

**INSTITUTUL DE ȘTIINȚE PENALE ȘI CRIMINOLOGIE APLICATĂ**  
**CATEDRA PSIHOLOGIE ȘI ȘTIINȚE SOCIO-UMANISTE**

APROBAT

la ședința Catedrei

\_\_\_\_\_ 2013

**Șef catedră,**  
**S. Covalschi, dr.**

**Lector univ., magistrul Maria Arachelov**

## **Limba străină (limba engleză)**

(Note de curs pentru studenții Institutului de Criminologie, an. I, sem II,  
specialitățile: Drept, SSP)

**CHIȘINĂU – 2013**

## **Theme: 1. The court system**

### **I. Text:**

Duncan Ritchie, a barrister, is talking to a visiting group of young European lawyers. “Both criminal and civil courts in England and Wales primarily hear evidence and aim to determine what exactly happened in a case. Broadly speaking, the lower courts decide matters of fact and the upper courts normally deal with points of law. In England, simple civil actions, for example family matters such as undefended divorce, are normally heard in either the Magistrates’ Courts or the County Courts.

Judges have different titles depending on their experience, training, and level. A single stipendiary magistrate or three lay magistrates sit in the Magistrates’ Court. There’s no jury in a Magistrates’ Court. Family cases may go on appeal from the Magistrates’ Court to the County Courts. The County Court also hears complex first instance civil cases, such as contract disputes, compensation claims, consumer complaints about faulty goods or services, and bankruptcy cases. Claimants, previously referred to as plaintiffs, may seek a legal remedy for some harm or injury they have suffered. There are circuit judges and recorders who sit in the County Courts, usually without a jury. Juries are now rare in civil actions, so normally the judge considers both law and fact.

More complex civil cases, such as the administration of estates and actions for the recovery of land, are heard in the High Court of Justice, which is divided into three divisions: Family, Chancery and Queen’s Bench. The court has both original, that is, first instance, and appellate jurisdiction. From the High Court cases may go on appeal to the civil division of the Court of Appeal, which can reverse or uphold a decision of the lower courts. Its decisions bind all the lower civil courts. Civil cases may leapfrog from the High Court to the House of Lords, bypassing the Court of Appeal, when points of law of general public importance are involved. Appellants must, however, apply for leave to appeal. Decisions of the House of Lords are binding on all other courts but not necessarily on itself. The court of the House of Lords consists of twelve life peers appointed from judges and barristers. The quorum, or minimum number, of law lords for an appeal hearing is normally three, but generally there is a sitting of five judges”.

“About 95% of all criminal cases in England and Wales are tried in the Magistrates’ Courts, which deal with petty crimes, that is, less serious ones. In certain circumstances, the court may commit an accused person to the Crown Court for more severe punishment, either by way of a fine or imprisonment. Except in cases of homicide, children under 14 and young people – that is, minors between 14 and 17 years of age – must always be tried summarily, meaning without a jury, by a Youth Court. A Youth Court is a branch of the Magistrates’ Court. Indictable offences, that is, more serious ones such as theft, assault, drug dealing, and murder, are reserved for trial in the Crown Court. In almost all criminal cases, the State, in the name of the Crown, prosecutes a person alleged to have committed a crime. In England and Wales, a jury of twelve people decides whether the defendant is guilty of the crime she or he is charged with. The Crown Court may hear cases in circuit areas. From the Crown Court, appeal against conviction or sentence lies to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal. If leave to appeal is granted by that court, cases may go on appeal to the House of Lords”.

## II. Grammar

### Personal and reflexive-emphatic pronouns / Possessives

Personal pronouns		Possessive determiners	Possessive pronouns
as subject (nominative)	as object (accusative and dative)		
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

### Reflexive pronouns

myself

yourself

himself

herself

itself

ourselves

yourselves

themselves

Ex. He carries the buckets  
himself.

each other

Ex. They help each other.

### Possessive Case

*Ex.* This is Mary and a dog. The dog is Mary's; Mary is not the dog's.

*Ex.* This is the boys' bedroom.  
My parents' house is a lovely old one.

Where is Jess' book bag?  
The scissors' handles just snapped off.

### No use of the possessive case with things

<i>Things cannot be put in the possessive case</i>
the last day of the month - the roof of the church
<i>It is possible, however, to replace 'noun+of+noun' by 'noun+noun'</i>
the keys of the car = the car keys the walls of the town = the town walls

### III. Tasks

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (50 - 80 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (50 - 80 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.

## Theme: 2. Criminal justice and criminal proceedings

### I. Text:

Duncan Ritchie, a barrister, is talking to a visiting group of young European lawyers. "The state prosecutes those charged with a crime. The police investigate a crime and may apprehend suspects and detain them in custody. If the police decide an offender should be prosecuted, a file on the case is sent to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) – the national prosecution service for England and Wales. The CPS must consider whether there is enough evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction, and if so, whether the public interest requires a prosecution. They can decide to either - go ahead with the prosecution, send the case back to the police for a caution, or take no further action. Criminal proceedings can be initiated either by the serving of a summons setting out the offence and requiring the accused to attend court, or, in more serious cases, by a warrant of arrest issued by a Magistrates' Court. Lawyers from the CPS may act as public prosecutors. The Criminal Defence Service provides legal aid, which funds the services of an independent duty solicitor who represents the accused in the police station and in court. However, at the end of a Crown Court case the judge has the power to order the defendant to pay some or all of the defence costs."

"There are three categories of criminal offence. Summary offences, tried without a jury, are minor crimes only triable in the Magistrates' Court. Indictable offences are serious crimes, such as murder, which can only be heard in the Crown Court. The formal document containing the alleged offences, supported by facts, is called the indictment. A case which can be heard in either the Magistrates' Court or the Crown Court, such as theft or burglary, is triable either way. If the defendant pleads guilty, the Magistrates' Court can either proceed to sentence or commit to the Crown Court for sentence, where more severe penalties are

available. If there is a not guilty plea, the court can decide the mode of trial. The person charged may request a trial by jury. If granted, such trials take place in the Crown Court”.

“The English system of justice is adversarial, which means that each side collects and presents their own evidence and attacks their opponent’s by cross-examination. In a criminal trial, the burden of proof is on the prosecution to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the accused is guilty. A person accused or under arrest for an offence may be granted bail and temporarily released. However, bail may be refused, for example if there are grounds for believing that the accused would fail to appear for trial or commit an offence. In the Crown Court, there may be a preparatory hearing for a complex case before the jury is sworn in. Prior to the trial, there is a statutory requirement for disclosure by the prosecution and defence of material relevant to the case, for example details of any alibis – people who can provide proof of the accused’s whereabouts at the time of the crime – or witnesses – people who may have seen something relevant to the crime. Once a trial has begun, the defendant may be advised by counsel to change his or her plea to guilty, in expectation of a reduced sentence. If, at the end of the trial, the court’s verdict is not guilty, then the defendant is acquitted.”

## II. Grammar

### Adverbs

#### *Types of adverbs*

<b>Adverbs of manner</b>	<b>Adverbs of degree</b>	<b>Adverbs of frequency</b>	<b>Adverbs of time</b>	<b>Adverbs of place</b>
quickly kindly	very rather	often sometimes	now today	here nowhere

### The comparison of adverbs

There are three forms:

#### **A - Comparison with -er/-est**

hard - harder - (the) hardest

We use -er/-est with the following adverbs:

##### **1) all adverbs with one syllable**

<b>positive</b>	<b>comperative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
fast	faster	fastest
high	higher	highest

1) the adverb early

<b>positive</b>	<b>comperative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
early	earlier	earliest

#### **B - Comparison with more - most**

adverbs ending on -ly

(except: early)

<b>positive</b>	<b>comperative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

carefully            more carefully        (the) most carefully

### ***C - Irregular adverbs***

<b>positive</b>	<b>comperative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
late	later	last
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

### **III. Tasks**

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (100 - 140 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (100 - 140 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.
7. Read: „Death by Scrabble” by Charlie Fish

## **Theme: 3. Solicitors**

### **I. Text:**

Lawyers in the United Kingdom jurisdictions generally practice as solicitors in private firms, as legal advisers in corporations, government departments, and advice agencies, or as barristers. They can each do advocacy, draft legal documents and give written advice, but solicitors, unlike barristers cannot appear in every court.

Traditionally, solicitors undertake work such as conveyancing, and drawing up contracts and wills. Barristers spend more time in court and have a right of audience in the higher courts. Unlike solicitors, barristers cannot usually be employed directly by clients but are instructed by solicitors. Solicitors normally form partnerships with other solicitors and work in offices with support staff. The qualification and practice of solicitors are regulated by the Law Society.

Sami, a 25 year-old graduate, is talking about his experience as a trainee. “My first degree was in engineering at Manchester University. Then I did two one-year law courses. The first led to the Common Professional Examination, or CPE; the second was the Legal Practice Course. I had a vacation placement at Applewood Branston, who offered me a two-year traineeship. They have a six seat system, which is quite common. Trainees spend time attached to different law departments, which suits me as I get a basic grounding in the main departments of the firm, helping me find which area of the law I’d like to specialize in. I can work in four or more different areas of law for four months at a time and then decide on a specialism later in the training contract. In my third seat, in Corporate Finance, I’ve learnt a lot from being on secondment with a client and got excellent back up from my seat

supervisor, that is, supervising partner. It was good to put the professional skills training into practice straight away.”

Hélène, from Monaco, is an avocat admitted to the Paris Bar – the professional association for lawyers. She graduated with a Bachelor of Law (LLB) in Paris and obtained a Master’s Degree (LLM) in European Law from University College, London. She is a graduate of the Paris Institut d’Études Politiques.

“I joined Applewood Branston two years ago and was promoted to partner in the corporate and banking team in Paris. Before that I worked for twelve years for other leading international law firms. I’ve got extensive experience of privatizations, mergers and acquisitions, and I advise investment banks and corporates.”

## **II. Grammar**

### **Present Tenses**

#### **Simple Present**

Ex: They often play computer games.  
They do not play computer games very often.  
Do they play computer games very often?

#### **Present Progressive**

Ex: They are playing computer games now.  
They are not playing computer games now.  
Are they playing computer games now?

#### **Present Perfect**

Ex: They have just played computer games.  
They have not played computer games.  
Have they played computer games?

#### **Present Perfect Progressive**

Ex: They have been playing computer games for 4 hours.  
They have not been playing computer games for 4 hours.  
Have they been playing computer games for 4 hours?

## **III. Tasks**

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (150 - 200 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (150 - 200 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.
7. Write an article about criminality in the Republic of Moldova.

## **Theme: 4. Barristers**

### **I. Text:**

Sylvia Garrison, a practicing barrister, is describing the training and organization of the profession. “There are currently around 9,000 barristers in practice in England and Wales. Unlike solicitors, barristers can’t form partnerships but must act as sole traders with unlimited liability. Some barristers are in employed practice and may only represent their employer, for example as in-house counsel or in government departments like the Crown Prosecution Service. Many work independently in self-employed practice in groups called chambers or sets and practise at the Bar as a barrister. Chambers are traditionally located in the four Inns of Court in London – Gray’s Inn, Lincoln’s Inn, Middle Temple, and Inner Temple – and are also located in the UK regions, known as circuits. The Inns are principally non-academic societies which provide collegiate and educational resources for barristers and trainees. Members of chambers, known as tenants, share common expenses and support services, which are administered by an administrative manager known as the Clerk, along with ancillary staff such as secretaries.

A barrister’s main work is to provide representation in the courts, where they are referred to as counsel, to draft documents associated with court procedure, and to give opinions, that is, specialist legal advice. They are normally instructed by solicitors or other recognized professionals, such as patent agents or Legal Advice Centres, on behalf of lay clients. As the law has become more complex, barristers increasingly specialise in particular areas, such as personal injury, crime, family or commercial law. A number of Specialist Bar Associations, also known as SBAs, support and represent members. Barristers are governed by the General Council of the Bar, known as the Bar Council, and the Inns of Court.”

“Intending barristers need a qualifying law degree, for example a Bachelor of Laws, also known as an LLB. However, many students graduate in a non-law subject and undertake a one year conversion course known as a postgraduate Diploma in Law, or GDL. The student barrister then applies to join one of the Inns of Court to study for the Bar Vocational course, or BVC. It’s also mandatory for students to keep terms, which means dining at their Inn a fixed number of times, before they can be called to the Bar, that is, qualify as a barrister. Then the new barrister faces intense competition to obtain a funded pupillage in chambers for twelve months in order to get practical training. All applicants are advised first to do a mini-pupillage of one or two weeks to get some insight into what being a pupil is like. Pupillage, known as devilling in Scotland, is divided into two parts – a non-practising six months when pupils shadow their pupil master, an experienced barrister, by observing professional activities, and the second, practicing six months when pupils, with their supervisor’s permission, can undertake to supply legal services and exercise rights of audience, in other words, speak in court. To gain a Full Qualification Certificate, pupils must learn the rules of conduct and etiquette at the Bar, learn to prepare and present a case competently, learn to draft pleadings and opinions, have advocacy training, and pass a forensic accountancy course which covers the use of financial information in litigation. If successful at the end of the twelve months, the qualified barrister applies for a tenancy in chambers. When a junior barrister has practised at the Bar for 10 to 15 years, it’s possible to apply to become a senior barrister, or Queen’s Counsel (QC), whose work concentrates on court appearances, advocacy, and opinions.”



## II. Grammar

### Past Tenses

#### Simple Past

We were in the USA and visited Alaska last year.  
We were not in the USA and did not visit Alaska last year.  
Were you in the USA and did you visit Alaska year?

#### Past Progressive

Joe was writing an e-mail at 5 o'clock yesterday evening.  
Joe was not writing an e-mail at 5 o'clock yesterday evening.  
Was Joe writing an e-mail at 5 o'clock yesterday evening?

#### Past Perfect

She had read a comic before she went to bed.  
She had not read a comic before she went to bed.  
Had she read a comic before she went to bed?

#### Past Perfect Progressive

She had been waiting for Jack for 30 minutes when he arrived.  
She had not been waiting for Jack for 30 minutes when he arrived.  
Had she been waiting for Jack for 30 minutes when he arrived?

## III. Tasks

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (200 - 250 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (200 - 250 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.
7. Compare the Court System in England and Moldova.

## Theme: 5. Crime Classifications and Definitions (Part I)

### I. Text:

#### Personal/Violent Crimes

**Aggravated assault:** Unlawfully attacking another person to inflict severe or aggravated bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or grave bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assault that involves the use or threat of use of a gun, knife or other weapon is included in this crime category because serious personal injury likely would result.

**Forcible rape:** The “carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” UCR includes assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force but excludes statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses. UCR collects data only on the rape of women.

**Murder:** Killing a human in a willful and non-negligent manner.

**Robbery:** Taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force or violence.

## Property Crimes

**Arson:** Willfully or maliciously burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft or personal property.

**Burglary:** Unlawfully entering a structure to commit a felony or theft. Forcible entry need not have occurred.

**Larceny-theft:** Unlawfully taking property from another (e.g., stealing a bicycle, stealing automobile parts, shoplifting, pickpocketing) without force, violence or fraud. Attempted larcenies are included.

**Motor vehicle theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

## New or Notable Crimes

**Corporate/white-collar crimes:** Under a legal theory called the Identification Doctrine, corporations can be convicted as legal entities under various criminal laws.

**Hate crimes:** Committing a crime against a person because of that person's race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics.

**Identity theft:** Unlawfully using a person's identifying information (e.g., Social Security number, driver's license information, credit card number) to obtain financial gain.

**Organized crime:** Organized crime today frequently involves homegrown street gangs.

**Terrorism:** Using or threatening to use violence against civilians to achieve political or ideological goals.

## II. Grammar

### Future Tenses

#### Future Simple

He will carry this bag for you

He will not carry this bag for you.

Will he carry this bag for you?

#### Future Progressive

They will be playing football on Sunday afternoon.

They will not be playing football on Sunday afternoon.

Will they be playing football on Sunday afternoon.

#### Future Perfect

She will have written the letter by tomorrow.

She will not have written the letter by tomorrow.

Will she have written the letter by tomorrow?

#### Future Perfect Progressive

We will have been driving 6 hours by the time we get home.

She won't have been writing the book for four months by the end of October.

Will he have been writing the composition for a month by the end of February?

### III. Tasks

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (250 - 300 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (250 - 300 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.

## Theme: 6. Crime Classifications and Definitions (Part II)

### I. Text:

#### Offenses

**Curfew violation/loitering:** Curfew violation sometime is classified as a status offense (one only juveniles can commit). Loitering involves spending an excessive amount of time in a particular location without being able to justify one's presence when questioned by authorities. Loitering frequently occurs in conjunction with curfew violations.

**Disorderly conduct:** Acting in a manner potentially threatening to oneself or to other people. Disorderly conduct laws sometimes overlap with public drunkenness laws.

**Driving under the influence:** Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. Each state sets an acceptable blood-alcohol level for drivers.

**Drug law violations:** Violating any local, state or federal drug law that prohibits the possession or sale of specific drugs or drug paraphernalia.

**Embezzlement:** Misappropriating money or property by a person entrusted with it for personal use and benefit.

**Forgery and counterfeiting:** Forgery involves creating or altering a written document in such a way that another person's rights are compromised. Counterfeiting occurs when a person copies or imitates an item without authorization and passes off the copy as the genuine or original thing. While counterfeiting is most often associated with money, it also can be applied to designer clothing and accessories.

**Fraud:** The intentional deception by one party in order to wrongfully obtain possession or control of money, goods or specific rights belonging to an innocent party.

**Gambling:** Violating any local, state or federal law that prohibits gambling.

**Liquor-law violations:** Selling alcohol without a valid liquor-serving license or failing to check the identification of all people seeking to purchase alcohol on a premises.

**Offenses against the family (e.g., nonsupport):** The failure of one or both parents to provide for their children.

**Prostitution and related offenses:** Offering to exchange sexual favors for money, drugs or other goods or providing such favors.

**Public drunkenness:** Being inebriated in public for an extended period of time. Blood-alcohol levels are set forth to govern such violations in each state. Laws also dictate when and where people may carry around alcohol in open containers.

**Runaways:** States usually classify running away from home as a status offense that can be committed only by juveniles.

**Sex offenses (e.g., statutory rape):** An adult having sex with a child or teen who cannot legally consent to the act.

**Simple assault:** Attempting to inflict physical harm on another person when that person is aware. Assault can be both a criminal and civil wrong, redressed by either criminal

punishment or damages. Battery has generally been defined as the unlawful touching of another person. However, many jurisdictions no longer observe this distinction.

**Stolen property (mishandling of):** Selling or purchasing goods stolen from another person or entity.

**Vandalism:** Damaging or defacing public or private property without permission.

**Weapons (e.g., unlawful carrying of):** Carrying a concealed weapon without the proper license or permit; fraudulently obtaining a gun, license or ammunition; or possessing a type of gun or assault weapon that the public is not authorized to own, carry or use.

**Vagrancy:** Failing to maintain a verifiable mailing address and spending excessive time wandering around in public.

## II. Grammar

### Relative clauses

We can use relative clauses to join two English sentences, or to give more information about something.

I bought a new car. It is very fast.

→ **I bought a new car that is very fast.**

She lives in New York. She likes living in New York.

→ **She lives in New York, which she likes.**

**Defining relative clauses: give relevant information about the noun and admit omission**

ex: Those children who are running in the first positions don't belong to our school

The goats we saw yesterday evening must have escaped and become wild

**Non-defining relative clauses: give additional information about the noun AND USE COMMAS. They DO NOT admit omission**

ex: White sharks, *which, as you know, are the most dangerous*, have tremendous strength in their jaws.

## III. Tasks

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (300 - 350 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (300 - 350 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.
7. Read: „The case of Lady Sannox” by Arthur Conan Doyle

## Theme: 7. White-collar crimes

### I. Text:

White-collar crime is an offense committed in a business or professional setting with the goal of making money. The crimes are not violent but cause losses for companies, investors and employees.

## Criminal Fraud

- **Computer fraud:** Stealing bank, credit card or proprietary information from a computer.
- **Bankruptcy fraud:** Concealing assets, misleading creditors or illegally pressuring debtors.
  - **Health care fraud:** Accepting kickbacks or billing for services not performed, unnecessary equipment and/or services performed by a less qualified person; applies to all areas of health care, including hospitals, home health care, ambulance services, doctors, chiropractors, psychiatric hospitals, laboratories, pharmacies and nursing homes.
  - **Telemarketing fraud:** Using the telephone as the primary means of communicating with potential victims.
  - **Credit card fraud:** Using someone's credit card information to make unauthorized purchases.
    - **Insurance fraud:** Falsifying, inflating or “padding” claims.
    - **Mail fraud:** Using U.S. mail to commit a crime.
    - **Government fraud:** Engaging in fraudulent activities in relation to public housing, agricultural programs, defense procurement, educational programs or other government activities, including bribery in contracts, collusion among contractors, false or double billing, false certification of the quality of parts and substitution of bogus parts.
      - **Financial fraud:** Engaging in fraudulent activities relating to commercial loans, check forgery, counterfeit negotiable instruments, mortgage fraud, check kiting and false applications.
      - **Securities fraud:** Manipulating the market and stealing from securities accounts.
      - **Counterfeiting:** Printing counterfeit money or manufacturing counterfeit designer apparel or accessories.

## Theft

- **Blackmail:** Demanding money in exchange for not causing physical harm, damaging property, accusing someone of a crime or exposing secrets.

## Violation of Statutory Law

- **Anti-trust violations:** Fixing prices and building monopolies.
- **Environmental law violations:** Discharging a toxic substance into the air, water or soil that harms people, property or the environment, including air pollution, water pollution and illegal dumping.
  - **Tax evasion:** Filing false tax returns or not filing tax returns at all.
  - **Kickbacks:** Compensating an individual or company in order to influence and gain profit. Kickbacks result in an unearned advantage, benefit or opportunity, even if others are more qualified or offer better prices. Kickbacks hurt business by interfering with competition in the marketplace.
    - **Insider trading:** Trading stock or other securities with knowledge of confidential information about important events that is unavailable to the general public.
    - **Bribery:** Offering money, goods, services or information with the intent to influence the actions or decisions of the recipient.
    - **Money laundering:** Concealing income raised through illegal activity in order to evade detection. Illicit proceeds are laundered to appear as though the funds were generated through legitimate means.

- **Public corruption:** Breaching the public trust and/or abusing a government position, usually in connection with private-sector accomplices. A government official violates the law when he or she asks for or agrees to receive something of value in return for being influenced in the performance of official duties.

## II. Grammar

### Reported Speech

#### Statements

Backshift of tenses	
from	to
Simple Present	Simple Past
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Present Perfect	
Past Perfect	
will	would
Progressive forms	
am/are/is	was/were
was/were	had been
has been	
had been	

Shifting of expressions of time	
this (evening)	that (evening)
today/this day	that day
these (days)	those (days)
last weekend	the weekend before / the previous weekend
here	there
now	then
next (week)	the following (week)
tomorrow	the next/following day
(a week) ago	(a week) before

### III. Tasks

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (350 - 400 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (350 - 400 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.

## Theme: 8. Criminal Defences

### I. Text:

**Alibis:** Unlike other major defenses, alibis are based on the claim of actual innocence. The accused party offering an alibi is saying that he or she can produce evidence or witness testimony proving actual absence from the scene of the alleged crime.

**Justifications:** Defenses based on justifications rely on a claim that the accused party did take certain action now being labeled criminal but had no other choice in order to minimize their own losses or those of someone else.

Justifications include claims of self-defense, defense of others, necessity, the need to resist an arrest reasonably believed to be unlawful, consent and the need to defend one's home or property from intruders. For self-defense, courts often look to see if the accused person used what is considered reasonable force. Deadly force usually is justified only when one's own life or that of a family member is being immediately threatened.

**Excuses:** A defense based on an excuse amounts to the defendant admitting he or she committed the offense but couldn't help it. Common excuses include insanity, mental incompetence, duress, age, mistake, involuntary intoxication, unconsciousness and diminished capacity. The insanity defense is commonly used, though courts and jurors expect strong evidence to support it.

**Procedural Defenses:** When defendants offer a procedural defense, they are arguing that either someone in the criminal justice system markedly discriminated against them or that one or more important procedural rules were not followed, thereby denying due process of law, violating a fundamental right. The defendants then seek to be released from any guilt for the acts. Procedural defenses include entrapment, double jeopardy, collateral estoppel, selective prosecution, police fraud, failure to provide a speedy trial and prosecutorial misconduct.

### II. Grammar

#### Connectors

Other words which contribute to the cohesion of the text are the text connectives. These are often called connectors, discourse markers or signal words. They provide the reader with signposts indicating how the text is developing.

**The following is a list of commonly used connectors in English:**

<b>ADDING</b>	<b>SEQUENCING</b>	<b>EMPHASIZING</b>	<b>COMPARING</b>
and	next	Above all	Equally
also	then	In particular	In the same way
as well as	first, second, third,?	Especially	Similarly
moreover	Finally	Indeed	Likewise
too	meanwhile	Notably	As with
	After	significantly	Like
<b>CAUSE AND EFFECT</b>	<b>QUALIFYING</b>	<b>ILLUSTRATING</b>	<b>CONTRASTING</b>
because	however	For example	Whereas
so	although	Such as	Instead of
therefore	unless	For instance	Alternatively
thus	except	As revealed by	Otherwise
consequently	if	In the case of	Unlike
	As long as		On the other hand
	Apart from		
	yet		

Created by: Mr. Tatal N. Slaiman/ M.A – Methods of Teaching English / [www.freewebs.com/prof-english](http://www.freewebs.com/prof-english)

### III. Tasks

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Retell the text.
3. Find additional information about this theme.
4. Translate a given text from Romanian to English (400 - 450 words).
5. Find and translate a text from English to Romanian (400 - 450 words).
6. Apply Grammar knowledge into practice.

### General Bibliography

1. Brown, G. D., Rice S., *Professional English in use*; Cambridge University Press, 2009
2. Evans, V., *Round-up, English Grammar book ;V. 1-4-* Longman, England, 2003
3. Hornby, A. S., “*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*” - Oxford University Press, 2001
4. Hughes, J., Jones, C., *Practical Grammar ; Level 3 - HEINLE CENGAGE Learning*, 2011
5. Murphy, R., *English Grammar in Use – Cambridge University Press*, 1988
6. [http://www.eastoftheweb.com/cgi-bin/read\\_db.pl?search\\_field=genre&search\\_for=crime&order\\_by=length\\_range,length,rating&page=1&type\\_ind=stories](http://www.eastoftheweb.com/cgi-bin/read_db.pl?search_field=genre&search_for=crime&order_by=length_range,length,rating&page=1&type_ind=stories)
7. [http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/serial\\_killers/weird/swango/pleasure\\_8.html](http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/serial_killers/weird/swango/pleasure_8.html)
8. [http://blogs.westword.com/latestword/2012/08/james\\_holmes\\_threatened\\_professor\\_kill.ph?p?page=2](http://blogs.westword.com/latestword/2012/08/james_holmes_threatened_professor_kill.ph?p?page=2)
9. <http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/story-index/white-collar-crime>
10. <http://public.getlegal.com/legal-info-center/types-of-crimes>
11. <http://public.getlegal.com/legal-info-center/criminal-law>