Задания для промежуточной аттестации (дифференцированный зачет)

**Тестовые задания**

1. The police arrested Jack and took him into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. custody b. detention c. prison

1. In most countries, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ penalty has been abolished.

 a. capital b. death c. execution

1. A man is said to be helping the police with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. arrests b. detection c. inquiries

1. Two football fans were later charged with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. aggression b. assault c. attack

1. Less serious cases are dealt with in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ court.

 a. criminal b. juvenile magistrate’s

1. I was given a light sentence because it was my first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. case b. charge c. offence

1. A patrol car stopped me because I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a built-up area.

 a. racing b. running c. speeding

1. The court case was dismissed for lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. evidence b. proof c. a jury d. defence

1. Most schools in my country no longer have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ punishment.

 a. physical b. capital c. bodily d. corporal

1. The old ladies were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their purses.

 a. stolen b. attacked c. robbed d. snatched

1. At the end of the story, the hero manages to arrest the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. offenders b. villains c. wrongs d. evils

1. Charles could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having been at the scene of the crime.

 a. refuse b. object c. deny d. alter

1. As there was no evidence, the judge dismissed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. trial b. witness c. court d. case

1. After ten years in prison, Stephen was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and set free.

 a. pardoned b. released c. innocent d. forgiven

1. The detective inspector told the young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make some tea.

 a. officer b. official c. guardian d. police

1. I regret to tell you that you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrest.

 a. for b. in c. under

1. Tom was caught by a policeman who was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ duty and cycling to work.

 a. off b. out of c. away from

1. The suspicious manager left the safe unlocked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purpose.

 a. from b. on c. with d. in

1. When they got back from holiday, they found their house had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by burglars.

 a. broken into b. broken up c. broken down d. broken off

1. The criminal thought he had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the perfect crime.

 a. made b. done c. completed d. committed

1. Some friends at school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to steal the sweets.

 a. dared b. threatened c. let d. made

1. He’ll always be the same – a leopard never changes its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. pattern b. coat c. spots d. stripes

1. The crime \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seems to be going up and up.

 a. percentage b. wave c. figures d. rate

1. You must always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us the truth.

 a. confess b. say c. tell d. speak

1. Wilson had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an alibi for the time of the robbery.

 a. made over b. made into c. made up d. make out

1. Oh, no! My wallet has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. robbed b. picked c. stolen d. burgled

1. The police are said to be looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the matter.

 a. for b. into c. up d. over

1. The defence asked the court to take the prisoner’s age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consideration.

 a. up to b. in c. into d. over

1. She was sent to jail for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the murder.

 a. life b. live c. living d. lifetime

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drive in the bus lane even though he knew it was illegal.

 a. decided b. risked c. avoided d. kept

1. What are the children getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? They are very quiet.

 a. on with b. up with c. off to d. up to

1. Bank managers should be completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.

 a. trusting b. trustful c. trustworthy d. trusty

1. The police hate it when judges \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ criminals.

 a. let down b. let up c. let in d. let off

1. The spy was shot for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. treachery b. betrayal c. traitor d. treason

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the crime because the witness died.

 a. went away with b. got over

 c. got away with d. got off with

1. The forgery was so clever you could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it apart from the real thing.

 a. tell b. say c. check d. choose

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been erected all along the route the Pope will take.

 a. crowd barriers b. people barriers

 c. crowd fences d. bouncers

1. John was arrested for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ driving.

 a. rash b. reckless c. imprudent d. unwise.

1. She had been driving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the police stopped her.

 a. drunk b. drunkard

 c. under the influence d. intoxicated

1. The police made her blow into a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see how much she had drunk.

 a. alcohol tube b. alcoholic test tube

 c. breath tube d. breathalyser

1. I had to take my car in for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it failed it. It is almost twenty years old so it isn’t worth having it repaired.

 a. ITV b. MOT (Ministry of Transport Test)

 c. TI (Technical Inspection) d. TAT (technical assistance test)

1. He was arrested for disturbing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. peace b. order

 c. law and order d. peace and quiet

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for travelling without a ticket is £200.

 a. punishment b. penance c. fare d. penalty

1. They went out on a booze binge and were arrested for being drunk and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. inebriated b. disorderly c. intoxicated d. tipsy

1. A cinema was burnt out in north London last night. Police suspect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. joyriding b. libel c. arson d. slander

1. Drunkenness is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for many road accidents.

a. guilty b. faulty c. blame d. responsible

1. Two more bombs have been discovered since the police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the area.

a. sealed b. cordoned c. sealed off d. closed down

48. Give the Russian translation:

1. manslaughter

2. misdemeanor

3. accusation

4. capital punishment

5. to interrogate

6. crime scene

7. to fight crimes

49. Give the English translation:

1. тяжкое убийство

2. мошенничество

3. приговор

4. доказательство

5. выслеживать, обнаруживать

50. Choose the right word to complete the sentence and translate it into Russian:

1. Some indictable … may under some circumstances (обстоятельства) be tried summarily (упрощённое судопроизводство).

 a) offences b) murders c) witnesses

2. Criminal sentences ordinary embrace (включают в себя) four basic modes of …

a) justification b)proof c) punishment

3. One of the main duties of police officer is … .

 a) to commit a crime b) to be witnessed c) to prevent crimes

51. Choose the right equivalent for the following words and word combinations:

1. главная задача

a) the principal objective

b) the principal task

c) solution of a crime

2. обнаружить преступника

a) to trace a criminal

 b) to interrogate a criminal

c) to reveal a criminal

3. исследует очень тщательно

a) examined very carefully

b) examines very carefully

c) interrogates very carefully

52. Give the Russian translation:

1. burglary

2. perjury

3. to violate a law

4. imprisonment

5. solution of a crime

6. death penalty

7. divisional inspectors

53. Give the English translation:

1. улика

2. свидетели

3. обвинение

4. наказание

5. государственная измена

54. Choose the right word to complete the sentence and translate it into Russian:

1. In accordance (согласие) with modern classification … are divided into arrestable non-arrestable ones.

 a) treasons b) crimes c) witnesses

2. The rate (количество) of … in the USA appears to be growing.

 a) sentence b)imprisonment c) punishment

3. The principal task of our police is to … .

 a) fight crimes b) search for a person c) commit a crime

55. Match the columns and give the translation:

1. a hijacker a) buys and sells drugs illegally

2. a kidnapper b) takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change the course

3. a robber c) takes away people by force and demands money for their return

4. a shop-lifter d) attacks and robs people, often in the streets

5. a drug dealer e) steals from shops while acting as ordinary customer

56. Choose the right equivalent for the following words and word combinations:

1. обеспечить их наказание

 a) to examine the scene

b) to provide their punishment

c) to investigate a crime

2. установление (выявление) свидетелей

a) the discovery of witnesses

b) the interrogation of witnesses

c) the examining of witnesses

3. сложная задача

 a) a simple task b) an important task c) a complicated task

57. Fill in the gaps with the missing words

1. Police have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a suspect in the murder of a local convenience store owner. arrested

2. The police are looking for people who may have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a traffic accident which occurred yesterday at Douglas and Yates. witnessed

3. He is the main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the murder of his wife. suspect

4. He is on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the murder of his business partner. trial

5. The judge will hand down his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning at 10:00. verdict

6. David Milgard, Donald Marshall, and Guy-Paul Morin were three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men who spent years in prison in Canada for murders they didn't commit. innocent

7. The police decided not to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they didn't have enough evidence. prosecute

8. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the murder of his business partner, and sentenced to 10 years in prison. convicted

9. During the trial, the woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that her husband was asleep in bed at the time the murder occurred. testified

10. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to death for the murder of his wife and children. sentenced

11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentenced the murderer to life in prison. judge

12. In our court system, a person is presumed to be innocent unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is proven beyond all reasonable doubt. guilt

13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sat down and cried after the man hit her. victim

14. Police have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him with theft after he was found in possession of a stolen car. charged

58. This was one of the few crimes he did not ....... .

 achieve

 commit

 make

 perform

59. The ....... are still holding twelve people hostage on the plane.

 bandits

 guerrillas

 hijackers

 kidnappers

60. He was charged with a(n) ....... of currency regulations.

 break

 breach

 disrespect

 observance

61. Our insurance policy offers immediate ....... against the risk of burglary, accident or damage by fire.

 care

 cover

 relief

 security

62. The man jumped out of the window and committed ....... .

 death

 homicide

 murder

 suicide

63. "Thieves will be ....... ".

 liable

 lifted

 persecuted

 prosecuted

64. Police blamed a small hooligan ....... in the crowd for the violence which occurred.

 constituent

 division

 element

 portion

65. The police said there was no sign of a ....... entry even though the house had been burgled.

 broken

 burst

 forced

 smashed

66. The police car raced down the street with the ....... blaring.

 alarm

 bell

 gong

 siren

67. The tourist's camera was ....... because he had brought it into the country illegally.

 bereaved

 confiscated

 deprived

 extorted

68. Look, Officer. I'm not drunk. I'm as ....... as a judge.

 calm

 clear

 sober

 steady

69. He said he would sue us, but I don't think he'll ....... his threat.

 achieve

 bring about

 carry out

 perform

70. The conspirators were plotting the ....... of the government.

 catastrophe

 disaster

 demolition

 overthrow

71. The thieves ....... the papers all over the room while they were searching for the money.

 broadcast

 scattered

 sowed

 strayed

72. Ms Goodheart was completely ....... by the thief's disguise.

 taken away

 taken down

 taken in

 taken up

73. The police caught the thief ....... .

 in black and white

 in the red

 red-handed

 true blue

74. He was arrested for trying to pass ....... notes at the bank.

 camouflaged

 counterfeit

 fake

 fraudulent

75. He offered me $500 to break my contract. That's ....... .

 blackmail

 bribery

 compensation

 reward

76. The child was kidnapped by a notorious ....... of robbers.

 crew

 gang

 staff

 team

77. The burglar ....... silently into the room.

 crept

 stood

 strode

 wandered

78. Match the criminal with the definition.

1. an arsonist -

2. an assassin -

3. a deserter -

4. an embezzler -

5. a forger -

6. a fraud or con man -

7. a hooligan -

8. a mugger -

9. a poacher -

10. a racketeer -

11. a smuggler -

12. a terrorist –

a) tries to enforce his political demands by carrying out or threatening acts of violence

b) pretends or claims to be what he is not

c) makes money by dishonest business methods, e.g. by selling worthless goods

d) steals from his own company

e) attacks and robs people especially in public places

f) sets fire to property

g) kills for political reasons or reward

h) brings goods into one country from another illegally

i) hunts illegally on somebody else's land

j) makes false money or documents

k) a soldier who leaves the armed forces without permission

l) causes damage or disturbance in public places

79. The policeman asked the suspect to make a(n) ....... .

 account

 declaration

 deposition

 statement

80. The unruly ....... was broken up by the police.

 collection

 congregation

 group

 mob

81. Prince Andrew was found dead in his palace this morning. The police have ....... any suggestion of foul play.

 discounted

 neglected

 omitted

 overlooked

82. The chief of police said that he saw no ....... between the four murders.

 communication

 connection

 join

 joint

83. The detective stood ....... behind the door waiting for the assailant.

 immovable

 lifeless

 motionless

 static

84. The police arrested the wrong man mainly because they ....... the names they had been given by the witness.

 bewildered

 confused

 merged

 puzzled

85. The police ....... off the street where the bomb had gone off.

 battened

 cordoned

 fastened

 shuttered

86. The police set a ....... to catch the thieves.

 device

 plan

 snare

 trap

87. The police asked if I thought I could ....... the man who stole my car if I looked at some photos.

 certify

 identify

 justify

 verify

88. The policeman was ....... when he saw a light in the office.

 deductive

 disturbing

 suggestive

 suspicious

89. The inspector was a very ....... man and he rechecked the evidence several times.

 attentive

 complete

 thorough

 thoughtful

90. The police who were ....... the crime could find no clues at all.

 enquiring

 investigating

 researching

 seeking

91. We promise not to reveal your ....... if you tell us who the murderer is.

 anonymity

 identification

 identity

 personality

92. The police are ....... the town for the stolen car.

 combing

 investigating

 looking

 seeking

93. The police have not yet found a possible ....... for the murder.

 example

 motive

 principle

 understanding

94. The police ....... their attention to the events that led up to the accident.

 completed

 confined

 confirmed

 contained

95. As he was caught in ....... of a gun, he was immediately a suspect.

 control

 handling

 ownership

 possession

96. As the result of the police ....... on the disco, ten people were arrested.

 entry

 invasion

 raid

 storm

97. I was informed by the police constable that he would be forced to take me into ....... .

 confinement

 custody

 detection

 guardianship

98. It is the responsibility of the police to ....... the law, not to take it into their own hands.

 compel

 enforce

 force

 press

99. After the accident the policeman asked if there had been any ....... .

 observers

 onlookers

 spectators

 witnesses

100. The police were ....... in their examination of the murder site.

 concentrated

 exhausting

 intense

 thorough

101. The police made sure everyone stood well ....... of the fire.

 away

 clear

 free

 out

102. Why don't the police take ....... measures against crime?

 affective

 effective

 efficient

 ineffective

103. If you commit a crime you may be:….. Put these actions in the correct order.

accused

arrested

charged

convicted

interrogated

paroled

sent to prison

suspected

tried

104. The ....... sentenced the accused to 15 years in prison.

 barrister

 counsel

 judge

 solicitor

105. If you саn resolve the dispute, it will have to be settled by ....... .

 arbitration

 court

 election

 referee

106. His comments ....... little or no relation to the facts of the case.

 bear

 give

 possess

 reflect

107. They all thought he was guilty, but no one could ....... anything against him.

 accuse

 ensure

 point

 prove

108. It has been decided to hold a Public ....... into the cause of the accident.

 Autopsy

 Examination

 Inquiry

 Interrogation

109. To protect victims of blackmail their names are often ....... in court.

 covered

 erased

 hidden

 not given

110. The youth involved in the disturbance at the demonstration made a(n) ....... to the police.

 account

 notice

 statement

 summary

111. I ....... to say anything unless I am allowed to speak to my solicitor.

 deny

 neglect

 refuse

 resist

112. I should like to call two ...... who can testify on my client's behalf.

 witnesses

 onlookers

 passers-by

 spectators

113. You are surely not suggesting that these ...... young children could have planned such an evil deed.

 innocent

 lovely

 natural

 pure

114. The case against Mary Wrongdoer was ....... for lack of evidence.

 discarded

 dismissed

 refused

 resigned

115. The new law comes into ....... on May 15.

 condition

 date

 force

 power

116. The ....... question in this case is whether the accused had a motive for this crime or not.

 crucial

 forcible

 supreme

 valuable

117. The driver admitted that the accident was partly his own ....... .

 blame

 cause

 evil

 fault

118. In fact, the murderer was ....... from the country before extradition proceedings could be started.

 barred

 deported

 exported

 interned

119. The suspect man has a ....... on his right cheek.

 point

 scar

 sign

 trace

120. It is a criminal offence to ....... the facts.

 express

 oppress

 repress

 suppress

121. After a close cross-examination, the barrister was ....... his client was telling the truth.

 content

 glad

 happy

 satisfied

122. At the end of the trial he was ....... of murder.

 condemned

 convicted

 convinced

 penalized

123. In the legal profession, men ....... women by five to one.

 outclass

 outnumber

 overcome

 supersede

124. All ....... barristers are expected to study at the Inns of Court.

 hopeful

 prospective

 willing

 wishful

125. The judge will hear the next ....... after lunch.

 case

 charge

 lawsuit

 trial

126. The suspect ....... that he had assaulted a policeman.

 contradicted

 declined

 denied

 refused

127. I wish you'd let me speak for myself and not ....... the words out of my mouth.

 grab

 pull

 snatch

 take

128. The suspect is ....... to have been in the neighborhood at the time of the crime.

 accused

 affirmed

 alleged

 announced

129. The spy ....... the desk in an attempt to find the secret documents.

 invaded

 kidnapped

 looted

 ransacked

130. The safe deposit box ....... a high-pitched sound when it was moved.

 ejected

 emitted

 expelled

 excluded

131. He ....... his fist and threatened to hit me.

 clenched

 clutched

 grabbed

 gripped

132. Thieves got away with a ....... of jewellery worth thousands of pounds.

 catch

 haul

 loot

 snatch

133. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a ....... floorboard.

 cracking

 creaking

 crunching

 groaning

134. Smugglers consistently ....... import regulations.

 break

 flaunt

 float

 flout

135. Luckily my wallet was handed in to the police with its contents ....... .

 contained

 intact

 missing

 preserved

136. The intruder was badly ....... by the guard dog in the palace garden.

 damaged

 eaten

 mauled

 violated

137. When the police examined the house they found that the lock had been ....... with.

 broken

 hindered

 tampered

 touched

138. The hooligan ....... the money out of my hand and ran away.

 clutched

 gripped

 snatched

 withdrew

139. The high court judge will pass ....... next week.

 justice

 punishment

 sentence

 verdict

140. If you break the law, you will be ....... trouble.

 for

 in

 out

 out of

141. The judge was very ....... on pickpockets.

 bad

 hard

 strict

 strong

142. It was impossible for her to tell the truth so she had to ....... a story.

 combine

 invent

 lie

 manage

143. Peter gives one account of the accident, and John another, it is difficult to ....... the two versions.

 adjust

 coincide

 identify

 reconcile

144. The witness testified that he could bear ....... what the defendant had claimed.

 on

 out

 up

 with

145. The suspect is not under arrest, nor have the police placed any ....... on his movements.

 obstacle

 regulation

 restriction

 veto

146. You should only make serious accusations like that if they have a sound ....... in fact.

 basis

 foothold

 framework

 principle

147. The judge ....... the pedestrian for the accident.

 accused

 blamed

 charged

 sued

148. His legal training enables him to put his case ....... very convincingly.

 down

 out

 over

 up

**Профессионально ориентированные тексты для чтения, перевода и пересказа**

**Вариант 1 Felony and Misdemeanour**

Most legal systems find it necessary to divide into categories for various purposes connected with the procedure of the courts – determining, for instance, which kind of court may deal with which kind of offenсe. The **common law** originally divided crimes into two categories – **felonies** (the graver crimes, generally punishable with death, which resulted in **forfeiture** of the perpetrator’s land and goods to the crown) and misdemeanours (for which the common law provided fines or imprisonment).

There were many differences in the procedure of the courts according to whether the charge was felony or misdemeanour, and other matters that depended on the distinction included the power of the police to arrest a suspect on suspicion that he had committed an offense, since to arrest a suspect was generally **permissible** in felony, but not in misdemeanour. [Suspect is someone who is thought to be guilty of a crime].

By the early 19th century it had become clear that the growth of the law had rendered this classification obsolete and in many cases inconsistent with the **gravity** of the offenses concerned, for example, theft was a felony, irrespective of the amount stolen or obtaining by fraud was always a misdemeanour.

Efforts to abolish the distinction in English law did not succeed until 1967, when the distinction was replaced by that between arrestable offenses and other offenses. [Arrestable offenses are ones punishable with five years’ imprisonment or more]. The traditional classification between felony and misdemeanour has been retained in many U.S. **jurisdictions** and is used as the basis of determining the court that will hear the case.

*Notes:*

common law – общее право

felony – фелония (категория тяжких преступлений, по степени опасности находящаяся между государственной изменой и мисдиминором)

forfeiture – конфискация

permissible – допустимый

gravity – тяжесть

jurisdiction – судебная практика

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What categories did the common law originally divide crimes into? 2) What crimes were generally punishable with death? 3) What were felonies resulted in? 4) What crimes were generally punishable with fines or imprisonment? 5) Was to arrest a suspect on suspicion generally permissible in felony or in misdemeanour? 6) Arrestable offenses are ones punishable with five years’ imprisonment, aren’t they? 7) What is the traditional classification between felony and misdemeanor used as?

**Вариант 2 Murder**

In English tradition **murder** was defined as the willful killing with **malice aforethought** of a human creature in being, the death occurring within a year and a day of the **injury**.

The old English rule extended this concept to include not only intentional or deliberate killings but also **accidental** killings in the course of some other serious crime (such as robbery or rape). This rule, the felony murder rule, was adopted in many other **jurisdictions**, although it has often produced harsh results when death has been caused accidentally in the course of what was intended to be a minor crime.

Similar problems have arisen in many U.S. jurisdictions, some of which distinguish between different degrees of murder – first-degree murder may require proof of **premeditation** over and above the normal requirement of intention. By the way, murder and **manslaughter** are not mentioned in the Koran and are subject in Islamic countries to customary law as amended by Shari`ah. [**Manslaughter** is the crime of the killing someone illegally but not deliberately. Shari`ah is a system of religious laws followed by Muslims].

Virtually all systems treat murder as a crime of the utmost gravity, providing in some cases the death penalty or a special form of sentence, such as a life sentence. A high proportion of murders in all societies is committed spontaneously by persons acquainted with the deceased, often a member of the same family, as a result of quarrels or provocation.

*Notes:*

murder – тяжкое убийство (убийство, совершенное с заранее обдуманным злым умыслом)

injury – телесное повреждение

manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство

customary law – обычное право

accidental – случайный

premeditation – преднамеренность

malice aforethought – заранее обдуманный злой умысел

jurisdiction – юрисдикция, полномочия; судебная практика

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What was murder defined as in English tradition? 2) What have many of the problems of defining murder centered on? 3) When did the felony murder rule produce harsh results? 4) Why has English law been in a state of confusion over the precise definition of murder? 5) What is now settled in English law? 6) What may first-degree murder in U.S. jurisdictions require? 7) What is not mentioned in Koran? 8) How are most murders committed?

**Вариант 3 Arson**

In common law, **arson** consisted of setting fire to the dwelling of another person. In English law any kind of damage deliberately caused by fire – even setting fire to rubbish – is now arson, but generally setting fire to a building is necessary.

The **gravity** of the crime may depend on the extent to which life is endangered – the law may distinguish between arson endangering life, or arson of occupied buildings, and other forms of arson, but most systems consider the crime a serious one. The motivation of those who commit arson differs – arson may be committed as an act of **revenge** against an employer or by a jealous lover, for example, or by persons who find excitement in fires or have pathological impulses to set fires.

Pathological behaviour or feelings happen regularly, are unreasonable, and impossible to control. Pupils out of resentment or simple vandalism sometimes set schools on fire. [Resentment is a feeling of anger because something has happened that you think is unfair. Vandalism is the crime of deliberately damaging things, especially public property].

Some arson is more rationally motivated – a **burglar** may set fire to a house to conceal the evidence of his crime, as may an employee who is anxious to conceal accounts from an auditor. [Burglar is someone who gets into houses, shops etc. to steal things. Auditor is someone whose job is to officially examine a company`s financial records.] Another phenomenon is setting fire to **premises** belonging to the fire setter in order to make a fraudulent insurance claim.

*Notes:*

arson – поджог

insurance claim – иск из страхования

suicidal impulse – влечение к самоубийству

burglar – вор-взломщик

fraudulent – мошеннический

premises – дом с прилегающими постройками и участком

revenge / vengeance – месть

resentment – чувство обиды

gravity – серьезность, тяжесть

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What did arson consist of in common law? 2)What is now arson in English law? 3) What may the gravity of the crime depend on? 4) What act may arson be committed as? 5) Whom may arson be committed by? 6) When do pupils usually set schools on fire? 7) Who may set

fire to a house to conceal the evidence of the crime? 8) Who may be anxious to congeal accounts from an auditor?

**Вариант 4 Theft**

Theft (or larceny) is probably the most common crime involving a criminal intent. The crime of **grand larceny** in some U.S. jurisdictions consists of stealing more than a specified amount. The traditional definition of theft specified the physical removal of an object that was capable of being stolen, without the consent of the owner and with the intention of depriving the owner of it forever.

In many legal systems the old definition has been found to be inadequate to deal with modern forms of property that may not be physical or **tangible** (a bank balance, for instance, or data stored on a computer), and more **sophisticated** definitions of theft have been adopted in modern legislation. The distinction that the common law made between theft (taking without consent) and fraud (obtaining with consent, as a result of deception) has been preserved in many modern laws, but the two crimes are rarely regarded as mutually exclusive, as they were in the past.

**Burglary** is the crime of breaking into a dwelling or into a building by night with intent to commit a felony or to steal things. The essence of burglary is normally the entry into a felony or to steal things. The essence of burglary is normally the entry into a building with a criminal intent. Entry without the intent to commit a crime is merely a **trespass**, which is not criminal in many jurisdictions. Although the motivation of most burglars is theft, but it is possible, for instance, to commit burglary with intent to rape.

*Notes:*

grand larceny – похищение имущества в крупных размерах

burglary – ночная кража со взломом (противоправное проникновение в помещение с умыслом совершить в нем фелонию или кражу)

sophisticated – утонченный

trespass – нарушение владения

tangible – осязаемый

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What is the most common crime involving a criminal intent? 2) What does the crime of grand larceny consist of? 3) What did the traditional definition of theft specify? 4) What intention was an essential feature of theft? 5) What distinction did the common law make between theft and fraud? 6) What is the essence of burglary? 7) What is not criminal in many jurisdictions?

**Вариант 5 Organized Crime**

In addition to that segment of the population made up of individual criminals acting independently or in small groups, there exists a so called **underworld** of criminal organizations engaged in offenses such as **organized vice** (drugs, prostitution, pornography, loan-sharking, gambling), cargo theft, fraud, robbery, kidnapping for **ransom**, and the demanding of “protection” payments. [**Loan-sharking** is lending money at extremely high rates of interest].

In the United States and Canada, the principal source of income for organized crime is the supply of goods and services that are illegal but for which there is **continued** public demand. Organized crime in the United States is a set of **shifting coalitions** between groups of gangsters, business people, politicians, and union leaders. Many of these people have **legitimate** jobs and sources of income.

In Britain groups of organized criminals have not developed in this way, principally because the supply and consumption of alcohol and **opiates** (a type of drug that contains opium and makes you want to sleep), gambling, and prostitution remain legal but partly regulated. This reduces the profitability of supplying such demands criminally. British crime organizations tend to be relatively short-term groups drawn together for specific projects, such as fraud and armed robbery, from a **pool** of professional criminals.

**Crime syndicates** in Australia deal with narcotics, cargo theft and **racketeering**. [Syndicate is a group of people or companies who join together in order to achieve a particular aim. Racketeering is a dishonest way of obtaining money, such as by threatening people].

In Japan, there are gangs that specialize in vice and extortion. In many Third World countries, apart from the drug trade, the principal form of organized crime is **black-marketeering**, including smuggling and corruption in the granting of licenses to import goods and to export **foreign exchange**. Armed robbery, cattle theft, and **maritime piracy** and fraud are organized crime activities in which politicians have less complicity.

*Notes:*

*underworld* – преступное подполье; *organized vice* – эксплуатация порока организованными преступниками; *loan-sharking* – гангстерское ростовщичество; *ransom*– выкуп; *shifting* – меняющийся; *continued* – непрерывный; *coalition* – союз; *legitimate* – легальный; *opiate* – снотворное средство; *pool* – общий фонд; *crime syndicate* – преступный синдикат; *racketeering / extortion* – вымогательство; *black-marketeering* – спекуляция на черном рынке; *foreign exchange* – иностранная валюта; *maritime* – морской; *piracy* – пиратство.

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What is organized crime engaged in? 2) What do you know about organized crime in the USA and Canada? 3) What do British crime organizations deal with? 4) Crime syndicates in Australia deal with narcotics, cargo, theft and racketeering, don’t they? 5) Do Japanese gangs specialize in vice and extortion? 6) What is known about organized crime in many Third World countries?

**Вариант 6 White-Collar Crime**

Crimes committed by business people, professionals, and politicians in the course of their occupation are known as **“white-collar” crimes**, after the typical attire of their **perpetrators**. Criminologists tend to **restrict** the term to those illegal actions **intended** by the perpetrators principally to **further** the aims of their organizations rather than to make money for themselves personally. Examples include **conspiring** with other corporations to fix prices of goods or services in order to make **artificially** high profits or to drive a particular **competitor** out of the market; bribing officials or **falsifying** reports of tests on pharmaceutical products to obtain manufacturing licenses; and constructing buildings or roads with cheap, defective materials.

The cost of corporate crime in the United States has been estimated at $200,000,000,000 a year. Such crimes have a huge impact upon the safety of workers, consumers, and the environment, but they are seldom detected. Compared with crimes committed by **juveniles** or the poor, corporate crimes are very rarely prosecuted in the criminal courts, and executives seldom go to jail, though companies may pay large fines.

The term white-collar crime is used in another sense, by the public and academics, to describe fraud and **embezzlement.** Rather than being crime “by the firm, for the firm,” this constitutes crime for profit by the individual against the organization, the public, or the government. The economic cost of white-collar crime in most industrial societies is thought to be much greater than the combined cost of larceny, burglary, auto theft, forgery, and robbery.

*Notes:*

white-collar crime – беловоротничковое преступление (преступная махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение);

perpetrator – нарушитель;

restrict – ограничить;

intend – намереваться;

further – способствовать осуществлению;

conspire– тайно замышлять;

artificially– искусственно;

competitor – конкурент;

falsify – фальсифицировать;

juveniles – несовершеннолетние;

embezzlement – растрата, присвоение

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) Who commits white-collar crimes? 2) What do criminologists tend to restrict? 3) What are white-collar crimes? 4) What is the cost of corporate crime in the United States? 5) What is known about these crimes? 6) Are these crimes detected? 7) Who seldom goes to jail? 8) What is impossible to estimate precisely?

**Вариант 7 Terrorism**

From the 1960s, international terrorist crimes, such as the **hijacking** of passenger aircraft, political assassinations and kidnapping, and urban **bombings**, **constituted** a growing phenomenon of increasing concern, especially to Western governments. Most terrorist groups are associated either with revolutionary movements (some Marxist organizations) or with nationalist movements.

Three categories of terrorist crime may be distinguished, not in legal terms, but by intention. **Foremost** is the use of violence and the threat of violence to create public fear. This may be done by marking **random** attacks **to injure** or kill anyone who happens to be **in the vicinity** when an attack takes place. Because such crimes deny, **by virtue of** their being directed at innocent bystanders, the unique worth of the individual, terrorism is said to be a form of crime that runs counter to all morality and so undermines the foundations of civilization. Another tactic generating fear is the **abduction** and assassination of heads of state and members of governments in order to make others afraid of taking positions of leadership and so to spread a sense of **insecurity**. Persons in responsible positions may be abducted or assassinated on the grounds that they are “representatives” of some institution or system to which their **assailants** are opposed.

A second category of terrorist crime is **actual** ruled by terror. It is common practice for leaders of terrorist organizations to enforce obedience and discipline by terrorizing their own members. A community whose collective interests the terrorist organizations **claims** to serve may be terrorized so that their cooperation, loyalty, and support are **ensured.**

Groups that come to power by this means usually continue to rule by terror. Third, crimes are committed by terrorist organizations in order to gain the means for their own support. Bank robbery, kidnapping for ransom, extortion, gambling rake-offs (profit skimming), illegal arms dealing, and drug trafficking are among the principal crimes of this nature. In the Middle East, hostages are frequently sold as capital assets by one terrorist group to another.

*Notes:*

*hijacking* – воздушное пиратство; *bombings* – бомбежки; *constitute* – составлять; *foremost* – на первом месте; *random* – выбранный наугад; *injure* – ранить; *in the vicinity of* – поблизости; *by virtue of* – в силу; *abduction* – похищение; *insecurity* – отсутствие безопасности; *assailant* – субъект нападения; *actual* – фактически существующий; *claim* – претендовать; *ensure* – обеспечивать.

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What constituted a growing phenomenon of increasing concern to Western governments? 2) What are most terrorist groups associated with? 3) What is the first category of terrorist crime? 4) Why is terrorism said to be a form of crime that runs counter to all morality and undermines the foundations of civilization? 5) What is the second category of terrorist crime? 6) What is common for leaders of terrorist organizations? 7) What and how may be terrorized? 8) What is the third category of terrorist crime?

**Вариант 8 Suspect Identification by Fingerprints**

**Forensic** science plays an important part in the **investigation** of serious crimes. One of the first significant developments was identification by fingerprints. [**Identification** is an act of identifying by official papers or cards, such as your passport, that prove who you are. To identify means to recognize and correctly name someone or something. Fingerprint is a mark made by the **pattern** of lines at the end of a person’s finger, which can be used by the police to help find criminals].

It was discovered in the 19th century that almost any contact between a finger and a **surface** left a **latent** mark. [Something that is **latent** is present but hidden, and may develop or become more noticeable in the future]. It was accepted in 1893 that no two individuals had the same fingerprints. **Fingerprint evidence** was accepted for the first time in an English court in 1902. **Fingerprinting** is now widely used as a means of identifying criminals. Most major police forces **maintain** collections of fingerprints taken from known criminals at the time of their conviction, for use in identifying these individuals should they commit later crimes. [**Conviction** is a decision in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime].

Fingerprints found at the scene of the crime are matched with fingerprints in the collection. According to the British standard, if the sets of fingerprints share at least 16 characteristics, it is considered that they are from the same person.

*Notes:*

forensic – судебный;

investigation – расследование, дознание;

identification – установление личности;

pattern – рисунок;

surface – поверхность;

latent– скрытый, латентный;

fingerprint evidence – отпечатки пальцев как доказательство;

fingerprinting – дактилоскопия;

maintain – хранить;

conviction – осуждение, судимость;

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What plays an important part in the investigation of serious crimes? 2) What was discovered in the 19th century? 3) What was accepted in 1893? 4) What happened in 1902? 5) What is now widely used as a means of identifying criminals? 6) What is known about collections of fingerprints taken from criminals? 7) When is it considered that the sets of fingerprints are from the same person?

**Вариант 9 Criminal Procedure in England**

All criminal cases brought to trial in England begin in the **magistrates**’ court. Magistrates’ court is the lowest court of law, which deals with less serious crimes, such as, **minor** traffic violations, public-health nuisances, petty theft or **assault**. There are several hundred such courts in England and Wales. The police investigation is normally completed by the time the case comes before the magistrates’ court for the first time. The magistrates themselves are for the most part laypeople (usually unpaid) chosen for their experience and knowledge of society. All are appointed by the central government on the advice of a committee, known as the **Lord Lieutenant**’s Advisory Committee, for the particular county in which they are to sit. Magistrates, who are required to sit on an average of at least 14 days each year, develop considerable experience in their work, but they cannot be considered professionals.

In large cities there are professional, legally qualified magistrates, known as **stipendiary** magistrates. The stipendiary magistrate can sit on his own, but lay magistrates may sit only as a bench of two or more. Lay magistrates are permanently **attended** by a legally qualified clerk to advise them on matters of law. Law clerk is also responsible for the administrative functions of the court. The system of lay magistrates has existed in England and Wales since about 1360. The limit of sentence imposed by a magistrates’ court is six months imprisonment or a fine not to exceed £400. Appeals from a magistrates’ court go to the High Court or the Crown Court. The magistrates’ court also sits as a **juvenile** court hearing cases involving care of children under 14 and dealing with children aged 14-17 with the exception, in both age groups, of homicide cases.

*Notes:*

magistrate – мировой судья;

minor – мелкий;

assault – нападение;

lay – непрофессиональный;

Lord Lieutenant – главный мировой судья графства;

stipendiary – оплачиваемый;

attend – обслуживать;

exceed – превышать;

juvenile – несовершеннолетний;

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) Where do all criminal cases in England begin? 2) When is the police investigation normally completed? 3) Who are the magistrates themselves? 4) Can magistrates be considered professionals? 4) Who is responsible for the administrative functions of the court? 5) What is the limit of sentence imposed by a magestrates’ court? 6) What does the magistrates’ court do as a juvenile court? 7) How long has the system of lay magistrates existed in England and Wales?

**Вариант 10 Criminal Procedure in the United States**

Criminal **procedure** in the United States follows a pattern derived from English traditions and principles, but with many variations. The lay magistrates play an insignificant role, if any, in the U.S. system, and the prosecutor (the district attorney) is a key courtroom figure. He determines the charges, which in turn may well determine whether the accused appears before a lower court (dealing with **misdemeanours**) or a higher court (dealing with **felonies**). The accused is offered **bail** in almost every case, but he is not released unless he is able to deposit with the court a certain sum, often posted **on his behalf** by a **bailsman** who charges a proportion of the amount of the bail. [Bail is money left with a court of law to prove that a prisoner will return when their trial].

The role of the examining magistrates in English criminal procedure may be played in the United States by the **grand jury** whose task it is **to examine** the evidence produced by the prosecutor and, if warranted, to return an indictment. [Indictment is an official written statement **charging** someone with a criminal offence]. The deliberations and proceedings before the grand jury are normally conducted in private.

When the case is brought before the trial court, it is often settled on the basis of a plea bargain made between the prosecutor and the defense lawyer, by which the accused pleads guilty to some of the charges and the prosecutor recommends a sentence that has been agreed upon beforehand. [Plea bargaining is the practice of agreeing to admit in a court that one is guilty of a small crime, in exchange for not being charged with a more serious crime].

*Notes:*

procedure – процедура;

misdemeanour – судебно наказуемый проступок;

felony – фелония (категория тяжких преступлений, по степени опасности находящаяся между государственной изменой и мисдиминором);

bail – передача на поруки; залог;

on behalf of – от имени кого-либо;

bailsman – поручитель;

charge – назначать;

grand jury – большое следственное жюри (коллегия из 12-23 присяжных, решающая вопрос о предании обвиняемого суду);

examine – расследовать (в суде);

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What role do the lay magistrates play in the U. S. system? 2) Who is a key courtroom figure in the U.S. system? 3) What does the prosecutor determine? 4) What is meant by the term “bail”? 5) What is the task of the grand jury? 6) What is meant by the term “indictment”? 7) What is normally conducted in private? 8) What is meant by the term “plea bargain”?

**Вариант 11 Prisons**

The idea of **imprisonment** as a form of punishment is relatively modern. Until the late 18th century, prisons were used **primarily** for the **confinement** of debtors who could not pay, of accused persons waiting to be tried, and of those **convicted persons** waiting for their sentences – death or transportation. Since the late 18th century, with the decline of capital punishment (death penalty), the prison has come to be used also as a place of punishment. With the **abolition** of **transportation**, the prison has become the principal sanction for most serious crimes.

**Concern** over prison conditions has not diminished over the years. Problems of security and the protection of prisoners from violence on the part of other prisoners have been compounded by the difficulties arising from overcrowding, as prison populations in most countries continue to grow. The people who make up the populations of most prison systems have many characteristics in common. The populations of most prison systems are **predominantly** male – in England males outnumber females by 28 to 1 (although the number of women in prison is rising at a higher rate than the number of men) – and relatively young – nearly 70 percent of those in custody are under the age of 30. [To be in custody means to be kept in prison by the police until you go to court, because the police think you are guilty].

Most offenders in prison have a number of previous convictions; the offenses they have committed are most commonly burglary, theft, **violence**, or robbery. A similar picture is revealed by U.S. statistics; the most common offences for which prisoners are in custody are burglary and robbery. [Burglary is the crime of getting into a building to steal things. Violence is behaviour that is intended to hurt other people physically.

Robbery is the crime of stealing things from a bank, shop etc, especially using violence].

*Notes:*

imprisonment – тюремное заключение;

primarily – главным образом;

confinement – лишение свободы, заключение под стражу;

convicted person – осужденный;

transportation – транспортация (ссылать за моря как вид уголовного наказания);

abolition – отмена;

concern – забота, беспокойство;

predominantly – преимущественно

violence – жестокость, насилие

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) What were the prisons used for until the late 18th century? 2) Why has the prison come to be used as a place of punishment? 3) When has the prison become the principal sanction for most serious crimes? 4) What problems have come into being as prison population in most countries continue to grow? 5) What can you say about the population of most prison systems? 6) What offenses are said to be the most common for which prisoners are in custody? 7) What is the difference between burglary and robbery?

**Вариант 12 Scotland Yard**

**Scotland Yard** is located south of St. James’s Park in Westminster. The original **headquarters** of Scotland Yard were in Whitehall (the street in London where many of the government departments are).

Scotland Yard was so named because it was part of a medieval palace (Whitehall Palace) that had **housed** Scottish royalty when the latter were in London on visits.

The London police force was created in 1829 by an act introduced in Parliament by the home secretary, Sir Robert Peel (hence the nicknames “bobbis” and “**peelers**” for policemen). The **Metropolitan** Police’s duties are the **detection** and prevention of crime, the preservation of public order, the supervision of road traffic, and the licensing of public vehicles. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the commissioner, who is appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the home secretary. Beneath the commissioner are various assistant **commissioners overseeing** such operations as administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation and police recruitment and training.

Scotland Yard set up its **Criminal Investigation** Department (CID) in 1878. The CID initially was a small force of plain-clothed detectives who gathered information on criminal activities. Criminal Investigation Department deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and includes the fingerprint and photography sections, the **Fraud** Squad (the department in the British police force that examines fraud in business), the Flying **Squad** (a special group of police officers in Britain whose job is to travel quickly to the place where has been a serious crime), the metropolitan police laboratory, and the detective-training school.

Scotland Yard keeps extensive **files** on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting dignitaries, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law-enforcement agencies and Interpol.

*Notes:*

Scotland Yard – традиционное название Столичной полиции (London Metropolitan Police);

metropolitan – столичный;

headquarters – штаб-квартира;

house – приютить; разместить;

peeler – специальный нож для чистки овощей и фруктов

detection – расследование;

commissioner – комиссар;

oversee – надзирать;

criminal investigation – уголовное расследование;

fraud – мошенничество;

squad – взвод, отряд;

file – картотека

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1) When was Scotland Yard created? 2) Where is it located? 3) What are the nicknames for policemen in Britain? 4) What are the main duties of the Metropolitan Police? 5) When did Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department? 6) What does it deal with? 7) What is Scotland Yard responsible for?

**Вариант 13 The courts and their functions**

The court is a state organ that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the state.

There are courts of first instance (original jurisdiction) and second instance. A court of first instance is one which first examines a case in substance and brings in a sentence or decision. Any court, from the district court to the Supreme Court of the state, may sit as a court of first instance. A court of second instance is one which examines appeals and protests against sentences and decisions of courts of first instance.

The basic judicial organ is the district Court. District Courts try both criminal and. civil cases. It is also the duty of the district courts to protect the electoral rights of citizens. The higher courts hear and determine cases of major importance.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the state. It has the power of supervision of the activities of all the judicial organs of the state. The Supreme Court consists of Collegiums: a criminal, a civil and a military collegium. The Supreme Court gives the court guiding instructions on questions of court practice. It tries the most important criminal and civil cases and likewise hears appeals against the judgments and sentences of other courts, as well as appeals against the judgments and sentences of the military courts of the state.

The court consists of a judge and two people's assessors who have all the rights of Judges Then the court is sitting. They each sit for only two weeks, a year and during this period receive their average earnings from their places of work. Then other people's assessors relieve them.

According to the Constitution all judges are elective and subject to removal. Judges are subject to the law.

In all courts cases are tried in public and proceedings are oral. The participants in the trial (the prosecutor, the accused, the plaintiff, the defendant and the others) speak in open court, the press having the right to be present. The accused is guaranteed the right to defense.

During the hearing of a case any citizen may enter the courtroom and be present during the trial from beginning to end.

**Вариант 14 The procurators office**

The Procurators Office is an organ of the state that exercises supervisory power to ensure the execution of law by all ministries, organizations, institutions, all persons in office and citizens of the state.

The procurator has the right, and it is his duty, to appeal against all decisions and actions of state organs and officials which he considers to be unlawful. Every citizen has the right to complain to the procurator concerning any violation of the law. When a breach of law contains the elements of a crime it is the duty of the procurator to bring the guilty person to trial.

The procurator supervises the investigation of cases conducted by the Militia, state security organs and other organs.

The Procurators Office institutes criminal cases and investigates criminal cases escalates the circumstances under which crimes were committed, collects evidence against the criminal and their accomplices and sees to it that other investigating bodies act within the law.

During the hearing of cases the procurator maintains the prosecution before the court in the name of the state. It is his duty to prove the charges against the accused and to propose the penalty to be imposed on the guilty person. If he is of the opinion that the accused is not guilty, it is his duty to withdraw the charge.

The procurator has the right to lodge protests with higher judicial organs against the sentences and decisions of courts which he finds illegal.

**Вариант 15 Criminal law**

Criminal law is a system of legal rules approved by higher organs of state power and defining the general principles of criminal responsibility, individual types of crimes and the punishment applied to criminal.

The task of criminal law is to protect the social and state system, existing law and order against criminal encroachments. The state combats crime and other antisocial acts above all by persuasion and by extensive educational work.

Combating crime, criminal law helps to strengthen the state.

Criminal laws, like all other of the state, are obligatory for all citizens. Criminal laws determine general principles of combating crime as well the corpus delicti of crimes and the punishment applied to persons who have committed these crimes.

Only the highest organ of state power may enact criminal laws. No other organ has the right to approve or amend criminal laws.

Criminal law usually takes the form of a criminal code, which consists of a general and a special part.

The General Part determines the general principles of criminal responsibility, for each crime. It defines the grounds for criminal responsibility, the scope of criminal law, the general ( main) elements of a crime, the responsibility for a completed or incompleted crime, and for complicity in crime, it sets forth the purposes of punishment, lists penalties, establishes the procedure of their application, release from punishment and so on.

The Special Part defines the types of crime and prescribes the penalties.