

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Задание -1

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в требуемых видовременных и залоговых формах.

Weird Laws from Around the World

1) _____ (you ever / to feel) like the regulations can squeeze the life out of you? Say if you had a dress code at work or were mistakenly handed a parking ticket one day? You would probably fret a little less if you knew that spitting a chewed gum on a sidewalk in Thailand can cost you \$600. Many such rules 2) _____ (to follow) in different parts of the world. Many of these weird laws are unbelievably bizarre. Someone once 3) _____ (to say) that the world is wild at heart and weird on top.

Let's take a look at some of these weird laws from around the world to know about how unusual they are:

1. Don't Cut the Cactus

At least in Arizona, because it is illegal to do so. Offenders can 4) _____ (to sentence) to 25-year long prison time. Ain't no poking fun at this one.

2. No Shirtless Driving in Thailand

Driving a car shirtless 5) _____ (to consider) offensive in Thailand. Motorists need to ensure they 6) _____ (to wear) a shirt no matter how hot the weather or their abs is.

3. Let the Homing Pigeons Be

Homing pigeons are protected by law in Australia. This bird can 7) _____ (to travel) long distances and can find its place miles away. It was once used for sending messages and racing. The bird has earned a prominent position in the country, so according to these weird laws, it is considered illegal to capture, injure or kill homing pigeons. Those found guilty 8) _____ (to make) to pay a whopping \$250 penalty.

4. Legal Dress Code

There is a strict dress code for women in Sudan whereby they are legally bound to wear dresses and always keep their hair 9) _____ (to cover).

5. The Ban on Skirts in Italy

Well, not for everyone, but in Italy, men wearing skirts in public is a serious issue and could lead to an arrest. Guess they 10) _____ (never to hear) of a Gentleman's Kilt, Izaar, Kaunakes, Lungi or Mundu.

Задание -2-**Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык.**

<https://www.justice.gov/archives/nsd-ovt/page/file/934636/download>

Types of Legal Systems

Legal systems vary from country to country, and sometimes within a single country. Although they develop in different ways, legal systems also have some similarities based on historically accepted justice ideals. Legal systems do fall into groups or patterns with some similar features within each group. Among the main groups that you might encounter are: 1) common law; 2) civil law; 3) religious law; and 4) customary law. Many countries employ more than one of these systems at the same time to create a hybrid system. In some places, the current security situation can also impact the way that legal systems work. It is helpful to understand some of the similarities and differences as you move through your case.

Common Law Legal Systems General principles:

- The laws governing a case are based on both legal precedent, created by judges, and statutory laws, created by legislatures;
- Usually an adversarial system, where the judge acts as an impartial referee between opposing parties to a case;
- A jury may determine the facts, and a judge will decide the law to be applied;
- There is an active role for prosecutors and defense attorneys;
- Victims have a role as witnesses and may have rights as a victim to receive information and limited participation – however, victims are not a party in criminal cases;
- The U.S. and the U.K. are examples of common law systems.

Common law was originally developed by judges through case-by-case court decisions, rather than through legislation enacted by a legislature. In this system, much of the law is made by judges' decisions, called precedent. This means that if a similar case has been resolved by a court in the past, a court is bound to follow the reasoning used in the prior decision. While judges are very important in common law systems, legislatures still have a part to play. Common law systems also rely on statutes that are passed by the legislature or a parliament, and judges have the role of interpreting how the legislature's laws are applied in individual cases.

In common law legal systems, legal proceedings are mostly adversarial, rather than inquisitorial. This means that for the most part, two opposing parties (adversaries) appear before a judge who moderates. Defendants are entitled to be present and to be represented by a lawyer. The attorneys on both sides generally have an active role in representing their clients throughout the case and in

presenting evidence and arguments in court. A jury of people without legal training can decide the facts of the case, and if there is a conviction, then a judge determines the appropriate sentence based on the jury's verdict.

Key Justice Participants in a Common Law System

Police: Under common law, police officers have significant independent investigative powers, including investigation of a crime, with only indirect oversight from a judge. Police must get warrants from a judge, but the police are responsible for collecting and securing all evidence.

Prosecutor: The prosecutor is responsible for filing criminal charges against the perpetrator if there is sufficient evidence to proceed to trial, and plays a very active role in presenting the prosecution evidence at trial. The prosecutor represents the government, not the victims directly. In many common law systems, the prosecutor has broad discretion as to whether to file charges, which charges to file, and how to present the case.

Judge: Common law judges act as “referees” in a case, with both sides coming to the judge only to resolve disagreements and for trial. In common law systems, judges have the power to interpret legislative laws, and are responsible for instructing the jury about the law that applies.

Defense Counsel: Defense counsel plays an active role in trial proceedings and is considered an equal party to the prosecution. Defense counsel can be present during the questioning of a suspect from the moment of arrest and can advise his/her client during questioning. Defense attorneys can gather evidence independently, hire expert witnesses, and select witnesses to call at trial. The right to cross-examine prosecution witnesses constitutes an essential element of the rights of the accused.

Juries: The jury's role is to decide the facts to determine whether the accused person is proven guilty. The right to have a jury decide the facts may be contained in a country's Constitution or in a legislative law, and not all common law countries rely upon juries. The country's laws and type of court also dictate the number of jurors and how many must agree on a verdict.

Victims: In common law systems, victims have a less active role in proceedings than in some other systems. The victim's primary role is as a witness at trial, and victims may have the opportunity to have their views heard by the court through a victim impact statement at the sentencing hearing. Under victims' rights laws, victims may be entitled to rights within the criminal justice system during legal proceedings. In the United States federal system, for example, victims generally have rights to safety (to be reasonably protected from the accused and to

respect for privacy), information (reasonable, timely and accurate notice of public court proceedings involving the crime or release of the accused), and participation (right to confer with the prosecutor, be present in court and be heard by the court at various points in the prosecution).

Задание -3-

Изучите структуру сопроводительного письма о приеме на работу (Letter of Application) и составьте собственное письмо, следуя приведенному образцу.

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March 23, 2021

The Law Firm of Goode, Justiss, and Fine

1234 Simpson Avenue

Cleveland, OH 44109

ATTN: Ms. Leslie Fine

Dear Ms. Fine,

It is with much enthusiasm that I am submitting to you my application for the position of Junior Associate Attorney that has recently opened at Goode, Justiss, and Fine. I am currently serving as a Law Clerk for Henry Mason, Chief Judge of the US District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. When he heard through the grapevine that this position at your immigration law firm would be opening, Judge Mason alerted me to the opportunity and has offered to serve as a professional reference on my behalf.

During my recent JD studies at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, I discovered a passion for immigration law, focusing my program of studies in this area; I will be graduating with a 3.89 GPA next week, and am scheduled to take the Ohio State bar exam in April. Prior to my legal studies, I was a paralegal for the commercial litigation firm of Hatchett, Garner, and Winn Attorneys for six years, where I managed a caseload of ~70 cases, earned my certification from ACEDS as a Certified E-Discovery Specialist, and trained the firm's attorneys in the use of the Symantec e-Discovery Platform.

I can thus bring to you "real world" experience in legal research and drafting, e-discovery, client interviewing and trial preparation, and case management. My transition from commercial litigation work to my goal of becoming an immigration

law attorney will also be supported by my advanced fluency in written and spoken Spanish; during my time as Judge Mason's law clerk, my duties have included serving as a court translator when needed.

Thank you for your consideration of this application; I would be grateful for the chance to meet with you to discuss my qualifications for this position in greater detail.

Respectfully yours,

Jennifer Elliot

Enclosure(s)