

## Задания к видеофильму Unit 4 Criminal Law

### I

#### 1. *Read and translate the following words and word combinations:*

Criminal law, theft, robbery, burglary, fraud, murder, manslaughter, assault, theft, robbery, rape, public law, common law, case law, tort, redress, to prove guilty, to presume innocent.

#### 2. *Read and memorize the following words:*

- 1) *burden of proof* – бремя доказывания;
- 2) *homicide* – убийство;
- 3) *assault* – нападение;
- 4) *aggravated assault* – нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах ;
- 5) *common assault* – обычное нападение ;
- 6) *sexual offences* – преступления на сексуальной почве ;
- 7) *fraud* – мошенничество;
- 8) *criminal law* – уголовное право;
- 9) *public law* – публичное право;
- 10) *common law* – общее право;
- 11) *case law* – прецедентное право;
- 12) *law of contracts* – договорное право;
- 13) *to deal with* – иметь дело с;
- 14) *punishment* – наказание;
- 15) *offender* – преступник;
- 16) *beyond reasonable doubt* – вне разумных сомнений;
- 17) *deterrence* – сдерживание;
- 18) *to stipulate* – оговорить;
- 19) *by precedent* – по прецеденту;
- 20) *and by custom and norm* – по обычаю и по норме;
- 21) *to presume innocent* – считать (признавать) невиновным;
- 22) *to prove guilty* – доказать виновность;
- 23) *tortious liabilities* – деликтные обязательства;
- 24) *to convict* – осудить;
- 25) *tort* – деликт;
- 26) *to commit* – совершить;
- 27) *LLB programs* – программы бакалавриата;
- 28) *redress* – возмещение;
- 29) *defendant* – ответчик;
- 30) *claimant* – истец.

### II

**1. Watch the video and write down its main points.**

**2. Match the beginning and the end of the word combinations:**

1) to prove guilty	a) вне разумных сомнений
2) sexual offences	b) истец
3) beyond reasonable doubt	c) считать (признавать) невиновным
4) claimant	d) доказать виновность
5) to presume innocent	e) сдерживание
6) deterrence	f) преступления на сексуальной почве

### **III**

**1. Find mistakes in each statement:**

- 1). Criminal law deals with the punishment of the person.
- 2) Most heinous and most fundamental crimes themselves have been defined by civil law, for example, murder, manslaughter, assault.
- 3) A person is presumed innocent until he is punished.
- 4) A person can be tried either for a civil or for a criminal wrong.
- 5) The whole concept of criminal law itself is the theory of punishment.
- 6) The party who has been aggrieved doesn't receive compensation.
- 7) The tortious liability is the criminal aspect of certain crimes or criminal activities that a person has been involved in.

**2. Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What is criminal law?
- 2) How can criminal law be distinctly differentiated from civil law?
- 3) What is 'mens rea'?
- 4) Are the students going to study the law of contracts, public law and common law along with criminal law?
- 5) How can we categorize laws?
- 6) Does criminal law deal with the punishment of the offender?
- 7) Where does the burden of proof lie?
- 8) Is punishment involved in civil law?
- 9) When is the burden of proof on a balance of probabilities?
- 10) Are the criteria afforded for claimant or afforded for the defendant in a criminal law case quite strict and quite stringent?
- 11) The whole concept of criminal law itself is the theory of deterrence, isn't it?
- 12) Does the law outline what a crime is and is not?
- 13) Is a person presumed innocent until he is proven guilty?

- 14) Can a person be tried for a civil and a criminal wrong simultaneously?
- 15) What does the law of tort define?
- 16) The tortious liability is the civil aspect of certain crimes or criminal activities that a person has been involved in, isn't it?
- 17) How is a crime defined or outlined?
- 18) Where can certain crimes be found?

### **3. *Interviews, discussions***

***3.1 Imagine that you are a lecturer. Using the questions from the previous exercise, retell your colleagues how to structure the Criminal law course for LLB program.***

***3.2 Imagine that you are a student. Using the questions from the previous exercise put some questions to the lecturer about Criminal law.***

## Part III

### Test

1. Вставьте пропущенное слово в следующее предложение: *“A person is presumed ..... until he is proven guilty.”*
  - a) insane;
  - b) innocent;
  - c) inadequate.
2. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос: *“Can a person be tried for a civil and a criminal wrong simultaneously?”*
  - a) Sometimes;
  - b) No, he (she) can't;
  - c) Yes, he (she) can.
3. Продолжите предложение *“The party who has been aggrieved has some form of....”*:
  - a) empathy;
  - b) help;
  - c) redress.
4. Вставьте пропущенное словосочетание в следующее предложение: *“The whole concept of ..... itself is the theory of deterrence.”*
  - a) criminal law;
  - b) civil law;
  - c) case law.
5. Назовите одну из составных частей преступления, которому дано следующее определение: *“It is the intention or knowledge of wrongdoing that constitutes part of a crime, as opposed to the action or conduct of the accused.”*
  - a) actus reus;
  - b) mens rea;
  - c) omission.
6. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос *“Where does the burden of proof lie?”*:
  - a) on a balance of probabilities;
  - b) on liability;
  - c) on an attempt.
7. Выберите названия лиц, которым можно дать следующее определение: *“A person making a claim, especially in a lawsuit or for a government-sponsored benefit”*:
  - a) a plaintiff;
  - b) a claimant;
  - c) a petitioner.

8. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию фильма:

- a) The tortious liability is the civil aspect of certain crimes or criminal activities that a person has been involved in.
- b) The legal liability is the civil aspect of certain crimes or criminal activities that a person has been involved in
- c) The public liability is the civil aspect of certain crimes or criminal activities that a person has been involved in.

9. Продолжите предложение: “Criminal law deals with the punishment of .....”:

- a) the claimant;
- b) the witness;
- c) the offender.

10. Выберите названия лиц, которым можно дать следующее определение: “An individual, company, or institution sued or accused in a court of law”:

- a) a defendant;
- b) an accused;
- c) an indicted