Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Ярославский государственный университет им. П. Г. Демидова
Кафедра иностранных языков гуманитарных факультетов

Основы делового общения на иностранном языке (английский язык)

Учебно-методическое пособие

Ярославль
ЯрГУ
2020

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК Ш143.21я73
О75

Рекомендовано
Редакционно-издательским советом университета
в качестве учебного издания. План 2020 года

Рецензент
кафедра иностранных языков гуманитарных факультетов
Ярославского государственного университета им. П. Г. Демидова

Составители
В. Н. Алексеева, М. В. Миронова

О75 **Основы делового общения на иностранном языке (английский язык) :** учебно-методическое пособие / сост. : В. Н. Алексеева, М. В. Миронова ; Яросл. гос. ун-т им. П. Г. Демидова. – Ярославль : ЯрГУ, 2020. – 48 с.

Пособие состоит из трех частей, каждая из которых содержит четыре урока. В них включены задания к текстам, работа с видеоматериалами и ролевая игра.

Предлагаемые задания направлены на усвоение студентами юридической терминологии и стимулируют активизацию их информационно-коммуникативной автономной деятельности.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык» на юридических факультетах (направления «Уголовное право», «Гражданское право» и «Трудовое право.

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК Ш143.21я73

© ЯрГУ, 2020

Part 1. Criminal Law

Lesson 1
Civil and Criminal Law: the differences

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words:

prohibited	litigation
defendant	delineate
plaintiff	imprisonment
rehabilitation	assault
infringe	violation

A Closer Look at the Difference Between Civil and Criminal Law

In simple terms, civil law can be defined as the law that governs disputes between private parties, while criminal law deals with crimes that are considered as offenses against the state. Here is a brief insight into the differences between these two major entities of law.

► Civil law is defined as a body of rules that 1)_____ private rights and remedies, and govern disputes between individuals in such areas as contracts, property, and family law.

► Criminal law is a body of rules and statutes that defines conduct 2)_____ by the government, because it threatens and harms public safety and welfare; and establishes punishment to be imposed for the commission of such acts.

► Civil law deals with private rights, and duties of individuals not to 3)_____ the private rights of others. The law defines such rights and duties, and governs disputes that arise from 4)_____ of private rights that exist between individuals, organizations, and the government. Such violations are common in contracts and torts.

► Criminal law deals with crimes, which are acts that are prohibited by the government as they threaten public safety and welfare. So, crimes like murder, robbery, 5)_____, kidnapping, etc., are classified as acts against the state. So, crimes are considered as wrongful acts against the state and society in whole.

► If the case against the 6)_____ in a civil litigation is proved, he can be held liable for the losses suffered by the 7)_____. In that case, the defendant has to pay compensation to the plaintiff. Though monetary relief in the form of damages is more common, the court may also provide specific relief like injunction or specific performance of a contract. Punitive damages is not awarded in some cases, especially torts.

► It is a common fact that punishment is more severe in criminal 8)_____. If the accused is found guilty, he/she can be punished with 9)_____ and fine. The accused can be sentenced to death penalty in case of serious and heinous crimes. Compensation may also be awarded in some cases. Community order, 10)_____, or probation are not uncommon. If convicted, the accused becomes a criminal, who may have to bear civil disabilities and loss of liberty. If convicted for a felony, the repercussions can be long-lasting. He/she may be prohibited from possessing firearm, voting, sitting on a jury, or holding a professional license.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the main difference between civil and criminal law?
2. Criminal law establishes punishment to be imposed for the commission of prohibited by the government acts, doesn`t it?
3. What kind of crimes does criminal law deal with?
4. What is the common punishment in civil law?
5. If convicted for a felony, can the repercussions be long-lasting or short-lasting?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «Law & Order: UK - Lessons in British Justice» https://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&amp=&feature=endscreen&amp=&v=aE3gMN97TKw **and find Russian equivalents of the given words and phrases:**

bent	cheers
queuing up	bloke
bollocks/rubbish	flog
blimey	baubles
flat	pound

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What are the features of British police and prosecutors? (List at least 3) I II III
2. How do they address British judges in the court?
3. What peculiar thing do British judges wear?
4. What do the British drink most willingly?
5. What kind of diet do they have?

Block III: Role play

Present your point of view on one of the following situations in pairs:

1. Every group is given one topic. The task is to compose a speech on the given topic. The time for preparing the speech: 30 minutes.
2. The death penalty is acceptable in some cases
3. Foreigners shouldn't be allowed to vote
4. Torture can be acceptable in some cases
5. Committing suicide should be made legal
6. Soft drugs should be legalized.

Lesson 2
Law and order

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases:

hailed	reprieve
imprisonment	executions
punishment	death penalty
retain	rights
abolished	encouraging

The Malaysian government has stated it intends to abolish the 1) _____ in a move that has been welcomed by human rights campaigners. Malaysia's Law Minister said: "The death penalty will be 2)_____. Full stop." He added: "Since we are abolishing the sentence, all 3)_____ should not be carried out." There are currently over 1,267 people on death row in Malaysia who are set to win a 4)_____. The law minister said prisoners on death row would be released or have their sentences commuted. He said: "When commuted, they would have to face life 5)_____ because there had been several deaths that were caused by the offender and so they were sentenced to death."

Malaysia's decision was 6)_____ by Amnesty International. Its Secretary General Kumi Naidoo said: "Malaysia must now join the 106 countries who have turned their backs for good on the ultimate cruel, inhumane, degrading 7) _____. The world is watching." Mr Naidoo added: "There is no time to waste. The death penalty should have been consigned to the history books long ago. Malaysia's new government has promised to deliver on human 8)_____, and today's announcement is an 9)_____ sign, but much more needs to be done." There are still 23 countries that 10) _____ the death penalty. According to Amnesty International, there were 993 executions recorded worldwide in 2017.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What does the Malaysian government intend to abolish?
2. How many people are currently on death row in Malaysia who are set to win a reprieve?
3. What will happen with the prisoners on death row?
4. How many countries still retain the death penalty?
5. What is Amnesty International Secretary General opinion to the death penalty?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «Privacy and data protection» https://youtu.be/ZNEPaGFApX4 **and find Russian equivalents of the given words and phrases:**

surveillance program	legal terms
strengthen the rights	consent to
arbitrary interference	Court of Human Rights
be subjected to	legally retained
ambiguity	legislation

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What does privacy mean?
2. What rights does it imply?
3. What are ambiguities, connected with privacy?
4. What is the difference between privacy and data protection?
5. What are mechanisms at the international level, following a UK resolution on the privacy right in the digital age?

Block III. Role play

Imagine the following laws have been proposed for the area you live. Would you be in favour of them? In your groups, agree on a new law or regulation you would like to see introduced for these categories.

1.On the road

It should be an offence for pedestrians to cross roads while wearing earphones.

2.At home

It should be compulsory for people to turn off electric appliances at night and not leave them on standby.

3.Public health

People who abuse their health should be made to contribute to expensive medical treatment.

4.Society

It should be against the law not to vote in elections.

5.Education

Teachers should not be allowed to use red pens to correct exercises as this is psychologically harmful to students.

Lesson 3
Crime and Punishment

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words:

arrested	charged
trial	apprehended
sentenced	innocent
court	convicted
sentenced	pardon

The story began when a man called Timothy Evans was 1)_____for the murder of his wife and a baby. He was 2)____ with double murder, but a short time later one of the charges was dropped and he was tried for the murder of his daughter only. During the 3)_____ Evans accused the man whose house he had been living in, John Christie, of the crimes, but no attention was paid to him. The jury found Evans guilty and he was 4)_____ to death. An appeal was turned down and he was executed in 1950.

Some time later, more women's bodies were discovered in Christie's house: about six. John Christie was a police's key suspect and they started a nationwide hunt for him. He was soon 5) _____. Alleged statements by Christie while he was in custody cast doubt on the Evans hanging. When he went to 6)_____, Christie confessed that he murdered Mrs Evans, but in private it was said that he 7)_____ to that crime. His plea of insanity with regard to other murders was rejected and he was 8)_____of killing his wife.

Soon afterwards there was an enquiry into the execution of Timothy Evans. The judges decided that justice had been done and Evans had been rightly hanged. It was only in 1966 that another enquiry was set up. This time it was decided that Evans had probably been 9)_____and he was given a free 10)_____. Better later than never, as they say.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What was Timothy Evans charged with?
2. Who did Evans accuse during the trial?
3. When was Evans executed?
4. Whom did the police suspect after Evans` execution?
5. What happened in 1966?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «World's Most Polite Robbery» https://youtu.be/45mgOuoVN4E **and find English equivalents of the given words and phrases:**

совершать кражу	вызывать полицию
угрожать	подчиняться
наставлять оружие	соблюдать закон
защищать	добропорядочный гражданин
противозаконное действие	не оказывать сопротивление

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What did Gregory ask John?
2. What did John reply?
3. What did Gregory tell John to do?
4. How did the talk develop?
5. Did everybody behave correctly in the situation?

Block III. Role play

Present your point of view on one of the following situations:

The task is to compose a speech on the given topic. The time for preparing the speech: 30 minutes.

What – in detail – would happen to you in your country if you were caught:

1) speeding in your car?
2) speeding hijacked car?
3) with a gun in your pocket?
4) breaking into the house?
5) robbing the bank?

Lesson 4
Criminal Procedure in Russia and abroad

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words:

indictment	impartial
bail	probation
incriminate	acquittal
grand jury	defendant
subpoena	plea

Criminal procedure is the body of state and federal constitutional provisions, statutes, court rules, and other laws governing the administration of justice in criminal cases. The term encompasses procedures that the government must follow during the entire course of a criminal case, ranging from the initial investigation of an individual suspected of criminal activity, through arrest, arraignment, 1)_____ negotiations, pre-trial hearings, trial, post-trial motions, pre-sentence interviews, sentencing, appeals, and 2)_____ and parole proceedings. The rules of criminal procedure may also apply after a 3)_____ has been unconditionally released following an 4)_____. For example, the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution may be invoked by individuals who are facing prosecution on charges for which they have already been found not guilty.

The Fourth Amendment prohibits the government from conducting unreasonable searches and seizures while investigating criminal activity and building a case against a particular suspect. The Fifth Amendment prohibits the government from compelling individuals to 5)_____ themselves, from denying individuals due process of law, from subjecting individuals to multiple punishments or prosecutions for a single offense, and from being prosecuted in federal court without first being indicted by a 6)_____. The Sixth Amendment guarantees defendants the right to a speedy and public trial by an 7)_____jury, the right to be informed of all charges against them, the right to confront adverse witnesses, the right to 8)_____ favorable witnesses, and the right to an attorney. The Eighth Amendment prohibits the government from requiring excessive 9)_____ to be posted for pre-trial release, from imposing excessive fines, and from inflicting cruel and unusual punishments.

The freedoms safeguarded by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments have two lives, one static and the other organic. Their static life exists in the original language of the amendments as they were ratified by the states in 1791, while their organic life exists in the growing body of state and federal case law interpreting their

text, applying it, and defining its scope as different factual situations come before the courts. All of the rights protected by these four amendments, except the right to 10)_____ by a grand jury, have been made applicable to state criminal proceedings via the doctrine of incorporation. Under this doctrine U. S. Supreme Court has said that no state may deny any citizen a fundamental liberty without violating the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection and Due Process Clauses. The fundamental liberties guaranteed to criminal defendants by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments are best understood in the context of the criminal proceeding during which they are normally triggered.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What does the term «Criminal procedure» encompass?
2. What does the Fourth Amendment prohibit the US government from doing?
3. What rights does the Sixth Amendment guarantee defendants?
4. When were the four Amendments ratified?
5. When are the four Amendments best understood?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «A prosecutor's vision for a better justice system | Adam Foss» https://youtu.be/H1fvr9rGgSg **and find English equivalents of the given words and phrases:**

достичь совершеннолетия	помощник адвоката
уголовное правосудие	признанный виновным
прокурор	уличные преступления
применение оружия	испытательный срок
уголовное право	последствия приговора

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1.What did Adam Foss understand during his first internship?
2. What cases did Adam Foss deal with when he was a third-year student?
3. What did Christopher`s case result in?

4. Did Adam change anything in his professional life after graduating from the university?

5. Where does Christopher work now?

Block III. Role play

This story is loosely based on Agatha Cristie's "The Mystery of Hunter's Lodge". The aim of the discussion is to role play the situation and find out who the murderer is. There are five suspects.

Mr. Pace, an American by birth, used to live in an isolated hunter's lodge on the Derbyshire moors.

He was murdered in his house the previous night. It was reported to his nephew, *Mr. Havering*, while he was in London visiting *Hercule Poirot*, a famous Belgian detective.

The housekeeper, *Mrs. Middleton*, who has worked in the lodge for a month, had mysteriously disappeared the next day. So, who is the murderer?

Suspects:

1. Mr. Havering Mr. Pace's nephew**:** You are Mr. Pace's nephew. He was your mother's brother. You and your wife lived with him in the lodge. When he was killed you were in London. At first you visited Hercule Poirot, a famous detective and his friend Mr. Hastings. You stayed in London for another day to spend time with your friends from the club. Then your wife sent you a telegram telling you that your uncle is dead. Tell everyone you loved your uncle tenderly. Do not tell anyone that you and your wife have planned your uncle's murder to inherit his money. Your wife has actually killed him while you were away.

2. Mrs. Havering, Mr. Havering's wife**:** You are Mr. Havering's wife, the actress. While your husband was in London you stayed in the lodge to do things around the house. You live here together with your husband's uncle who has been killed. On the evening of the murder you and Mrs. Middleton, the housekeeper, were in the lodge. Mrs. Middleton let a strange man with a dark beard into the house. He and Mr. Pace argued loudly in his study, the room was locked and then

you heard a gun shot. The door was closed, the man got away through the window. Mrs. Middleton disappeared the next day. You and your husband are going to inherit Mr. Pace's money. Do not tell anyone that you are the murderer. You used to work as an actress, so you pretended to be Mrs. Middleton to confuse the detectives.

3. Mr. Smith, the shopkeeper**:** You work as a shopkeeper in Derbyshire. You have seen Mr. Pace a couple of times in your life. He came to you shop to buy cigarettes or just walked around the moors. You are one of the suspects, because you have a long black beard. Mrs. Havering says that she does not remember the man who came to the lodge well on the day of the murder well, because it was dark, only that he had a beard. You didn't like Mr. Pace as he was always rude to you. You have met Mrs. Middleton a couple of times. Once you have taken her for Mrs. Havering. You found the gun (supposedly the one that was used by the killer) on the moors and reported it to the police.

4.Mrs. Waterbrook, Mr. Pace's friend**:** You came to visit Mr. Pace after you had received a letter from him. When you were younger you had a love affair. In the letter he wrote that something strange was happening in his house and that he was getting more and more suspicious, but he couldn't say more. You came as soon as possible, but Mr. Pace turned out to be dead. It's a tragedy. You'll miss him terribly. He cheated on you and that is why you broke up, but you claim to have forgiven him. You have never met Mrs. Middleton, but Mrs. Fitzpatrick, the butler's wife told you that she had beautiful blue eyes, just like Mrs. Havering.

5.Mr. Fitzpatrick*,* the butler**:** You used to work as a butler in the lodge. You quit 5 years ago after

Mr. Pace accused you of stealing a golden vase that had mysteriously disappeared. You claimed not to steal it and you were terribly offended as you worked for this family for 20 years, just like your father and your grandfather did. The vase was never found. You now live in Derbyshire with your wife. You don't know much about the Haverings. You don't think that Mrs. Havering was a good match for Mr. Havering as she used to work as an actress.

Final task: Speaking

1) choose one article (4 pages) from the following site BUZZLEhttps://www.buzzle.com/ on the topics discussed during the course (criminal law);

2) compose a vocabulary list (at least 40 words and phrases with their translation);

3) translate the article in the written form attaching the original article;

4) compose a plan of the article;

5) prepare the retelling of the chosen article (12-14 sentences).

Part 2
Civil Law

Lesson 5
Laws of the world

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases.

illegal	purchase
government permission	punishment
weapon	completely banned
imprisoned	imprisonment
law system	punishable act

World's strangest laws you won't believe exist

The 1)_____ in the world dates back to ancient Egypt, in 300 BC. In earlier times, the word of the king/ruler was considered as law.

Today, in most of the countries, laws are formed after a number of discussions and public opinion surveys, i.e., after following a lengthy procedure. Even then, we come across some strange laws and rules that leave us bewildered.

Drinking and driving is 2)_____ in most countries in the world. In San Salvador, drunk drivers can be punished with death.

In Arizona, if anyone is caught stealing a soap; as a 3)_____, he will have to wash himself with the same soap until it is completely used up.

In California, it is illegal to set up a mouse trap, if you do not have a hunting license.

No Pennsylvanian man can 4)_____ alcohol, without having a written consent from his wife.

In Switzerland, washing a car or hanging clothes for drying on Sunday is illegal. Besides, mowing lawn on Sunday is, also a 5)_____, as it creates a lot of noise and disturbs people. Flushing toilet after 10 p.m. in an apartment, in Switzerland, is also illegal.

You need a painting license and 6)_____ to repaint your house in Sweden. If you fail to do that, you could be penalized.

In Kentucky, you cannot carry a concealed weapon that is more than 6ft long. Whereas, in Germany, even a pillow is considered as a 7)_____.

No electronic games are found in Greece, as they are 8)_____.

Being poor is against the law in Saudi Arabia. If any man is found not earning fair amount of money, he can be 9)_____.

In Samoa, it is against the law to forget one's wife's birthday.

In Milan, Italy, you must always wear a smile on your face or end up paying a fine, except when you're headed for the hospital or a funeral.

Students caught cheating during exams are imprisoned in Bangladesh.

It is illegal to access the Internet in Burma and doing so is punishable with 10) _____.

Monaco is a corner of the earth where you cannot keep your marriage a secret. Similar to the laws in Greece, public announcement of your marriage is a necessity in Monaco as well. Thankfully, you

don't need to announce your marriage in the local newspaper, just a scribble on a piece of paper will do. The catch is that you have to stick it on the door of the Town Hall - and that too for 10 days!

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What laws from the text seem to you the strangest? Why?
2. What laws mentioned in the text do you consider interesting and useful? Why?
3. What laws from the text would be appropriate in Russia?
4. Think about 1-3 laws in Russian legislation, which may seem strange or simply do not work.
5. What useful law(s) would you suggest for Russian legislation?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «9 things you don't know are still illegal**»** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s6KlF0fSeSg **and find English/Russian equivalents of the following phrases.**

gambling in the library	совершить правонарушение
wearing armor in the houses of parliament	политический хаос, беспорядок
claiming a whale	предварительное согласие
using too many coins	законная власть
dwarf-tossing or pig greasing	жёсткое ограничение

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. What is the difference between legal and illegal actions, justice and injustice a) in your opinion b) according to legal documents?
2. Is the information about all the 9 things new for you? Choose 3-4 and characterize them, expressing your attitude.
3. What are you expecting to gain from a career in law?
4. What qualities are needed to be a good lawyer? Do you have these qualities?
5. What is more important for your career: theoretical knowledge or practical skills and experience?

Block III. Role Play

Present your point of view on one of the following situations in pairs/groups:

Students are divided into several groups, two-three people each. Every group is given one topic. The task is to compose a speech on the given topic. The time for preparing the speech: 30 minutes.

If there were no bad people, there would be no good lawyers.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870) British novelist.

Laws and institutions, like clocks, must occasionally be cleaned, wound up, and set to true time.

Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887) American politician.

– Laws too gentle, are seldom obeyed; too severe, seldom executed.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) American statesman, scientist and philosopher.

– When men are pure, laws are useless; when men are corrupt, laws are broken.

Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881) British politician and author.

– "What a cage is to the wild beast, law is to the selfish man."

Herbert Spencer (1820 – 1903) English philosopher, biologist, anthropologist, sociologist, and prominent classical liberal political theorist.

Lesson 6
Civil law. General characteristics

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases.

real estate property	rights of citizens
loans and credits	civil legislation

priority status	law of obligations
limited liability company	law of succession
business relations	rights on intellectual property

Civil law in Russia

The Russian Civil Code is comprised of four parts: the first part contains general rules and definitions, the second part provisions the types of obligations, the succession law is the third part of the Russian Civil Law and the fourth part comprises regulations about intellectual property.

The first part of the Russian Civil Code

The first part of the Russian Civil Law was enabled in 1995 by the State Duma and contains three sections. The first section contains general dispositions about the 1)_____ and it has five subsections:

• - subsection one deals with the civil legislation and civil rights of parties involved in 2)_____;

• - subsection two defines the natural persons and business entities that can be incorporated in Russia. These are the general and limited partnership, the 3)_____, the double liability company, the joint stock company, the subsidiary and non-profit organization etc.;

• - subsection three defines the objects of civil rights, such as money, 4)_____, services and intellectual property rights;

• - subsection four defines the agreements natural persons or legal entities conclude and their form;

• - subsection five refers to the limitation of actions.

Section two of the first part in the Russian Civil Code refers to the 5)_____ to own real estate properties. Section three refers to general provisions on the law of obligation, defines the contract, the terms a contract may be concluded under, the conclusion and cancellation of a contract.

The second part of the Russian Civil Code

The second part of the Civil Law in Russia was enforced in 1996 and contains details about the 6)_____. It is made up of one section that is divided into chapters. The law of obligations in Russia separates the types of obligations, defines the terms "purchase", "sale" and "lease". This part of the Russian Civil Law also defines the work contract, the domestic and building contracts. Chapters 42 to 47 define and regulate 7)_____, bank accounts, deposits and payments.

The succession law in Russia

The third part of the Civil Code in Russia refers to the 8)_____ and it was enabled in 2002. The Russian law of succession states that an inheritance or real estate assets will be transmitted to third parties by universal succession according to the Civil Code's provisions. Succession can be by will or by operation of law. A person has a right to leave a will through which a third party or parties called heirs are entitled to own the deceased's assets.

The succession by operation of law consists in naming the heirs of a deceased person based on the 9)_____according to Articles 1142 to 1145 and 1148 in the Civil Code.

Intellectual property in the Russian Civil Code

The Intellectual Property Law is the fourth part of the Civil Code in Russia and it was enabled in 2008. This law is the most complex in the world and it recognizes the rights for creating artistic works and inventions. The 10)_____ comprise copyrights, trademarks, patents and designs.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What parts does Russian civil law consist of?
2. Characterize the first part of Russian civil law in a detailed way.
3. Speak about the second part of Russian civil code.
4. What does the succession law in Russia imply?
5. Compare civil law in Russia to civil law in Great Britain, in the US.

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «Civil law legal system»https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dh1xr42fbp0 **and find Russian equivalents of the following phrases.**

primary source of law	widespread system
natural law	the law of persons
substantive rules	property law
procedural rules	commercial law
statutory law	precedence value

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is civil law? How did it appear?
2. What should one keep in mind, studying civil law?
3. Where did the expression "civil law" come from?
4. What are the differences between civil law and common law?
5. Describe civil law system in different countries. How did it develop historically?

Block III. Role play.

Choose the correct answer between the two given variants. Explain your choice.

Students are divided into several groups, two-three people each. Every group is given one topic. The task is to compose a speech on the given topic. The time for preparing the speech: 20-30 minutes.

1. Civil law systems are comprehensive and complex
   Civil law systems are easy to deal with

2. Civil law systems are less fair and more arbitrary
   Civil law systems are more fair and less arbitrary

3. Civil law systems are mainly inquisitorial rather than adversarial
   Civil law systems are mainly adversarial rather than inquisitorial

4. Judges in common law system are more active in questioning witnesses, challenging evidence and direct investigating

Judges in civil law system are more active in questioning witnesses, challenging evidence and direct investigating

5. Suggest your own pair of sentences about civil law system according to the examples above, comment on the correct one.

Lesson 7
Specific features of civil law

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases.

to continue	to ensure	to protect	to clear away	to substantiate
to suffer	to make	to inspect	to keep	to prove

Claiming compensation for injuries sustained in public places in UK

How can I claim compensation for an injury suffered in a public place?

Every day, individuals suffer injuries in public places such as roads, parks, and buildings open to the public such as leisure centers, supermarket and colleges. While many incidents are purely accidental, others occur due negligence, or a breach of the duty of care on the part of an individual or organisation. Where the injuries are caused by negligence or breach of duty, a claim for compensation can be made under 'public liability' law.

What is a public liability claim?

A compensation claim for an accident occurring on land or property that is open to the public is called a public liability claim.

The claim may be made against, for instance, the local authority, a restaurant owner, or a company that owns or runs a shop.

All companies and authorities owe a legal duty of care1)_____ their actions (or inaction) do not cause injury to members of the public who are visiting their premises, are on the public highway, or in a public area. Public liability legislation places a specific duty of care on organisations to protect members of the public. This requires them to, for instance, keep their land or property safe 2)_____ the public from injury.

Who do I make a public liability claim against?

If you were 3)_____an injury in a public place, you would need to make a personal injury claim against the person, business or local authority who was responsible for the property. In reality, the claim will be made against their insurer (if they have one).

Public liability insurance covers an organisation, such as a business, against claims that arise following injuries to members of the public, clients and third parties.

The most common types of injuries sustained in public places include:

Accidents on defective pavements

If you have suffered an injury following an accident on a public pavement, path or road, you may be entitled to claim for compensation from the appropriate local authority. Examples of such incidences involve broken tarmac, uneven paving stones, potholes or a raised tripping hazard.

Many of these issues will have been reported to the local authority who will then instruct the highway authority to alleviate these problems. The local highway authority has a legal responsibility to maintain the pavements and roads to a satisfactory standard. If they do not act reasonably in discharging their responsibility, they are most likely to have breached their duty of care.

However, it is important to note that the local authority highways department has a reasonable time period in which 4) _____and repair roads, pathways and so on. If you suffer an injury involving an issue with the highway which has already been reported to the local authority, the higher your chances of a successful claim – but this will

depend on when any issues have already been reported and what has been done in the meantime.

Accidents at schools

Accidents at schools may occur because of defective school grounds or facilities, or a lack of adequate and effective supervision. The school has a legal responsibility to maintain the safety of children attending the school, along with other people on the premises including teachers and staff, and visitors. The school or the local authority may be liable for compensation for injuries sustained on the premises if there was negligence involved.

Falls caused by debris

The owner of any public space has a responsibility 5)_____ any debris which may cause a hazard to members of the public. Examples include material left over from building work, or items dropped on the floor in a supermarket.

Falls caused by wet floors

Many public places, such as shops, will carry out regular cleaning of their floors. In such instances, if the floor is left wet as a result, these business are required to display a "wet floor" sign in a prominent location nearby. If they fail to do so, and you slip and injure yourself on the wet floor, they have failed in their duty of care and you will be entitled 6)_____a claim for compensation.

Bacterial and food poisoning claims

Food poisoning is behind many successful personal injury claims. The most common cause of food poisoning is insufficiently cooked food, or incorrect handling or storage of food. If you have suffered food poisoning after eating food in, for instance, a restaurant or provided on public premises, or in an educational establishment, you may be able to make a claim for compensation under public liability law.

Escalator and lift injuries

Lifts and/or escalators exist in most large public buildings. Under the Equality Act 2010, organisations have a legal duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people, so lifts are commonplace today. It is the duty of the organisation concerned 7)_____

lifts and escalators in proper working order and in a good state of repair. If a malfunction or defect causing faulty working of the lift or escalator and this results in an injury, the victim may be able to claim compensation.

What steps should I take to claim compensation?

If you have suffered a personal injury in a public place, it is important to ensure the incident is formally reported to, and recorded by, the business owner, organisation or local authority concerned. If it was a serious accident, the organisation must report it to the Health & Safety Executive. Evidence of this will be important for your claim.

Record as much information as possible about the incident and your injuries, including details of any witnesses; photographs of the scene and any injuries; a diary of events; medical evidence. Even if your injury is not very serious, you should see your doctor so that there is medical evidence available early on.

You should also seek expert legal advice from a personal injury lawyer in relation to making a formal compensation claim.

How do I prove my claim?

To succeed in your public liability personal injury claim, you will need to prove:

- The organisation or local authority owed you a duty of care
- This duty was breached
- This breach caused you injury or harm

Sometimes, proving liability is not always straightforward. For example, the local authority is allowed a reasonable length of time in which to inspect and repair roads, pavements, etc. In a tripping case involving a pavement, for instance, your lawyers will need 8) _____ that the local authority failed to repair the pavement in a reasonable time frame and did nothing to protect the public from continuing danger.

If I am successful, what compensation will I receive?

You can claim “general damages” and “special damages”. General damages compensates you for your pain and suffering and ‘loss of amenity’, meaning an inability 9)_____ to carry out your normal day-to-day activities and hobbies. Special damages are

awarded to cover any losses and expenses incurred, for instance, loss of earnings (including potential future earnings), travel costs to hospital, prescription costs, damaged clothing, necessary medical equipment, and so on. It is important to keep records and receipts 10)_____ any claim for special damages. Your solicitor will advise you on what compensation you are likely to receive.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What steps should you take to claim compensation for injury in a public place in the UK/ in Russia?
2. What is public liability claim? How can you prove your claim?
3. What accidents can happen in public places? How can you deal with them to receive a compensation?
4. What compensation will you receive if you win (in the UK/ Russia)?
5. In what situations is it possible to come to an agreement, before going to the court?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «Privacy and data protection» https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZNEPaGFApX4 **and find English/Russian equivalents of the following phrases.**

privacy	защита информации (данных)
ambiguities	права человека
invasive measures	спорный вопрос, проблема
surveillance	меры, принятые правительством
at the international level	защищать право на частную жизнь

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does privacy mean? What rights does it imply? What is the difference between privacy and data protection? (Part I Privacy)
2. What are the challenges of human rights? (Part 2. The Why)
3. What are mechanisms at the international level, following a UK resolution on the privacy right in the digital age? What is the role of companies in protecting privacy? (Part 3. The Who, the Where, the How)

4.Speak about:

a) Apple vs FBI case. Express your opinion about the situation.

b) Invasive surveillance measures in Kenya. Express your opinion about the situation. (Part 4. Case study)

5. Discuss:

Measures to be taken against privacy invasion

a) by the government

b) by a person himself (Part 5. The way forward)

Block III. Role play

Make dialogues about the situations below. Decide, whom will you discuss the question with. Try to come to an agreement first, if you fail, tell your opponent, that you have to appeal to court.

1. You fall down on the banana peel in your favourite supermarket and sprain your ankle.
2. Your children are poisoned by food at a restaurant.
3. You fall down from your bike, because of the hole on a public road.
4. Your relative with claustrophobia is stuck for several hours in Elevator of the house he lives in. After that he suffers from the nervous breakdown.
5. Your neighbour's dog bites you in the street.

Lesson 8
Court cases

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases.

lawsuits	sued	offered	to purchase	accident
legal system	neglect	ignored	reduced	justice

Are Our Rights Preserved? Hot Coffee Review

(August 24, 2011) Have you heard about the woman in Albuquerque, New Mexico who 1)_____McDonald's after she spilled hot coffee on her legs? Many people have their own opinion about whether or not Stella Liebeck should have sued McDonald's or not. Until you know the facts, you should not judge or point a finger. Stella Liebeck was a passenger in her nephew's car when they stopped at a McDonald's drive-through 2)_____ a hot coffee. When she opened the lid to add cream, the scalding, 180-degree coffee spilled on her upper thighs, causing third degree burns. She screamed so loud and thought she would die.

This was a relatively healthy, 71-year-old woman who held a job before this horrible 3)_____. Her medical bills totaled approximately $10,000 and McDonald's 4) _____ her only $800. She needed several surgeries and many skin grafts and will never be the same as she was prior to her visit to the drive through at McDonald's. Manuals for McDonald's franchises state that the water temperature must be maintained at 180 degrees. Medical physicians in burn units stated that hot liquids in excess of 180 degrees can cause very serious 2nd degree burns when making contact with skin or 3rd degree burns, requiring surgery, as in Stella's case. There were 700 burn cases prior to this incident, documented by McDonald's own records, indicating that other consumers had burned themselves from their hot coffee. When the jurors questioned McDonald's regarding the prior cases, they "were totally indifferent and 5) 5)_____ consumer's safety." The jury awarded Ms. Leibach 2.7 million dollars, which was only two days worth of McDonald's coffee sales. The judge 6)_____ this to $480,000. The jury wanted to send a message.

Many say we need tort reform and we need to limit 7)_____, because if the big companies fail to pay damages, the public ends up paying. The ATRA (American Tort Reform Association) wants a fair 8)_____ in the USA, to limit liability. This was formed in 1986 by several hundred businesses, colleges, oil and gas companies, and pharmaceutical companies. They want a cap placed on damages. The tobacco industry was funding these groups. They worried that without these caps, many doctors would be put out of practice.

Is it fair that Stella Liebeck, a hard working, honest citizen who stops to get a cup of coffee from McDonalds and scalds herself due to their neglect 9)_____ is required to undergo many painful surgeries and skin grafts and not be reimbursed for her medical bills? This is not 10)_____. The big companies turn their backs on the very people that keep them in business.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What happened to Stella Liebeck?
2. What was the attitude of McDonalds company to the problem?
3. Was Stella's case unique in the history of McDonalds?
4. What was the judge's sentence? Do you agree with it? Why?
5. Who is to blame in your opinion? The company, producing so hot coffee and selling it to customers or the person, drinking it in the car? Speak about similar cases in Russia, in other countries.

Block II . Video

Task 1. Watch the video «How to win a civil case» https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqLuJXixU9c **and find English/Russian equivalents of the following phrases.**

attorney	истец
perseverance	ответчик
professional demeanor	иск по гражданскому делу
settlement	выиграть дело
evidence	представлять кого-л. в суде

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What do you need to win a civil case?
2. What are the steps to your success in court? Characterize each of them.
3. Speak about the example of O.J. Simpson.
4. Find information in the internet about civil court cases successful for the plaintiff.
5. Find information in the internet about civil court cases successful for the defendant.

Block III. Role play

Chose 1 of the 5 cases or suggest your own and prepare a role play "in court" (divide the roles of the judge, the defendant, the plaintiff etc.).

Students are divided into several groups, three-four people each. Every group is given one topic. The task is to compose a speech on the given topic. The time for preparing the speech: 30 minutes.

1. Your neighbors have violated your privacy.
2. Tenants have caused damage to your flat/house.
3. You are a sporting star, the media have reported false information about you.
4. You have received a defective/wrong product after buying online.
5. You have got some property according to the will, which your relatives want to contest.

Final task. Speaking:

1) choose one article (4 pages) from the following site: BUZZLE https://www.buzzle.com/ on the topics discussed during the course (civil law);

2) compose a vocabulary list (at least 40 words and phrases with their translation);

3) translate the article in the written form attaching the original article;

4) compose a plan of the article;

5) prepare the retelling of the chosen article (12-14 sentences).

Part 3
Labour Law

Lesson 9
History of Labour Law

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases:

trade unions	employment
legislative	workforce
industrialise	abolished
labour	provision
concerted	justices

Labour law (also known as labor law or employment law) mediates the relationship between workers, employing entities, 1)_____ and the government. Collective labour law relates to the tripartite relationship between employee, employer and union. Individual labour law concerns employees' rights at work and through the contract for work. 2)_____ standards are social norms (in some cases also technical standards) for the minimum socially acceptable conditions under which employees or contractors are allowed to work. Government agencies (such as the former US Employment Standards Administration) enforce labour law (3)_____, regulatory, or judicial).

Labour law arose in parallel with the Industrial Revolution as the relationship between worker and employer changed from small-scale production studios to large-scale factories. Workers sought better conditions and the right to join (or avoid joining) a labour union, while employers sought a more predictable, flexible and less costly 4)_____. The state of labour law at any one time is therefore both the product of, and a component of struggles between various social forces.

As England was the first country to 5)_____, it was also the first to face the often appalling consequences of industrial revolution in a less regulated economic framework. Over the course of the late 18th and early to mid-19th century the foundation for modern labour law was slowly laid, as some of the more egregious aspects of working conditions were steadily ameliorated through legislation. This was largely achieved through the 6)_____ pressure from social reformers, notably Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury, and others.

A serious outbreak of fever in 1784 in cotton mills near Manchester drew widespread public opinion against the use of children in dangerous conditions. A local inquiry, presided over by Dr. Thomas Percival, was instituted by the 7)_____ of the peace for Lancashire, and the resulting report recommended the limitation of children's working hours. In 1802, the first major piece of 8)_____ legislation was passed − the Health and Morals of Apprentices Act. This was the first, albeit modest, step towards the protection of labour. The act limited working hours to twelve a day and 9)_____ night work. It required the 10)_____ of a basic level of education for all apprentices, as well as adequate sleeping accommodation and clothing.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What relationships does Labour law regulate?
2. How did Labour law develop with the Industrial Revolution?
3. What country was the first to face the often appalling consequences of industrial revolution in a less regulated economic framework?
4. What drew widespread public opinion against the use of children in dangerous conditions?
5. When was the first major piece of labour legislation passed?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «A Better Way to Teach Law School: Laurie Levenson» https://youtu.be/ZldeXyTP3RU
and find Russian equivalents of the given words and phrases:

injustice	constitutional violations
investigation	exoneree
trial	cheat
execution	the Supreme Court
ancient doctrine	released

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the major topic of Laurie Levenson`s speech?
2. Where has the speaker worked before?
3. What is the case of Obie Anthony known for?
4. What rules are important to remember while investigating any case?
5. What should lecturers teach law schools?

Block III. Role play

Every group is given one set of questions. The task is to compose a speech on the given questions. The time for preparing the speech: 30 minutes.

1 Set:

1. The Number of Persons required for forming & registering trade Union is?
2. Trade Unions Act was enacted in the year _____?

2 Set:

1. Works Committee is to be constituted in an Industry, which is employing _____ or more employees?
2. The process by which a Third Party Persuades disputants to come to an amicable adjustment of claims is called?

3 Set:

1. An interim or Final Order pertaining to Industrial Dispute passed byIndustrial Tribunal / Labour Court is called ?
2. The temporary closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work,or refusal by an employer is called?

4 Set:

1. The total number of protected workman to be in an organization is?
2. The rate of Subsistence allowance paid to an employee under suspension for first 90 days is?

5 Set:

1.Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition), Act was enacted in _____.

2. Under Contract Labour Act, In a factory, the owner or occupier of thefactory is called _____ .

Lesson 10
Labour Law around the world

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases:

placed	vigilant
cost	fraudulent
involve	robust
dishonest	clear
pervades	demonstrable

When an employee is recruited, there is a duty of mutual trust and confidence implied into the contract of employment. This means that there is a duty of trust 1)_____ on the employee – including trust that they will not 2)_____ themselves in fraudulent activity in the workplace.

Whilst most employees are undoubtedly people of trust and integrity, employee fraud is, unfortunately, not rare – and can 3)_____companies huge sums of money. Employee fraud 4)_____all sectors to some extent, with financial services considered to be at the greatest risk.

Employers need to be 5)_____, particularly with their recruitment checks and procedures, so that they are better able to spot potentially 6)_____ or 7)_____ applications and CVs. Once an employee is recruited, employers

should have 8)_____ management procedures in place to ensure employees are adequately monitored – though balance, of course, is necessary. Accounts departments should particularly be run in a robust manner so that any type of internal financial fraud is promptly detected. Employers who join data-base sharing scheme can access cases regarding internal fraud. It means they can check whether an individual has previously been recorded for committing fraud. Members can also create a case if they have been the victim of internal fraud by an employee – but there must be a 9)_____ and 10)_____ burden of proof to do so.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. Does employee fraud happen rarely?
2. What should employers have once an employee is recruited?
3. How should accounts departments particularly be run?
4. What can members create if they have been the victim of internal fraud by an employee?
5. What should employers join while dealing with internal fraud?

Block II. Video

Task 1. **Watch the video** «Island Reef Job - Ben Southall» https://youtu.be/PnosVJfDrpY **and find Russian equivalents of the given words and phrases:**

formal qualifications	submit an application
successful applicant	interview process
advertised	beat one`s staff off
candidates	Chief Executive
report back	explore

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. In which country is the job?
2. How many islands are there?
3. How many people visit it each year?
4. Must candidates film themselves?
5. How much does the job pay?

Block III. Role play

1. Divide class in to two major groups by having them randomly pick up a card which tells them who they will be:

+ Group of employers (parent, shop owner, restaurant owner)

+ Group of employees (who apply to be a tutor, shop assistant, and waiter/waitress)

2. Get students to prepare for their interview by answering the following questions:

– For employers:

+ What criteria of the position

+ How much money do you want to pay

+ …

– For applicants:

+ Tell about your personal identification (Asked by the employer)

+ Tell you strengths, best skills (Asked by the employer)

+ Tell your biggest weakness (Asked by the employer)

+ Tell your career goals, future plan (Asked by the employer)

+ Advertise to sell yourself (Why they hire you)

+ Tell your salary expectation

3. Set the tables enabling students to practice their conversations as employers and applicants.

4. Conclusion: Ask the employer to report about who wins, why they are chosen.

Index: Questions for the interview

a. Tell about yourself

b. What are your strengths, best skills?

c. What is your major weakness?

d. What are your career goals, future plans?

e. Why do we hire you?

f. What salary do you expect to have? Explain?

5. List of cards:

You’re a parent

You’re a restaurant owner

You’re a shop owner

You apply to be a tutor

You apply to be waiter/ waitress

You apply to be a shop assistant

Lesson 11
Workplace discrimination

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases.

waste of time	work experiences
supervisor	complaint
discrimination	maternity leave
employment law	solicitor
valid case	legal advice

1. ***Mothers feel discriminated against at work***

One in four British mothers feel discriminated against at work, according to a recent survey. Researchers asked 1,975 women about their 1)_____. Most of the women never complained to bosses as they thought it would be a 2)_____ and damage their careers. The survey found mothers were promoted less than junior employees. Another 3)_____ was that their ideas were thought of as less useful than those of colleagues with no children.

Many employers disagree with the survey. A business association said: "We don't recognize the picture painted here." It said: "Businesses are better than ever at managing 4)_____ and reintegrating mothers on their return." A politician said the government is helping businesses at all levels to use women's talents. A lawyer was shocked that women did not talk about 5)_____She said employers avoided the issues.

2. ***What You Can Do if You Feel You are Being Discriminated Against***

In many cases, it's often down to misunderstandings that cause people to feel discriminated against so before taking any legal action, it's important that you try to discuss any such matters internally in the first instance. This might be with your immediate 6) _____ or could even be directly with your employer. If you belong to a trade union, your union representative will also be able to advise you.

If, however, the matter can't be resolved internally, you can also seek advice from the likes of your local Citizen's Advice Bureau or go to the Arbitration and Conciliation Service (ACAS) or the Equality and Human Rights Commission. Speaking to a 7) _____who specializes in 8)_____ is yet another alternative.

By seeking advice from any of the above, you will be able to find out if you have a 9)_____ of unlawful discrimination and, if it's considered that you have been unlawfully discriminated against then ultimately you can take the matter through to an Employment Tribunal but it's important that you seek 10) _____ first from one or more of the organisations above before taking that step.

What is important is that you do not have to tolerate unlawful discrimination and that laws are in place to protect you from it.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. How many British mothers feel discriminated against at work? How many women took part in a survey?
2. Why do most women never complain to bosses about discrimination?
3. Whose opinions are different to those found in the survey?
4. What can you do if you feel discriminated against (according to text 2)?
5. Give your pieces of advice to avoid discrimination at the workplace.

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video «Oprah Winfrey Receives the Cecil B. de Mille Award - Golden Globes 2018» http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fN5HV79_8B8&t=176s and find Russian equivalents of the following phrases.

to be under siege
the insatiable dedication to uncovering the absolute truth
to turn a blind eye to corruption and to injustice
tyrants and victims
to pursue dreams

to persecute
to torment and abuse
to maintain hope for a brighter morning
to threaten smb.
fighting hard to make sure that...

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. Who was Sidney Poitier? What role did he play in Oprah Winfrey's life?

2. What did Oprah want to thank the Hollywood Foreign Press Association for?

3. What is Oprah Winfrey's attitude to women, abused and discriminated against?

4. Speak about the example of Recy Taylor and her justice. Express your opinion.

5. What did Oprah Winfrey receive her Golden Globe award for? What do you know about her life and career?

Block III. Role play

Discuss the following quotes in pairs:

1. "The popular distinction between 'constructive' and 'destructive' criticism is a sentimentality: the mind too weak to perceive in what respects the bad fails is not strong enough to appreciate in what the good succeeds. To be without discrimination is to be unable to praise. The critic who lets you know that he always looks for something to like in works he discusses is not telling you anything about the works or about art; he is saying 'see what a nice person I am."

Author: Brigid Brophy

2. "Discrimination due to age is one of the great tragedies of modern life. The desire to work and be useful is what makes life worth living, and to be told your efforts are not needed because you are the wrong age is a crime."

Author: Johnny Ball

3. "People who wanted to change America back to how it used to be. Not an America with the segregation that was part of the past.

Americans were all past that. Not an America with discrimination against minorities or women. America was past that, as well. But back to a country where a man's worth was determined by his character and his work ethic, where a man's word was his bond. Where people worked for a living, instead of trying to work the system. Where families lived and worked together on farms and in communities, instead of crowding into huge metropolises where every need was trucked in, piped in, and plugged in, and people were tuned in, turned on, online, and lined up for all their needs but did not speak to each other on the street or know their own neighbors or families."

Author: Mike Foster

4. My attitude to peace is rather based on the Burmese definition of peace - it really means removing all the negative factors that destroy peace in this world. So peace does not mean just putting an end to violence or to war, but to all other factors that threaten peace, such as discrimination, such as inequality, poverty.

Author: Aung San Suu Kyi

5. It turns out that advancing equal opportunity and economic empowerment is both morally right and good economics, because discrimination, poverty and ignorance restrict growth, while investments in education, infrastructure and scientific and technological research increase it, creating more good jobs and new wealth for all of us.

Author: William J. Clinton

Lesson 12
Contract law and industrial disputes

Block I. Text

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases.

temporary disabilities	considerable impact
legality	mutual benefit

monetary value
certain circumstances
lawsuit
terms of the contract
legal disputes
enforcemen

Contract law

Contract law is usually governed by state common law; thus, different courts interpret particular elements of a contract differently. The standard elements in any contract include mutual assent, valid offer and acceptance, adequate consideration, capacity, and 1)_____. A contract can be classified as either unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral. A unilateral contract is a promise from one party to another. A bilateral or multilateral contract is one that is entered into between two or more parties.

Consideration and Mutual Assent

One of the several theories of consideration is called the benefit-detriment theory, which specifies that an adequate consideration exists only if there is a 2)_____ and detriment to both parties involved in the contract. The other common theory of consideration is called the bargain-for-exchange theory of consideration where one party provides subjective consent. Contracts are primarily governed by statutory law, which is governed by the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

Assignment

Assignment is when one party to the contract transfers his or her rights to another person or business that was not initially part of the contract. So long as the contract states that the promise can be assigned to a third party, then the transferring party need not obtain consent prior to the transfer. However, if the parties wish to prohibit assignment, they can indicate as such in the contract itself. In addition, if the contract doesn't have an assignment clause and one of the parties assigns his or her interest to a third party, the "injured" party may be able to prohibit the assignment if he or she can prove one of the following: that the assignment would cause a 3)_____ to the contract; that there is a risk in the return performance of the contract; or that the value of the performance is reduced due to the assignment.

Steps to Entering into a Contract

Offer, Revocation, Acceptance. In every contract, there must be an initial offer. The offer is the indication that someone is bound to the agreement, and as such, promise to fulfill the agreement should the other party accept it. Before the receiving party accepts the offer, the offeror may revoke the offer. However, if the offeror doesn't revoke the offer, the offeree will either accept the offer or make a counter-offer. Assuming the person making the offer doesn't revoke, the offeree can accept the offer.

Counter-offer. If the receiving party doesn't accept, he or she may counter-offer thereby putting the choice in the hands of the offeror.

Consideration. Every contract must have something of value, also referred to as consideration. Generally, consideration is in the form of 4)_____. A mere promise to perform is not enough.

Detrimental Reliance. This is a condition that can substitute consideration; it essentially states that one party detrimentally relied on the other's promise to perform under the terms of the contract.

Legal capacity. Both parties must have the legal capacity to enter into a contract with one another. For example, a contract entered into by a minor may be voidable by the minor or his guardian after the minor becomes an adult. In addition, parties that are impaired by permanent or 5)_____may still have the legal capacity to enter into a contract.

Rules of Contract Construction

When drafting a contract, the parties must remember that specificity of the terms are given more weight than general statements. Negotiated terms are also more useful than boilerplate or common terms identified in the contract.

Therefore, it is important that both parties agree upon the 6)_____ while also including some boilerplate language that can be found in most contracts, i.e. choice of law clause, arbitration clause, etc. The words used in the contract must be mutually understandable to all parties involved. You'll want to ensure that the contract cannot be interpreted in more than one way so to avoid any 7)_____ that may arise.

Warranties

A warranty guarantees that a product or service being sold or provided meets certain conditions. In 8)_____, the law presumes that the seller has given implied warranties even if none are expressly given in the contract. If the warranty is not met, then this could in fact be considered a breach of contract.

Breach of Contract

A 9)_____ can be filed when one of the parties breaches the contract. The lawsuit will be an attempt to force the other party to perform the duties set forth in the contract. The party that is granted 10)_____ by the court may be granted specific performance or damages. Therefore, either the party that breached will be forced to perform his duties or owe the injured party money based on the value of the performance.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. Give definition of contract law.
2. What does assignment mean?
3. What are the steps of entering into the contract law?
4. Speak about rules of contract construction.
5. What happens when there is a breach of contract?

Block II. Video

Task 1. Watch the video: «The Wolf of Wall Street Aerotyne Phone Sale» https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJzo5TDfamk **and find Russian equivalents of the following phrases.**

mark-up for our services
to trade shares
to give smb. a blowjob for free
downside risks
a cutting-edge high-tech firm
military and civilian applications
six-thousand-dollar investment

profit
let me lock in that trade
judge me on my losses

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. Have you ever quit a job?
2. Have you had much training from your company?
3. Has the company sent you on any training courses?
4. Have you gone abroad to work?
5. Have you been promoted since you started in the company?

Block III. Role play

Students are divided into pairs. Every pair is given one topic. The task is to compose a speech on the given topic. The time for preparing the speech: 30 minutes.

1. You apply for a position of a lawyer in an international company and make a contract with your potential employer.
2. You hire people to repair your roof according to a contract.
3. There is a breach of a contract (you are fired unlawfully).
4. There is a breach of a contract (you want to quit, because the terms of contract are broken).
5. Suggest your own situation for a dialogue.

Final Task: Speaking:

1) choose one article (4 pages) from the following site BUZZLE https://www.buzzle.com/on the topics discussed during the course (labour law);

2) compose a vocabulary list (at least 40 words and phrases with their translation);

3) translate the article in the written form attaching the original article;

4) compose a plan of the article;

5) prepare the retelling of the chosen article (12-14 sentences).

Resources

1. BBC America // Law & Order: UK - Lessons in British Justice. URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&amp=&feature=endscreen&amp=&v=aE3gMN97TKw

2. How to engage in cyber policy // Privacy and data protection. URL: https://youtu.be/ZNEPaGFApX4

3. New English File, Advance, Student`s book, Clive Oxenden, Christina Latham-Koenig. Oxford University Press, 2010.

4. TED // A prosecutor's vision for a better justice system | Adam Foss. URL: https://youtu.be/H1fvr9rGgSg

5. TEDx Talks https://youtu.be/ZldeXyTP3RU

6. TotallyFCKD // World's Most Polite Robbery. URL: https://youtu.be/45mgOuoVN4E

7. Видео канал afritrex. URL: https://youtu.be/PnosVJfDrpY

8. Сайт для изучающих английский язык Breaking News English. URL: https://breakingnewsenglish.com/

9. Сайт для изучающих английский язык BUZZLE. URL: https://www.buzzle.com/

10. Сайт для преподавателей английского языка BusyTeacher. URL: https://www.busyteacher.org/

11. World strangest laws you won't believe exist. URL: http://enterteinism.com/worlds-strangest-laws

12. 9 things you don't know are still illegal. URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s6KlF0fSeSg

13. Civil law in Russia. URL: https://www.lawyersrussia.com

14. Civil law legal system. URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dh1xr42fbp0

15. Claiming compensation for injuries sustained in public places URL: https://www.inbrief.co.uk/personal-injury/

16. Privacy and data protection. URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZNEPaGFApX4

17. Are Our Rights Preserved? Hot Coffee Review. URL: https://harmfuldruginfocenter.wordpress.com/

18. How to win a civil case. URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqLuJXixU9c

19. History of labour law. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_labour_law

20. Oprah Winfrey Receives the Cecil B. de Mille Award - Golden Globes 2018. URL: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fN5HV79_8B8&t=176s

21. Contract law. URL: https://www.upcounsel.com/

22. The Wolf of Wall Street Aerotyne Phone Sale» https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJzo5TDfamk

Оглавление

Part 1. Criminal Law.....3
Lesson 1 Civil and Criminal Law: the differences.....3
Lesson 2 Law and order.....6
Lesson 3 Crime and Punishment.....8
Lesson 4 Criminal Procedure in Russia and abroad.....10
Part 2 Civil Law.....15
Lesson 5 Laws of the world.....15
Lesson 6 Civil law. General characteristics.....18
Lesson 7 Specific features of civil law.....22
Lesson 8 Court cases.....27
Part 3 Labour Law.....31
Lesson 9 History of Labour Law.....31
Lesson 10 Labour Law around the world 34
Lesson 11 Workplace discrimination.....37
Lesson 12 Contract law and industrial disputes.....40
Resources.....45

Учебное издание

Основы делового общения на иностранном языке (английский язык)

Учебно-методическое пособие

Составители
Алексеева Виктория Николаевна
Миронова Мария Валерьевна

Технический редактор Л. Н. Селиванова
Компьютерная верстка Е. Б. Половкова

Подписано в печать 24.01.20. Формат 60×84 1/16.
Усл. печ. л. 2,79. Уч.-изд. л. 2,0.
Тираж 4 экз. Заказ

Оригинал-макет подготовлен
в редакционно-издательском отделе
Ярославского государственного университета

Адрес типографии:
Ярославский государственный университет.
150003, Ярославль, ул. Советская, 14.