

ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS



ELZA ASHUROVA

NAKHCHIVAN STATE UNIVERSITY

**AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
NAKHCHIVAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

ASHUROVA ELZA ITTIFAQ QIZI

ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS

**FOR BACHELOR DEGREE EITHER
INDIVIDUAL OR IN GROUP LEARNERS**

*This manual was recommended for
publication by the Scientific Council
decision as for 28 December 2019
(protocol 04) of Nakhchivan State
University*

NAKHCHIVAN - 2020

**AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI TƏHSİL NAZİRLİYİ
NAXÇIVAN DÖVLƏT UNİVERSTİTETİ**

AŞUROVA ELZA İTTİFAQ QIZI

**HÜQUQŞÜNASLIQ İXTİSASI ÜÇÜN
İNGİLİS DİLİ**

**ALİ MƏKTƏBİN BAKALAVR PİLLƏSİ ÜÇÜN
İNGİLİS DİLİNİ FƏRDİ VƏ QRUP ŞƏKLİNDƏ
ÖYRƏNMƏK İSTƏYƏN HÜQUQŞÜNASLAR ÜÇÜN**

*Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin
Elmi Şurasının 28 dekabr 2019-cu
il tarixli iclasının 04 nömrəli
protokolu əsasında dərs vəsaiti
kimi çapa tövsiyə olunmuşdur.*

NAXÇIVAN - 2020

Dərs vəsaiti Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin “İngilis dili və metodika” kafedrasında hazırlanmışdır.

Müəllif: **Aşurova Elza İttifaq qızı**
“İngilis dili və metodika”
kafedrasının baş müəllimi

Elmi redaktor: **Eminov Mirhəsən Seyidəli oğlu**
“İngilis dili və metodika”
kafedrasının müdiri, pedaqogika
üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent

Rəyçi: **Əliyeva Elnaz Əli qızı**
“İngilis dili və tərcümə”
kafedrasının baş müəllimi, filologiya
üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent

Rəyçi: **Behbudov Qəhrəman Novruz oğlu**
“Hüquq fənləri” kafedrasının müdiri,
hüquq üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent

Hüquq məsləhətçisi: **Xəlilov Yunis Fərman oğlu**
“Hüquq fənləri” kafedrasının
müəllimi, hüquqşünas

Korrektor: **Babayev Cavid Sabir oğlu**
“İngilis dili və metodika”
kafedrasının müəllimi

“ Dedicated to my lovely students ”

*Ashurova Elza. English for lawyers. Nakhchivan: "Ajami"
Publishing-Polygraph Association, 2020, 328 p.*

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36719/2020/328>

4700000000

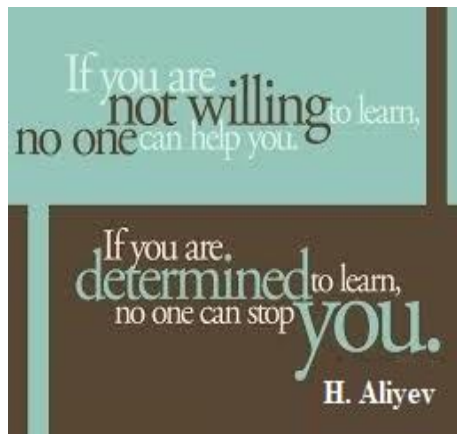
053-2020

© "Ajami" 2020

"Let justice conquer!"
H. Aliyev
Azerbaijan national leader

PART I

SPECIALIZED COURSE



İXTİSAS KURSU

CONTENTS:

PART I

Preface.....	9
Introduction.....	12
Unit 1.The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan	18
Unit 2.The law system in Azerbaijan.....	21
Unit 3 Why we need law?.	23
Unit 4.The law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the state language.....	26
Unit 5.The law is necessary in the world.....	29
Unit 6.The criminal code.....	33
Unit 7.The election system of Azerbaijan.....	36
Unit 8.Types of election.....	39
Unit 9.The government of Azerbaijan.....	42
Unit 10.The legislative power and Milli Majlis.....	45
Unit 11.The executive power of Azerbaijan.....	48
Unit12. Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic.....	51
Unit 13.Constitution of NAP.....	54
Unit 14. How are laws made in UK ?.....	58
Unit 15. The law system in the USA.....	61
Unit 16.The court in Azerbaijan.....	63
Unit 17.The supreme court of Nakhchivan.....	67
Unit 18.Police commands 1.....	70
Unit 19.Police commands 2.....	71
Unit 20.People in law cases in GB.....	72
Unit 21.The court system of England and Wales.....	75
Unit 22.The Ministry of Internal Affairs of AR.....	77
Unit 23.Breach of international law in Black January.....	80
Unit 24.Police service.....	83
Unit 25.Police academy in Azerbaijan.....	86
Unit 26.The prosecutor's office.....	89
Unit 27 Criminology.....	92
Unit 28.Criminal punishment.....	94

Unit 29.The foundation of the United Nations.....	97
Unit 30.Interpol.....	99
Unit 31.Breach of international law in Khojaly tragedy.....	102
Unit 32. The innocent and the guilty.....	105
Unit 33. The innocent girl.....	108
Unit 34 The law system in UK.....	111
Unit 35.An outline of lawmaking in Great Britain and the USA.....	115
Unit 36.Solicitors and barristers.....	118
Unit 37.Criminal law.....	123
Unit 38.Constitutional law.....	126
Unit 39.Civil law.....	129
Unit 40.Administrative law.....	132
Unit 41.Penal law.....	134
Unit 42.Family law.....	137
Unit 43.Business law.....	140
Unit 44.International law.....	143
Unit 45.Tort law.....	146
Unit 46.Labour law.....	149
Unit 47.International Arbitration.....	152
Unit 48.Contract law.....	154
Unit 49.The concept of law.....	157
Unit 50.The objective of criminal law.....	160
Unit 51.The legal history of law.....	163
Unit 52. The history of International law.....	167
Unit 53.The murder.....	169
Unit 54.The smuggling.....	173
Unit 55.The justice.....	176
Unit 56.The prison.....	180
Unit 57.The plaintiff.....	185
Unit 58.The rule of law.....	188
Unit 59.Public law.....	191
Unit 60.Natural and legal rights.....	194
Unit 61.Judicial-legal council of AR.....	198

Unit 62.I don't do it.....	201
Unit 63.Law and justice.....	203
Unit 64.Employment law.....	206
Unit 65.Human rights.....	209
Unit 66.Convention on the right of the child.....	212
Unit 67. Lost property.....	215
Unit 68.Constitutional court.....	217
Unit 69.Civil law.....	221
Unit 70.Civil rights.....	224
Unit 71.Common law in UK.....	227
Unit 72.A murder is released, but a sinless is arrested.....	230
Unit 73.Detective.....	232
Unit 74.Marriage.....	234
Unit 75.Death penalty.....	237
Unit 76.Ombudsman in Azerbaijan.....	240
Unit77.Additional reading.....	243

"Qoy ədalət zəfər çalsın!"

HEYDƏR ƏLİYEV
Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri

"Qanunlar Azərbaycanda müstəqil dövlətin inkişafı, iqtisadi islahatların aparılması üçün, qanunun aliliyini təmin etmək üçün, hüquqi dövlət yaratmaq üçün çox əhəmiyyətli olmuşdur. "

HEYDƏR ƏLİYEV
Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri

"Ədalət hər bir cəmiyyətin inkişafı üçün başlıca amillərdən biridir. Hər yerdə ədalət olmalıdır, ilk növbədə, məhkəmə sistemində. Çünki məhkəmələrdə qəbul edilmiş qərarlar insanların taleyinə təsir göstərir"

İLHAM ƏLİYEV
Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti

PREFACE

Respublikamızın müstəqilliyi başqa sahələrdə olduğu kimi, xarici dilin tədrisi sahəsində də müəllimlər qarşısında mühüm vəzifələr qoyur. Gənclərin bütün sahələrdə peşəkarlığını inkişaf etdirmək, ali məktəblərdə onlara müəyyən biliklər vermək və onun təcrübəyə tətbiqini öyrətmək günün vacib məsələsidir.

Xarici ölkələrdə gündən-günə inkişaf edən siyasi, iqtisadi, mədəni əlaqələr, respublikamıza artan maraq, dünyada böyük dövlətlərin buradakı firma və şirkətləri ölkəmizdəki səfirliklərin təşkili və xarici ölkələrdə müstəqil respublikamızın təmsil olunması kimi faktlar xarici dilin bütün sahələrdə ixtisasından asılı olmayaraq əməli şəkildə öyrədilməsini tələb edir.

Azərbaycanın Avropaya inteqrasiyasından sonra ölkəmizdə də ingilis dilinə tələbat artdı. Hazırda istənilən sahədə çalışan şəxslər, tələbələr bu dili öyrənməyə can atır. Bu proses hər bir ziyalının öz ana dilindən başqa hər hansı bir xarici dil bilməsini zəruriləşdirir. Gəlin görək, bu dilin ali məktəblərdə səviyyəsi necədir? Tələbələr bu dili necə mənimsəyir və müəllimlər onu necə tədris edir?

İngilis dilinin xüsusi məqsədlərlə öyrədilməsi dilin müxtəlif ixtisas sahələrinə təsiri nəticəsində meydana gələn yeni dil tədrisidir. İngilis dilini aşağıdakı 3 qrupun birgə səyi nəticəsində asanlıqla öyrənmək və öyrətmək mümkündür:

- 1) öyrənmək istəyən tələbə
- 2) təcrübəli müəllim
- 3) müasir təlim metodu - İKT

İngilis dilini öyrənməyin uzun müddətli və çətin olduğunu bilərək onu öyrənməyə can atan tələbə əzmlə çalışmalıdır. Təcrübəli müəllim elə ilk növbədə tələbəsinə müsbət təsir etməyə müvəffəq olmalıdır. Tələbə yalnız sevdiyi bir müəllimin dərslərini usanmadan öyrənir. Tələbəsinə fənni sevdirməyə cəhd etmədən dili tədris edən müəllim dəmiri qızdırmadan

döyən dəmirçi kimi eyni müvəffəqiyyətsizliyə uğrayacaq.

Müasir və qloballaşan dünyamızda beynəlmiləl dillərin rolu danılmazdır. Bu dillərdən biri də dünyanın əksər ölkələrində tədris olunan, istifadə edilən ingilis dilidir. Heç də təsadüfi deyil ki, Azərbaycanda da ingilis dilinin tədrisi geniş vüsət almışdır. Orta məktəblərdə, ali məktəblərdə ingilis dilinin tədrisinə geniş yer ayrılır, universitetlərdə ixtisasından asılı olmayaraq bakalavr səviyyəsində hüquq, turizm, bələdiyyə, sosial iş və digər ixtisaslar üzrə ingilis dili və s. tədris olunur. Müasir dövrdə xarici dili tədris edən müəllim ilk növbədə tələbələrin ingilis dilində kommunikativ sərəştəsinin formalaşdırılması üçün səmərəli şəraitin yaradılmasını təmin edə bilən və bu istiqamətdə tələbələrinə yardım edən bir şəxs olmalıdır. Biz müəllimlər bilməliyik ki, tələbələrə hər tərəfli yardım edərək, onlara dil sahəsində ən yüksək nailiyyətləri əldə etməyə kömək etməliyik. Müəllim-tələbə münasibətləri xarici dilin tədrisi prosesinin əsas amillərdən biridir. Xarici dil tədrisinin keyfiyyətini yaxşılaşdırmaq məqsədinə nail olmaq üçün aşağıdakı şərtlər nəzərə alınmalıdır:

- 1) qarşıya qoyulan məqsədlər real olmalıdır.
- 2) innovativ metod və üsullar tədris prosesinə səmərəli tətbiq edilməlidir.
- 3) müəllimin dil öyrənən tələbələrin arzu, maraq və tələbatları haqqında məlumatı olmalıdır.
- 4) müəllimin tədris etdiyi fənnə həvəslə yanaşması bu tədris prosesinin uğurlu olmasını təmin edən əsas şərtlərdəndir.
- 5) müəllimin də tələbələrin nəyi və necə hansı məqsədlə öyrənməsini, yeni tədrisin məqsədləri, metod və üsulları, haqqında məlumat olmalıdır.

Hüquqşünaslar üçün ingilis dilini bilmək bu gün dünyamızda son dərəcə aktual olan bir məsələdir. Biz müəllimlər bu sahəyə maraq göstərən tələbələrin sayının kifayət qədər olduğunu bilirik. Amma zaman –zaman qanunvericilik sisteminin təkmilləşdirilməsi, bütün dünyada bu sahəyə olan maraq beynəlxalq sferada hüquqi əlaqələrin

formalaşması bugünkü günümüzdə qanunları ingilis dilində bilən insanlara tələbatın artmasına gətirib çıxarmışdır.

Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetində Azərbaycan bölməsinin hüquqşünaslıq ixtisası üzrə bakalavr pilləsində təhsil alan tələbələr üçün tərtib edilən bu dərş vəsaiti ingilis dili proqramının tələbləri və tədris planı üzrə verilmiş dərş saatlarının miqdarı nəzərə alınaraq dilin lazımı səviyyədə öyrədilməsini və öyrənilməsinə kömək məqsədi daşıyır. Dərş vəsaitində diqqəti cəlb edən cəhətlərdən biri ingilis dili fənninin mənimsəlinməsinə imkan verən çalıřmalara, řıfahi və yazılı nitq bacarığının inkişafına, söz ehtiyatının zənginləşdirilməsinə geniş yer verilməsidir. Dərş vəsaitində təlimin ümumtəhsil inkişafetdirici və peşəyönümlü istiqamətləri diqqət mərkəzində saxlanılmış, tələbələrdə elmi dünyagörüşün, hümanizm, milli adət ənənələrinə bağılılıq, beynəlmiləçilik keyfiyyətlərinin formalaşdırılması nəzərdə tutulmuşdur. Dərş vəsaitinin diqqət çəkən cəhətlərindən biri də qanuna aid elmi-nəzəri mövzuların praktik baxımdan tətbiq edilməsində Azərbaycan qanunlarının ingilis dilli ölkələrlə müqayisəli təhlili səmərəli yol və üsullara geniş imkanlar acır. Dərş vəsaitində ardıcılılıq və sistemlilik prinsiplərinə əməl olunmuşdur.

INTRODUCTION

“Laws are very important on the way of developing an independent state in Azerbaijan, for the purpose to carry economic reforms and to ensure the supremacy of law and above all establishing a legal state”.

Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

This book is for a wide range of people who need to use English vocabulary in their work, for example as lawyers or litigators, paralegals or legal researchers, secretaries or trainee lawyers. English language learners may need to use English to work with foreign colleagues or clients; to describe or explain aspects of their own legal system; to find out about other systems. The manual is also for the students of law who wish to develop their knowledge of English vocabulary to assist their legal studies. It will also help to extend the vocabulary of business professionals who need some knowledge of English vocabulary for commercial agreements and transactions. The manual is suitable for learners who have reached an upper intermediate or advanced level of English. The book can be used effectively for individual study or by a teacher in class, one to one in groups. If you are preparing for the exam, this book will help you to develop your knowledge in law sphere and your vocabulary respectively.

The book aims to help learners to develop their English vocabulary. It is not intended to be an introduction to law in the English speaking countries nor to be relied upon for information or advice about law or the practice of law. It presents vocabulary in the context of the legal system in Azerbaijan, in the USA and in UK, because the meaning of any legal terms and the conceptual relationship between terms is located within a specific legal system. I assume that you will need to talk and write about your own legal system. Consequently, some tasks encourage you to think about how far your own system shares the same legal concepts or procedures, and to decide whether to use legal term in English as an equivalent to a concept in your own system or to employ an approximation in discussion or writing

Find a topic you are looking for by referring to the contents page or the index. Quickly write in note form in English what you already know about the topic and any questions you have. Then read through the texts on page of the unit. If you are unsure of the meaning of terms, try to guess the meaning from the context as you read. Do the exercises .

If you have made any mistakes look at the text again and check the exercise. Write down useful words in a notebook; notice how they are used in other texts. If you are still unsure of any words, look them up in a law dictionary.

Teachers can choose the units that relate to learners particular needs and interests, or themes which the course is focusing on. Learners can work on the units in pairs or individually, the teacher going round the class listening and advising. Teachers should encourage learners to discuss why one answer is possible and others are not.

Surely education is an endangered resource. Usually planners and students of education development have been telling us this for some time now. No secret that often quality is low, efficiency weak, relevance questionable and wastage significant, while aims and goals are frequently unclear. Taking some mentioned and unmentioned facts we can proudly say that this manual summarizes the findings from some basic of education systems in rendering its direct assistance to all who wish to master law in English. The book used data collected through different means: study tours, international symposia and seminars, text-books on practices and also case studies of successful counter-measures. I would like to thank the author who did a lot in compiling this manual which will enable the students to get special benefits. The manual includes almost every single matter related to law, international law and some other branches respectively. I hope you find the book useful and easy to use .

Zulfugar Zulfugarov

Senior teacher of “Nakhchivan” University

Full member of the International Organization of CAPC

Full member of the International Bibliography Institution

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN



THE NATIONAL FLAG

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM

The three-colour national flag of Azerbaijan was accepted by the government of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan on November 9, 1918. After the collapse of the Democratic Republic in April 28, 1920 and the establishment of the Soviet regime this flag was relinquished in Azerbaijan. Yet the flag was restored by the order of the Supreme Majlis of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and was declared the national flag of the Autonomous Republic on November 17, 1990. At the same time the Supreme Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic petitioned to the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan SSR for recognition of the three-colour flag the national flag of Azerbaijan.

The Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan Republic considered the petition of the Supreme Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and approved the three-colour flag the national flag of the Azerbaijan Republic on February 5, 1991. By the Constitutional Law of the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan Republic, approved on January 19, 1993, one of the projects, developed in 1919-1920 with certain alterations was confirmed the national emblem of the Azerbaijan Republic. All courts, buildings of military tribunals, halls of judicial assembly; private offices of the chairs of the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Composer: Uzeyir Hajibeyov

Text: Ahmed Javad

Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan!
The heroic patriotic glorious land!
To die for you we are glad and we are ready!
If there is need to shed blood
We are too ready!
With three color banner live happily!
Sacrifices too many done,
Every soldier to front has gone!
When your chest was field of battle!
Come back as a heroic son!
Let me see you flourish,
Let your enemies perish!
I love you, my dear land
Be mightier we do wish!
To safeguard your sacred land,
To hold high your honored flag,
All the youngsters are too glad!
Glorious land, glorious land!
Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan!

The Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic carried out a decision on the development of the national anthem of the Republic on January 30, 1920 and for this purpose the Ministry of National Education declared a competition. Yet the collapse of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on April 28, 1920 prevented this process.

The Parliament approved a law "On the national anthem of the Azerbaijan Republic" on May 27, 1992. The law approves the "March of Azerbaijan", created by prominent

composer Uzeyir Hajibeyov and poet Ahmed Javad in 1919, the national anthem of the Azerbaijan Republic.

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

SYMBOLS of The United Kingdom



Flag of United Kingdom →

National Anthem is played whenever the Queen makes a public appearance and is played by the British Broadcasting Corporation every night before closedown, at the end of all Remembrance Day services, medal ceremonies for Team GB, England and Northern Ireland football matches.

SYMBOLS of England



Flag of England →



Floral Emblem: Tudor Rose

SYMBOLS of Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Flag:

The Union Jack (or Union Flag) is Northern Ireland's official flag. Larger Northern Ireland flag → The Red Hand Flag or Ulster banner.



Flower: The shamrock (a three-leaved clover) is a popular way to represent Saint Patrick's Day.

Motto: none



Flag of Scotland →

First hoisted in 1512, the flag is the historic Cross of St. Andrew. When combined with the flags of England and the Patron Saint of Ireland, they collectively form the UK flag.

Flower: Thistle



UNIT 1

THE PRESIDENT OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC



“Azerbaijan always supports rule of law, norms of international law”

I. Aliyev

Azerbaijan is a presidential republic. President is the head of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The executive power of the Republic of Azerbaijan is also held by the president of Azerbaijan Republic. He is the representative who is elected by the people of Azerbaijan to represent them. The president represents the Azerbaijan state in home and foreign policies. Any citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who has resided permanently on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan for longer than 10 years, has the right to participate in elections, and has not been previously convicted for a serious crime, has no obligations to other states, has higher education, and who has no dual citizenship may be elected the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The president of Azerbaijan is also the Supreme Commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan Republic. President appoints the higher team of staff of the Armed Forces on posts and dismisses them.

President guarantees independence of the state, territorial integrity. The head of the Azerbaijan state organizes his administration and appoints its chief. President presents the state budget, military doctrine of the Azerbaijan Republic, sets the local and central executive powers, appoints referendum and signs the laws. President solves the problems of granting of citizenship, takes a decision on amnesty, calling on real military service of the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan, release of military men after their services end, gives states awards, higher military and higher special ranks, declares general and partial mobilization. President concludes interstate and intergovernmental contracts, presents international treaties to Milli Majlis for its ratification and cancellation. President settles the items of national security basing on power which is given him by the Constitution. President sets the Security Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan, declares emergency and military situation and declares a war and concludes peace by consent of Milli Majlis. Now the president of Azerbaijan state is Ilham Aliyev.

On 15 October 2003, Ilham Aliyev was elected as President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with more than 76 percent of votes. On 15 October 2008, Ilham Aliyev was elected for the second term as President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, after gaining 88.73 per cent of votes. As a result of the presidential election held on 9 October 2013, Ilham Aliyev was re-elected as President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with 84.54 per cent of votes. In the election held on April 11, 2018, Ilham Aliyev gained 86.02 percent of votes and has been re-elected as the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

VOCABULARY

Permanently	['pə:m(ə)nəntı]	daimi
Interstate	[ıntə'steıt]	dövlətarası
Appoints	[ə'pəınts]	təyin edir
Conclude	[kən'klud]	bitirmək

Central	[sɛntr(ə)l]	mərkəzi
Concellation	[kɒnsə'leɪʃ(ə)n]	sarsıntı
Council	[kaʊns(ə)l]	məclis
Emergency	[ɪ'mə:dʒ(ə)nsi]	təcili
Constitution	[kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n]	konstitusiyası
Declare	[dɪ'kleɪ]	bildirmək

EXERCISE

1. Use these words and expression in a situation:

President, executive, legislative, promote, for 5 years, take a decision, select, relaxed, enormous, pale, in a good mood, military service.

2. Think of an appropriate way of responding in the following situations.

- 1 Your teacher asks you something, but you don't hear the question.
- 2 .Your party guests are leaving.
- 3 .You're in a restaurant and you'd like to pay.
- 4 .You want to leave the class early today.
5. Your friends have been married for exactly ten years today.
- 6 .Your friend is going to take her driving test.
7. You want to borrow someone's mobile phone.
8. You want to know the price of something.
9. The sound on your friend's personal stereo is very loud.
10. It is twelve o'clock on December 31st.

3. Match words from A with the words from B to make six phrases.

A	B
a. see	the corner
b. feel	memories
c. look	your name
d. turn	your face
e. call out	shamed
f. bring back	like you

UNIT 2

THE SYSTEM OF LAW IN AZERBAIJAN



“The measure of developing the law education is better in the country.”

I.Aliyev

Law is a system of rules established by the state. The main aim of law is to consolidate and safeguard the social and state system and its economic foundation. The system of law in our country consists of different branches of law.

Constitutional law is a body of law which defines the role, powers, and structure of different entities within a state, namely, the executive, the parliament or legislature, and the judiciary; as well as the basic rights of citizens. Its principal source is the country's Constitution. ***Administrative law*** is closely connected with constitutional law but it deals with the legal forms of concrete executive and administrative activity of a government and ministries. ***Financial law*** regulates the budget, taxation, state credits and other spheres of financial activity. ***Civil law*** is connected with relations in the economic sphere of social life, with relations involving property, its distribution and exchange. The right in property is the central institution of civil law. The rules of labour law include the legislation of the labour of industrial and office workers and regulate matters arising from labour relations. ***Criminal law*** defines the general principles of criminal responsibility, individual

types of crimes and punishment applied to criminals. Criminal law takes the form of a criminal code consisting of a general and special parts. *Family law* is an area of the law that deals with family matters and domestic relations. Family law encompasses divorce, adoption, wardship, child abduction and parental responsibility.

VOCABULARY

Civil	['sɪvəl]	mülki
Labour	['leɪbə]	əmək
Citizen	['sɪtɪzn]	vətəndaş
Executive	[ɪg'zɛkjətɪv]	icraçı
Crime	[kraɪm]	cınayət
Leading branch	['li:dɪŋ 'brɑ:ntʃ]	aparıcı sahə
Safeguard	['seɪfgɑ:d]	qoruma
Economic foundation	[i:kə'na:mɪk 'faʊn'deɪʃn]	iqtisadi əsas

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions:

1. What organ administers justice in Azerbaijan?
2. What is the function of a court of first instance?
3. What is the basic judicial organ in Azerbaijan?
4. What are the courts of higher instance?
5. What are the functions of the Supreme Court?
6. How are cases tried in the courts?

2. Give the four forms of the following verbs.

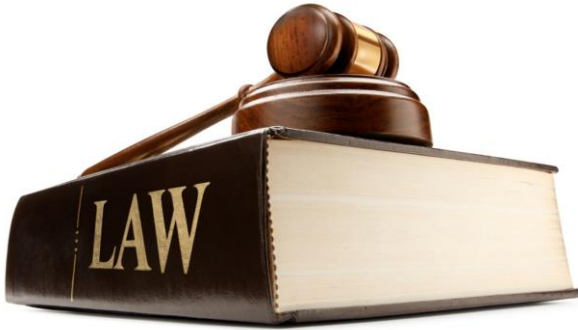
To stop, to run, to bring, to supply, to sing, to write, to buy, to hear, to enjoy.

3. Insert little, few, many, much.

1. There are not.... students in the library. 2. Jane has.... English and German books at home. 3. Do you have.... friends at school? No, not, many. 4. I have to write.... letters to my friends today. 5. I think Rashad smokes.... cigarettes. I am sorry to hear that.

UNIT 3

WHY WE NEED LAW



“The law provides for the establishment of an appropriate mechanism for reviewing court decisions”

Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

First of all, law is set of rules for society, designed to protect basic rights and freedoms and to treat everyone fairly. Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. Laws resemble morality, because they are designed to control our behavior. We need law, because law defends our rights. We cannot imagine the government without law. We need law for justice, safe life and fair government. If we didn't have law, we would have lots of crimes, accidents. We wouldn't be able to go out safely. There are lots of bad people. That is why if we did not have law they would murder lots of people for money and something else. They would not be afraid of anything. But now we have laws and this kind of people cannot do anything because of law. Law is the part of government. We can also not imagine law without government. Law is one of the necessary things for our freedom. If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws wouldn't be necessary. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our

personal property and our lives. Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel. We turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who the real owner is and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected. In our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct. They are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university. Another aim is the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals. Finally, all of these mean if we want free, safe, fair life, we need law in our lives and society.

VOCABULARY

Society	[sə'saɪəti]	cəmiyyət
Liberty	['lɪbətɪ]	azadlıq
Equality	[i'kwɑ:ləti]	bərabərlik
Claim	[kleɪm]	iddia
Government	['gʌvənmənt]	hökümət
Necessary	['nesəsəri]	zəruri
Regulating	['regjuleɪt]	tənzimləmə
Structured	['strʌktʃəd]	quruluşlu
Freedom	['fri:dəm]	azadlıq
Fairness	['feənəs]	ədalət

EXERCISES

1. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

Theft pleaded fingerprints witnesses evidence arrest
oath investigate sentence charge cell detained
fine court magistrate handcuff found

A policeman was sent to __the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to__ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to__ him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to__ him with the__ of the camera and cash. They took his__, locked him in a__, and__ him overnight. The next morning he appeared in__ before the__. He took an__ and__ not guilty. Two __, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave__. After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was__ guilty. He had to pay a__ of £50 and he was given a__ of three months in prison suspended for two years.

2. Which of the following the best fits to the given definition? Choose the best one:

1. image in wood or stone of a god used as an object of worship.

1. idea 2. idol 3. church 4. mosque

2. piece of news, information or question one person sends to another.

1. message 2. duty 3. present 4. assignment

3. a person from another country.

1. inventor 2. enemy 3. foreigner 4. thief

4. take air into and send it out from your nose and mouth.

1. bright 2. break 3. bread 4. breathe

5. list of the days, weeks, month of one year.

1. accountant 2. calculation 3. calendar 4. season

UNIT 4

THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN ON THE STATE LANGUAGE



“The Azerbaijani language is the greatest national wealth of the independent Azerbaijan”
Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

The state language of the Republic of Azerbaijan is Azerbaijani. The legal status and sphere of application of the language in the Republic of Azerbaijan as well as the principles of the usage of languages of peoples residing on its territory shall be established by the supreme state authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be guaranteed the freedom to choose a language of teaching. Nationalities and ethnic groups compactly residing on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be granted the right to establish, by means of the state bodies of the Republic, pre-school institutions in the native language as well as general secondary schools or separate classes and groups in the native language at various educational institutions. Replies to suggestions, applications, and complaints of citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan filed to state bodies, shall be in the state language of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The legal proceedings and notary actions shall be in the state language of

the Republic of Azerbaijan. The participants in a case who do not know the language in which the proceedings are carried out shall be ensured the right to be acquainted with the materials of the case, to participate in the court proceedings through an interpreter as well as to make statements in the native language. Official documents identifying a person or information therein (passport, labour book, military card, school-leaving certificate, diploma, birth, marriage, death certificates etc.) shall be filled up in the state language of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The state language of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be used in the military forces, internal and border guard troops of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Official publications of acts of state authority and administration bodies of the Republic of Azerbaijan and of the Autonomous Republic of Nakhchivan shall be issued in the state language of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Besides the state language, other languages may be used in the mass media on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The present Law shall not govern the writing of names and family names of representatives of other nationalities residing on the territory of the Republic. All of these are a part of law on state language and state language is necessary for independent country.

VOCABULARY

representative	[reprɪ'zentətɪv]	nümayəndə
territory	['terətɔ:ri]	ərazi
residing	[rɪ'zɑdɪŋ]	yəşayış
issued	['ɪʃu:d]	verilmişdir
autonomous	[ɔ:'tənəməs]	muxtar
producing	[prə'dju:sɪŋ]	prosedur
identifying	[aɪ'dentɪfəɪŋ]	müəyyənləşdirilən
legal	['li:gəl]	qanuni
military	['mɪlətri]	hərbi
participant	[pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt]	iştirakçı

EXERCISES

1. Open the brackets:

They were vegetarians and Police officers in Burton (1)-- (look for) 38-years-old Brian Poole, a murderer, who escaped from prison this morning. 'This man is extremely dangerous, said Superintendent Michael Walsh earlier today. 'Anyone who (2) -- (see) him (3)---try to talk to him or go near him, but (4) -- phone the police immediately. 'There is also another man who officers (5) -- (want) to interview- a witness saw him sitting in a car near the prison, just before the escape. 'We (6) -- (think) the car was dark blue, but I (7) -- give you any more details at the moment, ' said the Superintendent. 'We would like to hear from anyone who (8) -- remember seeing a dark blue or black car in that area. 'People who (9) -- (live) near the prison (10) -- (ask) how Poole was able to escape from the 'high security' prison. 'It's disgusting, said mother-of-four, Mrs Jane Thompson, 'the government (11) -- do something about it-we (12) --- (not/feel) safe, and we certainly(13) --go out after dark. A government representative (14) - (visit) the prison tomorrow.

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives.

Found: (1) --(big) animal that ever walked planet. It was (2) --(tall) than a giraffe and (3) -- (heavy) than five elephants. The baluchitherium lived in Asia between 25 and 40 million years ago, and was (4) -- (large) than any animal that has ever lived on Earth. Scientists who found the graves of twenty of the ancient animals say that this is (5) -- (important) discovery of its kind and that they now have a (6) -- (accurate) picture.

UNIT 5

THE LAW IS NECESSARY IN THE WORLD



Mr. Jones, having murdered his wife, was burying her in the garden one night, when his neighbor, hearing the noise, asked him what he was doing.

“Just burying the cat,” said Mr. Jones.

“Funny sort of time to bury a cat,” said the neighbor.

“Funny sort of cat,” said Mr. Jones

Now it is obvious to every that, in a community such as the one in which we live, some kind of law is necessary to try to prevent people like Mr. Jones from killing their wives. When the world was at a primitive stage, there was no such a law, and, if a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband, that was their own business and no one interfered officially.

But, for a very long time now, members of every community have made laws for themselves in self-protection. Otherwise it would have meant that the stronger man could have done what he liked with the weaker, and bad men could have joined together and terrorized the whole neighbourhood.

If it were not for the law, you could not go out in broad daylight without the fear of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered. There are far, far more good people in the world than bad, but there are enough of the bad to make law necessary in the interests of everyone.

There is no difficulty in understanding this but it is just as important to understand that law is not necessary just because there are bad people in the world. If we were all as good as we ought to be, laws would still be necessary. If we never told lies, never took anything that didn't belong to us, never omitted to do anything that we ought to do and never did anything that we ought not to do, we should still require a set of rules of behavior, in other words laws, to enable us to live in any kind of satisfactory state. How is one good man in a motor-car to pass another good man also in a motor-car coming in the opposite direction, unless there is some rule of the road? People sometimes hover in front of one another when they are walking on the pavement before they can pass, and they may even collide. Not much harm is done then, but, if two good men in motor-car going in opposite directions hover in front of one another, not knowing which side to pass, the result will probably be that there will be two good men less in the world.

So you can see that there must be laws, however good we may be. Unfortunately, however, we are none of us always good and some of us are bad, or at any rate have our bad moments, and so the law has to provide for all kinds of possibilities. Suppose you went to a greengrocer and bought some potatoes and found on your return home that they were mouldy or even that some of them were stones, what could you do if there were no laws on the subject? In the absence of law you could only rely upon the law of the jungle. You could go back to the shop, demand proper potatoes and hit the shopkeeper on the nose if he refused to give them to you. You might then look round the shop to try to find some decent potatoes. While you were doing this, the shopkeeper might hit you on the back of the neck with a pound weight. Altogether not a very satisfactory morning's shopping.

Or you might pay your money to go to see a film at a cinema. You might go inside, sit down and wait. When the

cinema was full, there might be flashed on the screen: “You`ve had it, Chums”. And that might be the whole of the entertainment. If there were no law, the manager could safely remain on the premises and, as you went out, smile at you and say: “Hope you`ve enjoyed the show, sir. ”That is to say, he could do this safely if he were bigger than you or had a well-armed bodyguard. Every country tries, therefore, to provide laws which will help its people to live safely and as comfortably as possible. This is not at all an easy thing to do, and no country has been successful in producing laws which we have, than if we had none at all.

VOCABULARY

neighbour	['neɪbə]	qonşu
burying	['berɪŋ]	basdırmaq
community	[kə 'mju:nəti]	icma
obvious	['ɒvɪəs]	aşkar
self-protection	[self 'prə'tekʃn]	özünü qorumaq
prevent	[pri 'vent]	qarşısını almaq
necessary	['nesəsəri]	zəruri
neighbourhood	['neɪbəhəd]	qonşuluq
kidnapped	[kɪdnəpd]	qaçırıldı
producing law	[prə'dju:sɪŋ lɔ:]	istehsal qanunu

EXERCISES

1. Rules, laws, regulations-What is your personal understanding of these words? Is there any difference between them?

2. Make a list of arguments for and against the following statements.

1. Laws haven't changed since primeval times.
2. However hard property try, laws are always insufficient.
3. Laws are not for ordinary people, they are for lawyers
4. Continue the list: chum, bloke, pal...

5. Find the tests:

1. If a criminal is suspect, then what is the matter of policeman:

- A)the conduct research on the crime in civilian clothes
- B)To arrest the criminals
- C)to make a final decision on the crime
- D)to take care of criminals
- E)to kill the criminals

2. Which may be detained to fine in case

- A)As the international criminal cause
- B)as fighting against the Azerbaijan Republic
- C)If commit acts of sabotage in the country
- D) Intentionally damage the property of someone
- E)Any administrative issues as the cause

3. What do we need to solve your conflict:

- A)We need to declare war
- B)We need to find up diplomatic relations with the same country
- C)We need to cut all ties
- D)We need to conduct deliver weapons and ammunition from abroad

6.Translate into English:

1. Qanunla cəzalandırılı bilən hər bir hərəkət cinayət adlanır.

2. Kriminologiya fərdi və cəmiyyət səviyyəsində cinayətin səbəblərini, nəticəsini, dərəcəsini və onun həll yollarını öyrənən humanitar elmdir.

3. Hüquq ictimai münasibətləri tənzimləyən, dövlətin müəyyənləşdirdiyi və sanksiyalaşdırdığı, dövlət tərəfindən qorunan, ümumməcburi davranış qaydalarının məcmusudur.

4. Cinayət hüququ dedikdə, cinayət və cəza ilə bağlı olaraq cinayət törətmiş şəxslə dövlət arasında yaranan münasibətlərin tənzimləyən hüquq normalarının məcmusu başa düşülür.

5. Beynəlxalq hüquq hüququn bir sahəsi olmaqla dövlətin xarici münasibətlərini, əlaqələrini nizamlayan normalar sistemidir.

UNIT 6 THE CRIMINAL CODE



*“Prepare a whole of laws on the further humanization
and decriminalization of criminal legislation”*

I.Aliyev

The criminal law of the Azerbaijan Republic consists of the present Code. The present Code is grounded on the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic, conventional principles and norms of international law. The criminal code of the Republic of Azerbaijan has several tasks. These tasks are providing of the peace and safety of mankind, protection of rights and freedom of the person and the citizen, of property, of economic activities, of social order and public safety, of environment, of constitutional building of the Azerbaijan Republic from criminal encroachments, and also the prevention of crimes. The Present Code is grounded on principles of legality, equality before the law, of responsibility for fault, of justice and humanism. The Criminal Code shall provide safety of people. Criminal action (actions or inaction), and also punishments for this actions and other measures of criminal - legal nature shall be determined only by the present Code. The criminality and punish of action (action or inaction) shall be

determined by the criminal law, exercised during commitment of this action (action or inaction). No one shall be applied to criminal liability for action, which was not admitted as a crime at the time of committing it. The criminal law, which shall eliminate criminality of action (actions or inaction) and its punish, soften punishment or otherwise improve position, of the person who have committed a crime, shall have back force, and that shall be distributed on the persons who has committed the appropriate action (action or inaction) till the introduction of such law as valid, and also on the persons who is sentenced, or who has served sentenced time but previous conviction is not removed or is not extinguished. The criminal law, provided for by criminality of action (actions or inactivity), strengthening punishment or otherwise worsening position of the person who has committed a crime, shall not have back force. Crime shall be admitted as a socially dangerous action (action or inaction), forbidden by the present Code, under threat of punishment on guilty. Committing of two or more crimes provided by one article of the present Code shall be admitted as repeated only in cases provided by appropriate articles of the Especial part of the present Code. These were some of the articles of the criminal code. At the end the criminal code is one of the important code for the country's internal life.

VOCABULARY

Criminal	['krɪmɪnl]	cinayət
Mankind	[mæn'kaɪnd]	bəşəriyyət
Conventional	[kən'venʃənl]	şərti
Present	['preznt]	cari
Exercised	['eksəsaɪzɪd]	həyata keçirilmişdir
Protection	[prə'tekʃn]	müdafiə
Principle	['prɪnsəpl]	prinsip
Prevention	[pri'venʃn]	qarşısının alınması

EXERCISES

1. Find tests:

Which does not apply the ruling:

- A) Extraterritoriality law (toxunulmazliq huququ)
- B) To ask questions in court
- C) To conduct the court
- D) To sign the law
- E) To restore the justice

2. Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the box:

Theft	Fine	Arrest	Court
Sentence	Fingerprints	Evidence	Magistraet
Charge	Oath	Cell	Handcuff
Investigate	Detained	Pleaded	Found

A policeman was sent to ___ the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to ___ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to ___ him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to ___ him with the ___ of the camera and cash. They took his ___, locked him in a ___, and ___ him overnight. The next morning he appeared in ___ before the ___. He took an ___ and ___ not guilty. Two ___, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave ___ guilty. He had to pay a ___ of 50 pound and he was given a ___ of three months in prison suspended for two years.

4. To make a question:

1. The Cabinet of Ministry 2. Azerbaijan Republic 3. make decision 4. and 5. of 6. orders

- A) 2, 5, 4, 3, 6, 1 B) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 6 C) 5, 4, 3, 1, 6, 2 D) 6, 2, 5, 3, 1, 4 E) 1, 5, 2, 3.

UNIT 7

THE ELECTION SYSTEM OF AZERBAIJAN



“Election is a triumph of democracy. Election is another serious step towards democracy.”

I.Aliyev

The only source of the authority is the people of Azerbaijan. The will of the Azerbaijani people constitutes the basis of state power of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This will is reflected by freely and regularly conducted elections by secret and personal voting via general, equal and direct suffrage. The Code consists of 7 sections, general provisions, special part and 38 chapters. There are several kinds of elections: Presidential Elections of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Elections to the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Municipal Elections and so. on. Majority election system is applied in the country. For the conduct of elections (referenda), Central Election Commission establishes 125 election (referenda) constituencies in every 5 years. During elections political parties, political party blocs that participate in elections appoint their authorized representatives, as well as authorized representatives on financial issues. Political parties and bloc of political parties nominate candidates. They can also nominate persons who are

not the members of the political parties entering bloc. Pre-election campaign can be conducted by the way of holding mass activities (gatherings, meetings with voters, mass discussions and conversations) in mass media, issuance and dissemination of the published audiovisual and other campaign materials, by other methods not prohibited by law. If the founders of TV and radio broadcasting organizations and periodical publications are state bodies, offices and financed by the state budget, then these TV and radio broadcasting organizations and periodical publications can ensure equal facilities for political parties and blocs of political parties to campaign their pre-election programs on the account of the funds allocated by the state budget. During elections a large number of observers appointed by political parties and blocs of political parties also observe the process of the preparation and conduct of elections, determination of voting results. Election commissions use the space allocated in periodicals in order to explain election (referenda) legislation and reply questions of voters about the rules and time of election actions, procedure of election campaign by registered candidates, political parties and blocs of political parties. Shortly for choosing the representatives who represent people of the country we have elections and we should go and elect the right person for us.

VOCABULARY

suffrage	['sʌfrɪdʒ]	seçki hüququ
periodical	[pɪəri'adɪkl]	dövri
authorized	['ɔ:θəraɪzd]	səlahiyyətli
representative	[reprɪ'zentətɪv]	nümayəndə
broadcasting	['brɔ:dkɑ:stɪŋ]	yayım
political	[pə'lıtɪkl]	siyasi
publication	[pʌblɪ'keɪʃn]	nəşr
appointed	[ə'pɔɪntɪd]	təyin edildi
equal	['i:kwəl]	bərabər
facilities	[fə'sɪlətɪs]	təchizat

EXERCISES

1. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

Election campaign support polling day
opinion poll polling station predict ballot box
candidate vote

People sometimes try to (a)___ the result of an election weeks before it takes place. Several hundred people are asked which party they prefer, and their answer are used to guess the result of the coming election. This is called an (b)__. Meanwhile each party conducts its (c)___ with meetings, speeches, television commercials and party members going from door to door encouraging people to (d)___ their party. In Britain everyone over 18 is eligible to (e)__. The place where people go to vote in an election is called a (f)___ and the day of the election is often known as (g)__. The voters put their votes in a (h)___ and later they are counted. The (i)___ with the most votes is then declared the winner.

2. Choose the correct alternative.

- a) I have stayed /stayed with my grandparents a lot when I was younger.
- b) The couple next door have lived / lived there for twenty-five years:I'm sure they'll never move.
- c) Gordon has started /started his first business in 2001.
- d) So far this year, we saved / we've saved over €500.
- e) Before becoming a banker, my brother has studied / studied abroad for several years.

UNIT 8

TYPES OF ELECTIONS



There are different types of elections: Presidential, parliamentary and municipal elections. The duration of president post is not the same in all countries. In the USA this term is 4 years while it is 7 years in Azerbaijan. During the presidential elections, the opposition and the authority usually compete. The party in power is considered authority. Today's authority can become an oppositional party tomorrow or vice-versa. There are different parties participating in this election. Each of them has a leader. They always agitate themselves and promise pledges before elections. The agitation can be on TV, radio, posters and mass media. Some of the oppositional leaders hold a meeting to canvass. Each person can't nominate during the presidential elections. There are some requirements. In Azerbaijan the president must be Azeri. In presidential elections any man has the right not to vote and to remain impartial. Before the elections the slates or tickets with the names of electors are hung on the wall at each polling-station. Constituency or electoral ward is defined in every region of the country. On the day of election, the electors vote for or against somebody casting a ballot into any ballot-box. The electorate must be citizens living in or outside the country. In some countries the party in power try to rig the election. When this falsification is noticed obviously, oppositional parties demand by-election. They criticize gerrymandering . Prime Minister is

appointed by president. The previous PM resigns if a strange party comes to power.

Deputies are elected in parliamentary elections. Deputies are elected in regions and cities. Each region and each city has one deputy. They solve the regional problems. The number of deputies may be different in separate countries. To elect deputies government holds a referendum and people elect their deputies. The solution of some affairs is under the deputies' authorization. If a new bill is proposed on the parliament by a president, it is given to the discussion of parliament. If the majority accepts the bill, it will be in action. If the parliament refuses the bill, it is not accepted. But some affairs don't even depend on parliament or a president's decree. It depends on the people's choice in referendum. For example; the replacement of state borders depends on the people's decision. As once Nackchivan remained under the control of Azerbaijan according to local people's choice. During the reign of Soviet Union in 1923 Nackchivan had to be given to either Armenia or Azerbaijan depending on the results of referendum.

Municipal elections are local elections. Municipal leaders are elected even in small villages and settlements. They solve catering problems. They are responsible for sewerage and gas pipes, electricity lines, garbage boxes, water canals, boiling-rooms and so on. **VOCABULARY**

Election	[ɪ'lekʃn]	seçki
Opposition	[apə'zɪʃn]	müxalifət
Ballot box	['bælət bɑ:ks]	seçki qutusu
To elect	[tə ɪ'lekt]	seçmək
Municipal	[mju:'nɪsɪpl]	bələdiyyə
Deputy	['depjuti]	deputat
Legislative	['ledʒɪslətɪv]	qanunverici
Polling day	['pəʊlɪŋ deɪ]	seçki günü
To be elected	[tə bi ɪ'lektɪd]	seçilmək
Win	[wɪn]	qalib gəlmək

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the gaps:

Cabinet alliance right-wing opposition prime minister coalition
one-party states majority left-wing split

In most countries, except (a)__, there are several different political parties. The one with the (b)__ of seats normally forms the government, and the parties which are against the government called the (c)__. Sometimes no single party wins enough seats, and several parties must combine together in a (d)__ to form a government. The principal ministers in the government form a group called (e)__. The leader of this group, and of the government, is the (f)__. Of course, there are many different kinds of parties and governments. A socialist or communist party is often described as (g)__. A conservative party on other hand, is usually said to be (h)__. Political situations are always changing. Sometimes in a party or between two parties there is a big argument or deep difference of opinion. This is called a (i)__. When, on the other hand, two parties work together, this is sometimes called an (j)__.

2. Put these words into gaps:

Detective, plain clothes, jury, warders, coroner, verdict, solicitor, trial, inquest, death penalty.

1. If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a.
2. At the end of the__ the judge ordered the twelve men and women of the__ to retire and consider their__ guilty or not guilty.
3. Men or women who look after prisoners are called prison officers or.
4. If a person dies in unusual circumstances, an__ is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a.

UNIT 9.

THE GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC



“Azerbaijan, the most stable and secure state in the region is fighting against crime.

I. Aliyev

Azerbaijan is presidential republic. State power is based on the principal of division of powers. Azerbaijan declared its independence from Soviet Union on August 3, 1991. Azerbaijan accepted its constitution on November 17, 1995. It discusses the people’s power, basis of the state, basic rights, responsibilities and powers. Azerbaijan government is divided into three branches: the executive one- the president, the prime minister, the cabinet of ministers, the legislative one-parliamentary and the judicial one-Supreme court. Azerbaijan has a strong presidential system in which the legislative and judicial branches have only limited independence. The executive power is held by the president of Azerbaijan. The executive branch is made up of a president, president administration which he appoints, prime minister and the cabinet of ministers. The president is the head of the state who is elected for 7 year terms by general equal and direct elections with free, individual and secret ballot; the prime minister who is appointed by the president by the consent of Milli Majlis is the head of the government. The legislative branch is made up of

parliament. Azerbaijan's first parliament was established in 1995. The legislative branch consists of 125 members of parliament. Members are elected for 5 year terms. According to the Constitution the Speaker of Parliament stands next in line to the president. The judicial power in Azerbaijan is accomplished by law courts. The Azerbaijan state has big and powerful army. The armed forces of Azerbaijan is divided into 4 military branches: the army, navy, air force and air defense force. The national armed forces of Azerbaijan were formed by president decree in October 1991. The primary goal of Azerbaijan state is to provide human rights and freedoms. In short Azerbaijan is independent republic and has its national state symbols, army, constitution, state language and so on.

VOCABULARY

Branch	[bræntʃ]	qol, tərəf
Minister	[ˈmɪnɪstər]	nazir
Administration	[əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃn]	idarəetmə
Prime	[praɪm]	əsas
Responsibilities	[rɪ,spɑːnsə'bɪlətɪs]	vəzifələr
Legislative	[ˈledʒɪslətɪv]	qanunverici
Presidential	[ˌprezɪ'denʃl]	president
Independence	[ˌɪndɪ'pendəns]	müstəqillik
Cabinet	[ˈkæbɪnət]	kabinet
Armed	[ɑːmd]	silahlı

EXERCISES

1. Choose a verb from the following that belongs with all the words in each group.

Become buy earn go have learn make write

- ... a car a flat a house
- ... famous rich a singer
- ... how to drive French a language
- ... abroad round the world to university

- e) ... a book an e-mail a novel
- f)... a film a lot of money a mistake
- g)... an ambition children an idea
- h)... a lot of money \$ 1 million £1, 000 a mont

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct name of courts.

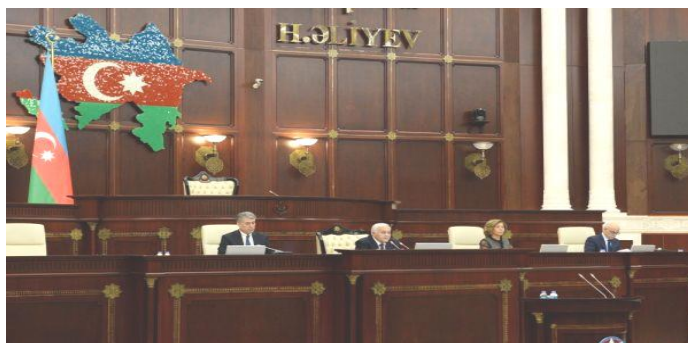
The most common type of Law Court in Great Britain is the a) . . . court. More serious criminal cases then go to b). . . court. Civil cases are dealt with in c). . . courts. Appeals are heard by d). . . courts. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is e). . . Certain cases may be reffered to f). . . in Luxembourg. The legal system also includes g). . . courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and h). . . courts (which investigate violentsudden or unnatural deaths). There are also administrative i)which deal with professional standards, disputes between inviduals, and disputes between inviduals and government departments.

3.Translate into English:

1. Konstitutsiyanın 7-ci maddəsinin I hissəsinə əsasən Azərbaycan dövləti demokratik, hüquqi, dünyəvi, unitar respublikadır.
2. Hər hansı bir cinayət və ya işgəncəni təyin etmək cəhdi xeyli çətinliklərə səbəb olur.
- 3.Azərbaycan Respublikasının dövlət hakimiyyəti bölünmə prinsipinə əsaslanır.
4. Azərbaycan hökuməti prezidentli Respublikadır.
- 5.Qanun hüquq normalarının sistemli toplusu olub, cəmiyyətdə yaranan ictimai münasibətləri tənzimləyir və insanları hüquq pozuntusundan qoruyur.

UNIT 10

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER AND MILLI MAJLIS



*“On deeping reforms in the judicial - legal system,
providing for legislative, institutional and practical measures”*

I. Aliyev

The legislative power of Azerbaijan is held by Milli Majlis. Parliament is formed through elections by the population of Azerbaijan and is an undivided institute of democratic state structure. The legislative power is one of the important branches of the state power. First of all, Milli Majlis defines the common rules for a range of issues. Milli Majlis resolves many problems. The legislative power uses these rules to create its activity. The Milli Majlis has 125 deputies. All citizens of Azerbaijan Republic can be elected as deputies of Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan. Deputies of Milli Majlis are elected through the common, equal and direct election with free, private and secret voting. Milli Majlis approves and regulates the state budget. Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic approves the appointment of the Prime Minister and gives the vote of confidence to the Cabinet of Ministers. By introduction of the head of state Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic appoints judges of the Constitutional Court and Supreme Court. Milli Majlis appoints referendums, ratifies international contracts. Milli Majlis carries out its activities, gathering twice a year for two regular sessions: autumn and spring

sessions. Milli Majlis bases its work on needs of our state and people. Legislative acts and other laws adopted by Milli Majlis after thorough discussion created all legal bases for democratic development of Azerbaijan. The role of Milli Majlis in the development of the international relations could not be denied. The legislative organ of our republic confirmed many contracts. Milli Majlis holds seminars, scientific-practical conferences on the problems of the refugees, human rights, activity of non-governmental organizations, problems on the citizenship and gender and municipal elections. The representative staffs of Milli Majlis paid several official visits to foreign countries and took active part in the work of the international organizations into which Azerbaijan is involved. Today Milli Majlis of our state works and does a lot to develop our state.

VOCABULARY

democratic	[,demə'krætık	demokratik
development	dı'veləpmənt]	inkışaf
involve	[m'va:lv]	icra etmək
international	[ıntə'næʃnəl]	beynəlxalq
relations	[rı'leɪʃns]	əlaqələr
law	[lo:]	Qanun
legislative	['ledʒıslətıv	qanunverici
organ	'ɔ:gən]	orqan
representative	[,reprı'zentətıv	nümayəndələr
staffs	stɑ:fs]	heyəti
issue	['ıʃu:]	problem
parliament	['pɑ:ləmənt]	parlament
constitutional	[,kənstı'tu:ʃənl	konstitusiya
contrasts	'kəntrɑ:sts]	məhkəməsi
international	[,ıntə'næʃnəl	beynəlxalq
contrasts	'kəntrɑ:sts]	təzadlar
election	rı'lekʃn]	seçkisi
municipal	[mju:'nıslpl	bələdiyyə

EXERCISES

1. Translate into English:

- a) Two police officers were talking softly to a boy.
 - b) He had apparently stumbled and cracked his head.
 - c) They were wearing commando-style uniforms.
 - d) They helped the boy up and led him to the car.
 - e) I had never seen such gentle police.
 - f) "Goodnight," I said and watched them go.
2. Match the modern items in A with the more traditional items in B.

A	B
a) air conditioning	board games
b) booking online	cash
c) central heating	washing clothes by hand
d) charge and credit cards	street markets
e) computer games	a cooker/stove
f) a dishwasher	buying a CD or cassette
g) downloading sound files	electric fans
h) a microwave oven	going to the cinema
I) renting a DVD	queuing up for tickets
j) sending text messages	sending letters and faxes
k) shopping malls	coal fires
l) a washing machine	doing the washing-up

UNIT 11

THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF AZERBAIJAN



“Independent judicial power plays an exceptional role in every democratic society”
I. Aliyev

The executive power is one of the three branches of the government. The executive power is held by the president of Azerbaijan Republic. The president of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the head of the state. The president is elected by general, direct elections for 7 year term. The president forms a cabinet of ministers. A Cabinet of Ministers is the superior body of the Executive power of the President. It makes obey to the president of Azerbaijan Republic. The president represents Azerbaijan state. The prime minister is the head of government. The prime minister is appointed by the president and approved by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The president of Azerbaijan ensures the independence of judicial power, appoints and removes from position higher commanders of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan; accepts credentials and letters of recall of the diplomatic representatives of foreign States, submits the State budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Milli Majlis for ratification, nominate the ombudsman of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan for

his election, appoints to position and removes from position members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan; in required cases shall preside at the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan, declare emergency situation and martial law and so. on. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall have the right of immunity. The honor and dignity of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be protected by Law. The prime minister of Azerbaijan republic controls the work of the government. The prime minister chairs plenary sessions of the government. The President appoints other ministers of the Government in accordance with a proposal by the Prime Minister. The Cabinet of Ministers is the top executive body of president.

VOCABULARY

Guarantee	[ˈɡar(ə)nˈti:]	zəmanət
Freedom	[ˈfri:dəm]	azadlıq
Citizens	[ˈsɪtɪzənz]	vətəndaşlıq
Necessary	[nəsəs(ə)ri]	zəruri
regulating	[ˈregjuleɪtɪŋ]	tənzimləmə
Safeguard	[ˈseɪfɡɑ:d]	qoruma
personal property	[ˈpə:s(ə)n(ə)l prɒpəti]	şəxsi əmlak mülk mal
Promise	[ˈprɒmɪs]	vəd
Society	[səˈsaɪəti]	cəmiyyət

EXERCISES

1. Answer the question:

1. What right does Azerbaijan Constitution guarantee to the citizen?
2. Who has the right to elect and to be elected?
3. What kind of state is the Azerbaijan Republic?
4. Whose interests does this state express?
5. What is the principle of the Constitution?

2. Find the tests :

Each of the following sentences contains a blank . Choose the choice which best completes the sentence :

1.He is seriously ill. He must . . . the number of cigarettes he smokes .

1. incrase 2. develop 3. limit 4. improve

2. Mars and Venus are . . . of the sun .

1. planets 2. planes 3. plants 4. plans

3. I asked Ahmad to play with me, but he . . .

1. accepted 2. refused 3. invited 4. allowed

4. We have good . . . with our neighbours these days .

1. relatives 2. relate 3. relationship 4. being relative

5. Mehran . . . his own life when he saved the girl from the burning house .

3.Translate into English:

1. O bacardığı qədər məhkəmədə özünü müdafiə etməyə çalışırdı.

2. Vəkilin müttəhimi müdafiə etməyi gördüyü qədər də asan deyildi.

3. Sən gələcəkdə nəçi olacaqsan? Hüquqşünas olmaq fikrindəyəm.

4. Biz dərstdən sonra kriminologiya laboratoriyasına gedib cinayətkarın barmaq izləri üzərində işlədik.

5. Burda bərk danışmaq olmaz, məhkəmə prosesi gedir.

UNIT 12

AZERBAIJAN CONSTITUTION



Constitution is a main law of state. Constitutional Commission was assembled by national lider Heydar Aliyev in June 1995 in order to substitute 1978 Azerbaijan SSR Constitution. Our Constitution, the constitution of independent Azerbaijan Republic was established on the 12th of November 1995. The whole people took an active part in discussing the Draft of the present Constitution. By the Constitution the government of the Azerbaijan Republic is composed of three coordinate branches; executive one, the legislative one and the judicial one. The executive power is vested in President, who holds office for 7 years and is elected. The legislative power is vested in all court of our Republic. The adoption of the new constitution is tremendously important for the country's internal life.

The Constitution guaranties Azerbaijan Republic citizen equal rights. The citizen of our Republic are guaranteed the right to work, to rest to education, to maintenance in old age, in sickness and in the event of complete or partial disability as well as freedom of speech, of press, and of demonstrations, meetings. Election in the Azerbaijan Republic

being universal all citizen at the age of 18 have the right to elect and to be elected. The Azerbaijan Constitution express the peaceful nature of our state. Citizen of the Azerbaijan Republic being equal before the law, their equality is guaranteed in all spheres of economic, political, social and cultural life. Any direct or indirect limitation of the rights of citizen is punishable by law. Our Constitution consists of 5 parts;12 chapters, 158 articles. All the rights of the people of Azerbaijan are preserved in the constitution. The newly adopted constitution is a real sample for proving the existence of democracy, freedom and respect for rights in Azerbaijan. This constitution was approved and adopted in the period when the genocide Armenians were continuing their land claims by the help of Russia. Just in that hard period our people found enough courage to join and unite and unanimously voted for constitution. It is a duty of everybody to respect the adopted constitution without any word.

It was amended on 24 August 2002 and again on 18 March 2009. It carries the “highest legal force” in Azerbaijan as per article 147. The most recent amendments to the Constitution were approved after the Constitutional referendum held on 26 September 2016. In 2002, 31 amendments were made to 22 articles; in 2009, 41 amendments were made to 29 articles; and in 2016, 23 articles were amended and new 6 new articles were added.

VOCABULARY

Law	[lɔ:]	qanun
Draft	[dra:ft]	layihə, plan
Adoption	[ə'dɑpʃ(ə)n]	qəbul etmə, qəbul
Independ	[,ɪndɪ'pend]	müstəqil
Equal	[i'kwɑ:l]	bərabər
Leisure	[lɛʒər]	boş vaxt, istirahət
Sickness	[sɪknəs]	xəstəlik
Event	[ivənt]	hadisə

Election	[ɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n]	seçki
Limitation	[lɪmɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	sərhəd, hüdud
Compose	[kəm'pəʊz]	ibarət olmaq
Internal	[ɪn'tɜ:n(ə)l]	daxili
Tremendous	[trɪ'mendəs]	böyük

EXERCISES

1. Translate into English:

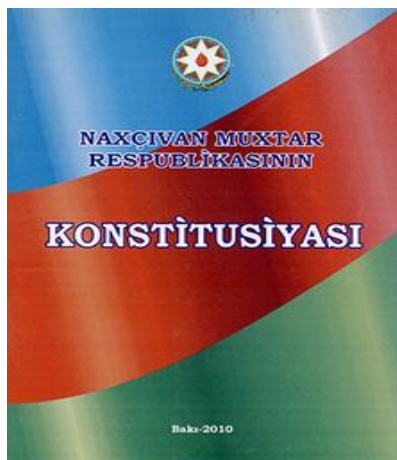
- İstənilən cinayət cəzası həmişə məhkum edilmiş şəxslərin hüquq və mənafelərini məhdudlaşdırılması ilə əlaqələndirilir.
- Cəmiyyət üzvlərinin fikrincə daha çox törədilmiş əməllərə görə daha dəqiq və ədalətli cəza çox olarsa məhkəmə hökmünün tərbiyəvi dəyəri olacaqdır.
- Məhkəmə cinayət törətmiş 18 yaşına çatmamış şəxsə cəza tətbiq edilməməsini məqsədə uyğun hesab edərsə, məcburi maarifləndirmə tədbirləri tətbiq edə bilər.
- Konstitusiyaya Məhkəməsinin rəhbərlik etdiyi məhkəmə şöbəsi nominal olaraq müstəqildir.
- Birləşmiş krallıqdakı qanun sisteminə görə İngiltərə və Uelsin vahid hüquq və məhkəmələr sistemi var.

2. Which of the following the best fits to the given definition? Choose the best one:

- stop someone from doing anything; stop something happening.
1. prevent 2. encourage 3. pretend 4. provide
- pay to live or work in another person's house.
1. ring 2. rent 3. paid 4. borrow
- instrument that has hot water flowing through to heat the room.
1. freezer 2. kettle 3. radiator 4. heat

UNIT 13

CONSTITUTION OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF NAKHCHIVAN



What is constitution? It comes from latin word “constitutio” which means law by which a country (state, government and other organizations) is ruled. After declaring her independence the Azerbaijan Republic also needed her own national constitution. On November 12, 1995 by means of universal voting “The Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic” was adopted. It consists of 12 chapters and 159 units. The VIII chapter of the constitution concerns to the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. On December 29, 1998 the constitution of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic was adopted by the second reading. The constitution of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic consists of 6 chapters and 45 units. The foundations of the autonomy of Nakhchivan were established with the international treaties of Moscow (March 16, 1921) and Gars (October 13, 1921) which are in force at present. Nakhchivan’s being a part of Azerbaijan was once again stated in those international treaties and the territorial

boundaries were certain. Beginning from March 16, 1921 Nakhchivan firstly was named Nakhchivan Soviet Socialist Republic, after June 16, 1923 it was named Nakhchivan province, from February 9, 1924 as Nakhchivan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and from November 17, 1990 as Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The first Constitution of Nakhchivan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was adopted in 1926, the second in 1937, the third in 1978.

The base of this Constitution of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic constitutes the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic which was adopted on November 12, 1995 by public voting – referendum. When adopted this Constitution of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic which is closely linked with the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic, the following intentions are declared solemnly:

- to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan state;
- basing on justice, rules to ensure the advanced standard of life and way of living of the population of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.
- to give guarantee to the democratic, juridical and worldwide state structure according to the Constitution of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and stand in defence of law highness.

This Constitution is adopted with the lofty intentions as stated above.

State power in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is based on a principle of division of powers: Legislative power in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is implemented by Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic; Executive power - by the Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic; Judicial power-by law courts of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

Chairman of Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is the Supreme official person of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

Nakhchivan city is the capital of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic

State flag of the Republic of Azerbaijan, State Emblem and State hymn of the Republic of Azerbaijan are the state symbols of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

Legislative system of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is a part of the legislative system of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

VOCABULARY

Independ	[, ɪndɪ'pend]	müstəqil
Equal	[i'kwɑ:l]	bərabər
Leisure	[ləzər]	boş vaxt, istirahət
Sickness	[sɪknəs]	xəstəlik
Event	[ivənt]	hadisə
Disability	[dɪsə'bɪlɪtɪ]	əməkqabiliyyətini itirmə
Election	[ɪ'lekʃ(ə)n]	seçki
Universal	[ju:nɪ'və:s(ə)l]	universal
Limitation	[lɪmɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	sərhəd, hüdud
Compose	[kəm'pəʊz]	ibarət olmaq
Internal	[ɪn'tə:n(ə)l]	daxili
Tremendous	[trɪ'mendəs]	böyük

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions:

1. What rights do you have according to Azerbaijan Constitution ?
2. What are the functions of the judiciary?
3. What do the organs of the executive consist of ?
4. What is punishable by law according to the Constitution?
5. What is the principle of the Constitution?

2. Which of the following the best fits to the given definition? Choose the best one:

1. stop someone from doing anything; stop something happening.

1. prevent 2. encourage 3. pretend 4. provide

2. pay to live or work in another person`s house.

1. ring 2. rent 3. paid 4. borrow

3. instrument that has hot water flowing through to heat the room.

1. freezer 2. kettle 3. radiator 4. heater

4. taking something away from a person or a place by force and violence.

1. rubbing 2. robbery 3. destroy 4. Repay

5. the act of going to live from rural areas to cities.

1. urbanization 2. generation 3. formation 4. congregation

2. Give the four forms of the following verbs.

To stop, to run, to bring, to supply, to sing, to write, to buy, to hear, to enjoy.

UNIT 14

HOW ARE LAWS MADE IN UK?



The predominant sources of law in the United Kingdom are Primary legislation, known as Acts of parliament or statutes, which begin life as drafts called Bills; Secondary or delegated legislation, such as statutory instruments, bye-laws, and professional regulations. A new Act is passed in order to:

- Update or amend existing legislation;
- Legislate for new circumstances and enforce government policies;
- Ensure UK compliance with International or European Union (EU) Law;
- Consolidate laws by bringing together into one statute all the existing statutes on one topic;

Codify rules by bringing together all the case law and statutes on a particular subject where the principles are established. Parliament can enact any law it chooses or repeal obsolete laws which are no longer relevant, and the courts must enforce it. The exception to this is EU law.

Note: Act of Parliament Bill are always capitalized in legal usage: statute is not. Statutory instruments are delegated legislation created by government ministers. Bye-laws are made by Local Government or public bodies.

The government may proceed to initiate a consultative process by the publication of a Green Paper in which its proposals are set out at an early stage with the intention of attracting public response and comment. The government's White Papers contain their more definitive proposals, although these are often published following consultation or discussion with pressure groups, professional bodies, or voluntary organizations. A Bill does not have to be preceded by a White or Green paper, although it may have been presented for public scrutiny, that is, examination, in draft form earlier.

All Acts must be submitted to both Houses of Parliament in the draft form of a Bill. The legislative process involves three readings in both Houses. At the first reading, the title is read to Members of Parliament (MPs): at the second reading, MPs debate proposals. Then a standing committee will scrutinise the provisions in the Bill and may amend it to ensure that it enshrines the principles debated and approved at the second reading. This is reported back to MPs. At the third reading, the Bill is re-presented. The Bill then goes through readings in the upper house. The actual drafting of the legislation is undertaken by Parliamentary Counsel. Finally, a Bill must receive Royal Assent from the monarch before it becomes law on specified date. In fact this stage has been reduced to a formal reading of the short title of an Act in both Houses of Parliament and now is a formality.

VOCABULARY

Dominant	['dɒmɪnənt]	hakim
Codify	['kəʊdɪfaɪ]	kodlaşdırmaq
Legislative	['ledʒɪslətɪv]	qanunverici
Draft	[dra:ft]	layihə

Consolidate	[kən'salɪdeɪt]	möhkəmləndirmək
First reading	[fɜːst 'riːdɪŋ]	ilk oxunuş
Law	[lɔː]	qanun
Approve	[ə'pruːv]	bəyənmək

EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences.

1. An order made under authority delegated to a government minister by an Act of Parliament is known as a...
2. A ... is made by a local authority or a public or nationalised body and has to be approved by central government.
3. Charities like Oxfam and Help the Aged can act as ...for law reform.
4. The Committee needs to ensure the Bill incorporates the principles agreed so they check it by ...

2. Translate into English:

1. Müttəhim özünü müdafiə etmək üçün heç bir subut tapmadı.
2. Ana oğlunun göz yaşlarını görməmək üçün məhkəməni tərk etdi.
3. Hakim bütün şahidləri dinlədikdən sonra qərar verdi.
4. Məhkəmə işi ilk oxunuşdan sonra işinə fasilə verdi
5. Adətən ittiham adı verilən cinayət işi məhkəmə prosesində xəsarət almış şəxsə heç bir mənfəət qazandıra bilməz, çünki iddiaçıya cərimə edildikdə pul dövlət fondlarına daxil olur.
6. 1995-ci il qəbul edilən konstitusiyamızda xalq hakimiyyəti, dövlətin əsasları, əsas hüquqları, vəzifələri və səlahiyyətləri müzakirə olunur.
7. İcra hakimiyyəti prezident, təyin etdiyi prezident administrasiyası, baş nazir və nazirlər kabinetindən ibarətdir.
8. Azərbaycanda güclü prezidentlik sistemi mövcuddur ki, orada qanunvericilik və məhkəmə qolları yalnız müstəqilliyini məhdudlaşdırmışdır.
9. Azərbaycan dövlətinin başlıca məqsədi insan hüquq və azadlıqlarını təmin etməkdir.

UNIT 15

THE LAW SYSTEM IN THE USA



The nation's highest judicial tribunal is the Supreme Court of the US. There are nine members of the court (the chief Justice and his eight associate justices), and they receive lifetime appointments from the President, subject to the confirmation by the US Senate, as in the case of all federal judges.

The next highest courts in the Federal System are the Courts of Appeals. The US is divided into 11 federal judicial circuits, and each circuit has a Court of Appeals. These courts exercise appellate jurisdiction.

The federal trial courts are called district courts. There are 88 of these, one for each federal judicial district. Their jurisdiction is extensive. They have exclusive jurisdiction all federal criminal prosecution in bankruptcy, anti-trust, patent, trade-mark and copyright cases. There are 100 federal courts all-in-all, final authority resting in the US Supreme Court.

In addition to the system of federal courts existing in the US, every state has its own judicial system. The judicial structure of each state varies slightly from that of the others, but a common pattern can be discerned.

VOCABULARY

supreme court	[sju: 'pri:m kɔ:t]	ali məhkəmə
slightly	['slɑ:tlɪ]	yumşaq
appointment	[ə 'pɔɪntmənt]	təyinat
appellate jurisdiction	[ə 'pelət , dʒʊərəs 'dɪkʃn]	apellyasiya səlahiyyəti
judicial circuit	[dʒu 'dɪʃl 'sɜ:kɪt]	məhkəmə dövrü
federal system	['fedərəl 'sɪstəm]	federal system
criminal prosecution	['krɪmɪnl , prɒsɪ 'kju:ʃn]	cinayət təqibi
trial	['traɪəl]	sınaqməhkəməsi
bankruptcy	['bæŋkrʌptsi]	iflas
judicial system	[dʒu 'dɪʃl 'sɪstəm]	məhkəmə quruluşu

EXERCISES

1) Which is the best ending to the sentences below? Why?

- a) Careful of the wet grass; - it's rained. -it's been raining.
- b) Hurry up - or you'll miss the train - or you'll be missing the train.
- c) I feel exhausted; - I've run up and downstairs all morning.
- I've been running up and downstairs all morning.
- d) I can't pick you up this evening - I'll work - I'll be working.
- e) Don't come in here; - I've dropped a glass on the floor.
- I've been dropping a glass on the floor.
- f) My car's broken down - so I'll go to work on the bus next week. - so I'll be going to work on the bus next week.
- g) Can you call me a bit later - I'll have my dinner at that time.
- I'll be having my dinner at that time

2. What unexpected problems might occur in these situations?

1. You want to pay your restaurant bill by credit card.
2. You phone up to buy two tickets for a concert.
3. You phone a computer repair company to get your computer fixed.

UNIT 16

THE COURT IN AZERBAIJAN



“I am confident that courts and justice will continue our efforts to build rules of law, and honorable discharged the next task.”

I.Aliyev

The court is an organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state. There are court of first instance, second and cassation instance.

In Azerbaijan, judicial power is exclusively executed by courts. Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, appellate courts, general courts and other specialized courts share the judicial power in accordance with their mandate arising from the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic.

The Supreme Court is the highest instance (ultimate appeal) court on civil (including administrative and economic disputes), criminal, administrative offences cases and other cases previously tried by the general and specialized courts.

The Supreme Court is located in Baku and its jurisdiction applies to the whole territory of the country.

Appeal court is a higher instance court on civil, administrative and economic disputes, criminal cases and administrative violations. Court of Appeal consists of the Plenary Board, civil panel, administrative-economic panel, criminal panel and military panel. Panels of judges are created at the Boards of the Court of Appeal to deal with the cases.

There are six Courts of Appeal in Azerbaijan:

Supreme Court of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic

Baku Appeal Court

Ganja Appeal Court

Sumgait Appeal Court

Shirvan Appeal Court

Sheki Appeal Court

District (city) court is established in districts, towns (except the towns of district subordination) and city districts of Azerbaijan. As a court of first instance, district (city) courts deal with civil, criminal, administrative and other disputes within their jurisdiction determined by law.

Grave Crime Courts as a court of first instance deal with serious and especially serious crimes defined in Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

There are five Courts of Grave Crimes in Azerbaijan:

Grave Crimes Court of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic

Baku Grave Crimes Court

Ganja Grave Crimes Court

Sheki Grave Crimes Court

Lenkoran Grave Crimes Court

The Military Court as a court of first instance deals with the crimes against military service and crimes committed by military persons.

The following military courts exist in Azerbaijan:

Military Court of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic
 Baku Military Court
 Ganja Military Court
 Lankaran Military Court
 Fuzuli-Gubadli Military Court
 Tartar Military Court
 Agdam Military Court
 Gazakh Military Court
 Sumgait Military Court

VOCABULARY

provides four courts	dörd məhkəməni təmin edir
state economic court	dövlət iqtisad məhkəməsi
serious crime court	ağır işlər üzrə cinayət məhkəməsi
it has no jurisdiction	hüquqi səlahiyyəti yoxdur
İncorporates	birləşdirilir
appellate collegy	apelyasiya kollegiyası
it acts as a court of	məhkəmə kimi fəaliyyət göstərir
on court and judges	məhkəmələr və hakimlər haqqında
more extensively	daha əhatəli (geniş)
the matter is stated	məsələ (iş) göstərilir
court system	məhkəmə sistemi
those acts	o qanunlar
and function	funksiyanı yerinə yetirir
for their decision	qərar çıxarmaq üçün

EXERCISES

1. Complete the gaps with one word only.

- Karen ... chocolate:she is specially keen ... white chocolate.
- Dave dosen't ... Buying present for his family. In fact, he can't ... it!
- Hazel is crazy ... watching Formula One on TV, but she doesn't like football or tennis very ...

d. Simon ... enjoys sunbathing because he ... lying down and also because he's ... on reading.

e. Jill hates long car journeys, but she loves ... by train.

2. Let possessive pronoun to its place of the points.

1. What is the matter with...car? Something is wrong with... car I thing inspector.

2. Where can I park... car?

3. Hand me... driver's license, please. Here you are.

4. Student Huseynov is one of my friends.

5. Don't put... hands into... pockets.

6. Tell us about... homework, please.

7. He feels very bad. He needs some medical aid. Call an ambulance for soon.

3.Translate into English:

1. Hər bir ölkə kriminologiyanın tərkib hissəsi olan cinayət problemləri ilə üzləşir.

2.Məhkəmə dövlətin qanunları əsasında ədaləti təmin edən dövlət orqanıdır.

3.Azərbaycan Respublikasının əsas məqsədi insanların hüquq və azadlıqlarının təmin edilməsidir.

4.Baş nazir prezident tərəfindən Milli Məclisin razılığı ilə təyin edilən hökumət başçısıdır.

5.Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini və cinayətlərin növlərini öyrənir .

6.Ən yüksək məhkəmə orqanı dövlətin bütün məhkəmələrinə nəzarət edən Ali Məhkəmədir.

7.Ölkəmizdə qanun müxtəlif qollardan ibarətdir.

UNIT 17
THE SUPREME COURT OF NAKHCHIVAN
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC



A Head Court was established in Nakhchivan Autonomous SSR with the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of Azerbaijan SSR on 3 October 1925. The court which was called differently at different periods was called the Supreme Court of Nakhchivan Autonomous SSR since 1937 and subsequently did not go through any serious re-structuring, and retained the functions to hear cases assigned to it as a court of first and second instance, also carrying out court supervision over the courts in its competence. With the adoption of the new Constitution of USSR in 1977, it became necessary to revise the legislation which determined the activity of the judiciary of Azerbaijan SSR, and as a result a new Law “on the Judicial structure of Azerbaijan SSR” was adopted on 16 June 1981. That Law also expanded further the powers of the Supreme Court of Nakhchivan Autonomous SSR.

In order to ensure that justice is done in accordance with best international practices in the Republic of Azerbaijan and to strengthen further the independent judicial power, a Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “on Courts and Judges” was

adopted on 10 June 1997. Chapter 10 of the law contains stipulations solely about the regulation of the status of the Supreme Court of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The law determines the composition of the Supreme Court, Presidium and powers of the collegiums of the Supreme Court. The law regulates the composition of the Supreme Court, Presidium, the powers and other related issues as regards the collegiums of the Supreme Court.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 22 June 2010 on making amendments to the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Courts and judges" and "on Judicial Legal Council" replaced the names of the collegiums on civil cases, and cases related to economic disputes, criminal cases and cases of administrative offenses, as well as cases related to military courts which function under the Supreme Court of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, respectively with the phrases civil, administrative-economic, criminal and military collegium.

The Supreme Court of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic has been publishing its Bulletin since 2006. The Bulletin provides information to the public about the events held by the Supreme Court and decisions made by it, statistical data about the activities of the court, judges, as well as information for those who practice law on new normative legal acts, in particular those of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, including news of legal practices and resident practice of the European Commission of Human Rights.

VOCABULARY

Presidium	[prɪˈsɪdiəm]	rəyasət heyəti
Subsequently	[ˈsʌbsɪkwəntli]	sonradan
Restructuring	[ˌrɪːˈstrʌktʃərɪŋ]	restrukturizasiya
Supervision	[ˌsuːpəˈvɪʒn]	nəzarət
Competence	[ˈkʌmpɪtəns]	səlahiyyət
Revise	[rɪˈvaɪz]	təftiş etmək

Strengthen	['streŋθn]	gücləndirmək
Stipulation	[,stɪpjʊ'leɪʃn]	şərt
Solely	['səʊlli]	təkçə
Regard	[rɪ'gɑ:d]	münasibət

EXERCISES

1. Which of the following best fits to the given definition?

Choose the best one.

1. going from one place to a different place.
1. replace 2. retired 3. enjoy 4. journey
2. to give something to someone for a short time.
1. change 2. lend 3. borrow 4. replace
3. the number of people who live in a place, country.
1. popular 2. politician 3. population 4. pollution
4. make something ready.
1. publish 2. pretend 3. prepare 4. prevent
5. giving the meaning of something from one language into another language.
1. transportation 2. limitation 3. Pronunciation 4. translation

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct name of courts:

The most common type of Law Court in Great Britain is the a) . . . court. More serious criminal cases then go to b). . .court. Civil cases are dealt with in c). . . courts. Appeals are heard by d). . .courts. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is e). . . Certain cases may be referred to f). . . in Luxembourg. The legal system also includes g). . .courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and h). . . courts (which investigate violent sudden or unnatural deaths).

UNIT 18

SOME POLICE COMMANDS (1)



Forum up!	Düzlən!
Morning inspection	səhər yoxlaması
Battalion	batalyon
Junior lieutenant	kiçik leytenant
Regulations	nizamnamə
Roll-call	siyahı ilə yoxlama
Sergeant	serjant, çavuş
Commander	komandır
“Lights out” sign	“yat” signalı
Majör	mayor
To be on leave	buraxılışda olmaq
Platoon	taqım
I see	aydındır
Officer	zabit
Lieutenant colonel	palkovnik leytnant
Captain	kapitan
Senior-lieutenant	leytenant
Regiment	alay (polk)
Company	bölmə (rota)

UNIT 19
SOME POLICE COMMANDS (2)

Halt!	Dayan!
Shun! Attention!	Farağat!
Left face!	Sola!
Go ahead before me!	Məndən qabaqda gedin!
Call for an ambulance!	Təcili yardım maşınıni çağırın!
Hands up!	Əllər yuxarı!
At ease!	Azad!
About face!	Fırlan!
Look out!	Müdafiə olun!
Please ask to send a patrol car!	Xahiş edin növbətçi maşını göndərsinlər!
Give yourself up!	Təslim ol!
Fall in!	Düzlən!
Forward!	İrəli!
Look ahead!	İrəli baxın!
Go to the chief	Rəisin yanına gedin
Throw the weapons!	Silahları at!
Right face!	Sağa!
Be careful!	Ehtiyatlı olun!
Please, help me!	Zəhmət olmasa, kömək edin!
Follow me to the police station to clear up this question!	Bu məsələni aydınlaşdırmaq üçün ardımca polis idarəsinə gəlin!

UNIT 20

PEOPLE IN LAW CASES IN GREAT BRITAIN



SOLICITORS

There are about 50. 000 solicitors, a number which is rapidly increasing, and they make up by far the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales. They are found in every town, where they deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, etc. Solicitors also work on courts cases for their clients, prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in a Magistrates' court.

BARRISTERS

There are about 5. 000 barristers who defend or prosecute in the higher courts. Although solicitors and barristers work together on cases, barristers specialize in representing clients in court and the training and career structures for the two types of lawyer are quite separate. In court, barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings. The highest level of barristers have the title QC (Queen's Counsel).

JUDGES

There are a few hundred judges, trained as barristers, who preside in more serious cases. There is no separate training for judges.

JURY

A jury consists of twelve people (“jurors”), who are ordinary people chosen at random from the Electoral Register (the list of people who can vote in elections). The jury listen to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases.

MAGISTRATES

There are about 30. 000 magistrates (Justices of the Peace or JPs), who judge cases in the lower courts. They are usually unpaid and have no formal legal qualifications, but they are respectable people who are given some training.

CORONERS

Coroners have medical or legal training (or both), and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

CLERKS OF THE COURT

Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

VOCABULARY

rapidly increasing	['ræpɪdli ɪn'kri:sɪŋ]	sürətlə artır
legal profession	['li:gl prə'feʃn]	hüquq peşəsi
prepare cases	[prɪ'peə keɪzɪs]	hakim
		hazırlamaq
magistrates court	['mædʒɪstreɪtɪs	magistratura
	kɔ:t]	məhkəməsi
separate training	['seprət 'treɪnɪŋ]	ayrı təlim
electoral register	[ɪ'lektərəl	elektron qeyd
	'redʒɪstə]	

criminal cases	['krɪmɪnl keɪzɪs]	cinayət işləri
presiding judge	[prɪ'zɑɪdɪŋ dʒʌdʒ]	sədrlik edən
civil cases	['sɪvl keɪzɪs]	mülki işlər
prosecute	['prɒsɪkjʊ:t]	mühakimə
		etmək

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct definition for each legal profession mentioned in the text.

- an officer acting as a judge in the lower courts.
- a public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court.
- a group of people who swear to give a true decision on issues of in a law case.

2. Complete the sentences with the Past simple or Past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. His first escape came when the train he __ (travel) on __ (fall) into an icy river.

2. A year later, as he __ (travel) on DC-8 aeroplane, a door __ (fly) open.

3. The bus he _ (travel) in _ (leave) the road and _ (fall) into a river.

4. His car __ (catch) fire while he _ (drive) along the motorway.

5. The following year he _ (drive) in the mountains when he _ (see) a truck coming straight for him.

6. At the age seventy-four, he __ (buy) a lottery ticket for the first time in thirty years.

7. I feel like I have been re-born. I know someone __ (watch) me all those years.

UNIT 21

THE COURT SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES



The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. There are 700 magistrates' courts and about 30,000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. (Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from Scottish court.) Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. In addition, individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human Rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners' court (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with

professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

VOCABULARY

Legislation	[ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃn]	qanunvericilik
Practice	[ˈpræktɪs]	təcrübə
Regulation	[ˌregjuˈleɪʃn]	tənzimləmə
Relatively	[ˈrelatɪvli]	nisbətən
Tax	[tæx]	vergi
Relevant	[ˈreləvənt]	müvafiq
Provisions	prəˈvɪʒnz]	müddəalar
Implemented	[ˈɪmplɪmentɪd]	həyata keçirilən

EXERCISES

1. Discuss the following.

Which courts do you think would deal with:

- a) a bank robbery? b) a divorce case? c) a burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old d) a drowning? e) a case of driving too fast

2. Match each word or expression on the left with the correct definition on the right

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) inadequate | 1. the main impression |
| b) punishment | 2. not to have enough sympathy |
| c) overwhelming impression | 3. treat too softly |
| d) shortcomings | 4. inadequacies |
| e) molly-coddle | 5. used for people who somehow lack |

3. Translate into English:

1. Rayon məhkəmələri mülki və cinayət işlərinə baxır.
2. Polis əməkdaşları zaman -zaman radio-dispetçerdən göstəriş alırlar.
3. Polis akademiyasında iki şöbə var: gündüz şöbəsi və qiyabi şöbə.

UNIT 22
THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS



“Along with economic, scientific, cultural, intellectual potential Azerbaijan has also great potential in the system of internal affairs.”

Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

The Ministry of Internal Affairs was first established under the government of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic upon its proclamation of independence on May 28, 1918. Being a government authority in charge of the police force, it played a vital role in state building of Azerbaijan. However, on April 28, 1920 when Azerbaijan fell under the Soviet rule, the ministry was transferred under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. The employees of the ministry distinguished themselves during the Great Patriotic War with

about 800 of them receiving various awards and medals for courage and struggle against Nazi Germany. After restoration of independence of Azerbaijan on October 18, 1991 when the ministry was re-established as the Ministry of Azerbaijan Republic, Azerbaijani law enforcement employees fought during the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict with 932 of them killed during the war. Sixty six of the police employees received the National Hero of Azerbaijan award, 86 of them were awarded the Azerbaijani Flag Order and 247 with other medals and orders of Azerbaijan Republic. In 1992, Azerbaijan joined the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the National Central Bureau (NCB) of Interpol was established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs on November 24, 1992. Police Academy was established at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan on the basis of the N. Rzayev Special Police College pursuant to the Presidential Decree of May 23, 1992 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan on June 9, 1992. On June 30, 2004 the Department of Internal Security was created within the ministry to conduct corporate control over the MIA services, prevention of activities incompatible with the service of Azerbaijani police, exposure of corrupt officers, etc.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan keeps close cooperative relationships with the United Nations Organization, European Union, The Organization of Security of Cooperation in Europe, European Council, International Organization for Migration, and International Organization of the Red Cross and other international.

VOCABULARY

to maintain-qoruyub saxlamaq	to equip-təchiz etmək
graduates-məzunlar	investigator-tədqiqatçı
divisional inspector-bölmə müfəttişi	internal-daxili
to profess-məşğul olmaq	Auto Inspector-yol müfəttişi
Social Property Protection	–ictimai asayışı qoruma

EXERCISES

1.Fill in the blank:

Soldier 's.... there are pouches and a water bottle .

- A)rifle B) helmet C) combat kit D) belt E) bayonet
2. Find the synonym of "complainant"?
- A)plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff
- 3.Choose the correct word :
- In some countries Military Service is.....
- A) compulsory B) volunteers C) promotion
D) navy E) air force
- 4.What defines the general principles of criminal responsibility?
- A) criminal law B) constitutional law C) civil law
D)financial law E) administrative law
- 5.Who was the founder of the British police?
- A)"bobby"after Sir Robert Peel B) Government's Home Office
C) The Superintendent D) The Queen E) Parliament

2.Translate into English:

- 1.İnterpolun əsası 1923-cü ildə qoyulub və ikinci dünya müharibəsi başlanana qədər fəaliyyət göstərüb.
- 2.İngiltərədə Ali məhkəmənin 9 üzvü var.
- 3.Maliyyə hüququ büdcə,vergi,dövlət kreditləri və maliyyə fəaliyyətinin digər sahələrini tənzimləyir.
- 4.Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Nizamnaməsi 2 Oktyabr 1945 ci-ildə qüvvəyə minmişdir.
- 5.Azərbaycan Respublikasının ən yüksək məhkəməsi Ali Məhkəmədir.
- 6.Təqsirləndirilən şəxsin müdafiə hüququ var.
- 7.Azərbaycanda Polis Akademiyası hüquq-mühafizə orqanlarının peşə təhsil sistemindəki müəssələrindəndir.
- 8.25 yaşdan yuxarı bütün Azərbaycan Respublikasının vətəndaşı Azərbaycan Milli Məclisinin deputatı ola bilər.

UNIT 23

BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN BLACK JANUARY



"The heroes who died in the tragedy of January 20, they are our national heroes. Their death is a great loss for us for our people. The blood of our national flag, demonstrating the independence of Azerbaijan"

Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

What happened on 20 January 1990 was an act of terror by a totalitarian regime. The crime committed against the Azerbaijanis is, in fact, a crime against humanity. The people were infuriated by the territorial claims and aggressive acts of Armenia, backed by the then Soviet officials, against Azerbaijan, as well as by the antinationalist behavior of the local authorities. Azerbaijanis were being expelled from the land where they had lived for centuries. Since 1988 the national movement for liberty grew. This was a protest against the policy of the USSR and as a result for the independence of Azerbaijan thousands of people protesting against the policy of the USSR held demonstrations all day long in the central

square and the streets of Baku On 18 January 1990 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a decree “on the realization of the extraordinary situation in the city of Baku. Since 20 January”, which had not been co-ordinated with the parliament of Azerbaijan and the purpose was to choke the people’s voice, to stop the demonstrations and the movement. Later on the night of 20 January a big congress of the USSR armed forces was sent onto the streets of Baku. As a result the Soviet army committed a horrible crime against the Azerbaijani people. That night the Soviet army displayed particular cruelty against the people. They remembrance used chemical weapons, shoot at ambulances and the wounded and mutilated dead bodies. According to official sources, as a result of this aggressive act, which was against the principles of international law, democracy and human values, 131 people died, 774 were wounded, 400 imprisoned and four went missing. During the tragedy the courageous sons of the Azerbaijani people who stood up for the motherland’s dignity, honour and freedom became martyrs. The day after the tragedy despite the pressure of the Soviet army, people on the streets displayed their hatred both for those who had enforced the calm down and for the communist parties of the USSR and Azerbaijan. On the night of the tragedy the leader of the republic, fearing the people’s anger, escaped to Moscow . Azerbaijanis living in Moscow arranged a meeting about the tragedy.

VOCABULARY

Regime	[rei'zi:m]	rejim
Infuriate	[in'fjuəriət]	qəzəbləndirmək
Demonstration	[dəmən'streɪf(ə)n]	nümayiş
Presidium	[pri'zidiəm]	rəyasət heyəti
Supreme	[su:'pri:m]	ali
Armed forces	[ɑ:md fə:sis]	silahlı qüvvələr

Mutilated	[mju:tɪleɪtɪd]	əzilmış
Wounded	[wu:ndɪd]	yaralanmış
Courageous	[kə'reɪdʒəs]	cəsərətli
Martyrs	[mɑ:təz]	şəhidlər
Despite	[dɪ'spaɪt]	rəğmən
Pressure	[prɛʃə]	təzyiq
Dignity	[dɪɡnɪti]	ləyaqət
Hatred	[heɪtrɪd]	nifrət
Extraordinary situation	[ɪk'strɔ:dənəri sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n]	fövqəladə vəziyyət

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions:

1. What can you say about Black January?
2. When was the Black January happened?
3. How many people died in Baku?
4. By what forces was it done?
5. How did Azerbaijanis protest this tragedy?

2. Translate into English:

1. Moskvada yaşayan azərbaycanlılar faciə ilə bağlı görüş təşkil etdilər.
2. Sovet ordusu Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı dəhşətli cinayət etdi.
3. Onlar kimyəvi silahlardan istifadə etdilər, təcili yardım maşınlarına, yaralanmış və əzilmiş cəsədlərə atəş etdilər.
4. Qara Yanvar insanlığa qarşı cinayətdir.
5. Azərbaycan gəncləri Qara Yanvarı unutmamalıdır.

UNIT 24

THE POLICE SERVICE



“Azerbaijan police passed glorious history. It is a great example of courage, heroism and loyalty for our state”

I. Aliyev

My friend is a police officer. He is going to become a detective now. But a year ago he served as a patrolman at one of the police precincts. Of course, he dealt with crimes and criminals. But most of his time my friend usually spent on performing everyday mundane duties, or non-law-enforcement activity. Before his 8-hours shift he came to the police precinct station for roll call. At roll call the officers got information about the operational situation in the precinct during the past 24 hours and for the coming shift. The officers got a fresh list of unrecovered stolen cars and the names of new people wanted. Roll call usually lasted from ten to twenty minutes. Then my friend together with his fellow officer took the squad car and went patrolling streets of his beat. Much of the time they were simply cruising watching the public order. From time to time they took instructions from a radio dispatcher.

They responded to citizen calls for different kinds of police service. They gave first aid or transported people to a hospital. They wrote reports to auto accidents. They arbitrated between disputants, directed traffic and controlled crowds at fires. They identified abandoned autos and removed safety hazards from the streets. They quieted noisy parties, radios and television. Occasionally they evicted a drunken person from a bar or dealt with "juvenile trouble".

In short, my friend got acquainted very well with all sorts of human troubles. He tried to use his decisionmaking judgement to solve all the problems for the maintenance of peace and order.

VOCABULARY

detective	[dɪ'tektɪv]	dedektiv
mundane duties	[mʌn'deɪn 'dju:tɪs]	məişət vəzifələri
non-law-enforcement activity	[nɒn-lɔː-ɪn 'fɔːsmənt æk'tɪvəti]	qeyri-hüquqi mühafizə fəaliyyəti
patrolling streets	[pə'trəʊlɪŋ stri:tz]	küçələrdə
patrol police service	[pə'trəʊl pə'li:s 'sɜ:vɪs]	polis xidməti
citizen calls	['sɪtɪzn kɔ:lz]	vətəndaş çağırışı
occasionally	[ə'keɪʒnəli]	ara-sıra
disputants	[dɪs'putants]	mübahisəli
directed traffic	[dɪ'rektɪd 'træfɪk]	yöndəldilmiş trafik
maintenance of peace	['meɪntənəns əv pi:s]	barışğın qorunması
order	['ɔ:də]	sərəncam

EXERCISES

1. Which of the following best fits the given definition.

Choose the best one:

1. things you throw away because they aren't useful.
1. secret 2. reason 3. suggestion 4. story
2. something that you don't tell other people.
1. secret 2. reason 3. suggestion 4. story
3. liquid food people eat with a spoon.
1. soap 2. soup 3. salad 4. salt
4. long piece of wood, plastic, metal that helps you to draw straight lines or to measure things.
1. eraser 2. harpoon 3. ruler 4. spoon
5. cut something into pieces with knife, etc.
1. chew 2. chose 3. cheap 4. chop

2. Match the verbs in A to the phrases in B to make expressions to do with ambitions.

A	B
1. learn	abroad
2. become	children
3. earn	famous
4. start	a house or flat
5. go	how to drive
6. get	married
7. buy	€ 1 million
8. appear on	a novel
9. go to	television
10. write	the world
11. go round	University
12. have	your own business

UNIT 25

POLICE ACADEMY IN AZERBAIJAN



The Police Academy in Azerbaijan is one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement professional education in Azerbaijan. It was founded in 1992.

The Academy trains detectives for Azerbaijan. But its graduates work as investigators, divisional inspectors, as police officers of the Social Property Protection Department, of the state Auto Inspection Department and in other police services.

There are two departments at the Police Academy: day department and correspondence courses for working police officers.

In order to enter the Academy of Police an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully.

The cadets of the Academy have all conditions for getting a good education. There are many law enforcement experts of great practical experience. Masters of Law, assistant-professors who give lectures and do their best to give students professional specialization and provide them with general and cultural education.

There are many specially equipped classrooms for proper training.

The term of training at the Police Academy is 4 years.

After graduating from the Academy the students get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of police.

The working day of the cadets begins at 8. 30 a. m. and ends at 6 p. m. Everyday they have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises. In order to become a law enforcement expert of high professional standards the cadets must get knowledge of such science as: Operative Detective Activity, Criminalistics, Administrative Law and Administrative Activity, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and many others.

After classes cadets can be engaged in sports, can have scientific societies, various clubs.

Besides, very often in the evenings cadets patrol streets maintaining public order.

VOCABULARY

divisional	[dɪ'vɪʒənəl]	bölmə müfəttişi
inspector	ɪn'spektə]	
investigator	[ɪn'vestɪgeɪtə]	müfəttiş
police academy	[pə'li:s ə'kædəmi]	polis akademiyası
professional	[prə'feʃənəl]	peşəkar ixtisas
specialization	ˌspeʃəlaɪ'zeɪʃn]	
masters of law	[ˈmɑ:stə əv lɔ:]	hüquq ustaları
lecture hall	[ˈlektʃə hɔ:l]	mühazirə zalı
enforcement	[ɪn'fɔ:smənt]	icra mütəxəssisi
experts	'ekspɜ:ts]	
practical	[ˈpræktɪkəl]	praktiki təcrübə
experience	ɪk'spɪəriəns]	
cadet	[kə'det]	məzun, kursant
trial	[ˈtraɪəl]	məhkəmə

EXERCISES

1. Which of the following best fits to the given definition?

Choose the best one

1. condition or period of being a child.
1. children 2. childhood 3. childish 4. boy and girls
2. ability to hold or contain something.
1. capacity 2. suitcase 3. carpet 4. construction
3. scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals.
1. geography 2. history 3. biology 4. theology
4. imaginary line around the middle of the earth at an equal distance from the poles.
1. region 2. climate 3. equator 4. ocean
5. confuse somebody with someone else.
1. turn up 2. pick up 3. call up 4. mix up

2. Make up sentences with following words and word combinations.

Scholars	Western Europe	orientalologist
to praise	a number of	to fall into error
in that period	in the middle	ages
countryman	scores of	to bind up
by chance	extremely	native land.

UNIT 26

THE PROSECUTOR`S OFFICE



*"Provide the public prosecution in the courts
and improve the quality of this activity".*

I.Aliyev

The Prosecutor`s Office is a state organ that ensures application and observance of the state`s laws by all the correct ministries, organizations, persons in office and all the citizens. It also protects the personal rights of citizens. It investigates criminal cases, collects evidence against-criminals and sees to it that other investigating organs act according to the law.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan the Prosecutor`s Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall, in cases and within the procedure as prescribed by law, exercise control over the execution and application of laws; shall, in cases prescribed by law, institute criminal cases and conduct investigations; shall prosecute on behalf of the state in courts of law; shall initiate court suits; and shall institute appeals against court judgements.

The Prosecutor's Office shall serve as a single centralised body based on the subordination of territorial and specialised prosecutors to the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The General Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, with the consent of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Deputies of the General Prosecutor, prosecutors heading specialised republican prosecutor's offices, and the Prosecutor of the Autonomous Republic of Nakhchivan shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan upon the proposal of the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Territorial and specialised prosecutors shall be appointed and dismissed by the General Prosecutor with the consent of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

VOCABULARY

state organ	[steit 'ɔ:gən]	dövlət orqanı
minister	['mɪnɪstə]	nazirlik
criminal case	['krɪmɪnl keɪs]	cinayət işi
procurator	[,prækjʊreɪtər]	prokuror
maintain	meɪn'teɪn	itthamı davam
prosecution	,prəsɪ'kju:ʃn]	edir
personal rights	['pɜ:sənl raɪt]	şəxsi hüquqlar
procurator-general	[,prækjʊreɪtər-dʒenrəl]	baş prokuror
supervise	['sju:pəvaɪz]	nəzarət etmək
maintain	[meɪn'teɪn]	qorumaq
ensure application	[ɪn'ʃʊə ,æplɪ'keɪʃn]	tətbiqini təminet

EXERCISES

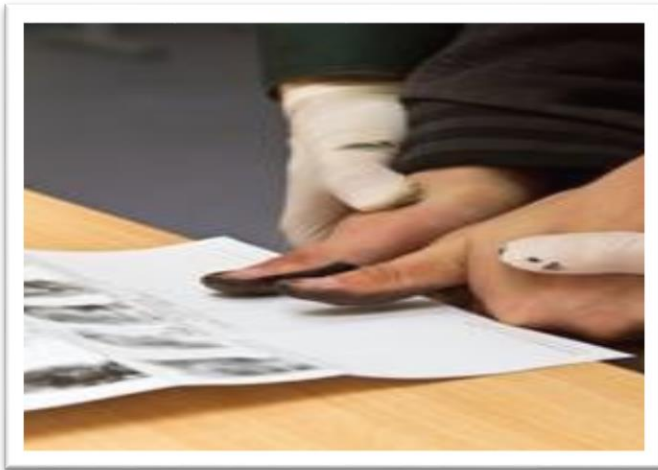
1. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. Great Britain industry is highly developed, but...the Industrial Revolution Great Britain was agricultural country. The Industrial Revolution greatly changed the life.... he people Great Britain as any revolution does, but the greater change brought about....revolution was the creation...he English proletariat.
2. Great Britain is one....the most important commercial countries.... the world.
3. The English workers, like the working people...other capitalist countries are fighting.... better conditions.... work.... the mines, factories, plants and offices.
4. Yesterday I read an interesting article...the hard conditions....workers'life....America by Prof. N....the newspaper.
5. Baku is noted.... oil which is.... great importance.... the country's industry.
6. ...Great Britain electrical power stations work.... coal.

2.Translate into Azerbaijan:

- 1.The federal trial courts are called district courts.
- 2.The nation's highest judicial tribunal is the Supreme Court of the US.
- 3.We need law for justice, safe life, and fair government.
- 4.Criminal punishment of persons who have committed crimes is one of the forms of state compulsion in the campaign against crime.
- 5.They responded to citizen calls for different kinds of police service.

UNIT 27 CRIMINOLOGY



Criminology is the science which deals with crime in all its aspects. Criminality is a social phenomenon. It consists of many individual acts committed by many individual persons. Criminality affecting every side of social life, the cooperation of specialists working in such fields of human knowledge and activities as social sciences legislature, law enforcement, education, psychology and others is essential to eliminate it from our life. Every country faces the problems of crime and punishment which are the stuff of criminology.

Criminology, in its narrow sense, is concerned with the study of the phenomenon of crime and of the factors or circumstances-individual and environmental-which may have an influence on, or be associated with, criminal behaviour and the state of crime in general. But this does not, and should not, exhaust the whole subject matter of criminology. There remains the vitally important problem of combating crime.

VOCABULARY

criminology	['krɪmɪnələdʒi]	kriminologiya
criminality	['krɪmɪnəlɪti]	cinayətkarlığa
affection	əfɛkʃ(ə)n]	təsir
cooperation	['kəʊ ,pə 'reɪʃ(ə)n]	əməkdaşlıq
punishment	['pʌnɪʃm(ə)nt]	cəza
associated	[ə 'səʊʃieɪtɪd]	bağlıdır
influence	['ɪnflʊəns]	təsir
phenomenon of	[fə 'nɒmɪnən of	cinayət hadisəsi
crime	krʌɪm]	
combating crime	['kɒmbatɪŋ krʌɪm]	cinayətkarlığa
		qarşı mübarizə
crime	[krʌɪm]	cəza

EXERCISES

1. Insert little, few, many, much.

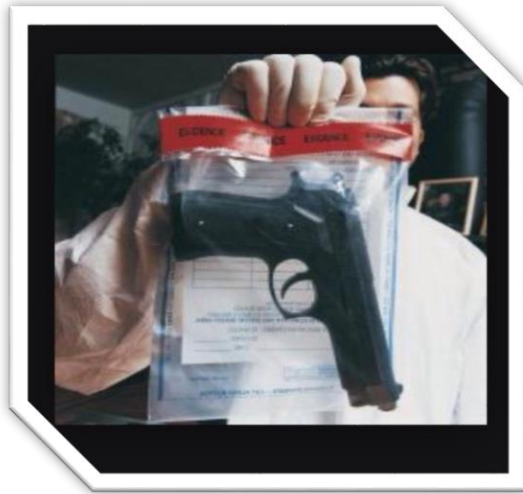
1. There are not.... students in the library. 2. Jane has.... English and German books at home. 3. Do you have.... friends at school? No, not, many. 4. I have to write.... letters to my friends today. 5. I think Rashad smokes.... cigarettes. I am sorry to hear that. 6. Do you have.... homework? No, not very much. 7. Rasul eats.... bread. 8. I can help you, I have.... time now. 9. His brother likes to drink.... coffee.

2. Insert articles where necessary.

1. In 1927 Theodore Drieser came to.... former Soviet Union to take part in.... international meeting. 2. When he returned to.... USA he wrote.... book which he called “Dreiser looks at Russian”. 3. In the book he described.... impression of his eleven week stay in.... first socialist state. 4.... same year he came to Baki too. 5. Jack London was interested in.... class struggler and made.... attempt to describe it in there of his books. 6. O’Henry.... most popular American short story writer wrote about.... poor, unemployed and rich.

UNIT 28

CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT



“Our country takes an active part in the global fight against crime and faithfully fulfils its obligations under criminal conventions and bilateral agreement in the area of legal assistance and extradition”

I.Aliyev

Criminal punishment of persons who have committed crimes is one of the forms of state compulsion in the campaign against crime. Any criminal punishment is always associated with the restriction of the rights and interests of convicted persons. This aspect of punishment must be regarded as a retribution for the offence committed.

It is equally important to stress that punishment is more than retribution for the crime committed. It is of immense importance for the prevention of crimes, above all of similar crimes, which serves to prevent both on the part of the convicted persons and of other unstable members of society.

The more exact and just the punishment is for the acts

committed the greater will be the educational value of a court sentence . A penalty must be imposed first of all according to the gravity of the crime committed, the personality of the offender, the nature of his guilt and other circumstances relevant to the case in hand.

Capital punishment -a sentence of death by shooting -is permitted only as an exceptional measure until such time as it will be completely abolished by law. It is applicable only in cases laid down by law-in cases of especially grave crimes. The list of such cases is very small and strictly defined by law.

If the court finds it appropriate not to apply a penalty to a person under the age of 18 years who has committed a crime it may impose the following compulsory educational measures: to serve a warning on him, issue a reprimand, order him to make a public apology to the injured party, place a minor under the strict surveillance of his parents or of his workers` collective, place a minor in a medical and educational establishment specially designed for children and young people, and so on. All these educational measures do not themselves constitute criminal punishment and are imposed in place of a penalty. Their application does not create a criminal record, nor does it entail other legal consequences.

VOCABULARY

criminal	['krɪmɪnl 'pʌnɪʃmənt	cinayət cəzası
punishment		
committed crime	[kə'mɪtɪd kraɪm]	törədilmiş cinayət
gravity	['grævəti]	ağırılıq
retribution	[,retri'bjʊ:ʃn]	intiqa
circumstances	['sɜ:kəmstənsəs	müvafiq hallar
relevant	'reləvənt]	
legal consequence	['li:gl 'kənsəkwəns]	hüquqi nəticə
victim	['vɪktɪm]	qurban
educational	[,edʒu'keɪʃənl	tərbiyəvi tədbir
measure	'meʒə]	

EXERCISES

1. Open the brackets.

1. Before Mark Twain (to become) a writer he (work) as a newspaper reporter for some years. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) brightly.

2. After some (to leave) school she (can) not find a job in their small town and she (to decide) to go to New York.

3. He (to go) to school in Brooklyn where his family (to move) a few years before.

4. He (to take) an active part in the social life of school.

5. A friend of mine (to be going) to give a lecture on American Modern literature tomorrow.

6. After he (to win) the first prize in the Bul-Bul music contest and he (to become) famous all over the world.

2. Put possessive pronoun to its place:

1. What is the matter with....car

2. Something is wrong with.... car I thing inspector.

3. Where can I park.... car?

4. Hand me.... driver's license, please. Here you are.

5. Student Huseynov is one of my friends.

6. Don't put.... hands into.... pockets.

7. Tell us about.... homework, please.

UNIT 29

THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



The foundation of the United Nations was laid at the Dumberton Oaks Conference in Washington, August 21 – September 28, 1944 when World War II was coming to its final stage. The United Nations was born as a result of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II.

The Charter of the United Nations signed in San Francisco on June 25, 1945 by 51 states came into force on October 2, 1945. It was ratified by the five great powers – the USSR, the USA, the United Kingdom, France and China, October 24 is now commemorated every year as United Nations Day. The democratic principles of international relations – the principles of equality, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples were put into the United Nations Charter and they were and are being widely supported by all those who are interested in peace. Since the first days of the United Nations, the USSR and other democratic states have made and are making repeated initiatives for peace, for international security.

It is thanks to precisely these initiatives that the latest sessions of the General Assembly will go down in history as sessions of struggle for détente and ending the arms race. Today it is clear to everybody that the fate of the World depends on the solution of this problem – the most urgent problem of our time.

VOCABULARY

Charter	[ˈtʃɑ:tə]	nizamnamə
Support	[səˈpɔ:t]	təmin etmək
Repeated	[rɪˈpi:tɪd]	davamlı
Arms race	[ɑ:mz reɪs]	sürətlə silahlanma
Urgent	[ˈɜ:dʒənt]	təcili
Initiative	[ɪˈnɪʃətɪv]	təşəbbüs
Depend	[dɪˈpend]	asılıdır
Precisely	[prɪˈsaɪsli]	dəqiqliklə

EXERCISES

1. Find tests:

- Which one is the police command?
A) get up B) look up C) go on D) fall up
- Which word is the following means that the polices collect together in the morning?
A) Lights out signal B) morning inspection
C) regulation D) roll-call E) fall in

2. Choose the correct variant:

- What organ of state administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state? A) police organ B) The court organ
C) Economic organ D) The medical organ E) Training organ
- What is the mean of "makler " in English language?
A) homeself B) roll C) broker D) memorial E) colonel

3. Fill in the blank:

Soldier 's.... there are pouches and a water bottle .

UNIT 30
INTERPOL
(International Criminal Police Organization)



1. What is an “international criminal”? It is a new type of wrongdoer. The term is simply one of practical convenience. For example, if a man kills a woman in London and then escapes in the USA, he becomes an “international criminal”. If the term were based on some legal concept, we should recognize the existence of such a thing as an international crime.

2. At the beginning of the 20th century it was necessary that the international organization should be created to combat crime and to exchange ideas and methods between the police forces in the world. It came into being – under the name of the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923 and worked until the beginning of the World War II.

3. In 1946 the old members of the ICPO which had been disrupted by the war met in Belgium to revive the Organization. In 1956 it was renamed the “International Criminal Police Organization– Interpol”.

4. The general aims of Interpol are defined in its Constitution. The combating of international criminals within the limits of laws existing in different countries is divided into three distinct activities: the identification of wanted or suspected by the police, the arrest of those who are wanted.

VOCABULARY

Wrongdoer	['rɔ:ŋdu:ə]	zalım
Practical	['præktɪkl]	praktik rahatlıq
Convenience	kən 'vi:niəns]	
Recognize	['rekəgnəɪz]	tanımaq
INTERPOL	['ɪntərpəʊl]	interpol
International	[,ɪntə 'næʃnəl]	beynəlxalq cinayət
Crime	kraɪm]	
Identification	[aɪ ,dentɪfɪ 'keɪʃn]	identifikasiya
Distinct	[dɪ 'stɪŋkt]	aydındır
Suspected	[sə 'spektɪd]	şübhəli
Legal concept	['li:gl 'kɑ:nsept]	hüquqi konsepsiya
Amethods	[ə 'meθəd]	ametodlar

EXERCISES

1. Put possessive pronoun to its place :

1. What is the matter with.... car? Something is wrong with.... car.

2. Where can I park.... car?

3. Hand me.... driver's license, please. Here you are.

4. Students Huseynov is one of my friends.

2. Make story from the following expressions:

To make up one's mind to do smth. ;

to come into one's brain (head);

David gets an idea;

again and again;

to think of way out;

not to expect smth.

to happen;

under one's chin;

to take a decision;	to be rather surprised
and frightened to do smth. ;	to ask smb. for smth. ;
to want to be alone;	to run for smth.
as fast as one can;	to get things back;
to drive away;	to be unable to do smth. ;
to burst into tears;	to go on foot;
face to face with smb. ;	to shake one's head;
to watch smb. or smth. with interest;	find out smth.
a garden-path;	the path of thunder;
to make an effort;	to explain smth. to smb. ;
all the way to rob smb. ;	to recover one's breath;
from head to foot;	to introduce oneself to smb.

3.Translate into English:

- 1.Polis Akademiyasına qəbul olmaq üçün abituriyent imtahanlarından uğurla keçmək lazımdır.
- 2.Azərbaycan Respublikasında prezident seçkilərində 18 yaşdan yuxarı vətəndaşlar səs verə bilər.
- 3.İngiltərə və Uelsin özünə məxsus qanun və məhkəmə sistemi vardır.
- 4.Kriminologiya bütün aspektlərdə cinayətkarlıqla məşğul olan bir elmdir.
- 5.Biz dövləti qanunsuz təsəvvür edə bilmərik.
- 6.Konstitusiyaya hüququ hüquq sisteminin aparıcı qoludur.
- 7.Azərbaycan Polis Akademiyası Azərbaycan üçün detektivlər yetişdirir.
- 9.Prokurorluq vətəndaşların şəxsi hüquqlarını müdafiə edir.
- 10.Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası Azərbaycan vətəndaşlarını bərabər hüquqlarla təmin edir.
- 11.Birləşmiş Millətlər ikinci dünya müharibəsinin sonunda anti -hitler demokratiyasının qələbəsi nəticəsində yaranıb.

UNIT 31 KHOJALY TRAGEDY



“Targetting the people of Azerbaijan, the Khojaly genocide was an unprecedented act of atrocity against humanity for its unimaginable cruelty and inhumane punishment methods. This genocide was a historic crime against the entire humanity.”

Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

The genocide in one of the most ancient settlements of Hojaly during the first stage of the conflict in Nagorny Karabakh which started between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 1988 is one of the most terrible tragic and unprecedented events in human history. The tragedy of Khojaly stands in the same level as the most terrible and cruel tragedies carried out in Khatun, Hiroshima.

Khojaly had a population of 7 thousand before the tragedy in 1992. This was also a home to refugees who were

forced during that period from Armenia and IDPs from neighboring Khankendi as well as to Meskheti Turks who were forced from Fergana in 1989.

The population left town to escape in the mountains and forests Armenian armed forces were firing peace civilians from all sides and jeered at them cruelly. Many young girls were taken hostages that cold snowy night. Many of those who tried escaping from Armenian forces in the forest and mountains froze to death. As a result of Armenian invasion 613 residents of Khojaly were killed, 478 heavily injured. 1275 peace civilians, including elderly persons children and women were taken hostages and suffered heavy insults and offences from the Armenians. The fate of 150 of these persons is still remaining unknown. That was a true genocide. Out of 613 civilians killed in Khojaly, 106 were women, 63 children and 70 elderly persons

During the Khojaly tragedy, 8 entire families were annihilated, 25 children lost both parents and 130 children lost one of the parents. 56 persons were killed with special cruelty. They were burnt to death, had their heads cut off, face skin taken off, eyes pricked out Armenians also did violence to pregnant women and the nation and the state of Azerbaijan do not forget the Khojaly tragedy Heydar Aliyev, the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan, issued a special decree regarding the Khojaly genocide on March 1st 1994.

According to an appropriate decree of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the 26th day of February was declared as the national mourning day in memory of the Khojaly genocide. The corresponding notifications were sent to all international organizations.

VOCABULARY

Target	[tɑ:ɡɪt]	hədəf
Settlements	[setəlmənts]	yaşayışməntəqələri
Escape	[ɪ'skeɪp]	qaçmaq
Firing	[fɪərɪŋ]	atəş açmaq
Invasion	[ɪn'veɪzən]	qəsbkarlıq
Resident	[rezɪdənt]	sakin
Corresponding	[kɔrɪ'spɒndɪŋ]	uyğun
Mourning day	[mɔ:nɪŋ deɪ]	matəm günü
Regarding	[rɪ'ɡɑ:dɪŋ]	ilə bağlı
Annihilated	[ə'naiɪleɪtɪd]	məhv edildi
Cruelty	[krʊəlti]	qəddarlıq
Decree	[dɪ'kri:]	fərman
Terrible	[tɛrɪbəl]	dəhşətli
Offences	[ɒfens]	cinayətlər
Insults	[ɪn'sʌlts]	təhqirlər

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions:

1. What can you say about Khojaly tragedy?
2. When was Khojaly tragedy happened?
3. How many people died in this tragedy?
4. By what forces was it done?
5. How many families were annihilated in tragedy?

2. Translate into English:

1. Bu soyqırımını bütün bəşəriyyəyə qarşı tarixi bir cinayətdir.
2. Xocalı faciəsi bəşər tarixinin ən dəhşətli faciəli və görünməmiş hadisələrindən biridir.
3. Həmin soyuq qarlı gecədə bir çox gənc qız girov götürüldü.
4. Xocalı faciəsini unutmamalıyıq.
5. Cinayətkarlar cəzalanmalıdırlar.

UNIT 32



THE INNOCENT AND THE GUILTY

"Two cases can shatter the state: If the perpetrator is presumed innocent and the innocent will be convicted".

Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

Imagine if you can that you have been arrested for something like shoplifting or for dangerous driving or for getting drunk and causing a disturbance of the peace you are in a magistrate court now.

You the accused are in a kind of large open box. The sides come up almost to your chin. It is on a raised platform almost in the centre of the court and is called the dock. You are at the dock. These are three magistrates on the bench in front of you. One of them is a woman. They are also on a raised platform at desks side by side in front of and below them there is another man who is the clerk of the court and he unlike them is trained in the law and is paid for his work.

At the end the magistrate probably do not even go out of the court . They discuss your case in low voice in front of you. You try to hear but cannot. Then the clerk of the court tells you to stand. The magistrate who has done the talking for the others

tells you whether they have found you innocent or guilty. He can sentence you to no more than six months in jail for one offence to maximum of one year for 2 or more offences or to a fine of 100 pounds.

Reporters for local newspapers often go to magistrate courts the next day articles appear in the paper and full names ages addresses and details of the case are given. Find such an article in the English local newspapers. It will give you an idea of the kind of cases that can be tried in such a court.

VOCABULARY

Case	[keɪs]	məhkəmə işi
To accuse	[tə 'ə:kju:z]	ittiham etmək
Of large	[əv 'lɑ:dʒ]	böyütmək
Slander	['slɑ:ndə]	şər böhtan
Magistrate	['mædʒɪstreɪt]	mühakimə etmək
Innocent	['ɪnəsnt]	günahsız
Guilty	['gɪlti]	günahkar
Bored	[bɔ:d]	cana doymaq
Offence	[ə'fens]	cinayət
Probably	['prɔ:bəbli]	yəqin ki
Paid for his work	[peɪd fə hɪz wɜ:k]	işinə görə pul ödəyib
Discuss	[dɪ'skʌs]	müzakirə etmək
Raised platform	[reɪzd 'plætfɔ:m]	qaldırılmış platforma

EXERCISES

1.If you are the accused describe what these people will do during your case?

- a)the policeman who arrested you
- b)your solicitor c)1 of the 3 magistrates
- d)the other 2 magistrates e)witnesses

2. Find the tests:

Who has the right of veto ?

- a) in Great Britain b) in the USA

3. Find as many differences (similarities) in the lawmaking in GB and the USA as possible.

4. Find the synonym of "complainant"?

- A)plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff

5. Choose the correct word . In some countries Military Service is a.... .

- A) compulsory B) volunteers C) promotion
- D) navy E) air force

6.What defines the general principles of criminal responsibility?

- A) criminal law B) constitutional law C) civil law D)financial law E) administrative law

7.Who was the founder of the British police?

- A)"bobby"after Sir Robert Peel B) Government's Home Office
- C) The Superintendent D) The Queen E) Parliament

8.Choose the correct variant. It regulates relations between office workers and state.

- A)criminal law B)administrative law C) labour law
- D) constitution law E)financial law

UNIT 33

INNOCENT GIRL



“The state can be shaken from two things - sinner remains without punishment and innocent gets punish”
Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

This is a true court-case which you will never forget after reading it. This story is about an orphan teen age girl who is completely sinless. She lost her parents in her childhood after a terrible car-crash. She grew up in an orphan-house. Her name was Lilac. After her parents death her aunts Caroline and Fabian possessed the house where Lilac had to live in. When she came back to her parents’ house, her aunts claimed that they had already sold the house. The door had been locked when she saw it. Actually the house hadn’t been sold. Her aunts were going to play a trick with her. Lilac’s younger aunt, Fabian had a son, David who was two years older than her. The aunts decided to have them married in order to possess the property. David promised he would buy the house back if he got married to her. Lilac agreed to that idea. After getting married David began to beat and insult her every day. Her aunt Fabian shifted a blame on her. It was an intolerable slander. She accused her of being

debauchee. And the child she was carrying was supposed bastard by her aunts. While being pregnant her husband stabbed Lilac and drove her away. An old neighbour, Jenny witnessed this dramatic stage. Pregnant, wounded Lilac was being beaten hard by her merciless husband. When the neighbour ran to her, she was moaning with pain covered with blood. Lilac was brought to hospital. If she wasn't taken to hospital urgently, she could have died of injury. While moaning with pain she had a colic in her belly.

After some hours she bore a nice kid. After 5 days she appealed the court with an application of complaint. The only witness was Jenny. She helped Lilac and defended her. Very soon her court-case was investigated. She was innocent . She was standing at the dock and was waiting for judge's just verdict. The accused, her two aunts Caroline, Fabian and her husband David tried to play a trick of perjury at the court but the man who would perjure did not come to the court. Testimony and proof demanded weren't enough. There was nobody who would acquit and bail them on. Because all the proofs were against them. The affronted, slandered, abandoned, stabbed, beaten and violated accused Lilac was helpless. She wasn't blackmailed. Because there was nothing bad in her actions. Finally the judge charged David with the sins of an attempt to killing a person deliberately, exploitation, slander, violation, insult. He committed an unforgivable crime. He was handcuffed and arrested for 15 years. But he wasn't put in jail alone. Her mother was charged with inciting him in crime. The two sisters are also in custody now. The judge exposed the slander about the child. According to several articles in crime code he was sentenced. Lilac had already given a blood sample for DNA analysis. The child's father was David 100/100. She also claimed to get an alimony while he was in custody. The decision given by judge was very just. Lilac's house was given back to her. She had to live in her own house happily there in after.

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct alternative:

- a) We'd like to have / like having breakfast in our rooms, please .
- b) Douglas says he likes being / would like to be Prime Minister one day.
- c) I don't like driving / wouldn't like to drive in the city centre, so I always take the bus to work.
- d) Do / Would you like to spend Christmas with us this year ?
- e) I like speaking / would like to speak to you for a moment, if that's all right.
- f) Do / Would you like reading ?
- g) What do / would you like for your birthday ?
- h) I like being / 'd like to be alone sometime – I can think better!

2. Translate into English:

1. Azərbaycanada Polis Akademiyası hüquq mühafizə orqanlarının peşə təhsili sistemindəki kolleclərdən biridir.
2. Kriminologiya bütün cəhətləri ilə cinayətlə məşğul olan bir elmdir.
3. Baş Prokuror Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidenti və Milli Məclis tərəfindən 5 il müddətinə təyin edilir.
4. Azərbaycanda hakimiyyət bölgüsünün üç forması var: məhkəmə hakimiyyəti; qanunverici hakimiyyət; icraedici hakimiyyət.
5. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası 12 noyabr 1995-ci ildə ümumxalq referendumu ilə qəbul olunmuşdur.
6. Mülki hüquq ictimai həyatın iqtisadi sahəsindəki münasibətlər, onun bölüşdürülməsi və mübadiləsi ilə əlaqəli münasibətlərlə bağlıdır.

UNIT 34

THE LAW SYSTEM IN UNITED KINGDOM (UK)



The study of law distinguishes between public law and private law, but in legal practice in the UK the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practicing lawyers. Public law relates to the state. It is concerned with laws which govern processes in local and national government and conflicts between the individual and the state in areas such as immigration and social security. Private law is concerned with the relationships between legal persons, that is, individuals and corporations, and includes family law, contract law and property law. Criminal law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment, for example murder and theft. The state prosecutes the offender. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights, and their duties. It is also concerned with conduct which may give rise to a claim by legal person for compensation or an injunction—an order made by the court. However, each field of law tends to overlap with others. For example, a road accident case may lead to a criminal prosecution as well as a civil action for compensation. Substantive law creates, defines or regulates rights, liabilities,

and duties in all areas of law and is contrasted with procedural law, which defines the procedure by which a law is to be enforced. England and Wales have a single system of law and courts, and Scotland has a system of its own. The first thing to notice that there is no civil code and no criminal code. The law as a whole consists partly of statutes, or Acts of Parliament, and partly of common law which may be said made up of precedents, previous court decisions interpreted in authoritative legal text-books.

There are at least three ways of classifying English courts. They may be classified as superior or inferior courts, as civil or criminal courts and as appeal courts of first instance.

In practice the distinction between civil and criminal courts is the most important because of different rules of procedure. Any attempt to define a crime or a tort leads to considerable difficulty. If proceedings are aimed at punishing the defendant, then those proceedings are criminal, where as proceedings that aim at compensating the injured persons are civil. Criminal proceedings, usually called a prosecution, cannot result in any pecuniary gain to the person injured, for if the defendant is fined the money goes into public funds.

The head of state is the monarch, currently the Queen in the UK, but the government carries the authority of the Crown (the monarch). The Westminster Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons, which sit separately and are constituted on different principles. The Commons is an elected body of members. Substantial reform is being carried out in the upper house, the House of Lords, where it is proposed that the majority of members be appointed, with a minority elected, replacing the hereditary peers. There is no written constitution, but constitutional law consists of statute law, common law and constitutional conventions.

There are four countries and three distinct jurisdictions in the United Kingdom: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. All share legislature in the Westminster Parliament for the making of new laws and have a common law tradition, but each has its own hierarchy of courts, legal rules and legal profession. Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own Assembly and since 1999 Scottish Members of Parliament (SMPs) have sat in their own Parliament. Under an Act of the Westminster Parliament, the Scottish Parliament has power to legislate on any subject not specifically reserved to the Westminster Parliament such as defence or foreign policy. The UK's accession to the European Communities in 1973, authorized by the European Communities act in 1972, has meant the addition of a further legislative authority in the legal system.

VOCABULARY

Distinguishes	[dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ]	fərqləndirir
Public law	['pʌblɪk lɔ:]	ictimai hüquq
Criminal law	['krɪmɪnl lɔ:]	cınayət hüququ
Distinction	[dɪ'stɪŋkʃn]	fərqlilik
Compensation	[,kɑmpen'seɪʃn]	kompensasiya
Private person	['praɪvət 'pɜ:sn]	özəl şəxs
Criminal	['krɪmɪnl	cınayət təqibi
prosecution	,prɑsɪ'kju:ʃn]	
Civil action	['sɪvl 'ækʃn]	mülki fəaliyyət
Law create	[lɔ: kri'eɪt]	qanun yaratmaq

EXERCISES

1. Complete the definitions:

1...is law relating to acts committed against the law which are punished by the state.

2 ... is concerned with the constitution or government of the state, or the relationship between state and citizens.

3 ... is rules which determine how a case is administrated by the courts.

4....is concerned with the rights and duties of individuals, organizations and associations (such as companies, trade unions, and charities), as opposed to criminal law.

5 ...is common law and statue law used by the courts in making decisions.

2. Complete the sentences :

1.In many systems a president rather than monarch is....

2.The UK system has a parliament with two

3.As in other countries, the courts are organised in a ... of levels.

4.The Scottish Parliament has the ...to legislate on subjects not reserved to Westminster.

5.The EC is an important legislative ... in most European countries.

6.A number of international ... have been incorporated into national law.

UNIT 35

AN OUTLINE OF LAWMAKING IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES



New legislation in Britain usually starts in the House of Lords. In each house a bill is considered in three stages, called readings. The first reading is purely for all, to introduce the bill. The second reading is usually is the occasion for debate. After the second reading the bill is examined in detail by a committee. The bill is then returned to one of the houses for the report stage, when it can be amended. If passed after its third reading, it goes to the other house. Amendments made to a bill by the House of Lords must be considered by the Commons. If the House of Commons does not agree, the bill is altered and sent back to the Lords. In the event of persistent disagreement between the two houses, Commons prevails. Finally, the bill goes to the reigning monarch for the royal assent. Nowadays the royal assent is merely a formality. In theory the queen could still refuse her consent, but last monarch to use this power was Queen Anne, who vetoed the unpopular Scottish Militia Bill in 1707.

UNITED STATES



The US Congress, the lawmaking arm of the federal government, consists of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Any congressman in either house, or the president, may initiate new legislation. The proposed legislation, or bill, is first introduced in the House of Representatives, then referred to one of the standing committees, which organizes hearings on it and may approve, amend or shelve the draft. If the committee passes the bill, it is considered by the House of Representatives as a whole. If passed there, it goes to the Senate for a similar sequence of committee hearings and general debate.

In cases of disagreement, the House of Representatives and the Senate confer together. Once passed by the Senate as a whole, the bill has to be examined by two more standing committees – the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration – and is then signed by the speaker of the House and by the president of the Senate. Finally, it must be signed by the president, who has the right to veto it. If the president vetoes a bill, it can still become a law - but only if it is passed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress.

VOCABULARY

legislation	[ˈledʒɪsˈleɪʃn]	qanunvericilik
purely formal	[ˈpjʊəli ˈfɔːml]	tamamilə rəsmi
occasion for debate	[əˈkeɪʒn fə dɪˈbeɪt]	mübahisə üçün münasibət
committee	[kəˈmɪti]	komitə
federal	[ˈfedərəl]	federal hökümət
government	ˈgʌvənmənt]	
disagreement	[ˌdɪsəˈɡri:mənt]	anlaşılmazlıq
administration	[ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃn]	idarəetmə
lawmaking	[ləˈmeɪkɪŋ]	qanunçuluq

EXERCISE

1. Answer the questions:

1. In which house does new legislation usually start?

a) in Great Britain b) in the USA

2. What is a bill ? How does a bill become a law ?

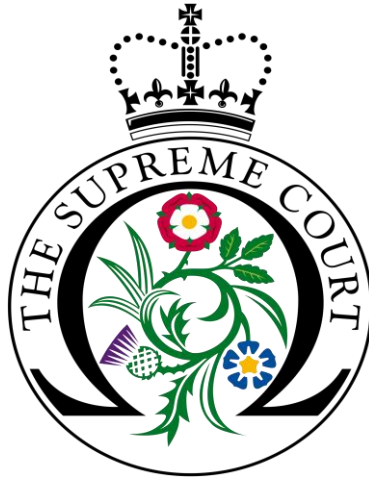
a) in Great Britain b) in the USA

2. Open the brackets:

A kind old lady (1) was walking (walk) down some steps on her way to town whwn she (2) __ (see) little boy who (3) _ (sit) at (4) __ bottom of the steps. He (5) _ (cry). “What is the matter?” she (6) __ (ask). He (7) __ (stop) crying. ‘ It’s my birthday’, he (8) __ (say), ‘and my presents (9) __ (give) me a new bicycle and some computer games, and this afternoon, we’re having a party at (10) __ home, with (11) __ ice cream and (12) __ chocolate biscuits. ’ ‘ How strange, ‘ (13) __ (say) the old lady, ‘ (14) __ little boys usually like (15) __ birthday parties and (16) __ ice-cream. Why (17) _ (cry) ?’
 ‘Because I’m lost!’

UNIT 36

SOLICITORS AND BARRISTERS



England is almost unique in having two different kinds of lawyers, with separate jobs in the legal system. The two kinds of lawyers are solicitors and barristers. If a person has a problem, he will go and see a solicitor. Almost every town will have at least one. In fact there are at least 50,000 solicitors in Britain, and the number is increasing. Many problems are dealt with exclusively by a solicitor. For instance, the solicitor deals with petty crimes and some matrimonial matters in Magistrates' Courts, the lowest Courts. He prepares the case and the evidence. He actually speaks in court for you. The solicitor describes a case of a violent crime he has had to defend.

VOCABULARY

Unique	[ju'ni:k]	yeganə
Solicitor	[sə'lisitə]	vəkil
Separate job	['seprət dʒəb]	ayrı iş
Increasing	[ɪn'kri:sɪŋ]	artan
Matrimonial	[mætrɪ'məʊniəl]	evlilik məsələsi
matter	'mætə]	
Petty crimes	['peti kraɪms]	xırda cinayətlər
Evidence	['evidəns]	dəlil
Actually	['æktʃuəli]	əslində danışan
speaks	spi:ks]	
Violent	['vaɪələnt kraɪm]	zorakı cinayət
crime		
Exclusively	[ɪk'sklu:sɪvli]	müstəsna olaraq
Law	[lə:]	qanun

EXERCISES

1. Which one is the police command?

A) get up B) look up C) go on D) light out E) fall up

2. Which word below means that the police collect together in the morning?

A) Lights out signal B) **morning** inspection C) regulation
D) roll-call E) fall in

3. **Choose the correct variant.** What organ of state administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state ?

A) police organ B) The court organ C) Economic organ D) The medical organ E) Training organ

4. What is the mean of "makler " in English language?

A) homeself B) roll C) broker D) memorial E) colonel

5. Choose the correct word. In some countries Military Service is a....

A) compulsory B) volunteers C) promotion D) navy E) air force

6. What defines the general principles of criminal responsibility

A) criminal law B) constitutional law C) civil law D) financial law E) administrative law

7. Who was the founder of the British police?

A) "bobby" after Sir Robert Peel B) Government's Home Office
C) The Superintendent D) The Queen E) Parliament

8. Choose the correct variant. It regulates relations between office workers and state.

A) criminal law B) administrative law C) labour law
D) constitution law E) financial law

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:

a) fair degree of seriousness b) to chase smb. c) to assault sb

2. Answer the questions:

1. After what event in his life did the man become a criminal?

2. How serious was the crime that this man committed? When did the crime occur?

3. Where did the crime occur?

4. Where was the elderly man sitting when the criminal beat him? Why did the criminal beat him?

5. What information did the solicitor obtain about his defence?

3. Translate into Azerbaijani:

a) Two police officers were talking softly to a boy.

b) He had apparently stumbled and cracked his head.

c) They were wearing commando-style uniforms.

d) They helped the boy up and led him to the car.

e) I had never seen such gentle police.

f) "Goodnight," I said and watched them go.

4. Which of the highlighted verbs should be in the Past perfect simple or Continuous?

a) It (was) obvious that they (play) football in the park.

b) As soon as I (saw) her, I (realized) we (met) before.

c) The frustrated passengers (waited) for several hours before someone finally (made) an announcement.

d) Everyone (was) amazed at his appearance: they never (see) anyone with dyed blue hair before

5. Choose the correct alternative. In some cases, both or neither are correct:

b) I've been coming \ I've come to this beach for years.

c) You seem out of breath. Have you been running \ Have you run?

d) I've been bought \ I've been buying this new scooter. Do you like it?

e) We've finished \ We've been finishing our homework. Can we go out now?

f) We'll be watching \ We'll watch the game at home. Would you like join us?

g) I've been trying \ I've tried to phone you all morning.

h) The Australian swimmer has been winning \ has won the gold medal twice bef

6. Match each word or expression on the left with the correct definition on the right:

a)witness 1. everything witness say in court;facts b)cross examine 2. where witness stand in the court

c)witness box 3. someone who sees a crime or an accident

d)evidence 4. ask all witnesses involved in a case

questionnize

e)defence 5. to say something happened though the fact has not been provided yet

f)allege 6. all the evidence, fact, thing, etc. that a solicitor can use to prove a man is not guilty

7. Answer the questions:

1. What reputation does the solicitor firm have?

2. Why does the solicitor defend people he knows who are guilty?

3. Describe what he has been told in the case he has at the

Moment.

4. What will his client do in court?

8. Discuss the following:

1. Are you satisfied with the solicitor's reason for defending guilty people? Say why you are or are not

2. The magistrate describes a serious case he had recently in which it was difficult to decide what to

9. Answer the questions:

1. What exactly had the woman done? Give details?

2. What do you learn about the woman herself?

3. He could have sent her to prison or fined her. Did he?

4. What finally happened to the woman?

10. Discuss the following:

Do you agree or disagree with what the magistrate did? Give your reason.

11. Combine the following pairs of sentence into one according to the MODEL. ;

we had a case a woman stole a post office saving book. we had a case of a woman who stole a post office saving book.

a) we had a case. someone attacked a man

b) I remember having a case. three men broke into a house

c) I have never had a case. a man robbed a bank

12. Answer the questions:

1. The 2 women were both the same in one way. In what way?

2. How does the magistrate describe the women?

3. What exactly does he say about "sleeping pills" in her case?

13. Explain the meaning of the expressions:

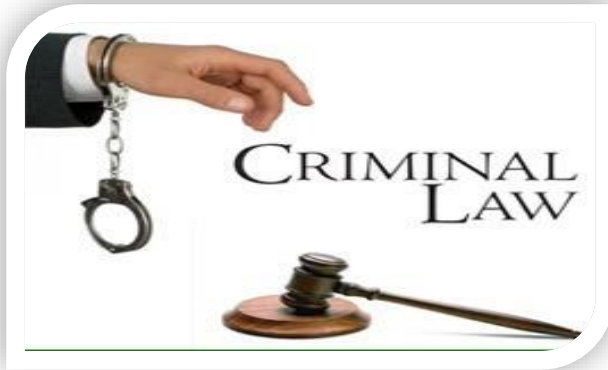
a) to feel desperate b) on the other hand

14. Answer the questions:

1. Why does the magistrate feel desperate sometimes?

2. What does he have to consider when he sees that someone needs help?

UNIT 37 CRIMINAL LAW



“The judicial system that was heritage of Soviet Union fully reformed on democratic principles”
Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

Criminal law involves prosecution by the government of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime. Civil cases, on the other hand, involve individuals and organization seeking to resolve legal disputers. In a criminal case, the state, through a prosecutor, initiates the suit, while in a civil case the victim brings the suit. Persons convicted of a crime may be incarcerated, fined, or both. However, persons found liable in a civil case may only have to give up property or pay money, but are not incarcerated.

A “crime” is any act or omission (of an act) in violation of a public law forbidding or commanding it. Though there are some common law crimes, most crimes in the United States are established by local, state, and federal governments. Criminal laws vary significantly from state to state. There is, however, a Model Penal Code (MPC) which serves as a good starting place to gain an understanding of the basic structure of criminal liability. Crimes include both felonies (more serious offenses --

like murder or rape) and misdemeanors (less serious offenses - like petty theft or jaywalking). Felonies are usually crimes punishable by imprisonment of a year or more, while misdemeanors are crimes punishable by less than a year. However, no act is a crime if has not been previously established as such either by statute or common law. Recently, the list of Federal crimes dealing with activities extending beyond state boundaries or having special impact on federal operations, has grown.

All statutes describing behavior can be broken down into their various elements. Most crimes(with the exception of strict- liability crimes) consist of two elements: an act, or “actus reus” and a mental state or “mens rea”. Prosecutors have to prove each and every element of the crime to yield a conviction. Furthermore, the prosecutor must persuade the jury or judge “beyond a reasonable doubt” of every fact necessary to constitute the crime charged. In civil cases, the plaintiff needs to show a defendant is liable only by a “preponderance of the evidence,” or more than 50%.

VOCABULARY

Prosecution	[ˌprəʊsəˈkjuʃ(ə)n]	ittiham
Dispute	[dɪˈspjuːt]	münaqişə
Initiative	[ɪˈnɪʃ(i)ədɪv]	təşəbbüs
Convict	[kənˈvɪkt]	məhbüs
Significantly	[səɡˈnɪfəkəntli]	əhəmiyyətli
		dərəcədə
Crime	[kraɪm]	cinayət
Incarcerate	[ɪnˈkɑːsəˌreɪt]	həbsxanaya salmaq
Liable	[laɪ(ə)b(ə)l]	məruz, cavabdeh
Omission	[əˈmɪʃ(ə)n]	səhv
Violation	[vaɪəˈleɪʃ(ə)n]	Pozuntu
Felony	[fɛləni]	cinayət

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is law?
2. What is the main aim of law?
3. What branches of law does the system of law in Azerbaijan consist of?
4. What does administrative law deal with?
5. What does financial law regulate?
6. What can you say about criminal law?
7. What does criminal law define?
8. What is civil law connected with?

2. Use the expressions in sentences:

1. a branch of law
 2. to deal with
 3. a general part
 4. individual types of crimes
3. Use the verbs in Past Indefinite and Participle II :
1. to establish
 2. to consolidate
 3. to apply
 4. to deal with
 5. to reject.

4. Translate into English:

1. Azərbaycanda məhkəmə elə bir dövlət orqanıdır ki, dövlət hüququ əsas götürülərək ədaləti idarə edir.
2. Birləşmiş Krallıqda mülki və cinayət məhkəmələri arasındakı fərq prosedurun müxtəlif qaydalarına görə ən vacib olandır.
3. Konstitusiyaya hüququ bütün hüquq sistemi sahəsinə başçılıq edir.
4. Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini, cinayətin fərdi tiplərini və cinayətə uyğun cəzaları müəyyən edir.
5. İstənilən cinayət cəzası həmişə hüquqların məhdudluğu və qondarma maraqlarla birləşir.
6. Beynəlxalq cinayət polis təşkilatının ümumi məqsədləri ölkənin konstitusiyasında müəyyənləşdirilib.

UNIT 38

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW



Constitutional law deals with the fundamental principles by which the government exercises its authority. In some instances, these principles grant specific powers to the government, such as the power to tax and spend for the welfare of the population. Other times, constitutional principles act to place limits on what the government can do, such as prohibiting the United States, constitutional law is based on the text of a document ratified at the time the nation came into being.

The U. S. Constitution itself became the law of the land well over 200 years ago, and the tenets set forth in the document remain in full force today. The way in which the Constitution is applied, though has always been subject to court interpretation. As circumstances and public opinion evolve through the years, so too do the interpretations offered by the courts. From time to time, it even becomes necessary to amend the Constitution to keep pace with changes in the country's beliefs and values. For example, the practise of slavery – expressly allowed by the Constitution in its original form – was

prohibited through a constitutional amendment passed in the year 1865. As a practical matter, constitutional law provides a means for individuals and organizations to protect their interests by filing a lawsuit against those who infringe upon their rights. However, the Constitution does not permit just anyone to go into federal court and assert a claim for compensation or other relief. Certain requirements must be met. If these conditions are satisfied, the plaintiff is said to have “standing”, meaning the court will agree to hear the plaintiff’s case and render a decision. In order for a plaintiff to have standing there must be a live controversy for the federal court to consider. The issue of standing is not as simply as it may appear.

VOCABULARY

Fundamental	[fʌndə'men(t)əl]	əsas
Authority	[ə'θɔrədi]	səlahiyyət
Welfare	['wɛl,fɛr]	rifah tərzi
Sufficient	[sə'fɪʃənt]	kifayət
Tenet	['tɛnət]	ehkam
Interpretation	[ɪn,təprə'teɪʃ(ə)n]	şərh
Evolve	[i'vɒlv]	inkişaf
Amend	[ə'mænd]	düzəliş etmək
Pace	[peɪs]	addım atmaq
Belief	[bə'li:f]	inam

EXERCISE

1. Put prepositions in the gaps:

1. Our graduates often work police officers.
2. There are 2 departments.... the Police Academy.
3. They provide us.... everything necessary.
4. His wish is to get a diploma a lawyer.
5. Our working day begins 8.
6. reading a page or two, he wants bed.

2. Find the tests:

1. Choose the correct sentence:

A) I always preferred tea to coffee B) She is knowing me well now C) The old man was hearing us well D) The man is having a car now E) I have been having this umbrella for 2 years.

2. Put the logically correct words in the gap:

.....can be in the wallet or purse.

1. coins 2. Cash-point machine 3. Exchange 4. Bank-notes

A) 1,4 B) 2,3 C) 2,4 D) 1,3 E) 1,2

3. Choose the correct variant :

The boy hit the ball over the net,? A) wasn't he B) did the boy C) didn't he D) doesn't he E) does he

3. Translate into English:

1. Prokurorluq orqanları öz funksiyalarını hər hansı bir yerli orqandan asılı olmayaraq həyata keçirir.

2. Ölkəmizdə hüquq sistemi müxtəlif sahələrdən ibarətdir.

3. İtirilmiş şeylər üçün polis şöbəsinə müraciət etmək lazımdır.

4. BMT-nin ilk günlərindən bəri, SSRİ və digər demokratik dövlətlər sülh, beynəlxalq təhlükəsizlik naminə təşəbbüs göstərirlər.

5. Dövlətin polis xidməti xalqın asayişinin keşiyində durur.

UNIT 39 CIVIL LAW



Civil law forms the bulk of private law. Estonia's system of civil law is built on the principle of Pandects, which divides all provisions of the civil law into five parts: general part of civil law, family law, property law, law of succession and law of obligations. The system of Pandects itself is derived from the law of Ancient Rome. The general part of civil law (General Part of the Civil Code Act) regulates the general principles of civil law. The general part of civil law is applicable as the general part of family and property law, law of succession, law of obligations, and the Commercial Code. The General Part of the Civil Code Act regulates persons (legal and natural persons), object, transactions, representation, terms and due dates, enforcement and protection of civil rights.

Family law (Family Law Act) regulates all relationships concerned with family and marriage(such as entering into a contract of marriage, the mutual obligations between spouses, obligations toward one's children, etc.).

Law of succession (Law of Succession Act) covers all relationships that concern succession, successors and bequeathers.

Law of obligations (Law of Obligations Act) consists in the general part and the special part and regulates everything related to obligations that result in the liability to an act or omission on the part of one person (debtor) to another (creditor), as well as the right of the creditor to demand that the debtor discharge the liability. The Law of Obligations Act that recently came into effect also regulates non-contractual relationships (such as a public promise to pay).

Property law (Law of Property Act) regulates real rights, their content, creation and extinguishment.

VOCABULARY

Provision	[prə'vɪʒən]	təchizat
Allege	[ə'ledʒ]	təsdiqləmək
Violation	[vaɪə'leɪʃ(ə)n]	pozuntu
Distinction	[dɪ'stɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n]	fərq
Gender	[dʒendər]	cins
Tailored	['teɪlərd]	xüsusi
Adequate	[ædəkwət]	müvafiq
Avail	[ə'veɪl]	kömək etmək
Liquor	[lɪkər]	içki
Intrusion	[ɪn'truʒən]	intruziya

EXERCISES

1. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Burada yeni məktəb tikiləcək
2. Konsertdən sonra biz evə getdik.
3. Sevda dünən qonaqlığa dəvət olundu.
4. Biz bu binanı yenidən tikməliyik.
5. Heç yana getmə. Bərk yağış yağır.
6. Məktub dərhal göndərilməlidir.

2. Open the brackets:

1. For many years the Empire State Building in New City (to be) the tallest in buiding the world.
2. This company (to use) computers.
3. The child (to find) at last.
4. He (to make) a lot of mistakes in the report yesterday.
5. A new bridge(to build) over the Bosphorus.
6. The letter (to send) two days ago.
7. Life (to change) a lot since I (to come) here.
8. When they(to arrest) ?- A week ago.

3. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. The federal trial courts are called district courts.
2. The nation's highest judicial tribunal is the Supreme Court of the US.
3. We need law for justice, safe life, and fair government.
4. Criminal punishment of persons who have committed crimes is one of the forms of state compulsion in the campaign against crime.
5. They responded to citizen calls for different kinds of police service.

UNIT 40 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW



Administrative law regulates the activity of public authorities, the procedure of their formation, their powers, relationships with citizens, liability for violating administrative law, etc. Administrative matters are to be resolved pursuant to administrative procedure in administrative court. Complaints and protest concerning an order, directive, prescript or legislation issued under public law by an institution, official or another person performing public administrative functions in order to regulate an individual case are to be resolved in administrative court. Administrative proceedings can also be commenced with regards to be activity, failure to act or delayed action of an institution, official or another person performing public administrative functions under public law (e.g.the failure to act by the police in a certain situation)

VOCABULARY

Violating	[vaɪəˌleɪtɪŋ]	pozan
Pursuant	[pərˈsuənt]	uyğun
Prescript	[priˈskript]	resept
Regard	[rəˈgɑrd]	müraciət
Liability	[laɪəˈbɪlədi]	məsuliyyət
Proceed	[prəʊˈsiːd]	davam etmək
Commence	[kəˈmɛns]	başlamaq
Certain	[ˈsɜrtɪn]	müəyyən
Issued	[ɪʃu]	verilir
Complaints	[kəmˈpleɪnts]	şikayət

EXERCISES

1. Translate into Azerbaijan:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. That judges cases | 2. That countrys economy |
| 3. These two countries economy | 4. The publics role |
| 5. Those childrens parent | 6. Ten minutes rest |
| 7. Johns family | 8. An hours work |
| 9. Our cadets | 10. Two hours talks |

2. Translate into English:

1. Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini, cinayətin fərdi tiplərini və cinayətə uyğun cəzaları müəyyən edir.
2. Azərbaycanadakı Polis Akademiyası hüquq mühafizə professional təhsil sistemində kolleclərdən biridir.
3. İstənilən cinayət cəzası həmişə hüquqların məhdudiyəti və qondarma maraqlarla birləşir.
4. Beynəlxalq cinayət polis təşkilatının ümumi məqsədləri ölkənin konstitusiyasında müəyyənləşdirilib.
5. Amerika Birləşmiş Ştatında federal məhkəmələr sistemindən əlavə hər ölkənin öz məhkəmə sistemi var.

UNIT 41

PENAL LAW



The penal law dictates which actions are to be regarded as offences and what the punishments for these actions are; in other words, the penal law determines the range of social relationships that stand under state protection and the violation of which results in punishment. Since 1 September 2002, a uniform penal law in the form of the Penal Code has been in effect in Estonia. The Penal Code is divided into the general and special part. The General Part of the Penal Code provides the general bases for the punishability of an action and is divided into three main parts: doctrine on penal law, doctrine on criminal offence, and doctrine on punishment. The general part consists in seven chapters. The first chapter covers the general provisions, the second chapter deals with an offence, and chapters three to seven deal with punishment. The special part provides the descriptions of specific punishable offences and their punishments. The special part defines the necessary elements of an offence (the necessary elements of an offence in subsection 12 (1) of the Penal Code consist in the description of a punishable offence provided for in the special part of this Code or in another Act).

PROCEDURAL LAW

Procedural law determines the rules of court procedure. Procedural law ensures legal security and precludes arbitrary acts by court. The rules of procedural law are generally quite complicated and must be observed very carefully to protect administration of justice from arbitrary acts by court, as well as to ensure that one of the litigating parties does not get an unfair advantage over the other instance result in the nullification of a court judgement Criminal procedural law is related to penal law. Criminal procedural law regulates the activity of investigation authorities, prosecuting authority and the court in legislative proceedings in criminal matters. The aim of criminal proceedings is to guarantee that the offenders get an appropriate punishment and no innocent person is convicted.

Civil procedural law is related to civil law and its sub-branches. Civil legal proceeding regulate the rules of resolving civil matters, the activity of court and litigating parties that is necessary for protecting the rights of citizens. The rules of civil procedural law determine the rights and obligations of judicial bodies and regulate the relationship between litigating parties during the proceedings, as well as the activity of notarial and arbitration bodies (commercial courts that only deal with commercial matters).

VOCABULARY

Pursuant	[pər'suənt]	uyğun olaraq
Regard	[rə'gɑrd]	münasibət
Range	[reɪndʒ]	silsilə
Subsection	[səb'sekʃ(ə)n]	yarımseksiya
Ensure	[en'sʊr]	təmin etmək
Preclude	[prə'klud]	əngəl
Arbitrary	[ɑrbə'trəri]	ixtiyari
Litigate	[lɪdə'geɪt]	dava
Nullification	[nələfə'keɪʃ(ə)n]	ləğv
Appropriate	[ə'prɒpriət]	mənimsəmək

EXERCISES

1. Open the brackets:

1. The first Baki University(to found) in 1894.
2. Books by Jack London (to read) by readers with great interest.
- 3.Many books by American writers(to translate) into Azerbaijani.
4. Some new phrases (must-to use) in your story.
5. I am sure the exams(to pass) successfully.

2. Translate into English:

1. Qanunun əsas məqsədi nədir? Onun əsas məqsədi ictimai və dövlət quruluşunu, onun iqtisadi əsasını qorumaqdır.
- 2.Maliyyə qanunları büdcəni, məbləğin müəyyən edilməsini və dövlət kreditlərini tənzimləyir.
3. İnzibati hüquq nədən bəhs edir?
4. Budur onun yazdıqları.
5. Onların nə vaxt qayıdacaqları məlum deyil.
6. Bizim ölkənin iqtisadiyyatı haqqında nə deyə bilərsiniz?
7. Siz heç bir məsuliyyət daşmırsınız.
- 8.Azərbaycan Polis Akademiyasının əsası 1992-ci ildə qoyulub, elə deyilmi?

UNIT 42 FAMILY LAW



Family law consists of a body of statutes and case precedents that govern the legal responsibilities between individuals who share a domestic connection. These cases usually involve parties who are related by blood or marriage, but family law can affect those in more distant or casual relationship as well. Due to the emotionally-charged nature of most family law cases, litigants are strongly advised to retain legal counsel. The vast majority of family law proceedings come about as a result of the termination of a marriage or romantic relationship. Family law attorneys help their clients file for separation or divorce, alimony, and child custody, visitation, and support. Spouses married a short time may seek an annulment, and special rights may exist between same-sex couples. The division of property at the end of a marriage is also a common issue in family law cases. With respect to property division at the time of divorce, every state has a comprehensive set of laws in place to determine the rights of the parties. However, couples who do not agree with the default rules in their state can “opt-out” by hiring a lawyer to draft a prenuptial agreement. Absent fraud or duress, courts will enforce these premarital agreements upon divorce, and distribute property and financial support accordingly.

Family law also involves the prevention of physical and emotional abuse. The potential for domestic abuse is not

limited to relationships between current or former spouses and their children. Judges will not hesitate to assert jurisdiction to protect an elderly family member, someone in a dating relationship, or even a roommate. When allegations of abuse are made, the court will typically issue a restraining order to prevent further contact. In a contested family law case, most people understand that hiring a skilled attorney will provide an advantage. An attorney can find assets or income the other party is trying to hide, present arguments regarding child support and visitation, and even take the case to trial if settlement talks fail. Attorney representation is just as crucial in uncontested cases, however. Without it, a party is vulnerable and can unknowingly waive important legal rights.

VOCABULARY

Precedent	[prɛsəd(ə)nt]	presedent
Domestic	[də'mɛstɪk]	daxili
Distant	[dɪstənt]	uzaq
Litigant	[lɪdʒənt]	iddiaçı
Retain	[rə'teɪn]	saxlamaq
Counsel	['kaʊnsəl]	məsləhət
Vast	[væst]	genişhəcmli
Termination	[tɜrmə'neɪʃ(ə)n]	son müddət
Attorney	[ə'tɜrni]	müvəkkil
Clients	[klaɪənt]	müştəri
Alimony	[ælə'moʊni]	aliment
Custody	[kʌstədi]	həbs
Annulment	[ə'nɛlmənt]	ləğv etmək
Default	[dɔ'fɔlt]	çatışmazlıq

EXERCISES

I. Open the brackets:

1. The Police Academy in Azerbaijan (to be) is one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement professional education in Azerbaijan.
2. A year ago my friend (to serve) as a partolman at one of the police precincts.
3. He (to give) just first aid.
4. Financial law (to regulate) the budget, taxation, state credits and other spheres of financial activity.
5. The rules of labour law (to include) the legislation of the labour of industrial and office workers.
6. The Turks (to rule) Greece in the seventeenth century.
7. The workers (not to pay) yet.
8. The letter (to type) tomorrow
9. The Taj Mahal (to build) over three hundred years ago.
10. At the moment my sister (to translate)the article. She (can not to answer) the phone

2. Find the tests :

1. How many branches have the government according to constitution?
 - a). the executive
 - b). the judicial
 - c). the executive and the judicial
 - d)the legislativ
 - e.) the executive, legislative and judicial

2. Choose the correct translation.

“Hakim müttəhim haqqında qərar çıxartdı. ”

- a)The judge passed a sentence about the accused
- b)The judge made a judgement about the victim
- c)The judge passed a sentence about deputant
- d)The applicant passed a sentence about the accused
- e)The judge introduced the lawyer to the jury

UNIT 43 BUSINESS LAW



Business law deals with the creation of new businesses and the issues that arise as existing businesses interact with the public, other companies, and the government. This area of the law draws on a variety of legal disciplines, including tax law, intellectual property, real estate, sales, employment law, bankruptcy, and others. Business law attorneys specialize in transactional work, meaning they do not represent clients in court. In fact, business lawyers are often hired for the purpose of avoiding future litigation.

To understand the role of business law within the legal system, it helps to view businesses as entities separate from their owners and employees. Just like individuals living together in society, business entities are subject to legal rules designed to give every participant in the marketplace a fair opportunity to succeed.

An enforceable system of business law also benefits the economy as a whole and provides for more efficient transactions. For example, a supplier who sells goods on credit can be confident that the buyer will be held to the agreed payment terms. As long as the contract is drafted and executed in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) adopted in

that jurisdiction, the supplier knows ahead of time it will be able to enforce the contract against the buyer if necessary.

VOCABULARY

precisely	[prə'saɪsli]	dəqiq
tort law	[tɔrt]	mülki hüquq
		pözuntusu
compensate	[kəmpən'seɪt]	ödəmək
pecuniary	[pə'kjʊni,əri]	pul zərəri
the Crown	[kraʊn kɔrt]	cinayət andlar
Court		məhkəməsi
preside over	[prə'zaid o:və]	sədrlik etmək
evidence	[eɪvədəns]	dəlil
adjournment	[ə'dʒɔrnmənt]	təxir salmaq
remand	[rə'mænd]	dindirmədən
		sonra ibtidai
		istintaq
attempt	[ə'tɛm(p)t]	sui-qəsd
gain	[geɪn]	qazanc
injury	[ɪndʒ(ə)ri]	zərər
injure	[ɪndʒər]	zərər vermək
found	[faʊnd]	Fond

EXERCISES

I. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. The Law is a system of rules established by state.
2. The main aim of law is to consolidate and safeguard the social and state system and its economic foundation.
3. The system of law in our country consists of different branches of law.
4. Administrative law deals with the legal forms of concrete executive and administrative activity of a government and ministries.

5. Financial law regulates the budget, taxation, state credits and other spheres of social life, with relations involving property, its distribution and exchange.

6. Criminal law takes the form of a criminal code consisting of a general and special parts.

7. Criminal law defines the general principles of criminal responsibility, individual types of crimes and punishment applied to criminals.

8. Civil law is connected with relations in the economic sphere of social life, with relations involving property, its distribution and exchange.

2. Put questions to the underlined words.

1. Civil law is a branch of law.

2. Constitutional law deals with the state system organization of state power.

3. Criminal law takes the form of a criminal code consisting of a general part.

4. Criminal law defines individual types of crimes.

UNIT 44

INTERNATIONAL LAW



International law is the set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in relations between states and between nations. It serves as a framework for the practice of stable and organized international relations. International law differs from state-based legal systems in that it is primarily applicable to countries rather than to private citizens. National law may become international law when treaties delegate national jurisdiction to supranational tribunals such as the European Court of Human Rights or the International Criminal Court. Treaties respectively parts signed and ratified. Much of international law is consent-based governance. This means that a state member of the international community is not obliged to abide by this type of international law, unless it has expressly consented to a particular course of conduct. This is an issue of state sovereignty. However, other aspects of international law are not consent-based but still are obligatory upon state and non-state actors such as customary international law and peremptory norms (*jus cogens*). The term “international law” can refer to three distinct legal disciplines:

Public international law, which governs the relationship between states and international entities. It includes these legal fields: treaty law, law of sea, international criminal law, the

laws of war or international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

Private international law, or conflict of laws, which addresses the questions of (1) which jurisdiction may hear a case, and (2) the law concerning which jurisdiction applies to the issues in the case.

Supranational law or the law of supra national organizations, which concerns regional agreements where the laws of nation states may be held inapplicable when conflicting with a supra national legal system when that nation has a treaty obligation to a supranational collective.

VOCABULARY

creation	[kri'eɪf(ə)n]	yaradılış
estate	[ɪ'steɪt]	əmlak
transactional	[træn'zækʃən(ə)l]	kompramis
		yolu ilə
represent	[rɛprə'zɛnt]	təmsil etmək
litigation	[lɪdʒ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	məhkəmə
benefit	[benəfit]	fayda
confident	[kən'fɪdənt]	inamlı
framework	[freɪm,wɜ:k]	çərçivə
		daxilində
stable	[steɪbəl]	sabit
delegate	[dɛləgət]	nümayəndə
supranational	[suprə'næʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	fövqəlmilli
respective	[rə'spektɪv]	müvafiq
conform	[kən'fɔ:m]	uyğunlaşmaq
consent-based	[kən'sent beɪs]	razılıq əsasında
community	[kə'mjʊnədi]	ictimaiyyət
abide	[a'bi:b]	şadlıq etmək
peremptory	[pə'rem(p)t(ə)ri]	amirənə

EXERCISES

I. Put prepositions into gaps:

1. Our graduates often work ... police officers.
2. There are 2 departments the Police Academy.
3. They provide us everything necessary.
4. His wish is to get a diploma a lawyer.
5. Our working day begins 8.
6. Reading a page or two, he wants bed.

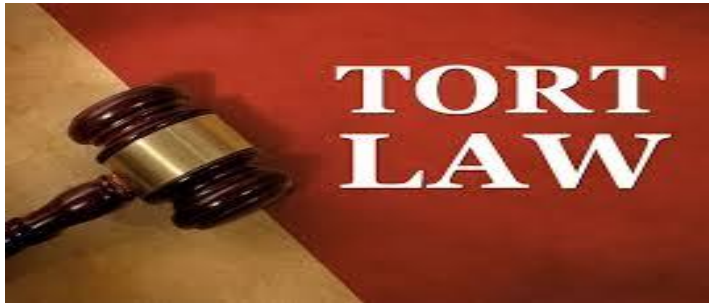
2. Write the following sentences in Active Voice:

1. The child was taken to hospital by me.
2. We were invited such conferences by them.
3. Three houses were built last year by our workers.
4. He was arrested at once by them.
5. A lot of trees will planted here by them.
6. The letter has already been sent by her.
7. The furniture has just been dusted by Samira.

2. Translate into Azerbaijan:

While moaning with pain she had a colic in her belly. After some hours she bore a nice kid. After 5 days she appealed the court with an application of complaint. The only witness was he. She helped and defended her. Very soon her court-case was investigated. She was innocent. She was standing at the dock and was waiting for judge`s just verdict.

UNIT 45 TORT LAW



Torts are wrongdoings that are done by one party against another. As a result of the wrongdoing, the injured person may take civil action against the other party. To simplify this, let's say while walking down the aisle of a grocery store, you slip on a banana that had fallen from a shelf. You become the plaintiff, or injured party, and the grocery store is considered the tortfeasor or defendant, the negligent party. Legal injuries are not limited to physical injuries and may include emotional, economic, or reputational injuries as well as violations of privacy, property, or constitutional rights. Torts comprise such varied topics as auto accidents, false imprisonment, defamation, product liability, copyright infringement, and environmental pollution (toxic torts). While many torts are the result of negligence, tort law also recognizes intentional torts, where a person has intentionally acted in a way that harms another, and in a few cases (particularly for product liability in the United States) "strict liability" which allows recovery without the need to demonstrate negligence. Torts, sometimes called delicts, are civil wrongs. To have acted tortiously, one must have breached a duty to another person, or infringed some pre-existing legal right. A simple example might be accidentally hitting someone with a cricket ball. Under the law of negligence, the most common form of tort,

the injured party could potentially claim compensation for their injuries from the party responsible. Tort law is different from criminal law in that: tort may result from negligent but not intentional or criminal actions and tort lawsuits have a lower burden of proof such as preponderance of evidence rather than beyond a reasonable doubt. Sometimes a plaintiff may prevail in a tort case even if the person who caused the harm was acquitted in a earlier criminal trial. The law of torts is derived from a combination of common-law principles and legislative enactments. Unlike actions for breach of contract, tort actions are not dependent upon an agreement between the parties to a lawsuit. Unlike criminal prosecutions, which are brought by the government, tort actions are brought by private citizens.

Three elements must be established in every tort action. First, the plaintiff must establish that the defendant was under a legal duty to act in a particular fashion. Second, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the defendant breached this duty by failing to conform his or her behavior accordingly. Third, the plaintiff must prove that he suffered injury or loss as a direct result of the defendant's breach. Strict liability torts, unlike negligence and intentional torts, are not concerned with the culpability of the person doing the harm. You must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which you can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure your neighbour.

VOCABULARY

simplify	[sɪmplə, faɪ]	sadələşdirmək
tortfeasor		haqsızlıq edən şəxs
negligent	[nɛglɪdʒənt]	səhlənkər
reputational	[rɛpjə'teɪʃ(ə)nəl]	etibar
defamation	[dɛfə'meɪʃ(ə)n]	heqaret
infringement	[ɪn'frɪndʒmənt]	pozma
tortiously	['tɔ:ʃəsli]	əyri
claim	[kleɪm]	iddia
compensation	[kəmpən'seɪʃ(ə)n]	ödəmə
burden	[bɜ:dn]	yük
preponderance	[prə'pænd(ə)rəns]	üstünlük
doubt	[daʊt]	şübhe
acquitted	[ə'kwɪtɪd]	bəraət
foresee	[fɔ:'si:]	öncədən görmək

EXERCISES

I. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. A new school will be built here.
2. After the concert we went home.
3. Sevda was invited the banquet yesterday.
4. We have to rebuild this building.
5. Dont ever go! It is raining heavily.
6. The letter should be sent immediately.

2. Memorize The Proverbs:

1. Every country has its customs
-Hər millətin öz adəti var.
2. Cut the coat according to the clothe
-Ayagını yorganına görə uzat.
3. The pot calls the kettle black
-Kor kora kor deməsə bagrı çatlar.
4. All that glitters is not gold
-Hər pırıldayana qızıl deməzlər

UNIT 46 LABOUR LAW



Full-service employment law consultancy, including negotiation and conclusion of employment agreements, work regime regulation, HR documentation and policies, employment termination and disputes Labour legislation of Azerbaijan is mostly characterized by favoring employees' rights that makes of importance to pay special attention to the employment contract and parties' mutual agreement. Especially, some cases where the boundaries of labor and civil law are so blurred that professional approach needed for solutions necessary for the needs of the employer and (or) employee. Employment Code and Labor regulations in Azerbaijan

Employment laws in Azerbaijan strictly regulation work regime and conditions, specifying minimum standards as a requirement for employers. Employer and employee may agree upon more favorable conditions for the employee via employment agreement; however, any agreement on restricting these mandatory standards is null and void. Work regime, annual leave, minimum salary, maximum work hours, termination conditions and compensation are among the many issues regulated by the Employment Code of Azerbaijan.

By the Employment Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Constitution of Azerbaijan daily normal working hours may not exceed eight hours. The standard workweek is composed of 5 workdays. Depending on the nature of the

industry, service, and terms of employment, an employer may establish a six-workday week with one day off within weekly working hours. Minimum annual leave is 21 days, for specialist positions, the Employment Code specifies 30 days, with additional days of leave added to the annual leave period considering the experience of the employee. Employer shall provide safe employment conditions for the employees and provide workplace mandatory insurance. The Employment Code strictly lists grounds for terminating the contract by the employee and the employer. All of the termination procedures and requirements shall be followed in order to avoid any potential claim or loss. Employment and labor law consultancy CLC's Labor and Employment team provides its clients with customized preventive and consultative services, as well as in administrative and judicial litigation.

VOCABULARY

addition	[ə'dɪʃ(ə)n]	əlavə
payroll	[peɪ,roʊl]	əmək haqqı
subsequent	[səbsəkʍənt]	sonrakı
legislation	[lədʒə'sleɪʃ(ə)n]	qanunvericilik
illegal	[ɪ(l)'liqəl]	qanunsuz
religious	[rə'hɪdʒəs]	dini
beliefs	[bə'li:f]	inançlar
hiring	['haɪ(ə)r]	kirə
attorney	[ə'tɜrni]	muvəkkil
followed	[fəloʊɪd]	təqib
obtain	[əb'teɪn]	əldə etmək

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct variant:

1. What organ of state administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state ?

- A) police organ B) The court organ C) Economic organ
D) The medical organ E) Training organ

2. What is the meaning of "makler " in the English language?

- A) homeself B) roll C) broker D) memorial E) colonel

3. Fill in the blank. Soldier 's.... there are pouches and a water bottle .

- A) rifle B) helmet C) combat kit D) belt E) bayonet

4. Find the synonym of "complainant"?

- A) plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff

5. Choose the correct word:

In some countries Military Service is a.... .

- A) compulsory B) volunteers C) promotion D) navy E) air force

6. What defines the general principles of criminal responsibility?

- A) criminal law B) constitutional law C) civil law D) financial law
E) administrative law

7. Who was the founder of the British police?

- A) "bobby" after Sir Robert Peel B) Government's Home Office
C) The Superintendent D) The Queen E) Parliament

8. Choose the correct variant:

It regulates relations between office workers and state.

- A) criminal law B) administrative law C) labour law
D) constitution law E) financial law

UNIT 47 INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION



International arbitration in Azerbaijan is conducted by the recently enacted law of the Azerbaijan Republic “On International Arbitration“. Under these rules, parties may select independent arbitrators of any nationality, by any language chosen by the parties. In addition, international commercial disputes may be heard by the Economic Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the cases arising out of international agreements. Azerbaijan also ratified the European convention foreign commercial arbitration of April 21, 1961.

VOCABULARY

international	[,ɪntə'næʃnəl	beynəlxalq
arbitration	,ɑ:brɪ'treɪʃn]	arbitraj
commercial	[kə'mɜ:ʃl]	kommersiya
disputes	dɪ'spju:ts]	mübahisələri
also ratified	['ɔ:lsəʊ 'rætɪfaɪd]	ratifikasiya etdi
as a forum	[əz eɪ 'fɔ:rəm	anlaşma yolu ilə
selected by	sɪ'lektɪd baɪ	
agreement	ə'gri:mənt]	

EXERCISES

1.Fill in the blank:

Soldier 's.... there are pouches and a water bottle .

A)rifle B) helmet C) combat kit D) belt E) bayonet

2. Find the synonym of "complainant"?

A)plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff

3.Choose the correct word :

In some countries Military Service is.....

A) compulsory B) volunteers C) promotion

D) navy E) air force

4.What defines the general principles of criminal responsibility?

A) criminal law B) constitutional law C) civil law

D)financial law E) administrative law

5.Who was the founder of the British police?

A)"bobby"after Sir Robert Peel B) Government's Home Office

C) The Superintendent D) The Queen E) Parliament

3.Translate into English:

1.Biz təhlükəsiz bir həyat istəyiriksə, qanuna ehtiyacımız var.

2.Maaliyyə hüququ budcəni, dövlət kreditlərini və digər maliyyə fəaliyyətlərini tənzimləyir.

3.Məhkəmədə müttəhimə özünü müdafiə etmək hüququ verilir

4.Ali məhkəmə həm appelyasiya, həm də birinci instansiya məhkəməsi kimi göstərə bilər.

5.Polis Akademiyasına daxil olmaq üçün giriş imtahanını uğurla keçməlisən.

6.Polis akademiyasını bitirənlər hüquqşünaslıq diplomu alır və polis leytenantı olur.

7.Tərədilmiş xəyata verilən cəza islahedici olmalıdır.

8.Konstitusiyamız Azərbaycan Respublikasının sülhsevərliyini əks etdirir.

UNIT 48 CONTRACT LAW



In common law legal systems, a contract (or informally known as an agreement in some jurisdictions) is an agreement having a lawful object entered into voluntarily by two or more parties, each of whom intends to create one or more legal obligations between them. The elements of a contract are "offer" and "acceptance" by "competent persons" having legal capacity who exchange "consideration" to create "mutuality of obligation." Proof of some or all of these elements may be done in writing, though contracts may be made entirely orally or by conduct. The remedy for breach of contract can be "damages" in the form of compensation of money or specific performance enforced through an injunction. Both of these remedies award the party at loss the "benefit of the bargain" or expectation damages, which are greater than mere reliance damages, as in promissory estoppel. The parties may be natural persons or juristic persons. A contract is a legally enforceable promise or undertaking that something will or will not occur. The word promise can be used as a legal synonym for contract, although care is required as a promise may not have the full standing of

a contract, as when it is an agreement without consideration. Contract law varies greatly from one jurisdiction to another, including differences in common law compared to civil law, the impact of received law, particularly from England in common law countries, and of law codified in regional legislation. Regarding Australian Contract Law for example, there are 40 relevant acts which impact on the interpretation of contract at the Commonwealth (Federal / national) level, and an additional 26 acts at the level of the state of NSW. In addition there are 6 international instruments or conventions which are applicable for international dealings, such as the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Contracts are widely used in commercial law, and form the legal foundation for transactions across the world. Common examples include construction contracts, product purchases (with associated warranties of quality), software licenses, employment contracts, insurance policies, real estate deeds to transfer title, professional services, wholesale merchandise supply, and various other uses .

VOCABULARY

Law	[lɔ:]	qanun
Draft	[draʃt]	layihə
Rule	[rul]	qayda
Main	[meɪn]	əsas
Independent	[ɪndə'pendənt]	müstəqil
Leisure	[lɛʒər]	asudə
Deal	[dil]	bəhs etmək
Adoption	[ə'dapʃ(ə)n]	qəbul
Perform	[pər'fɔrm]	üstün
Shift	[ʃɪft]	növbə
Respond	[rə'spænd]	cavabdeh olmaq
Disputant	[dɪ'spju:tnt]	davakar

EXERCISES

1. Put these words into gaps:

Detective, plain clothes, jury, warders, coroner, verdict, solicitor, trial, inquest, death penalty.

1. If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a---

2. At the end of the__ the judge ordered the twelve men and women of the__ to retire and consider their__ guilty or not guilty.

3. Men or women who look after prisoners are called prison officers or.

4. If a person dies in unusual circumstances, an__ is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a.

5. A policeman who investigates serious crime is called a__

6. He wears--, not uniform.

7. In some countries murders are excuted but other countries have abolished.

2. Match the words

1. temporary a) attitude

2. positive b) talent

3. special c) job

A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-b C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

D) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b E) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

UNIT 49

THE CONCEPT OF LAW



Natural law doctrine is characterized by a fundamental dualism between positive and natural law. Above the imperfect positive law a perfect –because absolutely just–natural law exists, and positive law is justified only insofar as it corresponds to the natural law. In this respect the dualism between positive law and natural law so characteristic of the natural law doctrine resembles the metaphysical dualism of reality and the Platonic idea. The center of Plato's philosophy is his doctrine of the ideas. According to this doctrine which was a thoroughly dualistic character the world is divided into different spheres: one is the visible world perceptible with our senses, that which we call reality: the other is the invisible world of the ideas. Everything in this visible world has its ideal pattern or archetype in the other invisible world. The things existing in this visible world are only imperfect copies, shadows, so to speak of the ideas existing in the invisible world. This dualism between reality and idea, an imperfect world of our senses and an other perfect world . Inaccessible to the experience of our senses, the dualism between nature and

supernature, the natural and the supernatural, the empirical and the transcendental, the here and the hereafter, this reduplication of the world. This an element not only of Plato's philosophy it is a typical alamet of every metaphysical or, what amonts to the same things, religious interpretation of the world. This dualism has an opptimistic-conservative or a pessimistic revolution-ary character according to whether it is claimed that there is agreement or contradiction between empricial reality and transcendental ideas. The purpose of this methaphysics is not as is that of science rationally to explain reality, but rather emotionally to accept or reject it. And one is free to choose the one or the other interpretation of the relationship between reality and ideas since objective cognition of ideas is not possible in view of the transcendentalism involved their very definition. It man had complete insight into the world of ideas, he would be able to adapt his world and especially his social world, his behavior.

VOCABULARY

justify	[dʒəstə, faɪ]	ədalət
doctrine	[dɒktərin]	doktrina
visible	[vɪzəb(ə)l]	gözəgörünən
invisible	[ɪn'vɪzəb(ə)l]	gözəgörünməz
relevant	[rɪləvənt]	münasib
crime	[kraɪm]	cinayət
draft	[dræft]	layihə
adoption	[ə'dɒpʃ(ə)n]	qəbul
independent	[ɪndə'pendənt]	müstəqil
equal	[i:kwəl]	bərabər
trial	[traɪ(ə)l]	sınaq məhkəməsi

EXERCISES

1. Use must, to have to modal verbs in the gaps:

1. My shoes are worn through. I ... (to change them).
2. As he has asked her to tell him her decision she ... (to think this matter over).
3. It is very late, you ... (to go to bed) at once.
4. It's time for you to catch the train, you ... (to go now).

2. Translate into English:

1. Bizə çörək bişirmək üçün un və su lazımdır.
2. "Ford" avtomaşınları Böyük Britaniyada, Almaniyada və ABŞ-da istehsal olunur.
3. Kimsə dünən diskotekada mənim əl çantamı oğurlayıb.
4. Çin düyü tarlaları ilə boldur.
5. Gələnlə burada yeni "Supermarket" tikiləcək.

3. Find tests:

1. What is the constitutional law?
A) It involves prosecution by the government of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime
B) It is the body of law which defines the relationship of different entities within a state namely the executive the legislature and judiciary
C) It consists of felonies and misdemeanors
D) It provides the descriptions of specific punishable offences and their punishments
2. How many kinds are there in the crimes?
A) 3 B) 4 C) 2 D) 5
3. What is the meaning of 'inspector'
A) müstəntiq B) məsləhətçi C) müfəttiş D) rəis

UNIT 50

THE OBJECTIVE OF CRIMINAL LAW



Criminal law is distinctive for the uniquely serious potential consequences or sanctions for failure to abide by its rules. Every crime is composed of criminal elements. Capital punishment may be imposed in some jurisdictions for the most serious crimes. Physical or corporal punishment may be imposed such as whipping or caning, although these punishments are prohibited in much of the world. Individuals may be incarcerated in prison or jail in a variety of conditions depending on the jurisdiction. Confinement may be solitary. Length of incarceration may vary from a day to life. Government supervision may be imposed, including house arrest, and convicts may be required to conform to particularized guidelines as part of a parole or probation regimen. Fines also may be imposed, seizing money or property from a person convicted of a crime. Five objectives are widely accepted for enforcement of the criminal law by punishments: retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation and restoration. Jurisdictions differ on the value to be placed on each.

Retribution – Criminals ought to suffer in some way. This is the most widely seen goal. Criminals have taken

improper advantage, or inflicted unfair detriment, upon others and consequently, the criminal law will put criminals at some unpleasant disadvantage to "balance the scales. " People submit to the law to receive the right not to be murdered and if people contravene these laws, they surrender the rights granted to them by the law. Thus, one who murders may be executed himself. A related theory includes the idea of "righting the balance. "

Deterrence – Individual deterrence is aimed toward the specific offender. The aim is to impose a sufficient penalty to discourage the offender from criminal behavior. General deterrence aims at society at large. By imposing a penalty on those who commit offenses, other individuals are discouraged from committing those offenses.

Incapacitation – Designed simply to keep criminals away from society so that the public is protected from their misconduct. This is often achieved through prison sentences today. The death penalty or banishment have served the same purpose.

Rehabilitation – Aims at transforming an offender into a valuable member of society. Its primary goal is to prevent further offense by convincing the offender that their conduct was wrong. Restoration – This is a victim-oriented theory of punishment. The goal is to repair, through state authority, any injury inflicted upon the victim by the offender. For example, one who embezzles will be required to repay the amount improperly acquired. Restoration is commonly combined with other main goals of criminal justice and is closely related to concepts in the civil law, i. e. , returning the victim to his or her original position before the injury.

VOCABULARY

embezzles	[əm'bezəls]	israfçılıq
banishment	[bæniʃmənt]	qovulma
restoration	[rɛstə'reiʃ(ə)n]	bərpa
convincing	[kən'vɪnsɪŋ]	inandırıcı
victim	[vɪktəm]	qurban
oriented	[ɔri'əntɪd]	yönümlü
consequently	[kənsəkwəntli]	nəticədə
incarceration	[ɪn,kɑrsə'reiʃ(ə)n]	məhkumluq
jurisdictions	[dʒʊrəs'dɪkʃ(ə)n]	yurisdiksiyası
detriment	[dɛtrəmənt]	zərər
consequences	[kənsɪkwənsɪz]	nəticələr

EXERCISES

I. Put prepositions into the gaps:

- The Sacramento State College (California, USA) plays an important role . . . the system of police training . . . America.
- The Sacramento State College is proud . . . its instructors who profess knowledge . . . a special field.
- The Moscow Militia Higher School was founded . . . 1975.
- The School train detectives . . . Moscow and Moscow regions.
- In order to know this topic well you must work . . . the English laboratory today.
- You must not smoke here. You should go out and smoke . . . the yard.
- I have heard about it . . . my house.

2. Find the tests:

- How many branches does the government have according to constitution?
A) the executive B) the judicial C) the legislative D) the executive and the judicial E) the executive, the legislative, the judicial

UNIT 51

THE LEGAL HISTORY OF LAW



Legal history or the history of law is the study of how law has evolved and why it changed. Legal history is closely connected to the development of civilisations and is set in the wider context of social history. Among certain jurists and historians of legal process it has been seen as the recording of the evolution of laws and the technical explanation of how these laws have evolved with the view of better understanding the origins of various legal concepts, some consider it a branch of intellectual history. Twentieth century historians have viewed legal history in a more contextualised manner more in line with the thinking of social historians. They have looked at legal institutions as complex systems of rules, players and symbols and have seen these elements interact with society to change, adapt, resist or promote certain aspects of civil society. Such legal historians have tended to analyse case histories from the parameters of social science inquiry, using statistical methods, analysing class distinctions among litigants, petitioners and other players in various legal processes. By analysing case outcomes, transaction costs, number of settled cases they have begun an analysis of legal institutions, practices, procedures and briefs that give us a more complex picture of law and society than the study of jurisprudence, case law and civil codes can achieve. Islamic law-One of the major

legal systems developed during the Middle Ages was Islamic law and jurisprudence.

A number of important legal institutions were developed by Islamic jurists during the classical period of Islamic law and jurisprudence. One such institution was the Hawala, an early informal value transfer system, which is mentioned in texts of Islamic jurisprudence as early as the 8th century. Hawala itself later influenced the development of the Aval in French civil law and the Avallo in Italian law.

European law - Roman law was heavily influenced by Greek teachings. It forms the bridge to the modern legal world, over the centuries between the rise and decline of the Roman Empire. Roman law, in the days of the Roman republic and Empire, was heavily procedural and there was no professional legal class. Instead a lay person, iudex, was chosen to adjudicate. Precedents were not reported, so any case law that developed was disguised and almost unrecognised. Each case was to be decided afresh from the laws of the state, which mirrors the (theoretical) unimportance of judges' decisions for future cases in civil law systems today. During the 6th century AD in the Eastern Roman Empire, the Emperor Justinian codified and consolidated the laws that had existed in Rome so that what remained was one twentieth of the mass of legal texts from before. This became known as the Corpus Juris Civilis. As one legal historian wrote, "Justinian consciously looked back to the golden age of Roman law and aimed to restore it to the peak it had reached three centuries before. "

Modern European law - The two main traditions of modern European law are the codified legal systems of most of continental Europe, and the English tradition based on case law. As nationalism grew in the 18th and 19th centuries, lex mercatoria was incorporated into countries' local law under new civil codes. Of these, the French Napoleonic Code and the German Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch became the most influential.

As opposed to English common law, which consists of massive tomes of case law, codes in small books are easy to export and for judges to apply. However, today there are signs that civil and common law are converging. European Union law is codified in treaties, but develops through the precedent set down by the European Court of Justice.

VOCABULARY

Consciously	[kənʃəsli]	şüurlu şəkildə
Institution	[ɪnstə't(j)uʃ(ə)n]	qurum
Distinction	[dɪ'stɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n]	fərqləndirmə
Explanation	[ɛksplə'neɪʃ(ə)n]	izahat
Justice	[dʒəstəs]	ədalət
Massive	[mæsɪv]	kütləvi
Incorporate	[ɪn'kɔrpə'reɪt]	daxil etmək
Influential	[ɪnflu'ɛn(t)ʃ(ə)l]	təsirli nüfuzlu
Codified	[kəʊdə'faɪ]	kodlaşdırılmış

EXERCISES

1. Find tests:

1. What isn't court system?

a) The Supreme Court of Azerbaijan b) The Appellate Court of Azerbaijan c) The local district court especially d) The village court e) The Supreme Court of Nakchivan A.R

2. Choose correct word:

“In some countries Military Service is a ...

a) volunteers b) promotion c) compulsory d) air force e) navy

2. Match A and B to make narrative phrases.

A	B
a) all of a	1. End
b) the car drew	2. Up
c) he insists that they	3. anything about the weather
d) in the	4. to each other
e) she didn't mention	5. hadn't been drinking
f) we were calling	6. sudden

3. Translate into English:

1. Moskvada yaşayan azərbaycanlılar faciə ilə bağlı görüş təşkil etdilər.

2. Sovet ordusu Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı dəhşətli cinayət etdi.

3. Onlar kimyəvi silahlardan istifadə etdilər, təcili yardım maşınlarına, yaralanmış və əzilmiş cəsədlərə atəş etdilər.

4. Qara Yanvar insanlığa qarşı cinayətdir.

5. Azərbaycan gəncləri Qara Yanvarı unutmamalıdır

2. Find the wrong translation

A) to preside over – sədrlik etmək B) influence-şərait

C) associate-Birləşmək D) concern-əlaqəsi olmaq

E) evict- qovmaq

3. What is the meaning of "yüksək əmək haqqı" in the English language ?

A) deadline B) high pay C) highly pay D) tall pay E) big money

4. Who are called "high Court Judges" in Great Britain?

UNIT 52

THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW



International law has existed since the mid-19th century. Two sophisticated legal systems developed in the Western World: the codified systems of continental European states (American Civil Law) and English common law, upon which the judge-made law of the United States is primarily based. In the 20th century, the two World Wars and the formation of the League of Nations (and other international organizations such as the International Labor Organization) all contributed to accelerate this process and established much of the foundations of modern public international law. After the failure of the Treaty of Versailles and World War II, the League of Nations was replaced by the United Nations, founded under the UN Charter. The UN has also been the locus for the development of new advisory (non-binding) standards, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Other international norms and laws have been established through international agreements, including the Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war or armed conflict, as well as by agreements implemented by other international organizations such as the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, UNESCO, the World Trade Organization, and the International Monetary Fund. The development and consolidation of such conventions and agreements has proven to be of great importance in international relations.

VOCABULARY

Monetary	[ˈmʌnəˌtəri]	pul siyasəti
Consolidation	[kənˌsələˈdeɪʃ(ə)n]	konsolidasiya
Conventions	[kənˈvən(t)ʃ(ə)n]	konvensiya
Relations	[rəˈleɪʃ(ə)n]	münasibət
Contribute	[kənˈtrɪbjʊt]	töhfə vermək
Sophisticated	[səˈfɪstəˌkeɪtəd]	incə
Primarily	[ˈpraɪˈmerəli]	ilk növbədə
Treaty	[ˈtriːdi]	müqavilə
Judge	[dʒʌdʒ]	hakim

EXERCISES

1. Write interrogative pronouns in the gaps:

1. . .time is it now? It's 20 min. Past 5.
2. . . are you going tonight? To the snack - bar.
3. . . are they talking to? To Sevda.
4. . . textbook is this? It's Shahin's.
5. . .are they leaving so early? Because they will have a meeting.
6. . . is your friend? He is a policeman.
7. . . .book is yours? The green one.

2. Open the brackets :

- 1.Washington (to be) the capital of the USA.
- 2.He (to be) to Turkey twice.
- 3.She is a good singer. She (to sing) English songs better than any of us.

UNIT 53 THE MURDER



Murder is the unlawful killing, with malice aforethought, of another human, and generally this premeditated state of mind distinguishes murder from other forms of unlawful homicide (such as manslaughter). As the loss of a human being may inflict grief upon the individuals close to the victim, and the commission of a murder is highly detrimental to the good order within society, most societies both present and in antiquity have considered it a most serious crime worthy of the harshest of punishment. In most countries, a person convicted of murder is typically given a long prison sentence, possibly a life sentence where permitted, and in some countries, the death penalty may be imposed for such an act- though this practise is becoming less common.

The Unlawful- This distinguishes murder from killings that are done within the boundaries law, such as capital

punishment, justified self-defense, or the killing of enemy combatants during a war.

Killing-At common law life ended with cardiopulmonary arrest- the total and permanent cessation of blood circulation and respiration. With advances in medical technology courts have adopted irreversible cessation of all brain function as marking the end of life.

Of a human- This element presents the issue of when life begins. At common law a fetus was not a human being. Life began when the fetus passed through the birth canal and took its first breath.

By another human- at early common law suicide was considered murder. The requirement that the person killed be someone other than the perpetrator excluded suicide from the definition of murder.

With malice a forethought- originally carried its everyday meaning- a deliberate and premeditated (prior intent) killing of another motivated by ill will. Murder necessarily required that an appreciable time pass between the formation and execution of the intent to kill. The courts broadened the scope of murder by eliminating the requirement of actual premeditation and deliberation as well as true malice. All that was required for malice aforethought to exist is that the perpetrator act with one of the four states of mind that constitutes “malice”

Under state of mind, intent to kill, the deadly weapon rule applies. This, if the such use authorizes a permissive inference of intent to kill. In order words, “intent follows the bullet”.

VOCABULARY

Malice	[mæləs]	kin
Forethought	[fɔː, θɒt]	əvvəl düşünlümüş
Homicide	[hɒmə, saɪd]	cinayət
Bullet	[bʊlət]	güllə
Inflict	[ɪn' flɪkt]	vurmaq
Grid	[grɪd]	qəm
Detrimental	[detrə' mən(t)l]	zərərli
Boundary	[baʊnd(ə)ri]	sərhəd
Self-defence	[self di' fəns]	özünü müdafiə
Cardiopulmonary	[kɑːdiəʊ' pʊlmənəri]	kardiopulmoner
Murder	[mɜːdə]	qatil
Cessation	[se' seɪʃ(ə)n]	dayandırılma
Fetus	[fi'təs]	döl, rüşeym
Suicide	[sjuə, saɪd]	intihar
Perpetrator	[pərpə, treɪtər]	cinayətkar
Weapon	[wepən]	silah
Intent	[ɪn' tɛnt]	niyyət etmək

EXERCISES

1. Open the brackets:

- Where is your son? He. . . to England. (went, has gone)
- Can you look after them while I. . . out? (am, will be)
- It is raining heavily. You will get wet if you (will go, go) out.
- . . . the end they changed their minds. (in, at)

2. What kind of subordinate clauses are they:

- What troubles me most of all is his being away.
- This is what troubles me.
- He wants to know what troubles us.
- Everything that troubles me troubles you.
- All is well that ends well.
- I don't know the reason why they are late again.

7. Do you know why they have come here again.
8. When he came, everybody had gone to bed.
9. After I graduate the Police Academy, I'll get married.
10. It is necessary to say that the list of such cases is very small.

3. Choose the correct variant..

1. What organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state?

- A) Police organ B) The court organ C) Economic organ
D) The medical organ E) Training organ

2. In Great Britain who are called "High Court Judges"?

- A) Solicitors B) Barristers C) Jury D) A small proportion of Magistrates E) British Police

3. What is the mean of "restriction"?

- A) Məcburiyyət B) Məhdudiyyət C) Cinayət cəzasi D) Muvafiq E) Ölüm hökmü

4. The accused person is called...?

- A) Plaintiff B) Defendant C) Complaint D) Counterclaim E) Evidence

4. Translate into English:

1. Federal məhkəmələrə rayon məhkəmələri deyilir.

2. Ölkənin ən yüksək məhkəməsi ABŞ Ali Məhkəməsidir.

3. Bizim qanuna, ədalətə, təhlükəsiz həyata və ədalətli hökumətə ehtiyacımız var.

4. Cinayət törətmiş şəxslərin cəzalandırılması, cinayətə qarşı mübarizədə dövlət məcburiyyətinin növlərindən biridir.

5. Vətəndaşların müxtəlif növ polis xidməti çağırışlarına cavab vermək polislərin vəzifə borcudur.

6. Polis Akademiyasında təlim müddəti 4 ildir.

7. Dərslərdən sonra kursantlar idmanla məşğul ola bilər.

UNIT 54 THE SMUGGLING



Smuggling is the illegal transportation of objects or people, such as out of a building, into a prison, or across an international border, in violation of applicable laws or other regulations. There are various motivations to smuggle. These include the participation in illegal trade, such as in the drug trade, in illegal immigration or illegal emigration, tax evasion, providing contraband to a prison inmate, or the theft of the items being smuggled. Examples of non-financial motivations include bringing banned items past a security checkpoint (such as airline security) or the removal of classified documents from a government or corporate Office.

Human trafficking - Trafficking in human beings, sometimes called human trafficking, or in the much referred to case of sexual services, sex trafficking, is not the same as people smuggling. A smuggler will facilitate illegal entry into a country for a fee, and on arrival at their destination, the smuggled person is free; the trafficking victim is coerced in

some way. Victims do not agree to be trafficked: they are tricked, lured by false promises, or forced into it. Traffickers use coercive tactics including deception, fraud, intimidation, isolation, physical threats and use of force, debt bondage or even force-feeding drugs to control their victims.

While the majority of victims are women, and sometimes children, other victims include men, women and children forced or conned into manual or cheap labor. Due to the illegal nature of trafficking, the exact extent is unknown. A U. S. government report published in 2003 estimates that 800, 000-900, 000 people worldwide are trafficked across borders each year. This figure does not include those who are trafficked internally.

Child trafficking - According to a study by Alternatives to Combat Child Labour Through Education and Sustainable Services in the Middle East and North Africa Region (ACCESS-MENA) 30% of school children living in border villages of Yemen had been smuggled into Saudi Arabia. Smuggled children were in danger of being sexually abused or even killed. Poverty is one of the reasons behind child trafficking and some children are smuggled with their parents' consent. As many as 50% of those smuggled are children. In the Philippines, between 60, 000 to 100, 000 children are trafficked to work in the sex industry.

VOCABULARY

smuggle	[sməgəl]	qaçaqmalçılıq etmək
internally	[ɪn'tərnli]	daxili
checkpoint	[tʃɛk_pɔɪnt]	nəzarət məntəqəsi
transportation	[træn(t)spər'teɪʃ(ə)n]	nəqliyyat daşınması
violation	[vaɪə'leɪʃ(ə)n]	pozuntu
destination	[dəstə'neɪʃ(ə)n]	təyinat
tax evasion	[tæks ə'veɪzən]	vergidən yayınma
coercive	[kou'ərsɪv]	məcburedici
applicable	[ə'plɪkəb(ə)l]	tətbiq oluna bilən
combat	[kəm'bæt]	döyüş

EXERCISES

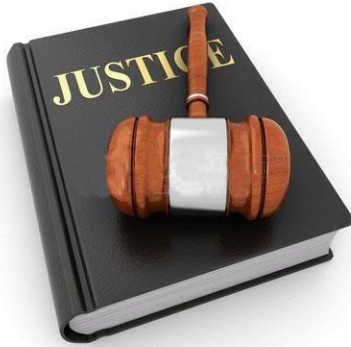
1. Answer the questions :

1. What is a criminal punishment associated with?
2. What must be imposed first of all?
3. When is a capital punishment permitted?
4. Do you think a sentence of death will be abolished?
5. When do you think it is applicable?
6. Is the list of such cases small or large?
7. The list of such cases is strictly defined by law, isn't it?
8. What kind of compulsory educational measures may the court impose for persons under 18.

2. Translate into English:

1. They (yenə cinayət törədiblər).
2. (Ən açıq cəza) is a sentence of death by shooting.
3. Do you think the punishment was (ədalətli)?
4. You (nəqliyyat qaydalarını) have violated.
5. This driver (sürücülük vəsiqəsini) has lost.
6. I was asked (yazılı izahat).
7. How (ehtiyatsız) you are.

UNIT 55 THE JUSTICE



"Let justice conquer!"

Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

Justice, in its broadest context, includes both the attainment of that which is just and the philosophical discussion of that which is just. The concept of justice is based on numerous fields, and many differing viewpoints and perspectives including the concepts of moral correctness based on ethics, rationality, law, religion, equity and fairness. Often, the general discussion of justice is divided into the realm of social justice as found in philosophy, theology and religion, and, procedural justice as found in the study and application of the law.

The concept of justice differs in every culture. An early theory of justice was set out by the Ancient Greek philosopher Plato in his work *The Republic*. Throughout history various theories have been established. Advocates of divine command theory argue that justice issues from God. In the 1600s, theorists like John Locke argued for the theory of natural law. Thinkers in the social contract tradition argued that justice is derived from the mutual agreement of everyone concerned. In the 1800s, utilitarian thinkers including John Stuart Mill argued

that justice is what has the best consequences. Theories of distributive justice concern what is distributed, between whom they are to be distributed, and what is the proper distribution. Egalitarians argued that justice can only exist within the coordinates of equality. John Rawls used a social contract argument to show that justice, and especially distributive justice, is a form of fairness. Property rights theorists (like Robert Nozick) also take a consequentialist view of distributive justice and argue that property rights-based justice maximizes the overall wealth of an economic system. Theories of retributive justice are concerned with punishment for wrongdoing. Restorative justice (also sometimes called "reparative justice") is an approach to justice that focuses on the needs of victims and offenders.

Natural law-For advocates of the theory that justice is part of natural law (e. g. , John Locke), it involves the system of consequences that naturally derives from any action or choice. In this, it is similar to the laws of physics: in the same way as the Third of Newton's laws of Motion requires that for every action there must be an equal and opposite reaction, justice requires according individuals or groups what they actually deserve, merit, or are entitled to. Justice, on this account, is a universal and absolute concept: laws, principles, religions, etc. , are merely attempts to codify that concept, sometimes with results that entirely contradict the true nature of justice.

Social justice- According to the egalitarian, justice can only exist within the coordinates of equality. This basic view can be elaborated in many ways, according to what goods are to be distributed—wealth, respect, opportunity—and what they are to be distributed equally between—individuals, families, nations, races, species. Commonly held egalitarian positions include demands for equality of opportunity and for equality of

outcome. It affirms that freedom and justice without equality are hollow and that equality itself is the highest justice.

At a cultural level, egalitarian theories have developed in sophistication and acceptance during the past two hundred years. Among the notable broadly egalitarian philosophies are socialism, communism, anarchism, left-libertarianism, and progressivism, all of which propound economic, political, and legal egalitarianism, respectively. Several egalitarian ideas enjoy wide support among intellectuals and in the general populations of many countries. Whether any of these ideas have been significantly implemented in practice, however, remains a controversial question. One argument is that liberalism provides democracy with the experience of civic reformism. Without it, democracy loses any tie—argumentative or practical—to a coherent design of public policy endeavoring to provide the resources for the realization of democratic citizenship.

VOCABULARY

Realization	[ri(ə)lə'zeɪʃ(ə)n]	reallaşdırma
Respectively	[rə'spektivli	müvafiq olaraq
Controversial	kantrə'vərʃəl]	
Significantly	[səg'nɪfəkəntli]	əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə
Argumentative	[ɑrɡjə'men(t)ətɪv]	mübəyisəli
Libertarianism	[libər'terɪənɪzəm]	libertarianism
Progressivism	[prə'grɛsə,vɪzəm]	mütərəqqi
Justify	[dʒəstə'faɪ]	haqq qazandırmaq
Equality	[ə'kwələti]	bərabərlik
Justice	[dʒəstɪs]	ədalət

EXERCISES

1. Put these words into the gaps:

Detective plain clothes jury warders coroner

Verdict solicitor trial inquest death penalty.

1. If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a__.
2. At the end of the__ the judge ordered the twelve men and women of the__ to retire and consider their__ guilty or not guilty.
3. Men or women who look after prisoners are called prison officers or__.
4. If a person dies in unusual circumstances, an__ is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a.

2. Put the correct words in the gaps:

1. Traffic-policemeI hadn't used pedestrian passage.
A) prescribed, because B) fined, though C) fined, as D) praised, because E) scolded, because

2. Complete the sentence :The young boy fell

1. off the ladder 2. Bad 3. Good 4. In love

A) 1,4 B) 1,2 C) 3,4 D) 2,4 E) 2,3

3. Translate into English:

1. Mülki hüquq mülki dövriyyə iştirakçıları arasında hüquq bərabərliyi, əmlak müstəqilliyi, iradə sərbəstliyinə əsaslanan hüquq sahəsidir.

2. Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini, cinayətlərin ayrı növlərini və cinayətkarlara tətbiq olunan cəzanı müəyyənləşdirir.

3. Maliyyə hüququ büdcə, vergi, dövlət kreditləri və maliyyə fəaliyyətinin digər sahələrini tənzimləyir .

4. Əmək hüququ işgörmənlə işçi arasında münasibətləri, işçilərin əməyi haqqında qanunvericiliyi özündə cəmləşdirir və əmək münasibətlərindən irəli gələn məsələləri tənzimləyir.

5. İnzibati hüquq konstitusiya hüququ ilə sıx əlaqəlidir.

6. Konstitusiya hüququ bütün hüquq sisteminin aparıcı qoludur.

UNIT 56 THE PRISON



A prison, gaol or jail is a facility in which inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of freedoms under the authority of the state as a form of punishment. The most common use of prisons is as part of a criminal justice system, in which individuals officially charged with or convicted of crimes are confined to a jail or prison until they are either brought to trial to determine their guilt or complete the period of incarceration they were sentenced to after being found guilty at their trial. Outside of their use for punishing civil crimes, authoritarian regimes also frequently use prisons and jails as tools of political repression to punish political crimes, often without trial or other legal due process; this use is illegal under most forms of international law governing fair administration of justice. In times of war or conflict, prisoners of war may also be detained in military prisons or prisoner of war camps, and large groups of civilians might be imprisoned in internment camps.

History of prison

Ancient times-The beginning of prisons can be traced back to the rise of the state as a form of social organization. Corresponding with the advent of the state was the development of written language, which enabled the creation of formalized legal codes as official guidelines for society. The most well known of these early legal codes is the Code of Hammurabi, written in Babylon around 1750 BC. The penalties for violations of the laws in Hammurabi's Code were almost exclusively centered on the concept of *lex talionis* ("the law of retaliation") where people were punished as a form of vengeance, often by the victims themselves. This notion of punishment as vengeance or retaliation can also be found in many other legal codes from early civilizations, including the ancient Sumerian codes, the Indian *Manama Dharma Astra*, the *Hermes Trismegistus* of Egypt, and the Mosaic Code.

A common punishment in Early Modern Europe was becoming a galley slave. The pictured galley belonged to the Mediterranean fleet of Louis XIV c. 1694.

Some Ancient Greek philosophers, such as Plato, began to develop ideas of using punishment to reform offenders instead of simply using it as retribution. Imprisonment as a penalty was used initially for those who could not afford to pay their fines. Eventually, since impoverished Athenians could not pay their fines, leading to indefinite periods of imprisonment, time limits were set instead. The prison in Ancient Athens was known as the *desmoterion* ("place of chains").

The Romans were among the first to use prisons as a form of punishment, rather than simply for detention. A variety of existing structures were used to house prisoners, such as metal cages, basements of public buildings, and quarries. One of the most notable Roman prisons was the Mamertine Prison, established around 640 B. C. by Ancus Marcius. The Mamertime Prison was located within a sewer system beneath

ancient Rome, and contained a large network of dungeons where prisoners were held in squalid conditions, contaminated with human waste. Forced labor on public works projects was also a common form of punishment. In many cases, citizens were sentenced to slavery, often in *ergastula* (a primitive form of prison where unruly slaves were chained to workbenches and performed hard labor).

Middle Ages to the 17th century-During the Middle Ages in Europe, castles, fortresses, and the basements of public buildings were often used as makeshift prisons. The possession of the right and the capability to imprison citizens, however, granted an air of legitimacy to officials at all levels of government, from kings to regional courts to city councils; and the ability to have someone imprisoned or killed served as a signifier of who in society possessed power or authority over others. Another common punishment was sentencing people to galley slavery where they were chained together in the bottoms of ships and forced to row on naval or merchant vessels.

However, the concept of the modern prison largely remained unknown until the early 19th-century. Punishment usually consisted of physical forms of punishment, including capital punishment, mutilation, and whipping, branding, and non-physical punishments, such as public shaming rituals like the stocks. From the Middle Ages up to the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe, imprisonment was rarely used as a punishment in its own right, and prisons were mainly to hold those awaiting trial and convicts awaiting punishment.

However, an important innovation at the time was the Bridewell House of Corrections, located at Bridewell Palace in London, which resulted in the building of other houses of corrections. These houses held mostly petty offenders, vagrants, and the disorderly local poor. In these facilities, inmates were given jobs, and through prison labor they were taught how to work for a living. By the end of the 17th century,

houses of correction were absorbed into local prison systems under the control of the local justice of the peace.

Modern era - During the 18th century, popular resistance to public execution and torture became more widespread both in Europe and in the United States. In particular, the death penalty for petty crimes such as theft was proving increasingly unpopular with the public, and many jurors were refusing to convict defendants of petty crimes when they knew they would be sentenced to death. Rulers began looking for means to punish and control their subjects in a way that did not cause people to associate them with spectacles of tyrannical and sadistic violence. They developed systems of mass incarceration, often with hard labor, as a solution. The prison reform movement that arose at this time was heavily influenced by two somewhat contradictory philosophies. The first was based in Enlightenment ideas of utilitarianism and rationalism, and suggested that prisons should simply be used as a more effective substitute for public corporal punishments such as whipping, hanging, etc. This theory, often referred to as deterrence, claims that the primary purpose of prisons is to be so harsh and terrifying that they deter people from committing crime out of fear of going to prison. The second theory, which saw prisons as a form of rehabilitation or moral reform, was based on religious ideas that equated crime with sin, and saw prisons as a place to instruct prisoners in Christian morality, obedience and proper behavior. These later reformers believed that prisons could be constructed as humane institutions of moral instruction, and that prisoners' behavior could be "corrected" so that when they were released, they would be model members of society.

VOCABULARY

Goal	[gəʊl]	məqsəd
Justice	[dʒəstɪs]	ədələt
Frequently	[frɪkwəntli]	təkrarən
Illegal	[ɪ(l)'lɪgəl]	qeyri qanuni
Enable	[en'eɪb(ə)l]	imkan vermək
Penalty	[pe'nalɪtɪ]	cəza
Criminal	[krɪm(ə)n(ə)l]	cinayət cəzası
punishment	pəniʃmənt]	
Trial	[traɪ(ə)l]	məhkəmə
Theory	[θeəri]	nəzəriyə

EXERCISES

I. Answer the questions:

1. When and where was the foundation of the United Nations laid?
2. Why was the United Nations born?
3. When did the Charter of the United Nations come into life?
4. What countries was it ratified by?
5. What are its democratic principles?
6. What does the fate of the world depend on?

2. Write the suitable words:

(was signed, was laid, was ratified, on the solution, is commemorated)

1. The foundation of the United Nations...in Washington.
2. October 24 ... now every year as United Nations Day.
3. The fate of the world depends ... of this problem.
4. The charter of the United Nations ... in San Fransisco on June 25, 1945 ... by the five great powers.

UNIT 57

THE PLAINTIFF



A plaintiff, also known as a claimant or complainant, is the term used in some jurisdictions for the party who initiates a lawsuit (also known as an action) before a court. By doing so, the plaintiff seeks a legal remedy, and if successful, the court will issue judgment in favor of the plaintiff and make the appropriate court order (e. g. , an order for damages). In some jurisdictions the commencement of a lawsuit is done by filing a summons, claim form and/or a complaint. These documents are known as pleadings, that set forth the alleged wrongs committed by the defendant or defendants with a demand for relief. In other jurisdictions the action is commenced by service of legal process by delivery of these documents on the defendant by a process server; they are only filed with the court subsequently with an affidavit from the process server that they had been given to the defendant(s) according to the rules of civil procedure.

Not all lawsuits are plenary actions, involving a full trial on the merits of the case. There are also simplified procedures, often called proceedings, in which the parties are termed-petitioner instead of plaintiff, and respondent instead of defendant. There are also cases that do not technically involve

two sides, such as petitions for specific statutory relief that require judicial approval; in those cases there are no respondents, just a petitioner.

In England and Wales, the term Claimant has replaced Plaintiff after the Civil Procedure Rules 1998 came into force on 26 April 1999. In Scottish law, a plaintiff is referred to as a pursuer and a defendant as a defender. "Complainant" may also denote the complaining witness in a criminal proceeding. In Hong Kong, Canada and the United States, as well as in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, the legal term "plaintiff" is still in use. American usage traditionally limits the application of terms such as "claimant" and "claim form" to extrajudicial process in insurance and administrative law. After exhausting remedies available through an insurer or government agency, an American claimant in need of further relief would turn to the courts, file a complaint (thus establishing a real court case under judicial supervision), and become a plaintiff. The word plaintiff can be traced to the year 1278 and stems from the Anglo-French word pleintif meaning "complaining". It was identical to plaintive at first receded into legal usage with the -iff spelling in the 15th century. A plaintiff identified by name in a class action is called a named plaintiff

VOCABULARY

Plaintiff	[plɛɪn(t)ɪf]	şikayətçi
Identify	[aɪ'dɛn(t)ə faɪ]	aşkara çıxarmaq
Complain	[kəm'pleɪn]	şikayət etmək
Approval	[ə'pru:vəl]	bəyəmə
Remedy	[rɛmədi]	çarə
Lawsuit	[lə'su:t]	qanuna münasib

EXERCISES

1. Open the brackets:

1. He (to go) to the doctor last week.
2. He wasn't at home at the moment, he (to go) to the doctor`s.
3. All the people who (to take part) in the marathon are very tired.
4. Thirty years ago in England all school children (to wear) a school uniform

2. Translate into English:

1. Biz sülh və demokratiya istəyirik.
2. Bakı Azərbaycan Demokratik Respublikasının paytaxtıdır.
3. Biz tez-tez Şəhidlər Xiyabanına gedirik. Biz heç vaxt onları unutmamalıyıq.
4. Futbol oynayan oğlanları tanıyırsanmı? Bəli. Onlar bizim Polis Akademiyasının ikinci kurs tələbələridir.
5. Azərbaycanda yaşayan bütün millətlər eyni hüquqa malikdirlər.

3. Find tests:

1. Choose the correct variant. What does a patrolman deal with?
A) with administrative law B) with case C) with spoert D) with crimes and criminaks E) with financial law
2. What is the financial law? A) regulate the budget taxation state credits B) a leading branch of the whole system of law C) it deal with legal forms of concrete executive D) consolidate and safeguard the social and state system E) state sstem and its economic foundation
3. Find the correct word. The judge ... him to seven years ... for armed robbery.
A) sentenced imprisonment B) sentenced witness
C) sentenced charged D) sentenced testimony
E) sentenced prof

UNIT 58

RULE OF LAW



The rule of law is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to arbitrary decisions by individual government officials. It primarily refers to the influence and authority of law within society, particularly as a constraint upon behavior, including behavior of government officials. The phrase can be traced back to 16th century England, and it was popularized in the 19th century by British jurist A. V. Dicey. The concept was familiar to ancient philosophers such as Aristotle, who wrote "Law should govern". Rule of law implies that every citizen is subject to the law, including law makers themselves. In this sense, it stands in contrast to an autocracy, collective leadership, dictatorship, or oligarchy where the rulers are held above the law (which is not necessary by definition but which is typical). Lack of the rule of law can be found in democracies and dictatorships, and can happen because of neglect or ignorance of the law, corruption, or lack of corrective mechanisms for administrative abuse, such as an independent judiciary with a rule-of-law culture, a practical right to petition for redress of grievances, or elections. In the West, the ancient Greeks initially regarded the best form of

government as rule by the best men. Plato advocated a benevolent monarchy ruled by an idealized philosopher king, who was above the law. Plato nevertheless hoped that the best men would be good at respecting established laws, explaining that "Where the law is subject to some other authority and has none of its own, the collapse of the state, in my view, is not far off; but if law is the master of the government and the government is its slave, then the situation is full of promise and men enjoy all the blessings that the gods shower on a state. " More than Plato attempted to do, Aristotle flatly opposed letting the highest officials wield power beyond guarding and serving the laws. In other words, Aristotle advocated the rule of law. It is more proper that law should govern than any one of the citizens: upon the same principle, if it is advantageous to place the supreme power in some particular persons, they should be appointed to be only guardians, and the servants of the laws.

VOCABULARY

Govern	[gʌv(ə)n]	idarəetmə
Dictorship	[di'ktəʃɪp]	rəhbərlik
Lack of rule	[lə'k ov rul]	qanun boşluğu
Boluguadvocate		vəkillik etmək
Rule	[rul]	qayda
Appoint	[(ə)point]	təyin etmək

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct variant:

1. To take away the rich man's son and ask him for a lot of money?

- A) drug smuggling B) hijacking C) theft D) kidnapping
E) mugging

2. Fill in the blanks: In Azerbaijan Republic power source is....

- A) court B) people C) state D) law E) President

3. Which organization belongs to executive department?

A) ministers B) notaries C) parliament D) courts E) the post centre

4. Find the synonym of "complainant"?

A)plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff

5.Fill in the blanks: The Procurator –General is appointed by the President and Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic for a term of. . . . years

6. Find the meaning of "testimony"?

A)any statement made by a witness under oath in a legal proceeding

B) injury or wrong commites

C)the presentation of evidence

D)formal decision made by a trier of facts

E) person who testifies under oath

7. Choose the correct word:

The accused person is cailed ?

A)Plaintiff B)defendant C) complaint

D)counter claim E) evidence

3.Translate into English:

1. Cəza,ilk növbədə, törədilən cinayətin ağırlığına, cinayətkarın şəxsiyyətinə, cəzaya görə verilməlidir.

2.İcra hakimiyyəti prezident,onun təyin etdiyi prezident administrasiyası, baş nazir və nazirlər kabinetindən ibarətdir.

3.Konstitusiyaya görə məclis sədri prezidentin yanında durur.

4.Qanun dövlət tərəfindən qurulmuş qaydalar sistemidir.

5.Mülki hüquq sosial həyatın iqtisadi sahəsindəki münasibətlər, mülkiyyət, onun bölüşdürülməsi və mübadiləsi ilə əlaqədardır.

UNIT 59 PUBLIC LAW



Public law is that part of law which governs relationships between individuals and the government, and those relationships between individuals which are of direct concern to the society. Public law comprises constitutional law, administrative law, tax law and criminal law, as well as all procedural law. In public law, mandatory rules(not optional) prevail. Laws concerning relationships between individuals belong to private law. The relationships public law governs are asymmetric and unequal – government bodies (central or local) can make decisions about the rights of individuals. The government must obey the law. For example, a citizen unhappy with a decision of an administrative authority can ask a court for judicial review. Rights, too, can be divided into private rights and public rights. A paragon of a public right is the right to welfare benefits – only a natural person can claim such payments, and they are awarded through an administrative decision out of the government budget. The distinction between public law and private law dates back to Roman law. It has been picked up in the countries of civil law tradition at the beginning of the 19th century, but since then spread to common law countries, too. The borderline between public law

and private law is not always clear in particular cases, giving rise to attempts of theoretical understanding of its basis. In German-language legal literature, there is an extensive discussion on the precise nature of the distinction between public law and private law. The interest theory has been developed by the Roman jurist Ulpian: "Publicum ius est, quod ad statum rei Romanae spectat, privatum quod ad singulorum utilitatem. (Public law is that, which concerns Roman state, private law is concerned with the interests of citizens.) The weak point of this theory is that many issues of private law also affect the public interest.

The subjection theory focuses on explaining the distinction by emphasizing the subordination of private persons to the state. Public law is supposed to govern this relationship, whereas private law is considered to govern relationships where the parties involved meet on a level playing field. This theory fails in areas commonly considered private law which also imply subordination . The subject theory is concerned with the position of the subject of law in the legal relationship in question. If it finds itself in a particular situation as a public person, public law applies, otherwise it is private law.

VOCABULARY

Criminal law	['krɪmɪn(ə)l lo:]	cinayət hüququ
Authority	[ə:'θɔrɪti]	səlahiyyət
Private	['prɪvət]	özəl
Public	['pʌblɪk]	ictimai
Theory	['θiəri]	nəzəriyə
Concern	[kən'sə:n]	maraqılanmaq
Justice	[dʒʌstɪs]	ədalətli qayda

EXERCISES

1. Find the tests:

2. The Police Academy founded?

a) 1992 b) 1967 c) 2003 d) 2000 e) 1920

2. How many countries signed The Charter of United Nations?

a) 30 b) 23 c) 51 d) 107 e) 69

3. When was the ICPO renamed?

a) 1923 b) 1957 c) 2000 d) 1903 e) 1956

4. Where are the general aims of Interpol defined?

a) in its book b) in its constitution c) in its contract
d) in its document e) in its aims

5. How many ways of classification do English courts have ?

a) 1 b) 3 c) 5 d) 7 e) 9

6. Translate this sentence:

"Peace for life".

a) Həyat üçün sülh b) Gözəl yaşayış c) Sən necəsən

d) Harada qalırsan? e) Adın nədir?

7. Translate from Azerbaijan into English:

"Gələcəyin hüquqşünası".

a) Home's way b) Are you OK? c) I'm going

d) My new phone e) The lawyer of the future

8. Fill in the gaps:

"The highest judicial organ in Azerbaijan is ...".

a) Court of first instance b) The district court

c) The Supreme Court d) Court of second instance e) regional courts

UNIT 60

NATURAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS



Natural and legal rights are two types of rights. Legal rights are those bestowed onto a person by a given legal system. Natural rights are those not contingent upon the laws, customs, or beliefs of any particular culture or government, and therefore universal and inalienable (i. e. cannot be sold, transferred or removed). The concept of natural law is closely related to the concept of natural rights. During the Age of Enlightenment, the concept of natural laws was used to challenge the divine right of kings, and became an alternative justification for the establishment of a social contract, positive law, and government and thus legal rights in the form of classical republicanism. Conversely, the concept of natural rights is used by others to challenge the legitimacy of all such establishments. The idea of human rights is also closely related to that of natural rights: some acknowledge no difference between the two, regarding them as synonymous, while others choose to keep the terms separate to eliminate association with some features traditionally associated with natural rights. Natural rights, in particular, are considered beyond the authority of any government or international body to dismiss. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an important legal instrument enshrining one conception of natural rights

into international soft law. Natural rights were traditionally viewed as exclusively negative rights, whereas human rights also comprise positive rights. Even on a natural rights conception of human rights, the two terms may not be synonymous. The proposition that animals have natural rights is one that has gained the interest of philosophers and legal scholars in the 20th century. The right to what is in essence inalienable is imprescriptible, since the act whereby I take possession of my personality, of my substantive essence, and make myself a responsible being, capable of possessing rights and with a moral and religious life, takes away from these characteristics of mine just that externality which alone made them capable of passing into the possession of someone else. When I have thus annulled their externality, I cannot lose them through lapse of time or from any other reason drawn from my prior consent or willingness to alienate them. In discussion of social contract theory, "inalienable rights" were said to be those rights that could not be surrendered by citizens to the sovereign. Such rights were thought to be natural rights, independent of positive law. Some social contract theorists reasoned, however, that in the natural state only the strongest could benefit from their rights. Thus, people form an implicit social contract, ceding their natural rights to the authority to protect the people from abuse, and living henceforth under the legal rights of that authority.

VOCABULARY

Equality	[i:'kwɒlɪti]	bərabərlik
Legal right	['li:g(ə)l rʌɪt]	legal hüquq
Invisible	[ɪn'vɪzɪb(ə)l]	gözəgörüməz
Consent	[kən'sent]	razılıq
Authority	[ɔ:'θɔrɪti]	səlahiyyət
Benefit	[benɪfɪt]	fayda
Equal	[i:kw(ə)l]	bərabər

EXERCISES

1. Find tests

1. Where are 100 federal courts all-in-all, final authority resting?
 - A) In the United States Supreme Court
 - B) In the United States district court
 - C) In the United Kingdom Supreme Court
 - D) In the United Kingdom district court
 - E) The other courts
2. Financial law doesn't regulate...
 - A) Budget
 - B) Taxation
 - C) State credits
 - D) Other spheres of financial activity
 - E) Matters arising from labour relations
3. When was international criminal police commission (ICPO) renamed the "international criminal police organization-Interpol"?
 - A) 1923
 - B) 1956
 - C) 1941
 - D) 1946
 - E) 1945
4. What do prosecutors have to do?
 - A) Prove each of the crime to yield a convention
 - B) Speak in open court
 - C) Accuse the victim
 - D) Protest against judgements of courts of first instance
 - E) Got information about the operation situation
5. Choose the incorrect variant:
 - A) The procurator's office is a state organ that ensures the correct application
 - B) Law is a system rules established by the state
 - C) The court is an organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state
 - D) The nation's lowest judicial tribunal is the Supreme Court of the United States
 - E) Criminology is the science which deals with crime in all its aspects

3.Translate into English:

- 1.Azərbaycanın qanunverici hakimiyyətini Milli Məclis həyata keçirir.
- 2.Prokurorluq vətəndaşların şəxsi hüquqlarını qoruyur.
- 3.Baş prokuror 5 il müddətinə Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti və Milli Məclisi tərəfindən təyin edilir.
- 4.Hüquq dövlət tərəfindən müəyyən edilmiş qaydalar sistemidir.
- 5.Konstitusiyaya hüququ sosial quruluş, dövlət hakimiyyətinin dövlət sisteminin təşkili və vətəndaşın hüquqi statusu ilə əlaqədardır.
- 6.Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini, cinayət növləri və cinayətkarlara tətbiq olunan cəza növlərini müəyyən edir.
- 7.Məhkəmə dövlətin qanunları əsasında ədaləti idarə edən bir orqandır.

4.Translate into Azerbaijan:

Legislation regulation land rights in Azerbaijan consists of the Civil Code, Land Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 25, 1999. The law “On Land Reform“ dated July 16, 1996, the law “On land lease“ dated March 17, 1999, the law “ On the land market” dated 7, 1999 and other legislative acts adopted pursuant thereto. Land rights are also regulated by the relevant provisions of the civil code. Except for the land reform law, other laws regulating land use are relatively new have not yet been implemented in practice.

UNIT 61

JUDICIAL–LEGAL COUNCIL OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC



“Give special attention to the problem of the responsibility of the judges who committed offences.”
Azerbaijan national leader H.Aliyev

As a result of reforms carried out in Azerbaijan the new body, the Judicial-Legal Council of Azerbaijan Republic has been established in February of 2005 Year that implements self-governance functions of the Judiciary. The Judicial-Legal Council shall be composed of 15 members which 9 of them are Judges, at the same time representatives of advocacy and public prosecution member of the Council. Arrangement of selection of candidates who are not Judges to the vacant Judicial posts, evaluation of the activity of Judges, transferring of Judges to different Judicial post, their promotion, calling Judges to disciplinary liability, as well as, other issues related to courts and Judges are under competence of the Council. Procedure of disciplinary liability of the Judges has been recently reviewed and independency of the Judiciary has not been lost from sight.

During previous years as consequence of basic evaluation of the activity of Judges staff app. 40 Judges authority were terminated, and number of judges staff increased 50%. The legal foundation of the activity of the Judicial-Legal Council are Constitution of Azerbaijan, international treaties to which it is a party, the Judicial-Legal Council Act, Courts and Judges Act and other legislative acts.

VOCABULARY

Advocacy	['advəkəsi]	vəkillik
Candidates	[kandidətəs]	namizədlər
Terminate	[tə:mineit]	xitam etmək
Previous	[pri:viəs]	əvvəlki
Representative	[rɛprɪ'zentətɪv]	nümanəndə
Angement	[ə'n(d)ʒm(ə)nt]	tərtibat
Staff	[sta:f]	heyət
Consequence	[kɒnsɪkw(ə)ns]	nəticə
Evaluation	[ɪ'vəlju'eɪʃ(ə)n]	qiymətləndirmək
Implement	[ɪmplɪm(ə)nt]	həyata keçirmək
Promotion	[prə'məʊʃn]	təşviqat
Self-govern	[self'gʌvən]	özünü idarəetmə
Disciplinary	[dɪsɪ'plɪn(ə)rɪ]	intizam
Reform	[ri'fɔ:m]	islahat
Competence	[kɒmpɪt(ə)ns]	səlahiyyət
Treaty	[tri:ti]	müqavilə

EXERCISES

1. Complete the gaps with one word only:

- Karen ...chocolate:she is specially keen ...white chocolate.
- Dave dosen't Buying present for his family. In fact, he can't ... it!
- Hazel is crazy ...watching Formula One on TV, but she doesn't like football or tennis very ...

d). Simon ... enjoys sunbathing because he ... lying down and also because he's ... On reading.

e). Jill hates long car journeys, but she loves ...by train.

2. Choose the correct form to complete the questions:

a). Do / Would you like living / to live abroad one day? In which country?

b). Do / Would you like having / to have a pet? What kind?

c). Do / Would you like learn / learning any other languages apart from English? Which one(s) ?

d). Do / Would you like getting / to get up early? Who (not)?

e). Which city do / would you most like to visit / visiting one day?

f). Do / Would you like listening / to listen to music? What kind?

g). Do / Would you like cooking / to cook? Do you have a speciality?What is it?

h). Which famous person do / would you most like meeting / to meet? Why?

3. Answer the question:

1. What legislation regulation of land rights do you know concerning Azerbaijan?

2. What efficiency, could you notice after a land reform in Azerbaijan?

3. The law "On the land market" is specific to which branches of industry?

4. Are all the students busy with civil code of Azerbaijan studying or not?

5. Has the land reform been involved into practice in Azerbaijan today ?

UNIT 62

I DIDN'T DO IT !



Yesterday, at Liverpool Crown Court in the United Kingdom, Judge Harvey Harbringer sentenced English teacher John Silver to ten years in prison. 'The crimes you have committed are very serious ', said Judge Harbringer 'And the United Kingdom will breathe a sigh of relief to know that you are no longer a danger to the public'. Silver, 32, from California USA, pretended to be a teacher -trainer, and gave teacher-training sessions in the city of Baku, Azerbaijan, while at the same times stealing money and other valuables from teachers' handbags and pockets and entering their houses in the middle of the night. 'I thought John Silver was so pleasant when I first met him', said Reyhan Agabayeva, 21, a teacher from School 971, Baku 'But after the teacher-training session I went to I noticed that all my cash was missing and a diamond ring my boyfriend gave me for my birthday was no longer on my finger'. The ring was found later in Silver's flat. However, as he

was led away to Liverpool prison, Silver was still protesting his in-nocence. I didn't do it ' he said 'I am a teacher-trainer and I am not a criminal ', It's all a plot by the British Council to get me into trouble'.

EXERCISES

1. Match them:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. to advise | a) to produce letters, pictures using a machine that puts ink |
| 2. to cost | b) anything that carries people or things from one place to another |
| 3. to witness | c) make generally or publicly known |
| 4. to receive | d) to use force in order to prevent something |
| 5. to print | e) to recommend something useful |
| 6. to advertise | f) to see something that takes place |
| 7. vehicle | g) to get something that someone sends you |
| 8. resist | h) to have a certain price |

1.Find the tests:

1.What is the main judicial body in Azerbaijan?

- A)The District Court B)The City court
C)Supreme Court D)The Appeal Court

2.When was the "Interpol" International Police Commission?

- A)In 1923 B)In 1933 C)In 1943 D)In 1943 E)In 1921

3.Select the financial rights:

1.tax 2.property 3.budget 4.government loans 5.crime

- A)1,3,4 B)2,4,5 C)1,2,3 D)1,2,5 E)3,4,5

4.What is the age limit for citizens to make choices in the Republic of Azerbaijan?

- A)17 B)18 C)19 D)20 E)21

5.When was the "International Criminal Police Organization" changed to "Intrpol"?

- A)In 1946 B)In 1976 C)In 1956 D)In 1936 E)In 1926

UNIT 63

LAW AND JUSTICE



Law is an order of human behavior. An “order” is a system of rules. Law is not, as it is sometimes said, a rule. It is a set of rules having the kind of unity we understand by a system. It is impossible to grasp the nature of law if we limit our attention to the single isolated rule. The relations which link together the particular rules of a legal order are also essential to the nature of law. Only on the basis of a clear comprehension of those relations constituting the legal order can the nature of the law be fully understood. The statement that law is an order of human behavior does not mean that the legal order is concerned only with human behavior ; that nothing but human behavior enters into the contents of legal rules. A rule that makes murder a punishable delict concerns human behavior which has the death of a human being as its effect. Death itself however is not human behavior but a physiological process. Every rule of law obligates human

beings to observe a certain behavior under certain circumstances. These circumstances need not be human behavior, they may be, for instance, what we call natural events. A rule of law may oblige neighbors to lend assistance to the victims of an inundation. Inundation is not a human behavior, but it is the condition of a human behavior prescribed by the legal order. In this sense facts which are not facts of human behavior may enter into the contents of a legal rule. But they may do so only as related to human behavior, either as its condition or as its effect.

It might seem as if this applied only to the laws of civilized peoples. In primitive law, animals and even plants and other inanimate objects are often treated in the same way as human beings and are in particular punished (in antiquity there was in Athens a special court whose function it was to condemn inanimate things for instance a spear by which a man had been killed. Demosthenes oration against aristocrates, 76 (English translation by J. H. Vince 1935). There is also a fowls tribunal that all the prytaneion. Its function is that, the man is struck by a stone or a piece of wood or anything of.

VOCABULARY

Law	[lɔ:]	qanun
Justice	[dʒəstəs]	ədalət
Legal branch	[legəl bræntʃ]	legal sahə
Punishment	[ˈpʌnɪʃm(ə)nt]	cəza
Criminal	[ˈkrɪmɪnəl]	cinayət
Constitute	[kɒnstɪtju:t]	təʃkil etmək
Statement	[steɪtmənt]	izahət
Stone	[stoun]	daş

EXERCISES

1. Translate into English:

- 1.A murderer is released but a sinless is arrested.
- 2.Newly adopted Azerbaijan constitution.
- 3.The Azerbaijan Republic`s Court of Justice.
- 4.Human rights and their protection.
- 5.An American president and his property.
- 6.Kinds of crimes and criminals.

2. Find the tests:

1. Which one is the police command?
A) get up B) look up C) go on E) fall up
- 2.Which word of the following means that the police collect together in the morning?
A)Lights out signal B) morning inspection C) regulation
D) roll-call E) fall in
- 3.Choose the correct variant. What organ of state administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state ?
A) Police organ B) The court organ C) Economic organ
D) The medical organ E) Training organ
- 4.What is the meaning of "makler " in the English language?
A) homeself B) roll C) broker D) memorial E) colonel
- 5.Fill in the blank. Soldier 's...there are pouches and a water bottle .
A) rifle B) helmet C) combat kit D) belt

3.Translate into English:

- 1.Ali məhkəmə dövlətin bütün məhkəmə orqanlarının fəaliyyətinə nəzarət edir.
2. Azərbaycanda məhkəmə elə bir dövlət orqanıdır ki, dövlət hüququ əsas götürülərək ədaləti idarə edir.
3. Birləşmiş Krallıqda mülki və cinayət məhkəmələri arasındakı fərq prosedurun müxtəlif qaydalarına görə ən vacib olandır.
4. Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini, cinayətin fərdi tiplərini və cinayətə uyğun cəzaları müəyyən edir.

UNIT 64

EMPLOYMENT LAW



Employment law governs the rights and duties between employers and workers. Also referred to as labor law, these rules are primarily designed to keep workers safe and make sure they are treated fairly, although laws are in place to protect employers' interests as well. Employment laws are based on federal and state constitutions, legislation, administrative rules and court opinions. A particular employment relationship may also be governed by contract.

American labor laws trace back to public outcry against the oppressive practices of the industrial revolution. In the early 20th century, the first laws were passed to compensate injured workers, establish a minimum wage, create a standard work week, and outlaw child labor. In the 1960s and 70s, Congress acted to prohibit discrimination and unsafe work conditions. Current issues involve employee healthcare and equal pay for men and women.

Many of the employment disputes that result in litigation deal with "wage and hour" violations. Federal law establishes baseline rules with respect to these issues, and then states are free to pass laws providing additional protections. For example, federal law requires a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour.

Several states have approved a higher minimum wage and employers in those states must comply. not place limits on the number of hours adults may work per week, but after 40 hours time and a half must be paid. Rules exist to control the hours and working conditions for workers under age 18, with special provisions for those working in the agricultural sector. In addition, these laws require employers to post notices and keep basic payroll records. Wage and hour laws also regulate overtime pay. Discrimination in the workplace is another basis for many employment law cases. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and subsequent legislation makes it illegal to treat workers differently based on ethnicity, religious beliefs, gender, age, or disability. Hiring an attorney to pursue a discrimination claim is recommended, as detailed procedures must be followed, such as obtaining Right-To-Sue letter from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

VOCABULARY

Governs	[ˈgʌv(ə)n]	tənzimləmə
Duties	[djuːtiəs]	vəzifələr
Referred	[rɪˈfɜːrd]	adlandırılmaq
Primarily	[praɪˈmerɪli]	əvvəlcə
Designed	[diˈzʌɪnd]	izayn edilmiş
Treat	[tri:t]	rəftar etmək
Fairly	[ˈfɛːli]	insafli
Based	[beɪsd]	əsaslanmaq
Trace	[treɪs]	iz
Outcry	[ˈaʊtkraɪ]	qınaq
Oppressive	[əˈpreɪsɪv]	zalım
Compensate	[kɒmp(ə)nseɪt]	ödəmək
Injured	[ˈɪndʒərid]	yaralı
Establish	[ɛˈstæblɪʃ]	yaratmaq

EXERCISES

1. Translate into Azerbaijan:

- 1.Help yourself to some ice-cream.
- 2.We have to enjoy ourselves.
- 3.Enjoy yourselves, guys.
- 4.Wash your hand Anar.
- 5.Don't dress her. She can dress herself.
- 6.We can teach ourselves to swim.
- 7.I have a lot of interesting books.
- 8.May I help myself to have one of your cigarettes.
- 9.Don't smoke here

2.Choose the correct words:

The place where people go to vote in a election is called or
And the day of the election is often known as.....

- A)polling station polling day B)polling station candidate
C)polling day ballot box D) election campain vote E) opinion
poll candidates

3.Choose the correct word:

- A takes place every four or five years.
A)polling station B) opinion poll C) general election
D) vote e)predict

4.Which of the following best fits the given definition?

Choose the best one.

- 1.to be afraid and think that something is not all right.
1.worry 2. happy 3. angry 4. hungry
2. to tell someone that there is danger.
1.reply 2. cry 3. warn 4. call
3. What you have learned: knowing about many things.
1.history 2. teaching 3. knowledge 4. pupil
- 4.sudden loud noise of stopping of breathe that comes again
and again.
1.shake 2. hiccup 3. giggle 4. Move

UNIT 65

HUMAN RIGHTS



Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour, and are regularly protected as legal rights in national and international law. They are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights "to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being, " and which are "inherent in all human beings" regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status. They require empathy and the rule of law and impose an obligation on persons to respect the human rights of others. They should not be taken away except as a result of due process based on specific circumstances, and require freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture, and execution. The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions. Actions by states and non-governmental organizations form a basis of public policy worldwide. The idea of human rights suggests that "if the public discourse of peacetime global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights. " The precise meaning of the term right is controversial and is the subject of continued philosophical debate; while there is consensus that human rights encompasses a wide variety of rights such as the right to a fair

trial, protection against enslavement, prohibition of genocide, free speech, or a right to education, there is disagreement about which of these particular rights should be included within the general framework of human rights; some thinkers suggest that human rights should be a minimum requirement to avoid the worst-case abuses, while others see it as a higher standard. Many of the basic ideas that animated the human rights movement developed in the aftermath of the Second World War and the atrocities of The Holocaust, culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. Ancient peoples did not have the same modern-day conception of universal human rights. The true forerunner of human rights discourse was the concept of natural rights which appeared as part of the medieval natural law tradition that became prominent during the Enlightenment with such philosophers as John Locke, Francis Hutcheson, and Jean-Jacques Burlamaqui, and which featured prominently in the political discourse of the American Revolution and the French Revolution. From this foundation, the modern human rights arguments emerged over the latter half of the twentieth century, possibly as a reaction to slavery, torture, genocide, and war crimes, as a realization of inherent human vulnerability and as being a precondition for the possibility of a just society.

VOCABULARY

Illegal	[ɪ(l) 'liɡəl]	qeyri qanuni
Trial	['traɪəl]	məhkəmə
Authority	['ɔ:θərɪti]	səlahiyyət
Justice	[dʒəstɪs]	ədalət
International law	[,ɪntə' næʃnəl lo:]	beynəlxalq hüquq
Legal right	['li:g(ə)l raɪt]	qanuni hüquq
Appoint	[ə' pɔɪnt]	təyin etmə

Con itions	kən'diʃ(ə)n	şərait
Current	[kʌr(ə)nt]	cari
Insures	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	görlüdüyündə
Involve	[ɪnvɒlv]	əhatə etmək
Healthcare	[ˈhɛlθkɛɪv]	səhiyyə
Equal	[i:kw(ə)l]	bərabər
Disputes	[dɪspju:ts]	mubahisələr
Litigation	[lɪtɪ'ɡeɪʃ(ə)n]	məhkəmə
Violations	[vɪə'leɪʃn]	pozuntular
Additional	[ə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	əlavə

EXERCISES:

1. Choose the correct variant:

1. To take away the rich man's son and ask him for a lot of money?
 A) drug smuggling B) hijacking C) theft D) kidnapping
 E) mugging

2. Fill in the blanks:

In Azerbaijan Republic power source is...

- A) court B) people C) state D) law E) President
 3. Which organization belongs to executive department?
 A) ministers B) notaries C) parliament D) courts
 E) the post centre
 4. Find the synonym of "complainant"?
 A) plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff
 5. Find the meaning of "testimony"?
 A) any statement made by a witness under oath in a legal proceeding
 B) injury or wrong committees C) the presentation of evidence
 D) formal decision made by a trier of facts
 E) person who testifies under oath

UNIT 66

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD



“Children are our future.”

I.Aliyev

The Convention on the Rights of the Child - 20 November 1989 was adopted by the UN General Assembly. The Convention on the Rights of the Child - a treaty adopted by the United Nations as defined by the convention on the rights of children living in every corner offers. The Convention, which is necessary for the survival and independent development of children, defines minimum standards. Must fulfill the obligations of all states that have ratified the Convention. Committee on the Rights of the Child, they held regular special reports and inform about all the works which they carried out. This Convention, which provides children's rights is the first universal codex. She has focused on

children's rights in a single document all the issues. In particular, the rights of children through non-formal educational process for teaching writing, although this material can be very easily and successfully be used in the schools.

Article 54 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. All of right divide into 4 category:

- Development rights - the rights of children meet the needs of development of their potential. Here, for example, to study, to play and to relax, involvement and participation in cultural events, access to information, freedom of thought and religious rights reserved.

- Protection of the rights - the rights must protect children from violence and exploitation of various kinds. These rights consist of, such as the provision of care for refugee children, violence, punishment, to be involved in military conflicts, child labor, drug use

- Participation rights -involve these rights to participate in their community. They are to say their words when affecting their lives, to unite and to form associations.

- Live rights –this consist of to ensure that their children's rights to live and to relate the necessary requirements.

VOCABULARY

Access	[əksɛs]	əldə etmək
Reserve	[ri:zə:v]	aid olmaq
Exploitation	[ɛksplɔɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	istismar
Ensure	[en'ʃʊə]	təmin etmək
Bumpy	[bampi]	kələ-kötür
Pond	[pɒnd]	gölməçə
Pad	[pad]	pəncə
Chuck	[tʃʌk]	atmaq
Estimate	[estimeɪt]	qiymətləndirmək
Relate	[rileit]	təmin etmək
Fulfill	[fulfil]	yerinə yetirmək

EXERCISES

1. Match the words:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1). account | a). look at with admiration |
| 2). admire | b). estimate based on little or no information |
| 3). believe- | c). importance or value |
| 4). chuck- | d). a final stage |
| 5). dark- | e). accept as true, take to be true |
| 6). disappear- | f). throw away |
| 7). end- | g). absence of light |
| 8). fire- | h). get lost, as without warning or explanation |
| 9). native- | i). a severe trial |
| 10). guess- | j). belonging to one by birth |

2. Translate into English:

1. Kriminologiya cinayətin bütün cəhətlərindən bəhs edən elmdir.
2. Birləşmiş Xalqların əsası Dumberton pəlıdları konfransında qoyulub.
3. İngiltərə və Şotlandiyada hüquq və məhkəmə sistem vahiddir.
4. Konstitusiya hüququ sosial quruluş, güclü dövlət orqanlarının sistemi və vəzifəli şəxslərin statusundan bəhs edir.
5. Hüquq sosial siyasətə təsir göstərməyi nəzərdə tutub.
6. Günahkarlar Məhkəmədə ədalətli şəkildə müdafiə olunur

UNIT 67
LOST PROPERTY (İtirilmiş əşyalar)

What's the trouble? Sizə nə olub?

I've lost my suit-case. Mən çamadanımı itirmişəm.

Where have you left it? Onu harada unutmusunuz?

I've left it on the bus. Mən onu avtobusda itirmişəm.

Where can I enquire about my lost property?

Mən itirilmiş şeylər üçün hara müraciət edə bilərəm?

You should apply to the police-station.

Siz polis şöbəsinə müraciət edə bilərsiniz.

Don't worry, please! Narahat olmayın!

Please go to the police-station to report your lost property.

Zəhmət olmasa polis şöbəsinə gedib itmiş əşyalar haqqında məlumat verin.

Please write down a statement of what you have lost.

İtirilmiş şeylər haqqında **ərizə** yazın.

When did you notice that you had lost your valuables?

Nə vaxtbildiniz ki onları itirmisiniz?

Who was near you at that time?

O zaman yanınızda kim var idi?

What are the distinctive marks of the lost article?

İtən malın bəzi i əlamətlərini deyə bilərsinizmi?

Please sign your statement!

Zəhmət olmasa ərizənizə imza atın.

We'll inform you about the results.

Nəticə haqqında sizə xəbər verəcəyik.

Write down your address and telephone-number!

Ünvan və telefon nömrənizi yazın.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the question:

1. What right does Azerbaijan Constitution guarantee to the citizen?
2. Who has the right to elect and to be elected?
3. What kind of state is the Azerbaijan Republic?
4. Whose interests does this state express?
5. What is the principle of the Constitution?

2. Each of the following sentences contains a blank. Choose the choice which best completes the sentence :

1. He is seriously ill. He must . . . the number of cigarettes he smokes .
1. increase 2. develop 3. limit 4. improve
2. Mars and Venus are . . . of the sun .
1. planets 2. planes 3. plants 4. plans
3. I asked Ahmad to play with me, but he . . .
1. accepted 2. refused 3. invited 4. allowed
4. We have good . . . with our neighbours these days.
1. relatives 2. relate 3. relationship 4. being relative
5. Mehran . . . his own life when he saved the girl from the burning house .

UNIT 68

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT



The Constitutional Court of Azerbaijan Republic is the supreme body of constitutional justice on the matters attributed to it jurisdiction by the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Constitutional Court is an independent state body and does not depend in its organizational, financial or any other form of activity on any legislative, executive and other judicial bodies, local self-government bodies as well as legal and physical persons. Basic objectives of the Constitutional Court are the ensuring of the supremacy of the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic and protection of individual's fundamental rights and freedoms.

The Constitutional Court was set up on 14 July 1998. The legal basis for the activity of the Constitutional Court is the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic adopted on 12 November 1995, interstate agreements that Azerbaijan Republic is a party to, Law "On Constitutional Court" adopted on 23 December 2003, other laws and the Rules of Procedure of the Constitutional Court.

Articles 86, 88, 102, 103, 104, 107, 130, 153 and 154 of the Constitution regulate the issues of Court's formation and

functioning. The functioning of the Constitutional Court shall be based on the principle of supremacy of the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic as well as principles of independence, collegiality and publicity.

According to Article 130. 1 of the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic Constitutional Court shall be composed of 9 judges. According to the same Article of Constitution the judges of Constitutional Court shall be appointed by the Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan Republic upon recommendation of the President of the Republic. Constitutional Court may commence the implementation of its powers upon appointment of not less than 7 judges. The judges are appointed for a period of 15 years. After expiration of his/her term of office a judge of the Constitutional Court may not be re-appointed to the same post. President and Deputy President of Court shall be appointed by the President of Azerbaijan Republic.

The Constitutional Court adopts decisions on correspondence of laws, decrees and other normative legal acts to the Constitution and laws of Azerbaijan Republic. Constitutional Court of Azerbaijan Republic gives interpretation of the Constitution and laws of Azerbaijan Republic based on petitions of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan Republic, Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of Azerbaijan Republic, Prosecutor's Office of Azerbaijan Republic and Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. According to the Constitution the following entities may apply to Constitutional Court: President of Azerbaijan Republic; Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan Republic (Parliament); Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic; Supreme Court of Azerbaijan Republic; Prosecutor's Office of Azerbaijan Republic; Ali Majlis of Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic; Courts; Citizens; Ombudsman.

In accordance with the procedure specified in the legislation of Azerbaijan Republic the Ombudsman of

Azerbaijan Republic shall apply to the Constitutional Court in cases where the rights and freedoms of a person had been violated by legislative acts in force, normative acts of executive power. Constitutional Court shall examine the cases at the sessions of Chambers and Plenum. Decisions of the Constitutional Court are final and cannot be cancelled, changed or officially interpreted by any body or official. Besides, the material technical, financial and economical maintenance is realized by Logistics Department.

VOCABULARY

Matters	['matəz]	məsələ
Objective	[əb 'dʒektiv]	vəzifə
İnterstates	[intə 'steits]	dövlətlərarası
Recommendation	[rekəmen 'deɪʃ(ə)n]	təqdimat
Implementation	[implimen 'teɪʃ(ə)n]	icra
Correspondence	[kɔri 'spɔnd(ə)ns]	uyğunluq
Petition	[pri 'tiʃ(ə)n]	müraciət
Violated	[vɪələteɪd]	pozulmuş
Municipality	[mju 'nɪsɪ 'pəlɪti]	bələdiyyə
Maintenance	[maintenance]	qorumaq
Attributed	[ə 'trɪbjʊ:tid]	aid edilmiş
Ensuring	[in 'ʃʊərɪŋ]	təmin etmək
İssues	[ɪsju:]	məsələ iş
Commence	[kə 'mens]	başlamaq
Expiration	[ekspri 'reɪʃ(ə)n]	qurtarma
İnterpretation	[intə:prɪ 'teɪʃ(ə)n]	şərh, sorğu
Entities	[entɪtɪs]	müəssisə
Force	[fɔ:s]	qüvvə
Chambers	[tʃəɪmbə]	palata

EXERCISES

1. Find the tests:

1. In republic the highest legal force has :

A) The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan B) Decision of Milli Majlis C) The act of referendum D) Ordinance of the President

2. The content of constitution word is expressed:

A) Basic law B) Execution C) Legislation D) Management

3. According to the Constitution of Azerbaijan is only source of power:

A) President B) Milli Majlis C) People D) Political parties

4. According to the Constitution state system of the Republic of Azerbaijan:

A) Theocratic, religious, secular

B) Democratic, legal, unitary

C) Confederative, legal, unitary

D) Federative, secular, democratic

5. According to the constitution natural resources are belong:

A) Any physical and legal persons

B) Civils

C) Only legal persons

D) The republic of Azerbaijan

6. State symbols of Republic of Azerbaijan:

1. Banknotes 2. Flag 3. National emblem 4. Anthem

5. Constitution

A) 1. 3. 5 B) 2. 3. 4 C) 3. 4. 5 D) 1. 2. 3

7. One of the variants is incorrect compliance:

A) Executive power - President

B) Legislation power – Council of Ministers

C) Judicial power – The courts of AR

D) Local self-government - Municipal

UNIT 69

THE CIVIL LAW



Civil Law, is a term applied to a legal tradition originating in ancient Rome and to the contemporary legal systems based on this tradition. Modern civil law systems, which were originally developed in Western European countries, have spread throughout the world. Civil law is typically contrasted with common law, a system that evolved in medieval England and that is the basis of law in most of the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. The term civil law also applies to all legal proceedings (whether taking place in a civil law or a common law system) that are not criminal in nature. Under this definition laws regulating marriage, contracts, and payment for personal injury are examples of civil law. The most obvious feature of a civil law system is the presence of a written code of law.

The code is a systematic and comprehensive accumulation of legal rules and principles. The civil law tradition traces its origin to the Roman Republic. The principles contained within these Twelve Tables constituted the basis for all Roman civil law. In compiling the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, Justinian sought to rescue the Roman legal system from

years of deterioration and to restore it to its former glory. The vast quantity of material written on the civil law convinced him that the code should eliminate error, resolve conflicts. The rise of nationalism that began in the 18th century led to the adoption of distinct civil codes for each European country, of which the French Code Napoléon of 1804 is the most famous. In the early 1900s Switzerland and Germany adopted similar codes. The subject matter of all these codes is almost identical with the first three books of the Corpus Juris Civilis. The civil law tradition makes a sharp distinction between private and public law. Private law is the law that governs relations between private citizens and private businesses. When applied to financial and commercial transactions, it is known as commercial law. All other private law is known as civil law or labour law. Civil law refers to the law of persons, family law, marital property law, property law, contract law and tort law. Labour law regulates the relations of employers and their employees.

In general, public law regulates the relations between organs of the government and between the government and private citizens. Public law consists of matters that concern the government: constitutional law, criminal law, and administrative law, it also includes taxation and business licensing. In many countries with civil law systems, two sets of courts exist those that hear public law cases and those that address matters of private law.

VOCABULARY

Contemporary	[kən'temp(ə)r(ə)rɪ]	çağdaş
Spread	[sprɛd]	yaymaq
Evolve	[ɪ'vɒlv]	əhatə etmək
Injury	[ɪn(d)ʒ(ə)rɪ]	zərər
Feature	[fi:tʃə]	xüsusiyyət
Comprehensive	[comprehensive]	ətraflı
Trace	[treɪs]	iz
Contain	[kən'teɪn]	daxil olmaq
Constitute	[kɒnstɪtju:t]	tərtib etmək
Rescue	[rɛskju:]	xilas etmə
Originate	[ɒ'ɹɪdʒɪneɪt]	yaratmaq
Contrast	[kɒntrɑ:st]	təzad təşkil etmək
Medieval	[mɛd'i:v(ə)l]	orta əsrlər
Obvious	[ɒbvɪəs]	aşkar
Presence	[prɛz(ə)ns]	mövcudluq
Accumulation	[əkju:mju:'leɪʃ(ə)n]	toplanma
Origin	[ɒrɪjɪn]	mənbə
Within	[wɪð'ɪn]	tərkibində
Sought	[sɔ:t]	axtardı

EXERCISE

1. Cümlələri must, to have to- modal feillərindən istifadə edərək tamamlayın:

1. My shoes are wet through. I ... (to change them).
2. As he has asked her to tell him her decision she ... (to think this matter over).
3. It is very late, you ... (to go to bed) at once.
4. It's time for you to catch the train, you ... (to go now).

2. Translate into English:

1. Gələn il burada yeni "Supermarket" tikiləcək.
2. Mənim dostuma şəhərin mərkəzində hücum etdilər.
3. Bu kinokameralar Yaponiyada istehsal olunur.
4. Onlar bağda yerə düşmüş qizil üzük tapdılar.

UNIT 70 CIVIL RIGHTS



Individuals and legal entities in the legal status of their property and personal non-property rights the emergence of foundations and the implementation and termination, a procedure that defines, contracts and on other grounds obligations arising out of the relationship and other property and personal non-property relations governing the legal sector. Civil law relations, legal status of subjects of the right of ownership and other real rights, the origin, the grounds and procedure of implementation determines the contract and other commitments, their relationships, and also other property relations and related personal non-property relations regulates.

Family, labor relations, natural resources, environmental protection, copyright and related rights associated with relationships Of goods, services and financial resources throughout the territory of Azerbaijan Republic is moving freely civil legislation and other legal acts. As engaged in business activities, and did not participate any physical person or legal entity subjects of civil relations can be. Bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government with other parties of civil relations, the law, unless otherwise provided by the civil

legislation. Subjects of civil relations their rights and obligations in good faith, is obligated to make.

Natural and legal persons, civil rights for realization of their interests in accordance with their will acquire and exercise. They are based on the contract of their rights and responsibilities in the definition and do not contradict the legislation of any contract, the terms are independent in fact. Of goods, services and financial resources throughout the territory of Azerbaijan Republic is moving freely. If people, security of life and health, protection of nature and cultural values for the protection of necessary goods and services, movements to limit in accordance with the law can be applied.

VOCABULARY:

Implementation	[ɪmplɪmən'teɪʃ(ə)n]	həyata keçrilmə
Accordance	[ə'kɔ:d(ə)ns]	uyğun
Legislation	[lɛdʒɪs'leɪʃ(ə)n]	qanunvericilik
Obligation	[ɒblɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	məhdudiyyət

EXERCISES:

1) Answer the question:

1. What is the function of civil law?
2. Which rights are associated with relationship?
3. What is provided by civil legislation?
4. Which recurses the territory of Azerbaijan Republic is moving?
5. What can people do in protecting their civil law?

2.Fill in the gap with correct preposition:

1. Rights associated . . . relationships
2. They are based . . . the contract . . . their rights
3. Bodies . . . local self-government . . . other parties . . . civil relations provided . . .the civil legislation
4. Subjects . . .civil relations their rights is obligated . . make.

5. Movements . . . limit in accordance . . .the law can be applied.

3. Complete the sentence:

1. The importance of civil law is. . . .

2. Natural and legal persons are based on . . .

3. . . and . . .resources throughout the territory of Azerbaijan Republic is moving freely.

4.... and . . .persons, civil rights for realization of their interests in accordance with their will acquire and exercise.

5.Bodies of . . .and bodies of . . .with provided by the civil legislation.

4.Translate into English:

1. Azərbaycan Konstitusiyası insanların qüdrətini, dövlətin əsaslarını, əsas qaydaları, məsuliyyətləri və hakimiyyəti müzakirə edir.

2. Hər bir insan onun mənsub olduğu irqdən, cinsiyyətdən, dildən, dindən, siyasi və digər baxışlardan, milli və sosial mənsəbdən, mülkiyyətdən və başqa hallardan asılı olmayaraq təmin olunmuş insan haqlarına və azad olmaq hüququna malikdir.

3. Azərbaycanda məhkəmə elə bir dövlət orqanıdır ki, dövlət hüququ əsas götürülərək ədaləti idarə edir.

4. Birləşmiş Krallıqda mülki və cinayət məhkəmələri arasındakı fərq prosedurun müxtəlif qaydalarına görə ən vacib olandır.

5. Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini, cinayətin fərdi tiplərini və cinayətə uyğun cəzaları müəyyən edir.

UNIT 71 COMMON LAW IN THE UK



Penny Arkwright practises in the High Court. She is speaking international convention for young lawyers. The legal system in many countries, including Australia, Canada (except Quebec), Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Tanzania, the USA (except Louisiana), the Bahamas, and Zambia, is based on common law. The common law consists of the substantive law and procedural rules that are created by the judicial decisions made in the courts. Although legislation may override such decisions, the legislation itself is subject to interpretation and refinement in the courts.

Essential to the common law is the hierarchy of the courts in all of the UK jurisdictions and the principle of binding precedent. In practice, this means that the decision of a higher court is binding on a lower court, that is, the decision must be followed, and in the course of a trial the judges must refer to existing precedents. They'll also consider decisions made in a lower court, although they're not bound to follow them. However rule set equal status must be applied if it's to the point- relevant or pertinent.

During a trial, counsel will cite cases and either attempt to distinguish the case at trial from those referred to or, alternatively, argue that the rule at law reasoned and established in a previous case is applicable and should be followed. Hence the term case law. A case will inevitably involve many facts and issues of evidence. The eventual decision itself doesn't actually set the precedent. The precedent is the rule of law which the first instance judge relied on in determining the case's outcome.

Judges in a case may make other statements of law. Whilst not constituting binding precedents, these may be considered in subsequent cases and may be cited as persuasive authority, if appropriate. Since the Human Rights Act of 1988, all courts in the United Kingdom must now refer to the ultimate authority of the European Court of Human Rights, including all previous decisions made by that court.

The development and application of the common law system pivots upon the existence of a comprehensive system of reporting cases. The Law Reports, published annually by the Council of Law Reporting, are perhaps the most authoritative and frequently cited set of reports, differing from other series of law reports, such as Butterworth's All England Law Reports or specialist reports like Lloyds Law Reports, in that they contain summaries of counsel's arguments and are revised by the judge sitting in each respective case before publication. Cases aren't always reported in the year that they are decided so a case citation will refer to the volume and year in which the case was published, for example *Meah v Roberts*, developments in electronic databases have increased public access to recent cases.

1. Penny Arkwright is talking about her experience of court cases to a Russian colleague. Replace underlined words and phrases with alternative words.

- 1 The courts are compelled to apply the precedent set by a higher court.
- 2 During the court case the judge will evaluate all the evidence and the legal issues.
- 3 Judges are required to follow the ratio, or reasoning, in relevant previous decided cases.
- 4 However the judge may note a case cited as precedent by counsel as materially different from the one at trial.
- 5 It is, however, the role of counsel to refer to relevant previous case decisions.
- 6 The principle of following the decisions of higher courts is fundamental to case law
7. The Law Reports series are the most frequently cited reports because the text is edited by the trial judge.
8. New legislation may pay no attention to the decision of an earlier court judgment.

2. Complete the table with words.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Cite	Citation	
Apply		
Precede		
	Persuasion	
Bind		

Penny is working with a trainee barrister. Complete her sentences with appropriate words from the table above.

1. Well, that decision of the Appeal Court is going to be... . on the case we've got a trial just now.
2. We need to be able to convince the judge that the rule in Meah v Roberts is. to this case.
3. Can you check the case ? I think the year's wrong

UNIT 72

A MURDER IS RELEASED, BUT A SINLESS IS ARRESTED



Police arrested a housewife in the Western Japanese for allegedly four people by using arsenic to poison a curry served at a local summer festival.

Police arrested Masumi Hayashi 37, four allegedly pouring the toxic substance into the communal pot killing four and injuring 63 more local residents. Over 100 people attended the summer festival, the local communities main annual event held on a vacant lot in the Sonobe section of Wakayama Prefecture 450 km (250 miles) west of Tokyo, where Hayashi and her husband Kenji also live. The couple was first arrested for allegedly taking out an insurance policy on a man and receiving 1, 6 million yen (\$ 13, 500) from the insurance company for a hospital stay after he was poisoned. Prosecutors also alleged that Hayashi conspired with her husband to receive 137 million yen in disability insurance benefits by falsely claiming Kenji had lost limb functions.

In November police arrested Hayashi on suspicion of attempting to kill her husband for insurance money. But Hayashi has denied all allegations.

Later on Japan prosecutor office released the alleged murderer and instead of her another one was put into the jail. The woman arrested instead of Hayashi was only a simple housewife being busy with her children's bringing up. But what to do it seems everywhere. It is a some more oftener sinless people suffer instead of murderers until then when somebody appears to be more honest to release them. In your life have you met such injustice action or not?

EXERCISE:

1. Match the words:

1. temporary a) attitude

2. positive b) talent

3. special c) job

A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-b C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

D) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b E) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

2. Put the relevant words in the gaps:

Eric Culbertson checked in his and realized that he had left the \$ 10, 000 engagement.... he had just bought.

A) car, wallet B) pocket, ring C) house, purse

D) pocket, bag E) garden, money

3. Answer the questions:

1. What do you realize as you become older?

2. At which university do you study?

3. Where was your university situated?

4. Why do all the students study at this faculty ?

5. Why do you choose social management and law faculty?

6. What is your speciality?

7. Were the auditorium light and spacious?

UNIT 73

DETECTIVE



A detective is an investigator, usually a member of a law enforcement agency. Some are private persons and may be known as private investigators, as “The Eye That Never Sleeps”, the motto of the Pinkerton Detective Agency or shortened to simply “private eyes”. Informally and primarily in fiction, a detective is a licensed or unlicensed person who solves crimes, including historical crimes, by examining and evaluating clues and personal records in order to uncover the identity and/or whereabouts of the criminal.

In some police departments, a detective position is achieved by passing a written test after a person completes the requirements for being a police officer. In many other police systems, detectives are college graduates who join directly from civilian life without first serving as uniformed officers. Some people argue that detectives do a completely different job and therefore require completely different training, qualifications, qualities and abilities than uniformed officers. The opposing argument is that without previous service as a uniformed patrol officer, a detective can not have a great enough command of standard police procedures and problems and will find it difficult to work with uniformed colleagues.

VOCABULARY

Motto	[mɒtəʊ]	Deviz
Shortened	[ʃɔ:t(ə)nɪd]	Qısaltılmış
Opposing	[ə'pəʊzɪŋ]	Rəqib
Unlicensed	[ʌn'laɪs(ə)nst]	Lisenziasız
Solves	[səlvz]	Həll edir
Evaluating	[ɪ'vəlju:etɪŋ]	Qiymətləndirici
Clues	[kluz]	Açarlar
Identity	[ɪd'entɪti]	Şəxsiyyət
Position	[pə'zɪʃ(ə)n]	Mövqe
Achieved	[ə'tʃi:vid]	Əldə edilmiş
Requirements	[rɪ'kwəɪrɪm(ə)nts]	Tələblər
Serving	[sə:vɪŋ]	Xidmət
Completely	[kəm'pli:tli]	Tamamilə
Qualification	[kwɒlɪfi'keɪʃ(ə)n]	İxtisas
Legal	[li:g(ə)l]	Qanuni
Abilities	[ə'bɪlɪtɪs]	Qabiliyyət
Uniformed	[ju:nɪfɔ:md]	Güc

EXERCISES

1. Translate into English:

1. Biz sülh və demokratiya istəyirik.
2. Bakı Azərbaycan Demokratik Respublikasının paytaxtıdır.
3. Biz tez-tez Şəhidlər Xiyabanına gedirik. Biz heç vaxt onları unutmamalıyıq.
4. Futbol oynayan oğlanları tanıyırsanmı? Bəli. Onlar bizim Polis Akademiyasının ikinci kurs tələbələridir.
5. Azərbaycanda yaşayan bütün millətlər eyni hüquqa malikdirlər.
6. Azərbaycan öz nefti, pambığı, mineral suları ilə məşhurdur.
7. Kür çayı Azərbaycanda ən uzun və ən böyük çaydır.
8. Azərbaycanda 10 milyondan artıq adam yaşayır. Onların hamısı Azərbaycanın müstəqilliyini qorumuğa hazırdır.

UNIT 74 MARRIAGE



Marriage is an institution that is regarded and rated very highly in Azerbaijan. It is not only considered as the union of two individuals, but the union of two families. The oldest and most traditional method of selecting the marriage partner is that the alliance is suggested by a person known to both the families and then the elder and senior members of both the families discuss the matter and the prospective bride and groom are introduced to each other. The marriage is fixed with the consent of all the members and it finally consummates. It is finally realised with a ceremony. This system is still practiced in the majority of marriages in Azerbaijan. However, nowadays several other modes or methods of selecting the partners are also available. Some of these modes are an advertisement of an alliance through newspapers, the internet, live in relationships etc.

I strongly believe that the older version is the best amongst all of the above. It is observed that such marriages last longer than the marriage achieved through any of the other modes. The partners are found to be more understanding and compromising in such marriages which is the secret to the success and longevity of their marriage. It is also observed that

in such marriages the partners do not have. A huge expectation from each other in the early period of the marriage and the initial period that they use for exploring and understanding each other works as the life long glue for them. The society also play an important role in such marriages.

We can take examples from our parents, grand parents, uncles etc for substantiating the above. During those times only the conventional method of selecting the marriage partner was practised and we may find that those marriages last life long and they are round to be a more happily married couple than most of the present generations couples.

VOCABULARY

Believe	[bɪ'li:v]	İnanmaq
Regard	[rɪ'gɑ:d]	Nəzərə almaq
Generation	[dʒɛnə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	Nəsil
Rate	[reɪt]	Qiymətləndirmə
Alliance	[ə'laɪəns]	Alyans
Conventional	[kən'venʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	Şərti
Consent	[kən'sent]	Razılaşma
Consummates	[kɒns(j)əmeɪt]	İstehlakçılar
Compromising	[kɒmprəməɪzɪŋ]	Güzəştə getmək
Expectation	[ɛkspek'teɪʃ(ə)n]	Gözləniş

EXERCISES

1. Make up a sentence:

1. \$ 100, 000 2. an extra 3. was amazed 4. A Swiss man
5. to see 6. in his bank account 7. one day

A) 1, 3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 4 B) 4, 3, 5, 2, 1, 6, 7

C) 7, 6, 5, 4, 1, 2, 3 D) 1, 2, 6, 7, 3, 4, 5 E) 4, 3, 2, 5, 1, 7, 6

2. Choose the correct Word:

1. You can only use this room if you promise not to make

A) a phone call B) cry C) angry D) profit E) a mess

2.. Choose the correct word:

Stella's already made lots of.....at her new school.

She is very happy there.

A) a noise B) profit C) friends D) a mess E) angry

3.Find tests:

1 . What isn't court system?

a) The Supreme Court of Azerbaijan

b) The Appellate Court of Azerbaijan

c) The Supreme Court of Nakhchivan A.R

d) The local district especially

e) The village court

4. Choose the correct word:

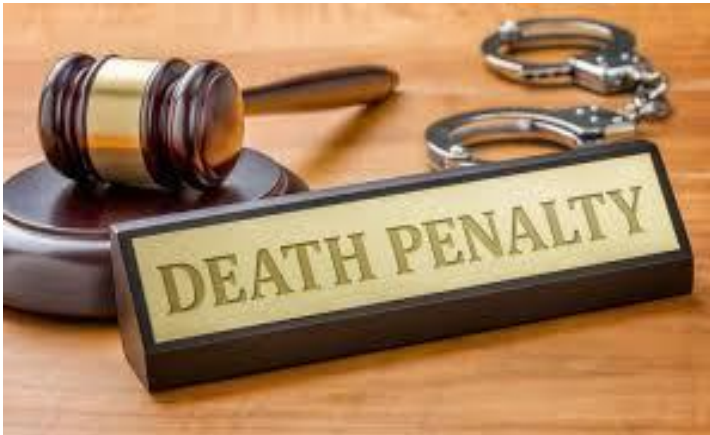
1.In some countries Military Service is a ...

a) volunteers b) navy c) compulsory d) air force e) promotion

2. Choose the correct variant: In Azerbaijan Republic power source is ...a) court b) state c) President d)law e) people

UNIT 75

THE DEATH PENALTY



The restoration of the death penalty for serious crimes is an issue of debate. The causes, effects and solutions to the problems of violent crime throw up a number of complex issues which are further complicated by the way that crime is reported. Newspapers often sensationalise crime in order to increase circulation and this makes objective discussion more difficult. This essay will examine this topic firstly by considering the arguments put forward by those in favour of the death penalty and then by looking at the arguments opposed to the idea.

The main arguments in favour of restoring the death penalty are those of deterrence and retribution: the theory is that people will be dissuaded from violent crime if they know they will face the ultimate punishment and that people should face the same treatment that they gave out to others. It seems at best that the deterrence theory is yet to be proven. The concept of “retribution” is an interesting one: there is a basic appeal in the simple phrase “the punishment should fit the crime”. There are other points too in support of the death penalty, one of

these being cost. It is obviously far cheaper to execute prisoners promptly rather than feed and them for years on end.

The arguments against the death penalty are mainly ethical in their nature, that it is basically wrong to kill and that when the state kills it sends out the wrong message to the rest of the country. Webber claims that the death penalty makes people believe that “killing people is morally permissible”. This is an interesting argument – would you teach children not to hit by hitting them? Wouldn't this instead show them that hitting was indeed “permissible”? There is also the fact that you might execute innocent people. Innocent people can always be released from prison, but they can never be brought back from the dead. When people have been killed there is no chance of rehabilitation or criminals trying to make up for crimes. For this reason capital punishment has been called “the bluntest of blunt instruments”.

In conclusion the arguments put forward by people who support or are against the death penalty often reflect their deeper principles and beliefs. These beliefs and principles are deeply rooted in life experiences and the way people are brought up and are unlikely to be swayed by clever arguments. It is interesting that in this country most people are in favour of the death penalty yet parliament continues to oppose it.

VOCUBULARY

Rehabilitation	[ri:'æbɪlɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	Bəraət
Restoration	[rɛstə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	Bərpa
Innocent	[ɪnəs(ə)nt]	Günahsız
Sensationalise	[sɛn'seɪʃənəlaɪz]	Sensasiyalaşdırmaq
Permissible	[pə'mɪsɪb(ə)l]	İcazəli
Deterrence	[dɪ'tɛr(ə)ns]	Çəkindirici
Dissuaded	[dɪ'sweɪdɪd]	Razılaşdı
Obviously	[ɒbvɪəsli]	Açıq-aydın
Execute	[ɛksɪkju:t]	İcra etmək

EXERCISES

1. Choose the antonym of the underlined word:

Do you lend money to other people?

A) pay back B) afford C) borrow D) earn

2. Match the words

1. arrest a) game

2. lose b) criminal

3. afford c) buying a car

A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

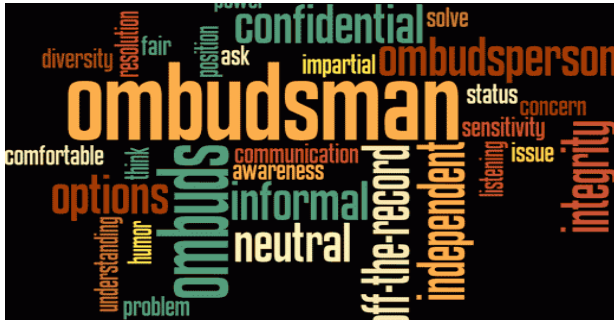
D) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b E) 1-b, 2-c, 3-b

3. Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the box:

Theft	Fine	Arrest	Court
Sentence	Fingerprints	Evidence	Magistrate
Charge	Oath	Cell	Handcuff
Investigate	Detained	Pleaded	found

A policeman was sent to - the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to -the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to -him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to - him with the -of the camera and cash.They took his -,locked him in a -, and -him overnight. The next morning he appeared in - before the - . He took an - and -not guilty. Two - , the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave - guilty. He had to pay a - of 50 pound and he was given a - of three months in prison suspended for two years.

UNIT 76. OMBUDSMAN IN AZERBAIYAN.



The institution of the ombudsman, first created in Sweden more than 200 years ago, is designed to provide protection for the individual where there is a substantial imbalance of power. Initially, this imbalance was between the citizen and the state but as the institution has developed, it has embraced other sectors. Ombudsmen now exist, not just in the public sector, but also covering the private and independent sector. As well as considering complaints about public services, Ombudsman Association member schemes consider disputes between consumers and companies or between universities and students, for example.

Ombudsmen offer their services free of charge, and are thus accessible to individuals who could not afford to pursue their complaints through the courts. They can generally undertake a single investigation into multiple complaints about the same topic, thus avoiding duplication and excessive cost. They are neutral arbiters and not advocates nor “consumer champions”. They normally ask the body concerned and the complainant to try to resolve complaints before commencing an investigation. They usually seek to resolve disputes without resort to formal investigations where this is possible and desirable. Where they identify injustice, they seek to put this right.

After the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the system of institutional mechanisms has been restructured in order to implement democratic, legal reforms in this field and ensure effective human rights. As a result of recent legal reforms, many international principles of human rights and freedoms have been reflected in the national legislation of Azerbaijan. However, in some humanitarian aspects, there was a need to further improve the protection of the rights of people declared and to comply with international norms and standards. Therefore, establishment of Ombudsman's position was an essential requirement of our reality. Creation of this institution has created new opportunities for eliminating deficiencies in the human rights and freedoms protection mechanism by complementing the system of law-enforcement structures, eliminating existing barriers. Establishment of the Human Rights Commissioner's Office for the first time considering the provision of human rights in the Republic of Azerbaijan as a public duty is envisaged in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Measures to Ensure Human and Civil Rights and Freedoms" of 22 February 1998. It is also planned to establish the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the "State Program on Human Rights Protection", approved by the Presidential Decree of June 18, 1998. The first Ombudsman of the Republic of Azerbaijan was elected on July 2, 2002 by 111 votes (112 votes) among three candidates nominated by the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Three months after the election of the Commissioner, on October 28, 2002, the Office of Ombudsman initiated the examination of the applicants' complaints and complaints.

VOCABULARY

Schemes	[ski:m]	layihə
Initially	[i'niʃ(ə)li]	başlanğıcda
Fragment	[frægm(ə)nt]	parça hissə
Sparse	[spɑ:s]	seyrək
Pursue	[pə'sju:]	izləmək yürütmək
Neutral	[nju:tr(ə)l]	neytral
Arbiters	[ɑ:'bitəs]	hakimlər
Seek	[si:k]	axtarmaq
Desirable	[di'zʌɪərəb(ə)l]	arzu olunan
Impelement	[ɪmplɪm(ə)nt]	həyata keçirmək
Therefore	[ðe:fɔ:]	bunun üçün,
Nominate	[nɒmɪnət]	təqdim etmək

EXERCISES

1. Find the tests

1. Which word in the following means that the police collect together in the morning? A) Lights out signal B) morning inspection C) regulation D) roll-call E) fall in

2. Choose the correct variant. What organ of state administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state? A) police organ B) The court organ C) Economic organ D) The medical organ E) Training organ

3. What is the meaning of "makler" in English language?

A) homeself B) roll C) broker D) memorial E) colonel.

4. Fill in the blank. Soldier 's.... there are pouches and a water bottle A) rifle B) helmet C) combat kit D) belt E) bayonet

5. Find the synonym of "complainant" A) plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff.

6. Choose the correct word. In some countries Military Service is a..... A) compulsory B) volunteers C) promotion D) navy E) air force

7. What defines the general principles of criminal responsibility? A) criminal law B) constitutional law C) civil law D) financial law E) administrative law

ADDITIONAL READING

1. PROTECTING LAW AND ORDER

Pedestrian crossing -Piyada keçid
No crossing! -Kecid qadağandır!
Speed Limit! -Surətin azaldılması
Closed to all vehicles -Avto nəqliyyat qadağandır!
Road work -Təmir işləri gedir
Look ahead ! - İrəli baxın!
Be attentive! -Diqqətli olun!
Comrades, you're violating the peace. Please stop!
-Yoldaşlar, siz ictimai asayışı pozursunuz. Sakit olun!
It is prohibited to smoke in the metro.
It is not allowed to smoke here or no smoking
-Burada siqaret çəkmək olmaz!

2. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

In 1996 and 1997, Azerbaijan began to implement a national system for registering and protecting intellectual property rights. Intellectual property rights in Azerbaijan include;

1. All rights to industrial property (including inventions, industrial designs, utility models, trademarks and geographic names).
2. Copyrights and related rights.

Current law pertaining to intellectual property includes the laws "On Copyrights and Related Rights", "Trademarks and Geographic Names", "On Patents".

In Azerbaijan The State Committee for Science and Technology is the main agency that issues a patent for industrial property rights. Brush up your readiness

1. Under "intellectual property" what is understood?
2. Who protects the intellectual property rights in Azerbaijan?

3. What aspects are included to the intellectual property rights?
4. What laws accepted protect the intellectual property rights?
5. Is there any agency could have the rights to issue patents in Azerbaijan?

3. Road Safety

Please show me your driver's license.

What country are you from ?

You have violated the traffic rules.

You have ignored a traffic sign.

I warn you.

You are driving a car which is out of order.

It is necessary to draw up a report on the technical state of your car.

Please give me a written explanation.

I must draw up a statement of the offence.

You are very careless.

I am going to take your driver's license.

4. The Azerbaijan Republic's Court of Justice.

The Azerbaijan Republic's court of Justice like other civil countries' courts has put forward an idea to judge so that any sentenced criminal should understand the done crime by and in the period of imprisonment he or she be educated, to say more exactly morally become well-mannered.

Due to the criminal code any citizen wherever he be has his/her responsibility before his country. It is because of that a sentenced citizen is not abandoned forever. Thus the courts have to work very carefully as behind any arrested one there are a number of who attentively follow the procedure of judging. Together with the judgement depending upon the situations any leader of a country has rights due to the constitution to declare amnesties for convicts. Not long ago a lot of prisoners were freed by the special decree of the president of the Azerbaijan Republic Heydar Aliyev. President's decree said convicts who fought in the battle of

Armenia and Azerbaijan and later on had been considered for others' sin, who showed heroism against Russia's attack to Baku in 1990 and many others. All prisoners serving sentences of less than two years also are included to the code. The amnesty also covers several other categories but doesn't apply prisoners convicted of repeated crimes, or those traded in arms and drugs:

No doubt that this is an act of mercy and humanism on the part of the government. Azerbaijan Supreme Court and its district departments in the process of judging follow our specific features. I would like nobody be judged in future.

5. Human rights and their protection.

As it is seen of its name, human right is that which is registered in the constitution and approved by international organizations. Whenever the accepted principles are again and again broken by one side and it is not given a good lesson then it means human rights and protection of them is realized in word but not in deed. In spite of the fact that Azerbaijan has been living her ten war years with Armenia, that side which is wined by Moscow, breaks all sorts of codes connected with human rights by top organizations. Recently the transfer of Russia MIG-29 fighter planes and SS-300 air defence systems to Armenia territory has also led to a mutual distrust between the two countries. A recent meeting in Baku between the defense ministers of the member states of GUAM (a group uniting Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova) has also raised eyebrows in Moscow's foreign affairs circles. The group decided that it would continue to move forward with plans to cooperate with NATO's "Partnership for Peace" program as well as other international organizations. Having more than 1 mln refugees and how many other problems Azerbaijan follows all the accepted principles for preserving human rights. Today no creed problem, no race problem and no national or ethnic

problems in Azerbaijan. Each citizen of our country has equal rights as the citizens of another civil countries.

6. Kinds of crimes and criminals.

As politicians and pundits talk about the economic benefits of the Great Silk Road, head of the Interior Ministry's Anti-Narcotic Squad, knows that there is another side to opening up historical trading routes. There is more than just silk on the Silk Route many think. It is difficult that if the traffic volume increases according to expectation, Azerbaijan will become a crossroad of international narcotics transport. Afganistan currently produces 3000 tons of pure opium per annum. Add to it the output of other countries of Central Asia one can easily see the threat to Azerbaijan. Before getting benefits Azerbaijan side has to stop drug traffic. To speak of this fact better to know the figures. On the eve of the New-Year in 1992, border police at Sarp, on the Black Sea border with Georgia, spotted \$ 14 million of uncut morphin. Last year half a ton of uncut heroin was found in a false bottom of a rice container in Turkmenistan, which was headed for Azerbaijan and beyond. The limited number of such busts, according to Azerbaijan side, should not raise the false hope that problem is being solved. Azerbaijan side thinks that along the entire track the chance of getting caught with major shipments is not higher than fifteen per cent. You see, you cannot simply check every lorry, every container as thoroughly as you should even if you dispose of the means to do so-which we don't. We don't have the optic equipment required. We have a few dogs, but they get tired after twenty minutes

7. We all want a happy life .

We all want a happy life and we all know that having a positive attitude feels better than a negative one. But for some reason, we are all attracted to and can be easily drawn to the negative side. How do we go about to establish a more positive attitude as a daily habit? Even for someone like me, who thinks

about and writes about positivity on an almost daily basis, having a positive attitude is not always easy.

I still sometimes see the world through a negative perspective, focusing on the bad and ignoring the good — especially when things aren't going the way I had hoped. As I've been struggling with this lately, I've been reminding myself that it really is possible to change my perspective.

About a year and a half ago, I decided I was going to make a change in my life. I was going to start looking for the good, seeking the positive, and striving to make every day a joyful experience.

This was something I would have never imagined myself doing, but it's something that has impacted my life every single day since then. I've had to do a lot to get to where I am right now, and I still believe I have a long way to go.

I'm not searching for any particular end point, however. All I want is to be happy, to live a life that focuses more on the good than the bad (though I do believe you need both to have a happy life). On this road — this twisting, turning road to happiness — there have been many ups and downs. There have been inspirations. There have been many amazing experiences that I never would have had if I had not made the choice to live a positive and happy life.

Recently, as I struggle to be positive about certain challenging situations in my life, I've been giving some serious thought to how I transformed my outlook from negative-focused to a more positive-focused one. (Note: I don't always see the good. Like everyone, I have good days and bad days, but, for the most part, there has been a BIG shift in my attitude over the past year or so). Though I have to admit that there are many, many factors involved in my personal development — such as my therapist, the countless books and blogs I read, creating my blog, and surrounding myself with happy, supportive people — I can say that, at the most basic level,

choosing to be positive has helped me the most in terms of becoming the person I want to be. When I think back on my transformation now, I recognize that the following five steps are the best ways to begin stumbling down that path to happiness by establishing a habit of positive attitude.

Attitude-münasibət

Involved-dolaşıq

Establish-yaratmaq

Habit-vərdis, adət

Focusing-diqqət etmək

Struggling-mübarizə

Seeking-axtarmaq

Striving-cəhd, arzu

Impact-təsiri keçmək

Twisting-əyri-üyrü

Turning-dönüş

8. Novruz

Novruz is a great holiday in many Moslem countries. Novruz is a great holiday in Azerbaijan too. We usually celebrate Novruz on the 21st of March, as the beginning of the new year. With the coming of Novruz the sun begins to shine brightly, the weather gets warmer and warmer, snow begins to melt in the mountains and fields, the earth awakens from the winter sleep, and birds return to their places and violets and snowdrops begin to peep through the ground in the gardens and forests.

I must say that every family does their best to meet Novruz as well as possible. Grandmothers and mothers prepare fasali, shakarbura, pakhlava, and other cakes with great pleasure. They dye eggs of different colors: red, yellow, blue, green, brown.

On the day of Novruz people clean their flats, houses, yards and gardens. Everybody takes a bath before Novruz comes. On the day of Novruz people put on their new clothes, relatives and friends visit one another, congratulate each other heartily and wish every success to each other, people who are at odds with each other reconcile on that day. Children like Novruz holiday best of all. They play different games, make bonfire and jump over it, singing holiday songs.

In the Novruz evening every family prepares plov, decorates khoncha and burns candles. On every holiday table there is samani, the symbol of spring and prosperity. Everything around looks fresh and beautiful in the Novruz evening. People meet Novruz with great pleasure. You see, what a nice holiday Novruz is!

9. Festivals and events.

Guests being in AR may come across with various festivals and events. About the most used of them you may learn:

1. New Year-01 January
2. Day of Martyrs-20 January
3. Womens Day-08 March
4. Novruz Holiday-21 March
5. Day of victory over Fascism-09 May
6. Day of Republic-28 May
7. National Liberation Day-15 June
8. Day of National Army-26 June
9. State Dependence Day-18 October
10. Day of Constitution-12 November
11. Day of National Revival-17 November
12. Day of Azeris Solidarity and Unity-31 December

Of which there are national holidays which are not celebrated in the fixed calendar day. Those holidays are celebrated by ten calendar days difference every year

1. Holiday of Sacrifice (Since the time of Prophet Ibrahim)
2. Ramadan Holiday (Month of Fasting)

10. Useful vocabulary.

To abet	-cinayətə təhrik etmək
Abettor	-təhrikçi
Ability to pay debts	-borcları ödəmə qabiliyyəti
Mentally abnormal	-ruhi xəstə
Abode	-yasayış yeri
Fixed abode	-daimi yaşayış yeri
Abridge to freedom	-azadlığı məhdudlaşdırmaq

Abridge to sentence	-cəza muddətini azaltmaq
To abridge the employees	-isciləri ixtisar etmək
TO abrogate a privilege	-imtiyazi legv etmək
Absence from court	-məhkəməyə gəlməmək
Absence from work	-uzursuz isə gəlməmək
In the absence of evidence	-sübutları olmaması
Valid excuse	-üzürlü səbəbdən gəlməmək
Sick absence	-xəstəliyə görə gəlməmək
Absenteeism	- işə çıxılmamaq
To absolve	-bəraət qazandırmaq
To absolve from blame	-bağışlamaq əhv etmək
Without leave	-hərbi hissəni özbaşına tərk etmək

12. Everyday English words and expressions

Bribe	-rüşvət	work record	-əmək kitabçası
pay roll	-əmək haqqı cədvəli	work clothing	-iş paltarları
broker	-makler	minucipal service	-kommunal xidmət
to draw up a record	-protokol tərtib etmək		
estate agent	-daşınmaz əmlak	dean office-	dekanlıq
accommodation agency	-mənzil istismar idarəsi		
house manager	-mənzil istismar idarəsi müdiri		
to go bankrupt	-iflas olmaq	Identity	-kimlik
CV (curruculum vitae)	-tərcümeyi-hal		
Minucipality	-bələdiyyə	Research üorker-	elmi işçi
Don't look blank	-özünü itirmə	in staff-	ştatda
He is no more	-o aramızda yoxdu		
Don't put on air!	-forslanma!	labş assistant-	laborant
I can't see a way out of this difficulty			
	- Bu çətinlikdən çıxış yolu görmürəm.		
To be overloaded	- yüklənmək		
Extra mural student	-qiyabi tələbə		
Full time student	-əyani tələbə		

PART II

TESTS FOR SPECIALIZED COURSE



İXTİSAS KURSU ÜÇÜN TESTLƏR

C O N T E N T S:

PART II

1.Passage tests(10 tests).....	253
2.Close tests (8 tests).....	265
3.Grammar tests(95).....	269
4.Find tests (90 tests).....	276
5.Vocabulary tests(part A 60 tests).....	286
6.Vocabulary tests(part B 100 tests).....	289
7.Vocabulary tests(part C 82 tests).....	296
8.Translate into English(90) sentence.....	305
9.Glossary on law.....	310
10.Irregular verbs.....	320
11.References.....	323

1. PASSAGE TESTS

1. Complete the following text with the words from the box. Translate the text:

criminal	Upbringing	Multiple
Types		
capital	Investigations	Unthinkable
punishment		
Inmates	Suspended	Rehabilitative

Cesare Lombroso, professor of psychiatry and anthropology at the University of Turin, sought through firsthand observation and measurement of prison --to determine the characteristics of -- . Some of his --- allowed him to establish the existence of hereditary criminals. Lombroso held that such criminals exhibit a higher percentage of physical and mental anomalies than do noncriminals. Among these anomalies, were various unusual skull sizes and asymmetries of the facial bones. Other scholars helped to introduce the ideas that crime has --- causes and that most criminals are not born criminal but are shaped by their --- and associations. Thus, the emphasis in criminology had turned to experimental --- and to preventive and --- measures. Without this contribution into the scientific study of criminals the present-day alternatives to --- and old-fashioned imprisonment such as probation, ----sentence, ----sentence, fines, and parole would have been--

2. Match each word on the left with the appropriate definition on the right:

Law Breakers

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1)an arsonist | a) attacks and robs people, often in the street |
| 2)a shop-lifter | b) sets fire to property illegally |
| 3)a mugger | c) is anyone who breaks the law |
| 4)an offender | d) breaks into houses or other building to steal |
| 5)a vandal | e) steals from shops while acting as an |

ordinary customer

- 6)a burglar f) kills someone
- 7)a murder g) deliberately causes damage to property
- 8)a kidnapper h) steals thing from people's pockets in crowded places
- 9)a pickpocket i) gets secret information from another country
- 10) accomplish j) buys and sells drugs illegally
- 11)drug dealer k) takes away people by force and demands money for their
- 12)a spy l) helps a criminal in a criminal act
- 13)a terrorist m) uses violence for political reasons
- 14)an assassin n) causes damage or disturbance in public places
- 15)a holligan o) hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey
- 16)stowaway p) takes control of a plane by force and makes pilot change course
- 17)a thief q) murders for political reasons or a reward
- 18)a hijacker r) is someone who steals
- 19)a forger s) makes counterfeit money or signatures
- 20)a robber t) is a member of a criminal group
- 21)smuggler u) steals money,etc/ by force from people

1. PASSAGE TESTS

1. Complete the following text with the words from the box.

Translate the text:

criminal	Upbringing	Multiple
Types		
capital	Investigations	Unthinkable
punishment		

Inmates	Suspended	Rehabilitative
---------	-----------	----------------

Cesare Lombroso, professor of psychiatry and anthropology at the University of Turin, sought through firsthand observation and measurement of prison --to determine the characteristics of -- . Some of his --- allowed him to establish the existence of hereditary criminals. Lombroso held that such criminals exhibit a higher percentage of physical and mental anomalies than do noncriminals. Among these anomalies, were various unusual skull sizes and asymmetries of the facial bones. Other scholars helped to introduce the ideas that crime has --- causes and that most criminals are not born criminal but are shaped by their --- and associations. Thus, the emphasis in criminology had turned to experimental --- and to preventive and --- measures. Without this contribution into the scientific study of criminals the present-day alternatives to --- and old-fashioned imprisonment such as probation, ----sentence, fines, and parole would have been--

2. Match each word on the left with the appropriate definition on the right:

Law Breakers

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1)an arsonist | a) attacks and robs people, often in the street |
| 2)a shop-lifter | b) sets fire to property illegally |
| 3)a mugger | c) is anyone who breaks the law |
| 4)an offender | d) breaks into houses or other building to steal |
| 5)a vandal | e) steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer |
| 6)a burglar | f) kills someone |
| 7)a murderer | g) deliberately causes damage to property |
| 8)a kidnapper | h) steals thing from people's pockets in crowded places |
| 9)a pickpocket | i) gets secret information from another country |
| 10) accomplice | j) buys and sells drugs illegally |

- 11)drug dealer k) takes away people by force and demands money for their
- 12)a spy l) helps a criminal in a criminal act
- 13)a terrorist m) uses violence for political reasons
- 14)an assassin n) causes damage or disturbance in public places
- 15)a holligan o) hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey
- 16)stowaway p) takes control of a plane by force and makes pilot change course
- 17)a thief q) murders for political reasons or a reward
- 18)a hijacker r) is someone who steals
- 19)a forger s) makes counterfeit money or signatures
- 20)a robber t) is a member of a criminal group
- 21)smuggler u) steals money,etc/ by force from people or places
- 22)a traitor v) marries illegally, being married already
- 23)a gangster w) is a soldier who runs away from the army
- 24)a deserter x) brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax
- 25)a bigamist y) illegally carries drugs into another country
- 26)drug smugler z) betrays his or her country to another state

3. Explain the meaning of the words and expressions from the box. Complete the following text using these words and expression:

crime doesn't pay	Retribution	Reform
Misdeeds	death penalty	Barbaric
Deterrent	Corporal	law-abiding
Punishment	Rehabilitation	Humane

What is the purpose of punishment? One purpose is obviously to --- the offender, to correct the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behaviour and to --- him or her, which means to assist the offender to return to normal life as a useful member of the community . Punishment can also be seen as a --- because it warns other people of what will happen if they are tempted to break the law and prevents them from doing so. However, the third purpose of punishment lies, perhaps, in society's desire for --- , which basically means revenge. In other words, don't we feel that a --- should suffer for his ----? The form of punishment should also be considered. On the one hand, some believe that we should " make the punishment fit the crime". Those who steal from others should be used deprived of their own property to ensure that criminals are left in no doubt that --- . For those who attack others --- should be used. Murderers should be subject to the principle " an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" and automatically receive the ----.On the other hand, it is said that such views are unreasonable, cruel and ---and that we should show a more ---- attitude to punishment and try to understand why a person commits a crime and how society has failed try to enable him to live a respectable, ---- life.

4.Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the box:

Theft	Fine	Arrest	Court
Sentence	Fingerprints	Evidence	Magistrate
Charge	Oath	Cell	Handcuff
Investigate	Detained	Pleaded	Found

A policeman was sent to --- the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to --- the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to --- him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to --- him with the --- of the camera and cash. They took his ---, locked him in a ---, and --- him overnight. The next morning he appeared in --- before the --- . He took an --- and --- not guilty. Two ---, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave --- guilty. He had to pay a --- of 50 pound and he was given a --- of three months in prison suspended for two years.

5. Translate into English answer the questions:

LAWS OF BABYLON



One of the most detailed ancient legal codes was drawn up in about 1758 B.C by Hammurabi, a king of Babylonia. The entire code, consisting of 282 paragraphs, was carved into a great stone pillar, which was set up in a temple to the Babylonian god Marduk so that it could be read by every citizen. The pillar, lost for centuries after the fall of Babylon in the 16th century B.C, was rediscovered by a French archaeologist in 1901 amid the ruins of the Persian city of

Susa. Hammurabi's words were still legible. The pillar is now in the Louvre museum in Paris. The laws laid down by Hammurabi were more extensive than any that had gone before. They covered crime, divorce and marriage, the rights of slave owners and slaves, the settlement of debts inheritance and property contracts; there were even regulations about taxes and the prices of goods. Punishments under the code were often harsh. Not only murderers but also thieves and false accusers faced the death penalty. And a child who hit his father could expect to lose the hand that struck the blow. Nevertheless, Hammurabi's laws represented an advance on earlier tribal customs, because the penalty could not be forfeit for an eye. The code outlawed private blood feuds and banned the tradition by which a man could kidnap and keep the woman he wanted for his bride. In addition, the new laws took account of the circumstances of the offender as well as of the offence. So a lower-ranking citizen who lost a civil case would be fined less than an aristocrat in the same position-though he would also be awarded less if he won.

Exercises 1

1. Why do you think Hammurabi decided to have his laws carved into a pillar?
2. List the spheres of human life covered by Hammurabi's code. Explain the choice.
3. Why do you think people of different ranks were treated differently by Hammurabi's code?

6. Complete the text with the words and expressions from the box. Some words can be used once:

felons	found guilty	disembowel	execution
treason	deliberately	condemned	victim
inflict	legal	punishment	abolish

One of the most bizarre methods of ___ was ___ in ancient Rome on people ___ of murdering their fathers. Their punishment was to be put in a sack with a rooster, a viper, and a dog, then drowned along with the three animals. In ancient Greece the custom of allowing a ___ man to end his life by poison was extended only to full citizens. The philosopher Socrates died in this way. Condemned slaves were beaten to death instead. In medieval Europe some methods of ___ were ___ drawn out to ___ maximum suffering. ___ were tied to a heavy shell and rolled around the streets until they were crushed to death. Others were strangled very slowly. One of the most terrible punishments was hanging, drawing and quartering. The ___ was hanged, beheaded and the body cut into four pieces. It remained a ___ method of ___ in Britain until 1814. The first country to ___ capital ___ was Austria in 1887. Russia abolished it for every crime except ___ on the orders of Czar Nicholas in 1826, but it was reintroduced after the Communist Revolution in 1917.

7. Put these words into gaps:

Detective plain clothes jury inquest warders coroner verdict solicitor trial death penalty.

1. If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a ---.
2. At the end of the --- the judge ordered the twelve men and women of the --- to retire and consider their --- guilty or not guilty.
3. Men or women who look after prisoners are called prison officers or ---.
4. If a person dies in unusual circumstances, an --- is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a ----.
5. A policeman who investigates serious crime is called a ---. He wears ----, not uniform.
6. In some countries murderers are executed but other countries have abolished the ---.

9. Complete the following sentences with the correct name of courts.

The most common type of Law Court in Great Britain is the a) court. More serious criminal cases then go to b).... court. Civil cases are dealt with in c)...courts. Appeals are heard by d).... courts. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is e)..... Certain cases may be referred to f)... in Luxembourg. The legal system also includes g)... courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and h)... courts (which investigate violent sudden or unnatural deaths). There are also administrative i)which deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments.

10. Open the brackets:

They were vegetarians and Police officers in Burton (1) -- (look for) 38-years-old Brian Poole, a murderer, who escaped from prison this morning. 'This man is extremely dangerous,' said Superintendent Michael Walsh earlier today. 'Anyone who (2) -- (see) him (3) --try to talk to him or go near him, but (4) -- -phone the police immediately.' There is also another man who officers (5) -- (want) to interview- a witness saw him sitting in a car near the prison, just before the escape. 'We (6) - - (think) the car was dark blue, but I (7) ---give you any more details at the moment,' said the Superintendent. 'We would like to hear from anyone who (8) ---remember seeing a dark blue or black car in that area.' People who (9)---(live) near the prison (10) --(ask) how Poole was able to escape from the 'high security' prison. 'It's disgusting,' said mother-of-four, Mrs Jane Thompson, 'the government (11)--do something about it-we (12) ---(not/feel) safe, and we certainly(13) ---go out after dark. A government representative (14) --- (visit) the prison tomorrow

11. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

Election campaign support polling day opinion poll
polling station predict ballot box candidate vote

People sometimes try to (a) --- the result of an election weeks before it takes place. Several hundred people are asked which party they prefer, and their answer are used to guess the result of the coming election. This is called an (b) ----. Meanwhile each party conducts its (c) --- with meetings, speeches, television commercials and party members going from door to door encouraging people to (d) --- their party. In Britain everyone over 18 is eligible to (e) ---. The place where people go to vote in an election is called a (f) ---- and the day of the election is often known as (g) ---. The voters put their votes in a (h) -- and later they are counted. The (i) ---with the most votes is then declared the winner.

12.Fill in the gaps :

Cabinet , alliance, right-wing, prime minister ,coalition, one-party states , majority, left-wing, opposition, split.

In most countries, except (a) ---, there are several different political parties. The one with the (b) --- of seats normally forms the government, and the parties which are against the government called the (c) ---. Sometimes no single party wins enough seats, and several parties must combine together in a (d) ---- to form a government. The principal ministers in the government form a group called (e) ----.The leader of this group, and of the government ,is the (f) ----. Of course, there are many different kinds of parties and governments. A socialist or communist party is often described as (g) ----. A conservative party on other hand, is usually said to be (h) ---. Political situations are always changing. Sometimes in a party or between two parties there is a big argument or deep difference of opinion. This is called a (i) ---. When, on the other hand, two parties work together, this is sometimes called an (j) ----.

13.Complete the text using the words from the box.

royal requests	Resistance	Prevent	Forced
Stuart succession	raising taxes	Restricted	financial control

The Petition of Right

Parliament began to show more -- to the monarchy under the --- from 1603 by using its gradually acquired weapon of --- . It was influenced by the gentry and began to refuse --- for money. It eventually --- Charles I to sign the Petition of Right in 1628, which further --- the monarch's powers and was intended to --- him from --- without Parliament's consent.

14. Match the legal terms on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1) deterrence | a) guidance and instruction given to offenders, their beneficial treatment aimed at restitution of positive skills and attitudes |
| 2) case study | b) measures taken to prevent hostile action |
| 3) legislator | c) a person serving a prison sentence |
| 4) retribution | d) a detailed analysis of a criminal person or group |
| 5) convict | e) a member of a body which gives or makes laws |
| 6) rehabilitation | f) something given or demanded in repayment, especially punishment |

15. Complete the text with the words and expressions from the box. Some words can be used once:

NAPOLEON'S LAW

Force	ordinary	civil	affected	adopted	
Legal	dominated	studied	Equals	drafted	Emperor

The laws of much of continental Europe, of Quebec in Canada, and of much of Latin America—along with the a) laws of Louisiana—owe their modern form largely to the work of a man who never even b) law. Napoleon Bonaparte, the Corsican soldier who became c) of France after the French Revolution, established in 1800 five commissions to refine and organize the disparate d) systems of France. The result, enacted in 1804, was the Napoleon's Code. Some of its original 2,281 articles were e) by Napoleon himself, and all were f) by his thinking, even though he was completely self-taught in legal matters. The code was a triumphant attempt to create a legal system that treated all citizens as g) without regard to their rank or previous privileges. It was also so clearly written that it could be read and understood by h) people at a time when only Latin scholars could make sense of the earlier laws handed down since Roman times. The code was i) intact in most of the areas of Europe that Napoleon j) and spread from there across the Atlantic, taking root particularly in French-speaking American communities. Many of its principles are still in k) today.

16. Translate into Azerbaijan:

SILENT WITNESS

A slander case in Thailand was once settled by a witness who said nothing at all. According to the memoirs of Justice Gerald Sparrow, a 20th century British barrister who served as a judge in Bangkok, the case involved two rival Chinese merchants, Pu Lin and Swee Ho. Pu Lin had stated sneeringly at a party that Swee Ho's new wife, Li Bua, was merely a decoration to show how rich her husband was. Swee Ho, he said, could no longer "please the ladies". Swee Ho sued for slander, claiming Li Bua was his wife in every sense—and he won his case, along with substantial damages, without a word of evidence being taken. Swee Ho's lawyer simply put the blushing bride in the witness box. She had decorative, gold-

painted fingernails, to be sure, but she was also quite obviously pregnant.

Exercises 1

- The utterance of false charges which do damage to another's reputation;
- A lawyer who has the right to plead as an advocate in an English superior court;
- So, who tries to compete with and be superior to another;
- Considerable in quantity; significantly large;
- Information used to arrive at the truth;
- An enclosure in which a witness testifies in court;

Exercises 2

What do you think gold-painted fingernails symbolise in China?

2. CLOSE TESTS

CLOZE 1

Mrs. Brown's old grand father lived with her and her husband . Every morning(1)..... went for a walk in the park and came home at half past twelve for his(2)..... . But one morning a police car stopped(3)..... Mrs. Brown's house at twelve ,and two policemen(4)..... the old man to get out . One of them said to Mrs . Brown , "The poor old gentleman(5)..... his way in the(6)..... and telephoned us for help , so we sent a car(7)..... him home ". Mrs . Brown was very(8)..... , but she(9)..... the policemen and they left .But,(10)....., she then said, "you have been to that park nearly every day for twenty years. How did you lose your(11)..... there"? The old man smiled, closed one eye

and said, "I didn't lose my way. I just got(12)..... and I didn't want to walk home " .

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1.1. she | 2. he | 3. him | 4. her |
| 2.1. lunch | 2. breakfast | 3. dinner | 4. evening meal |
| 3.1. inside | 2. within | 3. outside | 4. because |
| 4.1. prevent | 2. stopped | 3. changed | 4. helped |
| 5.1. found | 2. lost | 3. helped | 4. brought |
| 6.1. jungle | 2. garden | 3. park | 4. station |
| 7.1. invite | 2. reject | 3. listen | 4. bring |
| 8.1. surprised | 2. responsible | 3. similar | 4. different |
| 9.1. punished | 2. thanked | 3. supposed | 4. believed |
| 10.1. policeman | 2. father | 3. grandson | 4. grand father |
| 11.1. home | 2. park | 3. way | 4. work |
| 12.1. angry | 2. tired | 3. happy | 4. old |

CLOZE 2

There is(1)..... everywhere in the world today . Human beings and every(2)..... creature are(3)..... by pollution. Modern factories(4)..... all kinds of chemicals, polluting rivers and seas as well as the atmosphere. In some cities the(5)..... is so polluted that the police have to(6)..... oxygen masks. We must learn to take good care of our(7)....., and we shouldn't be(8)..... to pollute it. Better laws are now necessary to(9)..... the earth from the(10)..... of pollution

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1.1. a pollution | 2. pollution | 3. pollute | 4. possible |
| 2.1. living | 2. lived | 3. live | 4. alive |
| 3.1. interested | 2. touched | 3. felt | 4. affected |
| 4.1. populate | 2. invite | 3. pay | 4. produce |
| 5.1. clothes | 2. air | 3. water | 4. food |
| 6.1. eat | 2. buy | 3. wear | 4. make |
| 7.1. air | 2. water | 3. environment | 4. police |
| 8.1. prevented | 2. accepted | 3. left | 4. allowed |

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 9.1.protect | 2.prevent | 3.pretend | 4.prove |
| 10.1.health | 2.dangers | 3.safety | 4.dangerous |

CLOZE 3

Mr. and Mrs.Jones very seldom go out in the evening , but last Saturday , Mrs . Jones said to her(1)..... , “There is a good(2)..... at the cinema tonight. Can we go and see(3).....?” .Mr.Jones was quite happy(4)..... it , so they went , and both of them(5)..... the film . They came out of the cinema at eleven , got into their car and began(6)..... home . It was quite(7)..... Then Mrs.Jones said , “ Look , Bill .A women running(8)..... the road very fast and a man is running(9)..... her”. Mr.Jones said , “Yes and he drove the car slowly(10)..... the woman”. He said to her ,”Can we help you ?”

“No , thank you “, the woman said, but she didn’t.....(11)..... running. My husband and I always(12)..... home after the cinema, and the last one washes the dishes at home !

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1.1.friend | 2.wife | 3.neighbour | 4.husband |
| 2.1.park | 2.film | 3.man | 4.friend |
| 3.1.them | 2.her | 3.him | 4.it |
| 4.1.because | 2.about | 3.since | 4.that |
| 5.1.reflected | 2.felt | 3.enjoyed | 4.stopped |
| 6.1.riding | 2.running | 3.driving | 4.walking |
| 7.1.dark | 2.white | 3.blue | 4.green |
| 8.1.up | 2.about | 3.during | 4.along |
| 9.1.over | 2.after | 3.above | 4.under |
| 10.1.into | 2.off | 3.near | 4.of |
| 11.1.accept | 2.stop | 3.pretend | 4.prevent |
| 12.1.walk | 2.drive | 3.ride | 4.run |

CLOZE 4

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. He used to work in a small border town. It wasn't busy and there wasn't much(1)..... . The road was usually(2)..... and there weren't many(3)..... . It wasn't a very interesting job, but liked a(4)..... life. About once a week , he used to meet an old man. His name was George. He always used to(5)..... at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After(6)..... Sam became suspicious. He often used to(7)..... the truck, but he never found(8)..... . One day he asked George about his job. George laughed and said, I'm a smuggler. Last year Sam retired. He(9)..... his savings on an expensive holiday. During his holidays, he stays in an expensive hotel. One day, while he was eating he saw George. Sam walked over to him and said, "Do you(10)..... me?" George said, "Yes, of course you are a customs officer". Sam said, "I(11)..... last month . I often used to search your truck". George laughed (hahaha...) but you never found anything ,(12)..... you? Sam said, "No and can I(13)..... why?" Because I was smuggling trucks.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.1.people | 2.businessmen | 3.work | 4.city |
| 2.1.crowded | 2.busy | 3.quick | 4.quiet |
| 3.1.travellers | 2.students | 3.mechanics | 4.officers |
| 4.1.difficult | 2.easy | 3.important | 4.different |
| 5.1.ride | 2.invite | 3.arrive | 4.work |
| 6.1.when | 2.while | 3.a while | 4.where |
| 7.1.search | 2.find out | 3.change | 4.research |
| 8.1.nothing | 2.anything | 3.something | 4.much thing |
| 9.1.saved | 2.stored | 3.spent | 4.recommend |
| 10.1.forget | 2.leave | 3.remind | 4.remember |
| 11.1.tired | 2.bored | 3.retired | 4.employed |
| 12.1.didn't | 2.did | 3.hadn't | 4.had |
| 13.1.ask | 2.believe | 3.help | 4.rep |

CLOZE 5

My most surprising experience happened when I had just left university . I had started(1)..... in a high school . One(2)..... my alarm clock didn't(3)..... . I had forgotten to wind it up . I woke up at half past eight and(4)..... began at nine . I quickly washed, dressed and jumped(5)..... my car and(6)..... to school . When I arrived the students had already gone into class . I went straight into class(7)..... two or three minutes the students began(8)..... and I couldn't understand(9)..... . Suddenly I looked down and understood . I had(10)..... one black shoe and one brown shoe .

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1.1.learning | 2.guiding | 3.teaching | 4.helping |
| 2.1.night | 2.evening | 3.afternoon | 4.morning |
| 3.1.bell | 2.ring | 3.wind | 4.stop |
| 4.1.car | 2.students | 3.school | 4.teacher |
| 5.1.out of | 2.over | 3.under | 4.into |
| 6.1.rode | 2.cycled | 3.drove | 4.walked |
| 7.1.Before | 2.After | 3.Because | 4.For |
| 8.1.crying | 2.listening | 3.thinking | 4.laughing |
| 9.1.when | 2.where | 3.why | 4.who |
| 10.1.put on | 2.put | 3.take off | 4.make |

4.GRAMMAR TESTS (95)

1. If it₁ will rain₂ this afternoon, we will have₃ to cancel₄ the picnic.
2. The baby showed a noticeable₁ distaste for₂ these kind₃ of prepared baby₄ food.
- 3.They can't go camping right now₁ because₂ they are taking care of₃ a three-weeks-old₄ baby.

4. Their₁ office has not₂ still₃ returned the original document to us₄.
5. Robert often wishes₁ he was₂ better prepared for his exams, but he will probably never₃ change his poor₄ study habits.
6. This refrigerator is very₁ old to keep₂ things at₃ a proper temperature₄.
7. The meeting was so length₁ that many₂ people had to leave₃ before it₄ finished.
8. The director of₁ the program advised₂ the students to avoid to waste₃ time reading material that₄ was so out-of-date.
9. Jane's₁ decision will probably depend largely to₂ her ability to find₃ a person to care of₄ her young daughter.
10. Mina and Mary must have ate₁ some food in₂ the restaurant because they₃ were very ill after they left₄.
11. The children were surprised₁ when the teacher had₂ them to close₃ their₄ books unexpectedly.
12. If they had been₁ in₂ better₃ physical condition, they might enjoyed₄ the play more.
13. There were never any secrets among₁ my sister and me₂ when₃ we were growing up₄.
14. By the beginning₁ of next year, much₂ of the people who₃ live in that area may have difficulty finding employment₄.
15. The living₁ room was enough large₂ to accommodate₃ two long sofas easily₄.

16. We all laughed₁ when₂ Helen said she could not₃ remember what day was it₄.
17. Please be₁ sure that everybody has their₂ ticket ready to give₃ to the man at₄ the door.
18. We believe that₁ he already feels very badly₂ about his mistake and we have decided to take₃ no further₄ action.
19. The theater arranged a private showing₁ of the₂ film for Peter and me₃ so that we₄ could rewatch it.
20. Many₁ people have stopped to smoke₂ because₃ they are afraid that it may be₄ harmful to their health.
21. Did₁ you want to buy₂ that nice₃ house behind ours₄ office?
22. In₁ that city there₂ is hot all₃ the time in₄ summer.
23. Mina said₁ she has lost₂ her₃ book, didn't₄ she?
24. They both₁ seem to enjoy₂ to walk₃ in the park most of the time₄.
25. If there₁ were nothing unusual to look forward to₂, one wouldn't want to get up₃ in the morning, would they₄?
26. I stated to him₁ as plainly₂ as I could the reason why₃ I was opposed his thoughtlessly₄ suggestion.
27. Her husband had been told₁ her of all that₂ had happened and the rude₃ manner in which₄ his employer had spoken to him
28. I hope₁ you all₂ have a₃ enjoyable₄ stay.
29. Maryam isn't₁ an₂ engineer, and₃ Parvin isn't neither₄.

30. Two weeks ago₁ my friend and myself₂ decided₃ to have a picnic₄.
31. The₁ government must to do₂ something about₃ the problem₄.
32. When₁ I arrived, there₂ were nobody at all₃ in the house.
33. He closed₁ the door so quietly₂ that nobody wouldn't₃ hear him₄.
34. When₁ we had finished₂ to eat₃, the waiter brought₄ the bill.
35. She had₁ a very bad₂ cold and₃ couldn't breath₄ properly.
36. I told₁ him that I wanted₂ to read but he didn't pay₃ any attention at₄ me.
37. He told₁ that he hadn't eaten₂ anything for over₃ a week.
38. Bread are₁ expensive in the₂ store on₃ the corner₄.
39. Physics are₁ a fascinating₂ course of₃ study to follow₄.
40. Most₁ writers believe that₂ Shakespeare was the greater₃ writer in the₄ English language.
41. The boy's father₁ allowed him₂ drove₃ his car on₄ Friday.
42. This house has not been repairing₁ since₂ we bought₃ it in₄ 1360.
43. He would rather₁ to stay₂ with₃ us for₄ a week.
44. The₁ children promised₂ to make any₃ more noise₄.
45. They are going to have₁ a language₂ lab make₃ in₄ our school.
46. We have been lived₁ in this₂ apartment since₃ we came₄ to this city.
47. Drive₁ fast₂ on this crowded₃ street is not safe₄.

48. One of₁ Mr. Amini's sons doesn't₂ study as careful₃ as his₄ brothers do.
49. We are living₁ in this house since₂ we came₃ to this city ten years ago₄.
50. They got₁ bored₂ because₃ the film wasn't amused₄.
51. I knew₁ my brother can₂ pass the driving test if₃ he tried₄ hard.
52. I've lost₁ an₂ umbrella my father bought me₃ last week₄.
53. People shouldn't allow their₁ lives be₂ influenced₃ by₄ television.
54. I would like to know₁ how long₂ is it₃ from the Earth to the₄ moon.
55. Why did you make₁ your brother to clean₂ your room without helping₃ him₄ yesterday.
56. The thief₁ might not have taken₂ the car if₃ Bob locked₄ it.
57. The prices of homes are as₁ high that most₂ people can't afford₃ to buy them₄.
58. The₁ climate's changing very slowly₂ in the northern₃ parts of country, hasn't it₄?
59. If₁ the wing of a bird was destroyed₂, the bird₃ wouldn't be able to fly₄.
60. I asked₁ Hamid when you₂ would return the book I had lent₃ him the day before.
61. Have you notice₁ him₂ talking₃ on the phone₄?
62. There₁ isn't₂ no coffee in₃ cup on₄ the table.
63. I asked₁ him why₂ could₃ he arrives late₄.

64. It would have been₁ a wonderful₂ holiday unless₃ Ali hadn't come with us.
65. The₁ magazine has just₂ translated₃ in₄ German.
66. I am also responsible of₁ deciding₂ on the best₃ way to make₄ it better.
67. Between₁ all the magazines on₂ the shelf, there was₃ one very₄ interesting.
68. Many birds will, in their₁ migrations, flying₂ more than three thousand miles₃ to reach their winter homes₄.
69. Undoubtedly₁, he will offer₂ a good job after₃ graduation from university by₄ some companies.
70. All₁ students brought food from their₂ homes. We are going to has₃ a good₄ picnic.
71. The traveler can to reach₁ some of the villages₂ along the₃ Amazon only by₄ river boat.
72. Today the number of₁ people which₂ enjoy winter sports is₃ almost double that of twenty years ago₄.
73. Much₁ unknown plants and animals are₂ disappearing as the forests₃ are destroyed₄.
74. Scientists₁ worry₂ that the pollution₃ of atmosphere may damage an₄ Earth's ozone layer.
75. Some₁ parents let their₂ children to search₃ in and around the home as that is₄ one way of learning unconsciously.
76. The mother asked₁ her son what did he want₂ for₃ his₄ birthday.

77. My friend told₁ she would₂ meet me at₃ the library if she₄ didn't leave her office late.
78. The sheeps₁ from different parts₂ of country are₃ the biggest₄ source of meat in Iran.
79. If drivers₁ obeyed the speed limit₂, fewer₃ accidents occur₄.
80. One can only live without for₁ about ten days because₂ almost 60 percent of their₃ body is₄ water.
81. He had an₁ accident recent₂, and his behavior₃ changed suddenly₄.
82. We didn't pass₁ the test, but₂ we really₃ tried hardly₄.
83. He appeared nervously₁ as he₂ began to take₃ the exam₄.
84. He took₁ many languages₂ courses₃ when he was in₄ London.
85. We wanted to go₁ on vacation₂, but we₃ had a few₄ money.
86. He had enough₁ experience₂ gets₃ the job₄.
87. During₁ the war thousands of persons₂ forced₃ to leave their homes₄ by enemy army.
88. I answered the₁ questions quickly₂ so that₃ I will₄ go home soon.
89. If₁ I had known them₂ were planning to go₃ on vacation. I would have brought my car₄.
90. They say that₁ they are enough₂ old to be₃ responsible for₄ such decisions.
91. The small boy's parents₁ wouldn't let him to watch₂ television after₃ seven o'clock₄.

92. A tall man wearing₁ a hat came and sat down₂ before us, preventing us₃ from seeing nothing₄.
93. Although₁ they want their son to enjoy₂ themselves₃, they feel that₄ the streets are too dangerous.
94. The police stopped me₁ on my way to work₂ and told me not drive₃ so fast₄.
95. The children had closed₁ the kitchen door very quietly₂ so₃ that₄ nobody wouldn't₅ hear them.

5. FIND TESTS (90 tests)

1. Which one is the police command?
A) get up B) look up C) go on E) fall up
2. Which word is the following means that the polices collect together in the morning?
A) Lights out signal B) morning inspection C) regulation
D) roll-call E) fall in
3. Choose the correct variant. What organ of state administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state ?
A) police organ B) the court organ
C) economic organ D) the medical organ E) the training organ
4. What is the meaning of "makler " in English language?
A) homeself B) roll C) broker
D) memorial E) colonel
5. Fill in the blank. Soldier 's.... there are pouches and a water bottle .
A) rifle B) helmet C) combat kit D) belt E) bayonet
6. Find the synonym of "complainant"?
A) plaintiff B) guilty C) innocent D) judge E) Bailiff
7. Choose the correct Word. In some countries Military Service is..
A) compulsory B) volunteers C) promotion

- D) navy E) air force
8. What defines the general principles of criminal responsibility?
 A) criminal law B) constitutional law C) civil law D) financial law E) administrative law
9. Who was the founder of the British police?
 A) "bobby" after Sir Robert Peel B) Government's Home Office
 C) The Superintendent
 D) The Queen E) Parliament
10. Choose the correct variant. It regulates relations between office workers and state.
 A) criminal law B) administrative law C) labour law
 D) constitution law E) financial law
11. Choose the correct variant: It regulates relations between office workers and state.
 a) criminal law b) financial law c) constitution law d) labour law e) administrative law
12. Choose the correct variant : If you want to be a ... you must graduate Police Academy or law faculty.
 a) teacher b) doctor c) investigator d) worker e) engineer
13. Translate the sentence into Azerbaijan:
 Watching TV is a kind of resting.
 a) Televizor istirahət növüdür b) Televizorun seyri istirahətdir
 c) Televizora baxmaq istirahətin bir növüdür d) Televizora baxmaq istirahətdir.
 e) Televizorun seyri istirahətin bir növüdür
14. What isn't court system?
 a) The Supreme Court of Azerbaijan b) The Appellate Court of Azerbaijan
 c) The Supreme Court of Nakhchivan A.R d) The local district especially
 e) The village court
15. Choose the correct variant: In Azerbaijan Republic power source is ...
 a) court b) state c) President d) law e) people
16. Fill in the blanks. " If my watch is not wrong and I say...

a)My watch is fast b)My watch isn't correct c)My watch is expensive d)My watch is slow e)My watch keeps time

17.Make up sentence:

1.connected 2.is 3.closely 4.with 5.administrative law
6.constitutional law

a)1,2,3,4,5,6 b) 3,4,2,6,1

c) 6,2,3,1,4,5 d) 5,2,3,1,4,6 e) 3,6,4,1,2,5

18.Choose the general meaning of " Law".

a) it consists of different branches b) it is system of rules

c) it institutes the right of property d) helps disabled

e) it regulates the budget

19.How many branches have the government according to constitution?

a)the executive b)the judicial c)the executive and the judicial

d)the legislative e)the executive, legislative and judicial

20.The Academy's graduates work as...

A)Divisional inspectors B)Procurator C)Assessors

D)Defendant E)Judge

21.Where are 100 federal courts all-in-all, final authority resting?

A)In the United States Supreme Court B)In the United

States district court C)In the United Kingdom Supreme Court

D)In the United Kingdom district court E)The other courts

22.Financial law doesn't regulate...

A)Budget B)Taxation C)State credits D)Other spheres of

financial activity E)Matters arising from labour relations

23.When was international criminal police commission (ICPO)

renamed the "international criminal police organization

Interpol"?

A)1923 B)1956 C)1941 D)1946 E)1945

24.What do prosecutors have to do?

A)Prove each of the crime to yield a convention B)Speak in

open court C)Accuse the victim D)Protest against judgements

of courts of first instance E)Got information about the operation situation

25.Choose the incorrect variant:

- A)The procurator's office is a state organ that ensures the correct application
- B)Law is a system rules established by the state
- C)The court is an organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state
- D)The nation's lowest judicial tribunal is the Supreme Court of the United States E)Criminology is the science which deals with crime in all its aspects

26.What does the district court consist of ?

- A)Victim and defendant B)Plaintiff and the accused
- C)Judge and two assessors D)Investigator and officers
- E)Procurator and inspector

27.Choose the incorrect variant:The charter of the United Nations was ratified by the 5 great powers...

- A)The USSR B)Germany C)France D)China
- E)The United Kingdom

28.In Great Britain in which House does new legislation usually start?

- A)In the House of Lords B)In the House of Commons
- C)By Senate D)By Congress E)In the House of Representatives

29.This is one who helps a criminalist in a criminal act?

- A)Robber B)Terrorist C)Burglar D)Murderer
- E)Accomplice

37.Find the synonym of "complainant"?

- A)Plaintiff B)Guilty C)Innocent D)Judge E)Bailliff

30.Choose the correct variant.

What organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state?

- A)Police organ B)The court organ C)Economic organ
- D)The medical organ E)Training organ

31. In Great Britain who are called “High Court Judges”?
 A) Solicitors B) Barristers C) Jury D) A small proportion of Magistrates E) British Police
32. What is the meaning of “restriction”?
 A) Məcburiyyət B) Məhdudiyət C) Cinayət cəzasi
 D) Muvafiq E) Ölüm hökmü
33. Choose the correct word:
 The accused person is called...?
 A) Plaintiff B) Defendant C) Complaint D) Counterclaim
 E) Evidence
34. Fill in the blanks. The Procurator-General is appointed by the President and Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic for a term of... years.
 A) 5 B) 3 C) 6 D) 4 E) 7
35. Choose the correct word. The accused person is called?
 A) plaintiff B) defendant C) complaint
 D) counterclaim E) evidence
36. Which of these people are not elected ?
 A) a peer B) an MP C) civil servant
 D) prime minister E) the house of Lords
37. Which is a very serious crime?
 A) to break the window of a car and steal the radio
 B) to set fire to the hotel
 C) to take the purse of a woman out of her handbag
 D) to take some things off the shelves and left the market without paying E) murdering a child
38. Choose the correct word. A takes place every four or five years.
 A) polling station B) opinion poll C) general election
 D) vote E) predict
39. Choose the correct variant. It regulates relations between office workers and state.
 A) criminal law B) administrative law C) labour law
 D) constitution law E) financial law

40. Fill in the blanks. Criminal punishment of persons who have Is one of the forms of state... in the campaign against crime.

- A) Restriction convict B) retribution relevant
- C) committed crime, compulsion D) compulsion relevant
- E) penalty unstable

41. What is Super intendent responsible for ?

- A) the direction of the police in a very large area B) the direction of lawyers C) the direction of jury D) the direction of crimes E) the direction of criminalists

42. What is almost unique about English legal system ?

- A) solicitors and barristers B) magistrates C) jury
- D) coroners E) laws

43. Choose the antonym of "right face"

- A) at face B) might face C) left face D) forward E) shun

44. Choose the correct variant. How many departments are there at the police academy?

- A) one B) two C) three D) four E) five

45. What is the correct function?

A) A court is an organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the law of the state.

B) As a court of first instance it tries the most important criminal

C) The form at a criminal code consisting of a general.

D) Administrative activity of a government.

E) With relation involving property its distribute.

47. What is the meaning of "to regulate".

A) tənzimləmək B) müdafiə etmək C) müraciət etmək

D) şikayət etmək E) tədqiqat aparmaq

48. What is the prohibition?

A) Normal life at home but under supervision B) working for one's victim C) life imprisonment D) faced penalty fines

E) money penalty

49. What is suspended sentences?

A) paying or working for one's victim B) the punishment in 80 percent of cases C) life imprisonment

D) the offender does not go to prison unless he or she commits another E) offence

50. Choose the correct word. Yesterday robbers..... the Nation Midland Bank in the High street soon after closing time.

A) got away with B) make off C) hold up D) to E) break into

51. Complete sentence. There is a split the two parties.

A) with B) for C) against D) between E) to

52. Which variant is wrong?

A) Constitution is a main law of state

B) constitution was established in the 12 th of November 1995

C) In Azerbaijan district courts and the serious crime court are court of original Jurisdiction

D) The courts law provides the courts of specialized jurisdiction

E) The Constitutional Court was established in 1998.

53. Fill in the blanks. My father comfort me and said.....

A) never sigh die B) crazy C) liar D) you must not go out

E) go your room and do not go out

54. Fill in the blanks. be..... leave (buraxılışda olmaq)

A) on of B) to at C) to on D) to in E) at on

55. When was the Constitution established?

A) 1992 B) 1993 C) 1994 D) 1995 E) 1996

56. Choose the correct word. A takes place every four or five years.

A) polling station B) opinion poll C) general election

D) vote E) predict

57. What is the most common type of law court in England and Wales?

A) magistrates court B) juvenile courts C) coroners courts

D) barrister E) solicitor

58. Which court in Great Britain investigate violent or unnatural deaths?

- A) Coroners court B) Juvenile court C) magistrates court
 D) Barristers E) Solicitors
59. Who prepares legal documents, advises clients on legal and speaks for them in law courts?
 A) Coroners B) magistrates C) Solicitors
 D) arristers E) lawyer
60. Complete the sentence. The number of young people who crimes in recent years.
 A) arrested B) verdict C) Commit D) defence E) arson
61. Which variant is wrong?
 A) Constitution is a main law of state
 B) constitution was established in the 12 th of November 1995
 C) In Azerbaijan district courts and the serious crime court are court of original Jurisdiction
 D) The courts law provides the courts of specialized jurisdiction
 E) The Constitutional Court was established in 1998.
62. In Great Britain who are called "High Court Judges"?
 A) Solicitors B) Barristers C) a small proportion of magistrates D) jury E) British police
63. What is the mean of "to administer"? A) ərizəçi B) idarə etmək B) qoruyub saxlamaq D) təchiz etmək E) məşğul olmaq
63. Which law regulates the budget, taxation and other spheres of financial activity?
 a) Administrative b) Constitutional c) Criminal
 d) Financial e) Labour
64. How many departments have the Police Academy?
 a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 12 e) 2
65. When was the Police Academy founded?
 a) 1992 b) 1967 c) 2003 d) 2000 e) 1920
66. How many countries signed the Charter of United Nations?
 a) 30 b) 23 c) 51 d) 107 e) 69
67. When was the ICPO renamed?

a)1923 b)1957 c)2000 d)1903 e)1956

68. Where are the general aims of Interpol defined?

a) in its book b) in its constitution c) in its contract
d) in its document e) in its aims

69. How many ways of classifying have English courts ?

a)1 b)3 c)5 d)7 e)9

70. Translate this sentence: "Peace for life".

a) Həyat üçün sülh b) Sən necəsən c) Gözəl yaşayış
d) Harada qalırsan? e) Adın nədir?

71. Translate into English: "Gələcəyin hüquqşünası".

a) Home's way b) Are you ok? c) I'm going
d) My new phone e) The lawyer of the future

72. Put into gaps: "The highest judicial organ in Azerbaijan is..."

a) Court of first instance b) The Supreme Court c) The district
court d) Court of second instance e) regional courts

73. What is the constitutional law?

A) It involves prosecution by the government of a person for
an act that has been classified as a crime

B) It is the body of law which defines the relationship of
different entities within a state namely the executive the
legislature and judiciary

C) It consists of felonies and
misdemeanors

D) It provides the descriptions of specific
punishable offences and their punishments

75. What is the financial law?

A) regulates the budget, taxation, state credits

B) leading branch of the whole system of law

C) it deals with legal forms of executive power

D) state system and its foundation

76. Translate the sentence into English:

Azərbaycan Respublikasında dövlət hakimiyyəti
hakimiyyətlərin bölünməsi prinsipi əsasında təşkil edilir.

A) The Republic of Azerbaijan is based on the principle of
separation of powers

B) Azerbaijan state government has a separation of powers

C) Separation of powers available to the Republic of Azerbaijan

D) The Republic of Azerbaijan consists of division of powers

E) The state power of the Republic of Azerbaijan is based on a principle of division of powers

77. Which organization belongs to executive department?

a) notaries b) parliament c) courts d) ministers e) the post centre

78. Choose the incorrect variant:

a) The cadets of the Police Academy have all conditions for getting a good education

b) The higher court is Supreme court c) Criminality is a social phenomenon d) The Procurator maintains prosecution before the court in the name of the state e) The procurator's office is a state organ that ensures the correct application

79. Fill in the blanks. ... regulate the budget, taxation, state credits and other spheres of...

a) civil law, civil b) financial law, economy c) labour law, labour d) administrative law, administrative e) criminal law, criminal

80. Choose the synonym of "be careful"

a) look like b) at ease c) forward d) look out e) hands up.

81. Choose the antonym of 'right face'

a) at face b) shun c) forward d) left face e) face

87. What is the meaning of "restriction"?

A) Məcburiyyət B) Məhdudiyət C) Cinayət cəzasi

D) Muvafiq E) Ölüm hökmü

88. Choose the correct word: The accused person is called...?

A) Plaintiff B) Defendant C) Complaint

D) Counterclaim E) Evidence

89. In Great Britain in which House does new legislation usually start?

A) In the House of Lords B) In the House of Commons C) By Senate D) By Congress E) In the House of Representatives

7. VOCABULARY TESTS

PART (A)

1. Which of the following best fits the given definition? Choose the best one.

1. to be afraid and think that something is not all right.

1. worry 2. happy 3. angry 4. hungry

2. to tell someone that there is danger.

1. reply 2. cry 3. warn 4. call

3. What you have learned: knowing about many things.

1. history 2. teaching 3. knowledge 4. pupil

4. sudden loud noise of stopping of breathe that comes again and again.

1. shake 2. hiccup 3. giggle 4. move

5. put hand another part of the body on or against something.

1. observe 2. taste 3. smell 4. touch

6. someone who helps to control a boat or ship.

1. photographer 2. buthcer 3. sailor 4. navy

7. make or cause someone discomfort because he has done wrong.

1. punish 2. publish 3. polish 4. polite

8. way built for people to cross over a river or road.

1. track 2. highway 3. bridge 4. railway

9. a time that you have fixed to meet someone.

1. experiment 2. employment 3. agreement 4. appointment

10. number of things that have been gathered together.

1. connection 2. collection 3. production 4. combination

11. person whose job is to collect tickets on a bus.

1. conductor 2. driver 3. shopkeeper 4. scientist

12. talking between two or more people.

1. competition 2. composition 3. complain 4. conversation

13. written paper with important information in it.

1. instrument 2. document 3. government 4. repayment

14. sudden strong shaking of the ground

1. climate 2. movement 3. earthquake 4. latitude

15. someone who helps to control a boat or ship.
1.photographer 2.buthcer 3.sailor 4.navy
- 16.make or cause someone discomfort because he has done wrong.
1.punish 2.publish 3.polish 4.polite
- 17.way built for people to cross over a river or road.
1.track 2.highway 3.bridge 4.railway
- 18.a time that you have fixed to meet someone.
1.experiment 2.employment 3.agreement 4.appointment
- 19.number of things that have been gathered together.
1.connection 2.collection 3.production 4.combination
- 20.person whose job is to collect tickets on a bus.
1.conductor 2.driver 3.shopkeeper 4.scientist
- 21.talking between two or more people.
1.competition 2.composition 3.complain 4.conversation
- 22.written paper with important information in it.
1.instrument 2.document 3.government 4.repayment
- 23.sudden strong shaking of the ground
1.climate 2.movement 3.earthquake 4.latitude
- 24.place in house where are you can have a fire for heathing or cooking.
1.radiator 2.refrigerator 3.ceiling 4.fireplace
- 1.Which of the following best fits the given definition? Choose the best one
- 25.stop someone from doing anything; stop something happening.
1.prevent 2.encourage 3.pretend 4.provide
- 25.pay to live or work in another person`s house.
1.ring 2.rent 3.paid 4.borrow
- 26.instrument that has hot water flowing through to heat the room.
1.freezer 2.kettle 3.radiator 4.heater
- 27.taking something away from a person or a place by force and violence.

- 1.rubbing 2.robbery 3.destroy 4.repay
- 28.the act of going to live from rural areas to cities.
1.urbanization 2.generation 3.formation 4.congregation
- 29.as much or as many as you need.
1.shortage 2.inadequate 3.lack 4.sufficient
- 30.person who likes to give things to people.
1.greedy 2.jealous 3.generous 4.upset
- 31.word or thing that is completely different.
1.synonym 2.opposite 3.meaning 4.difficult
- 32.time when there is no fighting or war between countries.
1.break time 2.slice 3.piece 4.peace
- 33.small bag in your clothes for carrying things.
1.page 2.passage 3.pocket 4.packet
- 34.things you throw away because they aren't useful.
1.secret 2.reason 3.suggestion 4.story
- 35.something that you don't tell other people.
1.secret 2.reason 3.suggestion 4.story
- 36.liquid food people eat with a spoon.
1.soap 2.soup 3.salad 4.salt
- 37.long piece of wood, plastic, metal that helps you to draw straight lines or to measure things.
1.eraser 2.harpoon 3.ruler 4.spoon
- 38.cut something into pieces with knife, etc.
1.chew 2.chose 3.cheap 4.chop
- 39.condition or period of being a child.
1.children 2.childhood 3.childish 4.boy and girls
- 40.ability to hold or contain something.
1.capacity 2.suitcase 3.carpet 4.construction
- 41.scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals.
1.geography 2.history 3.biology 4.theology
- 42.imaginary line around the middle of the earth at an equal distance from the poles.
1.region 2.climate 3.equator 4.ocean

- 43.confuse somebody with someone else.
 1.turn up 2.pick up 3.call up 4.mix up
- 44.warm and comfortable; sheltered from cold and wind.
 1.hardship 2.snug 3.delicious 4.material
- 45.have enough money, time for a specific purpose
 1.afford 2.afraid 3.effect 4.fuel
- 46.talk to an audience or class for the purpose of teaching.
 1.replace 2.link 3.lecture 4.locate
- 47.branch of mathematics in which letters and symbols are used to represent quantities.
 1.algebra 2.geometry 3.composition 4.physical education
- 48.line along which something has broken.
 1.crust 2.surface 3.layer 4.crack

7. PART (B)

- 1.Find the tests : Each of the following sentences contains a blank . Choose the choice which best completes the sentence :
1. He is seriously ill. He must the number of cigarettes he smokes .
 1. incrase 2. develop 3. limit 4. improve
2. Mars and Venus are of the sun .
 1. planets 2. planes 3. plants 4.plans
3. I asked Ahmad to play with me, but he
 1. accepted 2. refused 3. invited 4. allowed
4. We have good with our neighbours these days .
 1. relatives 2. relate 3. relationship 4. being relative
5. Mehran his own life when he saved the girl from the burning house .
 1. reflected 2. researched 3. repeated 4. risked
6. After the hot summer, there was a..... of water; so most of animals and plants died there.
 1. enough 2. adequate 3. shortage 4. sufficient
7. He fell down and tea on the carpet .

1. split 2. poured 3. swept 4. made
8. After much they decided to give Hamid the position of manager .
1. connection 2. calculation 3. civilization 4. formation
9. At the Olympic Games our teams were in with the best teams from all parts of the world
1. comprehension 2. decision 3. action 4. competition
10. She keeps her jewels, money, and other things in a locked box .
1. valuable 2. valueless 3. inexpensive 4. worthless
11. She is ill, you can tell from her
1. appointment 2. appearance 3. application 4. appreciation
12. Perhaps she will sell her house more cheaply if you with her .
1. begin 2. buy 3. shop 4. bargain
13. Can you why this window is broken ?
1. excite 2. explain 3. exchange 4. example
14. My hands were so cold that there was no in them .
1. responsible 2. emotion 3. feeling 4. fear
15. After the heavy rain there was a big and water came into house .
1. floor 2. failure 3. flight 4. flood
16. The guard us to look out of the window when the train was moving .
1. froze 2. furnished 3. forbade 4. flew
17. Maryam went to university and forgot her friends .
1. former 2. before 3. earlier 4. after
18. The of the heart is to send blood round the body .
1. furniture 2. function 3. junction 4. balance
19. She didn't want to talk so she she was asleep .
1. pretended 2. ignored 3. denied 4. avoided
20. Nasser put some oil on the door because it was
1. spreading 2. swearing 3. sweeping 4. squeaking

21. We were always at school together, but it took me a long time to her .
 1. find 2. know 3. meet 4. visit
22. He to listen to our discussion , and walked away .
 1. denied 2. absorbed 3. refused 4. burnt
23. She couldn't see herself in the mirror because of the rising from the hot water .
 1. smoke 2. steam 3. humid 4. wet
- 24 . She took an umbrella with her, to getting wet .
 1. accept 2. deny 3. prevent 4. feed
25. I shouldn't have treated him so badly. I feel of myself
 1. responsible 2. sorry 3. ashamed 4. worried
26. to write to Aunt Mary to thank her for her present .
 1. refer 2. remember 3. remind 4. repeat
27. The lecture was so that everyone feel asleep .
 1. bored 2. tired 3. exciting 4. boring
28. Would you mind to me how the trouble started ?
 1. explaining 2. telling 3. explain 4. tell
29. What is the rainfall in Rasht in Mehr .
 1. general 2. average 3. middle 4. medium
30. The river is so near here that you can't cross it on foot .
 1. depth 2. height 3. width 4. deep
31. The of the clock moved slowly towards midnight .
 1 arms 2. fingers 3. legs 4. hands
32. When I fast saw him, he was a bicycle .
 1. leading 2. driving 3. riding 4. guiding
33. Unless you 80 percent of the classes, you won't get good marks .
 1. attend 2. take place 3. happen 4. attack
34. The new machine is very It has already saved us a great deal of money .
 1. economics 2. economical 3. commercial 4. business
35. What interested us in you was your travel to the other countries and the book you wrote about your there .

1. experiment 2. exercise 3. experience 4. example
36. " Interesting " is the opposite of
1. boring 2. exciting 3. amusing 4. tired
37. One why I chose this city for living was its good transport system .
1. result 2. reason 3. season 4. machine
38. Air pollution in big cities is to some extent related to
1. examination 2. organization 3. ruralization
4. transportation
39. These flowers are really beautiful although they are
1. special 2. official 3. artificial 4. social
40. Neither of those countries wants war . They hope to find a political to their problems .
1. election 2. relation 3. vacation 4. solution
41. Mahmood wants to study the mind and its process at the university . He wants to become....
1. a politician 2. a psychologist 3. an accountant 4. an architect
42. You should take care not to your parents and teachers .
1. admire 2. excuse 3. offend 4. respect
43. Some of the mistakes we make when we speak a foreign language are but others result from our carelessness .
1. available 2. admirable 3. inevitable 4. responsible
44. Mohsen is a very careless driver . His parents are worried about his
1. ability 2. honesty 3. safety 4. variety
45. The story is too long . Please don't go through
1. degrees 2. details 3. stages 4. subjects
46. I'd love to buy a new car, but I can't the money .
1. afford 2. attend 3. avoid 4. award
47. Drivers should know that is very dangerous in the squares .
1. overheating 2. overlearning 3. overtaking 4. overthinking
48. The population of rural areas is because people steadily migrate to big cities .

1. increasing 2. developing 3. improving 4. declining
49. There is a between smoking and serious disease .
1. regulation 2. connection 3. correction 4. protection
50. A driver who does not obey the traffic laws should be
1. admired 2. excused 3. fined 4. respected
51. Nobody likes to lose his Even animals and birds are unhappy if they are kept in cages .
1. balance 2. freedom 3. influence 4. property
52. When water freezes it becomes
1. gas 2. liquid 3. steam 4. solid
53. All living creatures are generally affected by the in which they live .
1. development 2. employment 3. environment 4. improvement
54. These exercises are to increase the students reading skill
1. ignored 2. designed 3. attended 4. protected
55. I'm going to spend a few days with some of mine, who live in Shiraz .
1. enemies 2. relatives 3. neighbourhood 4. friendship
56. I don't think we've met before. You are confusing me with...
1. some other 2. someone else 3. one others 4. another else
57. Physical ... such as high mountains influence the temperature of nearby regions .
1. education 2. features 3. illnesses 4. pains
58. The writer whom you are talking about is Everybody knows him .
1. unknown 2. attractive 3. well-known 4. curios
59. Your body needs most food and oxygen when you are
1. asleep 2. amused 3. afraid 4. active
60. An eye is similar to a camera. "Similar to " is the opposite of..
1. according to 2. different from 3. far from 4. next to
61. Mr. Brown loves his grandson very much . " Love " is the antonym of
1. hate 2. heat 3. hide 4. hold

62. The engine doesn't work well, why don't you have it checked by a

1. chemist 2. mechanic 3. painter 4. physician

63. One of my teeth hurts so that I must have it taken out .

1. carefully 2. hurriedly 3. impolitely 4. terribly

64. He is interested in different subjects . He doesn't want to his studies to only one subject.

1. confine 2. connect 3. compare 4. continue

65. Babak is a stupid boy . The more he studies the less he learns. " Stupid " is the opposite of....

1. brave 2. clever 3. polite 4. strong

66. That is a good school . Students are getting a good ... there .

1. transportation 2. education 3. collection 4. calculation

67. There is a thin layer of ice on the river . It's ... to go swimming now .

1. impossible 2. impolite 3. inevitable 4. inexpensive

68. Majid can tell us everything about the matter because he has a lot of

1. organization 2. information 3. supervision 4. production

69. White is the easiest color to see at night because it the most light .

1. absorbs 2. controls 3. destroys 4. reflects

70. The teacher didn't accept Ali's for being late .

1. invitation 2. guidance 3. explanation 4. existence

71. Computers are machines which are able to information .

1. behave 2. repair 3. store 4. forbid

72. What is the ... between two dictionaries ? The second one is more complete .

1. differ 2. difference 3. different 4. differently

73. Do you believe in the of life on the other planets .

1. existence 2. explanation 3. migration 4. correction

74. Romans were famous for their generous feasts and greedy...

1. latitudes 2. appeties 3. agreements 4. facilities

75. In, the third season of year, the trees lose their leaves

1. summer 2. autumn 3. spring 4. winter
76. Moslems don't eat on certain days . In fact they ...
1. fast 2. last 3. injure 4. hurry
77. Wood on water, but iron doesn't .
1. rubs 2. cracks 3. throws 4. floats
78. Some people believe it's cool that tells the birds to leave
1. wether 2. feather 3. weather 4. weight
79. The doctor asked him to hold his while he was X-raying
1. breath 2. birth 3. break 4. breathe
80. We can measure the of the table .
1. length and depth 2. long and high 3. wide and heat 4. width and height
81. The opposite of limitation is
1. freedom 2. capacity 3. restriction 4. pollution
82. Many students go to courses in order to be prepared for the Entrance Exam .
1. square 2. cracked 3. crash 4. brave
83. Famous means
1. unknown 2. well-known 3. well-being 4. familiar
84. His attempt brought him a great success .
1. liquid 2. pain 3. ashamed 4. brave
85. He is not stupid, he is very
1. wise 2. fool 3. foollish 4. younger
86. The feather is light but iron is
1. high 2. heavy 3. strong 4. weight
87. Scientists believe that meddling with the might lead to the planet's becoming very hot or cold .
1. environment 2. cimate 3. government 4. weather
88. We reviewed this pattern in the lesson .
1. next 2. previous 3. following 4. before
89. The heaviest animals on the earth are
1. lions 2. tigers 3. insects 4. elephants
90. "Minding your own business" means

1. becoming your own boss 2. not interfering in other's affairs
 3. being successful in business 4. making good business
91. My brother is very He gets up late and then he does nothing all day .
 1. clever 2. rich 3. lucky 4. lazy
92. The people of Mecca gave the prophet the title of " Al-Amin " which means
 1. preach 2. message 3. trustworthy 4. worship
93. Host is a person who guests .
 1. researches 2. changes 3. kills 4. receives
94. Water freezes when it gets cold, and ice when it is heated .
 1. rises 2. moves 3. melts 4. cracks
95. I have a headache, please buy some medicine from the ... on the opposite side.
 1. dressmaker 2. pharmacy 3. library 4. baker's
96. I asked him if he wanted to go to the theater and he only his shoulder .
 1. pushed 2. shook 3. involved 4. rubbed
97. Ahmad is asleep, but his brother is
 1. alone 2. awake 3. afraid 4. away
98. A sailor works
 1. in a factory 2. on land 3. in a shop 4. on a ship
99. The layer next to the central part of the earth is the
 1. core 2. mantle 3. crust 4. surface

8. PART (C)

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined word .

1. They were cold because they weren't wearing **adequate** clothing.
 1. without 2. enough 3. warm 4. comfortable
2. My job is boring , there is no **variety**.

1. fixed 2. same 3. change 4. interesting
3. I couldn't know most of the guests, the room was full of **unfamiliar** faces.
1. strong 2. lovely 3. friendly 4. strange
4. I **called up** my friend to invite him to my birthday celebration.
1. visited 2. telephoned 3. met 4. wrote
5. He can't **find out** to solve the problem because it is too hard.
1. understand 2. report 3. answer 4. choose
6. Today thousands of men and women from different countries **take part** in the Olympic Games.
1. appreciate 2. communicate 3. concentrate 4. participate
7. He talked so fast that I couldn't **comprehend** what he said.
1. hear 2. translate 3. understand 4. repeat
8. The room was so dirty that it was **clear** no one had lived there for a long time.
1. curious 2. conscious 3. precious 4. obvious
9. A large number of people die because of the **lack** of doctors and medicine in poor countries.
1. advantage 2. condition 3. position 4. shortage
10. Farmers **raise** plants and vegetables
1. grow 2. keep 3. need 4. Sell
11. Our emotional feelings influence what we want to **recall**.
1. remember 2. information 3. forget 4. return
12. Our exam **last** four hours to be finished.
1. final 2. less 3. go on 4. end
13. The police ordered to the **pedestrian** to change his way immediately.
1. driver 2. passer-by 3. officer 4. thief
14. If you want to succeed, it **involves** hard work.
1. accepts 2. confines 3. locates 4. includes
15. She can't find her toys. She is completely **mixed up**.
1. hurry up 2. confused 3. pick up 4. Unusual
16. Small boats **sail** on canals about a foot wide.

1. stop 2. remind 3. move 4. pull
17. They worked in coal mines and their bosses were **cruel** to them.

1. kind 2. sorry 3. unkind 4. friendly
18. I am interested in English, so I like to learn it **perfectly** well. 1. completely 2. correctly 3. wrongly 4. lonely

19. The old man made **lovely** toys out of wood.

1. beautifully 2. lucky 3. pretty 4. carefully

20. It is very hot and **humid** in Ahwaz in summer.

1. pleasant 2. nice 3. wet 4. cool

21. Some of the parking **lots** are very difficult to get out of.

1. many 2. a lot of 3. area 4. Much

II. Choose the word that has the opposite meaning of the underlined work.

22. I can't **remember** my friends name.

1. desire 2. excuse 3. forget 4. Recall

23. Child labour is against the law in many countries. In these countries child labour is **forbidden**.

1. allowed 2. admired 3. restricted 4. forgotten

24. The crust of the Earth is made of several **huge** pieces of rock.

1. hard 2. mild 3. soft 4. tiny

25. Our football team **won** the game in the final competition.

1. found 2. got 3. lost 4. took

26. He **borrowed** some books from the library before his final exam.

1. lasted 2. lent 3. offered 4. obeyed

27. You should **take off** your boots outside the room because they are dirty.

1. pick up 2. give back 3. put on 4. take apart

28. There are a few things such as the sun and lamps that make their own light. The light they give off is **direct** light.

1. correct 2. different 3. reflected 4. wrong

29. He offered a **reward** of fifty thousand tomans for information about his stolen car.

1. punishment 2. publish 3. polish 4. pollution

30. He is saving his strength for the heavy work he'll have to do this afternoon.

1. earning 2. wasting 3. storing 4. changing

31. I am always mixing her up with her sister. They are **similar** to each other.

1. familiar with 2. friendly 3. alike 4. different from

32. If you drive too fast in rainy day, the accident will be **inveitable**.

1. forbidden 2. possible 3. avoidable 4. unavoidable

33. He is very **energetic**. He does his duties perfectly.

1. active 2. strong 3. lazy 4. amused

34. Dickens wrote stories about **miserable** life of children who worked in coa mines and factories.

1. happy 2. unhappy 3. uncomfortable 4. sad

35. I never climb up that mountain . It is too **step**.

1. high 2. flat 3. far 4. wide

36. The thought of these highly **artificial** food constituents replacing present day foods may not be very enjoyable.

1. unreal 2. main 3. natural 4. delicious

37. If we don't stop the **spread** of aerosols in the atmosphere, cooling of the Earth, will be inevitable

1. connection 2. invention 3. balance 4. collection

38. My friend **permits** me to use his car whenever I need it.

1. allows 2. lets 3. prevents 4. repairs

39. Romans are **famous** for their generous feasts and greedy appetites.

1. well-known 2. unknown 3. harmful 4. careless

40. Photographic memory is an ability to remember objects or scenes which have been looked at only **briefly**.

1. shortly 2. perfectly 3. carelessly 4. consciously

III. For each of the given sentences, choose the one that is closest in meaning to the original sentence.

41. Few men and women live more than 100 years.

1. little men and women live more than 100 years.
2. few people live more than a century.
3. more people live more than a century.
4. most people live more than a century.

42. Many things about bird migration are still a mystery.

1. many people know their secret.
2. nobody knows the answer for certain.
3. people migrate like birds in spring.
4. birds can solve people's mystery.

43. Some waves combine to form giant waves.

1. some waves join together to make very big ones.
2. some waves combine to make a few waves.
3. most waves join together to form short waves.
4. none of them.

44. We should never treat our parents unkindly. According to this sentence.

1. we should never behave them kindly.
2. we shouldn't behave them unkindly.
3. we should offend them unkindly.
4. we shouldn't treat them kindly.

45. "On the moon extreme temperatures continually break rocks away from the surface of the mountains." This sentence says that:

1. It is sometimes cold on the moon.
2. the temperatures are high on the moon.
3. there are no mountains on the moon.
4. the temperatures are neither high nor low on the moon.

46. "I wanted to stay awake and watch television, but my sister insisted that it was time to go to bed." According to this sentence:

1. I went to bed early.
2. my sister watched television.

3. my sister went to bed early. 4. my sister was trying to make me go to bed.

47. In spite of the noise, I soon managed to fall asleep.

1. the noise soon helped me to fall asleep.
2. I soon fell asleep as a result of the noise.
3. the noise made me unable to fall asleep.
4. I soon fell asleep even though the noise was loud.

48. Protection against pollution and diseases is necessary for everybody.

1. everyone must avoid from his health.
2. we must protect ourselves from dangers against our health.
3. pollution is necessary for environment.
4. pollution causes us to be healthy.

49. One of the muscles that help you breathe starts jerking.

1. one of the muscles is stronger than others.
2. one of them makes you stop breathing.
3. one of them stops hiccups.
4. one of them changes its position.

50. Monkeys do puzzles for the fun of it just like you and me.

1. monkeys like us for the fun of it.
2. monkeys puzzle us for the fun of it.
3. monkeys' funny puzzles are you and me.
4. monkeys are interested in doing puzzles like us.

51. Which one is an incorrect definition:

1. population; people live in a country.
2. crowd: people gather in a place.
3. giggle: laugh in a silly way.
4. employ: kill someone in a place.

52. We still remember Leonardo today for his famous and beautiful paintings but not for his flying machines.

1. Leonardo's flying machines are beautiful and famous.
2. Leonardo's paintings are as beautiful as his flying machines.
3. Leonardo's paintings are famous and pretty.

4. Leonardo's flying machines are more important than his paintings.

53. When we become organized in the society, we make it possible for society to provide us all with our needs.

1. by working together, the society can provide us with all our needs.

2. the society organizes us into large groups

3. by working together, the society will limit our food.

4. the society can hardly provide anything for us.

54. The problem wasn't very difficult, even a child could solve it.

1. the problem was too difficult for a child to solve.

2. the problem was enough difficult for a child to solve.

3. the problem was easy enough for a child to solve.

4. the difficult problem wasn't easy for a child.

55. "The people of Medina received the prophet with open arms."

This sentence means:

1. they opened their arms 2. They accepted him kindly

3. they turned against him 4. They received their arms kindly

56. I have to limit my freedom myself so that others won't limit it too much.

1. I have to limit my own freedom but others don't.

2. If I don't limit my own freedom, others will limit it too much.

3. other people have to limit my freedom.

4. other people have no right to limit my freedom.

57. Reza was late for his school because he had caught the wrong bus. This

means: Reza

1. got to school early 2. had to walk to school

3. didn't go by bus 4. arrived at school late

58. Years ago, girls were prevented from attending school. This sentence means that years ago girls ...

1. weren't interested in studying
 2. Were allowed to go to school
 3. weren't permitted to study
 4. were made to learn how to read
59. The ceiling is too high for the child to reach. This sentence means that....
1. the ceiling can be touched by the child
 2. the ceiling is low enough to be touched
 3. the child can't reach the ceiling
 4. the child can reach the ceiling
60. Many words familiar to us were unknown to our grandparents. They may be unfamiliar to our children when they grow up too. This means that ...
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. children are growing | 2. knowledge is decreasing |
| 3. language is changing | 4. people are developing |

IV. Choose the best one

61. She doesn't have any ... with him. They never meet each other.
1. accountant
 2. application
 3. acquaintance
 4. assistance
62. Which one is not occupation?
1. tailor
 2. physician
 3. dressmaker
 4. vehicle
63. Which is not a relative?
1. grandson
 2. daughter
 3. aunt
 4. Neighbor
64. Playing chess takes a lot of ... ability.
1. physical
 2. chemical
 3. mental
 4. emotional
65. He failed to take into ... the high prices of transportation.
1. observation
 2. information
 3. situation
 4. consideration
66. After her parents disagreement, she **ultimately** changed her idea. "ultimately" means:
1. suddenly
 2. immediately
 3. at last
 4. early
67. Some one who is running away from danger and trying to find a safe place.

1. employee 2. appointee 3. refugee 4. publisher
68. He got his present job when he quit the army. “quit” means
1. began 2. left 3. defeated 4. Located
69. Ramin jumped into the river and ... the child from danger of drowning.
1. rescued 2. required 3. scratched 4. entertained
70. What is the **distinction** between these two?
Which one do you prefer?
“Distinction” is the opposite of ...
1. difference 2. similarity 3. definition 4. identification
71. making you smile and laugh; funny.
1. definable 2. giggle 3. humorous 4. humidity
72. The students celebrated their ... but they are still without job after leaving university.
1. graduation 2. celebration 3. continuation 4. Interpretation
73. Time when soldiers stop fighting.
1. open fire 2. ceasefire 3. build fire 4. make fire
74. I was in a hurry this morning so I had no ... to read my letters.
1. legibility 2. personality 3. publication 4. opportunity
75. What you must know in order to do special work
1. recognition 2. restriction 3. qualification 4. reception
76. If you **maintain** this speed you will win the race.
“maintain” means ...
1. go on 2. stop 3. change 4. prevent
77. The poor family had **barely** enough money to buy food.
“barely” means...
1. little 2. much 3. hardly 4. usually
78. Tell someone that you are pleased about a good thing he has done.
1. currently 2. community 3. continuing 4. congratulate
79. There was no **bloodshed** when the army entered the town.
“bloodshed” has the same meaning as
1. helping 2. killing 3. travelling 4. declaring

80. Go into a country **to attack** it.

1. instruct 2. involve 3. invade 4. enter

81. The of rain was wrong because there wasn't any rainfall today.

1. information 2. preparation 3. presence 4. prediction

82. Know about something but not do any thing about it.

1. ignore 2. avoid 3. refuse 4. pretend

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. O bacardığı qədər məhkəmədə özünü müdafiə etməyə çalışırdı, ancaq bacarmadı. Hər şey subutlar və dəlillərlə üzə çıxdı.

2. Vəkilin müttəhimi müdafiə etməyi gördüyü qədər də asan deyildi.

3. Sən gələcəkdə nəçi olacaqsan? Hüquqşünas olmaq fikrindəyəm.

4. Biz dərsdən sonra kriminologiya laboratoriyasına gedib cinayətkar əl izləri üzərində 2 saat işlədik.

5. Burada bərk danışmaq olmaz, məhkəmə prosesi gedir.

6. Qanunun əsas məqsədi ictimai və dövlət quruluşunu, onun iqtisadi əsasını qorumaqdır.

7. Məhkəmə prosesində prokuror heç bir məsuliyyət daşımır.

8. İndi artıq bütün dünyaya məlumdur ki, biz sülh istəyirik, müharibə istəmirik.

9. Siz yenə gecikmişiniz? Yarım saatdır istintaq başlayıb.

10. Heç kim onun cinayəti nə səbəbə törətdiyini bilmir.

11. Müttəhimin məhkəmə prosesində müdafiə olunmaq hüququ var.

12. Kimsə hakimin əvvəlcədən nə qərar verəcəyini bilmirdi.

13. Azərbaycanda yaşayan bütün millətlər eyni qrupa malikdir.

14. Siz itmiş əşyalarınız haqqında polis məntəqəsinə şikayət edə bilərsiniz.

15. Zəhmət olmasa yazdığınız izahata qol çəkin.

16. Konstitusiya hüququ ictimai quruluşu, dövlət sistemini, hakimiyyətin təşkilini, vətəndaşların hüquqi vəziyyətini təmin edir.

17. Ali məhkəmə dövlətdə fəaliyyət göstərən bütün məhkəmələrin fəaliyyətinə nəzarət edir.

18. Ağır cinayət məhkəməsi cinayət işləri üzrə tədqiqat aparır, cinayət işinə açmaq üçün sübutlar toplayır.

19. Prokuratura dövlət orqanlarının qanunlara düzgün riayət etmələrinə nəzarət edir.

20. Mən sizi xəbərdar edirəm ki, təmirə ehtiyacı olan maşın sürürsünüz.

21. Zəhmət olmasa, qanunu pozduğunuza görə yazılı izahat verin.

22. Mən bir hakim kimi onlara kömək etməkdən imtina etdim, çünki o ağır cinayət törətmişdir.

23. Ana məhkəmədən çıxdı ki, müttəhim oğlunun göz yaşlarını görməsin.

24. Onlar ağır cinayət törədiblər, heç bir kömək olmayacaq.

25. Zalda elə soyuq idi ki, məhkəmə prosesini dayandırdılar.

26. Müttəhim özünü elə aparırdı ki, sanki cinayəti biz törətmişdik.

27. Biz onu məhkəməyə dəvət etməsək, o prosesə gəlməyəcək.

28. Baxmayaraq artıq gec idi, hakim prosesi dayandırmadı.

29. Diplomat olmasına baxmayaraq, o özünü apara bilmirdi.

30. Müstətiq müttəhimini nə qədər sorğu-sual etsə də, cinayətə aid sübutlar, dəlillər toplaya bilmədi.

31. Biz hüquqsuz hakimiyyəti təsvir edə bilmərik.

32. Buna görə də, əgər biz hüquqlarımızı bilməsək, insanların çoxu pul və digər şeylər üçün qətl törədərlər.

33. Hüquq həmçinin sosial siyasətə təsir göstərməyi nəzərdə tutub.

34. Hüquq dövlət tərəfindən qurulmuş qaydalar toplusudur.

35. Maliyyə hüququ büdcə, vergi, dövlət kreditləri və maliyyə fəaliyyətinin digər sahələrini tənzimləyir.

- 36.Məhkəmə dövlət hüquqlarını ədalətli idarə edən hökumət orqanıdır.
- 37.Prosesdə iştirakçılar açıq məhkəmədə dindirildi.
- 38.Bir il əvvəl o , polis məntəqələrinin birində sahə polisi kimi xidmət edirdi.
- 39.Qısaca mənim dostum insan problemlərinin bütün növləri ilə çox yaxşı tanış oldu.
- 40.Polislər səs-küylü qonaqlıqları,yeniyetmələrin barlara getmələrinə nəzarəti gücləndirirlər.
- 41.Polis Akademiyası Azərbaycan üçün xəfiyələr hazırlayır.
- 42.Akademiyanın kursantları yaxşı təhsil əldə etmək üçün bütün şərtlərə əməl edirlər.
- 43.Baş prokuror 5 il müddətinə Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti və Milli Məclisi tərəfindən təyin edilir.
- 44.Criminologiya cinayət cəhətlərindən bəhs edən elm sahəsidir.
- 45.Hər ölkə cinayət problemləri ilə üzləşir.
- 46.İngilis və Şotlandların hüquq və məhkəmə sistemləri vahiddir , ancaq Şotlandların öz şəxsi sistemi də var .
- 47.ABŞ-ın Ali Məhkəməsi millətin ən yüksək məhkəmə heyətidir.
48. Qanunlar əxlaqa bənzəyir, çünki onlar bizim davranışlarımızı idarə etməyi layihələşdirir.
- 49.Konstitusiya hüququ sosial quruluş,güclü dövlət orqanlarının sistemi və vəzifəli şəxslərin statusundan bəhs edir.
50. Əsas məhkəmə orqanı rayon məhkəməsidir. Günahkarlar məhkəmədə ədalətli şəkildə müdafiə olunur.
- 51.Mənim dostum gələcəkdə xəfiyyə olacaq.
- 52.İşçilərə oğurlanmış avtomobillərin təmiz siyahısı və axtarılan insanların adları verilir.
- 53.Kursantların iş günü səhər saat 8.30 da başlayır və axşam saat 6- da başa çatır.
- 54.Beynəlxalq Cinayətkar nədir, o zalımın yeni növüdür.

55.Hüquq əsas haqqlarımızı və azadlıqlarımızı müdafiə etməyi və hərəkəslə ədalətli davranmağı təsvir edən qaydalar toplusudur.

56.Bizim hüquqa çox ehtiyacımız var,çünki hüquq bizim haqqlarımızı müdafiə edir.

57.Cinayət hüququ cinayət məsuliyyətinin ümumi prinsiplərini, fərdi cinayət növlərini,cinayətlərə tətbiq olunan cəzanı müdafiə edir.

58.Onlar insanlara ilk yardım göstərək onları xəstəxanaya daşıyırlar.

59.Polis Akademiyasının əsası 1992-ci ildə qoyuldu.

60.Polis Akademiyasının kursantları məzun olduqdan sonra hüquqşunaslıq diplomu əldə edirlər və polis leytenantı olurlar.

61. Hər gün Akademiyanın kursantları mühazirələr,seminarlar və praktik məşğələlər keçirlər.

62.Birləşmiş Millətlərin əsasıVaşinqtonda Dumbarton Palıdları Konfransında qoyulub.

63.Konstitusiya hüququnun əsas mənbəsi ölkənin Konstitusiyasıdır.

64.Məhkəmədə birinci və ikinci instansiya məhkəmələri var.

65.Cinayət törətmiş şəxslərin cəzalandırılması cinayətə qarşı mübarizədə dövlət məcburiyyətinin növlərindən biridir.

66.Bu kimi halların siyahısı çox kiçikdir və qanun tərəfindən ciddi şəkildə müdafiə olunur.

67.Birləşmiş Millətlər 2-ci Dünya Müharibəsində anti-hitler koalisiyasının qələbəsi nəticəsində yaranıb.

68.Demokratik dövlətlər sülh üçün,beynəlxalq təhlükəsizlik üçün yenidən təşəbbüs göstərirlər.

69.İngiltərə məhkəmələrinin ən azı 3 təsnif yolu var.

70.Biz həyatımızı hüquqsuz təsvir edə bilmərik.

71.Əgər biz qanunlara əməl etsək cəmiyyətdə cəza hüquqlarına ehtiyacımız olmaz.

72.Hüquq bizim həyatımız üçün lazımlı qanunları bərpa edir.

73. Əmək hüququ işdə yaralanan işçilərə,sağlamlığın qayğısına qalmaq əmək qabliyyətini itirmiş insanların hüququn təmin edir.
- 74.Mənim dostum polis zabitidir.
- 75.Onlar polis xidmətinin müxtəlif növləri üçün vətəndaşların zənglərini cavablandırırlar.
- 76.Mənim dostum qısa müddətdə insan problemlərinin bütün növləri ilə tanış oldu.
- 77.Kriminologiya cinayətin bütün cəhətlərindən bəhs edən elmdir.
- 78.Birləşmiş Xalqların əsası Dumberton palıdları konfransında qoyulub.
- 79.İngiltərə və Şotlandiyada hüquq və məhkəmə sistemi vahiddir.
- 80.Konstitusiya hüququ sosial quruluş, güclü dövlət orqanlarının sistemi və vəzifəli şəxslərin statusundan bəhs edir.
- 81.Hüquq sosial siyasətə təsir göstərməyi nəzərdə tutub.
82. Günahkarlar məhkəmədə ədalətli şəkildə müdafiə olunur.
- 83.Maliyyə hüququ büdcə, vergi, dövlət kreditləri və maliyyə fəaliyyətinin digər sahələrini tənzimləyir.
- 84.Polis işçilərinə oğurlanmış avtomobillərin siyahısı və axtarılan insanların adları verilir.
- 85.Qanunun əsas məqsədi nədir? Onun əsas məqsədi ictimai və dövlət quruluşunu, onun iqtisadi əsasını qorumaqdır.
86. Maliyyə qanunları büdcəni, məbləğin müəyyən edilməsini və dövlət kreditlərini tənzimləyir.
- 87..İnzibati hüquq nədən bəhs edir?
- 88.Budur onun yazdıqları.
- 89.Onların nə vaxt qayıdacaqları məlum deyil.
90. Bizim ölkənin iqtisadiyyatı haqqında nə deyə bilərsiniz?

GLOSSARY ON LAW

1. Abunə (subscription) - borcu (subscription to)
- haqqı (monthly fee)
2. Acıq (anger) - almaq (to avenge)
- etmək (to bear a grudge)
3. Açıq (open) - alver (open tenders)
- araşdırma (public hearing)
- iclas (public meeting)
- məhkəmə (public court)
4. Açılış (commencement) - məhkəmə işinin
(opening of hearings)
5. Açımaq (to detect, to expose) - cinayəti (to clear a crime)
- hesab (set up an account)
- yalanı (to expose fraud)
6. Adət (custom) - hüquqi (custom law)
- yerli (local custom)
- yerli adətləri pozmaq (to break local customs)
7. Adi (common, usual) - cinayət (common crime)
- ehtiyat tədbirləri (common precautions)
- viza (ordinary visa)
8. Ağır (heavy) - bədən xəsarəti (severe injury)
- cinayət (serious crime)
9. Ailə (family, marital) - başçısı (head of the family)

- hüququ (family law)
 - az təminatlı (low-paid family)
 - çoxuşaqlı (large family)
 - övladlığa götürmüş (foster family)
10. Akt (decree, act, deed)
- amnistiya (amnesty act)
 - əfv etmə (grant of clemency)
 - ittiham (indictment)
 - qanuna uyğun (lawful act)
 - təhvil-təslim (acceptance act)
11. Alibi (alibi)
- VVAQ (registry act)
 - müəyyən etmək (to establish alibi)
 - təqdim etmək (to plead alibi)
12. Aliment (alimony)
- almaq üçün müraciət (to sue for alimony)
 - təyin etmək (to settle alimony)
 - verməkdən boyun qaçırmaq (willful evasion to pay alimony)
13. And (oath, vow)
- altında yazılı ifadə vermək (written testimony under oath)
 - qorumaq (to honour an oath)

- pozmaq (to break an oath)
 - məhkəmədə (judicial oath)
 - vəzifə (oath of office)
 - şəxs (sane person)
 - vəziyyət (criminally sane)
 - məhdud anlaqlı (diminished responsibility)
 - tam (full responsibility)
 - elan etmək (to declare insane)
 - vəziyyət (the state of insane)
 - məhkəmə araşdırmasının predmeti (case at law)
 - məhkəmə araşdırmasını dayandırmaq (to suspend an action)
 - ilkin (preliminary investigation)
 - qərəzsiz (impartial investigation)
 - polis (police inquiry)
 - təkrar (reinvestigation)
 - təhvil vermək (to place into the archive)
 - dövlət (record office state archives)
14. Anlaqlı (responsible, sound mind)
15. Anlaqsız (insane)
16. Araşdırma (trial)
17. Arxiv (archives)

18. Atalıq (parenthood)
- məhrum etmək (to deprive from parenthood)
 - müəyyən etmək (to define parenthood)
 - tanımaq (to recognize paternity)
19. Azad etmə (release)
- cəzadan (to release from a penalty)
 - cəzanı çəkməkdən (to release from serving)
 - islah-əmək düşərgəsindən (to release from forced labour camp)
 - vergi ödəməkdən (to exempt from taxes)
20. Azadlıq (freedom, liberty)
- dan məhrum etmə (imprisonment)
 - ın məhdudlaşdırılması (limitation of liberty)
 - dini (religious freedom)
 - fikir (freedom of thoughts)
21. Bank (bank)
- əməliyyatı (banking transacting)
 - işçisi (bank employee)
 - köçürməsi (bank transfer)
 - likvidliyi (bank liquidity)
 - uçot dərəcəsi (bank rate)

22. Baxılma (consideration, trial)
- ərizəyə (consideration of application)
 - işə ilkin (original trial)
 - işə mahiyyəti üzrə (consideration on the merits)
 - işə məhkəmə tərəfindən (trial)
 - məhkəmə (judicial review)
23. Baş Prokuror (Prosecutor General)
- təkrar (reconsideration)
 - un qərarı (Attorney General decree)
 - un təqdimatı (proposal of Prosecutor General)
24. Bazar (market)
- qara (illegal market)
 - əmtəə (product market)
 - qiymətli kağızlar (securities market)
25. Beh (advance, deposit, earnest)
- i tələb etmək (to demand earnest money)
 - i qaytarmaq (to return the earnest money)
 - in məbləği (amount of the earnest money)
 - in müəyyən edilməsi (to stipulate the earnest money)
26. Beynəlxalq (international)
- axtarış (international search)
 - borclar (international debts)

27. Bərabərlik (equality) - məhkəmə qarşısında (equality before the court)
28. Bəraət (justification, absolution, acquittal) - qazanmaq (to secure an acquittal)
- şərti (partial acquittal)
29. Cari (current) - aktivlər (current assets)
- büdcə (operating budget)
- hesablaşmalar (current payments)
30. Cavabdeh (accused, defendant) - qismində (suable)
31. Cəmiyyət (company, association) - istehlak (consumer society)
- qeyri-məhdud məsuliyyətli (unlimited company)
- məhdud məsuliyyətli (limited liability company)
32. Cəza (penalty, punishment) - çəkmək (to serve a jail sentence)
- müddəti (term of punishment)
- dan azad etmək (to release from a penalty)
- dan boyun qaçırmaq (to go unpunished)
- nın xüsusi növü (exceptional measure of punishment)

33. Cinayət (crime)

- axtarış şöbə (criminal investigation)
- əməli (criminal offence)
- hadisəsi (criminal event)
- işi üzrə icraat (criminal proceedings)
- tərkibi (body of a crime)
- qurbanı (victim of a crime)
- təsadüfi (accidental crime)
- qeyri-peşəkar (non-career criminal)
- hərbi (war criminal)
- xüsusilə təhlükəli (dangerous special criminal)

34. Çevriliş (coupldetat)

- keçmiş (ex-offender)
- hərbi (military coupldetat)
- saray (palace coupldetat)

35. Çıxarılma (diversion)

- əməlin yuridiksiyadan qeyri-rəsmi (informal diversion)
- əməlin yuridiksiyadan rəsmi (formal diversion)
- vətəndaşlıqdan (deprivation of citizenship)

- məhkəmə zalından (to expel from the hall)
 - siyahıdan (to remove from the list)
 - masası arxasında (in the course of negotiations)
 - yolu ilə (by means of negotiations)
 - qarşıdakı danışıqlar (forthcoming negotiations)
 - mərhələli danışıqlar (stage by stage talks)
 - tərksilah danışıqları (disarmament negotiations)
36. Danışıqlar (negotiations)
- danışıqları (to break off the conversations)
 - hökmün icrasını (to suspend a sentence)
 - müqavilənin qüvvəsini (to terminate a contract)
37. Dayandırmaq (to break off)
- a qarşı etiraz etmək (to protest against execution)
 - 1 təxirə salmaq (to delay execution)
 - ın tarixini təyin etmək (to set the execution date)
38. Edam (execution)
- bildirmək (to file an objection)
39. Etiraz (disagreement, objection)

- 40. Ədalət (justice, equity)
 - ı qəbul etmək (to sustain an objection)
 - təklifə etiraz etmək (to oppose to an offer)
 - i bərpa etmək (to right a wrong)
 - sosial ədaləti təmin etmək (to ensure social justice)
- 41. Əfv (mercy, pardon, remission)
 - diləmək (to plead pardon)
 - barədə vəsatət (appeal for money)
 - hüququ (pardoning power)
 - Prezidentin əfvi (Presidential remission)
- 42. Əmək (labour)
 - mübahisələri (labour disputes)
 - in mühafizəsi (labour protection)
 - xüsusi əmək stajı (special labour experience)
 - qadın əməyi (female labour)
 - qeyri-məhsuldar əmək (unproductive labour)
- 43. Fakt (fact)
 - təkzibedilmiş fakt (disproved fact)
 - saxtalaşdırılmış fakt (fabricated fact)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 44. Hakim (judge) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dindirməni aparan (examining judge) - hökm çıxaran (sentencing judge) - satqın (currup judge) - |
| 45. Hal şahidi (attesting witness) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - |
| 46. Hazırlama (production) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - saxta pul (production of bad money) - narkotik maddələr (production of drugs) |
| 47. Həbs (arrest, detention) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - altına alma (to put under arrest) - üçün order (warrant of arrest) - əmlak üzərinə qoyulan (to seize property) - saxta (false arrest) |

IRREGULAR VERBS

İnfiniteve	past indefinite	participle II	translation
məsdər	q.m.keç.zaman	keç.z.feli sifət	tərcümə
1. be [bi:]	was [wɔz]were	been [bi:n]	olmaq
2. beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [ˈbi:tn]	döymək
3.become [bi`kʌm]	became[bi`ke	become [bi`kʌm]	olmaq
4. begin [bi`gɪn]	began [bi`gæn]	begun [bi`gʌn]	başlamaq
5. bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	qanamaq
6. break [breik]	broke [brɔk]	broken [brɔkən]	sındırmaq
7. bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	gətirmək
8. build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	tikmək
9. buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	almaq
10. catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	tutmaq
11. choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃɔuz]	chosen [tʃɔuzn]	seçmək
12. come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	gəlmək
13. cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]	qiyməti olmaq
14. cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	kəsmək
15. dig [dɪg]	dug [dʌg]	dug [dʌg]	qazmaq
16. do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	etmək
17. draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	çəkmək
18. dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	arzulamaq
19. drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	içmək
20. drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven [ˈdrɪvn]	sürmək
21. eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [ˈi:tn]	yemək
22. fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [ˈfɔ:ln]	düşmək
23. feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	hiss etmək
24. fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	vuruşmaq
25. find [faɪnd]	found [faund]	found [faund]	tapmaq
26. fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	uçmaq
27. forget [fɔ`get]	forgot [fɔ`gɔt]	forgotten [fɔgɔtn]	unutmaq

28. get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	əldə etmək
29. give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [ˈgɪvɪn]	vermək
30. go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	getmək
31. grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [graʊn]	böyütmək
32. have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	malik olmaq
33. hear [hɪə]	heard [hə:d]	heard [hə:d]	eşitmək
34. hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [ˈhɪdn]	gizlənmək
35. hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	tutmaq
36. hurt [hə:t]	hurt [hə:t]	hurt [hə:t]	ağrıtmək
37. keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	saxlamaq
38. know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [naʊn]	bilmək
39. learn [lə:n]	learnt [lə:nt]	learnt [lə:nt]	öyrənmək
40. leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	tərk etmək
41. let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	icazə vermək
42. lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [leɪn]	uzanmaq
43. lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	itirmək
44. make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	düzəltmək
45. mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	məna daş.
46. meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	rast gəlmək
47. pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	ödəmək
48. put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	qoymaq
49. read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	oxumaq
50. ride [raɪd]	rode [roud]	ridden [ˈrɪdn]	at sürmək
51. ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	zəng çalmaq
52. rise [raɪz]	rose [rouz]	risen [ˈrɪzn]	qalxmaq
53. run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	qaçmaq
54. say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	dəmək
55. see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	görmək
56. sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	satmaq
57. send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	göndərmə
58. shake [ʃeɪk]	shoke [ʃuk]	shaken [ʃeɪ(ə)n]	əsmək
59. show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	shown [ʃəʊn]	göstərmək
60. shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	örtmək

61. sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	nəğmə ox.
62. sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	oturmaq
63. sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	yatmaq
64. speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken [spoukən]	danışmaq
65. spend [spend]	spent [spɛnt]	spent [spɛnt]	xərcləmək
66. spoil [spɔɪl]	spoilt [spɔɪlt]	spoilt [spɔɪlt]	korlamaq
67. stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]	durmaq
68. steal [sti:l]	stole [stoul]	stolen [stoulən]	oğurlama
69. sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	süpürmək
70. swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	üzmək

**REFERENCES:
IN AZERBAIJAN:**

- 1) Azərbaycan Respublikası cinayət məəcəlləsi. “Qanun”. Bakı, 1995, 212 səh.
- 2) Əliyev Ə. Q, Respublikamızın əsas qanunu, Bakı, Azər nəşr, 1988, 144 səh.
- 3) İnternet materialları – 2016
- 4) İsmayılov İ, Rəsulov M, Qasımov A, “Əmək hüququ”. Bakı, 1996, 316 səh.
- 5) Məlikova M, Dövlət və hüquq nəzəriyyəsi, Bakı “Maarif”, 1988, 383 səh
- 6) Nətavan Seyidzadə English Bakı 1999
- 7) Musayev O, “İngilis dilinin qrammatikası“, “Maarif” nəşriyyatı, 1979, 359 səh.
- 8) Pedaqoji universitet və institutlarda bakalavr hazırlığı üçün proqram. Pedaqojika nəzəriyyəsi və tarixi, Bakı, 2008, 52 səh.
- 9) Verdiyeva Z. H, Axundov Ç. M, “Learn English”, ”Maarif”, 1993, 310 səh.

IN ENGLISH:

- 10) About Law - Tony Honore (Oxford University Press 1996)
- 11) About Law - Tony Honore Oxford University Press 2016
- 12) Bleak House, Charles Dickens Cambridge Press 2000
- 13) Britains System of Government. London,
- 14) Bleak House – Charles Dickens (Create Space Independent Publishing Platform South Carolina 2015)
- 15) Diane Larsen-Freeman. Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching. Oxford University Press, 2000, 191 p.
- 16) The TKT Course. Modules 1, 2 and 3. 1989
- 17) Education In Britain. London, 1989
- 18) Keep up Your English. Moscow, 1975
- 19) Kozlovskaya M. “Everyday English for Beginners”.1999
- 20) Landmarks in the Law - Lord Denning London 2011
- 21) Letters to a Law student, Nicholas McBride Moscow 2009
- 22) Landmarks in the Law, Lord Denning (Oxford Press 2005
- 23) Letters to a Law student – Nicholas McBride (3rd edition, Pearson, 2014)
- 24) Legal Method – Ian McLeod (9th edition, Palgrave Macmillan 2013)
- 25) Learning the Law – Glanville Williams (14th edition by ATH Smith, 2010)
- 26) To Kill a Mockingbird – Harper Lee (Grand Central Publishing New York 1988)
- 27) Jeremy Hutchinson’s Case histories – Thomas Grant (London 2015)
- 28) Winning Arguments – Jay Henrichs (Toronto 2010)
- 29) Lord Denning, a Life – Iris Freeman (London 1994)
- 30) On Liberty – John Stuart Mill (Dover Thrift edition New York 2002) Cassell publisher ltd 2017
- 31).Internet materials and newspapers, magazines
- 32) James Arnold “Common English “, Longman 1994
- 33) The Firm – John Grisham (New York 2009)

- 34) Justice: What's right thing to do – Michael Sandel (New York 2010)
- 35) The rule of Law – Tom Bingham (London 2010)
- 36) E. B. Tixomirova “Just English” Moskva 2004
- 37) Gillian D. Brown Sally Rice “Professional English in use” Cambridge (reprint
38) Read and Speak, Moscow 1998
- 39) The Social welfare in Britain, London 1990
- 40) Parliamentary Election in Britain London 2011
- 41) Wikipedia materials Russell, F. Locke “English law and language” 2018
- 42) Using a Law Library – Peter Clinch (2nd edition Oxford University) 2014
- 43) Zulfugar Zulfugarov, Mirhasan Eminov, Rakhshanda Rustamova “English”. “Elm” nəşriyyat poliqrafiya mərkəzi Bakı- 2004, 136 səhifə.
- 44) Zulfugar Zulfugarov, additional study to the practical course of “English”. “Elm” nəşriyyat poliqrafiya mərkəzi Bakı-2000, 144 səhifə.

Aşurova Elza İttifaq qızı
Hüquqşünashq ixtisası üçün ingilis dili

Çapa imzalanmış 09.01.2020.
Formatı 60X90 1/16. “Tayms” qarnituru.
Ofset çap üsulu. Ofset kağızı. Həcmi 20.5 ç.v.
Sifariş №12. Tiraj 150 nüsxə.



Naxçıvan şəhəri, Təbriz küçəsi.



AŞUROVA ELZA İTTİFAQ QIZI

1955-ci ildə Göyçay şəhərində anadan olmuşdur. 1973-cü ildə 7 sayılı orta məktəbi qızıl medalla bitirmiş və həmin ildə SSRİ-nin 50 illiyi adına Azərbaycan Pedaqoji Xarici Dillər İnstitutuna (hazırkı Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti) daxil olmuşdur. İnstitutu fərqlənmə diplomu ilə bitirdikdən sonra

orada ingilis dili müəllimi kimi əmək fəaliyyətinə başlamışdır. Həmin ili qiyabi aspiranturaya daxil olaraq uğurla bitirmişdir. Ailə həyatı quraraq Bakıdan Naxçıvan şəhərinə köçmüşdür. 1981-ci ildə həm Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetində saat hesabı müəllim, həm də şəhər 12 sayılı orta məktəbdə müəllim kimi işləmişdir. 1998-ci ildən Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetində ingilis dili müəllimi işləyir. Ailəlidir, 4 uşaq anasıdır.

