse. A tenant can ask for *assurances* that a landlord's aggressive conduct will not be repeated.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. State laws _____ renters reasonable privacy against intrusions by landlords.

- a. charge b. guarantee c. accuse d. release

2. If a landlord is having a severe problem with an otherwise satisfactory tenant, _____ should take place.

- a. detention b. reconstruction c. mediation d. objection

3. A landlord must give reasonable _____ before entering a unit.
a. notice b. advertisement c. definition d. contradiction
4. Only in emergency situations can a landlord enter the _____ without the renter's permission.
a. premises b. engagement c. promises d. enlargement
5. It is easier and cheaper to reach a _____ with a tenant than to evict him.
a. disagreement b. abandonment c. compromise d. conflict
6. _____ is when the tenant moves out without giving a notice.
a. disarmament b. agreement c. abandon-
ment d. manage-
ment
7. A tenant must live up to the _____ of the lease.
a. confrontations b. beginning c. middle d. terms
8. Sometimes it is not _____ for landlords to give reasonable notice to enter the premises.
a. practical b. usual c. unlawful d. incorrect
9. Entering without permission may be considered a _____ of privacy by your tenant.
a. considera- b. violation c. misunderstand- d. misfortune
tion ding
10. A landlord cannot _____ except in emergency situations.
a. leave b. introduce c. acknowledge d. intrude
11. Unless there is a true emergency, a landlord should not try _____ entry.
a. to accuse b. to support c. to refuse d. to force
12. _____ notice is usually considered 24 hours.
a. reasonable b. irrational c. racial d. unreasonable

13. Often, third parties can resolve _____ between landlords and renters.

- a. conflicts b. conciliation c. recognition d. agreement

14. A tenant can ask for a landlord's _____ that improper entry will not be repeated.

- a. misunderstanding b. intrusion c. assurance d. misleading

15. A landlord can _____ a tenant after attempts to resolve the problems fail.

- a. award b. let stay c. evict d. distinguish

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words and phrases in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Louise: My landlord wants to stay with us while she's in town, although we rent the whole house.

Walter: That is not a *reasonable* request. She can't *intrude* on your *privacy* whenever she feels like it.

Conversation 2:

Grant: I want to inspect my rental unit and my tenants won't let me in. Can I *evict* them?

Kathleen: I they otherwise good tenants?

Grant: Yes. They pay the rent on time and I get no complaints from the neighbours.

Kathleen: I urge you to consider *mediation* to get them to understand your point of view.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| to abandon | capable of being put into effect |
| to assure | within the bounds of common sense |
| compromise | a man from whom someone rents a room, a building, etc |
| conflict | to come in without invitation |

to evict	disagreement
to force	building bad the land it stands on
to guarantee	to make two sides come town agreement
to intrude	to give up something voluntarily
landlord	to promise that something will happen
to mediate	to injure
notice	to inform confidently
practical	agreement in which both sides give way
premises	secrecy; avoidance of being noticed
privacy	to force someone to leave a property
reasonable	information officially passed on
term	to produce by effort
to violate	condition of a contract

Unit 20. Patents

1. Vocabulary

to attract	привлекать; притягивать	jalb qilmoq; o'ziga yaqinlashtirmoq
capital	капитал (оборотное средство); финансы; вклад; главный	sarmoya, mablag'; asosiy; muhim
to contribute	делать вклад; способствовать	hissa qo'shmoq; ko'paitirmoq; quvvatlamoq
to discover	обнаруживать; делать открытие	ixtiro qilmoq; sezib (fahmlab) qolmoq; ochmoq
to deceive	обманывать	aldamoq, qalloblik qilmoq
to encourage	вдохновлять; поощрять; поддерживать;	ilhomlantirmoq; tanlangan yo'lda davom etishga undamoq; qollab-quvvatlamoq
innovation	нововведение	yangilik; yangicha usul; ixtiro
to invent	изобретать; выдумывать	ixtiro qilmoq; (yangi narsaning) birinchi nusxasini yaratmoq
to manufacture	производить; выделывать	ishlab chiqarmoq; qilmoq; tayyorlamoq

product	продукт, продукция; результат	mahsulot
prototype	первый экземпляр; часто встречаемый экземпляр	birinchi (<i>asl, ko'p uchrab turadigan</i>) nusxa; namuna; qolip
pending	ожидаемый; ожидающий решения	hal qilinishi kutilayotgan (<i>lekin hali hal bo'lmagan</i>) masala
secrecy	секретность	birovdan sir saqlanishi lozim bo'lgan (<i>holat</i>); maxfiylik
sole	один единственный	yolg'iz; yagona
to transform	трансформировать	shaklini o'zgartirmoq, isloh qilmoq

2. Translate the text into your mother tongue paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words and expressions.

Look on almost any *product* in your house or office, and you will find the phrase '*patent pending*'. *Manufacturers* use this to inform the public that an application for patent is pending in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The law imposes a fine on those who use these terms falsely to *deceive* the public. Patents *encourage* inventors - without the protection that patents provide, we would not have the *innovations* that have *transformed* society. Patents make it possible for inventors to market, to sell, and license their inventions, and to attract necessary *capital*. Patents are granted for new and useful *inventions* and *discoveries* related to processes, machines, manufactured articles, medications and improvements of articles already holding patents. To be protected, you must complete a patent application, describing the invention and providing a *prototype*. Patent applications are maintained in strict *secrecy* until the government issues a patent. If one person has provided all the ideas of the invention, the person who *contributes* the ideas is the *sole* inventor and holds the patent.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the

blanks to complete the sentences.

1. Patents allow firms to _____ an article and retain the right to make or sell it.

- a. send b. manufacture c. transform d. encourage

2. The patent process protects ideas, so the person who invents the product is the _____ holder of the patent, even if there are financial backers.

- a. sole b. all c. any d. unusual

3. If you _____ a new product, you can patent it.

- a. advertise b. manufacture c. produce d. invent

4. Patent _____ means an application is on file in the Patent Office for that product.

- a. writing b. helping c. pending d. losing

5. Because of the patent protection, inventors can _____ an innovation into a marketable product.

- a. transform b. invent c. manufacture d. prohibit

6. The market protection of a patent makes it possible for inventors _____ financial backers.

- a. to contribute b. to attract c. to manufacture d. to transform

7. Patents make it possible for inventors to find _____ because the patent makes it impossible for anyone else to make or sell the product.

- a. initial b. refusal c. . capital d. local

8. Patents _____ new ideas because those ideas are then protected.

- a. encourage b. prevent c. transform d. contribute

9. _____, such as ways to improve existing drugs, can also be subject to patents.

- a. commentaries b. movies c. discoveries d. abilities

10. When your client submits his or her application, remember to send a _____ if the patent is for a product or manufactured good.

- a. recommendation b. collection c. claim d. prototype

11. Patents protect such _____ as new drugs, machines, and manufactured goods.

- a. applications b. innovations c. agreements d. bills

12. If one person _____ the ideas, and another the instructions for a product, the person whose idea it was earns the patent.

- a. supports b. manufactures c. contributes d. accuses

13. _____ on the market are protected by patents.

- a. customers b. contributors c. supporters d. products

14. Until the patent is issued, the Patent Office holds the application in _____.

- a. secrecy b. gossip c. advertisement d. truth

15. _____ the public by falsely claiming a patent is illegal.

- a. defending b. charging c. deceiving d. supporting

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words or phrases in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Dr. Bruno: I've come up with an *innovative* anticancer drug.
Can you help me patent it?

Mr. Graziano: Only those attorneys recognized by the Patent Office can represent an *inventor*.

Conversation 2:

Dr. Randel: I can't wait to protect this product, so as I can *attract* investors to get my business started.

Mr. Brown: Be patient. The review process takes time to complete, and you need to send in a *prototype*.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct

definition on the right:

to attract capital	to create the first version of
to contribute	to change the form or appearance of
to discover	an original method
to deceive	to cause to draw near
to encourage	only
innovation	to make
to invent	to be the first to learn or observe something
to manufacture product	to inspire to continue on a chosen course
prototype	state of being hidden
pending	material article
secrecy	happening while an application is on file; while waiting for, not yet decided or settled
Sole	that which is newly introduced
to transform	material wealth available to make more wealth
	to lie to, trick
	to add to

Unit 21. Wills

1. Vocabulary

administrator	администратор; ответственный за исполнение положений завещания	ma'muriyat vakili; vasiyat shartlarining bajarilishi uchun mas'ul shaxs
assets	имущество	ma'lum qimmatga ega bo'lgan bironvga tegishli narsa (<i>buyum, mol-mulk</i>)
to appoint	назначать; определять	birovni biron ishga tayinlamoq (<i>tanlamoq</i>)
beneficiary	наследник; (человек получающий	merosxo'r (<i>birovning vafotidan so'ng marhumning mulkiga egalik</i>

	<i>наследство от умершего)</i>	<i>qiluvchi manfaatdor shaxs)</i>
to coerce	заставлять;	birovga tazyiq o'tkazmoq;
	принуждать	majbur qilmoq
to distribute	распределять;	(<i>biron narsani</i>) boshqalarda
	раздавать	ulashib (<i>tarqatib</i>) bermoq
executor	исполнитель	sud tomonidan
	завещания;	(<i>marhumning</i>) mulk(i)ni
	душеприказчик	boshqarib turish uchun
guardian	опекун; хранитель	tayinlangan shaxs
		(<i>voyaga yetmagan bolaga</i>)
		otalik (<i>g'amxo'rlik</i>)
		qiluvchi shaxs
hassle	неудобство	noqulay vaziyat; bahs,
		munozara
heirs	наследники	(<i>vasiyat asosida</i>) birovdan
		qolgan mulkka egalik
		qiluvchi shaxslar,
		merosxo'rlar
intestate	умереть не оставив	vasiyatsiz; vasiyat
	завещание	qoldirmasdan vafot etmoq
to initiate	положить начало;	tashabbus ko'rsatmoq;
	посвящать	boshlamoq
to inherit	(у)наследовать	(<i>vafot etgan odamdan</i>)
		biron narsa (<i>mulk</i>)ni meros
		qilib olmoq
probate	суд,	vasiyatnomaning
(court)	устанавливающий	haqqoniyligini tasdiqlab
	действительность	beradigan sud
	завещания	
representative	представитель	vakil, birovning nomidan
		ish yurituvchi shaxs
valid	действительный;	yaroqli, shubhadan xoli
	имеющий силу	

2. Translate the text into your mother tongue paying attention to the italicized words and expressions.

Writing wills is the single most important thing people can do to control who will *receive* their property after they die. A will names an estate *executor* or legal *representative* to guide the estate through the *probate* process. A will should also name a *guardian* if there is a minor child involved. In the absence of a *valid* will, the state probate court decides who will inherit the property and *distributes* it to the legal heirs based on the laws of the state. Without a will, the heirs cannot sell or borrow against the deceased's *assets* without *initiating* legal transfer of ownership. The court will *appoint* an *administrator*. A will must be made of free will, without *coercion*, and written, signed, dated, and witnessed.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ are determined by a valid will, or by a judge if the deceased did not leave a will.

- a. guardians b. administrators c. heirs d. executors

2. After probate is cleared, the proceeds of the will are _____ to the heirs.

- a. appointed b. coerced c. represented d. distributed

3. The will is not valid if the person making it out was _____ into doing something he did not want to do.

- a. coerced b. invited c. awarded d. inherited

4. The person named estate _____ usually charges for his or her services.

- a. executor b. administrator c. guardian d. waiter

5. The estate executor is the legal _____ of the will through the probate process.

- a. solicitor b. prosecutor c. barrister d. representative

6. If the person making the will has a minor child, a _____ should be appointed in the will.

- a. executor b. captain c. governor d. guardian

7. To borrow against the state while it is in probate, the heirs must _____ a transfer of ownership.

- a. initiate b. invite c. probate d. inherit

8. A _____ will is critical to avoid time in the probate process.

- a. valid b. invalid c. coerced d. distributed

9. When a person dies intestate, a state probate court will _____ an estate administrator.

- a. invite b. dismiss c. appoint d. inherit

10. A will states clearly who will _____ the property.

- a. initiate b. probate c. inherit d. appoint

11. A will names the _____ of the deceased's property.

- a. assets b. beneficiaries c. representatives d. administrators

12. The _____ of the will guides it through the court system.

- a. administrator b. executor c. solicitor d. barrister

13. If a valid will was made, _____ should be straightforward.

- a. probate b. heirs c. administrator d. guardian

14. If a person dies intestate, the heirs cannot use the _____ of the estate until they transfer ownership.

- a. property b. assets c. benefits d. shares

15. Those who die _____ risk having their property distributed in ways they might not have liked.

- a. earlier b. probate c. intestate d. appoint

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicised words or phrases in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

- Betty: Why do you want me to write my will? I have plenty of years before I die.
- Hilary: Every adult needs a will. You don't want your heirs to go through the *hassle* of your dying *intestate*.

Conversation 2:

- Oswald: My mother has died without making a will.
- Betty: Now the *probate* court will have to decide who will *inherit* your mother's property and *distribute it*.
- Oswald: My sister is in financial difficulty and needs to access the money now.
- Betty: That's a problem. Without a *valid* will, the *beneficiaries* cannot borrow against the *assets* without a transfer of ownership, which takes time to complete.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

administrator	things of value that belong to someone
assets	court that establishes validity of wills
to appoint	one who acts on behalf of someone else
beneficiary	to start
to coerce	to acquire something from one who has died
to distribute	to choose someone for a job
executor	to force someone by pressure
guardian	people who are left property in a will
hassle	person appointed by the court to manage the estate
heirs	incontestable, binding
intestate	without a will
to initiate	to give out
to inherit	person who receives property when someone dies
probate	one who serves as an authorized agent for someone else, often a child
(court)	
representative	person who carries out the terms of the will
valid	situation causing difficulty or annoyance; struggle, argument

IV. Labour law

Unit 22. Employment

1. Vocabulary

to check	проверять; сдерживать; приостанавливать	(<i>biron narsaning to'g'riligini</i>) tekshirib ko'rmoq
to conduct	вести себя; водить; сопровождать	o'zini tutmoq; boshqarmoq; yo'l ko'rsatmoq
to discriminate against	дискриминировать; различать	g'arazgo'ylik bilan ish tutmoq, birovni (<i>ayrim sabablarga ko'ra</i>) kamsitmoq
to handle	обходиться; обращаться	muomala qilmoq; munosabanda bo'lmoq
to hire	нанимать на работу; брать на прокат	(<i>biron xizmatga</i>) yollamoq
interview	беседа; встреча	(<i>biron mavzuda</i>) suhbatlashmoq
minimum practice	минимум навык; упражнение; обычай	eng kam miqdor odatdagi (<i>kundalik</i>) mashg'ulot, amaliy ish
prospective	будущий; ожидаемый	kutilgan, mo'ljalidagi
to pass	принимать, утверждать (<i>закон</i>); выносить; пропускать;	(<i>qonun</i>) qabul qilmoq, loyihani ma'qullamoq
position	должность;	mansab, lavozim, (<i>ish</i>) joyi;

to protect	местонахождение защищать; охранять;	holat; vaziyat (zarardan) himoya qilmoq
to provide	обеспечить; защищать; предусматривать	ta'minlamoq; oldindan chora ko'rmoq
qualification	квалификация; ограничение	malaka, bilim; ixtisos, mahorat
right	право; правый; справедливый	huquq, vakolat; mos (to'g'ri) keladigan; o'ng (taraf)
to relate	иметь отношение;	aloqador bo'lmoq
strict	строгий; точный; требовательный	qat'iy, qattiq, bukilmas; qattiqqo'l; talabchan

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

The federal government has passed many laws that *protect* the *rights* of workers at workplace. These laws cover hiring *practices*, *minimum wage*, and work safety. During an *interview*, a *prospective* employer cannot ask questions about anything that does not relate to an applicant's *qualifications* for the job. Personal questions are limited to those that relate to a person's actual qualifications, and the employer should ask the same questions of all applicants for the same job. A past employer can *provide* only limited information on a past employee. A prospective employer can *conduct* a background check if the information is *strictly* job related. A prospective employer can *check* an applicant's credit history if an applicant's personal finances are job related, such as if the applicant *will handle* large sums of money. Certain types of pre-employment tests are legal, including job-related intelligence and skills tests or drug tests.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. The government has _____ laws to provide for a safe and fair workplace.

- a. interpreted b. rejected c. passed d. returned

2. Laws _____ the rights of the worker.
a. persecute b. project c. provide d. protect
3. Workers have the _____ to a safe workplace.
a. right b. vote c. deprivation d. application
4. Employers know to keep within legal boundaries when _____ employees.
a. hiring b. adopting c. admitting d. offering
5. A basic law covers _____ wage.
a. excellent b. minimum c. maximum d. satisfactory
6. Mary was so nervous during her _____ that she was sure she had made a bad impression on her prospective employer, but she was hired for the job.
a. interrogation b. introduction c. interview d. investigation
7. _____ employers have to stay within strict guidelines when interviewing.
a. current b. respective c. prospective d. past
8. Hiring _____ have changed to reflect the changing social conditions in this country.
a. practice b. negotiations c. impressions d. abilities
9. Employers can ask questions only about a person's _____ for the job.
a. qualifications b. standards c. desires d. suggestions
10. _____ an interview has become complicated for employers.
a. investigating b. conducting c. promoting d. refusing
11. Past employers are limited in what information they can _____ on a past employee.
a. prohibit b. provide c. promote d. prescribe
12. Any search for information must be _____ job related.

a. consequently b. slowly c. apparently d. strictly

13. Some firms perform a background _____ to get specialized information.

a. support b. qualification c. certificate d. check

14. If a new employee will _____ large sums of money, employers can conduct a finance check.

a. conduct b. pay c. handle d. pass

15. People who feel they have been _____ because of their race, sex, or beliefs may be able to sue their employers.

a. rewarded b. promoted c. persecuted d. discriminated
openly currently permanently ted against

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Barbara: We have job candidates coming today. I need to find out if they have the right *qualifications* for the position. What can I ask them?

Raymond: You can only ask them questions that relate directly to the job they will do.

Conversation 2:

Julia: I think I may have been *discriminated against* during my job *interview*. They asked me about my religion and my family

Roy: Your *rights* have been violated. Our laws *protect* you from being asked personal questions in an interview.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to check	the least possible
to conduct	to engage the services of

to discriminate against	to supply
to handle	habit, routine
to hire	Rigid
interview	to direct the course of something
minimum	to approve or make into law
practice	to make sure that something is correct
prospective	conversation arranged to discuss a matter
to pass	to deal with
position	legal entitlement
to protect	to act with prejudice against
to provide	Expected
qualification	demanding obedience
right	to have something to do, to belong to
to relate	to defend against harm
strict	ability that suits a person to a task

Unit 23. Workplace

1. Vocabulary

to acquiesce	молча соглашаться; уступать	rozi bo'lmoq
expectation	ожидание; надежда; упование	umid, kelajakka ishonch
to enable	давать право, возможность	(<i>biror ishni bajarish uchun</i>) qurollantirmoq; qodir qilmoq; ilhomlantirmoq
feedback	Необходимая информация; инструкция; обратная связь;	zarur ma'lumot; ko'rsatma; oqibatni keltirib chiqargan sabab
grievance	обида; жалоба	xodim (<i>ishchi</i>)ning ishxona rahbariga qilgan shikoyati
guidelines	инструкция	ko'rsatma, qo'llanma; siyosat
to harass	беспокоить; изводить	(<i>birovni</i>) bezovta qilmoq; cho'chitmoq, qo'rqitmoq;

to honour	уважать; удостаивать	ozor bermoq sharaflamoq, hurmatlamoq, (<i>birovning xizmatini</i>) tan olmoq
impartial	беспристрастный	Beg‘araz; samimiy; xolisona
privacy	секретность (<i>от посторонних глаз, внимания</i>); одиночество	o‘z sirlarini birovdan yashirishga (<i>yolg‘izlikka</i>) intilish; o‘zini birovlar nazaridan olib qochish
progressive	поступательный; возрастающий	rivojlanish; (<i>ish jarayonida</i>) bosqichma-bosqich ko‘tarilish; ijobiy
protocol	протокол	risoladagi taomil
to prohibit	запрещать	ta‘qiqlamoq; to‘sqinlik qilmoq
to refuse	отказывать; отказываться	rad qilmoq; yuz o‘girmoq
security	безопасность; уверенность (<i>в будущее</i>)	xavfsizlik; kelajakka isonch; xotirjamlik

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

Employee rights fall into three categories: the right to job *security*, the right to fair treatment by the employer, and the right to fair treatment to in the workplace. Fair treatment involves *honouring* the employee’s right to *privacy*, and providing *feedback* regarding their performance to *enable* them to meet job expectations. Employee rights of privacy include the right *to refuse* a polygraph test or drug test as a condition for employment. Employees have a right to *prohibit* release of any information about them if they do not *acquiesce*. An employee can demand the right to due process procedures, including consistent rules and *protocol* for making *grievances*. Employees are also entitled to a *progressive* system of discipline. Federal law entitles all employees to knowledge about workplace hazards, such as warnings about chemicals, and to *guidelines* for avoiding accidents.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. An employee can _____ to take a drug test or a polygraph test as a condition of employment.

- a. regret b. approve c. deny d. refuse

2. Giving _____ about job performance is not just good management, it's the law.

- a. guidelines b. honour c. feedback d. expectations

3. Managers should ensure that all employees are treated in an _____ manner at all times.

- a. impartial b. unnecessary c. progressive d. polite

4. Employees have the right to know about the _____ process.

- a. feedback b. grievance c. privacy d. protocol

5. Employers need to _____ their employees' right to privacy.

- a. honour b. neglect c. return d. argue

6. Informing employees about _____, such as for handling hazardous waste, is the law.

- a. guidelines b. feedback c. prohibitions d. protocol

7. Employees must _____ to the release of any information about them.

- a. discuss b. acquiesce c. refuse d. confirm

8. Federal laws ensure that an employee has a right to _____ in the workplace.

- a. protocol b. privacy c. live d. acquiesce

9. Employers must give information that _____ the employee to do his or her job.

- a. honours b. stops c. discriminates d. enables

10. If the firm _____ any kind of behaviour in the workplace, they must tell employees.

- a. approves b. allowances c. prohibits d. allots

11. No employee should have to tolerate being sexually _____ on the job.

- a. harassed b. approved c. recognized d. ensured

12. Employers must notify employees regarding the _____ for filing a grievance .

- a. security b. protocol c. prohibitions d. allotments

13. Federal law protects a _____ disciplinary process at work.

- a. regretful b. aggressive c. regressive d. progressive

14. Employees are entitled to reasonable job _____ .

- a. feedback b. privacy c. security d. guideliness

15. By law, managers must make job _____ clear.

- a. expectations b. difficulties c. earnings d. grievances

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words or phrases in the following conversations?

Conversation 1:

Mr. Douglas: I'm glad that the company *honoured* both sides in Mrs. Greenberg's *harassment* complaint.

Mr. Burns: Yes? it shows that they are very concerned about maintaining *impartiality*.

Conversation 2:

Mr. Douglas: Why do we have to worry about employee rights when we have so little extra money to spend?

Mr. Burns: Making sure that employees know their rights has been proven to reduce litigation for employee *grievances*.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct

definition on the right:

to acquiesce	to bother
Expectation	to agree to
to enable	to say no
Feedback	a hope for the future
Grievance	to forbid
Guidelines	working by degrees
to harass	to recognize and accept
to honour	Unbiased
Impartial	to supply with the means to do something
Privacy	seclusion from the intrusion of others
Progressive	Policies
Protocol	freedom from doubt or anxiety
to prohibit	correct and standard procedure
to refuse	information about the result of a process
Security	complain made by employee to management

V. Family law

Unit 24. Marriage

1. Vocabulary

breach	нарушение (обещания, закона, брака)	(<i>nikohga, va'daga,</i> <i>qonunga, kelishuvga</i>) xiyonat qilish
capacity	дееспособность; правоспособность	o'z xatti-harakatlari uchun qonun oldida javob bera olish qobiliyati
consanguinity	кровное родство	qondoshlik, qarindoshlik (<i>darajasi</i>)
decree of dissolution	судебное решение о расторжении брака	(<i>nikohni</i>) bekor qilish haqidagi qaror (<i>farmoyish</i>)
to discharge	расторгать (<i>брак</i>); увольнять;	bekor qilmoq, qonuniy kuchga ega emas, deb e'lon

	отменять;	qilmoq; lavozimdan bo'shatmoq
domicile	место жительства; юридический адрес	yashash joyi (manzil)
frustration	расстройство; крушение	(<i>biron vaziyatdan</i>) bezor bo'lish, jondan to'yish
to impose	облагать; навязывать	mas'uliyat yuklamoq; jazo tayinlamoq
legal relationship	законные (юридически оформленные) взаимоотношения	qonuniy qarindoshlik munosabatlari
lex loci celebrations (Lat)	место совершения сделки	kelishuv bitimi tuzilgan joy
mutual rights and duties	взаимные права и обязанности (мужа и жены)	(<i>er-xotin orasidagi</i>) bir-biriga nisbatan bo'lgan o'zaro huquq va burchlar
to observe formalities	соблюдать формальности	rasmiy qonun-qoidalarga rioya qilmoq
to solemnize	оформлять (отметить) торжественно	(<i>jiddiy va muhim voqeani</i>) tantanavor nishonlash, rasmiylashtirish
valid marriage	законный (имеющий юридическую силу) брак	qonuniy nikoh
void	недействительный; не имеющий юридическую силу	qonuniy kuchini yo'qotgan (<i>ahamiyatsiz, yaroqsiz</i>)
voidable	оспоримый	qonuniylik nuqtai-nazaridan bahslashsa bo'ladigan; munozarali

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

2. As a general rule, capacity to marry is determined by _____ of parties' respective domiciles.

- a. wish of parents b. the local authorities c. the law d. decree of magistrates court

3. The formalities to be observed at marriage are those required by the _____.

- a. men's rea b. lex loci celebrations c. de facto d. modus vivendi

4. If a man domiciled in England marries in Scotland a woman domiciled in France, he must have capacity by _____ law.

- a. Common b. French c. Scots d. English

5. If a man domiciled in England marries in Scotland a woman domiciled in France, she must have capacity by _____ law.

- a. French b. English c. Scots d. Roman

6. If a man domiciled in England marries in Scotland a woman domiciled in France, the marriage must be solemnized in a manner recognized by _____ law.

- a. French b. English c. Scots d. German

7. In order that a person domiciled in England should have capacity to contract a valid marriage, _____ party must be already married,

- a. either b. both c. each d. neither

8. In order that a person domiciled in England should have capacity to contract a valid marriage, _____ parties must be over the age of 16.

- a. both b. neither c. either d. any

9. In order that a person domiciled in England should have capacity to contract a valid marriage, the parties must not be related within the _____ degrees of consanguinity.

- a. prohibited b. allowed c. permitted d. agreed

10. In order that a person domiciled in England should have capacity to contract a valid marriage, the parties must not be related within the prohibited degrees of _____ .

- a. activity b. consanguinity c. duality d. humanity

11. From the point of view of law marriage is clearly a contract, and like other contracts it may be _____.

- a. true or false b. active or non active c. void or voidable d. express and non express

12. A contract of marriage cannot be discharged by _____ .

- a. settlement b. treatment c. discomfort d. agreement

13. Apart from death, a contract of marriage can be terminated only by _____ pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction.

- a. a result of election b. a verdict of jury c. a decree of dissolution (or divorce) d. ordinance of local government

14. Marriage may be _____ in the office of the Registrar of Civil Marriages by registrar's licence or by registrar's certificate.

- a. solemnized b. characterized c. verbalized d. activized

15. Couples intending to be married in the Register's Office by licence or certificate must personally _____ on the Registrar of Marriages of the district in which they live.

- a. provide an alimony b. serve notice c. make telephone call d. present a copy of his/her Diploma

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words or phrases in the following conversations?

Conversation 1:

John: What is the *age limit* for marriage in England?

Lawyer: Both parties must be over 18 years of age on the day of their marriage or have obtained a *court exemption order* before the marriage.

Conversation 2:

Jean-Paul: What are the main *conditions to be followed* to contract a valid marriage in Ireland?

Lawyer: To contract a valid marriage in Ireland, the couple must be *at liberty* to marry each other, must *freely consent to the marriage* and must *observe the formalities* required by the Irish law.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

legal relationship	to introduce smth. new such as a new law or new system
to impose mutual rights and duties	rights and duties which are equal for both parties
a capacity to observe formalities	relations allowed by law
domicile	smth. that must be done as a part of official process
lex loci	the ability to do smth.
celebrations (Lat)	
to solemnize	the place of if official arrangement
valid marriage	someone's home
Consanguinity	legal marriage
Void	to celebrate an official ceremony
Voidable	to be nullified
to be discharged	the degree of blood relationship
decree of	no longer legal or effective
	smth. that could be legally disputed
	an annoyed or impatient feeling

dissolution	
Frustration	violation or serious disagreement
Breach	a court decision about divorce

Unit 25. Divorce

1. Vocabulary

to answer	отвечать; держать ответ (<i>перед судом</i>)	(<i>savolga</i>) javob bermoq
circumstances	обстоятельства	vaziyat, sharoit; muhit
contrary	наоборот	teskary, aksincha; aks
to cohabitate	сожительство	birgalikda yashamoq, turmush qurmoq
decree	решение (<i>суда</i>)	sud qarori (<i>hukmi, farmoni</i>)
grounds	причина; основание	asos, sabab
to issue	выпускать; издавать (<i>решение</i>)	(<i>qaror chiqarib</i>) bermoq
irreconcilable	неприменимый; противоречивый	yarashtirib bo'lmaydigan
jurisdiction	юрисдикция	ma'lum hududda o'tkaziladigan (<i>egalik qiladigan</i>) qonuniy vakolat; yurisdiksiya
to opt	выбирать	tanlamoq; camalab olmoq
public interest	общественный интерес	jamoatchilik manfaati
to reconcile	примирять; улаживать	(<i>urishganlarni</i>) yarashtirmoq, murosaga keltirmoq
to resume	возобновлять; получать обратно	(<i>toxtatilgan faoliyatni</i>) qaytadan boshlamoq (<i>tiklamoq</i>); umumlashtirmoq
to satisfy	удовлетворять	ishontirmoq; qoniqtirmoq
to serve (<i>on the defendant</i>)	вести работу (<i>с ответчиком</i>)	(<i>javobgar tomon bilan</i>) shug'ullanmoq, ish olib

to swear	клясться; присягать; приводить к присяге	bormoq qasam (<i>ont</i>) ichmoq, qasamyod qilmoq
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2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

If a marriage has broken down, there are four possible options: fix it or *opt* for nullity, separation or divorce. An action for separation or divorce begins by filling a signed and *sworn* statement with the court indicating that sufficient *grounds* for relief from marriage exist. After the complaint is filed, it is *served* on the defendant. The defendant has time to respond and file an *answer* to the complaint. The family court can *issue* a *decree* for divorce under a number of *circumstances*. The court will grant a divorce when the marriage is irretrievably broken. A divorce will be granted when the parties have lived separate and apart under a decree of separation from any court of competent *jurisdiction*, the term of separation has expired, and no *reconciliation* has occurred. The couple can get a divorce when they have lived separate and apart for two years or more under a decree of separate maintenance, and have not reconciled. They can get a divorce when there is no reasonable likelihood that cohabitation will *resume* and the court is *satisfied* that it would not be harsh or oppressive or *contrary* to the *public interest* to grant the divorce on the grounds requested.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase from the list given and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences:

1. It is doubtful they will ever again _____, many couples decide to get a divorce.

- a. issue b. satisfy c. cohabitate d. swear

2. After they have been initiated, the court _____ the divorce papers to the defendant.

- a. serves b. reconciles c. swears d. resumes

3. Legally, the court must be _____ that it would not be harsh or oppressive to grant a divorce.

- a. issued b. satisfied c. resumed d. served

4. The most common reason for divorce listed on the divorce decree is _____ differences.

- a. presumable b. satisfied c. irreconcilable d. circumstantial

5. Many divorce proceedings follow a separation decree from a court of a competent _____.

- a. grounds b. reconciliation c. circumstances d. jurisdiction

6. Under a separation decree, many couples see if they can _____ their differences.

- a. issue b. reconcile c. answer d. cohabitate

7. Like most legal documents, the plaintiff must _____ that the statements contained in it are true.

- a. swear b. answer c. decree d. issue

8. Courts will grant a divorce if there is no reason to believe that a couple living apart will _____ living together.

- a. resume b. swear c. issue d. satisfy

9. A divorce is easily granted under a number of _____ including adultery.

- a. issues b. answers c. decrees d. circumstances

10. The defendant has time to _____ to and correct any of the comments in the divorce.

- a. decree b. swear c. answer d. reconcile

11. The courts will want to assure that the divorce will not be _____ to the public interest.

- a. irreconcilable b. contrary c. satisfied d. cohabitate

12. Mrs. Smith argued that her husband's gambling away of all her

- a. serves b. decrees c. answers d. grounds

13. In years past, ascertaining the impact of the divorce on the _____ at large was a concern.
a. decrees b. jurisdiction c. public interest d. resume

14. Divorce _____ are finalized and issued by the family court system.
a. resume b. decrees c. grounds d. swears

15. The court may refuse to _____ a divorce decree if it considers that the couple's reasons for breaking up are not valid.
a. issue b. resume c. decree d. satisfy

4. Figure out the meaning of the italicized words in the following conversations.

Conversation 1:

Elton: I want to go ahead with the divorce proceedings.
Melanie: That shouldn't be any problem. You haven't *cohabited* for two years and have no desire to *resume* living together.

Conversation 1:

Oswald: We have *irreconcilable* differences in our relations.
That's generally enough to get a no-fault divorce.
Betty: Things were certainly different for my parents.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to answer	to start again
Circumstances	conditions or facts
Contrary	to convince

to cohabitate	basic reasons
Decree	opposing
Grounds	impossible to resolve
to issue	to give out
Irreconcilable	the common good of the people
Jurisdiction	order from the court
public interest	to make an oath that something is true
to reconcile	to respond to
to resume	legal power over an area
to satisfy	to give someone an official writ
to serve	to bring back together
to swear	to make a choice from many possibilities
to opt	to live together

Unit 26. Custody

1. Vocabulary

to award	присуждать; награждать	taqdirlamoq; siylamoq; bermoq
Custom	обычай; привычка	urf-odat; taomil; tartib- qoida
to distinguish	различать; отличать	farqlamoq, ajratmoq
to exercise	упражнять; применять; пользоваться	amalga oshirmoq; (<i>huquq yoki vakolatdan</i>) foydalanmoq; qollamoq
to favour	покровительствовать; делать одолжение	yaxshilik (<i>g'amxo'rlik</i>) qilmoq; ma'qul (<i>afzal</i>) ko'rmoq
foster care	забота (<i>о детях</i>) посторонних лиц	begonalarning himoyasi, (<i>g'amxo'rligi, otalig'i</i>) (<i>biron faktni</i>) e'tiborga olmasdan (<i>nazar-pisand qilmasdan</i>) ish ko'rmoq
to ignore	игнорировать; не признавать	sheriklikdagi (<i>hamkorlikdagi</i>) faoliyat; qo'shma
joint	совместный	ilhomlantirmoq; turtki
to motivate	побуждать;	

notion	мотивировать понятие; значение; намерение; мнение	bermoq; qo'zg'atmoq (<i>umuman qabul qilingan, tan olingan</i>) tushuncha; ma'no
outline	обрисовать; делать общие выводы	qisqacha (<i>umumiy</i>) xulosalar
priority	приоритет; срочность	dolzarblik; muhimlik; (<i>boshqalarga nisbatan</i>) afzallik, ma'qullik
to petition	просить; ходатайствовать	rasmiy ariza bilan murojaat qilmoq
reluctant	неохотный	istar-istamas; loqayd; hafsalasiz
stable	устойчивый; прочный; стойкий	mustahkam; muqim; o'zgarmas, osoyishta
suitable	подходящий; годный	mos (<i>muvofig</i>) keladigan; yaroqli

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

One can *distinguish* between physical custody, which refers to the responsibility of taking care of a child, and legal custody, which means decision making for the interests of the child. *Joint* custody means that at least some aspects of custody are shared between the parents. States are often willing *to award* joint legal custody, but are more *reluctant* to award joint physical custody unless the parents can cooperate with each other. In cases where neither parent can *suitably* assume custody of the children, the court may seek a *foster care* arrangement. The court *favours* the parent who can best maintain *stability* in the child's surroundings. Courts are supposed to give the best interests of the child the highest *priority*, but judges are often *motivated* by their own *notions* of best interests. To avoid conflict, many courts prefer to work out a parenting agreement that sets the visitation schedule and *outlines* responsibilities. The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled it unconstitutional to consider race when a no custodial parent *petitions* for a change in custody, and a few states bar taking a parent's sexual orientation into consideration in such cases.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase from the list given and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences:

1. If the parents cannot take responsibility for their children, the court will appoint a _____ provider.

- a. award b. foster care c. exercise d. priority

2. A noncustodial parent will almost always _____ some right to visitation.

- a. exercise b. motivate c. join d. outline

3. Judges can be _____ by their own biases as to what is in the child's best interest.

- a. outlined b. visited c. motivated d. favoured

4. A noncustodial parent can _____ for a change in custody.

- a. distinguish b. favor c. exercise d. petition

5. The best interests of the child is the court's highest _____.

- a. priority b. award c. notion d. petition

6. The primary goal of the custody arrangement is to create the most _____ arrangement for the child.

- a. joint b. reluctant c. foster care d. suitable

7. The court is supposed _____ the parent who can best care for the child.

- a. to exercise b. to favour c. to outline d. to distinguish

8. Courts can _____ sole or joint custody.

- a. award b. outline c. petition d. draw

9. The court looks to keep the child's life as _____ as possible through maintaining school and community ties.

- a. distinguished b. reluctant c. stable d. motivated

10. Many courts are _____ to assign joint physical custody unless the parents can prove they can make it work.

- a. suitable b. stable c. reluctant d. foster

11. Courts can award _____ custody, in which the parents concerned share in the decision making and the care of the child.

- a. stable b. joint c. reluctant d. motivated

12. Judges can make decisions based on their _____ of the best interests of the child.

- a. notion b. exercise c. custom d. petition

11. It is only a(an) _____ that the mother tends to get custody of the children.

- a. award b. petition c. outline d. custom

14. Some courts _____ the specifics of a joint custody agreement.

- a. petition b. outline c. exercise d. award

15. Some states _____ between legal and physical custody.

- a. distinguish b. join c. motivate d. favor

4. Figure out the meaning of the italicized words in the following conversations:

Conversation 1:

Andy: My ex-wife won't let me *exercise* my visitation rights.

Sylvia: You can *petition* the court to force her to let you see your children

Conversation 2:

Dennis: My wife and I are divorcing. Aren't courts *reluctant* to give custody of small children to the father?

Margo: That's the *custom*, but it isn't the law. Courts are supposed to ignore the sex of the parents.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to award	long established practice
Custom	shared
to distinguish	to give
to exercise	unwilling
foster care	to take no notice of
to favor	protective care
to ignore	qualified
Joint	to give preference to
to motivate	firmly established
Notion	superior importance
Outline	to stimulate
Priority	general concept
to petition	to formally request
Reluctant	to put into practice
Stable	shorter, condensed version of something
Suitable	to perceive the difference in

VI. Criminal law

Unit 27. Crime 1

1. Vocabulary

act	действие; поступок; закон	sodir etilgan harakat
to assess	оценивать по достоинству	(<i>biron narsaning</i>) sifatini, nimaga arzishini sinab (<i>tekshirib, hisob-kitob qilib</i>) ko'rmoq; sinovdan o'tkazmoq
case	дело (<i>судебное</i>); случай	(<i>tergov qilinayotgan yoki</i> <i>sudda ko'rilyotgan</i>) ish, masala
capacity	правоспособность; дееспособность	(<i>o'z qilmishi uchun</i>) qonun oldida javob berish qobiliyati
classification	классификация	toifalarga ajratish

complaint	недовольство; жалоба	<i>(sodir etilgan noqonuniy harakat haqida qilingan)</i> shikoyat; norozilik; e'tiroz
crime site	место совершения преступления	jinoyat sodir etilgan joy
to demonstrate	доказывать; раскрывать	jinoyatni ochib bermoq; isbotlamoq; namoyish qilmoq
to decide	решать	hukm chiqarmoq; qaror qabul qilmoq; xulosa qilmoq
distance	расстояние; промежуток	<i>(makon va zamondagi)</i> oraliq masofa
to group	группировать; группироваться	<i>(bir guruhga)</i> birlash(tir)moq; guruhlamoq
misdemeanour	проступок	unchalik og'ir <i>(jiddiy)</i> bo'lmagan qonunbuzarlik <i>(jinoyat)</i>
necessary probable cause	необходимый вероятная причина; возможное дело	zaruriy; talab qilingan jinoyat sodir etilgani haqidagi taxminiy vaziyat <i>(holat)</i>
to prescribe	предписывать	tasvirlab bermoq; yo'l- yo'riq ko'rsatmoq
urgency	настоятельность; крайняя необходимость; срочность	dolzarblik; zarurat; zudlik
warrant	оправдание; ордер; гарантия	ma'lum harakatni amalga oshirish <i>(mas., tintuv qilishi)</i> uchun berilgan rasmiy hujjat, ruxsatnoma; order; sanksiya; kafolat

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words and phrases.

A crime is an *act* against the law, generally committed with an

intent to willfully and knowingly do something that is wrong. Crimes are *grouped* into two *classifications*: *misdemeanours* and *felonies*. Misdemeanours are less serious crimes for which the law *prescribes* punishment in the form of a fine, or a short prison term, or both. If the accused person lacks the mental *capacity* to form a criminal intent, he or she cannot be held responsible for the action. A felony or criminal prosecution begins with a *complaint* or information that *demonstrates* the charge. A judge *assesses* the information to *decide* if the accused should be arrested. A *warrant* is *necessary* to make an arrest. However, the police can make an arrest without a warrant when there is *probable cause* to believe a person committed a crime, such as if he is found near the crime scene. A warrant is needed to arrest someone at a *distance* from the crime scene.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase from the list given and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences:

1. A judge _____ if there is enough suspicion to issue an arrest or search warrant.

- a. acts b. prescribes c. decides d. complaints

2. With misdemeanours, the law _____ the sentence.

- a. complaints b. prescribes c. demonstrates d. decides

3. The legal system is full of criminal _____.

- a. cases b. complaints c. classifications d. misdemeanours

4. Warrants are _____ to make most arrests and to search property.

- a. distance b. probable cause c. grouped d. necessary

5. You can be arrested without a warrant if the police believe that they have _____.

- a. ability b. warrant c. probable cause d. case

6. An arrest starts with a _____ of a crime.

- a. necessity b. complaint c. classification d. capacity

7. To get an arrest warrant, the police must _____ reason to believe a suspect is likely to be guilty.

- a. demonstrate b. act c. complaint d. assess

8. Criminals try to put as much _____ as possible between themselves and the crime scene.

- a. warrant b. complaint c. misdemeanour d. distance

9. A judge will _____ the information available before issuing a warrant.

- a. complaint b. demonstrate c. assess d. act

10. A misdemeanor is a less serious _____ of crime than a felony.

- a. prescription b. classification c. warrant d. demonstration

11. A crime is a(an) _____ that breaks the law.

- a. act b. assess c. ability d. misdemeanour

12. When a _____ is issued for arrest, the judge has decided there is sufficient reason to detain someone.

- a. classification b. complaint c. case d. warrant

13. Because her crime was classified as a(an) _____, she got off with a fine.

- a. assess b. warrant c. misdemeanour d. decision

14. Crimes are _____ into different categories according to their severity .

- a. acted b. grouped c. prescribed d. assessed

15. If a person does not have the mental _____ to know the act was a crime, he or she is not considered legally responsible for it.

- a. capacity b. necessity c. complaint d. act

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words and phrases in the following conversations:

Conversation 1:

- Mr. Brown: Officer, you don't have a *warrant* for my client's arrest.
- Officer Shannon: We needed to make an arrest on the spot. The wait for the warrant would have meant losing the accused in this *case*.

Conversation 2:

- Mr. Kelly: Why did you feel the *urgency* to arrest my client without a warrant?
- Officer Scott: We had *probable cause*. There was a report about the burglary a few blocks away, and we saw your client carrying a television that matched the description of one taken from the *crime site*.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| act | to evaluate |
| to assess | statement that one thinks something wrong has been done to one |
| case | required |
| capacity | to reveal |
| classification | possible crime and its investigation |
| complaint | reasonable grounds to believe someone is guilty |
| crime site | official document that allows someone to do something |
| to demonstrate | something that is done |
| to decide | ability |
| distance | grouping by categories |
| to group | apart in space or time |
| Misdemeanor | less serious crime |
| Necessary | to or to arrange into a unit |
| probable cause | to conclude |

to prescribe	to guide, to set down as a rule
Urgency	a place where criminal act has taken place
Warrant	importance, a need to be dealt with quickly

Unit 28. Crime II

1. Vocabulary

to arraign	привлекать к суду; обвинять; придирааться	javobgarlikka tortmoq; ayblanuvchini sud oldida javob berish uchun chaqirmoq; tixirlik qilmoq
to convict	признавать виновным; осуждать	aybdorni jazoga mahkum etmoq; aybdor deb topmoq
to cross-examine custody	перекрёстный допрос опека; охрана	aybdorni guvohlar bilan yuzlashtirib so'roq qilmoq hibs; (<i>shubha ostidagi</i>) shaxsni nazorat ostida saqlash; (<i>ota-onasiz qolgan</i>) bola hayotini nazoratga olish (<i>unga g'amxo'rlik qilish</i>) (<i>muhim masalani</i>) batafsil muhokama qilmoq
to deliberate	обсуждать; обдумывать	ayblovg'a o'zini oqlab javob bermoq, o'zini oqlamoq
to enter plea	внести заявление (<i>подсудимым или защитником</i>)	
to go free	освободиться	hibsdan ozod etilmoq
presence of an attorney	присутствие адвоката (<i>при допросе подозреваемого</i>)	aybdorni so'roq qilish jarayonida advokat (<i>oqlovchi</i>)ning ishtirok etishi
to prove	доказывать; удостоверить	isbotlamoq; yakunlamoq; xulosa qilmoq
to question	допрашивать; подвергать	(<i>haqiqatni aniqlash maqsadida</i>) so'roq (<i>tergov</i>)

to remain silent	сомнению молчать; хранить молчание	qilmoq sud yoki tergov jarayonida berilgan savolga javob bermasdan sukut saqlamoq
to refute to stand trial	опровергать держат ответ (<i>перед судом</i>); подвергаться судебному разбирательству	rad qilmoq; inkor etmoq sud muhokamasida javob bermoq
speedy	скорый; ускоренный	tez, tezkorlik bilan
to steal from customers	воровать; красть у клиентов	mijozlar haqiga xiyonat qilmoq
to sum up	резюмировать; суммировать	xulosa qilmoq; yakunlamoq
to warn	предупреждать; предостерегать	(<i>bo'lajak voqeadan, xavfdan</i>) xabardor qilmoq; ogohlantirmoq

2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

Any person taken into *custody* has rights. He must be *warned* before any questioning begins that he has the right to *remain silent*, that any statement made can be used against him, that he has the right to the *presence of an attorney*, and if he cannot afford a lawyer, one will be provided one by the state. After an arrest, the person accused of the crime is given a hearing before a judge to determine whether or not an offence was committed and whether or not there is probable cause to believe the arrested person committed the crime. If the accused is *arraigned*, he or she will *stand trial* and *enter a plea*. A *speedy trial* is guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution. In this trial, the accused may present evidence *to refute* the prosecution's case and to prove his innocence. He can also cross-examine the prosecution's witnesses. Once all evidence is submitted and the prosecuting and defence attorneys have made final statements to the jury *to sum up*

their cases, the jury *deliberates* and gives its verdict. If the jury's verdict is guilty, the defendant is *convicted* and the court will sentence him. If the jury delivers a not guilty verdict, the accused can *go free*.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase from the list given and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences:

1. If the jury votes to _____ the accused, he or she is found guilty.

- a. cross examine b. question c. convict d. refute

2. Persons in custody have the right to an attorney during any police _____.

- a. warning b. questioning c. presence d. conviction

3 Each side has the right to _____ witnesses to elicit vital information.

- a. cross examine b. sum up c. refute d. stand

4. The accused will enter a _____ of innocence or guilt before a judge.

- a. plea b. questioning c. custody d. presence

5. At the end of the trial, the attorneys for each side will _____ their arguments.

- a. remain b. plea c. sum up d. stand

6. The goal of a trial is _____ the guilt or innocence of the accused.

- a. to stand b. to prove c. to warn d. to cross examine

7. Among the accused's civil rights is the right to be _____ that he or she can remain silent.

- a. warned b. arraigned c. convicted d. questioned

8. You have the right to _____ silent to protect yourself.

- a. convict b. refute c. prove d. remain

9. In a criminal case, the accused must enter a plea if he or she is _____ .
a. convicted b. cross examined c. arraigned d. refuted

10. The right to a _____ trial is guaranteed by the Constitution.
a. warned b. speedy c. refuted d. proved

11. The jury will _____ to make a consensus decision on guilt or innocence.
a. deliberate b. convict c. stand d. remain

12. If the accused pleads not guilty, he will then _____ trial.
a. refute b. remain c. prove d. stand

13. Once the police take someone into _____, that person has specific rights that must be honoured.
a. cross examine b. presence c. custody d. conviction

14. The state will pay for the _____ of an attorney for those who cannot pay.
a. custody b. presence c. conviction d. plea

15. Both sides can call witnesses _____ claims made by the other side.
a. to refute. b. to remain c. to arraign d. to plea

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words and phrases in the following conversations:

Conversation 1:

Mr. Daglish: Have *warned* my client of his rights?
Officer: We told him he had the right to the *presence of his*
Shannon: *attorney*

Conversation 2:

Mr. Don't believe my business partner. It was he, not I,
 Meacham: who was *stealing from customers*.
 Ms. Startige: You will have the chance *to prove* your side of the
 story when I *cross-examine* him.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to arraign	to stay silent
to convict	to wait to participate in
to cross-examine	existence at hand
custody	quick
to deliberate	to find guilty
to enter plea	immediate charge and control
to go free	to deny
presence of an attorney	to conclude
to prove	to subject to detailed questioning in court
to question	to discuss at length a matter of importance
to remain silent	to give notice beforehand of danger
to refute	to a summation or conclusion
to stand trial	to call a defendant before a court to answer charges
speedy	accused's answer to a charge
to steal from customers	to establish truth or validity
to sum up	to take or get secretly, without permission
to warn	to take away from a person anything inconvenient, unwelcome; to be released

Unit 29. Juveniles

1. Vocabulary

to accuse	обвинять;	(<i>jinoyat sodir etganlikda</i>) ayblamoq
to commit a crime	совершить преступление	jinoiy harakat sodir etmoq (<i>amalga oshirmoq</i>)
to deal with	иметь дело (<i>отношение</i>)	(<i>biron narsa, hodisaga nisbatan</i>) aloqador bo'lmoq, munosabatda bo'lmoq
to define	определять; устанавливать	(<i>biron narsaning aniq va qisqa ma'nosini, mohiyatini</i>) aniqlamoq
delinquent	правонарушитель; преступник (<i>подросток</i>)	mayda bezorilik (<i>tartibbuzarlik</i>) bilan shug'ullanuvchi voyaga etmagan bola (<i>o'smir</i>)
depraved	развращенный; испорченный	axloqsiz; tuban; yovuz; yaxshi xislatlardan mahrum
to detain	задерживать; содержать под стражей	hibsga olmoq; hibsdan saqlamoq
juvenile center	центр по надзору (за <i>действием детей- правонарушителей</i>); детская колония	balog'at yoshiga yetmagan bola (<i>o'smir</i>) larning noqonuniy xatti-harakatini nazorat qilish markazi
legal consequences	юридические последствия	qonunda ko'zda tutilgan (<i>belgilangan</i>) oqibat (<i>natija</i>)
mental capacity	умственная способность	aqliy qobiliyat
offence	правонарушение	g'ayriqonuniy harakat, qonunbuzarlik
to reason	обосновать; размышлять	vaziyatni asoslamq; voqeaning mag'zini chaqmoq; mulohaza qilmoq
to rehabilitate	перевоспитывать; реабилитировать; восстановить (<i>в правах</i>)	(<i>jinoyatchini</i>) qayta tarbiyalash; o'z mavqeiga qayta tiklash
to support	поддерживать	qo'llab-quvvatlamq

to take into account	учитывать; принимать во внимание	nazarda tutmoq; e'tiborga (hisobga) olmoq; mulohaza qilib ko'rmoq
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2. Translate the passage into your native language paying attention to the meanings of the italicized words.

State laws *dealing with crimes committed* by a *juvenile* vary. A juvenile is generally *defined* as a child under the age of 18 who lives with or is *supported* by his or her parents. Juvenile law is different and *takes into account* that most young people cannot *reason* like adults. If a juvenile is *accused* of *delinquent* behaviour, and a judge decides he or she can tell right from wrong and knows the *consequences* of his or her *actions*, the child will be accused of a crime. Acts of delinquency would include fighting, damaging property, stealing cars for a short time for pleasure, and writing on walls in public places. Most states agree that a child under the age of 8 or 9 does not have the *mental capacity* to commit a crime. While young children may understand that what they are doing is wrong, they do not understand the legal consequences of their behaviour. If the child's *offence* is serious, the court can *detain* him or her in a *juvenile center*. The juvenile system tries to *rehabilitate*, not to punish.

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase from the list given and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences:

- States have separate systems _____ juvenile offenders.
a. to commit b. to deal with c. to support d. to take into account
- When children _____ crimes, the juvenile court system handles the case.
a. accuse b. define c. commit d. detain
- A child is _____ as a person under 18 years of age.
a. defined b. rehabilitated c. detained d. accused

4. If a minor is under 18, _____ by and living with his parents, he is usually considered a juvenile.

- a. defined b. detained c. accused d. supported

5. The law _____ that children cannot reason like adults.

- a. accuses b. rehabilitates c. takes into account d. deals with

6. A judge will _____ a juvenile of a crime if the judge decides the juvenile understood the consequences of what he or she did.

- a. support b. accuse c. commit d. detain

7. A rising number of juveniles are being accused of _____ behaviour.

- a. delinquent b. consequent c. reasonable d. definite

8. If the child understood the _____ of his behaviour, he may be accused of a crime.

- a. accusation b. reasons c. capacities d. consequences

9. Few juvenile offenders can be considered hardened, _____ criminals.

- a. accused b. detained c. depraved d. . defined

10. Children under 8 or 9 do not have the _____ to understand the consequences of their actions.

- a. capacity b. obligation c. necessity d. activity

11. If the juvenile's _____ is serious, s/he can be detained in a juvenile center.

- a. offence b. reason c. capacity d. definition

12. Serious offenders are not free to walk the streets - they may be _____ for prolonged periods.

- a. supported b. accused c. offended d. detained

13. Most minors cannot _____ like adults.

- a. detain b. support c. reason d. define

14. The juvenile court system tries to _____ minors, not punish them

- a. reason b. rehabilitate c. accuse d. commit

15. _____ are considered by most states to be persons under the age of 16.

- a. Juveniles b. Judges c. Criminals d. Witnesses

4. Figure out the meanings of the italicized words and phrases in the following conversations:

Conversation 1:

Mrs. Smith: Our son's been *accused* of robbing a liquor store. He's been *detained* by the police!

Mr. Reagan: If your son is under 18 and still lives at home, he will most likely be treated as a *juvenile*.

Conversation 2:

Mr. Meacham: The judge has decided your son knew the *consequences* of his *actions*.

Mrs. Smith: That's ridiculous! My son is a sweet, innocent boy, not some depraved career criminal.

Mr. Meacham: Well, unfortunately, it looks like he may be treated as an adult if they find him guilty.

5. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

to accuse	to stand behind; to cover the costs of living for
mental	relationship of result to cause in accordance with
capacity	law
to commit a crime	young criminal who commits minor criminal acts
legal	immoral, low, evil
consequences	
to deal with	the state of precise meaning of
to define	ability to receive or absorb

delinquent	act that is against the law
depraved	to be concerned with
to detain	capacity for rational thought
juvenile	to consider
center	
juvenile	to make someone a fit member of society
offence	to do, to carry out a criminal act
reason	to hold a person so that he cannot leave
to rehabilitate	to charge with a crime
to support	minor child, usually under the age of 16
to take into	place where delinquent juveniles are kept under
account	control

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