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Навчальний посібник

Практикум з юридичної англійської мови: судові структури

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Навчальний посібник призначений для студентів спеціальності 081 Право, для яких розуміння фахових іншомовних текстів є професійною необхідністю. Навчальний посібник містить завдання та рекомендації, що сприятимуть розвитку навичок читання та перекладу, вмінь будувати усне висловлювання за темою «Судова система України, Великобританії та США», передбаченими освітньо-професійною та робочою програмою, може бути використаний для формування комунікативних компетенцій в усній та письмовій формах.

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ВСТУП

У сучасному глобалізованому світі практичне володіння іноземною мовою, зокрема англійською, стало не лише перевагою, а й невід'ємною складовою професійної компетентності майбутнього фахівця. Посилення міжнародної співпраці, інтеграція у світовий правовий простір, участь у спільних проектах, міжнародних конференціях, програмах академічної мобільності — усе це зумовлює підвищені вимоги до мовної підготовки спеціалістів, зокрема у сфері права.

Особливої актуальності набуває вивчення юридичної англійської мови, адже вона є ключем до розуміння міжнародного законодавства, юриспруденції англосовних країн, ефективного міжкультурного професійного спілкування. Знання англійської правничої термінології дозволяє спеціалісту не лише опрацьовувати професійну літературу, орієнтуватися в міжнародних нормативно-правових актах, але й брати активну участь у ділових переговорах, підготовці правових документів, веденні юридичного супроводу міжнародних справ.

Метою навчального посібника **«Практикум з юридичної англійської мови: судові структури»** є сприяння формуванню у студентів навичок використання англійської мови в юридичній сфері. Зокрема, посібник покликаний:

- розвивати вміння працювати з автентичними фаховими текстами;
- формувати лексичну базу з теми судових структур України, Великої Британії та США;
- удосконалювати навички перекладу та реферування юридичних матеріалів;
- розвивати навички усного та письмового мовлення в межах професійного спілкування.

Кожен розділ містить навчальні тексти, вправи на засвоєння лексики, завдання для розвитку діалогічного та монологічного мовлення, письмові вправи, ситуаційні завдання та завдання на моделювання професійного

середовища. Особлива увага приділяється порівняльному аналізу судових систем трьох країн, що дозволяє сформулювати у студентів системне бачення відмінностей та подібностей між національним і міжнародним правом.

Посібник створено відповідно до вимог освітньо-професійної програми підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти за спеціальністю **081 «Право»** та спрямовано на реалізацію міждисциплінарного підходу у вивченні фахової іноземної мови.

Таким чином, запропонований практикум є ефективним інструментом для розвитку мовної компетентності у професійній сфері, що сприятиме формуванню конкурентоспроможного, мобільного та інтегрованого у міжнародне правове середовище фахівця.

РОЗДІЛ 1 СУДОВА СИСТЕМА УКРАЇНИ

1.1. Структура судової влади в Україні

Текст для читання:

Overview of the Judiciary of Ukraine

The judiciary of Ukraine is an independent branch of government. It ensures justice is served in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. The court system is composed of local courts, courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court, which is the highest judicial authority.

Local courts handle the majority of cases in the first instance. Courts of appeal review decisions of local courts if one of the parties contests the verdict. The Supreme Court ensures the consistency of judicial practice and resolves legal issues of national significance.

Additionally, there are specialized courts, such as the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, which ensures compliance with the Constitution, and the High Anti-Corruption Court, which handles high-profile corruption cases. Ukrainian courts function under the principles of fairness, transparency, and access to justice for all citizens.

Ключова лексика:

Term	Translation	Definition
judiciary	судова влада	the system of courts that interprets and applies the law
court	суд	a place where justice is administered
justice	правосуддя	the process or result of using laws to fairly judge and punish crimes
jurisdiction	юрисдикція	the legal power to make decisions and judgments
appeal	апеляція	a request to a higher court to review a lower court's decision

Завдання

1. Наведіть короткий опис основної ролі або юрисдикції кожного з перелічених рівнів судів.

Court Level	Function
--------------------	-----------------

Local Courts	
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Courts of Appeal	
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Supreme Court	
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Constitutional Court	
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High Anti-Corruption Court	
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2. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the role of the judiciary in Ukraine?
2. Which court is considered the highest judicial authority?
3. What types of cases does the High Anti-Corruption Court deal with?
4. How does the Constitutional Court differ from other courts?
5. What principles guide the operation of Ukrainian courts?

3. Визначте, True or False:

1. The Supreme Court handles all cases in the first instance. – **[True/False]**
2. Courts of appeal can change the decision made by local courts. – **[True/False]**
3. The judiciary in Ukraine is part of the legislative branch. – **[True/False]**
4. Specialized courts deal with general legal disputes. – **[True/False]**
5. Ukrainian courts strive to provide access to justice for all. – **[True/False]**

1.2. Основні функції судової влади в Україні

Текст для читання:

Key Functions of the Judiciary in Ukraine

The judiciary in Ukraine performs several vital functions to uphold the rule of law and protect citizens' rights. Its primary role is to ensure justice by resolving legal disputes between individuals, organizations, and the state. Courts interpret laws, apply them in specific cases, and deliver fair judgments.

Another important function is the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms. The judiciary guarantees that all citizens are treated equally under the law. Courts also supervise the legality of actions taken by executive and legislative bodies through judicial review.

Additionally, Ukrainian courts have the authority to enforce laws and decisions. They ensure that court judgments are implemented in practice. Through these functions, the judiciary contributes to social stability, public trust in legal institutions, and the democratic development of the state.

Ключова лексика:

Term	Translation	Definition
rule of law	верховенство права	the principle that all people and institutions are subject to the law
legal dispute	юридичний спір	a disagreement that requires resolution by a court
interpretation	тлумачення	the act of explaining or understanding the meaning of a law
judgment	судове рішення	a final decision made by a court
judicial review	судовий перегляд	the power of courts to assess the legality of actions by other branches of power
constitutional rights	конституційні права	rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine

Завдання

1. Поєднайте термін з його значенням

1. Rule of law
 2. Legal dispute
 3. Judgment
 4. Judicial review
 5. Interpretation
- a) A final court decision on a legal matter.
 - b) The legal principle that everyone must obey the law
 - c) A disagreement resolved by a court
 - d) The process of explaining the meaning of a legal rule
 - e) The court's ability to check the legality of state actions
-

2. Заповніть пропуски

1. Courts ensure the _____ by applying laws equally to all citizens.
 2. If two companies disagree over a contract, it becomes a _____.
 3. The judge gave his _____ after reviewing all the evidence.
 4. _____ allows the court to check whether government actions are legal.
 5. Accurate _____ of the law is necessary for fair decisions.
-

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the main role of the judiciary in Ukraine?
 2. How do courts protect constitutional rights?
 3. What does judicial review allow courts to do?
 4. Why is the enforcement of court decisions important?
 5. How does the judiciary help in strengthening democracy?
-

4. Визначте, True or False:

1. The judiciary has no power over legislative acts. – [True/False]
2. Courts interpret and apply laws to real-life cases. – [True/False]
3. Only the police are responsible for enforcing the law. – [True/False]
4. Protecting human rights is part of the judiciary's functions. – [True/False]
5. Judicial review limits the power of other branches. – [True/False]

1.3. Система судів загальної юрисдикції в Україні

Текст для читання:

The System of Courts of General Jurisdiction in Ukraine

Ukraine's system of general jurisdiction courts is organized into three levels. These courts handle civil, criminal, administrative, and some commercial cases. They ensure the protection of legal rights and the fair resolution of disputes.

At the **first level**, local courts (district courts) are the courts of first instance. They consider most cases initially and issue decisions based on evidence and legal norms.

The **second level** consists of appellate courts. If a party disagrees with a local court's decision, they can file an appeal. Appellate courts review the legality and fairness of the previous ruling and may uphold, change, or overturn it.

At the **top level**, the Supreme Court functions as the highest judicial authority in the system of general jurisdiction. It ensures uniform application of laws and may review cases in cassation. The Supreme Court is also responsible for providing legal opinions and developing judicial practice.

This system supports the fundamental legal principle of the right to a fair trial and effective legal remedy.

Ключова лексика:

Term	Translation	Definition
general jurisdiction	загальна юрисдикція	authority of courts to hear a broad range of cases
district court	районний суд	local court of first instance handling most cases
appellate court	апеляційний суд	court that reviews decisions of lower courts
cassation	касація	a higher court's review of the legality of a lower court's decision
ruling	постанова / рішення	an official decision made by a judge or a

Term	Translation	Definition
	суду	court
legal remedy	правовий захисту	засіб a means of enforcing a right or preventing a violation

Завдання

1. Поєднайте термін з його значенням

1. District court
 2. Appellate court
 3. Supreme Court
 4. Cassation
 5. General jurisdiction
 6. Legal remedy
- a) A final review of a court decision by the highest court
 - b) A local court that hears most cases initially
 - c) A higher court that considers appeals
 - d) Authority to deal with many types of legal cases
 - e) An official solution to a legal problem
 - f) The highest court in the country's general jurisdiction system

2. Заповніть пропуски

1. The _____ hears most civil and criminal cases for the first time.
2. If someone disagrees with a decision, they may go to the _____ court.
3. _____ ensures consistent legal interpretation across the country.
4. Filing a _____ allows a party to challenge the legality of a decision.
5. Courts of _____ handle a wide range of legal disputes.
6. Citizens have the right to an effective _____ if their rights are violated.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What types of cases do courts of general jurisdiction hear?
 2. What is the role of local (district) courts in Ukraine?
 3. What can an appellate court do with a decision?
 4. Why is cassation important in the judicial process?
 5. What functions does the Supreme Court perform?
-

4. Визначте, True or False:

1. The Supreme Court is the court of first instance. – [True/False]
2. Local courts handle appeals. – [True/False]
3. Cassation is a form of judicial review. – [True/False]
4. Appellate courts can overturn previous rulings. – [True/False]
5. General jurisdiction courts only handle criminal cases. – [True/False]

1.4. Спеціалізовані суди в Україні

Текст для читання:

Specialized Courts in Ukraine

In addition to courts of general jurisdiction, Ukraine has established specialized courts to deal with specific categories of cases. These courts help ensure expertise, consistency, and efficiency in handling complex legal matters that require specialized knowledge.

One of the most important specialized courts is the **High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC)**, which was created to consider cases related to corruption involving high-level officials, including politicians and senior public servants. The HACC is a crucial part of Ukraine's anti-corruption reform efforts and operates independently from other courts to maintain impartiality and transparency. It handles criminal cases aimed at combating systemic corruption, thereby strengthening public trust in the judicial system.

The **Commercial Courts** focus on business-related disputes, including contract enforcement, bankruptcy proceedings, corporate conflicts, and issues related to commercial transactions. These courts function at both local and appellate levels, providing businesses with a legal framework tailored to commercial law. Their specialization enables judges to apply complex commercial law principles effectively, ensuring faster resolution of disputes in the business community.

The **Administrative Courts** are responsible for resolving disputes between individuals or legal entities and public authorities. Typical cases include appeals against government decisions, challenges related to taxation, public service matters, licensing issues, and disputes over administrative sanctions. The Supreme Court of Ukraine includes a **Cassation Administrative Court** that serves as the highest instance for reviewing administrative cases, ensuring uniform application of administrative law across the country.

Besides these, Ukraine has courts specialized in other areas such as family law and intellectual property disputes, although these may still largely fall within the general jurisdiction courts but often have designated judges or chambers. Specialized courts operate under the Constitution and laws of Ukraine and are designed to protect the rights of citizens and legal entities by applying expert legal knowledge in narrow legal fields. This specialization contributes to increasing the quality of judicial decisions, reducing case backlogs, and enhancing the overall efficiency and fairness of the judiciary.

Ключова лексика:

Term	Translation	Definition
specialized court	спеціалізований суд	a court dealing with specific types of legal issues
High Anti-Corruption Court	Вищий антикорупційний суд	court responsible for serious corruption cases
administrative court	адміністративний суд	court handling cases involving public administration
commercial court	господарський суд	court that resolves commercial or business-related disputes
public authority	орган державної влади	government body or agency
bankruptcy	банкрутство	legal process involving a person or company unable to pay debts

Завдання

1. Поєднайте термін з його значенням

1. Specialized court
2. Commercial court
3. Administrative court
4. High Anti-Corruption Court

- 5. Bankruptcy
 - 6. Public authority
 - a) Court dealing with business disputes
 - b) Court focusing on corruption cases involving officials
 - c) Legal process for managing unpaid debts
 - d) A court focusing on specific types of cases
 - e) Government organization involved in disputes
 - f) Court that resolves disputes with the government
-

2. Заповніть пропуски

- 1. The _____ deals with cases of corruption among high-ranking officials.
 - 2. Disputes between private companies are handled by the _____.
 - 3. If a person or company cannot pay debts, a _____ case may be initiated.
 - 4. The _____ handles cases where citizens challenge decisions made by the government.
 - 5. Each _____ operates under Ukraine's legal framework.
 - 6. A _____ often includes ministries or tax services.
-

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

- 1. What is the function of the High Anti-Corruption Court?
 - 2. How do administrative courts help protect citizens' rights?
 - 3. What kind of cases do commercial courts deal with?
 - 4. Why are specialized courts important in the Ukrainian legal system?
 - 5. Who can be a party in administrative court proceedings?
-

3. Визначте, True or False:

- 1. The High Anti-Corruption Court is part of the commercial court system. –
[True/False]

2. Specialized courts handle only civil cases. – **[True/False]**
3. Bankruptcy disputes are heard in commercial courts. – **[True/False]**
4. Administrative courts help resolve conflicts between private companies. – **[True/False]**
5. All specialized courts operate independently under Ukrainian law. – **[True/False]**

1.5. Верховний Суд України

Текст для читання:

The Supreme Court of Ukraine

The **Supreme Court of Ukraine** is the highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction. It ensures the uniform application of laws and provides final interpretations of legal norms.

The Supreme Court consists of the **Grand Chamber**, the **Administrative Court of Cassation**, the **Commercial Court of Cassation**, the **Criminal Court of Cassation**, and the **Civil Court of Cassation**. Each of these courts hears cases that were previously reviewed by lower courts but require further appeal or clarification.

One of the main tasks of the Supreme Court is to **safeguard justice** and the **rule of law**. It does not examine new evidence but considers whether the law was applied correctly in previous trials.

Judges of the Supreme Court are selected through a competitive process and must meet high professional and ethical standards. The Court also plays a vital role in legal reform and judicial independence in Ukraine.

Ключова лексика:

Term	Translation	Definition
Supreme Court	Верховний Суд	the highest judicial authority in Ukraine
Grand Chamber	Велика Палата	a body within the Supreme Court that deals with the most significant cases
cassation	касація	the review of a decision by a higher court
rule of law	верховенство права	the principle that all people and institutions are subject to law equally
safeguard justice	забезпечувати справедливість	to protect and uphold fairness and legality

Term	Translation	Definition
judicial independence	незалежність судової влади	the ability of the judiciary to make decisions free from external pressure

Завдання

1. Заповніть пропуски

1. The _____ is responsible for interpreting laws at the highest level.
 2. The Grand Chamber is part of the _____ structure.
 3. One of the core tasks of the Supreme Court is to uphold the _____.
 4. The court hears _____ appeals rather than original cases.
 5. _____ ensures that judges can act without political pressure.
 6. The Supreme Court helps to _____ by overseeing fair legal processes.
-

2. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the function of the Supreme Court of Ukraine?
 2. What divisions exist within the Supreme Court?
 3. Does the Supreme Court hear new evidence? Why or why not?
 4. How are judges of the Supreme Court selected?
 5. What role does the Court play in legal reforms?
-

3. Визначте, True or False:

1. The Supreme Court is responsible for making new laws. – [True/False]
2. The Supreme Court may hear cases without prior decisions from lower courts. – [True/False]
3. Judges of the Supreme Court are randomly appointed. – [True/False]

4. One of the Supreme Court's purposes is to guarantee fair legal interpretation. – [True/False]
 5. The Court includes four different courts of cassation and one Grand Chamber. – [True/False]
-

4. Поєднайте термін з його значенням

1. Cassation
 2. Grand Chamber
 3. Rule of law
 4. Safeguard justice
 5. Judicial independence
- a) The review of legal decisions without re-examining facts
 - b) The fair application of laws to everyone equally
 - c) An important part of the Supreme Court for high-profile cases
 - d) The freedom of judges from political or external influence
 - e) The act of ensuring fairness in the judicial process

РОЗДІЛ 2. СУДОВА СИСТЕМА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

2.1. Основи судової системи Великобританії

Текст для читання:

The Structure of the UK Judicial System

The judicial system in the United Kingdom is one of the oldest and most respected legal systems in the world. It is based on the **common law tradition**, which places great importance on judicial precedent — decisions made by higher courts serve as binding examples for lower courts to follow. This system allows for consistency and predictability in the law while also permitting flexibility as courts interpret laws in new contexts.

Importantly, the UK does not have a single unified legal system. Instead, it consists of **three separate legal systems**, each with its own courts and procedures:

- **England and Wales** share one system,
- **Scotland** has its own distinct legal system based on a mixture of civil law and common law traditions,
- **Northern Ireland** has a system similar to that of England and Wales but operates independently.

Courts in England and Wales

The judicial hierarchy in England and Wales includes several levels of courts, each with specific responsibilities:

- **Magistrates' Courts** are the entry-level courts where minor criminal offences, such as traffic violations and petty theft, are handled. These courts are presided over by magistrates, who are usually not legally trained judges but laypeople advised by legal clerks.
- More serious criminal cases, such as robbery, assault, and murder, are dealt with by the **Crown Court**. The Crown Court also handles appeals from the Magistrates' Courts and is presided over by professional judges and juries.
- For civil cases, matters such as contract disputes, family law, and tort claims typically begin in the **County Courts**. More complex civil cases, or those involving larger sums of money, are heard by the **High Court**.

- The **Court of Appeal** reviews decisions from the Crown Court, High Court, and certain tribunals. It primarily deals with points of law rather than re-examining facts.
- At the top of the hierarchy is the **Supreme Court of the United Kingdom**, which serves as the final court of appeal on important legal questions. Its decisions are binding on all other courts across the UK.

Judicial Independence and Appointments

The judiciary in the UK is independent of the government, meaning judges must be free from political influence to ensure fair and impartial trials. Judges are appointed through a transparent and merit-based selection process overseen by the **Judicial Appointments Commission**. This process assesses candidates on their legal knowledge, experience, integrity, and fairness.

This independence and careful appointment system help maintain public confidence in the justice system and uphold the rule of law in the UK.

Ключова лексика:

- common law — загальне право
- precedent — прецедент
- judicial decision — судові рішення
- Magistrates' Court — суд магістратів
- Crown Court — Коронний суд
- High Court — Високий суд
- Court of Appeal — Апеляційний суд
- Supreme Court — Верховний суд
- civil case — цивільна справа
- criminal case — кримінальна справа
- judiciary — судова влада
- independent — незалежний

Завдання

1. Доповніть, відповідно до функцій кожного суду:

Назва суду	Рівень юрисдикції	Типи справ
Magistrates' Court		
Crown Court		
High Court		
Court of Appeal		
Supreme Court		

2. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What are the three legal systems within the UK?
 2. Which court deals with minor criminal cases?
 3. What is the role of the Supreme Court?
 4. What is the principle of common law based on?
 5. Why is judicial independence important?
-

3. Визначте, True or False:

1. The UK has a single unified legal system.
2. The Crown Court hears minor criminal offences.
3. Judges in the UK are appointed politically.
4. Precedent plays an important role in the UK legal system.
5. The High Court deals with both civil and criminal cases.

2.2. Система судів Англії та Уельсу

Текст для читання:

The Court System of England and Wales

The court system of England and Wales is hierarchical and consists of several levels. At the bottom are the **Magistrates' Courts** and **County Courts**. Magistrates' Courts deal mainly with criminal cases, while County Courts handle civil matters such as disputes over contracts or property.

Above them is the **Crown Court**, which hears serious criminal cases, including jury trials. The **High Court** has three divisions: the Queen's Bench Division (dealing with civil disputes, including personal injury and breach of contract), the Chancery Division (focused on business, trusts, and land law), and the Family Division (dealing with divorce and child custody cases).

The **Court of Appeal** reviews decisions made by the Crown Court and the High Court. The **Supreme Court of the United Kingdom** is the final court of appeal for civil and criminal cases in England and Wales.

Judges in these courts are appointed by the Judicial Appointments Commission and must meet strict qualifications to ensure impartiality and legal expertise.

Ключова лексика:

- hierarchical — ієрархічний
- County Court — окружний суд
- civil matters — цивільні справи
- dispute — спір
- breach of contract — порушення договору
- personal injury — тілесне ушкодження
- custody — опіка
- Judicial Appointments Commission — Комісія з призначення суддів
- jury trial — суд за участі присяжних
- impartiality — неупередженість

Завдання

1. Знайдіть відповідники до англійських термінів:

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent
---------------------	-----------------------------

breach of contract

civil matters

County Court

impartiality

jury trial

2. Завершіть речення:

1. The Magistrates' Courts mainly deal with _____.
 2. The High Court has three divisions: _____.
 3. Civil cases such as property disputes are heard in _____.
 4. The highest court in England and Wales is the _____.
 5. Judges are selected by the _____.
-

3. Оберіть правильний варіант (Multiple choice):

1. Which of the following courts deals with business and land law?
 - a) Magistrates' Court
 - b) Crown Court
 - c) Chancery Division
 - d) Family Division
2. Which court reviews cases from the Crown Court?
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Court of Appeal
 - d) County Court

3. Which court is the highest in the UK judicial system?
 - a) Crown Court
 - b) Court of Appeal
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) High Court
4. Which court typically handles minor criminal offences?
 - a) Crown Court
 - b) Magistrates' Court
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Court of Appeal
5. What type of cases does the Family Division handle?
 - a) Corporate law
 - b) Criminal law
 - c) Divorce and custody cases
 - d) Tax disputes
6. Which court handles serious criminal offences such as murder?
 - a) Family Court
 - b) Crown Court
 - c) County Court
 - d) Magistrates' Court
7. What court deals with appeals on points of law from lower courts?
 - a) County Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Magistrates' Court
 - d) Tribunal
8. The County Court in England and Wales deals primarily with:
 - a) Criminal cases
 - b) Constitutional law
 - c) Civil cases
 - d) Military law

9. The Chancery Division is a part of which court?

- a) Magistrates' Court
- b) High Court
- c) Crown Court
- d) County Court

10. What is the role of the Supreme Court?

- a) Handle divorce cases
- b) Sentence criminals
- c) Interpret and apply the law at the highest level ✓
- d) Investigate police misconduct

11. Which court is responsible for issuing search and arrest warrants?

- a) Crown Court
- b) High Court
- c) Magistrates' Court
- d) Supreme Court

12. What is the primary function of the Tribunal system?

- a) Try criminal cases
- b) Resolve administrative disputes (e.g. immigration, tax)
- c) Review legislation
- d) Pass new laws

13. Which court is considered the first instance court for most civil claims?

- a) Court of Appeal
- b) County Court
- c) High Court
- d) Supreme Court

14. Appeals from the County Court may go to the:

- a) Crown Court
- b) High Court
- c) Family Court
- d) Magistrates' Court

15. The Queen's Bench Division deals mainly with:

- a) Contract and tort law
- b) Family matters
- c) Employment issues
- d) Immigration

16. Who presides over cases in the Magistrates' Court?

- a) Barristers
- b) Lay magistrates or District Judges
- c) Jury
- d) Tribunal panels

17. What type of court is the Crown Court?

- a) Criminal trial court for serious offences
- b) Appellate court
- c) Family court
- d) Tribunal

18. What is the function of the Court of Appeal (Civil Division)?

- a) Hear appeals from civil cases
- b) Try criminal cases
- c) Handle divorce matters
- d) Review police misconduct

19. Which court may hear cases involving breaches of human rights?

- a) Family Court
- b) High Court
- c) County Court
- d) Magistrates' Court

20. The Family Court became a single unified court in:

- a) 1995
- b) 2005
- c) 2014
- d) 2020

21. What legal professional typically appears in the Crown Court?

- a) Solicitor only
- b) Judge only
- c) Barrister and Judge
- d) Paralegal

22. Who can appeal to the Supreme Court?

- a) Any defendant automatically
- b) Only criminal courts
- c) Parties with a case of public importance
- d) Local government officials

23. What is the role of a jury in Crown Court?

- a) Direct court procedure
- b) Sentence defendants
- c) Determine guilt or innocence
- d) Represent the government

24. A judicial review is most likely to be heard in:

- a) Magistrates' Court
- b) County Court
- c) High Court
- d) Crown Court

25. Which of the following courts is not part of the UK court system?

- a) Magistrates' Court
- b) Court of Appeal
- c) Federal Court
- d) Supreme Court

2.3. Роль Верховного Суду Великобританії у правовій системі

Текст для читання:

The Role of the UK Supreme Court in the Legal System

The **Supreme Court of the United Kingdom** is the final court of appeal in the UK for civil cases, and for criminal cases from England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. It was established in 2009, taking over the judicial functions of the House of Lords. The Supreme Court ensures that justice is administered fairly and that laws are interpreted correctly and consistently across the country.

The court deals only with cases of **the greatest public or constitutional importance**. These cases often involve conflicts between laws or questions regarding human rights. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in the United Kingdom.

There are 12 Justices in the Supreme Court, including the **President** and **Deputy President**. They are appointed based on merit and legal experience. Hearings are usually held in public, and the Court publishes both written and video summaries of its decisions, increasing transparency.

Ключова лексика:

- final court of appeal — остання інстанція оскарження
 - judicial functions — судові функції
 - House of Lords — Палата Лордів
 - constitutional importance — конституційна важливість
 - binding decision — обов'язкове рішення
 - merit — заслуги
 - transparency — прозорість
 - summary — короткий виклад
-

Завдання

1. Поставте запитання до виділених слів у реченнях:

- ☐ The Supreme Court was established in **2009**.
→ When _____?
 - ☐ There are **12 Justices** in the Supreme Court.
→ How many _____?
 - ☐ It deals with cases of **constitutional importance**.
→ What kind of _____?
 - ☐ **The Crown Court** handles serious criminal cases.
→ What kind of _____?
 - ☐ **Magistrates' Courts** deal with minor offences.
→ What kind of _____?
 - ☐ Judges are appointed **based on merit**.
→ How _____?
 - ☐ The Court of Appeal hears appeals from lower courts.
→ What does the Court of Appeal _____?
 - ☐ Scotland has its own distinct legal system.
→ What kind of _____?
 - ☐ The High Court hears complex civil cases.
→ What kind of _____?
 - ☐ The judiciary in the UK is independent of the government.
→ What is the judiciary _____?
-

2. Визначте правильність тверджень (True/False):

Твердження	True	/
	False	
The Supreme Court replaced the House of Commons in 2009.		
The Court can hear criminal cases from Scotland.		
Decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all other UK courts.		

Твердження

True /
False

Hearings in the Supreme Court are held in secret.

The Court publishes summaries of its decisions to increase transparency.

3. Доповніть речення словами з лексики:

1. The Supreme Court ensures the _____ interpretation of laws.
2. Its decisions are _____ on all lower courts.
3. It handles matters of _____ importance.
4. All Justices are selected based on _____ and experience.
5. The Court was created to separate _____ from Parliament.

2.4. Судова система Шотландії

Текст для читання:

The Legal System of Scotland

Scotland has a distinct legal system within the United Kingdom. It is based on a unique combination of **civil law** and **common law** traditions. The system is independent from those of England and Wales and has its own courts, judges, and procedures.

The main courts in Scotland are the **Sheriff Courts**, the **Court of Session**, and the **High Court of Justiciary**. Sheriff Courts handle most civil and criminal cases. The Court of Session is the highest civil court, while the High Court of Justiciary deals with the most serious criminal cases and is also the final court of appeal in criminal matters.

Judges in Scotland are called **Sheriffs**, **Senators of the College of Justice**, or **Lords Commissioners of Justiciary**, depending on the court. Legal education and training in Scotland are also separate and reflect the distinct nature of its legal system.

Ключова лексика:

- civil law — цивільне право
 - common law — загальне право
 - Sheriff Court — суд шерифа
 - Court of Session — цивільний апеляційний суд
 - High Court of Justiciary — Вищий кримінальний суд
 - appeal — апеляція
 - judge — суддя
 - legal training — юридична підготовка
-

Завдання

1. Визначте тип справ і рівень кожного з перелічених судів, спираючись на текст.

Назва суду	Тип справ, які розглядає	Рівень суду
Sheriff Court		
Court of Session		
High Court of Justiciary		

2. Відповіді на запитання:

1. What type of law tradition is combined in the Scottish legal system?
 2. What is the highest civil court in Scotland?
 3. Which court deals with serious criminal cases in Scotland?
 4. What are the titles of judges in the Scottish courts?
 5. Is legal training in Scotland the same as in England?
-

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True / False
Scotland uses only the common law tradition.	
The High Court of Justiciary hears appeals in civil cases.	
Sheriff Courts handle most of the criminal and civil cases in Scotland.	
Judges in Scotland have the same titles as in England.	
Legal education in Scotland is separate from the rest of the UK.	

4. Доповніть речення словами з лексики:

1. The _____ Court handles both criminal and civil cases at a local level.
2. The legal system in Scotland is a mix of _____ and _____ traditions.

3. The _____ is the highest criminal court.
4. Scottish _____ have specific titles depending on the court.
5. Legal _____ in Scotland is distinct from England and Wales.

2.5. Адвокатура і суддівський корпус Великобританії

Текст для читання:

Legal Professions in the UK: Barristers, Solicitors, and Judges

The legal profession in the United Kingdom is traditionally divided into two main branches: **barristers** and **solicitors**.

Solicitors provide legal advice, prepare legal documents, and may represent clients in lower courts. They are usually the first point of contact for individuals seeking legal assistance. **Barristers**, on the other hand, specialize in courtroom advocacy and are typically instructed by solicitors to represent clients in higher courts. They wear traditional wigs and gowns during court proceedings.

The **judiciary** in the UK is composed of experienced legal professionals, many of whom previously worked as barristers or solicitors. Judges are appointed based on merit and legal experience. There are various types of judges depending on the level of court – from **Magistrates** and **District Judges** to **High Court Judges** and **Justices of the Supreme Court**.

The independence of the judiciary is a key feature of the UK legal system, ensuring fair and impartial decision-making.

Ключова лексика:

- barrister — баристер
 - solicitor — солісітор
 - judge — суддя
 - judiciary — судова влада
 - legal advice — юридична консультація
 - courtroom advocacy — виступ у суді
 - legal documents — юридичні документи
 - Supreme Court — Верховний суд
 - merit — заслуга
-

Завдання

1. Заповніть таблицю необхідною інформацією.

Професія	Основні функції	Де працює
Solicitor		
Barrister		
Judge		

2. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the main role of a solicitor?
 2. Who represents clients in higher courts?
 3. How are judges in the UK selected?
 4. What is one key symbol of barristers' tradition in court?
 5. Why is judicial independence important?
-

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True / False
Solicitors can represent clients in all courts.	
Barristers provide legal advice and draft legal contracts.	
Judges in the UK are often former barristers or solicitors.	
Courtroom advocacy is mainly the duty of solicitors.	
Judicial independence ensures impartial court decisions.	

4. Вставте пропущені слова з лексики:

1. A _____ prepares legal documents and gives advice.
2. A _____ wears a wig and represents clients in court.
3. The UK _____ is known for being fair and neutral.
4. Judges are appointed based on their _____ and legal experience.
5. The _____ Court is the highest court in the United Kingdom.

РОЗДІЛ 3. СУДОВА СИСТЕМА США

3.1. Загальна структура судової влади США

Текст для читання:

Overview of the U.S. Judicial System

The judicial system of the United States is based on the principle of federalism, meaning it includes **federal** and **state courts**. The U.S. Constitution provides the foundation for the federal judiciary, which is responsible for interpreting and applying federal laws.

At the federal level, the system includes three main levels of courts:

1. **District Courts** – the trial courts where cases begin;
2. **Courts of Appeals** – also called **Circuit Courts**, which review decisions made in District Courts;
3. **The Supreme Court** – the highest court in the country, which mainly hears appeals and decides constitutional issues.

Each state has its own court system, often with similar structures (trial, appellate, and supreme courts). Federal courts have jurisdiction over cases involving federal law, the Constitution, or disputes between states or citizens of different states.

Ключова лексика:

- federalism — федералізм
- jurisdiction — юрисдикція
- federal court — федеральний суд
- state court — суд штату
- District Court — окружний суд
- Court of Appeals / Circuit Court — апеляційний суд
- Supreme Court — Верховний суд
- constitutional issues — питання конституційного права
- trial — судовий розгляд
- to review — переглядати (рішення)

Завдання

1. Доповніть таблицю необхідною інформацією.

Рівень суду	Назва	Функція
Нижчий рівень		
Середній рівень		
Вищий рівень		

2. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What principle is the U.S. judicial system based on?
 2. How many levels are there in the federal court system?
 3. What type of court is the Supreme Court of the United States?
 4. What types of cases do federal courts handle?
 5. Do all U.S. states have their own court systems?
-

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True / False
The U.S. judicial system includes only federal courts.	
District Courts are trial courts in the federal system.	
The Supreme Court deals only with criminal cases.	
State courts may have a structure similar to federal courts.	
Federal courts handle constitutional and federal law cases.	

4. Вставте пропущені слова з лексики:

1. The _____ Court is the highest legal authority in the United States.
2. Each state has its own _____ system.
3. _____ means power to make legal decisions and judgments.
4. _____ courts are the first level where cases are tried.

5. The _____ Courts review decisions from lower courts.

3.2. Верховний суд США: структура і повноваження

Текст для читання:

The U.S. Supreme Court: Structure and Powers

The **Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)** is the **highest court** in the federal judiciary. It was established by **Article III of the U.S. Constitution** and consists of **nine justices**: one **Chief Justice** and eight **Associate Justices**. They are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Justices serve **for life**, unless they resign, retire, or are removed.

The Court primarily acts as an **appellate court**, meaning it reviews decisions made by lower courts. It has **original jurisdiction** only in a few specific cases, such as disputes between states.

One of the most important functions of the Supreme Court is **judicial review**, the power to declare laws or executive actions **unconstitutional**. This was established in the famous 1803 case *Marbury v. Madison*.

Supreme Court decisions are final and binding on all lower courts in the United States. These decisions play a critical role in shaping **constitutional law** and protecting **civil rights**.

Ключова лексика:

- Supreme Court — Верховний суд
- justice — суддя
- Chief Justice — головний суддя
- Associate Justice — помічник судді
- judicial review — судовий перегляд
- unconstitutional — неконституційний
- appellate court — апеляційний суд
- original jurisdiction — первинна юрисдикція
- to nominate — призначати
- to confirm — затверджувати

- to resign — подавати у відставку
- to retire — виходити на пенсію
- binding — обов'язковий
- civil rights — громадянські права

Завдання

1. Доповніть речення:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court consists of _____ justices.
2. Justices are nominated by the _____ and confirmed by the _____.
3. The Supreme Court mostly hears _____ cases.
4. The power to declare a law unconstitutional is called _____.
5. The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle of _____.

2. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the main function of the U.S. Supreme Court?
2. Who appoints the justices to the Supreme Court?
3. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?
4. What is the difference between original and appellate jurisdiction?
5. Why is *Marbury v. Madison* a significant case?

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження

True / False

The Supreme Court has nine justices.

Justices are elected by citizens of the United States.

The Court only hears criminal cases.

Judicial review allows the Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

Supreme Court decisions are binding on all lower courts.

4. Вставте правильне слово з ключової лексики

1. The _____ Court is the final authority in the federal judiciary.
2. _____ jurisdiction means the court hears a case for the first time.
3. The Supreme Court's power of _____ review is vital to democracy.
4. A _____ Justice is the head of the Court.
5. The justices' decisions are _____ on all courts in the country.

3.3. Система судів штатів у США

Текст для читання:

State Court Systems in the United States

Each U.S. state has its **own court system** that operates independently of the federal courts. While the structure varies slightly from state to state, most systems share a **three-level hierarchy**:

1. **Trial courts** – These courts hear civil and criminal cases for the first time. They include courts of general jurisdiction (e.g., Superior or Circuit Courts) and limited jurisdiction (e.g., Traffic or Small Claims Courts).
2. **Intermediate appellate courts** – These courts review decisions from trial courts. Not all states have them.
3. **State supreme court** – This is the **highest court in the state**. It reviews decisions made by lower courts and interprets state laws and constitutions.

Judges in state courts may be **elected by the public** or **appointed**, depending on the state. Most legal disputes in the U.S. are resolved at the state level.

State courts handle issues such as **family law, property disputes, traffic violations, and most criminal cases**.

Ключова лексика:

- state court system — система судів штату
- trial court — суд першої інстанції
- appellate court — апеляційний суд
- state supreme court — верховний суд штату
- jurisdiction — юрисдикція
- civil case — цивільна справа
- criminal case — кримінальна справа
- to elect — обирати
- to appoint — призначати
- legal dispute — юридичний спір
- interpretation — тлумачення

- traffic violation — порушення правил дорожнього руху
- property dispute — майнова суперечка
- family law — сімейне право

Завдання

1. Відповіді на запитання:

1. What are the three levels of state courts in most U.S. states?
2. What kinds of cases do trial courts handle?
3. Who selects judges in state courts?
4. What is the role of a state supreme court?
5. Name some legal matters handled by state courts.

2. Визначте функцію для кожного з наведених рівнів судової системи.

Рівень суду	Функція
--------------------	----------------

Trial courts	
--------------	--

Intermediate appellate courts	
-------------------------------	--

State supreme court	
---------------------	--

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True / False
-------------------	---------------------

All states have the same court structure.	
---	--

State supreme courts interpret state laws and constitutions.	
--	--

Most criminal cases are handled by federal courts.	
--	--

Trial courts are courts of first instance in the state system.	
--	--

Judges in state courts are always elected.	
--	--

4. Доповніть речення словами з ключової лексики

1. Most states have _____ levels in their court system.

2. A _____ court usually hears the case for the first time.
3. Legal matters like _____ or _____ disputes are handled by state courts.
4. The highest court in a state is called the _____.
5. Some states _____ judges, while others _____ them.

3.4. Основні типи судових процесів у США

Текст для читання:

Main Types of Legal Proceedings in the United States

The legal system in the United States includes various types of **court proceedings**. The two most common are **civil** and **criminal** cases.

- **Criminal proceedings** involve the government prosecuting a person or organization accused of breaking the law. The goal is to determine guilt and, if necessary, apply punishment (e.g., fine, imprisonment).
- **Civil proceedings** deal with disputes between individuals or organizations, usually over rights, obligations, or damages (e.g., contracts, family law, torts).

Other types include:

- **Administrative proceedings**, which involve disputes with government agencies (e.g., immigration cases).
- **Juvenile proceedings**, concerning minors who are accused of violating laws or in need of supervision.
- **Small claims proceedings**, for minor financial disputes, usually without lawyers.

Each proceeding follows specific rules and may involve a **jury**, a **judge**, or both.

Ключова лексика:

- legal proceeding — судовий процес
- criminal case / proceeding — кримінальна справа / процес
- civil case / proceeding — цивільна справа / процес
- administrative proceeding — адміністративне провадження
- juvenile court — суд у справах неповнолітніх
- small claims court — суд малих позовів
- government agency — державна установа
- punishment — покарання

- tort — делікт, правопорушення
- contract dispute — спір щодо контракту
- minor — неповнолітній
- to prosecute — притягати до відповідальності
- to file a lawsuit — подавати позов
- jury — присяжні
- damages — відшкодування збитків

Завдання

1. Запитання до тексту:

1. What are the two main types of legal proceedings in the U.S.?
2. Who prosecutes the accused in a criminal case?
3. What is the goal of a civil proceeding?
4. Name two examples of administrative proceedings.
5. What type of court handles minor financial disputes?

2. Підберіть правильний тип судового процесу до опису:

Опис	Тип процесу
A case involving a theft or assault.	
A disagreement over a broken contract.	
A 16-year-old charged with vandalism.	
A worker disputes a decision made by a government agency.	
A person sues a neighbor for \$500 over property damage.	

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True / False
------------	--------------

Criminal cases are always between two individuals.

Твердження

True /
False

Civil cases may involve disputes over contracts or personal injuries.

Juvenile courts handle cases involving adults.

Small claims courts typically involve lawyers and large sums of money.

A jury may be involved in some legal proceedings.

4. Доповніть речення словами з ключової лексики:

1. In a _____ case, the government prosecutes the accused.
2. _____ proceedings handle cases involving children under 18.
3. A _____ court settles minor disputes over small amounts of money.
4. _____ may be awarded to the winning party in a civil case.
5. A _____ hears the facts and makes a decision in many trials.

3.5. Особливості судової системи США

Текст для читання:

Key Features of the U.S. Judicial System

The **judicial system of the United States** is unique due to several important features. First, it operates on the principle of **federalism**, which means there are **two separate court systems: federal courts and state courts**.

- **Federal courts** deal with cases that involve federal laws, constitutional issues, and disputes between states or citizens from different states.
- **State courts** handle most criminal cases, family law issues, traffic violations, and other matters related to state law.

Another important feature is the use of **jury trials**, especially in criminal and civil cases. The **jury** plays a key role in determining guilt or liability.

The U.S. system also follows the **common law tradition**, which means that past **judicial decisions (precedents)** influence current rulings.

Judges in federal courts are **appointed for life** by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This is designed to protect their **independence** and reduce political pressure.

Ключова лексика:

- federalism — федералізм
- federal court — федеральний суд
- state court — суд штату
- jury trial — суд присяжних
- precedent — прецедент
- liability — відповідальність
- to appoint — призначати
- to confirm — затверджувати
- independence — незалежність
- constitutional issue — питання, пов'язане з конституцією
- common law — загальне право

Завдання

1. Відповіді на запитання:

1. What are the two main court systems in the United States?
2. What kind of cases do federal courts handle?
3. What role does a jury play in the U.S. judicial system?
4. What is the function of precedents in common law?
5. How are federal judges appointed and for how long?

2. Вкажіть, за які справи відповідає кожна зі згаданих судових інстанцій.

Court System	Handles
--------------	---------

Federal courts

State courts

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True / False
------------	--------------

Only federal courts exist in the U.S. judicial system.

Jury trials are common in both civil and criminal cases.

Precedents are not important in the U.S. judicial system.

State courts deal with most legal cases in the United States.

Federal judges are appointed for a fixed term of 10 years.

4. Вставте пропущене слово з лексики:

1. The U.S. judicial system is based on the principle of _____.
2. Federal judges are _____ by the President.
3. In a _____ trial, the jury decides the verdict.
4. Decisions in past cases are used as _____.
5. The independence of judges is protected by their _____ appointments.

Розділ 4. Порівняльний аналіз судових систем України, Великобританії та США

4.1. Структурні відмінності та подібності

Текст для читання:

Comparative Overview of Judicial Structures

Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States all have judicial systems, but their **structures** differ significantly due to their historical, legal, and political backgrounds.

- Ukraine has a **unitary court system**, where all courts function within a unified national framework. It consists of local courts, courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court.
- The United Kingdom has **separate judicial systems** in England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It applies **common law** traditions with a strong emphasis on precedent.
- The United States uses a **dual court system** (federal and state courts), reflecting its **federal structure**. Both systems operate simultaneously and independently.

Despite differences, all three systems aim to ensure **justice, legal certainty**, and **protection of rights**.

Ключова лексика:

- judicial structure — судова структура
 - unitary — унітарний
 - dual court system — подвійна судова система
 - legal certainty — правова визначеність
 - protection of rights — захист прав
 - common law — загальне право
 - precedent — прецедент
 - national framework — національна система
-

Завдання:

1. Відповіді на запитання:

1. How does Ukraine's court system differ from that of the USA?
2. What legal tradition is followed in the UK and the USA?
3. What do the judicial systems of all three countries aim to achieve?
4. What types of courts exist in Ukraine, and what are their main functions?
5. How is the independence of judges ensured in the United Kingdom?
6. What is the role of the Supreme Court in the United States?
7. How are judges appointed in Ukraine, and how does this compare to the appointment process in the US?
8. In what ways does the adversarial system used in the UK and USA differ from Ukraine's legal process?
9. What role do juries play in the judicial systems of the UK and the USA?
10. How does the structure of appellate courts differ in Ukraine, the UK, and the USA?

2. Заповніть пропущену інформацію про судові системи України, Великобританії та США. Вкажіть тип системи, рівні судів і правову традицію для кожної країни.

Country	Type of System	Levels of Courts	Legal Tradition
Ukraine			
United Kingdom			
United States			

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True / False
All three countries have a federal court system.	
The UK follows the civil law tradition.	

Твердження**True / False**

Ukraine has a unitary and centralized court system.

The US judicial system includes both federal and state courts.

Legal certainty is a key goal in all three systems.

4. Заповніть пропуски:

1. The United States has a _____ court system.
2. Ukraine follows a _____ structure.
3. In the UK, _____ plays a major role in court decisions.
4. A key function of all judicial systems is _____ of rights.
5. The principle of _____ ensures stability in legal interpretation.

4.2. Роль судової влади в системі стримувань і противаг

Текст для читання:

The Role of the Judiciary in the System of Checks and Balances

In democratic states, the judiciary is not only a mechanism for resolving disputes but also a **key player** in maintaining the balance of power. This concept is known as **checks and balances**, where each branch of government — executive, legislative, and judicial — limits the powers of the others.

In **Ukraine**, the judiciary is independent and monitors the constitutionality of laws through the **Constitutional Court**.

In the **United Kingdom**, although Parliament is sovereign, courts have increasing power to review the legality of actions by the executive and public authorities.

In the **United States**, the Supreme Court can declare laws passed by Congress or actions by the President **unconstitutional**, acting as a powerful check on both branches.

Thus, the judiciary protects the rule of law and ensures that no branch becomes too powerful.

Ключова лексика:

- checks and balances — стримування і протидія
- separation of powers — поділ влади
- to limit power — обмежувати владу
- constitutionality — конституційність
- sovereign — суверенний
- rule of law — верховенство права
- to declare unconstitutional — визнавати неконституційним
- public authority — орган публічної влади

Завдання:

1. Виберіть правильну відповідь:

1. Which body in Ukraine ensures constitutional control?
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) Ministry of Justice
 - c) Constitutional Court
2. In the US, who can declare a law unconstitutional?
 - a) Congress
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) President
3. What principle ensures that no branch of government becomes too powerful?
 - a) Parliamentary sovereignty
 - b) Rule of law
 - c) Checks and balances
4. What is the highest court in the United Kingdom?
 - a) Crown Court
 - b) Court of Appeal
 - c) Supreme Court
5. Which of the following is a key function of the judiciary?
 - a) Making laws
 - b) Interpreting laws
 - c) Enforcing laws
6. Who appoints judges to the Supreme Court in the United States?
 - a) Senate
 - b) President
 - c) Speaker of the House
7. What type of legal system does Ukraine follow?
 - a) Common law
 - b) Civil law
 - c) Religious law

8. In the UK, which court deals with serious criminal cases?
- a) Crown Court
 - b) Magistrates' Court
 - c) County Court
9. Which term refers to the power of a court to hear a case for the first time?
- a) Original jurisdiction
 - b) Appellate jurisdiction
 - c) Judicial review
10. What is the role of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine?
- a) To hear criminal appeals
 - b) To interpret the Constitution
 - c) To create legislation
-

2. Заповніть пропуски, вписавши для України, Великобританії та США функції судової влади та відповідні виключні повноваження.

Country	Judicial Power	Role	Special Authority
Ukraine			
United Kingdom			
United States			

3. Перекладіть слова:

- 1. constitutionality –
 - 2. public authority –
 - 3. to limit power –
 - 4. checks and balances –
 - 5. to declare unconstitutional –
-

4. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження

True /
False

Only the executive branch has power to limit the others.

In Ukraine, the Constitutional Court reviews laws for compliance.

The UK judiciary cannot check the powers of the executive.

The US Supreme Court plays an important role in checks and balances.

Rule of law is an essential element of judicial power.

5. Доповніть речення:

1. The principle of _____ ensures a fair distribution of powers.
2. The _____ in Ukraine checks whether laws comply with the Constitution.
3. In the US, courts can _____ actions by the executive branch.
4. The judiciary ensures the _____ of law.
5. In the UK, courts review the legality of decisions by _____ authorities.

4.3. Вплив правової традиції на організацію судів

Текст для читання:

The Influence of Legal Tradition on Court Organization

Legal systems are often shaped by the legal traditions they follow. These traditions influence how courts are organized, how judges are appointed, and how legal procedures are carried out.

Ukraine follows the **civil law tradition**, which is based on written codes and laws. Courts operate within a strict legal framework, and judges interpret the law rather than create it.

The United Kingdom follows the **common law tradition**, where past court decisions (precedents) play a major role. Judges have more flexibility in shaping the law through their rulings.

The United States also follows the **common law system**, but with a written Constitution that is the highest law. Both state and federal courts use precedents to interpret laws.

These traditions affect the structure, powers, and roles of courts in each country. While civil law focuses on codified statutes, common law emphasizes judicial decisions.

Ключова лексика:

- legal tradition — правова традиція
 - civil law — континентальне (цивільне) право
 - common law — загальне право
 - precedent — судовий прецедент
 - statute — статут, закон
 - to interpret — тлумачити
 - to appoint a judge — призначати суддю
 - legal procedure — правова процедура
-

Завдання:

1. Порівняйте системи права.

Aspect	Civil Law (Ukraine)	Common Law (UK, USA)
Source of Law		
Role of Judges		
Use of Precedents		
Legal Flexibility		

2. Виберіть правильну відповідь:

1. Which system relies more on written laws?

- a) Common law
- b) Civil law
- c) Case law
- d) Statutory interpretation

2. In which tradition are court precedents more important?

- a) Civil law
- b) Common law
- c) International law
- d) Canon law

3. Which country has both a Constitution and common law traditions?

- a) Ukraine
- b) United States
- c) Germany
- d) France

4. What type of legal system is based on codified statutes and laws?

- a) Civil law
- b) Common law
- c) Hybrid law
- d) Constitutional law

5. Which court is the highest judicial authority in the United States?

- a) Constitutional Court
- b) Supreme Court
- c) Federal Court
- d) Court of Appeal

6. In which country is the High Court of Justice part of the court structure?

- a) Ukraine
- b) United Kingdom
- c) United States
- d) Poland

7. What is the primary source of law in a common law system?

- a) Legal codes
- b) Judicial decisions
- c) Statutes
- d) Government regulations

8. In which system are judges typically less involved in questioning witnesses during a trial?

- a) Civil law
- b) Common law
- c) Religious law
- d) Administrative law

9. Which country follows the civil law tradition?

- a) United States
- b) Ukraine
- c) United Kingdom
- d) Canada

10. Which legal tradition uses juries more frequently?

- a) Civil law
- b) Common law

- c) Islamic law
- d) European Union law

11. In which legal system is *stare decisis* a key principle?

- a) Common law
- b) Civil law
- c) Socialist law
- d) Military law

12. Which court in Ukraine handles administrative disputes?

- a) Constitutional Court
- b) Administrative Court
- c) Court of Cassation
- d) Economic Court

13. What is the function of the Court of Appeal in the UK?

- a) To initiate trials
- b) To hear appeals from lower courts
- c) To draft legislation
- d) To enforce judgments

14. Which branch of government is responsible for appointing federal judges in the US?

- a) Legislative
- b) Executive
- c) Judicial
- d) Administrative

15. What is the role of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine?

- a) To try criminal cases
- b) To interpret the Constitution
- c) To hear family law cases
- d) To appoint judges

16. What is a distinguishing feature of common law systems?

- a) Fixed codes

- b) Legal scholars' opinions
- c) Precedent-based rulings
- d) Mandatory arbitration

17. What is the key legal document in the US system of government?

- a) The Civil Code
- b) The Constitution
- c) The Magna Carta
- d) The Federal Register

18. Which court typically handles family law cases in the UK?

- a) Crown Court
- b) Family Court
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Commercial Court

19. In civil law countries, who usually initiates criminal prosecutions?

- a) The judge
- b) The prosecutor
- c) The victim
- d) The police

20. Which legal system is dominant in Western Europe?

- a) Common law
- b) Civil law
- c) Religious law
- d) Military law

21. What is the main function of the US Courts of Appeals?

- a) Hear criminal trials
- b) Hear appeals from district courts
- c) Create legislation
- d) Review executive actions

22. Which court deals with business disputes in Ukraine?

- a) Supreme Court

- b) Commercial Court
- c) District Court
- d) Constitutional Court

23. Who appoints justices to the US Supreme Court?

- a) Congress
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice
- d) Attorney General

24. In the UK, what is the role of the Supreme Court?

- a) To interpret EU law
- b) To try criminal cases
- c) To hear final appeals
- d) To appoint lower court judges

25. What is the function of the European Court of Human Rights?

- a) Interpret UK law
- b) Enforce criminal law in Europe
- c) Protect human rights under the European Convention
- d) Rule on civil procedure

3. Вставте пропущені слова:

1. Ukraine follows the _____ law tradition.
2. In the UK, judges often rely on previous _____.
3. A _____ is a written law passed by a legislative body.
4. In civil law, judges _____ laws rather than create them.
5. In the USA, the highest law is the _____.

4. Перекладіть слова:

1. legal procedure –
2. to appoint a judge –
3. legal tradition –

4. to interpret the law –

5. statute –

5. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження

True / False

The UK and USA follow the civil law tradition.

Ukraine uses court precedents as the main legal source.

In common law, judges have more power to shape legal outcomes.

A legal tradition determines the structure of the court system.

The US Constitution is not considered the supreme law.

4.4. Судовий контроль за виконавчою владою

Текст для читання:

Judicial Oversight of the Executive Branch

One of the key functions of courts in democratic societies is to control the legality of actions taken by the executive branch of government. This process is known as **judicial oversight** or **judicial review**.

In **Ukraine**, courts may review the actions and decisions of executive authorities if they violate the Constitution or laws. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine plays a special role in ensuring that laws and executive acts comply with the Constitution.

In the **United Kingdom**, the process is known as **judicial review**, and it allows courts to examine the lawfulness of actions taken by public bodies, including ministers. Courts cannot overturn Acts of Parliament, but they can declare administrative actions unlawful.

In the **United States**, courts have strong powers to check the executive branch. Through judicial review, courts—including the Supreme Court—can declare actions of the President or government agencies unconstitutional. Judicial oversight helps to prevent abuse of power and ensures the rule of law.

Ключова лексика:

- *judicial oversight* — судовий контроль
 - *executive branch* — виконавча влада
 - *judicial review* — судовий перегляд
 - *Constitution* — Конституція
 - *legality* — законність
 - *abuse of power* — зловживання владою
 - *public body* — державний орган
 - *to declare unlawful* — оголосити незаконним
-

Завдання:

1. Заповніть пропущені дані щодо форми нагляду за виконавчою владою в кожній із трьох країн. Визначте, чи може відповідний орган скасовувати акти виконавчої влади, а також зазначте, чи існує спеціальний суд або посада, що виконує цю функцію.

Підказка: зверніть увагу на конституційні механізми контролю, роль судової влади та специфіку правових систем України, Великобританії та США.

Country	Form of Oversight	Can Overturn Executive Acts?	Special Court or Role
Ukraine			
United Kingdom			
United States			

2. Виберіть правильну відповідь

1. What is the main function of judicial oversight?
 - a) To make laws
 - b) To control the legality of executive actions
 - c) To enforce taxes
2. Which Ukrainian court checks laws against the Constitution?
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) Local Court
 - c) Constitutional Court
3. What can US courts do if an executive action is unconstitutional?
 - a) Accept it
 - b) Declare it unconstitutional
 - c) Send it to Parliament

4. Which court is the highest judicial authority in the United Kingdom?
 - a) Court of Appeal
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) Magistrates' Court
5. What is the role of the judiciary in a democratic society?
 - a) To enforce political decisions
 - b) To ensure justice and interpret laws
 - c) To supervise elections
6. What kind of cases does the European Court of Human Rights deal with?
 - a) Tax violations
 - b) Human rights violations
 - c) International trade disputes
7. Which term refers to the authority of a court to hear a case?
 - a) Jurisprudence
 - b) Jurisdiction
 - c) Justice
8. Who appoints judges to the US Supreme Court?
 - a) The President with Senate confirmation
 - b) Congress
 - c) The Attorney General
9. What is the primary function of appellate courts?
 - a) To hold trials
 - b) To review decisions of lower courts
 - c) To enforce judgments
10. Which principle ensures that no one is above the law?
 - a) Rule of law
 - b) Habeas corpus
 - c) Due process
11. Which court hears cases involving violations of human rights in Europe?
 - a) European Court of Justice

- b) European Court of Human Rights
 - c) International Criminal Court
12. What is *judicial independence*?
- a) Courts following political orders
 - b) Courts making laws
 - c) Courts being free from external pressures
13. What does *due process* guarantee?
- a) Fair treatment through the legal system
 - b) Immediate punishment
 - c) Simplified trials
14. In which country is the Supreme Court both a court of last resort and a constitutional court?
- a) France
 - b) Ukraine
 - c) United States
15. What is the function of a magistrates' court in the UK?
- a) To hear serious criminal cases
 - b) To hear minor criminal and civil cases
 - c) To write legal textbooks
16. Who ensures judicial accountability in most democratic systems?
- a) Parliament only
 - b) Judicial councils or commissions
 - c) Police departments
17. What is a *precedent* in common law systems?
- a) A new law
 - b) A court ruling used as a reference in future cases
 - c) A political speech
18. What type of law is mostly based on statutes and written codes?
- a) Common law

- b) Civil law
 - c) Martial law
19. What is the primary role of constitutional courts?
- a) To judge criminal cases
 - b) To interpret and protect the constitution
 - c) To manage court finances
20. Which document often limits the powers of government and ensures basic rights?
- a) Tax Code
 - b) Constitution
 - c) Penal Code
21. What is the function of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council?
- a) To try criminal cases in the UK
 - b) To serve as the highest court of appeal for some Commonwealth countries
 - c) To appoint judges
22. What is *judicial review*?
- a) Review of academic legal writing
 - b) Review of past laws for errors
 - c) Review of government actions for constitutionality
23. Which legal principle means treating everyone equally before the law?
- a) Legalism
 - b) Equality before the law
 - c) Judicial preference
24. In the US, how long do Supreme Court justices serve?
- a) 10 years
 - b) Until age 65
 - c) For life (with good behavior)
25. Which institution resolves legal disputes between EU member states?
- a) European Court of Human Rights

- b) European Court of Justice
 - c) International Criminal Court
-

3. Перекладіть англійською:

- 1. судовий контроль –
 - 2. виконавча влада –
 - 3. зловживання владою –
 - 4. оголосити незаконним –
 - 5. державний орган –
-

4. Вставте пропущені слова:

- 1. Courts perform _____ to check the executive branch.
 - 2. In Ukraine, the _____ Court plays a major role in constitutional control.
 - 3. In the UK, courts may review the _____ of administrative decisions.
 - 4. US courts can _____ executive actions unconstitutional.
 - 5. Judicial oversight ensures the rule of _____.
-

5. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження

True / False

Judicial review allows courts to review actions of the legislature.

Only the President of Ukraine performs judicial oversight.

In the USA, courts can declare presidential actions unconstitutional.

The UK courts can change parliamentary laws if they are unfair.

Judicial oversight is important for protecting citizens' rights.

4.5. Незалежність судової влади

Текст для читання:

Judicial Independence in Modern Legal Systems

Judicial independence is a cornerstone of the rule of law in democratic societies. It ensures that judges can make decisions free from external pressure, especially from the legislative and executive branches.

In **Ukraine**, the Constitution guarantees judicial independence. Judges are appointed through a competitive selection process and are protected from interference. However, reforms are still ongoing to improve transparency and reduce political influence in the judiciary.

In the **United Kingdom**, judicial independence is protected by the Constitutional Reform Act 2005. Judges are appointed by an independent commission, and their decisions cannot be changed by politicians. This ensures impartiality and public confidence in the legal system.

In the **United States**, judicial independence is safeguarded by life tenure for federal judges and separation of powers. Judges can only be removed through impeachment, which happens very rarely. This allows them to decide cases based solely on the law and Constitution.

Judicial independence is essential for fair trials, protection of human rights, and maintaining democracy.

Ключова лексика:

- judicial independence — незалежність судової влади
- external pressure — зовнішній тиск
- impartiality — неупередженість
- life tenure — довічне призначення
- impeachment — імпічмент
- public confidence — довіра суспільства
- legal system — правова система
- fair trial — справедливий суд

Завдання:

1. Виберіть правильну відповідь:

1. What protects judicial independence in the UK?

- a) Life tenure
- b) Political support
- c) Constitutional Reform Act

2. Which country gives federal judges life tenure?

- a) Ukraine
- b) United States
- c) United Kingdom

3. Why is judicial independence important?

- a) For economic development
- b) For fair trials and human rights
- c) For increasing taxes

4. Who appoints federal judges in the United States?

- a) Congress
- b) The President
- c) The Supreme Court

5. What is the role of the Judicial Appointments Commission in the UK?

- a) To remove judges
- b) To fund the courts
- c) To recommend candidates for judicial office

6. In Ukraine, who nominates judges to the Constitutional Court?

- a) The President, Parliament, and Congress
- b) Parliament, President, and Congress of Judges
- c) Prime Minister, Parliament, and Ministry of Justice

7. Which document reformed the judicial system in the UK?

- a) Human Rights Act

b) Constitutional Reform Act

c) Supreme Court Act

8. What body ensures judicial accountability in Ukraine?

a) The High Council of Justice

b) The Supreme Court

c) The Ministry of Internal Affairs

9. In the US, what check does the Senate have on judicial appointments?

a) Budget approval

b) Impeachment

c) Confirmation hearings

10. Which principle is crucial to the separation of powers?

a) Judicial activism

b) Judicial independence

c) Judicial restraint

11. Which country has a Supreme Court that replaced the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords?

a) United Kingdom

b) Ukraine

c) United States

12. What type of court is the US Supreme Court?

a) Trial court

b) Constitutional court

c) Court of last resort

13. Which mechanism limits executive influence over judges in the UK?

a) Political appointments

b) Fixed salaries

c) Security of tenure

14. In which system are judges elected in some states?

a) Ukraine

- b) United States
- c) United Kingdom

15. Which court handles disputes about the constitutionality of laws in Ukraine?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Constitutional Court
- c) High Council of Justice

2. Доповніть схему, порівнюючи системи захисту судової незалежності в Україні, Великій Британії та США. Вкажіть основні механізми забезпечення незалежності суддів у кожній країні та коротко охарактеризуйте сучасні виклики або реформи, що впливають на судову систему.

Country	Key Protection of Independence	Judicial Challenges or Reforms
Ukraine		
United Kingdom		
United States		

3. Перекладіть англійською:

1. незалежність судової влади –
2. неупередженість –
3. довічне призначення –
4. зовнішній тиск –
5. справедливий суд –

4. Вставте пропущені слова:

1. Judicial _____ protects judges from political influence.

2. In the US, federal judges have _____, which secures their independence.
 3. The UK ensures _____ through independent appointment of judges.
 4. Ukraine is working to improve _____ in its judiciary.
 5. An _____ judiciary is crucial for public trust.
-

5. Позначте твердження як True або False:

Твердження	True	/
False		
Judges in the USA can be removed easily from office.		
Ukraine still faces challenges in ensuring judicial independence.		
Judicial independence means politicians can influence court decisions.		
Impartiality of judges helps guarantee a fair trial.		
In the UK, the Prime Minister appoints judges directly.		

РОЗДІЛ 5. ПРАКТИЧНИЙ БЛОК: ДОКУМЕНТАЦІЯ ТА КОМУНІКАЦІЯ

5.1. Судові документи: позовна заява, рішення, апеляція

Текст для читання:

Types of Court Documents

Court proceedings generate a wide range of documents. Among the most common are a *claim form (statement of claim)*, a *court decision (judgment)*, and an *appeal*. Understanding the purpose and structure of these documents is crucial for legal professionals and English language learners focused on law.

1. **Statement of Claim (Позовна заява):**

A claim form is a legal document filed by a plaintiff to initiate legal proceedings. It outlines the nature of the claim, relevant facts, and the relief or remedy sought.

2. **Court Decision (Рішення суду):**

A judgment is the official decision of the court resolving the legal dispute. It includes the reasoning behind the decision and the orders given by the judge.

3. **Appeal (Апеляція):**

An appeal is a formal request to a higher court to review and change the decision of a lower court. It must be based on legal grounds such as misinterpretation of law or procedural errors.

Ключова лексика

Term	Translation	Definition
statement of claim	позовна заява	a legal document that starts a lawsuit
court decision	рішення суду	a formal judgment given by a judge
appeal	апеляція	a request for a higher court to review a lower court's decision
plaintiff	позивач	the party who initiates a lawsuit

Term	Translation	Definition
remedy	правовий захід	the legal means to enforce a right or redress a wrong
grounds	підстави	legal reasons or basis for an action or decision

Завдання:

1. Поєднайте термін з його значенням

1. Judgment
 2. Statement of claim
 3. Appeal
 4. Remedy
 5. Plaintiff
- a) A person who brings a legal case to court
 - b) A legal solution provided by the court
 - c) A formal document used to start legal proceedings
 - d) A decision issued by a judge
 - e) A request to reconsider a court ruling

2. Заповніть пропуски

1. The _____ outlines the plaintiff's demands and facts of the case.
2. After losing the case, the defendant filed an _____.
3. The _____ granted financial compensation to the plaintiff.
4. The _____ is the person initiating the legal action.

→ **Word bank:** appeal, plaintiff, court decision, statement of claim

3. Позначте твердження як True або False:

1. An appeal is submitted to the same court that issued the original decision.
(False)
2. A court decision always includes the reasoning behind the judgment. (True)

3. A plaintiff can never file an appeal. **(False)**
 4. A statement of claim is used to end a lawsuit. **(False)**
-

4. Письмове завдання:

Write a short (5–6 sentence) summary of the purpose and importance of a *statement of claim* in legal proceedings.

5.2. Усна комунікація у суді: термінологія та приклади

Текст для читання:

Courtroom Communication

Oral communication in court is governed by formal rules and specific legal terminology designed to maintain order, clarity, and respect throughout judicial proceedings. Judges, lawyers, witnesses, and other courtroom participants use well-defined phrases, standardized structures, and precise language to ensure that statements are understood clearly and unambiguously by all parties involved.

The language used in courtrooms is often formal and technical, reflecting the seriousness of legal matters and the need for accuracy. Legal professionals are trained to use specific expressions when making arguments, examining witnesses, objecting to evidence, or delivering rulings. For example, phrases such as “Objection, Your Honor,” “I rest my case,” and “The court will now hear testimony” are common and serve distinct functions in the flow of a trial.

Effective courtroom communication also requires understanding the procedural context—knowing when and how to speak, addressing the judge respectfully, and following protocols for presenting evidence or questioning witnesses. Misuse of terminology or improper communication can lead to misunderstandings, delays, or even adverse rulings.

For future legal professionals, mastering courtroom communication is essential. It not only aids in presenting cases persuasively but also upholds the dignity of the court and protects the rights of all participants. Developing fluency in courtroom language ensures that legal arguments are conveyed clearly and that the judicial process runs smoothly.

Example Phrases Used in Court:

- *May I approach the bench?* — Чи можна підійти до судді?
- *Objection, Your Honor!* — Протестую, Ваша честь!
- *Let the record show...* — Нехай буде зафіксовано в протоколі...
- *The witness is being uncooperative.* — Свідок не співпрацює.

- *Please state your full name for the record.* — Назвіть своє повне ім'я для протоколу.

Ключова лексика:

Term/Phrase	Translation	Usage/Meaning
objection	протест	A lawyer disagrees with something said or done in court
sustained	підтримується	The judge agrees with the objection
overruled	відхилено	The judge disagrees with the objection
testimony	свідчення	A formal statement given by a witness
cross-examination	перехресний допит	Questioning of a witness by the opposing lawyer
Your Honor	Ваша честь	A respectful form of address to a judge

Завдання

1. Поєднайте термін з його значенням

1. *Objection!*
 2. *Your Honor*
 3. *Cross-examination*
 4. *Testimony*
 5. *Sustained*
- a) Addressing the judge respectfully
 - b) Statement given by a witness
 - c) Questioning a witness by the opposite side
 - d) Used when disagreeing with something in court
 - e) The judge agrees with an objection
-

2. Заповніть пропуски

1. During the trial, the witness gave her _____.

2. The defense lawyer began the _____.
3. The prosecutor shouted, “_____, Your Honor!”
4. The judge said “_____” after the objection.
5. The lawyer addressed the judge as “_____.”

→ **Word bank:** testimony, objection, Your Honor, cross-examination, sustained

3. Доповніть діалог:

Judge: Please state your name for the record.

Witness: _____

Lawyer: Objection, Your Honor! The question is leading.

Judge: _____

Lawyer (to witness): Where were you on the night of June 3rd?

Witness: _____

4. Діалогічне мовлення

Role-play in pairs: One student plays the role of a judge, one – a lawyer, and another – a witness. Use the phrases from the text to conduct a short court exchange.

5.3. Моделювання судових процесів (Mock Trials)

Текст для читання:

What Is a Mock Trial?

A mock trial is a simulated court trial that gives students the opportunity to practice legal procedures, argumentation, and oral communication. It is commonly used in legal education to develop critical thinking, teamwork, and familiarity with courtroom rules and etiquette. **What Is a Mock Trial?** A mock trial is a simulated court trial designed to replicate the experience of a real courtroom proceeding. It provides students, law trainees, or participants with a practical opportunity to engage in the legal process by practicing essential skills such as legal procedures, argumentation, public speaking, and oral communication. Mock trials are widely used in legal education programs, law schools, and advocacy training to help develop critical thinking, logical reasoning, and teamwork abilities, while also fostering a thorough understanding of courtroom rules, decorum, and the judicial system.

Mock trials typically revolve around either real historical cases or fictional scenarios crafted to highlight specific legal issues, procedural challenges, or ethical dilemmas. During the simulation, participants assume various courtroom roles, including judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, witness, and sometimes jury members. Each role carries specific responsibilities: the judge oversees the trial proceedings, the prosecutor presents the case against the defendant, the defense attorney advocates on behalf of the accused, and witnesses provide testimony relevant to the case.

Preparation for a mock trial involves extensive research, drafting of opening and closing statements, examination and cross-examination questions, and the formulation of legal arguments. Participants must learn how to present evidence, object appropriately, and respond to unexpected developments during the trial. This experiential learning process enhances participants' confidence, advocacy skills, and familiarity with courtroom etiquette, making mock trials an invaluable

educational tool for anyone pursuing a career in law or interested in the justice system.

Mock trials are based on real or fictional legal cases and involve typical courtroom roles such as judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, and witness. Each participant prepares statements, arguments, and questions in advance.

Ключова лексика:

Term	Translation	Explanation
mock trial	імітаційний (тренувальний) судовий процес	A simulated legal trial used for educational purposes
opening statement	вступне слово	The first speech made by each side in a trial
closing argument	завершальне слово	The final argument summarizing each side's case
role-play	рольова гра	Acting as a specific character in a scenario
legal argument	юридичний аргумент	A reason based on law used to support a side

Завдання:

1. Поєднайте термін з його значенням

1. Judge
2. Prosecutor
3. Defense Attorney
4. Witness
5. Jury

- a) Presents evidence against the accused
- b) Listens to the case and makes a decision
- c) Answers questions based on case facts

- d) Ensures order and legal correctness during the trial
 - e) Defends the accused person
-

2. Створіть сценарій судового засідання за планом

Step 1: Choose one of the following case types (or create your own):

- Theft from a local shop
- Cyberbullying incident at school
- Breach of contract
- Road traffic accident

Step 2: Assign courtroom roles: judge, jury, prosecution, defense, witnesses.

Step 3: Prepare:

- **Opening statements** (Prosecution and Defense)
 - **Key questions for witnesses**
 - **Closing arguments**
 - **Decision by jury**
-

3. Ключова лексика

Situation	Useful Phrases
Starting the trial	“Court is now in session.” / “Let us begin.”
Asking the witness	“Please describe what you saw.”
Objecting	“Objection, Your Honor – leading question.”
Responding to objection	“Your Honor, the question is relevant.”
Ending the trial	“The defense rests.” / “We ask for a fair verdict.”

4. Обговоріть питання в групах

After the mock trial, discuss in groups:

- What was the most difficult part of the role?
- Which phrases were useful or challenging to use?
- How can this experience help in real legal practice?

5. Монологічне мовлення

Write a short report (150–200 words) summarizing your mock trial experience.

Include your role, your preparation, and what you learned about courtroom communication.

5.4. Переклад юридичних текстів (EN–UA / UA–EN)

Legal translation plays a crucial role in **international communication**, **judicial cooperation**, and the development and implementation of **multilingual legislation** across different legal jurisdictions. As legal systems become increasingly interconnected due to globalization, the demand for accurate and culturally sensitive legal translation continues to grow. This specialized area of translation requires not only an **in-depth knowledge of legal terminology and concepts**, but also a profound **understanding of the legal systems involved**, including their **procedural norms**, **legislative traditions**, and **institutional structures**.

Accuracy in legal translation is not merely a matter of linguistic fidelity; it is essential to ensure that the translated document **preserves the original legal intent and carries the same legal effect** in another language and jurisdiction. Even minor errors or ambiguities can result in **serious misunderstandings, legal disputes, or procedural violations**, which may ultimately lead to financial losses or damage to the parties involved.

Legal translators must demonstrate **high levels of precision**, consistently applying **recognized and standardized equivalents** for legal terms. They must also be capable of navigating **context-specific phrases, idioms, and structures** that may not have direct counterparts in the target language. This is especially important when dealing with **contracts, court rulings, legislative acts, regulatory texts, and procedural documents**, where clarity and consistency are paramount.

In addition to linguistic competence, legal translators often need to collaborate with legal professionals, such as **judges, attorneys, or notaries**, to clarify the nuances of certain terms or concepts. Their work supports the functionality of **international courts, cross-border transactions, and multinational legal entities**, making legal translation a **vital component of global legal practice**.

Ключова лексика:

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Notes
legal translation	юридичний переклад	Translation of legal documents
contract	договір	May also be “контракт” depending on context
terms and conditions	умови та положення	Often found in contracts
plaintiff	позивач	A person who files a lawsuit
court decision	судове рішення	Final ruling of the court

Завдання:**1. Поєднайте термін з його значенням**

Match the English legal terms with their correct Ukrainian equivalents:

1. Claim
 2. Defendant
 3. Jurisdiction
 4. Legislation
 5. Evidence
- a) Відповідач
 - b) Юрисдикція
 - c) Докази
 - d) Законодавство
 - e) Позов
-

2. Перекладіть речення

1. The plaintiff filed a claim in the district court.
2. This contract is valid under the laws of Ukraine.
3. The judge announced the final decision.
4. The legal representative submitted evidence to the court.
5. The appeal must be submitted within ten days.

✓ **Note:** After translation, compare with a partner or group and discuss word choice and structure.

3. Перекладіть речення

1. Суд залишив позов без розгляду.
 2. Відповідно до законодавства України, кожна сторона має право на апеляцію.
 3. Договір набуває чинності з моменту підписання.
 4. Рішення суду підлягає виконанню.
 5. Засідання було відкладено через відсутність свідка.
-

Legal Translation Techniques – Mini Lecture Notes:

Key strategies:

- Always consider context – “акт” could be “law,” “deed,” or “act” depending on usage.
 - Use established equivalents from reliable sources or dictionaries.
 - Be cautious with false friends (e.g., “адвокат” ≠ “advocate” in every context).
 - Maintain formality and standard formatting in documents.
-

Optional Homework:

Choose a short legal paragraph (e.g., from a court decision or contract) and translate it from Ukrainian to English or vice versa. Focus on:

- Preserving meaning

- Accurate terminology
- Formal style

5.5. Тестові завдання, словник термінів, глосарій

I. Тестові завдання (Test Tasks)

1. What is the role of a prosecutor?
 - a) To defend the accused
 - b) To represent the state and bring charges
 - c) To provide testimony
 - d) To appeal the verdict
2. A court document that starts a legal action is called:
 - a) Verdict
 - b) Sentence
 - c) Claim
 - d) Testimony
3. The final outcome of a trial is known as a:
 - a) Hearing
 - b) Settlement
 - c) Sentence
 - d) Argument
4. What is the function of a witness?
 - a) To prosecute the defendant
 - b) To sign the contract
 - c) To give evidence
 - d) To write the verdict
5. Who may file an appeal?
 - a) Only the judge
 - b) The losing party
 - c) The jury
 - d) Court clerk
6. Which court deals with minor offences and preliminary hearings in many legal systems?

- a) Supreme Court
 - b) Magistrates' Court
 - c) Court of Appeal
 - d) Constitutional Court
7. What is the person called who brings a civil case to court?
- a) Defendant
 - b) Witness
 - c) Plaintiff
 - d) Juror
8. What is the written or spoken agreement made before the court called?
- a) Verdict
 - b) Testimony
 - c) Sentence
 - d) Order
9. Who is responsible for ensuring order in the courtroom?
- a) Prosecutor
 - b) Court reporter
 - c) Bailiff
 - d) Plaintiff
10. What is a jury?
- a) A panel of judges
 - b) A group of people who decide the facts
 - c) A type of court
 - d) A legal advisor
11. Which professional provides legal representation in court?
- a) Solicitor
 - b) Clerk
 - c) Barrister
 - d) Juror

12. What is a 'hearing'?
- a) Final decision in a case
 - b) Legal consultation
 - c) Court session for presenting arguments
 - d) Jury instruction
13. What term refers to being found legally responsible in court?
- a) Dismissed
 - b) Acquitted
 - c) Liable
 - d) Reversed
14. Which party defends against the legal claim in a civil trial?
- a) Witness
 - b) Claimant
 - c) Defendant
 - d) Prosecutor
15. What does 'acquittal' mean?
- a) Being found guilty
 - b) Sentence postponed
 - c) Being found not guilty
 - d) Verdict reversed
16. What is a cross-examination?
- a) Examination by your lawyer
 - b) Review by a judge
 - c) Questioning by the opposing counsel
 - d) Testifying without questioning
17. What is meant by 'testimony under oath'?
- a) A casual statement
 - b) Statement given to a friend
 - c) Statement with legal obligation to be truthful
 - d) Statement by a judge

18. What kind of law regulates relationships between individuals?
- a) Criminal law
 - b) Civil law
 - c) Constitutional law
 - d) Procedural law
19. What is 'jurisdiction'?
- a) The judge's profession
 - b) Area where a court has legal authority
 - c) Verdict outcome
 - d) Witness's statement
20. What is the purpose of a subpoena?
- a) To file an appeal
 - b) To order evidence removed
 - c) To compel a person to appear in court
 - d) To finalize a verdict
21. Who decides guilt or innocence in a jury trial?
- a) Judge
 - b) Jury
 - c) Prosecutor
 - d) Solicitor
22. What does 'plea bargain' mean?
- a) Settling a civil case
 - b) Agreeing to plead guilty for a lesser charge
 - c) Refusing to testify
 - d) Appealing a sentence
23. A person accused of a crime is known as the:
- a) Prosecutor
 - b) Defendant
 - c) Witness
 - d) Plaintiff

24. Which term refers to a judge's final decision?
- a) Motion
 - b) Verdict
 - c) Argument
 - d) Deposition
25. What is the role of a clerk in court?
- a) Represent clients
 - b) Maintain court records
 - c) Cross-examine witnesses
 - d) Sentence the accused
26. A sentence is typically given:
- a) Before the trial
 - b) During testimony
 - c) After the verdict
 - d) Before jury selection
27. What is a civil case typically about?
- a) Murder
 - b) Theft
 - c) Disputes between individuals
 - d) Criminal responsibility
28. Which of the following may not serve on a jury?
- a) A retired judge
 - b) A police officer
 - c) A university student
 - d) An employed citizen
29. Which court handles the appeal process?
- a) Trial court
 - b) Magistrate court
 - c) Appellate court
 - d) Local court

30. A legal document requiring appearance or evidence is called a:
- a) Subpoena
 - b) Order
 - c) Verdict
 - d) Plea
31. What is an affidavit?
- a) A court order
 - b) A written sworn statement
 - c) A legal contract
 - d) A type of sentence
32. What does the term 'bail' refer to?
- a) Court fee
 - b) A written accusation
 - c) Temporary release before trial
 - d) The final verdict
33. Which court is the highest in many legal systems?
- a) District Court
 - b) Appellate Court
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Magistrates' Court
34. Who is a 'respondent' in a legal case?
- a) The person initiating the case
 - b) The judge's assistant
 - c) The person answering a claim
 - d) A jury member
35. What does 'testify' mean?
- a) To be sentenced
 - b) To give evidence under oath
 - c) To write a statement
 - d) To appeal a case

36. What is a legal 'motion'?
- a) A request to the court
 - b) A judge's ruling
 - c) A witness list
 - d) A punishment
37. What is a 'settlement'?
- a) A final judgment
 - b) An agreement between parties
 - c) A criminal charge
 - d) A court procedure
38. What is a mistrial?
- a) An unfair trial
 - b) A cancelled trial due to error
 - c) A retrial decision
 - d) A postponed hearing
39. Which official leads court proceedings?
- a) Prosecutor
 - b) Clerk
 - c) Bailiff
 - d) Judge
40. What is 'contempt of court'?
- a) Legal objection
 - b) Disrespect or disobedience to the court
 - c) Legal motion for dismissal
 - d) Mistake in the verdict
41. Who provides interpretation services in court for non-native speakers?
- a) Court reporter
 - b) Interpreter
 - c) Bailiff
 - d) Juror

42. What is a deposition?
- a) A bail notice
 - b) A written witness statement
 - c) A sentencing order
 - d) A jury verdict
43. What does 'remand' mean?
- a) To dismiss a case
 - b) To send someone back into custody
 - c) To appeal a verdict
 - d) To summon a witness
44. What is a precedent?
- a) A police report
 - b) A past court decision guiding future cases
 - c) A legal form
 - d) A type of evidence
45. What kind of law deals with crimes and punishment?
- a) Civil law
 - b) Commercial law
 - c) Criminal law
 - d) Administrative law
46. What is a public defender?
- a) A court reporter
 - b) A government-appointed lawyer
 - c) A legal secretary
 - d) A plaintiff
47. What is 'burden of proof'?
- a) Requirement to testify
 - b) Duty to prove a claim
 - c) Jury obligation
 - d) Final verdict

48. What is double jeopardy?
- a) Being tried twice for the same offence
 - b) Pleading guilty
 - c) Getting two sentences
 - d) Losing an appeal
49. What is the prosecution?
- a) The defending lawyer
 - b) The judge
 - c) The side bringing criminal charges
 - d) The jury
50. What is a legal brief?
- a) A short sentence
 - b) A detailed legal argument in writing
 - c) A court hearing
 - d) A list of witnesses
51. What is the main role of a judge?
- a) Present evidence
 - b) Represent the accused
 - c) Ensure a fair trial and issue rulings
 - d) Investigate crimes
52. What is an indictment?
- a) A sentence
 - b) A formal charge
 - c) A settlement
 - d) An appeal
53. What does 'hearsay' refer to in legal terms?
- a) Written evidence
 - b) Secondhand information
 - c) An official order
 - d) A direct testimony

54. What is a statute?
- a) A type of court
 - b) A written law
 - c) A legal contract
 - d) A court document
55. What is restitution?
- a) Release from prison
 - b) Compensation to a victim
 - c) Legal punishment
 - d) Legal procedure
56. What is meant by 'pleading the Fifth' in the US?
- a) Denying guilt
 - b) Appealing a verdict
 - c) Refusing to testify to avoid self-incrimination
 - d) Demanding a retrial
57. Which term refers to a legal assistant to a judge?
- a) Clerk
 - b) Prosecutor
 - c) Witness
 - d) Bailiff
58. What does 'accomplice' mean?
- a) A legal term for a jury
 - b) A person who assists in a crime
 - c) A type of lawyer
 - d) The court's secretary
59. Who files criminal charges?
- a) Judge
 - b) Jury
 - c) Prosecutor
 - d) Defendant

60. What is an appeal?
- a) A new trial
 - b) A request for review of a decision
 - c) A change of judge
 - d) A court break
61. What is a legal 'injunction'?
- a) A type of testimony
 - b) A court order to do or stop doing something
 - c) A punishment
 - d) A police report
62. What does a court reporter do?
- a) Maintains security
 - b) Prepares legal arguments
 - c) Records trial proceedings
 - d) Gives testimony
63. What is a felony?
- a) A minor offence
 - b) A serious crime
 - c) A legal contract
 - d) A type of appeal
64. What is a docket?
- a) A court fine
 - b) A court schedule
 - c) A sentence
 - d) A subpoena
65. What is a 'voir dire'?
- a) Jury selection process
 - b) Cross-examination
 - c) Legal ruling
 - d) Bail request

66. What is a warrant?
- a) A verdict
 - b) A judge's instruction
 - c) An official authorization for arrest or search
 - d) A bail request
67. What is litigation?
- a) Filing evidence
 - b) Legal dispute process in court
 - c) Appeal procedure
 - d) Testimony session
68. What is a paralegal?
- a) A junior judge
 - b) A legal assistant
 - c) A legal document
 - d) A legal expert
69. What is discovery in legal proceedings?
- a) Finding a new judge
 - b) Exchange of evidence before trial
 - c) Making a final ruling
 - d) Dismissing a witness
70. What is a bench trial?
- a) Trial without witnesses
 - b) Trial decided by a judge
 - c) Jury trial
 - d) Trial held outdoors
71. What is a summons?
- a) An order to appear in court
 - b) A legal defense
 - c) A court ruling
 - d) A final verdict

72. What is a 'plea'?
- a) A formal statement by the defendant
 - b) A jury decision
 - c) A court fee
 - d) A witness testimony
73. What does 'probation' mean?
- a) Imprisonment without parole
 - b) Supervised release instead of prison
 - c) A fine payment
 - d) Court dismissal
74. What is a legal 'code'?
- a) Collection of laws
 - b) A witness statement
 - c) A court document
 - d) A type of sentence
75. Who presides over a courtroom?
- a) Prosecutor
 - b) Judge
 - c) Defendant
 - d) Bailiff
76. What is an alibi?
- a) Evidence of innocence by presence elsewhere
 - b) Legal defense strategy
 - c) Court order
 - d) Testimony by a witness
77. What is a 'motion to dismiss'?
- a) A request to end a case without trial
 - b) A sentence order
 - c) A jury instruction
 - d) An appeal filing

78. What is 'due process'?
- a) Legal right to fair procedures
 - b) A type of trial
 - c) Court decision
 - d) Evidence submission
79. What does 'hearsay rule' restrict?
- a) Written evidence
 - b) Secondhand testimony
 - c) Jury instructions
 - d) Court orders
80. What is a 'voir dire' used for?
- a) Selecting jurors
 - b) Delivering verdict
 - c) Issuing a subpoena
 - d) Sentencing
81. What is a 'plea bargain'?
- a) Agreement to plead guilty for reduced charges
 - b) Court dismissal
 - c) Trial postponement
 - d) Jury verdict
82. What is a 'guardian ad litem'?
- a) Court-appointed protector for a minor or incompetent person
 - b) Defendant's lawyer
 - c) Court clerk
 - d) Jury member
83. What does 'impeachment' mean in court?
- a) Charging with a crime
 - b) Challenging a witness's credibility
 - c) Delivering a verdict
 - d) Court order

84. What is 'legal capacity'?
- a) Ability to make a contract or decision
 - b) Court authority
 - c) Jury's power
 - d) Sentencing power
85. What is a 'plea of not guilty'?
- a) Admission of guilt
 - b) Denial of charges
 - c) Request for appeal
 - d) Agreement with prosecution
86. What is a 'perjury'?
- a) Giving false testimony under oath
 - b) Filing an appeal
 - c) Legal defense
 - d) Witness cooperation
87. What is 'parole'?
- a) Early release under supervision
 - b) Imprisonment term
 - c) Court order
 - d) Legal motion
88. Who is a 'bailiff'?
- a) Court officer maintaining order
 - b) Defense lawyer
 - c) Judge assistant
 - d) Jury foreman
89. What is a 'charge' in criminal law?
- a) Legal accusation
 - b) Court ruling
 - c) Jury verdict
 - d) Witness statement

90. What is a 'case law'?
- a) Law created by court decisions
 - b) Written statute
 - c) Legal brief
 - d) Jury decision
91. What is a 'subpoena duces tecum'?
- a) Court order to appear
 - b) Court order to produce documents
 - c) Sentence order
 - d) Bail request
92. What is a 'tort'?
- a) Civil wrong
 - b) Criminal offense
 - c) Court session
 - d) Legal defense
93. What is the role of a 'juror'?
- a) To investigate crimes
 - b) To decide facts in a trial
 - c) To represent the defendant
 - d) To record court proceedings
94. What is a 'voir dire' challenge?
- a) Objection to evidence
 - b) Challenge to a prospective juror
 - c) Legal motion
 - d) Appeal request
95. What is 'mediation'?
- a) Court judgment
 - b) Negotiated settlement with a neutral third party
 - c) Jury deliberation
 - d) Appeal hearing

96. What is a 'witness' subpoena'?
- a) Court order for testimony
 - b) Legal contract
 - c) Sentencing document
 - d) Bail request
97. What is a 'summary judgment'?
- a) Court ruling without trial
 - b) Sentencing order
 - c) Jury verdict
 - d) Appeal decision
98. What is 'exculpatory evidence'?
- a) Evidence showing guilt
 - b) Evidence proving innocence
 - c) Court order
 - d) Witness statement
99. What is 'voir dire' related to?
- a) Jury selection
 - b) Evidence presentation
 - c) Verdict announcement
 - d) Sentencing
100. What is 'jurisdiction'?
- a) The court's legal authority
 - b) The defendant's lawyer
 - c) Witness's testimony
 - d) Court transcript

II. Переклад термінів (Translate the terms)

EN → UA

1. Court clerk
 2. Legal representative
 3. Claimant
 4. Case file
 5. Legal proceeding
 6. Subpoena
 7. Hearing
 8. Testimony
 9. Cross-examination
 10. Verdict
 11. Bailiff
 12. Prosecutor
 13. Defense attorney
 14. Deposition
 15. Appeal
-

UA → EN

1. Повістка
2. Касація
3. Позовна вимога
4. Судовий процес
5. Судова ухвала
6. Свідчення
7. Перехресний допит
8. Апеляція
9. Суддя
10. Обвинувачення

11. Підсудний
12. Захисник
13. Слухання
14. Мирова угода
15. Вирок

III. Інтерактивні завдання (Group Tasks)

Завдання 1. Підбір термінів і визначень (Group Match)

Опис: Студентів поділяють на команди. Кожна команда отримує набір юридичних термінів та їхніх визначень, перемішаних у довільному порядку.

Мета: Якнайшвидше правильно поєднати кожен термін з відповідним визначенням.

Приклади термінів:

- Deposition
 - Hearing
 - Testimony
 - Cross-examination
 - Verdict
 - Prosecution
-

Завдання 2. Рольова гра «Судовий процес» (Role Play)

Опис: Учасники розподіляють ролі (суддя, прокурор, адвокат, свідок) та розігрують невеликий сценарій судового слухання, використовуючи юридичну лексику.

Мета: Практика усного мовлення, юридичних процедур і формального спілкування.

Завдання 3. Визначення термінів (Quiz)

Опис: Викладач зачитує визначення, а учні мають швидко назвати відповідний юридичний термін.

Мета: Закріплення розуміння основних понять.

Завдання 4. виправ помилку (Error Correction)

Опис: Студентам пропонують речення з юридичною лексикою, де є помилки (наприклад, неправильне використання терміна). Завдання – знайти і

виправити їх.

Мета: Поглиблення розуміння правильного вживання термінів.

Завдання 5. Складання діалогу (Dialogue Construction)

Опис: У командах студенти створюють короткий діалог між адвокатом і клієнтом, використовуючи надані терміни.

Мета: Практика лексики у реальному контексті.

Завдання 6. Кросворд (Crossword Puzzle)

Опис: Студенти розв'язують кросворд із ключовими юридичними термінами за визначеннями, наведеними у підказках.

Мета: Активне закріплення лексики.

Завдання 7. Пояснення термінів (Term Explanation)

Опис: Кожен студент по черзі вибирає термін із списку і пояснює його значення власними словами.

Мета: Розвиток навичок усного мовлення і глибшого розуміння термінології.

Завдання 8. Визначення ролей у процесі (Role Identification)

Опис: Учасникам пропонують опис певних дій або функцій у суді, а вони мають назвати роль (наприклад, «Ця особа веде допит свідків» – адвокат).

Мета: Ознайомлення з функціями учасників судового процесу.

Завдання 9. Історія із пропущеними словами (Fill in the Blanks)

Опис: Студенти отримують текст із пропусками замість юридичних термінів.

Завдання – вставити правильні слова.

Мета: Закріплення лекси та покращення розуміння контексту.

Завдання 10. Дебати на тему судочинства (Debate)

Опис: Студенти поділяються на дві групи, які дебатують з приводу певної юридичної проблеми або ролі суду в суспільстві.

Мета: Розвиток аргументації, логіки та юридичної термінології у дискусії.

IV. Розширений глосарій юридичних термінів (Extended Glossary)

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
Court clerk	Секретар суду	Official who manages court records and documentation
Hearing	Судове слухання	A session in court where evidence is presented
Testimony	Свідчення	Statement made by a witness under oath
Prosecution	Обвинувачення	Legal proceedings against someone in respect of a crime
Subpoena	Повістка	Legal document ordering a person to attend court
Deposition	Письмові свідчення	Witness statement taken under oath outside of court
Cross-examination	Перехресний допит	Questioning of a witness by the opposing side
Case file	Судова справа	All the documents and records relating to a legal case
Settlement	Мирова угода	Agreement between parties without court trial
Jurisdiction	Юрисдикція	Authority of a court to hear a case
Verdict	Вирок	The final decision made by a judge or jury in a trial
Defendant	Відповідач / Обвинувачений	A person against whom a legal action or criminal charge is brought
Plaintiff	Позивач	A person who brings a civil case to court
Prosecutor	Прокурор	A legal officer who brings charges in criminal cases on behalf of the state

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
Sentence	Вирок (міра покарання)	The punishment assigned to a defendant found guilty by the court
Bailiff	Судовий пристав	Court officer who maintains order and security in the courtroom
Appeal	Апеляція	A legal process in which a higher court is asked to review a lower court's decision
Acquittal	Виправдувальний вирок	A legal judgment that officially clears a defendant of criminal charges
Oath	Присяга	A solemn promise to tell the truth or fulfill a commitment, especially in court
Civil case	Цивільна справа	A legal dispute between individuals or organizations, typically over rights or obligations
Barrister	Адвокат (у Великобританії)	A lawyer entitled to represent clients in higher courts
Solicitor	Соліситор	A legal professional providing advice and handling legal documents in the UK
Evidence	Докази	Material presented to support or dispute a fact in legal proceedings
Witness	Свідок	A person who gives testimony in court
Appeal court	Апеляційний суд	A higher court that reviews decisions made by lower courts
Magistrate	Магістрат	A judicial officer handling minor cases or pre-trial proceedings
Injunction	Судова заборона	A court order requiring a party to do or refrain from doing something
Litigation	Судовий процес	The process of taking legal action

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
		through courts
Summons	Повістка до суду	A legal notice ordering someone to appear in court
Damages	Відшкодування збитків	Monetary compensation awarded for harm or loss
Charge	Обвинувачення (формальне)	A formal accusation of a crime
Custody	Взяття під варту / опіка	Legal control or detention of a person or responsibility over a child
Parole	Умовно-дострокове звільнення	Early release of a prisoner under specific conditions
Mistrial	Судовий процес, визнаний недійсним	A trial rendered invalid due to an error or hung jury
Warrant	Ордер	An official document authorizing police action, such as arrest or search
Plea	Заява підсудного	A formal response by the accused to charges (e.g., guilty or not guilty)
Juror	Присяжний	A member of a jury responsible for deciding the outcome of a trial
Probation	Випробувальний термін	A court-imposed period of supervision instead of prison
Indictment	Обвинувальний акт	A formal written charge issued by a grand jury for serious crimes
Arraignment	Оголошення обвинувачення	The formal reading of criminal charges in court
Bail	Застава	Money paid for temporary release of an accused before trial

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
Bench	Суддівська колегія / місце судді	The seat or authority of the judge in the courtroom
Brief	Меморандум / письмова заява	A written legal argument presented to a court
Capital punishment	Смертна кара	The legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime
Civil procedure	Цивільний процес	The rules governing civil court proceedings
Common law	Загальне право	A legal system based on court precedents rather than statutes
Courtroom	Зал судового засідання	The place where court proceedings are held
Defendant's counsel	Адвокат підсудного	The legal representative defending the accused
Double jeopardy	Подвійне притягнення до відповідальності	Being tried twice for the same offence, usually prohibited
Expert witness	Експерт-свідок	A specialist giving opinion evidence in court
Felony	Тяжкий злочин	A serious criminal offense such as murder or robbery
Grand jury	Велике журі присяжних	A group that decides whether there is enough evidence to indict a suspect
Habeas corpus	Хабеас корпус	A legal principle ensuring protection from unlawful detention
Injured party	Потерпіла сторона	A person who has suffered harm due to legal wrongdoing
Legal aid	Юридична допомога	Free or low-cost legal assistance

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
		provided to people in need
Mediation	Медіація	A process of dispute resolution with the help of a neutral third party
Oath	Присяга	A solemn promise to tell the truth in legal proceedings
Perjury	Лжесвідчення	The criminal offense of lying under oath
Restitution	Компенсація	Compensation paid by an offender to the victim for loss or damage
Search warrant	Ордер на обшук	A legal document authorizing a police officer to enter and search premises
Sentence	Вирок	The punishment assigned to a defendant found guilty
Small claims court	Суд дрібних позовів	A court that handles minor civil disputes with simplified procedures
Statute	Закон / статут	A written law passed by a legislative body
Summons	Судова повістка	An official notice requiring someone to appear in court
Testify	Давати свідчення	To give evidence as a witness under oath in court
Transcript	Протокол судового засідання	The official written record of court proceedings
Verdict	Вирок присяжних	The decision of a jury on the facts of the case
Voir dire	Відбір присяжних	The process of selecting jurors and questioning them for suitability

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
Warrant	Ордер	A legal document authorizing a specific action (e.g., arrest, search)
Witness box	Місце для свідка	The designated area in court where witnesses give testimony
Litigation	Судове провадження	The process of taking legal action through the courts
Injunction	Судова заборона	A court order requiring someone to do or stop doing something
Discovery	Виявлення доказів	Pre-trial procedure for obtaining evidence from the opposing party
Plaintiff's counsel	Адвокат позивача	The legal representative acting on behalf of the claimant
Closing arguments	Завершальні промови	Final statements by each side's lawyer summarizing their case to the court
Evidence	Докази	Information or objects presented in court to prove facts in a case
Indictment	Обвинувальний акт	A formal charge or accusation of a serious crime
Mistrial	Неправомірне судове провадження	A trial rendered invalid due to error or a hung jury
Plea	Заява про визнання провини	A defendant's formal response to criminal charges (e.g., guilty or not guilty)
Public defender	Державний захисник	Lawyer appointed by the state to represent accused persons who cannot afford one
Legal precedent	Судовий прецедент	A previous court decision that influences

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
		future cases with similar facts
Civil procedure	Цивільне судочинство	Rules governing civil court processes
Criminal procedure	Кримінальне судочинство	Rules governing the prosecution of crimes
Bail	Застава	Temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, sometimes with payment
Grand jury	Велике журі	A jury that decides whether sufficient evidence exists to charge someone with a crime
Court of appeals	Апеляційний суд	A court that reviews decisions of lower courts
Court order	Судовий наказ	A formal statement from a court commanding or forbidding an action
Legal aid	Юридична допомога	Legal services provided for free or at reduced cost
Parole	Умовно-дострокове звільнення	Conditional release of a prisoner before completing the full sentence
Probation	Випробувальний термін	A period of supervision ordered instead of serving time in prison
Remand	Тримання під вартою	Detention of a person while awaiting trial or sentencing
Settlement agreement	Угода про врегулювання спору	A legal resolution reached between parties without a full trial
Legal liability	Юридична відповідальність	Legal responsibility for one's actions or omissions
Perjury	Лжесвідчення	The criminal act of lying under oath

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition/Usage
Arraignment	Оголошення обвинувачення	A court proceeding in which the defendant hears the charges and enters a plea
Case law	Судова практика	Law established by the outcomes of former cases
Statute of limitations	Строк давності	The time limit within which legal proceedings must be initiated
Legal guardian	Офіційний опікун	A person who has the legal authority to care for another person
Restitution	Відшкодування збитків	Court-ordered payment by the offender to the victim for harm caused

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Навчальне видання

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**ПРАКТИКУМ З ЮРИДИЧНОЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:
СУДОВІ СТРУКТУРИ**

Навчальний посібник
для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 081 Право