

# Экзаменационный билет по английскому языку для студентов юридического института

## № 1

### 1. Read and translate the following text:

The **bill of rights** is a list of rights that are considered important and essential by a nation. The purpose of the bill is to protect the rights against infringement by the government. The term "bill of rights" originates from Britain, where it referred to a bill that was passed by Parliament in 1689. An entrenched bill of rights exists as a separate instrument that falls outside of the normal jurisdiction of a country's legislative body. In many governments, an official legal bill of rights recognized in principle holds more authority than the legislative bodies alone. The bill of rights, on the other hand, may be weakened by subsequent acts passed by government, and they do not need an approval by vote to alter it.

An unentrenched bill of rights exists as a separate act that is presented by a legislative body. As such it can be changed or repealed by the body that created it. It is not as permanent as a constitutional bill of rights. A constitutional bill cannot be changed except with the approval of that country's voting public.

### 2. Comment on the article

### 3. Speak about «Khabarovsk»

затвердил инициативу



# Экзаменационный билет по английскому языку для студентов юридического института

## № 2

### 1. Read and translate the following text:

**Magna Carta** is an English legal charter, originally issued in the year 1215. It was written in Latin; its name is usually translated into English as **Great Charter**.

Magna Carta required King John of England to proclaim certain rights (pertaining to nobles and barons), respect certain legal procedures, and accept that his will could be bound by the law. It explicitly protected certain rights of the King's subjects, whether free or fettered — and implicitly supported what became the writ of habeas corpus, allowing appeal against unlawful imprisonment. Magna Carta is often a symbol for the first time the citizens of England were granted rights against an absolute king.

The document was arguably the most significant early influence on the extensive historical process that led to the rule of constitutional law today in the English speaking world.

In practice, Magna Carta in the medieval period mostly did not limit the power of Kings; but by the time of the English Civil War it had become an important symbol for those who wished to show that the King was bound by the law.

### 2. Comment on the article

### 3. Speak about «Khabarovsk»



# Экзаменационный билет по английскому языку для студентов юридического института

№ 3

## 1. Read and translate the following text:

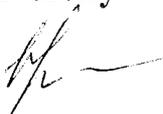
**New Scotland Yard** (NSY) is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Service, responsible for law enforcement within Greater London, excluding the City district, which is covered by the City of London Police.

The name of the headquarters is derived from its original location on Great Scotland Yard, a street within Whitehall. The exact origins of the name are unknown, but one explanation is that the site had once been used as a diplomatic mission owned by the Kings of Scotland, prior to the 1707 Union of England and Scotland. Another being that the street was owned by a man called Scott during the Middle Ages, or that Stagecoaches bound to Scotland once departed from the street. The original Scotland Yard was taken over by the British Army after the Metropolitan Police moved out.

The Metropolitan Police's crime database is housed at New Scotland Yard. This uses a national IT system developed for major crime enquiries by all UK forces, called *Home Office Large Major Enquiry System*, more commonly referred to by its acronym, HOLMES.

## 2. Comment on the article

## 3. Speak about «Our University»



# Экзаменационный билет по английскому языку для студентов юридического института

№ 4

## 1. Read and translate the following text:

**Corporal punishment** is the deliberate infliction of pain intended to discipline or reform a wrongdoer or change a person's behavior. Historically, most forms of punishment, whether in judicial, domestic, or educational settings, were corporal in basis.

Corporal punishment may be divided into three main types:

- parental or domestic corporal punishment, i.e. the spanking of children or teenagers within the family;
- school corporal punishment, i.e. of school students by teachers or other school officials;
- judicial corporal punishment, involving the official caning or whipping of convicted offenders (whether adult or juvenile) by order of a court of law.

The corporal punishment of minors within the home is lawful in all 50 of the United States and still widely approved by parents, but as of 2009 it has been officially outlawed in 24 countries around the world. Corporal punishment in school is still legal in some parts of the world, including about half the States of the U.S., but has been outlawed in others, including the whole of Europe. Judicial corporal punishment has virtually disappeared from the western world but remains in force in many parts of Africa and Asia.

## 2. Comment on the article

## 3. Speak about «Our University»



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**№ 5**

**1. Read and translate the following text:**

***History of corporal punishment***

While the early history of corporal punishment is unclear, the practice was certainly present in classical civilizations, being used in Greece, Rome, and Egypt for both judicial and educational discipline. Practices varied greatly, though scourging and beating with sticks were common. Some states gained a reputation for using such punishments cruelly; Sparta, in particular, used them frequently as part of a disciplinary regime designed to build willpower and physical strength. Although the Spartan example was extreme, corporal punishment was possibly the most frequent type of punishment. By law the maximum penalty allowed in the Roman Empire was 40 "lashes" or "strokes" with a whip applied to the back and shoulders, or with the "fasces" (similar to a birch rod, though consisting of 8-10 lengths of willow rather than birch) applied to the buttocks. Such punishments would commonly draw blood, and were frequently inflicted in public. Amongst those who suffered this punishment were Jesus of Nazareth and the Brythonic Queen Boadicea.

In Medieval Europe, corporal punishment was encouraged by the attitudes of the medieval church towards the human body, with flagellation being a common means of self-discipline. In particular, this had a major influence on the use of corporal punishment in schools, as educational establishments were closely attached to the church during this period.

**2. Comment on the article**

**3. Speak about «Our University»**



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№ 6

## 1. Read and translate the following text:

### **Judicial corporal punishment**

Some societies retain widespread use of judicial corporal punishment, including Malaysia and Singapore. In both those countries, for certain specified offences, males are typically sentenced to caning in addition to a prison term. The Singaporean practice of caning became much discussed around the world in 1994 when American teenager Michael P. Fay was sentenced to be caned for vandalism.

A number of countries with an Islamic legal system, such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sudan and northern Nigeria employ judicial whipping for a range of offences. As of 2009, some regions of Pakistan are experiencing a breakdown of law and government, leading to corporal punishment by ad hoc courts. As well as more conventional floggings, Saudi Arabia uses amputations as a method of punishment. Such penalties are highly controversial. However, the term "corporal punishment" usually means caning or flogging and has not traditionally been used to embrace such penalties as amputation.

## 2. Comment on the article

## 3. Speak about «Our University»



# Экзаменационный билет по английскому языку для студентов юридического института

№ 7

## **Criticism of corporal punishment**

The American Psychological Association opposes the use of corporal punishment in schools, juvenile facilities, child care nurseries, and all other institutions, public or private, where children are cared for or educated. They state that corporal punishment is violent and unnecessary, may lower self-esteem, is likely to train children to use physical violence, and is liable to instil hostility and rage without reducing the undesired behavior.

The United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child has consistently recommended States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to prohibit corporal punishment and other forms of violence against children in institutions, in schools, and in the home ... "To discipline or punish through physical harm is clearly a violation of the most basic of human rights. Research on corporal punishment has found it to be counterproductive and relatively ineffective, as well as dangerous and harmful to physical, psychological and social well being. While many States have developed child protection laws and systems, violence still continues to be inflicted upon children".

## **2. Comment on the article**

## **3. Speak about «Our University»**



# Экзаменационный билет по английскому языку для студентов юридического института

## № 8

### 1. Read and translate the following text:

A **prison, penitentiary, or correctional facility** is a place in which people are physically confined or interned and usually deprived of a range of personal freedoms. Prisons are conventionally institutions, which form part of the criminal justice system of a country, such that **imprisonment** or **incarceration** is a legal penalty that may be imposed by the state for the commission of a crime.

A criminal suspect who has been charged with or is likely to be charged with a criminal offense may be held *on remand* in prison if he or she is denied, refused or unable to meet conditions of bail, or is unable to post bail. This may also occur where the court determines that the suspect is at risk of absconding before the trial, or is otherwise a risk to society. A criminal defendant may also be held in prison while awaiting trial or a trial verdict. If found guilty, a defendant will be convicted and may receive a custodial sentence requiring imprisonment.

Prisons may also be used as a tool of political repression to detain political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, and "enemies of the state", particularly by authoritarian regimes.

### 2. Comment on the article

### 3. Speak about «Our University»



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№ 9

## 1. Read and translate the following text:

For most of history, imprisoning has not been a punishment in itself, but rather a way to confine criminals until corporal or capital punishment was administered. There were prisons used for detention in Jerusalem in Old Testament times.<sup>[1]</sup> Dungeons were used to hold prisoners; those who were not killed or left to die there often became galley slaves or faced penal transportations. In other cases debtors were often thrown into debtor's prisons, until they paid their jailers enough money in exchange for a limited degree of freedom.

Only in the 19th century, beginning in Britain, did prisons as we know them today become commonplace. The modern prisons system was born in London, as a result of the views of Jeremy Bentham. The notion of prisoners being incarcerated as part of their punishment, and not simply as a holding state till trial or hanging, was at the time revolutionary.

The first "modern" prisons of the early 19th Century were sometimes known by the term "penitentiary". As the name suggests, the goal of these facilities was that of penance by the prisoners, through a regimen of strict disciplines, silent reflections, and perhaps forced and deliberately pointless labor on treadwheels and the like.

## 2. Comment on the article

## 3. Speak about «Great Britain»



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**№ 10**

**1. Read and translate the following text:**

The modern jury trial as it is now understood was later developed in England during the Clarice of Clarendon in 1166, a document issued by Henry II of England in that same year. This established juries of the hundreds and boroughs. These juries of presentment were required to declare on oath before visiting justices and sheriffs, who were accused or suspected of serious felonies. The function of a presentment jury was to bring cases, which had before only been possible by private appeal. The jury in this period was "self-informing." That is, it heard very little evidence or testimony in court. Instead, jurors were recruited from the locality of the dispute and were expected to know the facts before coming to court. Source of juror knowledge could include first-hand knowledge, investigation, and less reliable sources such as rumor and hearsay.

Henry's assize may well have only formalized a system in operation and first referred to in a decree issued by Aethelred at Wantage, which enacted that in every wapentake "the twelve leading thegns together with the reeve shall go out and swear on the relics which are given into their hands, that they will not accuse any innocent man nor shield a guilty one."

**2. Comment on the article**

**3. Speak about «Great Britain»**

