

КОСТАНАЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ  
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН  
ИМЕНИ ШРАКБЕКА КАБЫЛБАЕВА

KOSTANAY ACADEMY OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
AFTER SHRAKBEK KABYLBAEV

**Г.К. Ескатова**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ**  
**ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ С УПРАЖНЕНИЯМИ**  
**ЧАСТЬ II**  
**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ**

**G.K. Eskatova**

**ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS**  
**TEXTS FOR READING WITH EXERCISES**  
**PART II**  
**EDUCATIONAL BOOK**

Костанай 2016

**УДК 811.111(075.8)**

**Е 81**

Рекомендовано к печати Ученым советом Костанайской академии  
МВД РК им. Ш. Кабылбаева

**Рецензенты:**

**Самамбет М.К.** - профессор Костанайского государственного университета имени А. Байтурсынова, кандидат филологических наук.

**Жабаева С.С.** - заведующая кафедрой иностранной филологии социально-гуманитарного факультета Костанайского государственного университета имени А. Байтурсынова, кандидат филологических наук.

**Айсенов А.Б.** - начальник кафедры языков Костанайской академии МВД Республики Казахстан имени Ш. Кабылбаева, кандидат филологических наук.

**Ескатова Г.К.**

**Е 81** Английский язык для юристов. Тексты для чтения с упражнениями. Часть II.: учеб. пособие = English for lawyers. Texts for reading with exercises. Part II: educational book / сост. Г.К. Ескатова.– Костанай: Костанайская академия МВД РК им. Ш. Кабылбаева, 2016. – 136 с. Рус., англ.

**ISBN 978-601-7897-05-5**

В учебном пособии представлены тексты на английском языке с упражнениями по проблемам права, деятельности органов судов, пенитенциарных учреждений Великобритании и США. Все тексты аутентичны – взяты из оригинальных источников (работ английских и американских авторов) и почти не адаптированы.

Предназначено для слушателей ведомственных учебных заведений МВД, а также для студентов юридических факультетов вузов. Содержание пособия позволяет использовать его при преподавании дисциплины «Профессионально-ориентированный английский язык» и «Английский язык. Профессиональный».

**УДК 811.111(075.8)**

**ISBN 978-601-7897-05-5**

© Костанайская Академия МВД РК  
им. Ш. Кабылбаева, 2016

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Предисловие .....	4
Unit VII. COURTS .....	6
Text 1. The Courts.....	6
Text 2. Protocols and courtroom rules .....	11
Text 3. The trial.....	14
Text 4. The Judgment of Solomon.....	15
Test on unit VII. ....	17
Unit VIII. THE BRITISH COURT SYSTEM .....	23
Text 1. The UK Court System .....	23
Text 2. British officers of the court.....	28
Text 3. Jury and witnesses.....	30
Test on unit VIII.....	31
Unit IX. THE US COURT SYSTEM.....	37
Text 1. The US court system .....	37
Text 2. The US trial.....	41
Text 3. Inside the Supreme and District Courtroom.....	43
Test on unit IX. ....	45
Unit X. PUNISHMENT .....	51
Text 1. Types of punishment .....	51
Text 2. Parole and probation.....	54
Text 3. Community Corrections Programs .....	57
Test on unit X.....	60
Unit XI. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM.....	66
Text I. The Correctional System.....	66
Text 2. Prison .....	67
Text 3. Inside the prison .....	72
Text 4. Types of correctional institutions .....	76
Test on unit XI. ....	82
Unit XII. FROM THE HISTORY OF CORRECTIONS .....	87
Text 1. Early prisons .....	87
Text 2. Early prison reform .....	89
Text 3. The Auburn and Elmira System. Systems of prison organization .....	91
Test on unit XII.....	94
Glossary of legal terms.....	100
Список литературы .....	133

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Общеизвестно, что обучение иностранным языкам на неязыковых факультетах высших учебных заведений должно носить профессионально-ориентированный характер. Изучение иностранного языка в целях получения и обмена информацией по специальности содействует повышению уровня профессиональной подготовки студентов.

Особая значимость профессионально-ориентированного подхода к обучению иностранного языка заключается в формировании у студентов способности иноязычного общения в конкретных профессиональных, деловых, научных сферах и ситуациях с учетом профессионального мышления.

Реализации этих задач в полной мере способствует изучение отдельной дисциплины «Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык», который вводит в предметную область специальности на иностранном языке. В целом профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык как дисциплинарный феномен обслуживает определенную сферу человеческой деятельности, формирует владение предметно-языковым материалом и профессиональной иностранной терминологией.

В предлагаемом учебном пособии представлены аутентичные тексты на английском языке по проблемам права, деятельности органов полиции, судов, пенитенциарных учреждений Великобритании и США. Все тексты взяты из оригинальных источников (работ английских и американских авторов) и почти не адаптированы.

Учебное пособие предназначено для слушателей ведомственных учебных заведений Министерства внутренних дел Республики Казахстан и студентов юридических факультетов неязыковых вузов специальности «Правоохранительная деятельность», которые уже изучили общие разделы лексики и грамматики английского языка, владеют определенным запасом общеупотребительных слов, знакомы с языковыми конструкциями, умеют самостоятельно работать со словарем.

Содержание пособия позволяет использовать его в процессе преподавания дисциплины «Профессионально-ориентированный английский язык» слушателям факультетов очного обучения (2 кредита) и дисциплины «Английский язык. Профессиональный» слушателями магистратуры (2 кредита).

Пособие состоит из введения, шести глав и глоссария английских юридических терминов. В каждой главе представлены тексты, знакомящие слушателей с деятельностью судов англоязычных стран, особенностями организации британской и американской пенитенциарной систем, и проблемами системы уголовного правосудия. По замыслу автора выполнение разнообразных лексико-грамматических упражнений и тестов самоконтроля позволят слушателям в полной мере усвоить изучаемый материал и использовать его в ситуациях, максимально приближенных к ситуациям повседневного профессионального общения.

Глоссарий английских юридических терминов включает более 600 терминов с объяснениями наиболее часто встречающихся в аутентичных текстах по проблемам уголовного, гражданского, международного права, уголовного и гражданского процесса и судоустройства англоязычных стран. Представленные в словаре термины и их дефиниции значительно облегчат процесс чтения на английском языке и будут способствовать быстрому и эффективному пониманию текстов профессионально-ориентированного характера.

По замыслу автора, использование данного глоссария при обучении английскому языку будет способствовать не только совершенствованию навыков чтения на английском языке юридических текстов по специальности, но и навыков говорения, так как отдельные термины могут быть предложены обучаемым для запоминания при изучении лексического материала учебного пособия.

## UNIT VII. COURTS

### Text 1. The Courts



The court is a government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice. The court resolves conflicts involving individuals, organizations, and governments. It also decides the legal guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes and sentences the guilty.

All courts are presided over by **judges**. **Judges** decide all questions of law, including what evidence is fair to use and state how criminals should be punished. In many cases, the judge also decides the truth or falsity of each side's claims.

The **claimant** or **complainant** is the party who initiates a lawsuit (also known as an action) before a court.

A **defendant**, also known as the **accused**, is someone that has been charged with a criminal offence.

**Witnesses** are a vital part of the justice system. Their evidence helps the judge determine the truth and make a fair decision.

The legal process in which a court of law decides whether or not someone is guilty of a crime is a **trial**. The trial when the case is heard by a judge alone is called a **bench trial**.

The judge decides whether to keep the defendant in jail until the trial or to release the person on **bail**. **Bail** is a promise to come back to court for the trial or sentence.

Bail may include special conditions such as reporting to police regularly, or surety, that means someone will put up money or property to guarantee the defendant's appearance in court.



A defendant who cannot put up bail must stay in **jail** until the trial. The courts cannot require bail so high that no one can furnish it. But the judge may deny bail to a person considered likely not to return for trial. Some states also prohibit bail for individuals who are accused of such serious crimes as espionage and murder.



In other cases, a **jury** decides any questions of fact. Usually jury consists of twelve ordinary people. However, in some states the juries may have as few as 6 members.

Cases of murder, kidnapping, or other especially serious crimes may be presented to a **grand jury**. This panel, which consists of 16 to 23 citizens in most states, decides if the evidence against the defendant justifies bringing the case to trial. The purpose of the grand jury is to protect the defendant from being accused of a crime with insufficient evidence.

A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a **prosecutor**.

A law professional who tries to show that the defendant is innocent and not guilty of a crime is a **defender**.

If the defendant is found not guilty, he or she is **released**.

If the defendant is found guilty, the judge pronounces **sentence**.

**Sentence** is a penalty a person must pay if convicted in court of committing a crime. **Punishment** is the practice of imposing something unpleasant on a subject as a response to some unwanted or immoral behavior or disobedience that the subject has displayed.

A sentence **may be determined by a judge or a jury, or by a law**. Convicted criminals may be required **to pay a fine, to repay the victim (to pay restitution), their property can be forfeited, can get community corrections (community service, community work), can be placed on probation, sent to prison, or executed**.

In some cases, criminals may be fined in addition to being placed on probation or imprisoned.

Sentences have several purposes, for example, a sentence puts a criminal in prison **to prevent the person from hurting others**. Some law enforcement experts believe sentences **deter (discourage) crime** by showing a potential criminal the result of breaking the law.

Many people think the main purpose should be to **punish criminals**. They also believe the harshness of a sentence should depend on the seriousness of the crime.

Others believe sentences should **rehabilitate criminals** – that is, change them into law-abiding citizens.



### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	accused syn. defendant prisoner at the bar	жауапкер, айыпталушы, сотталушы	ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
2	to administer justice	әділ сот ісін атқару	отправлять правосудие
3	bail	кепіл	залог
4	bailiff	сот жасауыл, бейлиф	судебный пристав, бейлиф
5	civil law	азаматтық құқық	гражданское право
6	claimant syn. 1. plaintiff 2. complainant	талапкер, даугер, даулаушы	истец, заявитель
7	clerk	сот хатшасы	секретарь суда
8	community correction	қоғамдық жұмыс	общественные работы

9	complainant	арыз беруші, мәлімдеуші	истец, заявитель
10	court	сот	суд
11	courtroom	сот залы	зал суда
12	criminal law	қылмыстық құқық	уголовное право
13	death sentence syn. 1. death penalty 2. capital punishment 3. execution	өлім жазасы	смертная казнь
14	to decide legal guilt	занды кінәсін айыптылығын белгілеу	установить юридическую виновность
15	to decide legal innocence	занды кінәсіздігің, жазықсыздығын белгілеу	установить юридическую невиновность
16	to defend	сотта қорғау, қорғаушы болу	защищать на суде, выступать защитником
17	defender	қорғаушы	адвокат, защитник
18	to determine a sentence	жазаны анықтау	определить наказание
19	to find (found) guilty	кінәлі деп табу	признать виновным
20	to find (found) innocent	кінәсіз, жазықсыз деп табу	признать невиновным
21	fine	айыппұл	штраф
22	forfeiture	тәркілеу	конфискация
23	guilt	кінә	вина, виновность
24	guilty	кінәлі	виновный
25	imprisonment	түрмеге қамау бас бостандығынан айыру	тюремное заключение
26	innocence	кінәсіздік, жазықсыздық	невиновность
27	innocent	кінәсіз, жазықсыз	невиновный
28	jail syn. prison	түрме	тюрьма
29	judge syn. magistrate	сот	судья
30	jury	қосшы би, алқа би соты	суд присяжных
31	law	құқық, заң	право, закон
32	law-abiding citizen	занды құрметтейтін, заңға бағынатын адам	уважающий закон, законопослушный человек
33	law-breaker syn. 1. offender	құқық бұзушы	правонарушитель



	2. wrondoer		
34	lawsuit	дау, талап, айып	иск
35	life imprisonment	өмір бас бостандығынан айыру	пожизненное заключение
36	oath	ант	клятва
37	probation	пробация, шартты түрде мерзімінен бұрын кепіл бойынша босату	пробация, условное освобождение на поруки
	prosecutor	айыптаушы	обвинитель
38	punishment syn. penalty	жаза	наказание
39	purpose syn. 1. goal 2. aim	мақсат	цель
40	restitution	зиянды өтеу	возмещение убытков
41	rule	ереже	правило
42	sentence syn. judgment	сот үкімі	судебный приговор
43	to settle legal disputes	сот дауын реттеу	уладить судебный спор
44	to resolve conflicts	жанжалды шешу	разрешать конфликты
45	trial	сот процесі	судебный процесс

### Exercises:

**I. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following word-combinations and reproduce situations where they are used.**

1. Мемлекеттік мекеме, государственное учреждение; 2. сот, суд; 3. сот үкімі, судебное решение; 4. сот процесі, судебный процесс; 5. сот, судья; 6. қосшы би, алқа би соты, присяжные, суд присяжных; 7. сот үкімі, судебный приговор; 8. жаза, наказание; 9. құқық, заң, право, закон; 10. жауапкер, айыпталушы, сотталушы, ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый.

### II. Complete the following sentences.

- The government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The presiding officer of a court is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The legal process in which it is decided if someone is guilty or innocent of a crime is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bench trial is the trial when the case is heard by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A person who is accused of a crime \_\_\_\_\_.
- A law professional who tries to prove the innocence of the defendant is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The defendant will be released if he or she is found \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The accused will be punished if he or she is found \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A penalty a person must pay if he is found guilty is a \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Make the right choice.**

**1. Punishment is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) defendant
- b) penalty
- c) prison

**2. Crime is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) misconduct, forbidden by law
- b) a room, where trial is held
- c) a penalty

**3. Bail is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) a sentence
- b) a judge
- c) money, paid so that the defendant can leave prison till trial

**4. A person accused of a crime is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) sentence
- b) group of people in a court who decide if the accused is guilty
- c) person who is supposed to commit the crime

**5. Law-breaker is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) person, who does something illegal
- b) a person, obeying laws
- c) set of rules, people must follow

**6. A building for imprisoning persons convicted of a crime is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) a prison
- b) a court room
- c) a jail

**7) The man in the picture is Mr. Jones. So Mr. Jones is \_\_\_\_\_.**



- a) juror
- b) judge
- c) defendant



**8. Jury \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) people, who defend a person accused of crime

- b) group of ordinary people in a court who decide if the accused is guilty of crime committing
- c) person, whom is the court presided by

**IV. Answer the following questions.**

1. What does the word «court» mean?
2. What disputes are settled in the court?
3. What are the main functions of the court?
4. Who is the presiding officer in court?
5. What are the main duties of a judge?
6. What is trial?
7. What trial is called a bench trial?
8. What is bail?
9. How many members are there in a jury?
10. Who defends a person accused of a crime?
11. Who can determine the sentence?
12. What are the goals of punishment?

**Text 2. Protocols and courtroom rules**



The court operates under strict rules and everyone behaves very formally. Everyone that appears in court should:

- dress neatly;
- turn off their mobile phone;
- not eat, drink or chew gum;
- sit quietly;
- not make an audio or visual recording of proceedings (unless permitted by the magistrate or judge);
- not speak to any member of the jury in the District Court or Supreme Court.

To acknowledge the judge or magistrate, everyone should:

- stand whenever the clerk or bailiff calls «All rise»' when the magistrate or judge enters or leaves the courtroom;
- bow their head to acknowledge the magistrate or judge every time they enter or leave the courtroom;
- address the magistrate or judge as «Your Honour».

*Defendants.* When inside the courtroom a defendant should:

- stand up whenever the judge or magistrate is speaking to them;
- speak clearly and read from notes if needed.

*Witnesses.* Before giving evidence, the magistrate will ask each witness to swear an oath on the Bible (or other holy book) or make an affirmation (promise) to tell the truth. It is important that the witness takes an oath according to their religious beliefs.

The following oath and affirmation are given in the Supreme Court and District Court:

*Oaths.* «The evidence which you shall give to the court and jury sworn between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner/s at the bar shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God».

The witness will respond: «So help me God».

*Affirmation.* «Do you solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that the evidence you shall give to the court and jury sworn between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner/s at the bar shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?»

The witness will respond: «I do».



### Exercises:

#### I. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations.

1. Қатан ереже, строгие правила; 2. ресми, официально; 3. аумақтық сот, окружной суд; 4. жоғары сот, верховый суд; 5. сот мүшелерімен сәлемдесу, приветствовать суд; 6. інжілға қолын қойып ант беру; дать клятву на Библии; 7. шындықты айтуға уәде беру, дать обещание говорить правду; 8. салтанатты түрде, шын көңіл мен және әділдікпен, торжественно, искренне и правдиво.

#### II. Make the right choice.

1. Every court participant should \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) not speak
- b) behave formally
- c) be formally dressed

2. All the court proceeding should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) written by a clerk
- b) recorded only if it is permitted by the judge
- c) broadcast on TV

3. To acknowledge the judge or magistrate, everyone should \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) stand from sit
- b) take an oath
- c) bow their head

4. To address the judge everyone in court should say \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Your Honour
- b) Her Majesty
- c) My Dear Judge

**5. As the judge or magistrate enters or leaves the courtroom \_\_should be said by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) «Stand up», bailiff
- b) «All rise», the clerk or bailiff
- c) «Your Honour», by jury

**6. Before giving evidence, the \_\_\_\_\_ should \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) magistrate, say «All rise»
- b) witness, take an oath
- c) defendant, drink water

**7. «To take an oath» means \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) to swear not to lie
- b) to keep silence
- c) to promise to tell the truth

**8. The Bible is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Constitution
- b) holy book of the Christian religion
- c) holy book of the Muslim religion

**9. «The prisoner at bar» is synonymic to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) defendant
- b) bailiff
- c) accused

**10. When taking an oath the witness will respond \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Yes, it is
- b) So, help me God!
- c) In God we trust

**11. Clerk in court is a person who \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) makes recordings of everything what is said and shown during the trial
- b) defends a person accused of a crime
- c) gives evidence

**12. Bailiff is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) person, whose job is to take people's property when they owe money (*BrE*)
- b) defends a person accused of a crime
- c) official, whose job is to guard the prisoners in a court of law (*AmE*)

**III. Answer the following questions.**

1. What rules does the court operate under?
2. What should be done to provide silence in a courtroom during the trial?

3. What should the trial participants do to greet the judge or magistrate?
4. What are the court rules for defendants?
5. What should be done by a witness before giving testimony?
6. Are there any difference between taking an oath and giving an affirmation?
7. How should everyone in court address the judge or magistrate?
8. Are there any difference between «judge» and «magistrate»?

### Text 3. The trial

**a) Read the following text and fill in the missing word.**



Mr. Green is suspected of committing robbery. So Mr. Green is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

It was Mr. Teen whose house was robbed and moreover during the crime committing his wife Mrs. Teen was injured. So Mr. and Mrs. Teen are \_\_\_\_\_.

Mrs. Pink says that Mr. Green couldn't commit the crime, because that day he was in another place. So Mrs. Pink tries to prove Mr. Green's innocence as she

is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

Though Mrs. Pink is a very experienced lawyer, it's very difficult for her to prove that Mr. Green is not guilty of the crime. As there is a person, who has seen Mr. Green on the day of crime committing near the crime place. That person's name is Mrs. Swan. Mrs. Swan is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Mrs. White is the opponent of Mrs. Pink. So she is responsible for the accusation of Mr. Green. As Mrs. White is a \_\_\_\_\_, she does her best to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime.

Mr. Brown is the presiding officer of a court. His job is to decide how the criminal should be punished. So Mr. Brown is \_\_\_\_\_.

Mr. Black, Mr. Red and Mrs. Orange are members of the \_\_\_\_\_, who decide if the accused is guilty. They study all the evidence presented during the trial, listen to testimonies, given by witnesses.

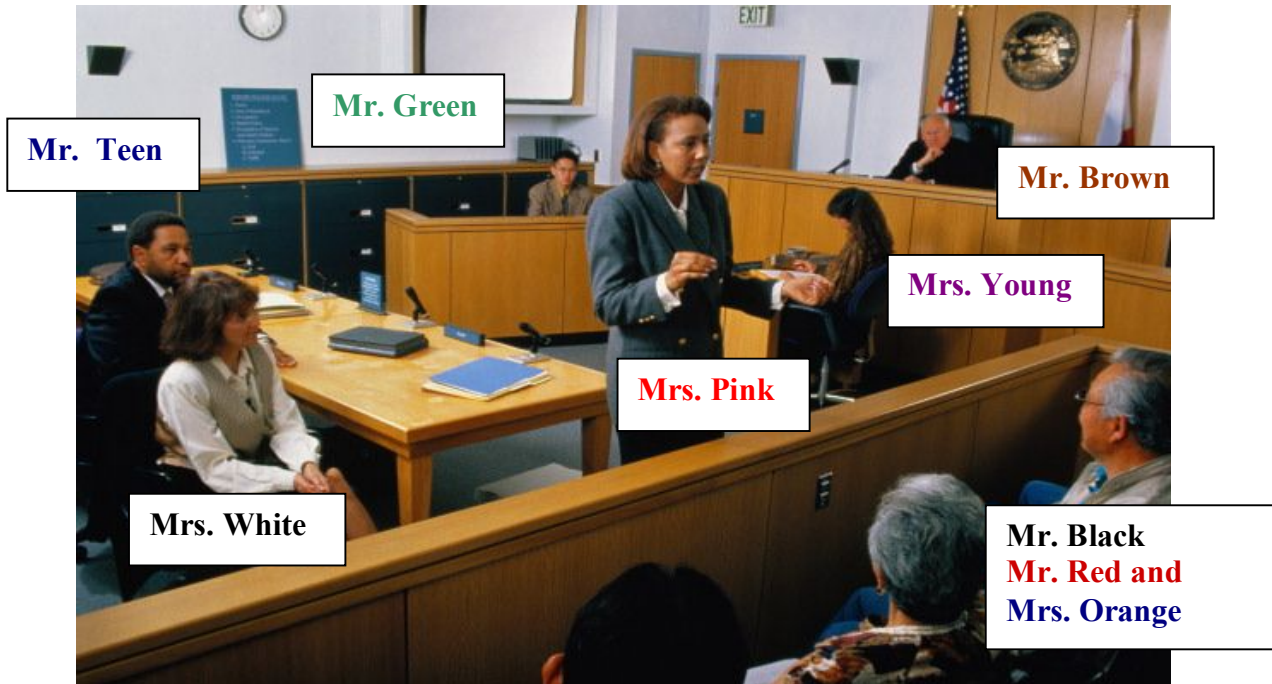
Mrs. Young is a \_\_\_\_\_. She makes recordings of everything what is said and shown during the trial.

**b) Think of the ending of the court trial and verdict of the jury.**

**c) Try to prove whether Mr. Green is guilty or not of committing the crime.**

**d) Think of a possible punishment the criminal can get if found guilty.**

## Role-playing.



- Describe what and whom you see on the picture.
- Reproduce the situation of the text 2 with your fellow-students in a role play.

## Text 4. The Judgment of Solomon



Two young women who lived in the same house and who both had an infant son came to Solomon for a judgment. One of the women claimed that the other, after accidentally smothering her own son while sleeping, had exchanged the two children to make it appear that the living child was hers.

The other woman denied this and so both women claimed to be the mother of the living son and said that the dead boy belonged to the other.

After some deliberation, King Solomon called for a sword to be brought before him. He declared that there was only one fair solution: the live son must be split in two, each woman receiving half of the child.

Upon hearing this terrible verdict, the boy's true mother cried out, «Oh Lord, give the baby to her, just don't kill him!» The liar, in her bitter jealousy, exclaimed, «It shall be neither mine nor yours - divide it!»

The king declared the first mother as the true mother, as a true, loving mother would rather surrender her baby to another than hurt him, and gave her the



baby.

King Solomon's judgment became known throughout all of Israel and was considered an example of profound wisdom.

The expressions «splitting the baby» or «cutting the baby in half» are sometimes used in the legal profession for a form of simple compromise: solutions which «split the difference» in terms of damage awards or other remedies (e.g. a judge dividing fault between the two parties in a comparative negligence case).

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	accidentally	кездейсоқ	случайно, ненамеренно
2	after deliberation	ойлағаннан кейін	обдумав, взвесив
3	bitter jealousy	үлкен іштарлық	горькая зависть
4	to claim	айыптау	обвинять
5	to deny	теріске шығару; мойындамау	отрицать
6	to exchange children	балаларды айырбастау	поменять детей
7	fair solution	қолайлы шешім	подходящее решение
8	to hurt	ауырлықты тигізу, келтіру	причинить боль
9	infant son	нәресте	младенец
10	liar	өтірікші	лгунья
11	negligence case	немқұрайлықты көрсету	случай проявления халатности
12	profound wisdom	терен даналық	глубокая мудрость
13	to smother [smʌðə]	қылғындыру	задушить
14	to split in two	екі бөлікке бөлу	разделить на две части
15	to surrender baby to another	баланы басқа адамға беру	уступить ребенка другому
16	true mother	шын анасы	настоящая мать

### Exercises:

#### I. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

- Solomon was the king of Israel.
- Two young women came to Solomon because they wanted him to punish the criminal who had killed their baby.
- One of the women intentionally killed her son by strangulating him.
- The woman whose child died exchanged him to the alive baby of the second woman.
- Both of them wanted an alive baby belong to her.
- Solomon decided to kill both of women, as he supposed them to be criminals.



7. The judge's verdict was to divide the baby into two parts and give each woman half of the child.

8. The true mother asked Solomon not to kill her baby and surrender him to another woman.

9. Solomon realized that one of women was a liar; because she agreed to kill a baby and this proved that she didn't really love him.

10. King Solomon was a very wise man and talented judge as he managed to find the only possible solution of the problem.

**II. Find in the text sentences proving the following statements:**

1. The woman whose child died had no intention to kill him.
2. The first woman was the true mother.
3. The second woman was a liar.
4. Solomon's judgment was an example of profound wisdom.

**III. Discuss the following questions with your fellow-students.**

1. It's very difficult to be a judge.
2. A judge must be a good psychologist.

**Test on unit VII.**

**1. The government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) state
- b) law
- c) crime
- d) court
- e) legislature

**2. The legal process in which a court of law decides whether or not someone is guilty of a crime is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) trial
- b) law
- c) crime
- d) court
- e) legislature

**3. All courts are presided over by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) witnesses
- b) presidents
- c) jury
- d) trial
- e) judges

**4. The trial when the case is heard by a judge alone is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) bench trial
- b) jury
- c) criminal court
- d) civil court
- e) testimony

**5. The English equivalent for «құқық, право» is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) judge
- b) law
- c) legal
- d) illegal
- e) jury

**6. «To administer justice» is translated as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) әділ сот ісін атқару; отправлять правосудие
- b) немқұрайлықты көрсету; проявлять халатность
- c) соттың төрағасы болу; председательствовать в суде
- d) қылмысты істеу; совершать преступление
- e) заңды бұзу; нарушать закон

**7. Crime is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) misconduct, forbidden by law
- b) a room, where trial is held
- c) a penalty
- d) a person, who breaks law
- e) a law-breaking

**8. A synonym to «criminal» is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) culprit
- b) law-breaking
- c) penalty
- d) defender
- e) attorney

**9. An antonym to «guilt» is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) innocent
- b) innocence
- c) not guilty
- d) not innocent
- e) to find guilty

**10. A synonym to «an accused» is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) criminal

- b) defender
- c) defendant
- d) attorney
- e) witness

**11. The party who initiates a lawsuit is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) claimant
- b) clerk
- c) complainant
- d) claim
- e) bail

**12. A formal statement, as made by a witness in a court of law is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) evidence
- b) warrant
- c) order
- d) testimony
- e) questioning

**13. Things found on the crime scene, used in crime investigation and on the trial to prove the guilt or innocence of an accused is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) witnesses
- b) evidence
- c) weapon
- d) losers
- e) testimonies

**14. The word «prosecutor» is translated as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) сот хатшасы; секретарь суда
- b) арыз беруші, мәлімдеуші; истец, заявитель
- c) жауапкер, айыпталушы, сотталушы; ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
- d) айыптаушы; обвинитель
- e) кінәсіз, жазықсыз; невиновный

**15. Punishment is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) defendant
- b) penalty
- c) prison
- d) bail
- e) defender

**16. Bail is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) a sentence

- b) a judge
- c) money, paid so that the defendant can leave prison till trial
- d) court trial
- e) verdict

**17. A person accused of a crime is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) sentence
- b) juror in a court who decides if the accused is guilty or not of crime committing
- c) man whom is the court presided by
- d) lawyer who defends an accused
- e) man who is suspected of crime committing and whose guilt or innocence should be proved during the court trial

**18. Law-breaker is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) person, who does something illegal
- b) a person, obeying laws
- c) set of rules, people must follow
- d) lawyer who defends an accused
- e) juror in a court who decides if the accused is guilty

**19. A building for imprisoning persons convicted of a crime is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) a prison
- b) a court room
- c) a jail
- d) a trial
- e) a verdict

**20. A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) witness
- b) prosecutor
- c) defender
- d) defendant
- e) accused

**21. A group of ordinary people who decide in a court if the accused is guilty or not of crime committing is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) witness
- b) prosecutor
- c) jury
- d) defendant
- e) accused

**22. Usually jury consists of \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary people.**

- a) twenty
- b) nine
- c) twenty four
- d) eleven
- e) twelve

**23. The panel, which consists of 16 to 23 citizens, whom the cases of murder, kidnapping, or other felonies may be presented is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prosecutor
- b) grand jury
- c) bench trial
- d) defender
- e) supreme court

**24. A law professional who tries to show that the defendant is innocent and not guilty of a crime is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) defender.
- b) prosecutor
- c) jury
- d) witness
- e) accused

**25. An antonym to the word «law breaker» is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) criminal
- b) offender
- c) wrongdoer
- d) law-abiding citizen
- e) accused

**26. If the defendant is found not guilty, he or she is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) released
- b) put into prison
- c) released on bail
- d) placed on probation
- e) paroled

**27. If the defendant is found guilty, he is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) released
- b) punished
- c) released on bail
- d) accused
- e) paroled

**28. A court official who makes recordings of everything what is said and shown during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) defender
- b) clerk
- c) bailiff
- d) judge
- e) jury

**29. The sentence can be determined by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) law
- b) judge
- c) jury
- d) prosecutor
- e) defender

**30. The goals of punishment are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) to prevent the person from hurting others
- b) to deter or discourage crime
- c) to rehabilitate crimes
- d) to punish criminals
- e) all the variants are proper

## UNIT VIII. THE BRITISH COURT SYSTEM

### Text 1. The UK court system



In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the judicial power is exercised by a number of courts.

In England and Wales the highest judicial body is the Supreme Court, established by Part 3 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005. Before the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 this role was held by the House of Lords. The UK Supreme Court started its work on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October, in 2009.

It is located in London in Middlesex Guildhall. There are 12 members in the Supreme Court, who are appointed by the Queen on advice of the Prime Minister. The UK Supreme Court is headed by the President.

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the Supreme Court in all matters under English Law, Northern Ireland Law and Scottish Civil Law. It is the court of last resort and higher appellate court in the United Kingdom. However, the High Court of Judiciary remains the Supreme Court for criminal cases in Scotland.

In England and Wales more serious civil cases and most appeals from the county courts are handled by the High Court of Justice. It also hears some appeals from magistrates' courts. The High Courts of Justice has three divisions: Queen's Bench Division, Family Division and Chancery Division.

The Queen's Bench Division hears cases concerning contract law, tort law, commercial law and admiralty. Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division is formally part of the High Court but is concerned with criminal, not civil, cases. It hears appeals from the magistrates' courts on points of law, not on points of fact. This Meta of appeal is called an appeal «by way of case stated».

The Family Division deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children. It also contains Probate registry. The Division is headed by a President.

The Chancery Division deals with equities and trusts, wills, companies and issues relating to patents.

Although historically the Coroner's Court had extensive powers, it is now concerned primarily with determining cause of death and the identity of the deceased. Coroner's Courts are often involved when death is suspicious, violent, or «unnatural», or takes place in a prison or mental institution. If a person has been formally accused of causing



a death, then the Coroner's Court formally adjourns until sentence is passed and no verdict is offered.

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

Crown Courts try criminal cases. The 93 Crown Court centers hear most of the more serious criminal cases, and cases appealed from the magistrates' courts on points of fact. They may also determine sentence in cases where an offender has been found guilty by a magistrates' court.

The Crown Court deals with more serious criminal offences which will be tried by judge and jury, appeals from the magistrates court - which are dealt with by a judge and at least two magistrates, convictions in the Magistrates' court that are referred to the Crown Court for sentencing. Imprisonment and fines in the Crown Court are more severe than in the Magistrates' court.

County courts try civil cases. There are 226 county courts in England which hear most civil cases, particularly financial matters like non-payment of debt, and disputes over land boundaries, consumer disputes, for example, faulty goods or services, personal injury claims (injuries caused by negligence), for example, traffic accidents, falling into holes in the pavement, accidents at work and other matters.

Magistrates' courts, of which there are about 900, hear most criminal cases initially. Magistrates' courts also hear a number of civil actions, particular relating to licensing, and some may deal with family matters. Magistrates' courts normally consist of three members. Magistrates are not necessarily professional lawyers (stipendiary magistrates), but residents of the local community in good standing (lay magistrates) JPs – Justices of Peace.

### Vocabulary Notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	Magistrates' Court	магистраттық сот	суд магистрата
2	Justice of Peace	бейбітшілік сот	мировой судья
3	County court	графтық соты	суд графства
4	Crown Court	короналық соты	суд короны
5	High Court of Justice	әділеттік жоғары соты	высокий суд правосудия
6	Queen's Bench Division	корольдік сот бөлімі	отдел королевской скамьи
7	Chancery Division of High Court	канцелярия бөлімі	отдел канцелярии
8	Family Division of High Court	отбасы мәселерінің соты	отдел по семейным делам
9	Probate registry	өсиетнаманы тіркеу бөлімі	отдел регистрации завещания
10	Coroner's Court	коронерлық сот	суд коронеров



11	Civil Division of Court of Appeal	апелляциялық соттын азаматтық бөлімі	отдел по гражданским искам апелляционного суда
12	Criminal Division of Court of Appeal	апелляциялық соттын қылмыстық бөлімі	отдел по уголовным искам апелляционного суда
13	Court of Appeal	апелляциялық соты	апелляционный суд
14	High Court of Judiciary	жоғары әділеттік соты	Высокий суд правосудия
15	Supreme Court	жоғары сот	Верховный суд
16	contract law	келісімшарт құқығы	контрактное право
17	tort law	азаматтық құқық	гражданско-правовой деликт
18	commercial law	коммерциялық құқық	коммерческое право
19	non-payment of debt	қарызды төлемеу	неуплата долга
20	disputes over land boundaries	жер қатыныстары құқығы	земельные правоотношения
21	consumer disputes	тұтыну даулары	потребительские споры
22	faulty goods or services	сапасыз таурлар мен қызметтерды ұсыну	предоставление некачественных товаров и услуг
23	accidents at work	өндірістегі жазатайым оқиға	несчастный случай на производстве
24	personal injury	зақым, жарақат алу	получение травм
25	equities [ˈekwiti]	акциялар	акции
26	divorce	ажырасу	развод
27	trust	мүлікті сенімгерлікпен басқару	доверительное управление имуществом
28	will	өсиет, өсиетнаманы	завещание

### Exercises:

#### I. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

Қылмыстық іс, уголовное дело; азаматтық іс, гражданский иск; істі сотқа жәберу, передать дело в суд; істі сотта қарастыру, рассматривать дело в суде, шешім шығару, вынести решение; отбасылық мәселелері, семейные проблемы; жол апаты, дорожно-транспортное происшествие; жұмыс барысындағы апат, несчастный случай на производстве.

#### II. Complete the following sentences.

1. The UK highest judicial body is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It has been working since \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The UK Supreme Court is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The UK Supreme Court includes \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The members of the UK Supreme Court are appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The head of the UK Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In Scotland the Supreme Court for criminal cases is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. After the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_ comes.
9. The main divisions of the UK High Court are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The cases of contract, tort, commercial law and admiralty are heard by \_\_\_\_\_.

## **II. Make the right choice.**

**1. The presiding officer of the UK Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) the Chief Justice
- b) the President
- c) Justice of Peace

**2. The court of the first instance in the UK is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) County court
- b) Magistrates' court
- c) Coroner's court

**3. After the magistrates' courts \_\_\_\_\_ come.**

- a) Crown court
- b) County court
- c) Coroner's court

**4. County courts try \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) civil cases
- b) criminal cases
- c) cases of violent and unnatural deaths

**5. Crown courts try \_\_\_\_\_ cases.**

- a) civil cases
- b) criminal cases
- c) cases of violent and unnatural deaths

**6. The court that determines the cause of death and identifies the deceased person is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Magistrates' court
- c) Country court

**7. In England and Wales more serious civil cases and most appeals from the county courts are handled by the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Crown Court
- b) High Court of Justice

c) Coroner's court

**8. The court that hears cases concerning contract law, tort law, commercial law and admiralty is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Family Division
- b) Queen's Bench Division
- c) High Court of Justice

**9. The court that deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Family Division
- c) High Court of Justice

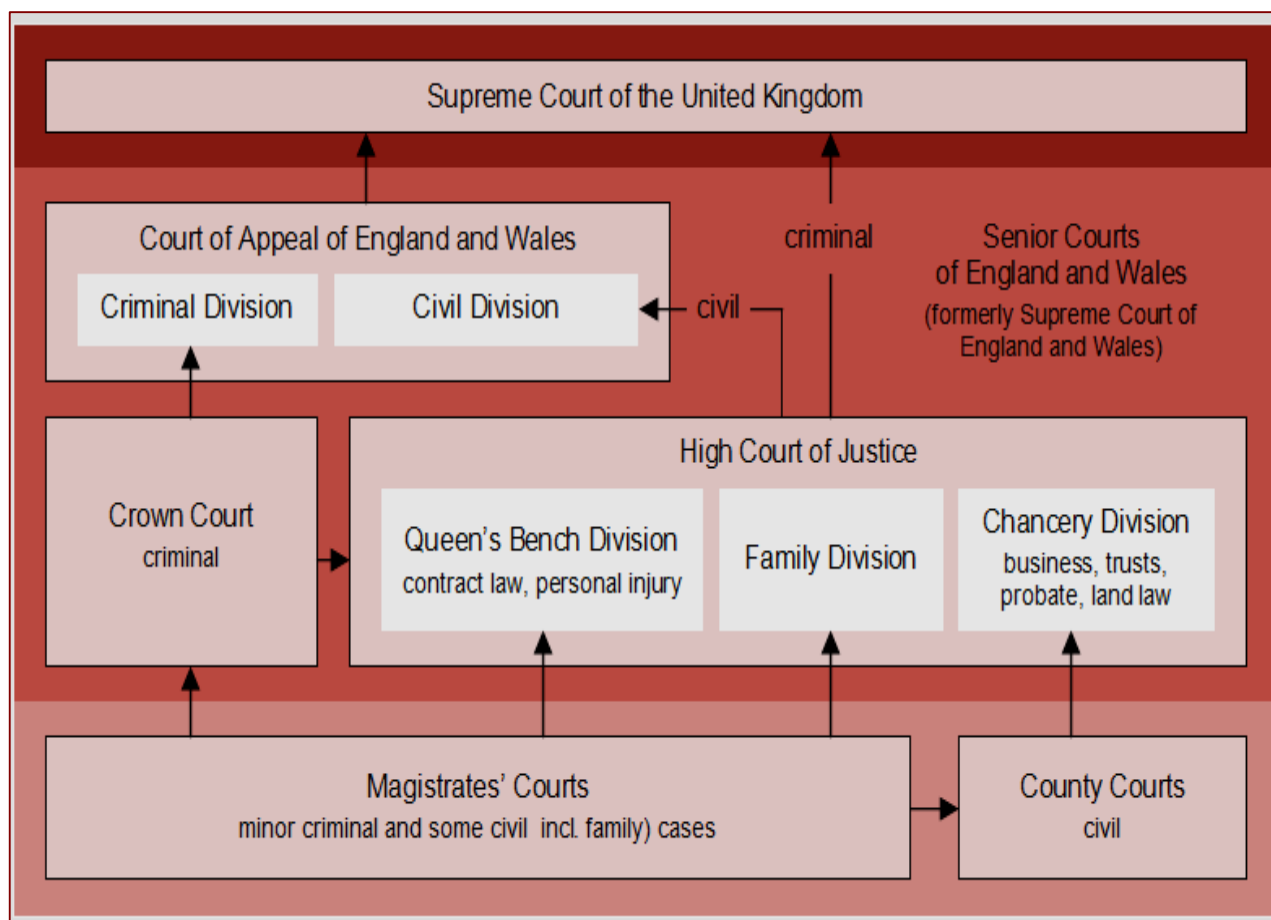
**10. The court that deals with equities and trusts, wills, companies and issues relating to patents is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Chancery Division
- c) High Court of Justice

**II. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the UK highest judicial body?
2. When was the UK Supreme Court established?
3. When did the UK Supreme Court start its work?
4. How many members are there in the UK Supreme Court?
5. Whom are the UK Supreme Court members appointed by?
6. What is the Supreme Court for criminal cases in Scotland?
7. What are the main divisions of the High Court of Justice?
8. What cases are tried by the Queen's Bench Division?
9. What court deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children?
10. What does the Chancery Division deal with?
11. What court investigates cases of violent, sudden and unnatural deaths and determines the cause of the deaths?
12. What are the main duties of the Court of Appeal?
13. How many Crown courts are there in the UK?
14. What cases are tried by the Crown Courts?
15. What do the County courts deal with?
16. What are the initial courts in the UK?
17. Who are the members of the UK magistrates' court?
18. What is the difference between lay and stipendiary magistrates?

#### IV. Study the following scheme and speak about the UK Court System



#### Text 2. British officers of the court



**Judges** preside over the court ensuring cases are heard and verdicts returned within a legal framework. The judge will decide on the appropriate sentence in criminal cases or decision in civil cases. The judge normally sits at the head of the courtroom on a raised platform, which is known as the Bench. In some cases the judge may sit at the court table in the well of the

court.

**Crown prosecutor.** A Crown prosecutor is a lawyer who presents the case against the accused.

**Barrister** is a lawyer in Britain who can work in the higher law courts. Barrister is also known as barrister-at-law or Bar-at-law. Barristers specialize in courtroom advocacy and litigation that is the process of taking legal action in a court of law. So their tasks include speaking and arguing as an advocate in the higher courts.

**Barristers** are distinguished from **solicitors**.

**Solicitor** is a lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, deals with the buying and



selling of houses, making wills and works in the lower courts of law. Solicitors also prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in Magistrates' court.

Till 1881 there were **attorneys** who did the same work as solicitors do at present. But in the USA the word «attorney» is still used to denote a defender.

**Other Court Officials. Coroners.** Coroners are responsible for finding out the causes of sudden or accidental deaths. As coroners have medical or legal training, or both of them, they are inquired into violent or unnatural deaths.

**The clerk of court** assists the judge and assures the smooth running of the court. The clerk records the proceedings and advises court users on procedures. He or she normally sits at the table immediately in front of the judge, facing into the courtroom.

**The court or bar officer** in the High Court or Court of Session, calls the accused and witnesses into the courtroom. He or she will show them where to sit or stand, and part of their duty is to help maintain order in the courtroom. The court officer also advises court users. He or she also takes the judge on and off the Bench.

**The Police.** In most courtrooms, there will be at least one police officer, who helps maintain order if necessary.

### **Exercises:**

#### **I. Complete the following.**

1. The lawyer in Britain who specializes in courtroom advocacy in the higher law courts is a \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The lawyer in Britain who prepares cases for barristers to present in the higher courts may represent the client in Magistrates' court and gives legal advice is a \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The presiding officer of the court who decides on the appropriate sentence in criminal cases or decision in civil cases is a \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The court official whose duty is to record the proceedings during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The officer who helps to maintain order in the courtroom and calls the accused and witnesses is a \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The lawyer who presents the case against the accused is a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.**

1. The judges preside over the court, defending the person accused of a crime.

2. The judge can sit at the head of the courtroom on a raised platform.

3. At present there are two kinds of lawyers, defending the accused in a court of law in Britain. They are a barrister and solicitor.

4. Barristers deal with defending the clients in the Magistrates' court.

5. Barristers are lawyers who can represent their clients in the higher courts.

6. Both solicitors and attorneys in Britain are responsible for preparing all the necessary documents for the trial.

7. Attorneys worked for their clients representing them in lower courts till the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

8. Coroners are experienced in determining the cause of sudden, violent or unnatural deaths.

9. The court officer or bar officer is responsible for maintaining order in the courtroom.

10. The clerk of court calls the accused and witnesses into the courtroom and shows them where to sit or stand.

### III. Speak on the following issue.

Mr. Whitten (judge), Mr. Hif (prosecutor), Mr. Dead (barrister), Mrs. White (solicitor), Mr. Bay (clerk), Mr. Hailey (coroner), Mr. Heat (court officer) are speaking about their work.

### Text 3. Jury and witnesses



A **jury** hears the evidence in serious criminal cases and some civil hearings. In criminal cases, the jury is made up of 15 members of the public chosen at random from the electoral register. In civil cases, there are 12 jurors. They sit in the jury box, which is usually at one side of the courtroom, near the judge. The names of the public who attend as

potential jurors are placed in a glass bowl and picked at random in open court. Once selected jurors are sworn in and take an oath or affirmation.

**Juror Oath.** The jurors raise their right hand and the clerk of court asks them «Do you swear by Almighty God that you will well and truly try the accused and give a true verdict according to the evidence». The jurors reply: «I do».

**Juror Affirmation.** The juror is asked to repeat after the clerk of court "I [*name*] do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that I will well and truly try the accused and give a true verdict according to the evidence".

**The witnesses.** Witnesses give the evidence in a case. They stand in the witness box, which is usually at the opposite side of the court to the jury box. Witnesses take an oath or affirmation that they will tell the truth. They can be asked questions by the lawyers or directly by persons who are not represented by lawyers.

**Witness Oath.** The witness raises his/her hand and repeats after the judge «I swear by Almighty God that I will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth».

**Witness Affirmation.** The witness is asked to repeat after the judge «I solemnly, sincerely and truly declare that I will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth».



**Exercises:**

**I. Complete the following.**

1. A group of ordinary people who hear the evidence in serious criminal cases and some civil hearings is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If the criminal case is heard the jury should be made up of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In civil cases the jury consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. All the selected jurors should take \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When taking an oath the jurors swear to say \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The place where witnesses stand for giving evidence is a \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.**

1. Jurors decide the legal guilt or innocence of a person accused of the crime.
2. Jury sits in a witness box.
3. The names of people who will be chosen jurors are written on a sheet of paper and are given to the judge.
4. All the jurors are selected at random from the group of ordinary people.
5. After being selected all the jurors should read the Bible.
6. When taking oath jurors should raise their both hands and repeat after the barrister the definite words.
7. When taking oath the jurors promise not to lie.
8. Before giving evidence in a court of trial a witness should promise to tell the truth.

**III. Dramatize the procedure of taking an oath or affirmation.**

**a) by the jurors**

**b) by a witness**

**Test on unit VIII.**

**1. The UK Supreme Court was established in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) UK Constitution
- b) Constitutional Reform Act
- c) Magna Charter
- d) jury's decision
- e) decision of the UK Supreme Court President

**2. The presiding officer of the UK Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) the Chief Justice
- b) the Vice President
- c) the President
- d) the Prime Minister
- e) the King (Queen)

**3. The court of the first instance in the UK is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) County court
- b) Crown court
- c) Supreme court
- d) Magistrates' court
- e) jury

**4. JP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Judge of Penalty
- b) Judge of Peace
- c) Justice of Peace
- d) Jury of People
- e) Jury for Peace

**5. Justices of Peace are members of the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) County court
- b) Crown court
- c) Supreme court
- d) Magistrates' court
- e) jury

**6. There are \_\_\_\_ types of magistrates in the Magistrates' Court: \_\_\_\_.**

- a) two; lay and stipendiary
- b) three; jury, lay and Justice of Peace
- c) four; three Justices of Peace and a judge
- d) twelve; President and eleven Law Lords
- e) two; female JP and male JP

**7. After the Magistrates' courts \_\_\_\_\_ come.**

- a) Crown court
- b) County court
- c) Supreme court
- d) Coroner's court
- e) jury

**8. County courts try \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) civil cases
- b) criminal cases
- c) juvenile matters
- d) cases of unnatural deaths
- e) appeals

**9. Crown courts try \_\_\_\_\_ cases.**

- a) civil cases



- b) criminal cases
- c) juvenile matters
- d) cases of unnatural deaths
- e) appeals

**10. The court that determines sentence in cases where an offender has been found guilty by a magistrates' court is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Crown court
- b) County court
- c) Supreme court
- d) Coroner's court
- e) High court

**11. The court that deals entirely with all the appeals from other courts is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Crown court
- b) County court
- c) Court of Appeal
- d) Coroner's court
- e) Magistrates' court

**12. The court that determines the cause of death and identifies the deceased person is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Magistrate court
- c) Crown court
- d) Queen's Bench Division
- e) County court

**13. In England and Wales more serious civil cases and most appeals from the county courts are handled by the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Magistrate court
- c) Crown court
- d) High Court of Justice
- e) County court

**14. The High Court of Justice has \_\_\_\_\_ divisions.**

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) twelve
- e) five

**15. The court that hears cases concerning contract law, tort law, commercial law and admiralty is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Family Division
- c) Crown court
- d) Queen's Bench Division
- e) Chancery Division

**16. The court that deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Family Division
- c) Crown court
- d) Queen's Bench Division
- e) Chancery Division

**17. Probate registry is a part of the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Chancery Division
- c) Crown court
- d) Queen's Bench Division
- e) Family Division

**18. The legal ending of a marriage, when a husband and wife agree to live apart from each other is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) wedding
- b) family
- c) will
- d) divorce
- e) separation

**19. A legal document in which it is said that the owner of the property wants to give his/her money and property to someone after he/she dies is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) wedding
- b) family
- c) will
- d) divorce
- e) separation

**20. The court that deals with equities and trusts, wills, companies and issues relating to patents is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Coroner's court
- b) Chancery Division

- c) Crown court
- d) Queen's Bench Division
- e) Family Division

**21. The lawyer in Britain who specializes in courtroom advocacy in the Higher Law Courts is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) solicitor
- b) bailiff
- c) coroner
- d) barrister
- e) clerk

**22. The lawyer in Britain who prepares cases for barristers to present in the higher courts may represent the client in Magistrates' court and gives legal advice is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) solicitor
- b) bailiff
- c) coroner
- d) barrister
- e) clerk

**23. The presiding officer of the court who decides on the appropriate sentence in criminal cases or decision in civil cases is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) solicitor
- b) bailiff
- c) judge
- d) barrister
- e) clerk

**24. The court official whose duty is to record the proceedings during the trial is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) solicitor
- b) bailiff
- c) coroner
- d) barrister
- e) clerk

**25. The officer who helps to maintain order in the courtroom and calls the accused and witnesses is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) solicitor
- b) bailiff
- c) court officer
- d) barrister
- e) bar officer

**26. A group of ordinary people who hear the evidence in serious criminal cases and some civil hearings is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) solicitor
- b) jury
- c) court officer
- d) barrister
- e) bar officer

**27. When taking an oath the witness should \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) raise his/her hand
- b) close his/her eyes
- c) repeat the words of oath after the clerk
- d) repeat the words of oath after the judge
- e) show his/her ID

**28. The lawyer who presents the case against the accused is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) solicitor
- b) crown prosecutor
- c) court officer
- d) barrister
- e) bar officer

**29. Witness usually stands \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) in the witness box
- b) on the raised platform
- c) on the bench
- d) in the jury box
- e) on the witness chair.

**30. \_\_\_\_\_ are sworn in and take an oath or affirmation.**

- a) judges
- b) jurors
- c) witnesses
- d) accused
- e) barristers

## UNIT IX. THE US COURT SYSTEM

### Text 1. The US court system



In the United States the court system has two levels – **federal and state**. The powers of the federal courts derive from the US Constitution and federal laws. The powers of the state courts derive from the state constitutions and state laws.

The federal courts are composed of three levels of courts: the Supreme courts, the US Courts of Appeals and District courts.

**The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)** was established pursuant to Article III of the United States Constitution in 1789 as the Highest Federal Court in the United States. The Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices who are nominated for life by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The Court meets in the United States Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C. The Supreme Court of the United States is the court of last resort. In both civil and criminal law, the Supreme Court is the final court of appeal.

The US has 13 judicial circuits. Each judicial circuit has a **court of appeal**. The United States courts of appeals (or circuit courts) are the intermediate appellate courts of the United States federal court system.



All federal courts, except for the US Supreme Court, were created by Congress. There are ninety four **federal district courts** across the country, with at least one in every state (larger states have up to four). There are about 550 federal district-court judges who are appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate.

District courts are the only courts in the federal system in which juries hear testimony in some cases, and most cases at this level are presented before a single judge. Most federal cases end with the district court's decision

Each **state** has a court system that exists independently from the Federal courts. **State court systems** have **trial courts** at the bottom level and **appellate courts** at the top. Over 95% of the nation's legal cases are decided in the State courts.

On a state level, there are **courts of special jurisdiction**. The **family courts** settle such issues as divorce and child-custody disputes. The **probate courts** handle the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. Below these specialized trial courts are less formal trial courts, such as **magistrate courts** and **justice of the peace courts**. These handle a variety of minor cases, such as traffic offenses, and usually do not use a jury.

**Court of Military Appeals.** The Court of Military Appeals hears appeals of military court-martial (when a person who is in the military commits a crime they can be tried and punished by the military courts).

**Court of International Trade.** The Court of International Trade hears cases involving appeals of rulings of the US Customs offices.

**Court of Claims.** The Court of Claims hears cases in which the U.S. Government is sued.

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	US Supreme Court	жоғары сот	верховный суд
2	Chief Justice	негізгі төреші	главный судья
3	associate justice	негізгі төрешінің көмекшілері	помощники главного судьи
4	federal court	федералдық сот	федеральный суд
5	court of appeals	апелляциялық сот	апелляционный суд
6	district court	округтық сот	окружной суд
7	state court	штаттық сот	суд штата
8	trial courts	бірінші инстанциялық сот	суды первой инстанции
9	family courts	отбасылық сот	суды по семейным делам
10	probate courts	өсиеттық дауларды қарастыратын сот	суды, рассматривающие спорные вопросы по завещаниям
11	justice of the peace courts	бейбітшілік сот қатысуымен өтетін сот	суды с участием мирового судьи
12	Court of Military Appeals	федералдық әскери апелляциялық сот	Федеральный военно-апелляционный суд
13	Court of International Trade	халықаралық сауда мәселелерін қарастыратын сот	Федеральный суд по вопросам международной торговли
14	Court of Claims	шағымдық сот	суд претензии

### Exercises:

#### I. Complete the following sentences.

1. The US dual court system is represented by \_\_\_\_\_ levels.
2. The US Constitution and federal laws are the basis for \_\_\_\_\_ courts.
3. The powers of the state courts derive from \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The SCOTUS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The US Supreme Courts were established in accordance with \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The highest federal court in the United States is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The members of the US Supreme Court are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The US circuit courts are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The lowest federal courts are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. On the state level the lowest courts are \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Make the right choice.**

**1. The SCOTUS has \_\_\_\_ members.**

- a) eight
- b) twelve
- c) nine

**2. The members of the US Supreme Court are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) US President with approval of the Senate, life
- b) US Congress and Chief Justice, life
- c) US President with approval of the House of Representatives, for nine years

**3. The seat of the Supreme Court is in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) New York, in Empire State Building
- b) Washington, in Capitol
- c) Washington, D.C. in the US Supreme Court Building

**4. The US are divided into 13 \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) judicial circuits
- b) court district
- c) judicial states

**5. There are \_\_\_\_ Federal Courts of Appeal in the US.**

- a) fifty
- b) ninety four
- c) thirteen

**6. All federal courts, except for the US Supreme Court were created by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) the US Congress
- b) the US President
- c) the US Senate

**7. There are ninety four \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) federal district courts
- b) state courts
- c) federal Courts of Appeal

**8. The initial courts in the US federal courts system are \_\_\_\_.**

- a) federal district courts
- b) state courts
- c) federal courts of appeal

**9. The initial courts in the US state court system are \_\_\_\_.**

- a) District courts
- b) state courts
- c) trial courts

**10. The cases of divorce and child abuse are tried by \_\_\_\_.**

- a) family courts
- b) probate courts
- c) Magistrate courts

**11. The issues concerning wills are tried by \_\_\_\_.**

- a) family courts
- b) probate courts
- c) Magistrate courts

**12. Cases of military crimes can be tried by \_\_\_\_.**

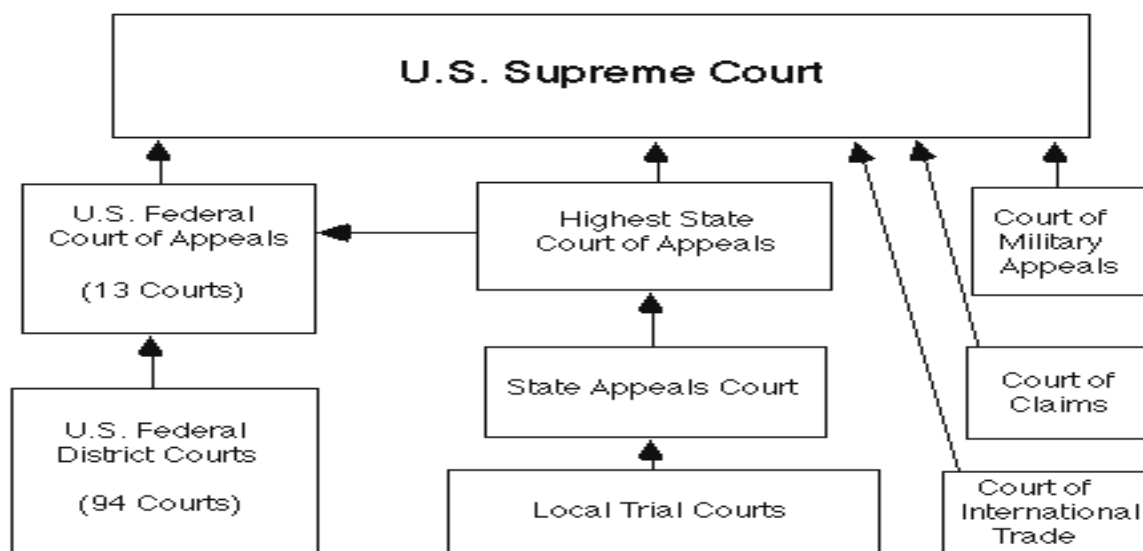
- a) courts of military appeals
- b) district courts
- c) federal courts of appeal

**III. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the US Highest judicial body?
2. When was the US Supreme Court established?
3. How many members are there in the US Supreme Court?
4. Whom are the US Supreme Court members appointed by?
5. How many federal courts of appeal in the US?
6. What are the main procedural courts in the US Federal courts system?
7. How many Federal district courts are there in the US?
8. What cases are tried in the US Federal district courts?
9. What cases are tried by the US State trial courts?
10. What court deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children?
11. What are the main duties of the probate court?
12. What do Court of Military Appeals try?



#### IV. Study the following scheme and speak about the US Court System.



#### Text 2. The US trial

When a criminal case goes to trial, the defendant chooses to have it heard by a jury or by the judge alone (bench trial). In most states, a trial jury consists of 12 citizens. However, the juries in some states may have as few as 6 members. The jury or judge hears the evidence for and against the defendant and then reaches a verdict.

If the individual is found guilty, the judge pronounces sentence. Convicted defendants may take their case to an appellate court. However prosecutors may not appeal an acquittal because the United States Constitution forbids the government to put a person in double jeopardy (try a person twice) for the same crime. If the defendant is found not guilty, he or she is released.

In most cases, the judge determines the sentence for a defendant convicted of a crime. The judge imposes punishment that he or she feels will best serve both the offender and society. Laws may provide a maximum and minimum sentence according to the crime involved. In some cases, the recommendation of the jury determines the sentence that may be given to the offender.

The judge may put a convicted offender on probation to protect the individual from the harmful effects of being imprisoned with experienced criminals. A law-breaker who is on probation remains free, but must follow certain rules. A probation officer assigned by the court supervises the individual's conduct. A probationer who violates any of the rules of his or her probation may be sent to prison. Some judges require offenders to repay their victims, either with money or by working with them without pay.

#### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	acquittal	ақтау, ақтау үкімі	оправдание, оправдательный приговор

2	double jeopardy	айыпталушыны бұрын істеген қылмысы үшін қайта соттауға тыйым салу туралы заңы	запрещение повторного преследования по одному и тому же делу
3	to forbid	тыйым салу	запрещать
4	to impose punishment	жазаны тағайындау	назначать наказание
5	to pronounce sentence	үкімді шығару	выносить приговор
6	to reach a verdict	шешім шығару	вынести вердикт
7	to repay the victim	жәбірленушіге келтірілген зиянды өтеу, орнын толтыру	возместить потерпевшему нанесенный ущерб
8	to take a case to court	істі сотқа жіберу	передать дело в суд
9	to try a person twice	азаматты екінші рет соттау, сотқа тарту	судить человека дважды
10	innocence presumption	кәнісіздік презумпциясы	презумпция невиновности

### Exercises:

#### I. Find the English equivalents for the following:

Қылмыстық іс, уголовное дело; айыпталушыға қарсы келетін айғақ, свидетельства против обвиняемого; айыпталушыға қарсы келмейтін айғақ, свидетельства в пользу обвиняемого; айыпталушыны кінәлі деп табу, признать обвиняемого виновным; бірақ, однако; босатылу, освободить; прокурор; АҚШ негізгі заңы, основной закон США.

#### II. Complete the following sentences, using the given words and word-combinations:

a) prison	b) appellate	c) judge (magistrate)
d) released	e) bench	f) double jeopardy

1. A chief officer of the court, whom is the court trial headed by is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The trial when the case is heard by a judge alone is called \_\_\_\_\_ trial.
3. If the defendant is found guilty he will be sent to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If the individual is found innocent, he will be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If the defendant does not agree with court verdict, he has a right to take the case \_\_\_\_\_ court.
6. According to the US Constitution a person cannot be tried twice for one and the same crime. That is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main rights of a defendant? The main rights of a defendant are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. How can the criminal case be tried?
3. Who chooses the form of criminal case hearing?
4. How many members are there in a state court trial jury?
5. What are main duties of juries?
6. What does the judge do, if the individual is found guilty?
7. When do convicted defendants take their case to an appellate court?
8. Can the defendant be tried twice for one and the same crime?
9. When can the defendant be released?
10. What sentence can be imposed by the judge to the convicted offender if he has committed a felony?
11. What penalty will be given to the convicted in case of his committing a misdemeanor or any other non-violent crime?
12. What is the difference between the imprisonment and probation?
13. How can the convicted offenders compensate the victim?

### Text 3. Inside the Supreme and District Courtroom

#### *People in the courtroom.*

**The judge.** The judge controls the courtroom and ensures evidence is relevant. If the defendant pleads guilty or the jury finds the defendant guilty, the judge will decide the sentence. The judge is addressed as «Your Honour» and usually wears a wig and a robe.



**The judge's associate.** The judge's associate wears a plain black robe and no wig and sits below the judge. They help the judge by reading out the charges, taking the defendant's plea and asking the jury for its verdict.

**Crown prosecutor.** The Crown prosecutors are lawyers who work in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. They present the case against the defendant.



**Defence lawyer.** The defendant is usually represented by an attorney. If the defendant cannot afford his/her own attorney, a public defender will be offered to him/her.

**The jury.** The jury is present if the defendant pleads not guilty. The jury is made up of 12 people selected at random from the community. They decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. The jury remains in court unless the judge is discussing a point of law with the lawyers.

**The bailiff.** The bailiffs will sit or stand near the jury. They help everything run smoothly by calling defendants when the judge is ready, announcing the

beginning and end of sessions, looking after the jury and calling witnesses to give evidence and administering the oath or affirmation.

**Court reporters.** Occasionally court reporters record what is said during the trial on tape or on a shorthand machine. Often, court proceedings are recorded remotely.

**Defendant.** The person who is accused of committing the offence. They sit in the dock near a corrective services officer who is present at all times.

**Witnesses.** People whom the prosecution or defence call to give evidence. Both the prosecutor and the defence lawyer will ask the witness questions.

**The public.** The public and media are able to sit in the public gallery to watch events unless the judge has ordered that the court should be closed.

### **Exercises:**

#### **I. Complete the following.**

1. The court official who presides in the courtroom, controlling over the whole court procedure is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When addressing to judge everyone in the courtroom should say \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In the US courtroom there is a person who helps the judge during the trial and that is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A lawyer, who presents the case against the defendant.
5. The defence lawyers are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There will be no jury in the courtroom if the defendant \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The court official who is responsible for announcing the beginning and end of sessions, looking after the jury and calling witnesses is a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A court officer who records what is said during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.**

1. The judge presents the case against the defendant.
2. The Crown prosecutor helps the defendant trying to prove that the crime has not been committed by him or her.
3. The bailiff is addressed as «Your Honour».
4. The judge usually wears a wig and a robe.
5. The jury members are selected at random from the community.
6. The defendant can be represented by a public defender.
7. The court reporter wears a plain black robe and no wig and sits below the judge.
8. The public are people whom the prosecution or defence call to give evidence

#### **III. Speak about the procedure of the court trial.**

- a) as if you were a journalist.
- b) as if you were a witness.

**IV. Look at the picture of the US courtroom and try to describe it.**



**Test on unit IX.**

**1. The SCOTUS has \_\_\_\_ members.**

- a) three
- b) twelve
- c) nine
- d) eight
- e) twenty four

**2. All federal courts, except for the US Supreme Court were created by**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the US Congress
- b) the US President
- c) the US Senate
- d) Chief Justice
- e) jury

**3. A lawyer, who defends an accused in the US courts, is called a/an**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) accused
- b) defendant
- c) attorney
- d) judge
- e) JP

**4. Arrested suspected persons must be given a formal accusation of crime within \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) twenty four hours after the detention
- b) seventy two hours after the accusation
- c) a day after the apprehension
- d) thirty six hours after the arrest
- e) twenty four days after the arrest

**5. A formal accusation against the suspect is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) arrest
- b) testimony
- c) indictment
- d) information
- e) guilt

**6. A sum of money that a defendant is required to pay to the court instead of staying in prison before a trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) cash
- b) dollar
- c) bail
- d) security money
- e) release cash

**7. The document, where a formal charge is written, is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) testimony
- b) indictment
- c) information
- d) commitment
- e) prosecution

**8. Hearing at which defendants are informed of the formal charges against them and required to enter a plea of guilty, not guilty is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) release
- b) information
- c) court trial
- d) arraignment
- e) bail

**9. One of the most important rights of any defendant is the right of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) pleading his guilt
- b) being arrested on suspicion
- c) innocence presumption
- d) reducing the sentence
- e) being sent to prison

**10. Confession of guilt given by defendants in exchange for reduced charges or a lighter sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) innocence presumption
- b) plea bargaining
- c) accusation
- d) reducing the sentence
- e) imprisonment

**11. Defendants who are suspected of committing felonies can't be \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) released on bail
- b) imprisoned
- c) pleaded guilty
- d) found innocent
- e) questioned in presence of an attorney

**12. The lowest court in the US federal court system is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) trial court of original jurisdiction
- b) district court
- c) Magistrates' court
- d) Supreme court
- e) High court

**13. A place in a courtroom where witnesses give their evidence \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) cell
- b) courtroom
- c) witness stand
- d) jury box
- e) defendant stand

**14. A person who makes the recording of all the oral statements made during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) clerk or court reporter
- b) accused
- c) attorney
- d) jury
- e) judge or magistrate

**15. A person who testifies under oath before a court regarding what was seen, heard or observed is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) clerk or court reporter
- b) accused
- c) attorney
- d) witness
- e) judge or magistrate

**16. A place in a courtroom where juries sit during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) cell
- b) courtroom
- c) witness stand
- d) jury box
- e) defendant stand

**17. A decision of the defendant's guilty or innocence made by the jury in the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prosecution
- b) defence
- c) indictment
- d) accusation
- e) verdict

**18. A court employee who maintains order in the courtroom and is responsible for custody of the jury is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prosecutor
- b) bailiff
- c) attorney
- d) jury
- e) witness

**19. A bench for a judge in a courtroom is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) cell
- b) courtroom
- c) judge's bench
- d) jury box
- e) defendant stand

**20. A state-paid defence attorney representing a defendant who cannot afford a lawyer is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) public defender
- b) bailiff
- c) attorney
- d) jury
- e) witness

**21. A hearing at which a prosecutor presents the information and other evidence to a magistrate is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prosecution
- b) arraignment
- c) indictment
- d) accusation



e) verdict

**22. A hearing at which the defendant appears in a court of general jurisdiction to answer the charges is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prosecution
- b) preliminary hearing
- c) indictment
- d) accusation
- e) verdict

**23. A practice which involves defendants pleaded guilty in return for a reduced charge or a shorter sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) plea bargaining
- b) preliminary hearing
- c) indictment
- d) accusation
- e) verdict

**24. Who appoints a state-paid defence attorney?**

- a) public defender
- b) bailiff
- c) attorney
- d) judge
- e) witness

**25. The most important right of any defendant is the right to be \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) punished
- b) considered guilty
- c) sentences to imprisonment
- d) considered innocent until proved guilty «beyond a reasonable doubt»
- e) released on bail

**26. If the defendant pleads guilty, the judge pronounces a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) information
- b) text
- c) arraignment
- d) sentence
- e) bail

**27. According to the US Constitution a person cannot be tried twice for one and the same crime. That is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) plea bargaining
- b) evidence
- c) double jeopardy

- d) testimony
- e) information

**28. Money that a defendant is required to pay to the court in order to obtain release from prison until the trial is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) fine
- b) sentence
- c) bail
- d) probation
- e) price

**29. If the defendant does not agree with court verdict, he has a right to take the case to the \_\_\_\_ court.**

- a) Supreme
- b) district
- c) appellate
- d) jury
- e) trial

**30. The decision of a jury regarding the guilt or innocence of a person standing trial is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) information
- b) text
- c) verdict
- d) sentence
- e) bail

## **UNIT X. PUNISHMENT**

### **Text 1. Types of punishment**

For committing crimes criminals should be punished. There are different types of punishment a criminal should pay if his or her guilt is proved during the court trial.

The main types of punishments are fine, forfeiture, restitution, community corrections (community service, community work), probation, imprisonment, life imprisonment and execution.

The definite sum of money which must be paid by an offender as a punishment is called a fine. Fine is imposed for committing petty crimes, such as disorderly conduct, violation of traffic rules.

If the criminal damages the victim during the crime committing, he or she will have to compensate the loser. This type of punishment is called compensation or restitution.

Legal taking of someone's property as a punishment is known as forfeiture. This type of punishment can be imposed if a person has committed such white-collar crimes as corruption or embezzlement.

Community corrections demand from the convict offender that he or she has to work for community during a definite period of time.

Probation is considered as an alternative to imprisonment. It is a conditional penalty, supervised release which means the allowing of a law-breaker to go free and punished if he or she will promise to behave well. There is a number of definite probation rules which must be followed by a convicted placed on probation. If the probationer violates one of those rules he or she will be put into prison.

An act of putting a convicted offender into prison is called an imprisonment or incarceration. Imprisonment can be short-term or long-term. If the criminal has committed not very serious crime he or she can be put into prison for a short term. In case of committing a more serious crime the criminal can get a penalty of a long term imprisonment.

For committing such felonies as murder, homicide, treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism, criminals get a capital punishment. In countries where there is no death sentence a convicted offender will be sent to prison for all his life. That type of punishment is called life imprisonment. The most dangerous criminals can be given LWOP that is life imprisonment without parole.

Punishment has several purposes. It is implemented for punishing offenders, for isolating dangerous criminals from society (in case of imprisonment), for prevention of more crimes committing and reducing the number of committed crimes by showing a potential criminal the result of breaking the law.

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	community correction	қоғамдық жұмыс	общественные работы
2	compensation <i>syn.</i> restitution	компенсация	компенсация
	death sentence <i>syn.</i> 1. death penalty 2. capital punishment 3. execution	өлім жазасы	смертная казнь
3	fine	айыппул	штраф
4	forfeiture	тәркілеу	конфискация
5	imprisonment <i>syn.</i> incarceration confinement	бас бостандығынан айыру	тюремное заключение
6	to impose punishment	жазаны тағайындау	назначить наказание
7	life imprisonment  LWOP – life imprisonment without parole	өмір бас бостандығынан айыру шартты түрде түрмеден босатусыз өмір бас бостандығынан айыру	пожизненное заключение  пожизненное заключение без права условно-досрочного освобождения
	parole	шартты түрде түрмеден босату	условное освобождение из тюрьмы
8	probation	пробация, шартты түрде мерзімінен бұрын кепіл бойынша босату (ерекше түрде кәмелет жасқа толмағанды)	пробация, условное освобождение на поруки (особенно несовершеннолетнего)
9	punishment, penalty	жаза	наказание
10	restitution	зиянды өтеу	возмещение убытков

#### Exercises:

**I. Find in the text the names of penalties and translate into Kazakh or Russian. Give their definitions.**

**II. Connect the words in the left column with their synonyms in the right one. Translate them.**

1. offender	a) incarceration
2. convicted offender	b) to put into prison
3. petty crime	c) to be released from prison
4. to implement a sentence	d) misconduct, not serious crime
5. punishment	e) compensation
6. restitution	f) felony, dangerous crime

7. imprisonment	g) inmate, prisoner
8. to leave the prison	h) to impose a sentence
9. grave crime	i) law-breaker, criminal
10. to send to prison	j) penalty, sentence

**III. Make the right choice.**

**1. An officer in court who imposes a sentence to a convicted offender is \_\_.**

- a) police officer
- b) a judge

**2. An amount of money paid as a punishment is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) parole
- b) fine

**3. A person who defends a suspect during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) defender
- b) defendant

**4. A person who was found guilty during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) convicted offender
- b) accused

**5. At present in the UK there is no \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) life imprisonment
- b) death penalty

**6. A person who is kept in prison is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) inmate
- b) parolee

**7. The place where all the legal disputes are resolved is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) court
- b) a judge

**8. The building where all the convicted offenders are incarcerated is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) prison
- b) prison cell

**9. The offender should retribute the victim in case of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) damaging him
- b) defending him

10. In case of committing corruption crime the offender's property should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) bought  
b) forfeited

#### IV. Complete the following sentences.

1. The main types of punishments are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The penalty which is imposed for committing petty crimes is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Such crimes as murder, homicide, and treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism are considered \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Inmate is a person who has been found guilty of committing \_\_\_\_\_.
5. For committing a dangerous crime the convicted offender should be \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A parolee is a person who has been released from prison before the official end of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A conditional sentence which allows a law-breaker not to be imprisoned is a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A probationer must follow certain probation rules otherwise he \_\_\_\_\_.

#### V. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the opinion that all the criminals should be punished? Try to prove your answer.
2. What types of punishment do you know?
3. What is the most severe punishment in the UK, the USA, and the Republic of Kazakhstan?
4. What must a convicted offender do in order to be placed on probation?
5. Why do people call probation an alternative to imprisonment?
6. What is parole? Who is called a parolee?
7. What is the difference between probation and parole?
8. What types of imprisonment are implemented at present?
9. What's rehabilitation?
10. What programs do you know that help inmates to find a job after their release from prison

### Text 2. Parole and probation



There are alternatives to imprisonment. Two programs which allow offenders to live in society are **parole and probation**. Parole is the early release of criminals from prison, in most cases as a reward for good behavior. Probation is condition in which a person found guilty of a crime is sentenced to supervised release rather than imprisonment.

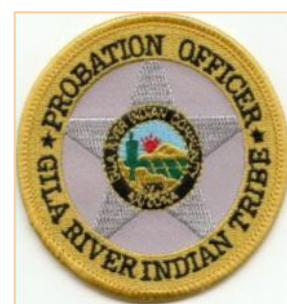
The programs are similar in that the freed offenders live in normal communities under supervision. Offenders both on probation and on parole must report periodically to a parole or probation supervisor.

Under supervision, the offenders have certain restrictions. For example, they are not allowed to associate with known criminals. They must have a job. They are not allowed to drink alcohol or handle firearms. Any violation of these restrictions – or any legal act, such as use of drugs – typically results in the offender’s serving the remainder of the sentence in prison.

Parole may be granted after an offender serves a mandatory prison term. The seriousness of the offence is a factor in determining how soon offenders are eligible for parole. After the mandatory term, a parole board reviews an offender’s case, generally once a year, to decide whether to grant parole. The board looks for some evidence that the person is making an earnest effort to reform.

Parole has several purposes. Some criminal justice officials believe parolees have a better chance of becoming law-abiding citizens than criminals released without supervision. Parole also tries to protect society by preventing offenders from committing new crimes. In addition, parole costs society less than keeping people in jail.

Probation may be granted by the judge at the time of sentencing as an alternative to prison. The entire sentence may be served in the community under the supervision of the probation authority or the judge may sentence a person to serve a certain amount of time in prison, followed by a certain amount of time on probation.



Thus, there are certain differences between parole and probation. Parole is granted through the correctional authority; probation is granted through the courts. Of the two, probation may allow the offender to spend the entire sentence away from prison under supervision in the community.

One of the features that support the use of parole and probation programs is the fact that persons freed under these programs can be returned to prison if they violate the terms of their release. This is an important feature of these release programs. The participants, in the majority of cases, are actually under sentence from a court. This sentence can be carried out through imprisonment. Parole or probation remains in effect only as long as the offenders continue to prove that they are meeting the conditions under which the release programs were set up.

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	freed offender	босатылған кұқық бұзышы	освобожденные правонарушитель
2	to grant parole	шартты түрде мерзімінен бұрын босату	предоставлять условно-досрочное освобождение
3	mandatory prison term	міндетті түрме мерзімі	обязательный тюремный срок
4	the remainder of the sentence	түрме мерзімінің қалған бөлігі	остальная часть тюремного срока

5	parole board	шартты түрде мерзімінен бұрын босату кенесі	совет по условно-досрочному освобождению
6	parolee	шартты түрде мерзімінен бұрын босатылған	условно-досрочно освобожденный
7	restriction	шектеу	ограничение
8	reviews an offender's case	құқық бұзышы ісін қайта қарастыру	пересматривать дело правонарушителя
9	under supervision	қадалағауда	под наблюдением
10	to violate the rule	ережені бұзу	нарушать правило

### Exercises:

#### I. Complete the following sentences.

- Two programs, alternatives to imprisonment, which allow offenders to live in society, are \_\_\_\_\_.
- The early release of criminals from prison after serving the mandatory term as a reward for good behavior is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Supervised release from punishment that is given instead of imprisonment is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Offenders placed on probation and those who are on parole should follow the rules \_\_\_\_\_.
- The body that decides what inmate should be paroled is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The main goals of parole are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Probation may be granted by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways of probation implementation.
- In the first case the probationer serves the entire sentence under \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the second case the offender should spend a part of the sentence in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

- The main alternatives to imprisonment are parole, probation and incarceration.
- An offender may be paroled for good behavior, for keeping prison rules soon after he entered the prison.
- A parolee should spend a mandatory term in prison before being released.
- The prison administration together with the Parole Board decides if the offender is able to be paroled.
- On parole the offender should find the job so as to pay to prison administration.
- The probation can be granted only for those criminals who have committed non-violent crimes.
- Probation is determined by Parole Board members.



8. Probationer should be under supervision and follow certain rules not allowing using drugs and weapon.

9. Both parolees and probationers are forbidden to meet with known criminals and commit more crimes.

10. If the offenders violate the probation or parolee rules they will be sent to prison for life.

### **III. Study the A, B, C information given below and speak about the main characteristics of parole and probation.**

#### **A) The difference between parole and probation**

<b>Probation:</b>	<b>Parole</b>
1. is given to a person instead of being put into prison;	1. is given to a prisoner who has spent a part of his or her term of imprisonment in prison;
2. granted by the judge in the court;	2. granted by Parole Board or Parole Commission;
3. a probationer doesn't go to prison.	3. a parolee spends a mandatory term in prison.

#### **B) The similarity between parole and probation**

- allow offenders to live in society;
- criminals are supervised by a parole officer or a probation officer;
- if offenders break the law they are put into prison.

#### **C) Restrictions for parolees and probationers**

- must report to a parole or a probation supervisor;
- must not meet with known criminals;
- must have a job; must work;
- must not drink alcohol;
- must not use drugs;
- must not have and use weapon.

### **Text 3. Community Corrections Programs**

More recently, other approaches have been taken to the task of reorienting offenders from confinement to the communities in which they will live after they have served their sentences. These relatively new methods fall between the level of probation or parole and total imprisonment. Two methods currently being used in many communities include **work-release programs and half-way houses**.

A work release, or work-furlough program releases a convict from prison to hold a job in the outside community. Typically, the person leaves prison in the morning, works all day, they return to confinement for the evening meal and for ever night custody.

Another version of a **work-furlough program** might be applied to a situation where a judge feels the offender can benefit from family life which is as normal as possible. This approach is also reserved, in most cases, for first-time offenders or persons believed to be good candidates for rehabilitation. Such persons may be permitted, for example, to spend the normal working week at home with their families, serving their confinement time over weekends and holidays. This permits a normal working and family relationship most of the time, while applying a punishment believed to fit minor crimes and to help promote rehabilitation.



Still another approach to rehabilitation lies in so-called **half-way houses** and its other forms. So, there are **halfway-houses**, residence facilities for offenders placed in community corrections programs; **halfway-in-houses** for people who have not been sentenced to prison and **halfway-out-houses**, for individuals released from prison.

These are often homes within normal communities that are set up as residences for small numbers of offenders. Persons nearing completion of prison terms are transferred to these half-way houses as a step toward release and rehabilitation. State or county agencies help to secure employment for these people. They can hold jobs and carry on many normal functions of persons who have been released into the communities, except that they are accountable to the operation of the half-way houses. Usually, offenders must return to the residence each evening or risk being sent back to prison.

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	after serving the sentences	түрме мерзімін кейін	после отбывания тюремного срока
2	completion of prison term	түрме мерзімінің аяқталуы	завершение тюремного срока
3	first-time offenders	бірінше рет сотталған тұлғалар	лица, осужденные впервые
4	half-way house	реабилитацияға арналған мекеме	учреждение для реабилитации
5	to hold a job	жұмыс істеу	иметь работу, работать
6	to transfer	аудару	перевести
7	work-furlough program	сотталған азаматға түзеу мекемесінің тыс жерінде жұмыс істеу мүмкіндігін берітін бағдарлама	программа, по которой заключенному предоставляется возможность работать за пределами исправительного учреждения

8	work-release program	сотталған азаматты түзеу мекемесенің тыс жерінде жұмыс істеуге жіберетін бағдарлама	программа, по которой заключенного отпускают работать
---	----------------------	---	---

### Exercises:

#### I. Complete the following sentences.

1. The program that allows a convicted offender to be released for holding the job outside the prison is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The work-release program is also named as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. These programs can be applied to persons who have been imprisoned \_\_\_\_\_.
4. According to work-furlough or work-release program the offender leaves prison in the morning, works all day, but should come back to prison \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If the judge feels the offender can benefit from family life he can allow the offender \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Residences for convicted offenders establish with the goal of their rehabilitation are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Persons nearing completion of prison terms are transferred to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Residence facilities for offenders placed in community corrections programs are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Residence facilities for people who have not been sentenced to prison are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Residence facilities for individuals released from prison are \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

1. The work-release programs are used to convicted offenders who have committed violent felonies.
2. Habitual criminals and those who have committed grave crimes cannot be applied to work-release programs.
3. The work-release programs are widely used because they do much in inmate's rehabilitation.
4. When being on a work-furlough program a convicted offender has an opportunity to spend all the time with their family and come back to prison once a month.
5. Juvenile convicted offenders and especially those who have committed the crime for the first time should be applied to work-release or work-furlough programs.
6. The half-way houses have been established with the aim of inmates' reforming and socialization.

#### III. Speak on the following situations.

Mr. Black, Mr. Green and Mr. Brown are offenders applied to release programs. Discuss with your fellow students all the possible ways of their reforming, if Mr. Black has been placed on community correction program for committing theft

for the first time, Mr. Green has not been sentenced to prison as he has disabled child, whom he has to look after and Mr. Brown is going to leave prison after serving the mandatory term and is believed to be a good candidate for rehabilitation.

### Test on unit X.

**1. An officer in court who imposes a sentence to a convicted offender is \_\_.**

- a) police officer
- b) judge
- c) attorney
- d) public defender
- e) coroner

**2. A person who defends a suspect during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) defender
- b) defendant
- c) attorney
- d) accused
- e) judge

**3. A person who was found guilty during the trial is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) convicted offender
- b) accused
- c) defendant
- d) attorney
- e) judge

**4. The main types of punishments are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) fine, imprisonment, probation, death sentence, whipping
- b) fine, forfeiture, restitution, community corrections, probation, imprisonment, life imprisonment and execution
- c) questioning, investigation, paying bail, arrest, death
- d) suspicion, questioning, apprehension imprisonment, death sentence
- e) killing, murder, manslaughter, suicide, homicide

**5. An amount of money paid as a punishment is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) parole
- b) fine
- c) bail
- d) cash
- e) credit

- 6. The sentence, according to which defendants must repay victims, is a \_\_\_\_.**
- a) restitution
  - b) fine
  - c) forfeiture
  - d) criminal case
  - e) imprisonment
- 7. At present in the UK there is no \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) life imprisonment
  - b) death penalty
  - c) probation
  - d) correction work
  - e) fine
- 8. «Incarceration» is synonymic to \_\_\_\_\_**
- a) fine
  - b) parole
  - c) imprisonment
  - d) death sentence
  - e) confinement
- 9. A person who is kept in prison is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) inmate
  - b) parolee
  - c) accused
  - d) prisoner
  - e) warder
- 10. The building where all the convicted offenders are incarcerated is a \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) prison
  - b) prison cell
  - c) court
  - d) jail
  - e) courtroom
- 11. The offender should retribute the victim in case of \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) murdering him
  - b) defending him
  - c) damaging him
  - d) breaking the law
  - e) questioning him

**12. In case of committing corruption crimes the offender's property should be \_\_\_\_.**

- a) bought
- b) forfeited
- c) taken away
- d) given to the judge
- e) given to police officers

**13. The penalty which is imposed for committing petty crimes is \_\_\_\_.**

- a) parole
- b) fine
- c) life imprisonment
- d) cash
- e) credit

**14. For committing such felonies as murder, homicide, treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism criminals can get \_\_\_\_.**

- a) short-term imprisonment
- b) probation
- c) death sentence
- d) capital punishment
- e) life imprisonment

**15. «Capital punishment» is synonymic to \_\_\_\_.**

- a) death sentence
- b) execution
- c) death penalty
- d) life imprisonment
- e) killing

**16. A parolee is a person who has been released from prison before the official end of \_\_\_\_.**

- a) verdict
- b) penalty
- c) prison term
- d) probation
- e) parole

**17. A conditional sentence which allows a law-breaker not to be imprisoned is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) parole
- b) community correction
- c) forfeiture

- d) probation
- e) death sentence

**18. A probationer must follow certain probation rules otherwise he will be\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) sent to community correction
- b) sent back to prison
- c) imprisoned
- d) executed
- e) fined

**19. The main alternatives to imprisonment are\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) fine and incarceration
- b) death penalty and life imprisonment
- c) parole and execution
- d) probation and parole
- e) capital punishment and forfeiture

**20. Parole and probation are two programs which allow offenders \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) to live in society
- b) to commit more crimes
- c) not to be imprisoned
- d) to get capital punishment
- e) to start a new life without crime

**21. When being paroled and placed on probation the offender should \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) follow certain rules
- b) pay bail
- c) be under supervision
- d) not commit crimes
- e) come back to prison at night

**22. Under supervision, the offenders have the following restrictions \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) not to meet with known criminals
- b) not to go home
- c) not to drink alcohol and use drugs
- d) not to report to supervised officer
- e) not to find a job

**23. Parole may be granted \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) after an offender serves a mandatory prison term
- b) for good behavior
- c) for keeping prison rules
- d) for not committing crimes in prison

e) all variants are proper

**24. Parole is granted by the \_\_\_\_.**

- a) police
- b) Parole Board
- c) parolee
- d) Probation Officer
- e) jury

**25. Probation may be granted by the \_\_\_\_.**

- a) police
- b) judge
- c) probationer
- d) Probation Officer
- e) jury

**26. The program that allows an offender to hold a job in the outside community is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) work release program
- b) half work program
- c) half way program
- d) work-furlough program
- e) family program

**27. The programs which allow offenders to spend the normal working week at home with their families, serving their confinement time over weekends and holidays are known as \_\_\_\_.**

- a) work-release program
- b) half-work program
- c) half-way program
- d) work-furlough program
- e) family program

**28. The work-release and work-furlough programs can be granted to offenders who \_\_\_\_.**

- a) are first-time offenders
- b) promise not to commit crimes
- c) are imprisoned for committing non-violent crimes
- d) pay a definite sum of money
- e) can be rehabilitated

**29. Half-way houses are \_\_\_\_.**

- a) prisons for non-violent offenders
- b) jails for dangerous criminals



- c) homes within normal communities set up for small numbers of offenders
- d) institutions for women
- e) institutions for juvenile offenders

**30) Female prisoners are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) juvenile offenders
- b) foreign prisoners
- c) adult prisoners
- d) women, kept in prison
- e) insane inmates

## UNIT XI. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

### Text I. The Correctional system

The correctional system, often called simply corrections, carries out sentences given by the court to convicted offenders.

This system includes **probation, imprisonment and parole**.

**Probation** is the system of allowing a law-breaker to go free and unpunished if he/she will promise to behave well.

**Parole** is the letting out of a person from prison, conditional upon good behavior, before the end of the official period of imprisonment.

An act of putting a convicted offender into prison is called an **imprisonment or incarceration**. Imprisonment can be short-term or long-term. If the criminal has committed not very serious crime he or she can be put into prison for a short term. In case of committing a more serious crime the criminal can get a penalty of a long term imprisonment.

For committing such felonies as murder, homicide, treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism, criminals get a **capital punishment**. In countries where there is no **death sentence** a convicted offender will be sent to prison for all his life. That type of punishment is called **life imprisonment**.

Criminologists - and people in general - disagree about the role of the correctional system. Some people believe the purpose of imprisoning offenders is to prevent them from committing more crimes. But this prevention may be only a temporary solution unless a criminal is imprisoned for life. Other individuals think the correctional system should punish convicted offenders so that a sense of justice in society can be maintained. So the corrections policy goals can be treated as the following.

**Retribution.** The belief that a person who harms another or commits a crime should be punished. In recent years, it has been called just deserts. Punishment is the main goal of retribution policies.

**Deterrence.** Two meanings exist for this term. Specific deterrence is the belief that if a person is punished for committing a crime, he or she is less likely to commit another crime (analogous to a child's learning not to touch a stove after burning his or her hand on it). General deterrence is the notion that the person who is punished can serve as an example to others, who will then be unlikely to commit a crime for fear of being caught and punished.

**Rehabilitation.** Based on the idea that a person who commits a crime can be treated and once again become a law-abiding citizen. Many criminologists believe the correctional system should help criminals become such law-abiding people. This goal is called **rehabilitation**. Prison programs rehabilitate inmates through vocational training and psychological counseling. These programs also help find jobs for men and women on probation or parole.

**Incapacitation.** Means that a person who commits a crime will be placed in a restricted or isolated environment, such as a jail or prison, during which time he or she will not be able to commit another crime.

**Exercises:**

**I. Fill in appropriate words and word-combinations:**

1. The correctional system includes probation, imprisonment, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Probation allows a law-breaker to go \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ if he/she will promise to \_\_\_\_\_ well.
3. The letting out of a person from prison, conditional upon good behavior, before the end of the official period of imprisonment is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. One of the purposes of imprisoning offenders is to \_\_\_\_\_ them from \_\_\_\_\_ more crimes.
5. The correctional system should \_\_\_\_\_ convicted offenders.
6. The corrections should help criminals become \_\_\_\_\_ citizens.
7. The process of helping criminals become \_\_\_\_\_ citizens is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Prison programs rehabilitate inmates through vocational \_\_\_\_\_ and psychological \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Vocational training and psychological counseling help find jobs for men and women on \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The belief that a person who harms another or commits a crime should be punished is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The belief that if a person is punished for committing a crime, he or she is less likely to commit another crime is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. If person who commits a crime will be placed in a restricted or isolated environment that is \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. What does the correctional system include?
2. What is probation?
3. What must a convicted person promise to go free and unpunished?
4. What is parole?
5. What is the main difference between probation and parole?
6. What are the goals (purposes) of imprisoning?
7. What is rehabilitation?
8. What are the programs which help inmates find job after serving the sentence?

**Text 2. Prison**

Prison is an institution for confining and punishing people who have been convicted of a crime.

A prison warden, also chief warden is the chief administrative official of a prison. The warden supervises all the operations in the prison, dealing with the

personnel staff. The prison personnel staff includes prison officers, prison doctors, janitors, cooks, and other officials.



Every prison warden has been trained as both corrections officers and as administrators to the prison that they work at. Prison wardens need to house, feed, and clothe prisoners, and they are also expected to provide services like health care, access to education, psychiatric care, and opportunities to engage in rehabilitation and reentry programs. Prison wardens would need to know how to handle emergency situations like prison gang violence or dealing with newly arrived prisoners with controversial

backgrounds that would cause a problem.

A prison officer (*also correctional officer, corrections officer, detention officer or penal officer*) is a person responsible for the supervision, safety, and security of prisoners in a prison, jail, or similar form of secure custody.

A prisoner, also known as an inmate or detainee, is a person who is deprived of liberty against his or her will.

Prisons punish criminals by severely restricting their freedom. For example, prisons limit where inmates (prisoners) may go, what they do, and with whom they may associate. Inmates serve sentences ranging from a year to rest of their lives. Prisons are important because they help protect society from dangerous criminals.

In the United States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons operates about 90 federal prisons. The individual states run a total of about 750 state prisons. Today, federal and state prisons hold more than 700,000 inmates, and the number of prisoners is rising.

The Correctional Service of Canada operates about 40 federal prisons, which have about 14,000 convicts. In addition, prisons run the provincial governments of Canada hold more than 17,000 inmates.

Various names have been used for prisons and other institutions that confine convicted lawbreakers or people awaiting trial. The most common terms include penitentiaries, correctional centers, correctional facilities, and reformatories. Many people consider prisons to be only those institutions that confine adults convicted of major crimes. Institutions for youthful offenders include training schools and juvenile detention centers. In addition, such facilities as city and county jails, federal detention centers hold people who are awaiting trial or serving sentences for minor offences.

Women form about 5 per cent of all inmates in the United States. Most of them are held in prisons that house only women.

Experts classify prisons by the degree of security or control they provide. The main types are (1) maximum security prisons, (2) medium security prisons, and (3) minimum security prisons.

#### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	to await trial	тергеуде болу	быть подследственным

2	convict, convicted offender, inmate, prisoner, detainee	қамауға алынған қылмыскер, түрмеге отырғызылған қылмыскер	заключенный, преступник, отбывающий наказание, связанное с тюремным заключением
3	detention center	тұтқындау үйі	арестный дом
4	to house	орналыстыру	размещать
5	jail, gaol, prison	түрме	тюрьма
6	low security prison	төмен қауіпсздік деңгейдегі түрме	тюрьма низкой степени безопасности
7	maximum security prison	ерекше қауіпсздік деңгейдегі түрме (ерекше қатаң тәртіптегі түрме)	тюрьма максимальной степени безопасности
8	medium security prison	орташа қауіпсздік деңгейдегі түрме	тюрьма средней степени безопасности
9	minimum security prison	ен төмен қауіпсздік деңгейдегі түрме	тюрьма минимальной степени безопасности
10	prison population	сотталған адамдар	тюремное население
11	prison warden <i>syn.</i> Chief warden	түрме бастығы	начальник тюрьмы
12	prison officer <i>syn.</i> correctional officer, corrections officer, detention officer, penal officer	түрме қызметкері, түзету мекемесінің қызметкері	сотрудник тюрьмы, сотрудник исправительного учреждения
13	remand prison	тергеу изоляторы	следственный изолятор
14	training school	түзеу мектебі, училище	исправительная школа, училище
15	open prison	ашық түрме	открытая тюрьма

### Exercises:

#### I. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

Өмірдің қалғаны/остаток жизни; қоғамды сақтау/защитить общество; қылмыс жасағаны үшін айыпты болып табылған, қамауға алынған/осужденный за совершение преступления, заключенный; қауіпті қылмыскер/опасный преступник; Федералдық түрмелер бюросы/Федеральное Бюро тюрем; бас бостандығын шектеу/ограничивать свободу; түрме мерзімі/тюремный срок (срок заключения); жазаны өтеу/отбывать наказание; манызы шамалы қылмыс/малозначительное преступление; сотталған адамдардын

саны/количество заключенных; тергеуге тартылынған адамдар/подследственные; түзеу орталығы/исправительный центр; түзеу мекемесі/исправительное учреждение; реформаторий, кәмелет жасқа толып сотталған адамдар/взрослые заключенные; кәмелет жасқа толмаған, жас өспірім сотталған Адам/несовершеннолетний заключенный.

## II. Give synonyms to:

Crime, criminal, convicted offender, prison, to keep in prison, prisoner, female prisoner, male prisoner, adult prisoner, juvenile prisoner, unconvicted prisoner.

## III. Complete the following sentences:

1. An institution for confining and punishing people who have been convicted of a crime is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The chief administrative official of a prison is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The prison warden is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A person responsible for the supervision, safety, and security of prisoners in a prison is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Prisoner is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Prisons punish criminals by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Prison sentences can be from \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Prisons help protect society from \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Prisons hold not only adult prisoners and convicted offenders but also \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In the United States all the prisons are headed by \_\_\_\_\_.
11. There are about ninety \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The number of state prison is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In the US federal and state prisons there are \_\_\_\_\_.
14. In Canada there are about \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. Explain the meaning of the following words:

Prison warden	Juvenile prisoner	Male prison
Prisoner	Adult prisoner	Female prison
Convicted offender	Unconvicted offender	Prison officer

## V. Make the right choice:

1. A person who is convicted for crime committing is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) criminal
- b) crime
- c) crime scene

2. A place where the crime has been committed is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) prison
- b) prisoner
- c) crime scene.

**3. A building where all the prisoners are kept is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) court
- b) prisoner
- c) prison

**4. Penitentiary is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) jail
- b) prison
- c) criminal

**5. The US prisons are governed by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Correctional Service
- b) Federal Bureau of Prisons
- c) State Bureau of Prisons

**6. Institutions for juvenile offenders include \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) male inmates, female inmates and dangerous criminals
- b) training schools and juvenile detention centers
- c) state prison, federal prisons and provincial prisons.

**7. Women are held in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) federal male prisons
- b) state adult jails
- c) female prisons.

**8. The term of imprisonment in prison lasts \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) from a year to twenty five years.
- b) from a year to rest of life.
- c) from two years to fifteen years.

**9. In prisons inmates \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) must not do what they want
- b) may go anywhere they want within the territory of prison.
- c) may do everything except for drinking and taking drugs.

**10. When the criminal is in prison he \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) can visit his relatives.
- b) can't leave the prison and isn't allowed to meet with his relatives at all.
- c) must keep the prison rules and may associate and meet with his relatives and friends if it is permitted by the prison administration.

**VI. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is prison?
2. Who is kept in prison?

3. What may prisoners do and what they mustn't do in prison?
4. What term of imprisonment can a prisoner get?
5. What does the term of inmate's imprisonment depend upon?
6. Why are prisons important?
7. What is the main body in the USA which governs the work of prisons?
8. What prisons are there in the USA?
9. What is number of prison population in the USA and in Canada?
10. What correctional institutions are juvenile offenders kept?
11. Are women and men prisoners kept in one and same prison?
12. What prison are for women offenders?
13. How are the US prisons classified according to the degree of security?
14. What do you think what type of prison dangerous criminals are kept?
15. Who can be sent to minimum security prison? What is your point of view?

**VII. Read the following passage and try to guess what prison it is about?**

It was a prison in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is called «the key to London», as it is situated on the bank of the river Thames and was an ancient fortress for many years. It is now a museum and the place where the crown jewels are kept.

What prison is it?



**Answer. The Tower of London**



*Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, more commonly known as the Tower of London, is a historic castle on the north bank of the River Thames in central London, England. Black ravens are kept there, as Englishmen believe them to be sacred birds, symbols of British monarchy and prosperity.*

**Text 3. Inside the prison**

Male and female prisoners are typically kept in separate locations or separate prisons. Prison accommodation, especially modern prisons in the developed world, is often divided into wings. A building holding more than one wing is known as a «hall». Many prisons are divided into two sections, one containing prisoners before trial and the other containing convicted prisoners.



Amongst the facilities that prisons may have are:



1. A main entrance, which may be known as the «gate lodge» or «sally port» (stemming from old castle nomenclature).

2. A religious facility, which will often house chaplaincy offices and facilities for counseling of individuals or groups.

3. An «education facility», often including a library, providing adult education or continuing education opportunities.

4. A gym or an exercise yard, a fenced, usually open-air-area which prisoners may use for recreational and exercise purposes.

5. A healthcare facility or hospital.



6. A segregation unit (also called a «block» or «isolation cell»), used to separate unruly, dangerous, or vulnerable prisoners from the general population, also sometimes used as punishment (see solitary confinement).

7. A section of vulnerable prisoners (VPs), or protective custody (PC) units, used to able with other prisoners.

8. A section of safe cells, used to keep prisoners under constant visual observation, for example when considered at risk of suicide.

9. A visiting area, where prisoners may be allowed restricted contact with relatives, friends, lawyers, or other people.

10. A death row in some prisons, a section for criminals awaiting execution.

11. A staff accommodation area, where staff and corrections officers live in the prison, typical of historical prisons.

12. A service/facilities area housing support facilities like kitchens.

13. Industrial or agricultural plants operated with convict labor.

14. A recreational area containing a TV and pool table.

15. A prison cell or holding cell or lock-up which is a small room in a prison, where a prisoner is held.

16. Prison cells are usually about 6 by 8 feet in size with steel or brick walls and one solid or barred door that locks from the outside.

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	cell <i>syn.</i> holding cell, lock-up	камера	камера
2	death row	олім жазасына тартылғандар отырытан камера	камера смертников
3	education facility	оқу бөлімі	учебный отдел
4	female prisoners	сотталған әйелдер	заключенные женщины
5	healthcare facility	медициналық бөлім	медицинский пункт
6	main entrance	негізгі кіру орны	главный вход
7	male prisoners	сотталған ерле	заключенные мужчины

8	prison accommodation	түрмеде орналастыруу	условия размещения в тюрьме
9	prison section	түрме секциясы	тюремная секция
10	prison wing	түрме қанаты	тюремное крыло
11	protective custody		изоляция
12	punishment cell	карцер	карцер
13	recreational area	демалысқа арналған бөлім	зона отдыха
14	section of vulnerable prisoners (VPs)	изоляция	изоляция, отдел для уязвимой части заключенных
15	segregation unit	айыппұл изоляторы	штрафной изолятор
16	separate prisons	жеке, бөлек түме	отдельные тюрьмы
17	solitary confinement	жеке камера	одиночная камера
18	shared cell	жалпы камера	общая камера
19	staff accommodation area	түрме қызметкерлерінің бөлімі	отделение, где размещается персонал
20	visiting area	кездесу бөлмесі	комната свиданий

## Exercises:

### I. Complete the following sentences.

1. Places for offenders' incarceration are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Prisons for confining women inmates are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Many prisons are divided into two sections \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A small room in a prison or police station where a prisoner is held is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The confinement of a prisoner in cell or other place in which he or she is completely isolated from others is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A part of a prison where there is a chaplaincy office and facilities for counseling inmates is a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A prison section that has a library and provides adult education or continuing education opportunities is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A place in a prison which is used to separate unruly, dangerous, or vulnerable prisoners from the general population is a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Prison hospital is a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A prison area where prisoners have an opportunity to contact with relatives, friends, lawyers, or other people is a \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Make the right choice.

1. The prison section for criminals awaiting execution is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) death row

- b) death penalty
- c) gas chamber

**2. The fenced, open-air-area where prisoners are allowed to exercise is**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) segregation unit
- b) exercise room
- c) gym

**3. The prison section of safe cells is for prisoners who \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) should be under constant visual observation
- b) are inclined to committing suicide
- c) are paroled

**4. «Lock-up» is synonymic to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prison
- b) cell
- c) section

**5. Prisoners sentenced to capital punishment are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) solitary confinement
- b) punishment cell
- c) death row

**6. A special prison area where the prison staff and corrections officers live is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) gym
- b) staff accommodation area
- c) campus

**7. There is a TV and pool table in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) recreational area
- b) visiting area
- c) healthcare facility

**8. If prisoners are ill, they can go to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) segregation unit
- b) protective custody
- c) healthcare facility

**9. The prison section used to isolate unruly, dangerous prisoners so as to punish them is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) punishment cell
- b) visiting area

c) shared cell

**10. The prison support facilities like kitchens are housed in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) section of vulnerable prisoners (VPs)
- b) service area
- c) facilities area



**11. Definite part of a prison in the picture is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prison cell.
- b) prison section.
- c) visiting area



- d) gym
- e) recreational area

**12. A prison cell for confinement more than one inmate is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) shared cell
- b) punishment cell

- c) solitary confinement
- d) single cell
- e) canteen

**III. Read the following and say what criminal is he.**

Mr. Shamurderer was put into prison for committing a very serious crime. He has been kept in maximum security prison. He is a life prisoner. He is a LWOP prisoner.



#### **Text 4. Types of correctional institutions**



**Maximum security prisons** generally hold prisoners serving long sentences. These prisoners have committed murder, robbery, kidnapping, treason, or other felonies (serious crimes). Maximum security prisons hold about 35 per cent of US inmates.

High stone walls or strong chain fences surround most maximum security prisons. Many of these barriers have electronic detection devices and powerful spotlights. Prisoners live in cells with steel bars or heavy gratings on one side. Many cells do not have windows. Inmates eat in their cells or in a dining hall. Prison officials limit the length and number of visits by family and friends. During such visits, thick glass or wire screens separate some prisoners and visitors to prevent the exchange of such prohibited items as drugs and weapons. Other prisoners and visitors are allowed to be together. Some prison use X-ray devices to check visitors for hidden weapon.

**Medium security prisons** hold inmates who have committed either felonies or misdemeanors (crimes less serious than felonies). Common misdemeanors include assaults and small thefts. The inmates in medium security prisons are generally less dangerous than inmates of maximum security prisons. Medium security prisons hold about 45 per cent of US inmates. Some medium security prisons resemble campuses though they may be surrounded by fences with guard towers. Inmates may live in dormitories or in private rooms. Many of these prisons have educational and athletic facilities similar to those at some schools.



**Minimum security prisons** are the most open and least restrictive prisons. They hold about 20 per cent of the US prison population. Inmates of minimum security prisons are not considered dangerous and are unlikely to flee prison. Many of these inmates were convicted of such nonviolent crimes as forgery, cheating on taxes, business theft, perjury, and obstruction of justice. They live in comfortable rooms and usually may move about within the prison as they please. Minimum security prisons range from large institutions to small farm or forestry camps. Some of these prisons have tennis courts, swimming pools, and golf courses.



**Juvenile correctional institutions** generally hold offenders under the age of 18. The institutions keep young prisoners from the bad influence of dangerous adult criminals. Juvenile detention centers hold young people who have been accused of committing crimes and are waiting trial. Training schools offer counseling, education, job training, and recreation. The inmates live and eat together in cottages

or dormitories that hold fewer than 20 prisoners.

**Jails** hold people accused of crimes who are awaiting trial. They also house people convicted of the least serious crimes as well as such offenders as disorderly intoxicated persons. Prisoners may stay in jail for only a few hours or for more than a year.

Conditions in most jails are worse than those in other types of correctional institutions. Jails frequently overcrowded, and the same facility often holds men and women, and adults as well as juveniles. Some prisoners are kept in small cells, and others are crowded together in large cells. Many jails do not meet minimum health and safety standards, and some cells lack a sink or a toilet. Most jails have few professionally trained staff members.

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	athletic facilities	спорт құралдары	спортивные сооружения
2	barrier	кедергі, барьер	препятствие, ограждение
3	campus	жатақана	кампус
4	chain fence	шынжыр шардақ	цепочная ограда

5	cheating on taxes	салық төлеу алаяқтығы	мошенничество при уплате налогов
6	guard tower	күзет мұнарасы	сторожевая башня, вышка
7	grating	тор, шарбақ	решетка
8	job training	кәсіпшілік дайындық	профессиональная подготовка
9	obstruction of justice	әділеттілікке кедергі жасау, болу	препятствие правосудию
10	overcrowded	толы, толған	переполненный
11	perjury	жалған куәлік	лжесвидетельство
12	spotlight	жарық беретін аспап, құрал	осветительный прожектор
13	wire	сым	провода, провод
14	X-ray device	рентген құралы	рентгеновское устройство

### I. Give the English equivalents to:

1. Кәмелет жасқа толмаған сотталған адамдарға арналған түзеу мекемесі; исправительное учреждение для несовершеннолетних заключенных; 2. күзет мұнарасы; вышка; 3. тергеу изоляторы, следственный изолятор; 4. кәсіпті түрде дайындалған маман; профессионально обученный персонал; 5. кәмелет жасқа толмаған сотталған адамдарға арналған қамау үйі, арестный дом для несовершеннолетних; 6. ұстау жағдайы, условие содержания; 7. ауыр мас болған адам; человек, находящийся в состоянии сильного опьянения; 8. ұзақ түрме мерзімі, длительный срок заключения; 9. қылмыспен айыпталған; обвиняемый в преступлении; 10. зорлықсыз істелінген қылмыс, ненасильственное преступление.

### II. Connect the words in the left column with their synonyms in the right one.

1. to flee prison	a) grating; bar, barrier
2. fence, fencing	b) toilet
3. to prohibit	c) administrative offence; petty crime
4. felony	d) to escape from prison
5. misdemeanor	e) vocational training
6. job training	f) serious crime
7. WC	g) not to allow

### III. Complete the following sentences:

- In the USA the prisoners serving long sentences are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Such serious crimes as murder, robbery, kidnapping, and treason are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- About 35 per cent of all US inmates are held in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most maximum security prisons are surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_.

5. In maximum security prisons prisoners live in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In most of maximum security prison cells there are no \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In maximum security prisons convicted offenders have meals in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Inmates of maximum security prisons are limited in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Crimes less serious than felonies are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Inmates who have committed either felonies or misdemeanors are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Common misdemeanors include \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Some medium security prisons may be surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In medium security prisons inmates live in \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Minimum security prisons are called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. In minimum security prisons there are inmates who \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Those who are kept in minimum security have committed such crimes as \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Inmates of minimum security prisons live in \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Young prisoners are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The main goal of keeping juvenile offenders in separate correctional institutions is \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Young people who have been accused of committing crimes and are waiting trial are held in \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Counseling, education, job training, and recreation are offered to juvenile offenders in \_\_\_\_\_.
22. People, accused of crimes and those, who are awaiting trial are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Conditions in most jails are \_\_\_\_\_.
24. In most of jails men and women, adults and juveniles are held \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **IV. Make the right choice:**

**1. Prisoners serving long sentences are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) medium security prisons
- b) maximum security prisons
- c) open prisons

**2. Felonies are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) serious crimes
- b) petty crimes
- c) habitual criminals

**3. Maximum security prisons hold about \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) forty five per cent of US inmates
- b) thirty five per cent of US inmates
- c) fourteen per cent of US inmates

**4. During prison visits, thick glass or wire screens are used to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) separate prisoners and visitors
- b) prevent the exchange of prohibited things
- c) give the prisoners drugs and weapons

**5. In some prison X-ray devices are used in order \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) to prevent murder and other crimes committing
- b) to check visitors for hidden weapon and drugs
- c) to separate prisoners and visitors

**6. Prisoner of medium security prisons have committed \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) felonies
- b) misdemeanors
- c) crimes against people

**7. Some medium security prisons \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) resemble students' campuses
- b) are surrounded by high stone walls or strong chain fences
- c) are surrounded by fences with guard towers

**8. The most open and least restrictive prisons are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) high security prisons
- b) medium security prisons
- c) open prisons

**9. Inmates of minimum security prisons are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) habitual criminals
- b) male prisoners
- c) not dangerous offenders

**10. Juvenile correctional institutions are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Juvenile detention centers and training schools
- b) juvenile maximum security prisons
- c) juvenile female prisons

**11. Jails are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prisons for pre-trial detainees;
- b) remand prisons
- c) female prisons

**VI. Read the following passage and try to guess what prison it is about?**



That prison was in the USA. It was situated on an island. Very dangerous criminals such as Al Capone or Robert Stroud (known as a cannery breeder) were imprisoned there. Moreover, that prison has been described in one of the books about young magician Harry Potter. In that book it was called Azkaban.

So what prison is it?



**Answer. Alcatraz**

*Alcatraz was a military prison located on a small island in the middle of San Francisco Bay in California, United States. In the 20th century Alcatraz was a federal maximum security prison. The most dangerous criminals had been imprisoned there for about 30 years from the time of Great Depression till 1963 when it was closed and became a national recreation area.*

*imprisoned there for about 30 years from the time of Great Depression till 1963 when it was closed and became a national recreation area.*



**VII. Find in the Internet the additional information about the different types of the US correctional institutions. Make use of the following: [www. Google](http://www.Google). US prisons.**

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is it situated?
2. How many prisoners are there?
3. What prisoners are kept there?
4. What crimes have been committed by the prisoners?
5. Write down your answers in the following table.

	Federal prison	State prison	Municipal prison
Name of a prison			
Number of prisoners			
Status of prisoners (what crimes they have committed)			
Types of prison security			
Additional information			

## Test on unit XI.

**1. A building where all the prisoners are kept is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) court
- b) prisoner
- c) prison
- d) cells
- e) crime scene

**2. Penitentiary is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) jail
- b) prison
- c) criminal
- d) court
- e) hospital

**3. The US prisons are governed by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Correctional Service
- b) Federal Bureau of Prisons
- c) State Bureau of Prisons
- d) Department of Prisons
- e) Federal Bureau of Investigation

**4. Institutions for juvenile offenders include \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) male inmates, female inmates and dangerous criminals
- b) training schools and juvenile detention centers
- c) state prison, federal prisons and provincial prisons
- d) supermax prison and reformatories
- e) female prisons and open prisons

**5. Women are held in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) federal male prisons
- b) state adult jails
- c) female prisons
- d) reformatories
- e) half way houses

**6. The term of imprisonment in prison lasts \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) from a year to twenty five years
- b) from a year to rest of life
- c) from two years to fifteen years
- d) from one month to the rest of life
- e) for life

**7. In prisons inmates \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) must not do what they want
- b) may go anywhere they want within the territory of prison
- c) may do everything except for drinking and taking drugs
- d) must obey probation rules
- e) must not violate parole regulations

**8. When the criminal is in prison he \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) can visit his relatives
- b) can't leave the prison and isn't allowed to meet with his relatives at all
- c) must keep the prison rules and may associate and meet with his relatives and friends if it is permitted by the prison administration
- d) should not speak
- e) can have an attorney present during questioning

**9. Prisoners serving long sentences are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) medium security prisons
- b) maximum security prisons
- c) jails
- d) minimum security prisons
- e) female prisons

**10. Felonies are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) serious crimes
- b) petty crimes
- c) administrative offences
- d) dangerous criminals
- e) habitual prisoners

**11. Maximum security prisons hold about \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) 45 per cent of US inmates
- b) 35 per cent of US inmates
- c) 20 prisoners
- d) 20 per cent of the US prison population
- e) 45 per cent of UK inmates

**12. During prison visits, thick glass or wire screens are used to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) separate prisoners and visitors
- b) prevent the exchange of prohibited things
- c) give the prisoners drugs and weapons
- d) check visitors for hidden weapon.
- e) to check visitors for hidden drugs

**13. In some prison X-ray devices are used in order \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) to prevent murder and other crimes committing
- b) to check visitors for hidden weapon and drugs
- c) to separate prisoners and visitors
- d) change the prisoner into law abiding citizens
- e) to reform the criminals

**14. Prisoner of medium security prisons have committed \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) felonies
- b) misdemeanors
- c) crimes against people
- d) murder and kidnapping
- e) prison crimes

**15. Some medium security prisons \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) resemble students' campuses
- b) are surrounded by high stone walls or strong chain fences
- c) are surrounded by fences with guard towers
- d) use X-ray devices to search prisoners
- e) prohibit visits of inmates by their relatives

**16. The most open and least restrictive prisons are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) high security prisons
- b) medium security prisons
- c) open prisons
- d) minimum security prisons
- e) jails

**17. Inmates of minimum security prisons are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) habitual criminals
- b) male prisoners
- c) not dangerous offenders
- d) prisoner who will not try to escape from prison
- e) adult prisoners

**18. Juvenile correctional institutions are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Juvenile detention centers and training schools
- b) juvenile maximum security prisons
- c) juvenile female prisons
- d) juvenile jails
- e) young prisons

**19. Jails are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prisons for pre-trial detainees
- b) remand prisons
- c) open prisons
- d) female prisons
- e) juvenile correctional institutions

**20. The prison section for criminals awaiting execution is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) death row
- b) death penalty
- c) gas chamber
- d) cell
- e) solitary confinement

**21. The fenced, open-air-area where prisoners are allowed to exercise is**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) segregation unit
- b) exercise room
- c) gym
- d) cell
- e) solitary confinement

**22. The prison section of safe cells is for prisoners who \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) should be under constant visual observation
- b) are inclined to committing suicide
- c) are paroled
- d) are placed on probation
- e) are awaiting execution

**23. «Lock-up» is synonymic to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prison
- b) cell
- c) section
- d) death row
- e) prisoner

**24. Prisoners sentenced to capital punishment are kept in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) solitary confinement
- b) punishment cell
- c) death row
- d) single cell
- e) punishment cell

**25. A special prison area where the prison staff and corrections officers live is \_\_\_\_.**

- a) gym
- b) staff accommodation area
- c) campus
- d) cell
- e) solitary confinement

**26. There is a TV and pool table in the \_\_\_\_.**

- a) recreational area
- b) visiting area
- c) healthcare facility
- d) single cell
- e) punishment cell

**27. If prisoners are ill, they can go to \_\_\_\_.**

- a) segregation unit
- b) protective custody
- c) healthcare facility
- d) single cell
- e) punishment cell

**28. The prison section used to isolate unruly, dangerous prisoners so as to punish them is \_\_\_\_.**

- a) punishment cell
- b) visiting area
- c) shared cell
- d) single cell
- e) healthcare facility

**29. The chief administrative official of a prison is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) prisoner
- b) chief warden
- c) inmate
- d) prison warden
- e) probation officer

**30. A person responsible for the supervision, safety, and security of prisoners in a prison is a \_\_\_\_.**

- a) prison officer
- b) corrections officer
- c) correctional officer
- d) detention officer
- e) penal officer

## UNIT XII. FROM THE HISTORY OF CORRECTIONS

### Text 1. Early prisons

Before the 1700's, governments seldom imprisoned criminals for committing crime as a penalty. Instead, people were imprisoned while awaiting trial.

Common punishments at that time included branding, imposing fines, whipping, and capital punishment (execution). The authorities punished most offenders in public to discourage people from breaking the law. Some criminals were punished by being made to row the oars on ships called galleys.

English and French rulers, however, kept their political enemies in such prisons as the Tower of London and the Bastille in Paris. In addition, people who owed money were held in debtor's prisons. In many such cases, offender's families could stay with them and come and go as they pleased. But the debtors had to stay in prison until their debts were settled.

During the 1700's, many people criticized the use of executions and other harsh punishments. These critics included the British judge Sir William Blackstone. As a result, governments turned more and more to imprisonment as a form of punishment.

#### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	branding	денеге отпен таңба қою	выжигать клеймо на теле
2	debtor	қарыздар	должник
3	discourage	қорқыту	лишать мужества, напугать
4	enemy	жау	враг
5	fine	айыппұл	штраф
6	galley	галера	галера
7	offence (BrE), offense (AmE)	құқықбұзушылық	правонарушение
8	to owe money	қарыз болу	задолжать деньги
9	to row the oars on galley	күремен галераны жүргізу	грести на галере
10	whipping	қамшымен сою	порка. избивание хлыстом

#### Exercises:

##### I. Give synonyms to:

1. criminal            2. severe punishment            3. crime            4. capital punishment

##### II. Connect the words in the left column with their definitions in the right.

1. branding	a) a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court
-------------	---

2. debtor	b) an amount of money paid as a punishment
3. whipping	c) a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court
4. execution	d) making of a mark on one's body by burning to show ownership
5. fine	e) a beating as a punishment
6. enemy	f) a ship which was rowed by slaves
7. debtor	g) lawful killing as a punishment
8. offence/offense	h) a person who owes money
9. galley	i) a wrong, crime
10. prison	j) a person who hates or dislikes another person
11. judge	k) to have to pay
12. to imprison	l) to try to prevent, to frighten
13. to discourage	m) a large (state) building where criminals are kept locked up as a punishment
14. to row the oars	n) to put in prison or keep in a place or state from which one cannot get out as one wishes
15. to owe money	to move a boat through the water with long pole with flat ends.

### III. Complete the following sentences.

1. Before the 1700's people were imprisoned while \_\_\_\_\_.
2. At that time the most common punishments were \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Criminals were punished in public in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Another type of punishment was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Political enemies of English and French rulers were kept in such prisons as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. People who owed money were held in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The debtors had to stay in prison until \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Sir William Blackstone was a \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Was imprisonment in frequent use before the 1700's?
2. What offenders were imprisoned that time?
3. What were common punishments used before the 1700's?
4. Why did the authorities punish most offenders in public?
5. Who were kept in such prisons as the Tower of London and the Bastille in Paris?
6. Who were held in debtor's prisons?
7. Who could stay with offenders in debtor's prisons?
8. How long should inmates have been kept in debtors prisons?
9. Who criticized the use of executions and other harsh punishments during the 1700's?
10. What was the result of those critics?



## Text 2. Early prison reform

Early prisons were dark, dirty, and overcrowded. They locked all types of prisoners together, including men, women, and children, plus dangerous criminals, debtors, and the insane. During the late 1700's, the British reformer John Howard toured Europe to observe prison conditions. His book «The state of the Prisons in England and Wales» (1777) influenced the passage of a law that led to the construction of the first British prisons designed partly for reform. These prisons attempted to make their inmates feel penitent (sorry for doing wrong) and became known as penitentiaries.

In 1787, a group of influential Philadelphians, mostly Quakers, formed the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons (now the Pennsylvania Prison Society). They believed that some criminals could be reformed through hard work and meditation. The Quakers urged that dangerous criminals be held separately from nonviolent offenders and men and women prisoners be kept apart. These ideas became known as the Pennsylvania System, and were put into practice in 1790 at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Jail. This jail is considered the first prison in the United States.

The Pennsylvania System was the first attempt to rehabilitate criminals by classifying and separating them on the basis of their crimes. As a result, the most dangerous inmates spent all their time alone in their cells. In time, however, the system failed, chiefly because overcrowding made such separation impossible. Some inmates in this system became insane because of long years of isolation.

### Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	to alleviate	жеңілдету	облегчить
2	dangerous	қауыпты	опасный
3	insane	ессіз, жынды	безумный, сумасшедший
4	isolation	оқшалау	изоляция
5	jail/gaol	түрме	тюрьма
6	meditation	медитация	медитация
7	misery	қайыршылық	нищета
8	penitent	өкінуші	раскаивающийся
9	penitentiary	пенитенциарии, түрме	пенитенциарии, тюрьма
10	to put into practice	жасау, жүзеге асыру	осуществить
11	quaker ['kweikə]	квакер	квакер
12	to rehabilitate	ақтау	реабилитировать

### Exercises:

#### I. Give all the derivatives of the following words:

1. crime    2. to punish    3. danger    4. prison    5. penitent

## II. Say in one word.

1. An illegal activity is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Someone who is proved guilty of a crime is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A place where convicted criminals are locked is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A place, where the crime has been committed is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. All the weapon, fingerprints, footprints found on the crime scene, and which can be connected with crime are called \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Connect the words in the left column with their definitions in the right.

a) to alleviate	1. not sane, not healthy in mind.
b) dangerous	2. to make (pain, suffering, anger) less.
c) insane	3. feeling or showing sorrow for having done wrong, with the intention not to do so again.
d) isolation	4. to make able to live an ordinary life again, as by training.
e) jail/gaol	5. making yourself very calm by relaxing completely, and thinking only about one thing such a sound or a religious idea.
f) meditation	6. able or likely to harm to you.
g) misery	7. a place where a criminal is kept as a punishment; prison.
h) penitent	8. when someone or something is alone and separate from other people or places.
i) penitentiary	9. to start using something as an idea or plan.
j) to put into practice	10. a prison, especially in the US.
k) Quaker ['kweikə]	11. to put or to allow too many people or thing in one place.
l) to rehabilitate	12. great unhappiness or great pain and suffering (of body or of mind).
m) overcrowd	13. a member of a Christian religious group which opposes violence.

## IV. Give the English equivalents for the words in brackets and translate the whole sentences in Russian/Kazakh.

1. It is very (опасный, қауыпты) to drive a car while drunk.
2. There are many (тюрьмы, түрмелер) in the USA.
3. As the bus was (переполнен, толық) I have to wait for another one.
4. «IOU», an informal abbreviation of («я вам должен», «мен сізге қарызбың») is a piece of paper that in Russian corresponds to «долговая расписка».
5. A person who is locked in jail or prison is called a (заключенный, сотталған).

**V. Complete the following sentences.**

1. In early prisons all types of prisoners were kept \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The British reformer John Howard toured Europe in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. After his tour sir John Howard wrote a book entitled \_\_\_\_\_.
4. That book described \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Sir Howard's book influenced \_\_\_\_\_.
6. These prisons attempted to make their inmates feel \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A group of influential Philadelphians, mostly Quakers, formed \_\_\_\_\_.
8. That Society was called as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. From Quakers' point view criminals could be reformed through \_\_\_\_\_.
10. According to their demands dangerous criminals and nonviolent offenders, male and female prisoners were \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Quakers' ideas became known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. It is considered that the first prison in the United States was \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The Pennsylvania System the system failed because \_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Answer the following questions.**

1. How can you characterize the early prisons?
2. What prisoners were kept in early prisons?
3. Who observed the prison conditions in Europe during the late 1700's?
4. What book did Sir J.Howard write?
5. How did his book influence on British prison conditions?
6. Why the first prisons were called penitentiaries?
7. Who were called Quakers?
8. What did they form?
9. What reforms did they introduce in the correctional system?
10. What was Walnut Street Jail?
11. What way did Quakers try to rehabilitate criminals?
12. Were the Quakers' reforms successful or not?

**Text 3. The Auburn and Elmira System. Systems of prison organization**

During the 1800's, New York prison officials developed two major systems of prison organization - the Auburn System and Elmira System. The Auburn System, introduced at Auburn (N.Y.) Prison in 1821, became widely adopted. Under this system, prisoners stayed in solitary confinement at night and worked together during the day. The system emphasized silence. Prisoners could not speak to, or even look at one another. Prison officials hoped that this silence and isolation would cause inmates to think about their crimes and reform. They believed that the prisoner's spirit must be broken before reform could take place. However, the system failed partly because the rigid rules and isolation drove inmates insane.

In 1876, the Elmira (N.Y.) Reformatory opened as a model prison for offenders between the ages of 16 and 30. The Elmira System made use of indeterminate

(flexible) sentences and allowed prisoners to earn parole (early release) for good behavior. It also offered physical and military training and an educational program.

The reformatory's emphasis on rehabilitation through education became its major contribution. But it did not fully achieve its high expectations, largely because it judged inmates on their prison behavior instead of their actual fitness for release. Studies showed that most inmates committed new crimes after their release.

**Exercises:**

**I. Give all the derivatives of the following words:**

1. prisoner            2. young        3. cell            4. single cell        5. penalty

**II. Connect the words in the left column with their definitions in the right.**

1. to fail	a) letting to someone go free after keeping him in a prison.
2. inmate	b) the early release of a prisoner from prison conditional upon his good behavior.
3. isolation	c) a punishment that a judge gives to someone who is guilty of a crime.
4. reformatory	d) a small room in a prison where only one prisoner is kept.
5. release	e) when someone or something is alone and separate from other people or places.
6. sentence	f) a person's mind.
7. single cell	g) to be unsuccessful in doing something.
8. solitary confinement	h) a type of correctional institution, especially for juvenile offenders.
9. spirit	a person who is kept in prison.
10. parole	a punishment in which a prisoner is kept alone.

**III. Make the right choice:**

**1. A person who is locked in jail or prison is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) an inmate.
- b) a juvenile
- c) a cell

**2. A punishment, given to a convicted person in a court is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prison
- b) sentence
- c) fine

**3. A person who is released before the official end of his prison term is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) a prison official
- b) a reformatory
- c) a parolee

**4. A place where convicted criminals are locked is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) a court
- b) a prison
- c) a judge

**5. A type of correctional institution for juvenile offenders is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) reform
- b) reformatory
- c) reformation

**IV. Give the English equivalents for the words in brackets and translate the whole sentences in Russian/Kazakh.**

1. Mr. Brown was (освобожден, босатылды) because he wasn't guilty of (совершение преступления, қылмыс жасау).

2. (Заклученные, сотталғандар) should keep the prison rules.

3. If the inmate's (поведение, тәртіп) is good, he can be released before the end of his term of imprisonment.

4. In the USA and UK (несовершеннолетние, жасөспірім) criminals are held in reformatories.

5. He was given a (приговор, сот үкімі) of four years of imprisonment for burglary.

**V. Complete the following sentences.**

1. Two major systems of prison organization developed during the 1800's were \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The Auburn System was first introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. According to the Auburn System prisoners should \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Besides the prisoners hadn't to \_\_\_\_\_, they had to keep \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Prison officials thought that prisoners could be reformed through \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The Auburn System failed because \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The Elmira Reformatory in New York was opened as a model prison for \_\_\_\_\_.

8. In the Elmira System prison officials used \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Besides prisoner had a chance of getting \_\_\_\_\_.

10. According to parole the prisoners could be \_\_\_\_\_.

11. In the Elmira system there were also used different \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Prison officials believed that prisoner could be reformed through \_\_\_\_\_.

13. That system wasn't successful because \_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Answer the following questions.**

1. What prison systems were developing in the USA during the 1800's?

2. When and where was the Auburn System introduced?

3. What did the prisoners have to do according to those rules?

4. Why were the prisoners kept in solitary confinements?

5. Why was that system unsuccessful?
6. When and where was the first reformatory opened?
7. Who were imprisoned in that reformatory?
8. What sentences were used in the Elmira System?
9. What could the young prisoners of the reformatory get?
10. How did juvenile convicted earn parole?
11. What was the main idea of reformatory creation?
12. Was the creation of reformatories successful work?

### **Test on unit XII.**

**1. The main types of corporal punishments used in early British prisons were \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) shooting and hanging
- b) death penalty and execution
- c) whipping and branding
- d) quartering and electrocution
- e) electrocution and guillotine

**2. Before the 1700's the main prisons were \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) open prisons
- b) remand reformatories
- c) debtor's prisons
- d) penalty colonies
- e) female prisons

**3. In early prisons people who owed money were held in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) debtor's prisons
- b) solitary confinement
- c) jails
- d) reformatories
- e) shared cells

**4. Before the 1700's, people were imprisoned \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) only for committing felonies
- b) while awaiting trial
- c) in death rows
- d) in reformatories
- e) in solitary confinements

**5. The common punishments implemented before the 1700's were \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) branding, imposing fines, whipping, sending to galley and execution
- b) electrocution, death sentence, probation

- c) imposing fines, parole and life imprisonment
- d) whipping, branding, death sentence, LWOP
- e) whipping, forfeiture, execution

**6. The criminals were punished in public \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) to frighten potential criminals
- b) to discourage people from breaking the law in future
- c) to reform them
- d) to show the result of breaking the law
- e) to make the offenders feel sorry

**7. The political enemies of French rulers were kept in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) debtor's prisons
- b) the Tower
- c) the Bastille
- d) reformatories in Paris
- e) shared cells

**8. During the 1700's, many people criticized \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) prison conditions
- b) the use of executions and other harsh punishments
- c) the use of punishments in public
- d) the use of life imprisonment
- e) the debtor's prisons

**9. Sir William Blackstone was \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) one of those who criticized the use of severe penalties and execution
- b) the British reformer
- c) the author of the book about the British early prisons
- d) an American Quaker
- e) the British Judge

**10. Early prisons were overcrowded.**

- a) The prison population was too high
- b) The prison population was low
- c) The condition in prisons was poor
- d) There were no prisoners at all
- e) All the prisons were dark and dirty

**11. In early prisons all types of prisoners were kept \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) in a solitary confinement
- b) in a punishment cell
- c) together
- d) in open prisons

e) in reformatories

**12. John Howard was the \_\_\_\_\_ reformer.**

- a) American
- b) German
- c) Irish
- d) British
- e) French

**13. John Howard toured Europe \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) to attend court sessions
- b) to observe prison conditions
- c) to learn German and French
- d) to write a book
- e) to visit other reformers

**14. John Howard's book was entitled \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) «The state of the Prisons in England and Wales»
- b) «The state of the Prisons in Europe»
- c) «Prisons»
- d) «The British Prisons»
- e) «The History of the Prisons in England and Wales»

**15. John Howard's book leads to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) the establishment of the first European reformatory
- b) the construction of the first British prisons
- c) reforming of the correctional system in Britain
- d) improvement of prison conditions
- e) development of a new approach in prison problems study

**16. The first penitentiaries were founded with the goal of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) inmates' feel sorry for committing the crime
- b) rehabilitation of inmates
- c) improving the prison conditions
- d) reforming inmates through hard work
- e) punishing the offenders

**17. The Pennsylvania Prison Society was created by \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) John Howard, during the late 1700's
- b) former prisoners, in 1821
- c) Quakers, 1787
- d) British lawyers, 1872
- e) European judges, 1812



- 18. The systems of prison organization developed during the 1800's were.**
- a) the Pennsylvania and Alcatraz System
  - b) the Auburn and Elmira systems
  - c) John Howard's system
  - d) William Blackstone's system
  - e) Reformatory Systems
- 19. The Auburn System was first introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) Washington DC
  - b) New York
  - c) Chicago
  - d) London
  - e) Detroit
- 20. Under the Auburn System prisoner \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) were held in punishment cells
  - b) worked at night
  - c) worked together during the day
  - d) had to keep silence
  - e) were held in solitary confinement
- 21. The prison officials hoped that the offenders would be reformed \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) due to isolation
  - b) through hard work
  - c) through feeling sorry for the crime they had committed.
  - d) due to prison rules obeying.
  - e) through new rehabilitation programs carrying out.
- 22. The system of prison organization introduced in the USA in 1821 was \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) the Elmira system
  - b) the Auburn system
  - c) the Pennsylvania system
  - d) the Reformatory system
  - e) Alcatraz System
- 23. The Auburn System \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a) failed
  - b) was successful
  - c) was introduced in European prisons
  - d) reformed the penitentiary system
  - e) failed partly

**24. \_\_\_\_\_ was opened in 1876 as a model prison for offenders between the ages of 16 and 30.**

- a) the Tower
- b) the Bastille
- c) Alcatraz
- d) Auburn Prison
- e) Elmira Reformatory

**25. The indeterminate, flexible sentences were first introduced \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) at Auburn Prison
- b) in Alcatraz
- c) in Elmira System
- a) the Tower
- b) the Bastille

**26. The Elmira System allowed prisoners to earn \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) money
- b) parole
- c) good conditions
- d) furloughs
- e) visit of friends

**27. In the Elmira System the prisons were granted early release for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) breaking the prison regulations
- b) keeping the prison rules
- c) obeying the prison administration
- d) good behavior
- e) helping other convicted offenders

**28. In accordance with the regulations of the Elmira System prisoners were granted \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) early release
- b) physical and military training
- c) educational program
- d) visit of friends
- e) furlough

**29. The military prison located on a small island in the middle of San Francisco Bay in California, United States. In the 20th century it was a federal maximum security prison. That prison is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) the Tower
- b) the Bastille
- c) Alcatraz
- d) Auburn Prison

e) Elmira Reformatory

**30. It was a prison in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is called «the key to London», as it is situated on the bank of the river Thames and was an ancient fortress for many years. It is now a museum and the place where the crown jewels are kept. That is \_\_\_\_.**

- a) the Tower
- b) the Bastille
- c) Alcatraz
- d) Auburn Prison
- e) Elmira Reformatory

## GLOSSARY OF LEGAL TERMS

<b>Aa</b>	
1	<b>Abet</b> [ə'bet] – to encourage, incite or assist another to commit a crime.
2	<b>Abduct</b> [æb'dʌkt, əb-] – to take away a person unlawfully, often by force.
3	<b>Abscond</b> [əb'skɒnd] – to hide or flee in order to prevent the legal process.
4	<b>Abuse</b> [ə'bj:z] – to make a wrong use of.
5	<b>Abuse</b> [ə'bj:s] – wrong use.
6	<b>Accessory</b> [æk'sesəri] – a person who before, during, or after a crime helps the individual who committed it.
7	<b>Accountable</b> [ə'kauntəbl] – responsible.
8	<b>Accountability principle</b> [ə,kauntə'biliti prinsəpl] – a rule introduced by top police officials that says people in supervisory positions are responsible for any corruption occurring under their command.
9	<b>Accusation</b> [,ækju'zeɪ(ə)n] – charge of doing wrong.
10	<b>Accusatorial</b> [ækj:zə'to:riəl] – system of justice where judges do not investigate a case but reach a decision based on evidence presented by both sides.
11	<b>Acquit</b> [ə'kwɪt] – to find a defendant not guilty of a crime.
12	<b>Acquittal</b> [ə'kwɪtl] – judgment of not guilty.
13	<b>Acquitted</b> [ə'kwɪtəd] – found not guilty of crimes by a judge or jury.
14	<b>Actus Reus</b> [aktus reus] – a criminal act.
15	<b>Adjudicate</b> [ə'dʒu:dikeɪt] – to give judgment.
16	<b>Adjudication</b> [ə,dʒu:di'keɪ(ə)n] - a method of resolving disputes in which conflicting parties rely on law, reason, and proof in an attempt to convince neutral third parties that their side is correct.
17	<b>Admissibility of Evidence</b> [əd'mɪsəbɪlɪtɪ əv 'eɪdəns] – decisions made by judges about whether evidence and testimony can be introduced during trials.
18	<b>Admission</b> [əd'mɪ(ə)n] - a statement made by a person that may be used in evidence against him or her.
19	<b>Adultery</b> [ə'dʌltəri] – sexual intercourse between two people, at least one of whom is married to someone else.
20	<b>Adversary System</b> ['ædvəsəri 'sɪstəm] – a system of law in which the prosecution and defense battle to convince a judge or jury that their side is right.
21	<b>Advocate</b> [ædvəkət -keɪt] - a lawyer, who speaks in defense or in favor of another person.
22	<b>Affidavit</b> [,æfɪ'deɪvɪt] – a statement sworn to before a notary public or other person with the legal authority to administer an oath.
23	<b>Agenda</b> [ə'dʒendə] – the items that will be considered by a government agency.
24	<b>Agenda Setting</b> [ə'dʒendə 'setɪŋ] – deciding which issue will receive public attention.

25	<b>Aggravated Assault</b> [ˈægrəveɪtəd əˈsoːlt] – attack on a person intended to cause severe bodily injure.
26	<b>Aggravating Circumstances</b> [ˈægrəveɪtɪŋ ˈsə:kəmstənsɪz] – facts about a crime that make it seem particularly bad which can prompt judges to impose a harsher sentence.
27	<b>Allen Charge</b> [ˈælən tʃa:dʒ] – a lecture given by judges to jurors during deliberations about their responsibility to listen carefully to their co-jurors’ views; also called a dynamite or shotgun charge.
28	<b>Alibi</b> [ˈæli,bai] - a defense in which it is claimed that the accused could not have committed the crime because he or she was elsewhere at the time.
29	<b>Analytic Jurisprudence</b> [ænəˈlɪtɪk dʒʊərɪsˈpru:d(ə)ns] - the theory that law develops logically on the basis of precedent.
30	<b>Antisocial Personality</b> [ˌæntɪˈsəʊl(ə)l ˌpə:səˈnælɪtɪ] - the term used to identify those people who are unsocial zed and whose actions bring them repeatedly into conflicts with others, including police.
31	<b>Antitrust</b> [ˌæntɪˈtrʌst] - a federal statutory crime; violating laws intended to promote free competition in the marketplace. The two most important antitrust laws are the Sherman Act, which protects the rights of individuals to compete freely and makes illegal any contracts, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and the Clayton Act, which addresses some of the vagueness in the Sherman Act.
32	<b>Appeal</b> [əˈpi:l] - a complaint to a superior court about the actions of an inferior court.
33	<b>Appellate Courts</b> [əˈpelət ko:ts] - judicial forums that review the legal correctness of lower court proceedings and decisions.
34	<b>Appropriateness of Sanction</b> [əˈprəʊpri,eɪtnəs əv sænkʃ(ə)n] - giving an offender punishment appropriate to the crime committed.
35	<b>Arraigned</b> [əˈreɪnd] – formally charged with crime.
36	<b>Arraignments</b> [əˈreɪnmənts] – hearing at which defendants are informed of the formal charges against them and required to enter a plea of guilty, not guilty.
37	<b>Arrest</b> [əˈrest] - depriving a person of his or her liberty by legal authority. An arrest must be based upon probable cause that the person has committed an offence. A person can be detained by police authorities for some length of time, usually 48 hours, on suspicion, without making a formal arrest but must be either released or arrested after this time.
38	<b>Arson</b> [ˈa:sən] - intentional burning of a car, building, or other property.
39	<b>Assault</b> [əˈso:lt] - intentionally inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict bodily harm. If it is merely an attempt, it must be accompanied by the apparent willingness and ability to carry out the threat to complete the offense.
40	<b>Assignment of Private Counsel</b> [əˈsainm(ə)nt əv ˈpraɪvɪt ˈkaʊns(ə)l] - assignment by judges of criminal cases to private lawyers who are paid by

	government to represent poor defendants.
41	<b>Assistant District Attorneys (ADAs)</b> [ə'sist(ə)nt 'distrikt ə'tə:niz] - appointed subordinates of district attorneys who handle most routine cases.
42	<b>Attorney General</b> [ə'tə:ni 'dʒenərəl] - the top legal officer of state governments and the person who heads the Justice Department of the federal government.
43	<b>Aversion Therapy</b> [ə'və:ʃ(ə)n 'θerəpi] - treating people so they do not commit more crimes through the use of drugs and behavioral modification techniques.
44	<b>Auto theft</b> ['o:təu θeft] - stealing of automobiles.
45	<b>Autopsy</b> ['o:topsi] - the dissection and medical investigation of a corpse to determine the cause of death.
	<b>Bb</b>
46	<b>Bail</b> [beil] - money that a defendant is required to pay to the court as security in order to obtain release from jail pending trial.
47	<b>Bail Bondsman</b> [beil 'bondsmən] - a person who for a fee provides bail for incarcerated defendants to allow them to be released prior to trial.
48	<b>Bailiff</b> ['beilif] - a court employee who among other things maintains order in the court room and is responsible for custody of the jury.
49	<b>Bandit</b> ['bændit] - a robber, especially one of an armed band.
50	<b>Barrister</b> ['bærɪstə] - (esp. in England) a lawyer who has the right of speaking and arguing in the higher courts of law.
51	<b>Battery</b> ['bætəri] - the unlawful infliction of force or physical harm, however slight, by one person upon another.
52	<b>Beat</b> [bi:t] - the usual path followed by policemen on duty.
53	<b>Bench</b> [bentʃ] - a judge or his seat in court; (the~) judges as a group.
54	<b>Bench Bias</b> [bentʃ 'baɪəs] - the personal beliefs of judges that affect their decision making, especially at sentencing.
55	<b>Benefit of Clergy</b> ['benɪfɪt əv 'klɜ:dʒi] - the old practice of releasing clergy from custody after conviction because of their special status.
56	<b>Beneficiary</b> [ˌbenə'fɪʃəri] --the receiver of a benefit, especially a person who receives money or property left by someone who has died.
57	<b>Bifurcated Trial Court System</b> ['baɪfə,keɪtəd traɪəl ko:t 'sɪstəm] - court system in which felonies and misdemeanors are handled in separate courts.
58	<b>Bigamy</b> ['bɪgəmi] - the state of being married to two people at the same time.
59	<b>Blackmail</b> ['blækmeɪl] - the extortion of money or other things of value from someone by threatening bodily harm or by threatening to expose real or fictitious immoral conduct or criminal activity.
60	<b>Blame</b> [bleɪm] – responsibility for something bad.
61	<b>Blameless</b> ['bleɪmləs] - free from blame; guiltless.
62	<b>Blood-bath</b> ['blʌdba:θ / bæθ] – the killing at one time of many men, women, and children.
63	<b>Blood-stain</b> ['blʌdsteɪn] – a mark or spot of blood (can be used as evidence

	in crime investigation)
64	<b>Body</b> [ˈbɒdi] - 1. organization, 2. the main part (document), 3. dead person.
65	<b>Body-guard</b> [ˈbɒdɪgɑ:d] - a man or a group of men whose duty is to guard an important person.
66	<b>Bodily harm</b> [ˈbɒdəli ha:m] - wounds, injures of a human body.
67	<b>Bodily harm of tending to death</b> [ˈbɒdəli ha:m əv tendɪŋ tə deɪ] - wounds, injures on a body of a person, which can cause death.
68	<b>Booked</b> [bʊkt] - formal charges against suspects filed by police at the police stations.
69	<b>Bribery</b> [ˈbraɪbəri] - paying or offering to pay money or provide something else of value to a public official, police officer, judge, witness or government employee to unlawfully influence their actions.
70	<b>Briefs</b> [bri:fs] - written arguments submitted by lawyers to the court during appeals.
71	<b>Burglary</b> [ˈbɜ:gləri] - breaking and entering another's property with intention to steal. In common law, it was the act of breaking into a dwelling place during the hours of darkness. It has been extended to cover daylight hours, but in some jurisdictions, the time of day is still relevant to the seriousness of the crime, with burglary after dark carrying a stiffer penalty than burglary during the day.
	<b>Cc</b>
72	<b>Capital crimes</b> [ˈkæpɪt(ə)l kraɪmz] - crimes for which the death penalty can be imposed.
73	<b>Career Criminal Bureaus</b> [kəˈrɪə ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)l ˈbjʊərəʊz] - units in district attorney's office that single out repeat offenders for aggressive prosecution; also called major offense bureau.
74	<b>Career Criminals</b> [kəˈrɪə ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)lz] - individuals who commit crimes repeatedly, often using crime as their primary source of income.
75	<b>Casework</b> [ˈkeɪs,wə:k] - the work that probation officers do in dealing with individual offenders
76	<b>Cash Bail</b> [ˈkæʃ beɪl] -bail system whereby defendants post a certain percentage of a bond in cash, most of which is returned if they appear in court; same as a percentage deposit bail system.
77	<b>Challenge for Cause</b> [ˈtʃælɪndʒ fə kɔ:z] - a request that a juror be excused because of bias revealed during the voir dire.
78	<b>Change of Venue</b> [ˈtʃeɪndʒ əv ˈvenju:] - request by a defendant or a prosecutor that trial be moved from the location of a crime to another region in order to prevent biased juries.
79	<b>Child abuse</b> [tʃaɪld əˈbjʊ:s] - physical or mental injure, sexual abuse or exploitation, negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 by an adult.
80	<b>Churning</b> [ˈtʃɜ:nɪŋ] - the buying and selling of securities by a stockbroker for the purpose of generating commissions without regard to his or her client's

	needs.
81	<b>Circumstantial evidence</b> [ˌsə:kəm'stænʃ(ə)l 'evid(ə)ns] - the provable facts surrounding an event from which the circumstances of the event can be inferred by a process of logic.
82	<b>Citations</b> [sai'teiʃ(ə)nz] - references in an opinion to a previous case or a statute.
83	<b>Civilian Review Board</b> [si'viliən ri'vju: bɔ:d] - citizens appointed by local government officials to investigate and sometimes, act on charges of misconduct by police officers.
84	<b>Civil Law</b> ['siv(ə)l lo:] - private law regulating relationships among people and defining their rights.
85	<b>Clearance Rates</b> ['kliərəns reits] - a measure of police performance based on the rate of reported crimes that result in an arrest of a suspect.
86	<b>Clemency</b> ['klemənsi] - granting of mercy or reducing of a sentence by a governor or another executive officer.
87	<b>Collateral Attack</b> [kə'lætər(ə) ə'tæk] - trying to get a conviction overturned by appearing before another trial court to raise constitutional objections about an original trial.
88	<b>Commensurate Desert</b> [kə'menʃərɪt di'zə:t] - the idea that punishment should fit the crime.
89	<b>Common Law</b> ['kɒmən lo:] - the body of law originating in England that is based upon judicial precedent rather than statute. It is more flexible than statute law, since it grows and changes with the passage of time, as new interpretations.
90	<b>Community-Based Alternatives</b> [kə'mju:niti beɪsd ɔ:l'tə:nətɪvz] - same as community corrections.
91	<b>Community Control</b> [kə'mju:niti kən'trəʊl] direct citizen influence over a police agency's policies and disciplinary procedures through the creation of a civilian review board or a joint police-civilian review board.
92	<b>Community Corrections</b> [kə'mju:niti kə'rekʃ(ə)n] - variety of programs serving as a sentencing option based on the assumption that it is more efficient and effective to handle non-violent offenders in the community rather than in prison.
93	<b>Community Review Boards</b> [kə'mju:niti ri'vju: bɔ:d] - a group of citizens appointed by public officials to hear complaints about police behavior.
94	<b>Community Service</b> [kə'mju:niti 'sə:vɪs] working in the community without pay as part of a sentence; also the police task of providing social services to the sick, elderly and poor.
95	<b>Community Treatment</b> [kə'mju:niti 'tri:tmənt] treating an offender in the community rather than in prison.
96	<b>Commutation</b> [ˌkɒmjʊ:'teɪʃ(ə)n] reduction of a person's sentence by an executive officer such as governor.
97	<b>Complainant</b> [kəm'pleɪnənt] - the victim of a crime who requests that the



	alleged criminal be prosecuted.
98	<b>Complaint</b> [kəm'pleint] - a formal filing of criminal charge in court by the prosecutor.
99	<b>Compounding a felony</b> [kəm'paundiŋ ə 'feləni] - allowing a felon to escape punishment by refusing to aid in the prosecution or abetting in the felon's escape in return of a reward. A victim who offers to refuse to prosecute if a burglar returns the stolen goods is compounding felony.
100	<b>Comprehensive Approach</b> [,kɒmpri'hensiv ə'prəʊtʃ] - approach to community corrections involving the entire state.
101	<b>Concurrent Sentences</b> [kən'kʌrənt sentənsɪz] - sentences in which prison terms for different crimes run simultaneously.
102	<b>Confession</b> [kən'feɪʃ(ə)n] - a voluntary statement admitting to the commission of a crime.
103	<b>Confidence Game</b> ['kɒnfɪd(ə)ns geɪm] - an illegal stratagem for taking money away from victims by first gaining their confidence and then knowingly misleading them as to the facts upon which they will base a decision to invest or otherwise dispose their money.
104	<b>Conflict Theory</b> ['kɒnflikt 'θiəri] - the theory that law emerges and evolves as the result of political conflict among different groups and interests.
105	<b>Complaint</b> [kəm'pleint] - a formal written charge that a person has committed a criminal offence.
106	<b>Consecutive Sentences</b> [kən'sekjʊtɪv 'sent(ə)nsɪz] - sentences in which the length of each prison term given for separate crimes is added up to determine the total amount of time to be served.
107	<b>Consensus Theory</b> [kən'sensəs θiəri] - the theory that law is a reflection of a society's basic values about right and wrong.
108	<b>Conspiracy</b> [kən'spɪrəsi] - an agreement by two or more persons to commit an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to commit an act not in itself unlawful. The conspiracy itself is illegal even if the act is not committed.
109	<b>Constable</b> ['kɒnstəbəl], ['kɒ] - policeman of the lowest rank.
110	<b>Contempt of Court</b> [kən'tempt əv kɔ:t] - a ruling by a judge that a party in court (such as a lawyer) is acting improperly which can subject the person to jail sentences.
111	<b>Corporal Punishment</b> ['kɔ:pɪ(ə)l 'pʌnɪʃmənt] - physical punishment upon the body of the felon, such as whipping. Currently out of favour as cruel and unusual.
112	<b>Corpus Delicti</b> ['kɔ:pəs di'li:ktai] - latin phrase meaning «the body of the crime». Often misunderstood to mean the corpse in a murder case, it actually refers to the proof that a crime has been committed. In a murder case, it is helpful to have the corpse to establish the corpus delicti, as without one, it is usually difficult to prove that the victim has actually been murdered.
113	<b>Count</b> [kaunt] - a single charge of committing a specific criminal incident.
114	<b>Counterclaim</b> ['kauntə,kleɪm] - claim presented by a defendant in opposition

	to the claim of the plaintiff.
115	<b>Counterfeiting</b> [ˈkauntəfɪtɪŋ] - manufacturing representations of or altering money, stamps or other negotiable instruments of the United States or any other government. The crime also includes the passing of such manufactured or altered instruments.
116	<b>Courthouse Club</b> [ˈko:tˈhaus klʌb] - the judges, prosecutor, defense lawyers, and other personnel who continuously interact in the criminal courts.
117	<b>Court-martial (pl. Courts-martial)</b> [ko:t ˈma:ʃ(ə)l] - military courts constituted for trying and punishing military crimes, such as crimes committed on a military base or crimes committed by a member of the military while in uniform or acting in a military capacity or purely military offences such as desertion or conduct unbecoming an officer.
118	<b>Courts on the Judiciary</b> [ko:ts on ðə dʒu:ˈdɪʃəri] - special panels in some states composed of higher court judges who can investigate and discipline lower court judges.
119	<b>Crime</b> [kraɪm] - an offence which is punishable by law; illegal activity in general.
120	<b>Crime Fighting</b> [kraɪmˈfaɪtɪŋ] - police task, which consists of preventing crime, catching lawbreakers in the act of crime, and apprehending them after they have committed crimes.
121	<b>Crime-Prone Population</b> [kraɪm prəʊn ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n] - young people, particularly men between the ages of 14 and 24, representing the population group most likely to commit serious property and violent crimes.
122	<b>Crime Rates</b> [kraɪm reɪts] - the total amount of crime for a specified area over a given time period (usually one year) on a per capita or per unit of population basis. The rate of crime is commonly expressed as total crimes per 1,000 or 100,000 populations.
123	<b>Crimes of Passion</b> [kraɪmz əv ˈpæʃ(ə)n] - violent crime committed by one who is in an extreme emotional state, usually knows the victim, and is often under the influence of alcohol.
124	<b>Criminal</b> [ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)l] - a person who is guilty of crime
125	<b>Criminal Conspiracy</b> [ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)l kənˈspɪrəsi] - an agreement among two or more parties to commit unlawful act.
126	<b>Criminal Justice System</b> [ˈkrɪmɪnəl ˈdʒʌstɪs ˈsɪstəm] - an integrated network of law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional institutions.
127	<b>Criminal Law</b> [ˈkrɪmɪnəl lɔ:] - law, that deals with actions considered harmful to society
128	<b>Criminology</b> [ˈkrɪnɪˌnɒlədʒi] - the study of criminal behavior
	<b>Dd</b>
129	<b>Damages</b> [ˈdæmɪdʒɪz] - monetary compensation for injuries awarded to plaintiffs in civil cases that must be paid by defendants.
130	<b>Data collection</b> [ˈdeɪtə kəˈleɪʃ(ə)n] - process of gathering facts in a systematic way.

131	<b>Dead Bang Cases</b> [ded bæŋ keisiz] - cases in which the prosecutors evidence against defendants is very strong.
132	<b>Deadly Forth</b> [ˈdedli fɔ:θ] - police officers' use of firearms to enforce the law.
133	<b>Death Row</b> [deθ rəu] - section in prison where offenders awaiting execution are housed.
134	<b>Deceased</b> [diˈsi:st] - the dead person.
135	<b>Deceive</b> [diˈsi:v] - to cause someone to accept as true or good what is false or bad.
136	<b>Defective Delinquents</b> [diˈfektiv diˈliŋkwənts] - psychological classification of youths who will not accept authority.
137	<b>Defence/defense</b> [diˈfens] – arguments used in defending oneself, esp. in a court of law.
138	<b>Defendant</b> [diˈfend(ə)nt] -- in a criminal trial, the person accused of the crime.
139	<b>Deinstitutionalism</b> [di,instiˈtju:ʃənəlizm] - the removal of inmates from prisons and the handling of them in the community.
140	<b>Demonological view</b> [,di:mənəˈlɒdʒikəl vju:] - relies on the principles of other-worldly powers, or spirits, to explain crime and delinquency.
141	<b>De Novo Trial</b> [,di ˈnəuvə trail] - an entirely new trial held in a court of general jurisdiction if a defendant is dissatisfied with the outcome of a local court.
142	<b>Deserter</b> [diˈzə:tə] - a soldier who runs away from the army.
143	<b>Detention</b> [diˈtenʃ(ə)n] - the act of arresting or apprehending a person who is suspected of breaking the law.
144	<b>Determinate sentence</b> [diˈtə:minət ˈsent(ə)ns] - specific sentences that each crime will carry.
145	<b>Deterrence</b> [diˈterəns] - using punishment as a way of preventing people from committing crimes.
146	<b>Diagnosis</b> [,daiəgˈnəusis] - determining what is wrong with an individual who has problems that get him or her in trouble with law.
147	<b>Directed Verdict</b> [daiˈrectid ˈvə:dikt] - dismissal of a case by a judge after the prosecution has presented its evidence, on the grounds that the evidence is insufficient to allow the case to go to a jury.
148	<b>Disbarment</b> [disˈba:mənt] - removal of a license to practice law for breach of legal ethics.
149	<b>Discovery</b> [diˈskʌvəri] - requests by defendants prior to trial to examine the prosecutor's evidence.
150	<b>Discretion</b> [diˈskreʃ(ə)n] - ability of an official to decide when and how a law will be enforced.
151	<b>Disposition</b> [,dispəˈziʃ(ə)n] - the outcome or sentence of a court case.
152	<b>District attorney</b> [ˈdistrikt əˈtə:ni] - the officer of a governmental authority, such as city, county or state, charged with prosecuting those accused of

	crimes. The district attorney may have many assistants, depending on the size of the district.
153	<b>Diversion</b> [dai'və:ʃ(ə)n] - channeling cases out of the judicial system at an early stage to other agencies for prosecuting.
154	<b>Double-Agent Problem</b> [dʌbl 'eidʒ(ə)nt 'prɒbləm] - the dual role of public defenders who need to help their clients but also cooperate with prosecutors.
155	<b>Double jeopardy</b> [dʌbl 'dʒepədi] - a doctrine arising from the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which forbids a person accused of a crime from being «twice put in jeopardy of life or limb». A fundamental tenet of US law, it provides that a defendant cannot be tried twice for the same crime, whatever the outcome of the first trial. An exception is made in the case of a mistrial granted through necessity.
156	<b>Draft-evader</b> [dra:ft i'veidə] - a person who doesn't want to serve in the army.
157	<b>Draft-evasion</b> [dra:ft i'veiʒən] - unwillingness of a person to serve in the army.
158	<b>Drug dealer</b> [drʌgdi:lə] - a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.
159	<b>Drug smuggling</b> [drʌg smʌgliŋ] - illegal carrying of drugs into another country.
160	<b>Duress</b> [djuə'res, 'djuərəs] - being physically forced to commit a crime, which can be a legal defense.
161	<b>Durham Test</b> ['də:həm test] - the test of insanity that excuses any criminal act resulting from mental disease or another defect.
	<b>Ee</b>
162	<b>Eavesdropping</b> ['i:vzdrɒpiŋ] - listening secretly to other people's conversation.
163	<b>Ejection</b> [i'dʒekʃ(ə)n] - throwing out somebody (especially, those who conduct disorderly) using force.
164	<b>Elements of a Crime</b> ['eliments əv ə kraim] - what must be proved to find a person guilty of a crime?
165	<b>Elite</b> [ei'li:t] - influential people such as bankers, newspaper editors, and top public officials.
166	<b>Embezzlement</b> [im'bezəlmənt] - not a crime under common law, but one created by statute, this is the fraudulent appropriation of property by one to whom it has been.
167	<b>Emergency</b> [i'mə:dʒənsi] - an unexpected and dangerous happening which must be dealt with quickly.
168	<b>Endanger</b> [in'deɪndʒə] - to cause danger.
169	<b>Enforcing Morality</b> [in'fɔ:siŋ mə'ræliti] - traditional police task of upholding the social order of a community as defined by the law. Today, it revolves around the enforcement of victimless crimes, including those related to drinking, gambling, drug use, and prostitution.

170	<b>Entrapment</b> [in'træpmənt] - the use by the police or other government agency or an agent provocateur to induce a person to commit a crime that he or she would not otherwise have committed for the purpose of arresting him or her.
171	<b>Error</b> ['erə] - a mistake, something done wrongly.
172	<b>Escape</b> [i'skeip] - to find a way out, to get out (especially from prison).
173	<b>Establish a crime</b> [i'stæbliʃ ə kraim] - to prove or to find out the fact of crime committing.
174	<b>Establish the guilt</b> [i'stæbliʃ ðə gilt] - to find somebody guilty in crime committing.
175	<b>Estreat</b> [i'stri:t] - a copy of a court order.
176	<b>Evidence</b> ['evidəns] - words or objects which prove a statement, support a belief, or make a matter more clear.
177	<b>Exchange Relationship</b> [iks'tʃeindʒ ri'leiʃənʃip] - exchange of favors between various personnel of the criminal justice system.
178	<b>Ex-convict</b> [eks kən'vikt] - a former prisoner
179	<b>Exclusionary Rule</b> [ik'sklu:siv ru:l] - the constitutional rule that prohibits illegally seized evidence from being used in court.
180	<b>Execution</b> [,eksi'kjuʃ(ə)n] - a case of lawful killing as a punishment; the carrying out of an order.
181	<b>Exempt</b> [ig'zempt] - to free from a duty, service, and payment.
182	<b>Exile</b> ['eksail] - unwanted absence from one's country, often for political reason.
183	<b>Ex Parte Decision</b> [eks 'pa:ti di'siʒ(ə)n] - a court hearing at which the defendant is not present.
184	<b>Expiration</b> [,ekspi'reiʃ(ə)n] - the end of something which lasts for a period of time.
185	<b>Extort</b> [ik'sto:t] - to obtain (especially money) by force or threats.
186	<b>Extortion</b> [ik'sto:ʃ(ə)n] - originally under common law, the taking of money by a public official as an excessive or unauthorized fee. Now the illegal taking of money by threats or other forms of fear and coercion, but not including direct robbery.
187	<b>Extradite</b> ['ekstrədait] - to send someone who may be guilty of a crime in another country back for trial.
188	<b>Extradition</b> [,ekstrə'diʃ(ə)n] - the sending of a suspect in one state back to another state to face criminal charges.
189	<b>Eye-witness</b> ['ai,witnis] - a person who sees and is able to describe an event.
<b>Ff</b>	
190	<b>Fabricate</b> ['fæbrikeit] – to make or invent something in order to deceive.
191	<b>Facilitate</b> [fə'siliteit] – to make easy or easier; to help; to promote.
192	<b>Facsimile</b> [fæk'simili] – an exact copy, especially of a picture or piece of writing.

193	<b>Fact</b> [fækt] – something that has actually happened or is happening.
194	<b>Failure of evidence</b> [ˈfeɪljə(r) əv ˈeɪdəns] – lack of evidence, impossibility of presenting them in court.
195	<b>Fake</b> [feɪk] – to make a copy of something, such as a work of art in order to deceive.
196	<b>Falsify</b> [ˈfɔːlsɪfaɪ] – to make false by changing something.
197	<b>Family Courts</b> [ˈfæmɪli, fæmli kɔːts] - courts that, among other items, handle criminal cases against juveniles in some states.
198	<b>Family Violence</b> [ˈfæmɪli, fæmli ˈvaɪələns] - criminal wrongdoing that takes place in the home and is committed against victims by those people most familiar to them.
199	<b>Fear of Crime</b> [fiə(r) əv kraɪm] – attitudes people express about their sense of safety.
200	<b>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</b> [ˈfedərə(ə)l ˈbjuərəu əv ɪnvestɪgeɪ(ə)n] - the police department in the USA that is controlled by central (federal) government, and is particularly concerned with matters of national security (the protection of political secrets).
201	<b>Federalism</b> [ˈfedərə,lɪz(ə)m] - three levels of government in the United States - local (including municipalities and counties), state, and federal.
202	« <b>Federal jug</b> » [ˈfedərə(ə)l dʒʌg] – am.sl. a federal prison.
203	<b>Federal Law Enforcement Agencies</b> [ˈfedərə(ə)l loː ɪnˈfɔːsmənt ˈeɪdʒənsɪz] - the more than 50 policing agencies of the federal government, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration.
204	<b>Federal Prisons</b> [ˈfedərə(ə)l ˈprɪz(ə)nz] – institutions run by the federal government where offenders who violated federal laws are incarcerated.
205	<b>Felony</b> [ˈfeləni] - crime of a serious nature, punishable by a death or confinement for more than one year in prison.
206	<b>Fencing</b> [ˈfensɪŋ] – criminal activity related to the buying and selling of stolen goods.
207	<b>Fifth amendment</b> [fɪfθ əˈmendmənt] – part of the Bill of Rights, the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that no person can be tried for a major crime unless an indictment has been issued by a grand jury, that no defendant of a criminal trial can be put in double jeopardy, that no person can be required to testify against himself, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken without due process of law and that private property cannot be taken by the government without compensating the owner for its loss. A defendant can «take the Fifth» if he or she declines to testify because the testimony might be self incriminating.
208	<b>Fingerprint</b> [ˈfɪŋgə,prɪnt] – the mark of a finger, especially as used in the discovery of crime for identification the criminal.
209	<b>Firearms</b> [ˈfaɪəra:mz] – a gun, a weapon for shooting.
210	<b>First Appearance</b> [fɜːst əˈpiərəns]- the defendant's first court hearing at which he or she is informed of the criminal charges that have been lodged

	and advised of legal rights; also called initial presentment or arraignment on the warrant.
211	<b>First-Degree Murder</b> [fə:st di'gri: 'mə:də] – murder that is premeditated.
212	<b>Foot Patrols</b> [fut pə'trəul] - the use of beat officers to provide police presence in urban neighborhoods.
213	<b>Footprint</b> ['fut,print] – a foot shaped mark made by pressing a foot onto a surface.
214	<b>Forcible Rape</b> ['fo:sib(ə)l reip] – sexual intercourse against a woman's will.
215	<b>Forfeiture</b> ['fo:fitʃə] – taking away one's property or something else from one because some agreement or rule has been broken, or as a punishment, or as a result of some action.
216	<b>Forger</b> ['fo:dʒə] – a person, who makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures.
217	<b>Forgery</b> ['fo:dʒəri]- creating or altering a document or other writing for fraudulent purposes. Also the creating of false evidence.
218	<b>Fraud</b> [fro:d] - taking people's money or property by deceit.
219	<b>Fraud</b> [fro:d] – a person who pretends or claims to be what he or she is not.
220	<b>Fruit of the Poisonous Tree Doctrine</b> [fru:t əv 'poizənəs tri: 'dɒktri:n] - a rule of evidence stating that evidence obtained as either the direct or indirect result of an illegal act on the part of a government official cannot be used against the defendant in a criminal trial. This doctrine, obviously needed to prevent excesses of police zeal, is slowly being relaxed as the Supreme Court gets more conservative.
	<b>Gg</b>
221	<b>Gamble</b> ['gæmbəl] - risking one's money on horse races, in card games, business.
222	<b>Gambler</b> ['gæmblə] – a person risking his money on card games, horse races or business.
223	<b>Gang</b> [gæŋ] – a group of people working together, especially criminals, prisoners
224	<b>Gaol \ jail</b> [dʒeɪl] – a prison or place where criminals are kept as part of their punishment.
225	<b>General Deterrence</b> ['dʒenərə(ə)l di'terəns] – using punishment of an individual as an example to prevent others from committing crimes.
226	<b>General Orders</b> - ['dʒenərə(ə)l 'o:dəz] – administrative rules and regulations initiated by a police chief or superintendent to direct the behavior of lesser administrators and police officers.
227	<b>Gibbeting</b> ['dʒɪbɪtɪŋ] – placing the decomposing body of a criminal in a cage on public display.
228	<b>Graft</b> [gra:ft] – esp.AmE. the practice of gaining money or advantage by the dishonest use of political influence.
229	<b>Grafter</b> ['gra:ftə] – a person who takes a bribe.
230	<b>Grand Jury</b> [grænd 'dʒuəri]- a body normally composed of 23 citizens who

	by majority vote decide whether to indict defendants.
231	<b>Grand Larceny</b> [grænd 'la:səni] - taking someone else's property worth \$50 or more without permission.
232	<b>Ground</b> [graund] – an argument or position which one will defend.
233	<b>Guard</b> [ga:d'gard] – a person, especially a soldier, policeman, or prison officer, who guards someone or something.
234	<b>Guardian</b> ['ga:diən\`gar] – a person who has the responsibility of looking after a child not his\her own, especially after the parents' death.
235	<b>Guilt</b> [gilt] – the fact of having broken a law.
236	<b>Guiltless</b> ['giltləs] – a person, who is innocent (not guilty) of committing a crime.
237	<b>Guilty</b> ['gilti] – a person, who is proved to commit a crime.
238	<b>Gun</b> [gʌn] – a weapon from which bullets or larger metal objects (shells) are fired through a metal tube.
239	<b>Gunman</b> ['gʌnmən] – a criminal armed with a gun.
	<b>Hh</b>
240	« <b>Habeas Corpus</b> » [,heibiəs 'kɔ:pəs] - Latin phrase meaning «you have the body». Known as the Great Writ, the writ of habeas corpus is used to invoke a judicial determination as to whether the detention of an individual is legal. Thus it tends to prevent people being detained by police authority without being properly charged with a crime. It is also the writ which is used by federal courts to determine whether a conviction in a state court has followed due process of law.
241	<b>Habitual criminal</b> [hə'bitjuəl 'krimin(ə)l] - people who consistently are in trouble with the law.
242	<b>Hackers</b> ['hækəz] – electronics experts who apply their skills to the illegal use of computers.
243	<b>Halfway-Houses</b> ['ha:fwei hausiz] – residence facilities for offenders placed in community corrections programs.
244	<b>Halfway-In Houses</b> ['ha:fwei in haisiz] – houses for people who have not been sentenced to prison.
245	<b>Halfway-Out Houses</b> ['ha:lwei aut 'hausiz] - houses for individuals released from prison
246	<b>Handcuffs</b> ['hænd,kʌfs]– a pair of metal rings connected by a chain for locking round criminal's wrists.
247	<b>Harassment</b> ['hærəsmənt] [hə'ræsmənt] – making somebody worried by causing trouble, especially on repeated occasions.
248	<b>Harm</b> [ha:m]\[harm] – damage,`wrong.
249	<b>Hearing</b> ['hiəriŋ] – a trial of a case before a judge.
250	<b>Hearsay Evidence</b> ['hiəsei evid(ə)ns] – secondhand evidence of what people said out of court.
251	<b>Hijacker</b> ['haidzækə] – a person who takes control of a vehicle or aircraft by force of arms, often for political aims.



252	<b>Hijacking</b> [ˈhaɪdʒækiŋ] – an act of taking control of a airplane or other vehicle by force and making the pilot (the driver) to change the course or demand something else.
253	<b>Holding</b> [ˈhəʊldɪŋ] - the part of an opinion that states the deciding principle which resolves the case.
254	<b>Home Rule</b> [həʊm ru:l] - giving cities freedom to control their own affairs with little or no state supervision.
255	<b>Homicide</b> [ˈhɒmisaɪd] – an act of murder.
256	<b>Hostage negotiating teams</b> [ˈhɒstɪdʒ niˈgəʊʃɪetɪŋ ti:m] – groups of police officers who release people taken captive by criminals.
257	<b>Hung jury</b> [hʌŋ dʒʊəri]- a jury unable to reach a unanimous verdict when unanimity is required.
	<b>Ii</b>
258	<b>Identification</b> [aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] – the act of identifying or state of being identified.
259	<b>Ideology</b> [ˌaɪdɪˈɒlədʒi] – general preferences or social values relating to a government policy.
260	<b>Illegal</b> [ɪˈliːgəl] – against the law. Subjecting one to trial and, on occasion, on conviction, to imprisonment, fines or sanctions.
261	<b>Illegality</b> [ˌɪlɪˈgælɪti] – the state of being illegal.
262	<b>Illegitimate</b> [ˌɪlɪˈdʒɪtɪmɪt] – 1. born to parents who are not married; 2. not allowed by the rules.
263	<b>Illicit</b> [ɪˈlɪsɪt] – (done) against a law or a rule.
264	<b>Impeach</b> [ɪmˈpi:tʃ] – to charge (esp. a public official) with a serious crime, esp. against the state.
265	<b>Impeachment</b> [ɪmˈpi:tʃmənt] – 1. a process of charging a public official with a crime; 2. a formal process for removing judges from office requiring legislative action.
266	<b>Imprison</b> [ɪmˈprɪzən] – to put in prison or keep in a place or state from which one cannot get out as one wishes.
267	<b>Imprisonment</b> [ɪmˈprɪzənmənt] – an act of putting into prison.
268	<b>Incapacitation</b> [ˌɪnkəˈpæsiˌteɪʃ(ə)n]– physically preventing people from committing crimes by placing them in jail or prison.
269	<b>Incorruptible</b> [ˌɪnkəˈrʌptəbəl] – too honest to be improperly influenced or bribed.
270	<b>Incriminate</b> [ɪnˈkrɪmɪneɪt] – to cause (someone) to seem guilty of a crime or fault.
271	<b>Indeterminate Sentences</b> [ˌɪndɪˈtəːmɪnət sent(ə)ns] – sentences in which judges impose minimum and maximum sentences, leaving it up to correction authorities to decide how long a defendant actually serves in prison.
272	<b>Indict</b> [ɪnˈdaɪt] – to charge (someone) formally with an offence in a law.
273	<b>Indictment</b> [ɪnˈdaɪtmənt]– a formal accusation submitted by the district attorney or other public prosecutor under oath to a grand jury charging one or

	more persons with a crime. If the grand jury determines that a crime has been committed and there is probable cause to assume that the person or persons named in the indictment committed the crime, they pass out a true bill, and the district attorney can then take the case to trial.
274	<b>Inexcusable choice</b> [ˌɪnɪk'skjʊ:zəb(ə)l tʃɔɪs] – taking another's life to save one's own, an action that the law does not permit.
275	<b>Information</b> [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n] – a formal charge by prosecutors requiring defendants to stand trial which is used in states that have abolished grand jury indictments.
276	<b>Infractions</b> [ɪn'frækʃ(ə)nz] – criminal offences punishable only by a fine; same as violation.
277	<b>Injunctions</b> [ɪn'dʒʌŋkʃ(ə)nz] – court order stating that a person or government agency must stop their misconduct.
278	<b>In Loco Parentis</b> [ɪn ləʊkə 'peərəntəs] – the legal philosophy that juvenile courts act in the place of parents and should therefore have great discretion.
279	<b>Inmate</b> [ˈɪnmeɪt] – a person living in the same room or building as others, esp. unwillingly as in hospital or prison.
280	<b>Innocent</b> [ˈɪnəsənt] – guiltless.
281	<b>Inquest</b> [ˈɪŋkwɛst] – an official inquiry usually to find out the cause of a sudden an unexpected death, esp. when there is a possibility of a crime.
282	Insanity [ɪn,sæniːti] – the legal understanding of insanity in a criminal trial is «that degree or quantity of mental disorder which relieves one of the criminal responsibility for his actions». There are three standards generally used to determine whether a criminal defendant can be regarded as legally insane: The M'Naghten rule, formulated in 18th century Great Britain, holds that a person is not responsible for criminal act if, as a result of mental disease or defect, he or she did not understand his or her action or that it was wrong, or that he or she was under delusion that, if true, would be an adequate defense for the action. The first major modification of M'Naghten was the Durham Rule, adopted by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in 1954. It holds that, «an accused is not criminally responsible if his unlawful act was the product of mental disease or mental defect». This was further modified by the test proposed by the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code of 1962 (known as the ALI Test). A combination of the two preceding rules, the ALI test holds that «a person is not responsible for criminal conduct if at the time of such conduct as a result of mental disease or defect he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate his conduct to requirements of law». A finding of insanity precludes finding a defendant guilty of a crime. Because of this, and fears that a criminally insane person could more easily get out of confinement from an asylum than from a prison, it has been suggested, and adopted in some jurisdictions, that the finding of «not guilty by reason of insanity» be replaced by «guilty but insane».
283	<b>Institution</b> [ˌɪnstɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n] – an established practice or organization in a

	society.
284	<b>Intensive Probation</b> [in'tensiv prə'beɪʃ(ə)n] – when probation officers frequently see a probationer.
285	<b>Interest Groups</b> [ˈintrəst gru:ps] – private organizations that have a special issue they want to promote. Government agencies may also act as an interest group.
286	<b>Internal Affairs</b> [in'tə:n(ə)l ə'feəz] – police headquarters' division responsible for uncovering misconduct and corruption.
287	<b>Interrogation</b> [in,terə'geɪʃ(ə)n] – formal questioning of witnesses, victims or suspects made by police officers to learn the facts of the committed crime.
288	<b>Irresistible Impulse Test</b> [,iri'zɪstɪb(ə)l ˈɪmpʌls test] – a test of insanity that excuses criminal conduct if a person engaging in it is unable to exercise his or her own free will.
289	<b>Investigate</b> [in'vestɪgeɪt] – to examine carefully, or inquire about the reasons for something, the character of somebody.
	<b>Jj</b>
290	<b>Jail</b> [dʒeɪl] / <b>gaol</b> [dʒeɪl] – institution run by county and city governments in which minor offenders and those awaiting trial are incarcerated.
291	<b>Jailer</b> [ˈdʒeɪlə] / <b>gaoler</b> [ˈdʒeɪlə] – a person who is in charge of a prison or prisoners.
292	<b>Jailhouse lawyers</b> [ˈdʒeɪl,haus ˈlɔɪə] – prisoners who acquire legal knowledge and use it to advise other inmates.
293	<b>Judicial review</b> [dʒu:'dɪʃ(ə)l ri'vju:] – the rights of courts to declare laws unconstitutional.
294	<b>Judicial Sentencing Council</b> [dʒu:'dɪʃ(ə)l ˈsentənsɪŋ ˈkaʊns(ə)l] – meeting of all judges in a jurisdiction to discuss sentencing options in pending cases before a sentence is imposed.
295	<b>Judge</b> [dʒʌdʒ] – a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court of law.
296	<b>Judiciary</b> [dʒu:'dɪʃəri] – the judges in law considered as one group.
297	<b>Jurisdiction</b> [ˌdʒuəri'sdɪkʃ(ə)n] – the authority that public agencies have to apply the law to particular tasks (e.g. drug enforcement) and/or geographical areas.
298	<b>Jurisprudence</b> [ˌdʒuəri'spru:d(ə)ns] – a field of law dealing with theories explaining how and why the law develops.
299	<b>Jury</b> [ˌdʒuəri] – a group of (usually 12) people called and sworn to hear and judge the facts of the issue in a trial.
300	<b>Jury Nullification</b> [ˌdʒuəri ˌnʌlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] – acquittal of a defendant by juries because they disapprove of the law in question.
301	<b>Just Deserts</b> [dʒʌst ˈdezəts] – the idea that in sentencing the punishment should fit the crime.
302	<b>Justice</b> [ˈdʒʌstɪs] – the ideal of giving criminals punishment they deserve and protecting the innocent from unwarranted blame.

303	<b>Juvenile Delinquency</b> [ˈdʒu:və,nail diˈlɪŋkwənsi] – violation of states’ rules regulating the behavior of youths usually under 18 years old.
304	<b>Juvenile Codes</b> [ˈdʒu:və,nail kəʊdz] – rules and consequences of rule breaking for youths (usually under 18 years old) who commit criminal offences and status offences.
305	<b>Juvenile Courts</b> [ˈdʒu:və,nail kɔ:ts] – separate judicial bodies for handling case involving juveniles; also called family courts (although the latter may have other functions).
306	<b>Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Units</b> [ˈdʒu:və,nail diˈlɪŋkwənsi priˈvenʃ(ə)n ˈju:nits] – proactive police squads established in the early 1900s that gave police officers wide discretion to help juveniles as a way of stopping their movement toward criminality.
307	<b>Juvenile Supervision</b> [ˈdʒu:və,nail ˌsu:pəˈvɪz(ə)n, ˈsju:]– supervising juveniles who break the law.
	<b>Kk</b>
308	<b>Kangaroo Court</b> [ˌkæŋgəˈru: kɔ:t] – a court in which individual rights are not respected and defendants do not receive a genuine opportunity to defend themselves.
309	<b>Kidnap</b> [ˈkɪdnæp] – to take (someone) away unlawfully, and often by force, in order to demand money or something else for his/her safe return.
310	<b>Kidnapping</b> [ˈkɪdnæpɪŋ] – unlawfully taking and carrying away a person against that person’s will.
311	<b>Kill</b> [kɪl] – to cause to die.
312	<b>Kleptomania</b> [ˌkleptəˈmeɪniə] - a disease of mind causing an uncontrolled desire to steal
313	<b>Knuckle-duster</b> [ˈnʌk(ə)l ˈdʌstə] – a metal covering for the knuckles, worn for fighting.
314	<b>Kung fu</b> [ˌkʊŋ ˈfu:] – a Chinese style of fighting using blows with the hands and feet, related to KARATE.
	<b>Ll</b>
315	<b>Labeling</b> [ˈleɪbəlɪŋ] – designating people with alternative life-styles as criminals’ increases the likelihood of their becoming deviants and, ultimately, criminals.
316	<b>Larceny</b> [ˈlɑ:səni] – taking the property of another unlawfully and depriving the owner of its use. It is commonly divided into grand larceny and petty larceny (originally “petit larceny”) by the dollar value of the items so taken. The amount varies from state to state, and in some states, automobile theft or larceny by extortion becomes grand larceny regardless of the dollar value involved.
317	<b>Law Firms</b> [lɔ: fə:mz]– groups of lawyers who work together.
318	<b>Law in Action</b> [lɔ: ɪn ækʃ(ə)n]– realistic view of the law; the law as practiced.
319	<b>Law on the books</b> [lɔ: ɒn ðə buks] – idealistic view of the law; the formal

	written law.
320	<b>Laws</b> [lo:z] – standards of behavior that the government can back up with the use of force.
321	<b>Legal Ambiguity</b> [‘li:g(ə)l ,æmbi’gju:ti] – the impression of the law.
322	<b>Legal Aid Societies</b> [‘li:g(ə)l eid sə’saiətiz] - organizations that are, in part, privately funded and contract with some cities to represent indigent defendants.
323	<b>Legalistic Style</b> [,li:gə’listik stail] – a law enforcement agency’s orientation toward policing that stresses crime fighting, relies on arrests to resolve most problems, and exists in cities in which the business interests dominate local politics.
324	<b>Legalization</b> [‘li:gə,lai’zei](ə)n] – a regulative strategy that makes formerly illegal activities permissible; it both channels and discourages the public’s use of certain goods and services. This strategy has been applied to tobacco, alcohol, and in some states, gambling.
325	<b>Legal Profession</b> [‘li:g(ə)l prə’fe](ə)n] – those who practice law; lawyers as a whole; also called the bar.
326	<b>Letter of the Law</b> [‘letə əv ðə lo:]– literally applying statutes to determine their meaning.
327	<b>Libel</b> [‘laib(ə)l] – false and malicious publication of material with the intention of defaming a living person. Normally a tort, not a criminal act. If the material is spoken rather than written, the offense is slander.
328	<b>Localism</b> [‘ləukə,liz(ə)m] – the reliance of towns and cities as the source of authority and funding for most law enforcement agencies.
329	<b>Local Police Departments</b> [‘ləuk(ə)l pə’li:s di’pa:tmənts] – independent law enforcement agencies of cities and towns.
	<b>Mm</b>
330	<b>Magistrate</b> [‘mædʒistrət] – a lower court judge.
331	<b>Maintaining order</b> [mein’ti:niŋ ‘o:də]– the police task of keeping the peace and preventing disturbances in neighborhoods.
332	<b>Major Offence Unit</b> [‘meidʒə ə’fens ‘ju:nit]– the assignment of serious unsolved cases to teams of experienced detectives rather than an individual investigator.
333	<b>Mala in Se</b> – serious criminal acts considered inherently evil.
334	<b>Mala Prohibita</b> – less serious criminal acts considered wrongful only because they are prohibited by law offences.
335	<b>Mann Act</b> [mæn ækt] - the White Slave Traffic act. A federal statute prohibiting the transportation of a woman in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose. Originally intended to prevent the organized movements of prostitutes, it has been used in the past to harass unmarried couples who drive across state lines and stop at a hotel overnight.
336	<b>Mandatory prison terms</b> [‘mændətəri ‘priz(ə)n tə:mz] – laws mandating

	that crimes carry specific sentences.
337	<b>Mandatory sentencing</b> [ˈmændətəri ˈsentənsɪŋ] – laws requiring that a predetermined sentence depending on the crime be automatically imposed on conviction.
338	<b>Manslaughter</b> [ˈmæn,slo:tə] – the unlawful killing of another person without malice or premeditation. Considered less serious than murder, where the elements of malice present, it is usually divided into voluntary and involuntary manslaughter. Voluntary manslaughter is the intentional killing of another individual in the heat of passion, without forethought, such as in a fight. Involuntary manslaughter, also called negligent homicide, is the killing of someone through recklessness or negligence, such as reckless driving of an automobile.
339	<b>Master Wheel</b> [ˈma:stə wi:l] – the list of people in a jurisdiction from which people are randomly selected to become part of the venire.
340	<b>Matrix of Crime</b> [ˈmeɪtrɪks əv kraɪm] – set of illegal activities such as narcotics trafficking that involve many different kinds of people who are only loosely connected to one another for financial benefits.
341	<b>Mens Rea</b> [mens riə] – the intent to commit a criminal act; a guilty mind.
342	<b>Miranda Warnings</b> [ˈmɪrəndə ˈwɔ:nɪŋz] – the four rights that arrested persons must be told before they are questioned, including the right to remain silent and the right to have a lawyer present during questioning.
343	<b>Misdemeanor</b> [ˌmɪsdiˈmi:nə(r)] – a criminal offense less than a felony, usually punishable by a small fine or a jail sentence of under one year.
344	<b>Missouri Plan</b> [miˈzuəri plæn] – a plan for selecting judges in which esteemed lawyers and community leaders establish a commission that makes recommendation to the governor.
345	<b>Mistrial</b> [mɪsˈtraɪəl] – a trial considered legally faulty because of a hung jury or serious procedural error resulting in the possibility of a new trial.
346	<b>Mitigating Circumstances</b> [ˈmɪtɪ,geɪtɪŋ ˈsə:kəmst(ə)nsɪz] – facts about a crime or a criminal that engender compassion for the criminal and may lessen the sentence imposed.
347	<b>M’Naughten Rule</b> [ru:l] – the test of insanity that stresses the inability to understand what is doing or distinguish right from wrong; also called the right-wrong test.
348	<b>Mobile Police Patrols</b> [ˈməʊbaɪl pəˈli:s pəˈtrəʊlz] – crime-fighting strategy that relies on the presence of marked police cars on the streets and alleys of cities to deter crime, detect crimes in progress, and respond quickly when dispatched to the scene of a crime.
349	<b>Modern Criminology</b> [ˈmɔ:d(ə)n ˌkrɪmɪˈnɒlədʒi] – the academic field of study that uses naturalistic reasoning to investigate the following issues: (1) how are definitions of criminal and delinquent behavior derived; (2) what are the causes of criminal and delinquent behavior; and (3) how should society respond to criminal and delinquent behavior.
350	<b>Moral Crusader</b> [ˈmɔr(ə)l kru:seɪdə(r)] – activist citizen’s groups that use

	the criminal law as a way of imposing certain ideas of right and wrong and thus establish moral responsibility for everyone.
351	<b>Mugging</b> [ˈmʌɡɪŋ] – an act of attacking people in street and taking their property by using force.
352	<b>Multiple-Cause Theories</b> [ˈmʌltɪp(ə)l kəʊz ˈθiəriːz] – combining root causes with life situations and situational opportunities to explain the range of delinquent and criminal behavior in society.
353	<b>Murder</b> [ˈmɜːdə] – unlawful homicide with malice aforethought. As opposed to manslaughter, where the element of malice is missing. It is divided into two classes: first-degree murder, which is the willful, deliberate and premeditated killing of a human being, and second-degree murder, in which the element of premeditation is missing. Felony murder, a killing during the commission of a felony, or as a result of a felony, is regarded as first-degree murder.
	<b>Nn</b>
354	<b>Narcotic</b> [naːˈkɒtɪk] – a drug which is in small amounts causes sleep or takes away pain, and in large amounts is harmful and habit forming.
355	<b>Narcotic charge</b> [naːˈkɒtɪk tʃɑːdʒ] - an offense concerning selling or using drugs.
356	<b>National Survey of Crime Severity</b> [ˈnæʃən(ə)l ˈsəːveɪ əv kraɪm siˈverɪti] – a nationwide survey of US citizens who were asked to rank the seriousness of over 200 illegal events. According to the survey, the most serious illegal event was planting a bomb that killed 20 people and the least serious event was a person under 16 years old playing hooky from school.
357	<b>Naturalistic View</b> [ˌnætʃərəˈlɪstɪk vjuː] – relies on scientific reasons, known facts, and reasoned assumptions about physical and material world to explain crime and delinquency.
358	<b>Necessity</b> [niˈsesɪti] – committing crime out of desperation caused by natural circumstances; in rare cases, it can be a defense against crime.
359	<b>New Alternatives</b> [njuː ɔːlˈtəːnətɪv] – new approaches to diverting people from incarceration.
360	<b>Night Watch</b> [nait wɒtʃ] – an early American patrol made up of town volunteers, usually supervised by the constable, who upheld moral standards and maintained order during evenings.
361	<b>Nolle Prosequi</b> – the decision of a prosecutor not to press charges against a defendant.
362	<b>Nollo Contendere</b> – a plea of «no contest» whereby a defendant does not admit guilt but nevertheless accepts punishment.
363	<b>Nonpartisan Election</b> [nonˈpaːtɪ,zæn ɪˈlekʃ(ə)n] – judicial election in which candidates are not identified by party.
364	<b>No True Bill</b> [nəu truː bɪl] – a statement by a grand jury that they refuse to return an indictment requested by the prosecutor.

<b>Oo</b>	
365	<b>Offence\offense</b> [ə'fens] – wrong, crime.
366	<b>Offender</b> [ə'fendə] – a criminal.
367	<b>Opinions</b> [ə'pinjənz] – written explanations made by judges to support their decisions on points of law.
368	<b>Ordinances</b> ['o:di'nənsiz] – criminal laws passed by local government.
369	<b>Organized Crime</b> ['ogə,naizd kraitm] – a continuing criminal conspiracy involved in the selling of illegal goods and services, which is built on enterprises that are contingent on the corruption of government officials and the involvement of legitimate business.
370	<b>Overcharging</b> [,əuvə'tʃa:dʒiŋ] – the practice used by some prosecutors of charging defendants with more serious crimes than warranted by the evidence; also called overfilling.
371	<b>Over criminalization</b> [əuvə'kriminə,laizeɪ](ə)n] – overuse of the criminal law to make many kinds of behavior illegal.
372	<b>Overfilling</b> [əuvə'faiɪŋ] – same as overcharging.
<b>Pp</b>	
373	<b>Panel</b> ['pæn(ə)l] – the batch of people randomly selected from the venire from which a jury selected.
374	<b>Pardon</b> ['pa:d(ə)n] - the relief of someone from further punishment for a criminal act. The power of pardon is vested in the chief executive: the president, or the governors of the various states. It is limitless except, in some state constitutions, in cases of treason or a judgment on impeachment.
375	<b>Parents Partiae</b> ['peərənt pa:tiə] – acting in place of parents.
376	<b>Parole</b> [pə'rəul] – a conditional release from prison which reserves the right to return the parole to prison if any of the conditions of the parole are violated.
377	<b>Parole Board</b> [pə'rəul bɔ:d] – a statewide board appointed by the governor that decides if an offender will be granted parole.
378	<b>Partisan Elections</b> ['pa:ti,zæn i'lek](ə)nz] – judicial elections in which candidates appear on the ballot with their party affiliations.
379	<b>Patrol Officer</b> [pə'trəul 'ofisə] - a police officer whose general assignment is to enforce laws, maintain order, and provide community services for a particular geographical area or beat.
380	<b>Patronage</b> ['pætrənɪdʒ] – government jobs obtained through political connections.
381	<b>Penal Codes</b> ['pi:nəl kəudz] – collections of all the criminal laws passed by a legislature.
382	<b>Penitentiaries</b> [,peni'ten](ə)rɪz] – places where individuals are incarcerated for committing crimes.
383	<b>Percentage Deposit Bail System</b> [pə'sentɪdʒ di'posit beɪl 'sɪstəm] – same as cash bail.
384	<b>Peremptory Challenge</b> [pə'remitəri/prim-, 'tʃælɪndʒ] – the right of the



	prosecutor and defense to strike a certain number of jurors from a panel without offering any reasons.
385	<b>Perjury</b> [ˈpə:dʒəri] – knowingly making false statements while under oath.
386	<b>Persistent Offenders</b> [pəˈsɪstənt əˈfendə] - people who have been found guilty of committing numerous crimes.
387	<b>Personal Bond</b> [ˈpə:sən(ə)l bɒnd] – a promise by a defendant to appear at trial together with a requirement that a certain amount of money be paid if he or she does not show up.
388	<b>Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)</b> [ˈpə:s(ə)n ɪn ni:d əv ,su:pəˈvɪz(ə)n/,sju:-] – juveniles considered neglected, abandoned, abused, incorrigible, or unruly who are placed in the custody of the juvenile or family court.
389	<b>Petty larceny</b> [ˈpeti ˈlɑ:səni] – see «larceny».
390	<b>Pickpocketing</b> [ˈpɪk,pokɪtɪŋ] – an act of stealing from people’s pockets, bags, especially in a crowd.
391	<b>Placement Services</b> [ˈpleɪsmənt ˈsə:vɪsɪz]– agencies that locate and certify foster homes suitable for juvenile offenders.
392	<b>Plaintiff</b> [ˈpleɪntɪf] – a person who sues someone in civil court.
393	<b>Plea Bargains</b> [pli: ˈbɑ:gɪnɪŋz] – pleas of guilty given by defendants in exchange for reduced charges or a lighter sentence.
394	<b>Police Antifencing Squads</b> [pəˈli:s ,æntɪˈfensɪŋ skwɒdz] – proactive police units developed to infiltrate the world of fencing.
395	<b>Police Brutality and Lawlessness</b> [pəˈli:s bru:ˈtælɪti ən(d) ˈlɔ:lɪsnɪs] – law enforcement breaches of due process and abuse of defendants.
396	<b>Police Commissions</b> [pəˈli:s kəˈmɪʃ(ə)nz] - public boards composed of local commercial and industrial leaders who were responsible for overseeing the operations of emerging city wide police agencies in the 19th century.
397	<b>Police Corruption</b> [pəˈli:s kəˈrʌpʃ(ə)n] – unlawful use of law enforcement officer’s authority in exchange of personal benefits.
398	<b>Police Evaluation</b> [pəˈli:s ɪ,vælju:ˈeɪʃ(ə)n] – determining if a police has been properly implemented and is achieving its objectives.
399	<b>Police Power</b> [pəˈli:s ˈpaʊə] – the threat or use of coercion by law enforcement personnel as part of the government’s right to enforce laws.
400	<b>Police Professionalism</b> [pəˈli:s prəˈfeʃənə,lɪz(ə)m] – reform initiated in the early 1900s to loosen the hold of political bosses over municipal police departments. Day-to-day running of the department turned over to police administrators who operate out of central headquarters and police officers chosen by administrators on the basis of established criteria. Reform marked the end of community control of local law enforcement agencies.
401	<b>Political Crimes</b> [pəˈlɪtɪk(ə)l kraɪmz] – crimes against government involving opposition to some government official or police.
402	<b>Political Machines</b> [pəˈlɪtɪk(ə)l məˈʃi:nz] – self-serving political party organizations that sometimes control judges.

403	<b>Policy</b> [ˈpɒlɪsi]– a generalized approach or strategy for solving a crime problem.
404	<b>Policy Formation</b> [ˈpɒlɪsi fɔːˈmeɪʃ(ə)n]– discussing alternative approaches to solve a problem and selecting one alternative.
405	<b>Policy Impact</b> [ˈpɒlɪsi ɪmpækt] – the effect a policy has on a target group.
406	<b>Policy Implementation</b> [ˈpɒlɪsi ɪmˌplɪmənˈteɪʃ(ə)n] - is carrying out a policy.
407	<b>Positive Criminology</b> [ˈpɒzɪtɪv ˌkrɪmɪˈnɒlədʒi] - attempt to discuss the causes of crime and delinquency through scientific investigation.
408	<b>Posse Comitatus</b> [ˈpɒsi ˈkɒmɪˌtætəs] – Latin phrase meaning «to be able to be an attendant». A person called upon to aid a sheriff in effecting an arrest. While not an officer, a person acting as posse comitatus has, for the duration of such action, the same protection under the law for his actions as the sheriff who called him.
409	<b>Post Mortem</b> [ˈpəʊst ˈmɔːtən] – Latin phrase meaning «after death». The examination of a body to determine the cause of death. To satisfy the law in particular instances, this may not include an autopsy.
410	<b>Postcard Probation</b> [ˈpəʊst,kɑːd prəˈbeɪʃ(ə)n]– allowing probationers to mail a postcard telling their probation officers what they are doing.
411	<b>Precedents</b> [ˈpresɪd(ə)nts] – rules contained in past court decisions that serve as guidelines for deciding future cases.
412	<b>Precinct</b> [ˈpriːsɪŋkt] – substation or district offices of large, city police departments.
413	<b>Predatory Street Crimes</b> [ˈpredətəri stri:t kraɪmz] – violent crimes committed by strangers, including rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
414	<b>Preliminary Hearing</b> [priˈlɪmɪnəri ˈhɪəriŋ] – an early hearing in which a judge decides whether sufficient evidence exists against defendants to hold a trial.
415	<b>Prepaid Legal Services</b> [priˈpeəd ˈliːgəl ˈsəːvɪsɪz] – plans in which groups of lawyers are hired by employees’ unions and others to represent people on a continuing basis.
416	<b>Pre-sentence Investigation</b> [priːˈsent(ə)ns ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃ(ə)n] – an investigation of defendant’s past and present life by court officers after conviction to help judges impose the right sentence.
417	<b>Pre-sentencing</b> [priːˈsentənsɪŋ] - prior to sentencing.
418	<b>Pre-sentencing Agreements</b> [priːˈsentənsɪŋ əˈɡriːmənt] – an agreement reached between the person accused of a crime and the prosecutor.
419	<b>Presumptive Sentencing</b> [priːzʌmptɪv ˈsentənsɪŋ] – a sentencing scheme that permits judges a narrow range of discretion and requires them to give reasons for deviating from the standard sentence.
420	<b>Pre-trial Release</b> [priːˈtraɪəl riˈliːz] – releasing defendants accused of crimes before trial.
421	<b>Prison Democracy</b> [ˈprɪz(ə)n diˈmɒkrəsi] – prisoners electing representatives who help administer the prison.

422	<b>Prison Industry</b> [ˈprɪz(ə)n ˈɪndəstri] – producing goods in prison through convict labour.
423	<b>Prisons</b> [ˈprɪz(ə)nz] – places where offenders are incarcerated.
424	<b>Private Security Industry</b> [ˈpraɪvət sɪˈkju:əriti ˈɪndəstri] – non-governmental policing institutions permitted by state legislatures and usually licensed by state agencies.
425	<b>Pro-active Special Units</b> [prəʊˈæktɪv ˈspeʃ(ə)l ˈju:nɪts] – groups or squads of police organized to stop incidents before crimes occur (e.g. family crisis intervention units) or catch suspects in the act of committing crimes (e.g., antifencing squads).
426	<b>Probable Cause</b> [ˈprɒbəb(ə)l ko:z] – valid grounds that police must have to make an arrest without a warrant or to obtain a warrant from a judge; also sufficient evidence against defendants to justify sending them to trial.
427	<b>Probation</b> [prəˈbeɪʃ(ə)n] – a condition in which a person found guilty of a crime is sentenced to supervised release rather than imprisonment. If the person violates the terms of probation, he or she can be put to serve out the remainder of his or her sentence.
428	<b>Probationer</b> [prəˈbeɪʃ(ə)nə] – an individuals who is placed on probation.
429	<b>Probation Officer</b> [prəˈbeɪʃ(ə)n ˈɒfɪsə] - a government official who supervises those placed on probation, makes out reports, and keeps judges informed about offenders in his or her charge.
430	<b>Problem Solving</b> [ˈprɒbləm solvɪŋ] – an emphasis on the police solving social problem, such as family disturbances and neighborhood noise, as crucial and high-priority police tasks.
431	<b>Procedural Laws</b> [prəˈsi:dʒərəl lo:] – rules and procedures for enforcing the substantive law.
432	<b>Prosecution</b> [ˌprɒsiˈkju:ʃ(ə)n] – charging a person with crime and bringing him or her to trial.
433	<b>Psychological Approach to Rehabilitation</b> [ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l əˈprəʊtʃ tə ˌrɪ:həˌbɪliˈteɪʃ(ə)n] – attempting to treat criminals therapeutically so they do not commit further crimes.
434	<b>Psychological Theory</b> [ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l ˈθiəri] – the theory that laws change as a result of the psychological motives of the judges interpreting and applying them.
435	<b>Psychopath</b> [ˈsaɪkəˌpæθ] – concept developed by psychiatrics to describe a person who is impulsive, unable to learn from experience, selfish, irresponsible, and callous.
436	<b>Public Agency</b> [ˈpʌblɪk ˈeɪdʒənsi] – a specific government organization, such as a police department.
437	<b>Public Defender</b> [ˈpʌblɪk diˈfendə] – an attorney working for the local government who represents anyone accused of a crime who cannot afford to hire his or her own attorney.
438	<b>Public Information Officials</b> [ˈpʌblɪk ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən əˈfɪʃl] – law

	enforcement personnel of large police agencies who are the spokespeople for their departments and handle communications with the media.
	<b>Rr</b>
439	<b>Racketeering</b> [ˌrækiˈtiəriŋ] – an organized conspiracy to commit extortion or other crime.
440	<b>Ransom</b> [ˈrænsəm] – money paid for the freeing of a person who has been kidnapped
441	<b>Rape</b> [reɪp] – sexual assault. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a person by force or threat without his or her consent. Statutory rape is the crime of having sexual intercourse with a female under the age of consent, an age set by state law, which varies from 11 to 18 years.
442	<b>Reactive Special Units</b> [riˈæktiv ˈspeʃəl ˈjuːnɪt] – groups or squads of police officers formed to respond to crimes after they have occurred (e.g. detective squads).
443	<b>Reasonable Doubt Cases</b> [ˈriːzənəbəl daʊt keɪsɪz] – cases in which the prosecutors’ evidence against defendants is limited or conflicting.
444	<b>Recall Elections</b> [ˈriːkəl iˈleɪʃən] – elections in which judges (and other officials) can be removed from office by voters during the middle of a term.
445	<b>Recess Appointment</b> [riˈses ˈriːsəs əˈpɔɪntmənt] – an appointment to fill a federal court vacancy pending formal approval by the Senate.
446	<b>Recidivists</b> [riˈsɪdɪvɪst] - individuals who are arrested and convicted of criminal activity more than once.
447	<b>Recognizance</b> [riˈkɒɡnɪz(ə)ns] – being released on one’s own word that he or she will return for trial.
448	<b>Regulating Social Conflicts</b> [ˈregjuˌleɪtɪŋ ˈsəʊʃ(ə)l ˈkɒnflɪkt]– police use of force to resolve conflicts arising out of the decisions made by political, business, and labor leaders.
449	<b>Rehabilitation</b> [ˌriːhəˌbɪliˈteɪʃ(ə)n] – restoring an individual to a state of law abiding.
450	<b>Rehabilitation programs</b> [ˌriːhəˌbɪliˈteɪʃ(ə)n ˈprəʊgræm] – combination of policies, programs, and administrative strategies geared toward treating individuals involved in crime or delinquency.
451	<b>Release on Recognizance (ROR)</b> [riˈliːs ɒn riˈkɒɡnɪz(ə)ns] – the promise by a person charged with a crime that he or she will appear at trial.
452	<b>Removal for Cause</b> [riˈmuːv(ə)l fə ˈkɔːz] – removal by judges of prospective jurors thought to be biased.
453	<b>Response Time</b> [riˈsɒns taɪm] – a measure of police performance based on how quickly police officers respond to citizens calls.
454	<b>Restitution</b> [ˌrestiˈtjuːʃ(ə)n] – a sentence whereby defendants are required to compensate victims for some part of the losses they suffered.
455	<b>Retention Elections</b> [riˈtenʃ(ə)n iˈleɪʃən] – elections in which voters are asked whether or not to retain sitting judges in office for another term.
456	<b>Retribution</b> [ˌretriˈbjuːʃ(ə)n] – punishing individuals for the crimes they

	committed; making them pay for their crimes.
457	<b>Robbery</b> [ˈrɒbəri] – the felonies taking of anything of value from another by force or the threat of force.
458	<b>Role playing</b> [rəʊl ˈpleɪɪŋ] – acting out a specific role such as being an aggressive person; sometimes used as a rehabilitation method.
459	<b>Roll Call</b> [rəʊl kɔ:l] – daily meeting among police officers and their field supervisors that precedes their leaving the precinct to go out on patrol.
460	« <b>Runaway Grand</b> » <b>Jury</b> [ˈrʌnəweɪ grænd dʒʊəri] – members of a grand jury that don't appear on a trial.
461	<b>Rustler</b> [ˈrʌslə] – am.E. a cattle thief, person who rustles.
462	<b>Rustling</b> [ˈrʌslɪŋ] – am.E. stealing of cattle or horses that are left loose in open country.
	<b>Ss</b>
463	<b>Sabotage</b> [ˈsæbətɑ:ʒ] – intentional damage, usually carried out secretly, to machines, buildings, etc., to weaken a business or a country.
464	<b>Sacrilege</b> [ˈsækrɪlɪdʒ] – an act of treating a holy thing without respect.
465	<b>Salary</b> [ˈsæləri] – fixed regular pay each month for a job.
466	<b>Sanction</b> [ˈsæŋkʃən] – an action taken against a person or country that has broken a law or rule.
467	<b>Saturation Policing</b> [ˌsætʃəˈreɪʃ(ə)n\-tjuˈreɪʃən pəˈlɪsɪŋ] - significantly increasing the number of mobile police patrols in a limited area to deter crime.
468	<b>Scene of crime</b> [si:n əv kraɪm] – a place, where the crime has been committed.
469	<b>Schools of Thought</b> [sku:lz əv θo:t] – competing intellectual frameworks of modern criminology for explaining crime, specifically classical criminology, positive criminology, and critical criminology.
470	<b>Scienter</b> [ˈsaɪəntə] – knowledge of a state of affairs that a criminal must sometimes have in order to establish the criminal intent or mens rea.
471	<b>Search Warrant</b> [sə:tʃ ˈwɒrənt] – a written authority issued by a judge directing police authorities to search specified premises for a specified object or objects. The Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States requires that police searches be conducted only after a warrant is obtained and that warrants may be issued only upon the show of probable cause that the specified object is at the specified location.
472	<b>Second-degree murder</b> [ˈsekənd diˈɡri: ˈmɜ:də] – murder that is not premeditated.
473	<b>Selective Incapacitation</b> [siˈlektɪv ˌɪnkəˈpæsiˌteɪʃ(ə)n] – identifying persistent criminals and keeping them in prison for an extended period of time so they will not commit more crimes.
474	<b>Self-defense</b> [ˌselfdiˈfens] - protecting oneself against the physical harm threatened or attempted by another that can serve as a defense against criminal charges.

475	<b>Self-Government</b> [self'gʌvənmənt] – prisoners having a say in how a prison will be run.
476	<b>Self-homicide</b> [self'homisaid] - the act of killing oneself, same as suicide.
477	<b>Self-murder</b> [self'mə:də] - same as “self-homicide”.
478	<b>Self-Policing</b> [self pə'li:ɪŋ] – early tradition in US history that relied on citizen responsibility to maintain peace and order in communities.
479	<b>Self-Reporters</b> [selfri'pɔ:təz] – information from criminals themselves that is obtained to find out about crimes.
480 481	<b>Sentencing Guidelines</b> ['sentənsɪŋ gaɪdləɪnz] – providing judges with guidelines to use in determining sentences.
482	<b>Sentencing Hearing</b> ['sentənsɪŋ 'hiəriŋ] – a hearing after conviction or the establishment of a guilty plea in which a sentence imposed.
483	<b>Sequester</b> [si'kwestə] – to isolate a jury either during trials or deliberations.
484	<b>Service Style</b> ['sə:vɪs staɪl] – a law enforcement agency’s orientation toward policing found primarily in homogeneous, middle-class, suburban communities that stresses police responsiveness to citizen’s calls and requests for police assistance.
485	<b>Sheriff’s Department</b> [ˈʃerɪfs di'pɑ:tmənt] – county law enforcement agencies responsible for a variety of tasks, including the operation of local jails and detention centers.
486	<b>Shoplift</b> [ˌʃɒp'lɪft] – to take goods from a shop without paying.
487	<b>Shoplifter</b> [ˌʃɒp'lɪftə] – a person, who steals goods from a shop acting as an ordinary customer.
488	<b>Slander</b> ['slɑ:ndə] – spoken statements that are untrue and that tend to defame another. Truth is regarded as an absolute defense against a charge of slander. This is usually a tort, subjecting the slanderer to lawsuit rather than a criminal offense. If the statements are written rather than spoken, they are libel.
489	<b>Slip-knot</b> ['slɪpnot] – a knot, used by criminals to strangle a victim.
490	<b>Slow Pleas</b> [sləu pli:]– informal trials used in some jurisdictions tantamount to plea bargains whereby the defendant does not try to prove innocence but presents mitigating material.
491	<b>Smuggling</b> ['smʌɡlɪŋ] –taking goods from one country to another illegally.
492	<b>Social Control</b> ['səʊl(ə)l kən'trəʊl] – enforcing the behavioral norms of dominant groups in society that results in a loss of freedom for others.
493	<b>Social Model of Rehabilitation</b> ['seə(ə)l 'mɒd(ə)l əv,ri:hə,bɪli'teɪ(ə)n] – trying to treat individuals by providing them with training, job opportunities, and better social conditions so they will not commit further crimes.
494	<b>Sociopath</b> ['səʊsiə,pæθ] – a person who has developed negative and hostile attitudes toward society and its laws; similar to psychopath and antisocial personality.
495	<b>Specific Deterrence</b> [spi'sɪfɪk di'terəns] – preventing a person from committing future crimes by punishing him or her.

496	<b>Spy</b> [spai] – a person employed to find out secret information, as from an enemy or company.
497	<b>Stare Decisis</b> [steə di'saisis] – the method of deciding cases whereby past decisions in similar cases are used as the basis for deciding current ones; “let the decision stand”.
498	<b>State Police Departments</b> [steit pə'li:s di'pɑ:tments] – highway patrols of state-funded law enforcement agencies, that regulate road systems, provide police protection to rural areas, and offer support services to small, local police departments.
499	<b>State Prisons</b> [steit priz(ə)nz] – institutions run by state government in which offenders are incarcerated.
500	<b>Statutes</b> ['stætju:t] – laws passed by legislative authorities.
501	<b>Stratification of the Legal Profession</b> [ˌstrætifi'keɪʃ(ə)n əv li:g(ə)l prə'feɪʃ(ə)n] – the situation that exists when the most successful lawyers serve the business world and the less successful, including criminal lawyers, serve the less affluent.
502	<b>Stings</b> [stiŋz] – traps used to catch criminals in which easy opportunities to commit crimes are created by law enforcement officials.
503	<b>Street Criminals</b> [stri:t 'kriminəlz] – population of criminal offenders generally associated with murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, and arson.
504	<b>Street Crime Units</b> [stri:t kraim 'ju:nits] – population – proactive police squads composed of policemen and policewomen who disguise themselves as potential victims to stop crimes such as muggings and purse snatching.
505	<b>Street Discretion</b> [stri:t dis'kreʃən] – the flexibility and power available to the line personnel of criminal justice agencies who have considerable contact with the public (e.g., police officers) to interpret the law on the books, and to choose among a range of options in resolving a case or handling an incident.
506	<b>Structured Plea Negotiations</b> ['strʌktʃəd pli: ni,gəʊʃi'eɪʃ(ə)n \ ni,gəʊsi'eɪʃ(ə)n] – the use of semiformal conferences attended by judges, prosecutors, lawyers, defendants, witnesses, and the police during which plea bargaining is discussed openly.
507	<b>Subordination of Perjury</b> [sə'bo:di'neiʃ(ə)n əv 'pə:dʒə] – a suggestion to a witness that he or she lie on the witness stand.
508	<b>Subpoena</b> [səb'pi:nə] – a formal written document stating that a person must come to court.
509	<b>Substantial Capacity Test</b> [səb'stenʃ(ə)l kə'pæsəti test] – the test of insanity whereby defendants are excused from responsibility if they lacked the substantial capacity to recognize the wrongfulness of their behavior as a result of some mental disorder.
510	<b>Substantive Laws</b> [səb'stentiv lo:s] – laws establishing people's right and duties with regard to each other and society.

511	<b>Suicide</b> [ˈsu:isaɪd, sju:-] – thr act of killing oneself.
512	<b>Suits</b> [su:t\sju:t] – legal actions seeking court remedies brought by injured persons against those who allegedly violated their civil rights.
513	<b>Surety Bond</b> [ˈʃʊəriti\ʃuəti bond] – the submittal of a certain amount of money by a defendant or a bail bondsman to guarantee appearance at trial.
514	<b>Suspended Sentences</b> [səˈspendəd ˈsent(ə)ns] -the lifting of sentences by a judge in order to allow defendants to avoid punishment.
515	<b>SWAT</b> [swot] – stands for Special Weapon Attack Team or Special Weapon and Tactics.
516	<b>Symbolic Gestures of Differentiation</b> [ˌsimˈbɒlɪk ˈdʒestʃəs əv ˌdɪfərənʃiˈeɪʃ(ə)n] – efforts by politicians to connect morality crimes and to link people associated with these crimes to a minority group lying outside the US cultural mainstream.
	<b>Tt</b>
517	<b>Tap\apping</b> [tæp] [tæpɪŋ] – listening to conversations (as well as telephone calls) through a secret telephone connection or using special devices.
518	<b>Target of crime</b> [ˈtɑ:ɡɪt əv kraɪm] – a total or object which one desires to reach while committing a crime.
519	<b>Tariff</b> [ˈtærɪf] – a tax collected by a government, usually on goods coming into a country (i.e. custom(s) tariff).
520	<b>Tattoo</b> [tæˈtu:ˌtəˈtu:] – to make a picture, message on the skin by pricking it with a pin and then pouring coloured dyes in.
521	<b>Tax</b> [tæks] – a sum of money paid to the government according to income, property, goods bought, etc.
522	<b>Tax Evasion</b> [tæks ɪˈveɪʒ(ə)n] – violation of tax laws by failure to report income or claiming improper deductions with the intent of defrauding the government.
523	<b>Team Policing</b> [ti:m pəˈlɪsɪŋ] – a change in the nature of policing that gives street officers a permanent assignment to a neighborhood or geographical area, provides them with more responsibility (particularly in regard to investigation), and requires them to contact with public, as it is regarded as the crucial law enforcement task.
524	<b>Termination</b> [ˌtə:miˈneɪʃ(ə)n] – the deliberate conclusion of a function, agency, policy, or program.
525	<b>Terrorism</b> [ˈterərɪzəm] –the illegal use of threats of violence to obtain political or criminal demands.
526	<b>Testify</b> [ˈtestɪfaɪ] – to make a solemn statement; bear witness.
527	<b>Testimony</b> [ˈtestɪməni\\-məuni] – a formal statement, as made by a witness in a court of law.
528	<b>Theft</b> [θeft] – the act of stealing.
529	<b>Thief</b> [θi:f] (thieves) – a person who steals.
530	<b>Thieve</b> [θi:v] – to steal things, act as a thief.
531	<b>Threat</b> [θret] – a warning that one is going to hurt, punish, etc.; a sign of



	possible danger.
532	<b>Threaten</b> [θreɪn] – to express or to be a threat to.
533	<b>Tort</b> [to:t] – various kinds of wrongs based on breach of contract committed by people for which they can be sued.
534	<b>Torture</b> [ˈto:tʃə] – the causing of severe pain, done out of cruelty, to find out information, etc.
535	<b>Trace</b> [treɪs] – a mark or sign showing the former presence of something or someone.
536	<b>Traditional Women’s Crimes</b> [trəˈdiʃən(ə)l ˈwɪmɪnz kraɪm] – illegal activities surrounding the role of the housewife who is typically responsible for purchasing family necessities and paying family bills; included shoplifting and forgery.
537	<b>Traffic Courts</b> [ˈtræfɪk kɔ:t] – specialized courts that only hear traffic charges.
538	<b>Traffic of drugs</b> [ˈtræfɪk əv drʌg] – illegal sale of narcotics.
539	<b>Trafficker</b> [ˈtræfɪkə] - a person, who sells goods of an illegal kind.
540	<b>Trafficking</b> [ˈtræfɪkɪŋ] – buying and selling goods of an illegal kind.
541	<b>Traitor</b> [ˈtreɪtə] – a person who is disloyal, especially to his/her country.
542	<b>Tramp</b> [træmp] – a person with no home or job, who wanders from place to place.
543	<b>Transactional Immunity</b> [trænˈzækʃənəl ɪˈmjʊ:nɪti] – the promise by the prosecutors to witnesses that they will not be prosecuted for any crime discussed during interrogation if they answer questions.
544	<b>Transitional Clients</b> [trænˈzɪʃənəl ˈklaɪənt] – offenders who are released early from prison to be reintegrated into the community.
545	<b>Transitional Programs</b> [trænˈzɪʃənəl ˈprəʊgræm] – releasing individuals from prison early and placing them in halfway houses or other programs to ease their transition from institutional life to existence in community.
546	<b>Treason</b> [ˈtri:z(ə)n] - under the United States Constitution, treason is the crime of levying war against the United States or adhering to its enemies and giving them aid and comfort. It takes two witnesses to an act of treason, or a confession in open court, to obtain a conviction. It is a capital offense, but usually a prison sentence is given if the act is committed during peacetime. The only exceptions to this were the executions of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.
547	<b>Treatment</b> [ˈtri:tmənt] – trying to correct individuals.
548	<b>Trespassing</b> [ˈtrespəɪŋ]– is a wrongful entry onto the property of another
549	<b>Trial</b> [traɪəl] - an act of hearing and judging a person or case in a court.
550	<b>Trial Courts</b> [traɪəl kɔ:ts]– judicial forums where cases are initially tried.
551	<b>Trick</b> [trɪk] – something done to deceive or make someone look stupid.
552	<b>Trickster</b> [ˈtrɪkstə] – a person who deceives or cheats people.
553	<b>Trouble-maker</b> [ˈtrʌbəl,meɪkə] – a person who habitually causes trouble.
554	<b>Trustee</b> [trʌsˈti:] – a person or firm that holds and controls property for

	someone else.
555	<b>Trusty</b> [ˈtrʌsti] – a prisoner who gained trust with the administration of the corrections.
556	<b>Truants</b> [ˈtruːənt] – youngsters who do not go to school who are required by law to do so.
557	<b>True</b> [truː] – real, sincere.
558	<b>Truncheon</b> [ˈtrʌntʃən] – a short thick stick carried as a weapon by policemen.
559	<b>Try</b> [traɪ] – to examine (a person thought guilty or a case) in a court of law.
	<b>Uu</b>
560	<b>Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs)</b> [ˈjuːni,fo:m kraɪm riˈpo:t] – FBI reports, which annually total and summarize police department’s reports of the following crimes: criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, auto theft, and arson.
561	<b>Unicentric</b> [ˈjuːni,sentrik] – having one center of power.
562	<b>Under-cover agent</b> [ˌʌndəˈkʌvə ˈeidʒənt] - a member of the criminal intelligence.
563	<b>US Attorneys</b> [ju:əs əˈtə:ni] – the top prosecutors in each of the 94 federal judicial districts.
564	<b>US Parole Commission</b> [ju:əs pəˈrəʊl kəˈmɪʃ(ə)n] – the government agency that administers parole and makes decisions for offenders in federal prisons.
	<b>Vv</b>
565	<b>Vagrancy</b> [ˈveɪgrənsi] – having no permanent residence or visible means of support.
566	<b>Vagrant</b> [ˈveɪgrənt] – a person who lives a wandering life with no steady home or work.
567	<b>Values</b> [ˈvælju:] - the objects and ideals that people prefer.
568	<b>Vandal</b> [ˈvændl] – a person who intentionally damages or destroys beautiful or useful things.
569	<b>Vandalism</b> [ˈvændəl-ɪzəm] – intentional, needless, and usually widespread damage and destruction, especially of public property.
570	<b>Venire</b> – group of potential jurors who assemble at the courthouse and from which a trial jury is selected.
571	<b>Venue</b> [ˈvenju:] – the geographical area in which the crime is committed; the governmental subdivision in which the accused will be tried.
572	<b>Verdict</b> [ˈvɜːdɪkt] – the finding of a jury, regarding the guilt or innocence of a person standing trial.
573	<b>Victim</b> [ˈvɪktɪm] – a person who suffers pain, harm etc., as a result of other people’s actions, or of accident, etc.
574	<b>Victimization Surveys</b> [ˌvɪktɪmaɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n səˈveɪ] – interviews with randomly selected samples of the population, usually residents and business people, asking whether they have been the victims of a wide range of crimes.
575	<b>Victimless Crimes</b> [ˈvɪktɪmləs kraɪm] – acts in which the offender-victim

	relationship is more difficult to identify than in murder, robbery, auto theft. Such crimes usually are characterized by an exchange of goods (e.g. drugs) or services (e.g. gambling) by consenting adults.
576	<b>Vigilantes</b> [ˌvɪdʒɪˈlæntɪ] – groups of citizens who take the law into their own hands.
577	<b>Violation</b> [ˌvaɪəˈleɪʃ(ə)n] – a criminal offences punishable only by a fine; same as an infraction.
578	<b>Violence</b> [ˈvaɪələns] – use of bodily force to hurt or harm.
579	<b>Violent Street Predators</b> [ˈvaɪələnt stri:t ˈpredətə] – lawbreakers who show a tendency toward violent, antisocial behavior from early adolescence, who often use hard drugs before they turn 16, and may have a history of arrests for assault, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing.
580	<b>Voir Dire</b> – the questioning of potential jurors to see if they are biased and therefore unfit to serve.
581	<b>Voluntary Manslaughter</b> [ˈvɒləntəri ˈmæn,slo:tə] – intentional killing done impulsively without planning.
	<b>Ww</b>
582	<b>Wanted</b> [ˈwɒntɪd] – someone who is wanted, is being looked for by the police, because they are thought to be guilty of a crime.
583	<b>Warrant</b> [wɒrənt] – an official document that allows the police to search inside someone’s house, arrest someone.
584	<b>Warden</b> [ˈwɔːdn/ˈwɔːrdn] – (Am.E.) the person in charge of a prison. (Br.E.) Governor.
585	<b>Warder</b> [ˈwɔːdə] – a prison guard.
586	<b>Wayward Children</b> [weɪwəd ˈtʃɪldrən] – children who consistently act badly.
587	<b>White-Collar Crimes</b> [waɪt ˈkɒlə kraɪms] – illegal acts committed for organizational as well as personal gain by a person of high social status. Includes restraint on trade, false advertising, unfair labor practices, financial manipulation, embezzlement, and misappropriation of public funds, bribery, making illegal narcotics prescriptions, and issuing fraudulent reports.
588	<b>Widening the Net of Social Control</b> [ˈwaɪdənɪŋ ðə net əv səʊʃəl kənˈtrəʊl] – bringing more individuals under the control of government.
589	<b>Wife Battering</b> [waɪf ˈbætərɪŋ] – violence against women by husbands, related to the patriarchal ordering of society.
590	<b>Witness</b> [ˈwɪtnɪs] n. – 1. someone who appears in a court of law and says what they have seen or what they know; 2. someone who sees an accident or a crime and can describe what happened; 3. someone who watches another person sign an official document, and then signs it also to prove this
591	<b>Witness</b> [ˈwɪtnɪs] v. – 1. to see something happen, especially an accident or a crime; 2. to watch someone sign an official document, and then also sign it to prove this.
592	<b>Witness box (Br.E.), witness stand (Am.E.)</b> - the place where a witness

	stands or sits when he or she is being asked questions in a court of law.
593	<b>Wound</b> [wu:nd] n. – injure, especially a deep cut made in your skin by a knife or bullet. Wound [wu:nd] v. – to injure someone, especially with a knife or gun.
594	<b>Writ</b> [rit] – a legal document that orders someone to do something or not to do something.
595	<b>Writ of Habeas Corpus</b> [rit əv ,heibiəs 'ko:pəs] – the right to have a court review the legality of someone's incarceration.
596	<b>Wrong</b> [rɒŋ] n. – behavior that is not morally correct.
597	<b>Wrong-doing</b> [rɒŋ,duɪŋ] n. – when someone does something illegal or wrong,
598	<b>Wrongdoer</b> [rɒŋ,duə] n – a person, who does something illegal or wrong
	<b>Yy</b>
599	<b>Youth Culture</b> [ju:θ 'kʌltʃə] – young people looking to each other for guidance and thus creating their own rules of behavior in society, which often conflict with the law on the books.
	<b>Zz</b>
600	<b>Zone Defense</b> [zəun di'fens] – an organization of public defender offices in which different lawyers handle various stages of a single defendant's case.

## СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1. Ағылшынша-қазақша сөздік: 20000 сөз / С.Г. Ахметова, Ж.Б. Тұрсынбаева, Ж.Ы. Ысқақова, Е.Ф. Яровая. - Өнд. Толықт., 3-бас. - Алматы: «Мектеп» баспасы, 2006. – 400 бет.
2. Англо-русский полный юридический словарь. 35 тысяч слов и устойчивых словосочетаний / состав. А.С. Мамулян. Первое издание. – М.: Рэббит, 1993. - 400 с.
3. Баскакова М. Толковый юридический словарь: бизнес и право (русско-английский, англо-русский). - М.: Финансы и статистика, 1998. – 688 с.: ил.
4. Гринбаум С., Уиткат Дж. Словарь трудностей английского языка, Longman. - М.: Русский язык, 1990. - 786 с.
5. Джекебаев У.С. Основные принципы уголовного права Республики Казахстан. (Сравнительный комментарий к книге Дж.Флетчера и А.И.Наумова «Основные концепции современного уголовного права»). - Алматы: Жеті жарғы, 2001. – 250 с.
6. Дубягин Ю.П., Теплицкий Е.А. Краткий англо-русский и русско-английский словарь уголовного жаргона. - М.: ТЕРРА, 1993. – 288 с.
7. Заң терминдерінің қазақша-орысша және орысша-қазақша сөздігі. Кұраст.: Дулатбеков Н.О. және т.б. – Алматы: Жеті жарғы, 1995. – 144 бет.
8. Заң терминдерінің сөздігі Словарь термин законодательства / Кұраст.: С. Оразалинов, М. Айымбетов, Б. Бодаубай, Ө. Ақыпбекұлы. Өнд., толықт., 5-бас. – Алматы: Жеті жарғы, 2007. – 832 бет (қазақша-орысша және орысша-қазақша).
9. Казахско-русский словарь: Ок. 50 000 слов / Под ред. Член-корр. НАН РК Р.Г.Сыздыковой, проф. К.Ш. Хусаин. – Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2002. – 1008 с.
10. Колонтаевская И.Ф. Англо-русский криминально-юридический словарь. - М.: Ассоциация авторов и издателей «Тандем». Издательство «Экмос», 2000. – 192 с.
11. Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский словарь. - М.: Русский язык, 1989. - 845 с.
12. Русско-казахский словарь: 70000 слов / Под ред. Н.Т. Сауранбаева, Г.Г. Мусабаева, Ш.Ш. Сарыбаева, 3-е изд., перераб. и дополн. – Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2005. – 1152 с.
13. Сапарғалиев Ғ. Заң терминдерінің түсіндірме сөздігі. - Алматы: Жеті жарғы, 1995. – 208 б.
14. Сексенбаев Е., Туреханов А., Туреханова Б., Туреханова М. Англо-русско-казахский словарь юридических терминов. - Алматы: Жеті жарғы, 1999. - 304 с.
15. Словарь активного усвоения лексики английского языка, Харлоу: «Лонгман Групп Лимитед». - М.: Русский язык, 1988. - 710 с.

16. Спирс Р.А. Словарь американского сленга. - М.:Русский язык, 1991. - 528 с.
17. Үлкен ағылшынша-қазақша сөздік=Unabridged English-Kazakh dictionary; Көп томдық. – Алматы: «Сөздік-Словарь», 1999 – Т.1. 7000-ға жуық сөз. А-В – 800 б.
18. Франк В.Ю. Қазақ тілі – жоғары сынып оқушылары мен талапкерлерге және студенттерге арналған жан-жақты анықтама сөздігі / Универсальный справочник для старшеклассников, абитуриентов и студентов. – Алматы: Балалар шығармашылығы мен балалар баспасөзінің мемлекеттік емес мекемесі / Негосударственное учреждение детского творчества и детской прессы «Болашақ балапандары», 2006. - 270 с.
19. Франк В. Русско-казахско-английский предметно-тематический словарь. - Алматы: «Болашақ балапандары», 2000. - 201 с.
20. Adler F., Mueller G.O.W., Laufer W.S. Criminology, Mc.Grow-Hill, Inc., 1991.- 645 p.
21. Brown G.W. Understanding business and personal law. Brown Gordon W., Sukis Paul, Anderson, Lois H. - 9<sup>th</sup> edition. – USA, New York: Glen col. McGraw-Hill, 1996.- P. 642.
22. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. - Cambridge Univ., 1995. – 810 p.
23. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. - Cambridge Univ., Second Edition, 1997.- 827 p.
24. Gertz B., Durr M. Understanding the Law, McDougal, Littel & Company, Evanston. - Illinois, 1983. - 412 p.
25. Gilmore G., The Ages of American Law. - New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1977. - 520 p.
26. Grafton S., «B» is for Burglar. A Kinsley Millhone Mystery, Banton Books Press, 1983. - 340 p.
27. Highsmith James. Contemporary business law. Principles and cases. Mc. Graw – Hill Publishing Company, 1990.-420 p.
28. Ingram, J. Cases and materials on criminal procedure, Anderson Publ. Co., 1986, X 412; 22,5 cm.
29. Johnson Leslie A. The Experience of Time in Crime & Punishment. - Columbus, Ohio: Slavica Publishers Inc., 1985 - 146 p.
30. Johnson Ph. E. Cases and Materials on criminal procedure, St. Paul, West Publ. Co., 1988 - XXI, 859 p.
31. Klockars, C.B. Thinking about Police: Contemporary readings. - New York, Mc., 1999. – 410 p.
32. Levine J.P., Musheno M.C., Palumbo J.D. Criminal Justice in America: Law in Action, John Willey & Sons. - New York, 1996. – 560 p.
33. Longman Active Study Dictionary. Pearson Education. Edinburgh Gate. Harlow. Essex CM20 2JE. - England. New edition. 2000. – 796 p.
34. Russel F., Locke Ch. English law and language. - Phoenix ELT, Prentige Hall Macmillan, 1995.

35. The Oxford Russian Dictionary, English-Russian, ed. P. Falla, rev. C. Howlett. - Oxford-Moscow, 1999. – 735 p.

#### Интернет ресурсы

1. <http://www.justice.qld.gov.au/>
2. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courts\\_of\\_England\\_and\\_Wales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courts_of_England_and_Wales)
3. <http://www2.maxwell.syr.edu/plegal/scales/court.html>
4. <http://www.justice.govt.nz/>
5. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juries\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juries_in_the_United_States)
6. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punishment>
7. <http://www.d123.org/olhms/dlopez/documents/mocktrialgenlprocedures.pdf>
8. <http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov>
9. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisoner>
10. <http://www.apa.org/monitor/2012/05/solitary.aspx>
11. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solitary\\_confinement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solitary_confinement)
12. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison\\_cell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison_cell)
13. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformatory>
14. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halfway\\_house](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halfway_house)

*Учебное издание*

**Ескатова Г.К.**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ  
ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ С УПРАЖНЕНИЯМИ**

**ЧАСТЬ II**

**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ**

**G.K. Eskatova**

**ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS  
TEXTS FOR READING WITH EXERCISES**

**PART II**

**EDUCATIONAL BOOK**

Редакторы Довгань О.В., Красиворон Т.В.

---

Подписано в печать 28 октября 2016 г. Формат 60x84<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>  
Объем 8,8 п.л. 2,96 мб.

---