**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Justice and Courts in the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom judiciary in entirely independent of the

Government. There is no minister of justice. The Lord Chancellor is the

head of the judiciary. Although the United Kingdom is a unitary state,

England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own legal

systems and law courts, and considerable differences remain in law,

organization and practice. However, a large volume of modern legislation

applies through the United Kingdom.

The main sources of law are legislation, common law and European

Community law.

**Legislation** consists of Acts of Parliament, orders (rules and

regulations made by ministers under the authority of an Acts of

Parliament) and by laws, made by local government or other authorities

exercising powers conferred by Parliament.

**Common law**, the ancient law of the land deduced from customs and

interpreted in court cases by the judges, has never been precisely defined

or codified but forms the basis of the law.

**European Community Law** is confined mainly to economic and

social matters.

The legal system of the United Kingdom distinguishes between

criminal and civil law. **The criminal law** is concerned with wrongful acts

harmful to the community. **The civil law** is concerned with individuals′

rights, duties and obligations towards one another.

British criminal justice comprises four stages:

1 – making laws which define illegal actions;

2 – preventing crime and enforcing the law – largely matters for the

police;

3 – determining in the courts the guilt or innocence of the people

accused of crimes and sentencing the guilty;

4 – dealing with convicted offenders.

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**The criminal law** is government–sponsored, but there is usually

consultation between government departments and the legal profession,

the police, probation and prison services and voluntary bodies.

Crime statistics are published annually and further information about

crime trends is contained in the annual reports of Her Majesty′s Chief

Inspector of Constabulary.

A wide range of research into criminal and social policies is carried

out in university departments, much of it financed by the Government. The

principal university criminological research establishment is the Institute

of Criminology at Cambridge.

**The civil law** of England, Wales and Northern Ireland is subdivided

into: family law, the law of property, the law of contract and the law of

torts.

Other branches of the civil law include constitutional and

administrative, industrial, maritime laws. Scottish civil law has its own,

often analogous branches.

There are Magistrates′ Courts and the Crown Courts in Britain. The

courts of the United Kingdom are the Queen′s Courts since the Crown is

the historic source of all judicial power. The Queen, acting on the advice

of ministers, is responsible for all appointments to the judiciary.

**Magistrates**′ **courts** deal with nearly all less criminal cases and

conduct preliminary investigations into offences. Magistrates are sitting in

courts without a jury.

**The Crown Courts** take all criminal work above level of

Magistrates′s courts. The Crown Court deals with trials of more serious

criminal cases, and the trials are held before a jury. A jury is completely

independent of the judiciary.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Is the United Kingdom judiciary independent of the Government?

2. What are the main sources of law?

3. What is legislation?

4. What is common law?

5. What is European Community law?

6. What is criminal law?

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7. What is the civil law concerned with?

8. What stages does British criminal justice comprise?

9. Whom is the criminal law sponsored by?

10. What University carries out criminological researches?

11. What branches is the civil law subdivided into?

12. What courts do you know in the United Kingdom?

13. What cases do Magistrates′ courts deal with?

14. Are magistrates sitting in courts with a jury?

15. Does the Crown Court deal with more serious criminal cases?

16. Are the trials of the Crown Court held before a jury?

17. Is a jury dependent or completely independent of the judiciary?

**3. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующее по**

**смыслу определение.**

1. The criminal law deals with ....

a) individuals′ rights and obligations.

b) serious criminal cases.

2. The civil law is concerned with ....

a) individuals′ rights and obligations.

b) serious criminal cases.

3. Magistrates′s Courts deal with ....

a) preliminary investigations and less criminal cases (without a jury).

b) trials of more serious criminal cases (and before a jury).

4. The Crown Courts deal with ....

a) preliminary investigations and less criminal cases (without a jury).

b) trials of more serious criminal cases (and before a jury).

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

1. The Structure of the Government.

The government of United States is federal. The government shares its

power with the states. The Constitution written about two hundred years

ago is the foundation of the government of the USA. The Constitution

divides power among the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the

government. Each branch is almost independent. The head of the executive

branch is the President. The head of the legislative branch is the Congress.

The head of the judicial branch is the Supreme Court.

The legislative division is responsible for making the laws of the

country. The executive division carries out these laws. The Congress is

divided into two houses: the Senate, or Upper House, and the House of

Representatives. Members of the Senate are elected to six-year terms, but

they are not all elected at the same time. Members of the House of

Representatives are elected for two years. They are to finish their terms of

office at the same time. The House of Representatives has more than four

times as many members at the Senate.

Each state sends a different number of men according to the

population of the state. A bill may be introduced in either the Senate or the

House of Representatives. A bill approved by both the Senate and the

House of Representatives is sent to the President (for him) to sign.

The President and Vice-President are elected for a four-year term. The

President may be re-elected and serve eight years altogether, but no longer

than that. (A famous President, Franklin Roosevelt, was elected four times,

but since then the Congress has passed a law making anything longer than

two terms illegal). There are eleven Cabinet officers. These men are

appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. The Cabinet

takes care of such national business as defence, postal service, foreign

relations, money and so on. (There are a few independent agencies which

are responsible directly to the President).

2. Local Government

The United States allows a great deal of power to the individual states.

Each state has a constitution, patterned after the national Constitution, with

its three divisions of power: legislative, executive and judicial. The head of

each state is the governor.

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Each state has control over its state government. But no state may pass

a law contrary to the Constitution or to the United States’ laws and treaties.

The federal government keeps control over foreign relations, interstate

commerce, defence, etc.

Each state creates units of local government. It outlines the pattern of

cities, towns and school districts and so on. Large cities have an elected

mayor as head of the elected council to help him. The mayor and council

have broad power. The mayor-council system is the most popular kind of

local government. The elected council keeps the legislative power.

A city government must keep its people protected by maintaining a

police department and a fire department. Large cities have health

departments, libraries and airports to serve their citizens.

3. The Judicial System of the USA

The third branch of the government is judicial. The Supreme Court is

the highest judicial organ of the U.S. It sits in the Supreme Court Building

in Washington.

The words "Equal Justice Under Law" are written above the main

entrance of the building. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice

(главный судья) of the USA and eight Associate Justices. They are all

appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

The Supreme Court has the right to declare unconstitutional any law

passed by the Congress or any other issued by the President.

The right of veto is widely used. The USA is divided into eleven

judicial circuits and each one is served with a Federal Court of Appeals.

There are about ninety district courts in different parts of the country. The

district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal Court system. Most of the

criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

In the district court where trials are held, juries are used and witnesses

are called.

Cases tried in the district court may be appealed in one of the eleven

Courts of Appeal and in the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme

Court is final. In the US the judiciary is divided into the federal and state

judiciary. Jurisdiction of particular courts or judges is determined by either

the national or state constitutions and laws. In most of the states the lowest

courts are the magistrates or police courts.

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**2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Among what branches of the Government does the Constitution

divide power? (What branches constitute the US Government?)

2. Who is the head of the legislative branch?

3. Who is head of the executive branch?

4. Who is the head of the judicial branch?

5. What Houses is the Congress divided into?

6. What are the functions of the Congress?

7. What does the executive division do?

8. What are the functions of the Cabinet?

9. What is the highest judicial organ in the country?

10. What does the federal government control?

11. What are the duties of local government?

12. What are the functions of a city government?

**3. Закончите высказывания, выбрав соответствующее**

**утверждение.**

1. The Congress is responsible for…

a) carrying out the laws of the country.

b) making the laws of the country.

2. The Cabinet is responsible for…

a) carrying out the laws of the country.

b) making the laws of the country.

3. The functions of the local government are…

a) to protect people by maintaining a police department and a fire

department.

b) to outline the pattern of the city, school districts.

4. The functions of the city government are…

a) to protect people by maintaining a police department and a fire

department.

b) to outline the pattern of the city, school districts.