

IRYNA PINICH

John Grisham The Firm The Street Lawyer

Improving Reading Skills
(With legal thesaurus and extra exercises on legal terminology)



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

ПІНІЧ І.П.

ПОКРАЩЕННЯ НАВИЧОК ЧИТАННЯ: ЗА
РОМАНАМИ ДЖ.ГРІШЕМА
“The Firm” та “The Street Lawyer”
(з юридичним тезаурусом та додатковими вправами з
правової термінології)

Навчально-методичний посібник з домашнього читання

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Навчально-методичний посібник з домашнього читання підготовлений відповідно до типової програми з англійської мови та відбиває концепцію про інтегративний підхід до вивчення англійської мови. Кожний розділ посібника охоплює 2-3 розділи оригінальних романів Дж. Грішема, до яких подано набір запитань для перевірки розуміння змісту, укладено переліки лексичних одиниць, а також розроблено вправи на їх засвоєння. Супровідна інформація з юриспруденції та суміжних з нею галузей подається у тезаурусі, що відображає феноменологічну основу відповідних розділів романів. Залучені до розділів завдання з розвитку говоріння та письма покликані розвивати навички ділового писемного та усного мовлення.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів філологічних та юридичних факультетів.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT JOHN GRISHAM	7
PART I - THE FIRM	9
CHAPTERS 1-2. THESAURUS. CUM LAUDE	9
Essential Vocabulary	10
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	11
Vocabulary Work and Grammar	12
Writing.....	14
CHAPTERS 3-5. THESAURUS. A LAW FIRM	16
Essential Vocabulary	17
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	18
Vocabulary Work and Grammar	19
Speaking	20
CHAPTERS 6-8. THESAURUS. THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE	21
Essential Vocabulary	22
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	23
Vocabulary Work and Grammar	24
Speaking	26
CHAPTERS 9-12. THESAURUS. INTERNATIONAL REVENUE SERVICE	27
Essential Vocabulary	28
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	30
Vocabulary Work and Grammar	31
Writing.....	32
CHAPTERS 13-14. THESAURUS. TAXATION	32
Essential Vocabulary	33
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	34
Vocabulary work and Grammar	35
Speaking	36
CHAPTERS 15-17. THESAURUS. BILLING METHODS	37
Essential Vocabulary	38
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	39
Vocabulary work and Grammar	40
Speaking	40
CHAPTERS 18-19. THESAURUS. MAFIA OR ORGANIZED CRIME	42
Essential Vocabulary	43
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	44
Vocabulary work and Grammar	44
Writing.....	46
CHAPTERS 20-22. THESAURUS. LAWYERS LAWYERS	47
Essential Vocabulary	48
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	49
Vocabulary work and Grammar	49
Writing.....	51
CHAPTERS 23-25. THESAURUS. VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	51
Essential Vocabulary	53
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	54
Vocabulary work and Grammar	55
Speaking	56
CHAPTERS 26-29. THESAURUS. MONEY LAUNDERING	58
Essential Vocabulary	59
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	60
Vocabulary work and Grammar	61
Speaking	63
CHAPTERS 30-33. THESAURUS. SMURFING OR STRUCTURING	64

Essential Vocabulary	65
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	66
Vocabulary work and Grammar	67
Writing.....	68
CHAPTERS 34-36. THESAURUS. THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	70
Essential Vocabulary	71
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	72
Vocabulary work and Grammar	73
Speaking	74
CHAPTERS 37-41. THESAURUS . MIRANDA WARNING	75
Ironic End for Miranda	75
Essential Vocabulary	76
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	77
Vocabulary work and Grammar	77
Speaking	80
PART II. THE STREET LAWYER	82
CHAPTERS 1-3. THESAURUS. S.W.A.T.	82
Essential Vocabulary	83
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	83
Vocabulary work and Grammar	84
Speaking	85
CHAPTERS 4-5. THESAURUS. REAL ESTATE LAWYERS	86
Essential Vocabulary	87
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	88
Vocabulary work and Grammar	89
Speaking	91
CHAPTERS 7-9. THESAURUS. PARALEGALS.....	91
Essential Vocabulary	93
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	94
Vocabulary work and Grammar	94
Speaking	96
CHAPTERS 10-12. THESAURUS. TAX FRAUD	96
Essential Vocabulary	97
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	98
Vocabulary work and Grammar	99
Speaking	100
CHAPTERS 13-15. THESAURUS. BUSINESS ETHICS	101
Essential Vocabulary	102
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	103
Vocabulary work and Grammar	104
Writing.....	105
CHAPTERS 16-18. THESAURUS. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME.....	106
Essential Vocabulary	108
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	109
Vocabulary work and Grammar	109
Speaking	110
CHAPTERS 19-21. THESAURUS. A POLYGRAPH OR A LIE DETECTOR.....	111
Essential Vocabulary	112
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	113
Vocabulary work and Grammar	114
Writing.....	115
CHAPTERS 22-24. THESAURUS. SEARCH WARRANT	116
Essential Vocabulary	117
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	118
Vocabulary work and Grammar	118
Writing.....	120

CHAPTERS 25-27. THESAURUS. ARREST PROCESS.....	122
Essential Vocabulary	122
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	123
Vocabulary work and Grammar	124
Speaking	125
CHAPTERS 28-30. THESAURUS. LAW LICENSE.....	126
Essential Vocabulary	127
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	128
Vocabulary work and Grammar	129
Speaking	130
CHAPTERS 31-33. THESAURUS. PREFILING	131
Essential Vocabulary	131
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	132
Vocabulary work and Grammar	133
Speaking	135
CHAPTERS 34-36. THESAURUS. COURTROOM SEATING	136
Essential Vocabulary	137
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	139
Vocabulary work and Grammar	139
Writing.....	141
CHAPTERS 37-39. THESAURUS. OXFORD STYLE DEBATE.....	142
Essential Vocabulary	143
Reading Comprehension Checklist.....	144
Vocabulary work and Grammar	144
Speaking	147
INDEX OF VOCABULARY PREVIEW WORD.....	148

Передмова

Навчально-методичний посібник *Improving Reading Skills* спрямований на вдосконалення навичок читання та є ваговою складовою в опануванні англійською мовою. Охоплені аспекти читання, говоріння, письма, роботи з лексикою та граматики відповідають загальній концепції підручника інтегрального навчання. Предметом особливої уваги є юридична термінологія та специфіка формалізованого мовлення інституційного дискурсу.

Структурно посібник складається з двох частин, що побудовані на двох романах Дж. Грішема відповідно: “The Firm” та “The Street Lawyer”; кожен розділ охоплює не більше трьох розділів оригінальних романів, що забезпечує чітку відповідність кредитно-модульній системі навчання. Розділи містять додаткову інформацію з ключової тематики романів, блоки запитань стосовно змісту, перелік релевантних лексичних одиниць, вправи з граматики та лексики, а також окремі завдання з розвитку усного та писемного мовлення у формальних ситуаціях. Поданий алфавітний покажчик значно спрощує пошук тлумачень, описів та посилань на ключові терміни у тексті.

Шляхом різнобічного вивчення, посібник має на меті розширити кругозір студентів у сфері юриспруденції та суміжних з нею аспектів соціального буття англomовного дискурсивного простору. Енциклопедичні статті поруч із цитатами комічних ситуацій у судовому процесі, а також живе мовлення романів дають змогу унаочнити особливість існування у просторі закону як професіоналів, так і рядових громадян.

Посібник призначено для студентів інститутів і факультетів іноземної філології, а також юридичних факультетів. Викладений у посібнику матеріал дозволяє здійснювати індивідуалізований підхід до навчання у групі, варіюючи кількість і складність завдань залежно від індивідуального рівня підготовки студентів. Особливе місце відводиться моделюванню реальної ситуації спілкування у процесі навчання, що значно поліпшує комунікативні навички студентів.

Автор висловлює глибоку вдячність рецензентам за кропітку працю прочитання рукопису та конструктивну критику.

Щира подяка професорам Тетяні Вадимівні Радзівській, Лідії Михайлівні Волковій, доценту Ірині Анатоліївні Морякіній, старшому викладачеві Василю Васильовичу Іванчуку за поради і зауваження, що були корисними під час доопрацювання рукопису.

Подяка усім колегам кафедри германської і фіно-угорської філології Київського національного лінгвістичного університету, що створили сприятливі умови для написання та всіляко сприяли виданню посібника.

Подяка за технічну допомогу Ользі Петрівні Даценко.

About John Grisham

John Grisham was born in Jonesboro, Arkansas. His father, a cotton farmer and itinerant construction worker moved the family frequently, from town to town throughout the Deep South, settling in Southaven, Mississippi in 1967. Although his parents lacked formal education, his mother encouraged him to read and insisted that he prepare himself for college.

By his own account, he had no interest in writing until after he embarked on his professional career. For his first two years in college, Grisham drifted. He attended three different colleges before earning a degree. After abandoning a youthful dream of a professional baseball career, he settled down to study accounting and prepare for a career as a tax lawyer. While in law school, his interest shifted from tax law to criminal law and litigation. After graduating from the University of Mississippi law school, he returned to Southaven and established a small private legal practice. He was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives in 1983. By his second term he held the vice chairmanship of the Apportionment and Elections Committee, as well as memberships on the Insurance, Judiciary "A", and Military Affairs Committee.

In Mississippi, attorneys in private practice are sometimes called upon to appear as public defenders for indigent clients. In this way, Grisham received invaluable experience of the criminal justice system. Inspired by a case he observed in a Mississippi courthouse, Grisham decided to write a novel. For years, he arrived at his office at five o'clock in the morning, six days a week, to work on his first book, *A Time To Kill*. His manuscript was rejected by 28 publishers before he found an unknown publisher who was willing to print a short run. Without the benefit of a major publisher's marketing apparatus, the novice author went directly to booksellers, encouraging them to stock his book. Although *A Time to Kill* sold a disappointing 5,000 copies, Grisham had already begun work on a second novel *The Firm*. At the same time, bored with the routine of the state capital and eager to spend more time with his family, he decided not to seek re-election to the state legislature. He closed his law practice and moved his family to Oxford, Mississippi, determined to concentrate on his writing.

At age 36, his career as a novelist bloomed when movie rights to *The Firm* were sold for a hefty price, even before the book had found a publisher. *The Firm*, sold more than seven million copies and spent 47 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list. With the success of *The Firm*, John Grisham gave up his law practice to write full time. He has returned to the practice of law on only one occasion since, in 1996, to win a settlement for the family of an injured railroad worker. Meanwhile he has continued to write enormously successful legal thrillers at the rate of nearly one a year. As of this writing, seven of his books – *The Chamber*, *The Rainmaker*, *The Street Lawyer*, *The Testament*, *The Brethren*, *The Summons* and *The Broker* – were the bestselling novels of their respective years.

Today, John Grisham and his wife and two children keep homes in Oxford, Mississippi and near Charlottesville, Virginia. Apart from his writing, Grisham is a generous supporter of Little League teams in Oxford and Charlottesville and has endowed writing scholarship at the University of Mississippi. He is also a board member of the Innocence Project, an organization that promotes the use of DNA evidence to exonerate the wrongly convicted. Grisham's one nonfiction book to date, *The Innocent Man* (2006), recounted the real-life case of Ron Williamson, a former professional baseball player sentenced to death for a murder he did not commit. Williamson was eventually released, but his case exposed glaring inadequacies in the criminal justice system. Despite these interests and activities, Grisham has not stopped producing bestselling legal thrillers. Among his latest books: *Calico Joe* (2012), *The Racketeer* (2012) and *Sycamore Row* (2013) – a sequel to his first thriller *A Time to Kill*.

Part I - The Firm

Chapters 1-2. Thesaurus. Cum Laude

While reading chapter one you will come across the term *summa cum laude*. Scan the article and draw socio-cultural parallels between the American and your native country system of academic honors.

From “What is Cum Laude?”

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-cum-laude.htm>

Cum laude is a Latin term used to indicate a high level of academic distinction at the time of graduation. Along with other academic honors, it is used all over the world and no standard system governs how it is used; schools decide how to award honors on an individual basis. Typically, to



graduate *cum laude*, a student must maintain excellent grades, complete a supplemental honors thesis, and participate in honors courses. In some nations, students who wish to achieve a *cum laude* designation on their diplomas must also complete a series of special exams.

When a student graduates *cum laude*, this is written on his or her diploma. Generally, students also indicate their *cum laude* status in applications to other schools and on an employment resume, since it suggests a high level of achievement. In the United States, undergraduates and graduate students are eligible to graduate with this honor, while in other nations, undergraduates are not awarded this type of honor, or a different naming system is used. In general, secondary schools do not use a system of Latin honors to recognize distinctive students, utilizing a separate honors system instead.

There are actually three classes of Latin academic honors in use in the United States and around the world, and most universities use at least two of them. All universities use *cum laude*, which means “with praise.” Some universities also add *magna cum laude*, which translates to “with great praise”. The third honor is *summa cum laude*, for “with highest praise,” used for only the very best students. Most universities use the Latin terms rather than the English for honors, whether or not they print diplomas in Latin.

Students who are interested in graduating with *cum laude* status should consult the policies of their individual educational institutions for more information. In many instances, the honors are awarded individually by department, and honors

information will be maintained in the offices of the relevant department. Some universities award honors status by class rank, for example giving the top two percent of graduating students honors, while others award honors on the basis of grades and supplemental coursework, meaning that the number of honors students can fluctuate. Either way, earning a cum laude degree is hard work, and a cause for celebration.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading chapters 1-2.

Essential Vocabulary

- frown heavily on divorce
- the CPA exam
- secretive and clubbish
- soliciting job applications
- firm recruited
- remain lily white
- a wizard at taxation
- top choice
- a dossier
- a private intelligence outfit
- drink an occasional beer
- retire with money to burn
- make partner
- a hand thrust forward
- shake hands violently
- exchange pleasantries
- a seasoned veteran
- glib
- engage with
- a mellow professional baritone
- administer and balance enormous egos
- handle the recruiting
- down the drain
- the highest salary and fringes
- keep a low profile
- tax, securities, real estate and banking
- play along
- be ranked
- a cursory examination
- dwell on academics
- in one's right mind
- profess a deep love for smth
- meekly
- brace for another reprimand
- a standard, nonsacred area
- heavily recruited
- play off and on
- the knee would never hold up
- stare incredulously
- to put business ahead of everything
- religious affiliation
- Methodist
- to shadowbox around the issue

- a two-year apprenticeship
- pay handsomely
- a ballpark figure
- a low-interest mortgage
- regain one's composure
- a close-knit fraternity
- a cutthroat competition
- a average turnover rate
- achieve affluence
- pay top dollar/ shell out the bucks
- entice the top people
- electronic surveillance, security codes, closed-circuit television
- indisputably
- associate
- indoctrinated in the evils of
- a loose tongue
- heartburn
- eminently successful lawyers
- hallowed ground
- a man's man
- the profession plagued with alcoholism
- with chips on the shoulders
- divulge firm business
- delay the awarding of the holy grail
- partnership
- healthy paychecks
- clannish
- fraternize with other lawyers
- a far cry
- to gripe about
- brief testimonials to
- a small-town girl
- in the spotlight
- demanding, especially on the associates
- be a transplant
- the bar exam
- run afoul
- second to none
- stipulation
- the low man on the pole
- keep careers on track
- be quite an inducement

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was the preliminary assessment of Mitchell McDeere like?
2. What was the firm's primary occupation and what was its recruitment policy?
3. Why has the firm decided to delegate one associate among the recruitment committee?
4. What education did the other two members of the committee get?

5. What was the overall atmosphere of the interview?
6. What was suspicious about the interview?
7. Why was the firm interested in family relations and religious affiliation of its employees?
8. What was the topic of the preliminary chitchat?
9. Did Mitch behave wisely when his turn to ask came?
10. Was he strong enough to regain the composure on hearing the sum of his salary?
11. What were the stages of the upward career at the firm and what were the turnover rates there?
12. What were the savvies of the firm to entice the employees?
13. Describe the type of marriage and the living conditions of the McDeeres.
14. How did the family celebrate the proposal of the firm and what was their vision of their new life?
15. What was the outdoors and indoors policy of *Bendini, Lambert & Locke*?
16. How was the initiation into the firm conducted?
17. What were Mitch's observations?
18. What were the vacation policy and the retirement plan of the firm?
19. What were usual occupations of the affluent wives of the firm?
20. What new details of the firm's fraternity did Abby get to know?
21. How did Mitch like the southern cuisine?

Vocabulary Work and Grammar

Ex.1. Match the words in the left and right columns to restore the collocations from the essential vocabulary.

dwell on	the recruiting
to shadowbox	around the issue
exchanged	the drain
down	pleasantries
handled	lily white
remained	academics
keep	turnover rate
put	business ahead of everything

the average	a low profile
-------------	---------------

Ex.2 Match the words with their synonyms.

Inducement	mistrustfully
Stipulation	dismissal
turnover	prerequisite
incredulously	probation
apprenticeship	demand

Ex.3. Choose an appropriate word from the box below to complete the sentence.

Judge, suspect, verdict, testified, convicted, sentenced, witnessed, trial, charged, guilt, arrested, victim, innocent, prosecute

1. The _____ gave an amazingly accurate description of the criminal – she even knew his eye colour!
2. American boxer Mike Tyson was _____ for seducing a teenage beauty queen.
3. The parents of the murdered boy attended the _____ of the man accused of killing him every day for the three months it took to reach a verdict.
4. Only one of the three robbers was _____; the other two got away.
5. The accused made his appearance before the _____ on Friday morning.
6. The authorities have decided not to press _____ due to a lack of evidence.
7. The _____ was so scared that she was unable to answer the policeman's questions until hours after the attack.
8. The witness _____ that he saw the defendant hit the victim repeatedly over the head with a piece of wood.
9. In order to _____ the defendant, you must be certain, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he is guilty.
10. The victim's family felt that the _____ given the murderer was too short.
11. The jury took only 3 hours to reach a _____ verdict in the murder case.
12. When the victim's family heard the _____, they all stood up and clapped.

13. American football star O. J. Simpson was found _____ of murdering his wife in a court of law.

14. No one will _____ she killed her husband; they all think she is so sweet.

Writing

Curriculum Vitae

Curriculum Vitae: an outline of a person's educational and professional history, (L, lit.: the course of one's life) is essential for job applications, but still many graduates get this wrong. The University of Kent suggested a list of helpful tips how to make your résumé successful. Consider the general rules to write your CV and give it a try.



A CV is a marketing document in which you are marketing something: yourself! You need to "sell" your skills, abilities, qualifications and experience to employers. It can be used to make multiple applications to employers in a specific career area. For this reason, many large graduate recruiters will not accept CVs and instead use their own application form.

There is no "one best way" to construct a CV; it is your document and can be structured as you wish within the

basic framework below.

What information should a CV include?

Personal details

These would be your name, address, date of birth, telephone number and email.

Education and qualifications

Your degree subject and university, plus A levels and GCSEs or equivalents. Mention grades unless poor!

Work experience

- Use action words such as *developed, planned* and *organised*.

Try to relate the skills to the job. A finance job will involve numeracy, analytical and problem solving skills so focus on these whereas for a marketing role you would place a bit more emphasis on persuading and negotiating skills.

- *All of my work experiences have involved working within a team-based culture. This involved planning, organization, coordination and commitment e.g., in retail, this ensured daily sales targets were met, a fair distribution of tasks and effective communication amongst all staff members.*

- *Interests and achievements*
- Keep this section short and to the point. As you grow older, your employment record will take precedence and interests will typically diminish greatly in length and importance.
- Bullets can be used to separate interests into different types: sporting, creative etc.
- Don't use the old boring clichés here: "socialising with friends".
- Don't put many passive, solitary hobbies (reading, watching TV, stamp collecting). If you do put these, then say what you read or watch: "*I particularly enjoy Dickens, for the vivid insights you get into life in Victorian times*".
- Show a range of interests to avoid coming across as narrow.
- Hobbies that are a little out of the ordinary can help you to stand out from the crowd: skydiving or mountaineering can show a sense of wanting to stretch yourself and an ability to rely on yourself in demanding situations
- Any interests relevant to the job are worth mentioning: current affairs if you wish to be a journalist; a fantasy share portfolio if you want to work in finance.
- Any evidence of leadership is important to mention: captain or coach of a sports team, course representative, chair of a student society, scout leader: "*As captain of the school cricket team, I had to set a positive example, motivate and coach players and think on my feet when making bowling and field position changes, often in tense situations*"
- Anything showing evidence of employability skills such as team working, organising, planning, persuading, negotiating etc.

Skills

- The usual ones to mention are languages (good conversational French, basic Spanish), computing (e.g. "good working knowledge of MS Access and Excel, plus basic web page design skills" and driving ("full current clean driving licence").

References

- Many employers don't check references at the application stage so unless the vacancy specifically requests referees it's fine to omit this section completely if you are running short of space or to say "References are available on request."
- Normally two referees are sufficient: one academic (perhaps your tutor or a project supervisor) and one from an employer (perhaps your last part-time or summer job).

A personal profile at the start of the CV can work for jobs in competitive industries such as the media or advertising, to help you to stand out from the crowd. If used, it needs to be original and well written. Don't just use the usual hackneyed expressions: *"I am an excellent communicator who works well in a team....."*

You will also need a Covering Letter to accompany your CV.

Good luck!

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "What gear were you in at the moment of the impact?"
- **Witness:** "Gucci sweats and Reeboks."

Chapters 3-5. Thesaurus. A Law Firm

Creation of highly effective practice management structures, policies and systems is perhaps the greatest challenge facing law firms today. Law firms compete primarily at the practice level. Therefore, practice groups must be rigorously focused externally in order to compete successfully and be well ordered and managed internally to support those competitive efforts. Get to know about the internal structure of a law firm having acquainted with the facts below.

From "Organizational Structure of a Law Firm"

<http://thinkup.waldenu.edu/management/organization-and-ownership/item/11654-organizational-structure-of-law-firm>

Law firms are typically made up of a conglomerate of individual lawyers offering specific legal advice to businesses and individuals. These organizations provide a variety of specialized legal services based on the education and experience of the individuals working in the firm. While law firms may consist of as few as two individuals, extremely large law firms may employ one hundred or more individuals.



Law firms may follow the traditional organizational structures of regular companies. Common organization types include sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company (LLC) or a limited liability partnership (LLP). Each organizational structure offers individual lawyers a certain degree of personal protection from various business liabilities. The type of structure chosen may also depend on how many individuals are employed by the law firm and the compensation structure for each lawyer.

Sole proprietorships are the simplest form of the organizational structure. While they require little paperwork to start, they also offer the least amount of protection from business liabilities. Corporations often require the most paperwork and information to start; their advantage is the corporate veil that protects individual assets from business liabilities. Many law firms organize as partnerships, whether a general or limited liability, since partners often receive a specific percentage of the organization's overall profits.

Law firms typically are organized based on the number of founding partners and the specific legal practices the company will undertake. Individual partners may choose a structure based on the expected growth of the law firm in the business environment. Using a partnership organizational structure may require the founding partners to constantly amend the partnership agreement. Limited liability companies and regular corporations usually do not require these changes to founding documents.

Creating a clear-cut law firm organization requires individuals to define the role of each lawyer working in the firm. These roles may include individuals responsible for finding new clients, hiring additional lawyers, managing business revenues and maintaining high ethical standards. Defined roles can also help law firms develop objectives and strategies for operating in the business environment and maintaining relevance in the marketplace.

Law firms may be subject to specific rules issued by government agencies or the American Bar Association (ABA). These agencies issue rules and guidelines for law firm organizational structure and how partners should act or react when operating in the business environment. Rules may also be set up for employees regarding the advertisement of legal services and approaching individuals or businesses in specific situations.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- zigzag through a maze
- an assortment of characters
- stand no chance of penetrating
- mercifully unbuttoned at the collar
- sag unrestricted
- clear through security
- ecstatic
- have a ball
- decided on one
- stub a cigar in the ashtray



- not a cross word
- coax
- cut a deal
- have second thoughts
- hotshot thug
- full briefing
- reimburse
- back roads
- marigolds
- play along
- an upscale furniture store
- vetoed items as too expensive
- puffy and glazed
- barely made it home
- saturated
- flinch with each additional dousing
- loose touch
- attempt a weak smile
- enunciation
- piece of cake
- slow Thursdays
- scowl
- compatible
- student loans
- talk incessantly
- a broken home
- the lifeblood
- relish the thought
- build a dynasty
- the low man
- exorbitant billing
- a compelling figure
- a 9 A.M. man
- punch a clock
- offer sympathies
- with a strain
- office procedure
- put in tax shelters
- big-time risk takers
- padding
- shortcuts

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What were the results of the spying on the McDeeres?
2. What was the deal with Kozinsky?
3. Why was the firm under pressure of New York?
4. What kind of assets did the McDeeres possess?
5. How did Memphis meet its new residents?
6. How did Kozinsky and Hodge end up?
7. What was the Quins' reaction to the news?

8. Did Lamar throw more light on the story?
9. What was the summer like in Memphis?
10. What kind of pair were the McDeeres?
11. What was the beginning like at the firm?
12. Whom was Mitch assigned to and what were his primary duties at the firm?
13. How did Avery Tolar treat the money?
14. What was the first lesson Avery gave to his assistant?
15. Why first lunch with Avery was so important for Mitch?
16. What were the working hours of the firm's personnel?
17. How did Mitch's new office at *Bendini, Lambert & Locke* look like?
18. What were Lamar's instructions on billing and how did he treat his profession?

Vocabulary Work and Grammar

Ex.1. Substitute the underlined words for the units of the essential vocabulary.

1. She made no reply but simply frowned.
2. Vitro knows everything about being dirt poor in the rural South and growing up in a divorced family.
3. The symptoms were consistent with gastritis of a peptic ulcer.
4. At the beginning of Clinton administration, officials even gave private political instructions to entertainers like Barbra Streisand.
5. He was so frustrated that could hardly manage a weak smile.
6. They attempted to persuade him all in vain.
7. John felt upbeat at the very idea of moving to London.
8. He was constantly talking during the meeting.
9. After a long argument there was no hope of arriving at an agreement.
10. Fans employ all their efforts to slip through security.

Ex.2. Insert the prepositions and explain the meaning of the collocations.

- punch ___ a clock
- zigzagged ___ a maze
- put ___ tax shelters
- decided ___ one

- relish ___ the thought
- no chance ___ penetrating
- attempt ___ a weak smile

Ex.3. Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.

1. Mr McGuinness is from Ireland, ___ ?
2. So, the car isn't in the garage, ___ ?
3. Broach the bottle, ___ ?
4. She went to the library yesterday, ___ ?
5. Pass me the salt, ___ ?
6. How thin you are, ___ ?
7. Let's pretend we don't know him, ___ ?
8. Turn off the lights, ___ ?
9. He won't tell her, ___ ?
10. He may be here in an hour, ___ ?
11. You ought to know, ___ ?
12. I suppose he is right, ___ ?

Speaking

The Basics of Legal Interviewing

The benchmark of a good interview is simple: the client will feel that he has consulted an attorney who is a caring human being. These suggestions on building rapport, questioning technique, and structuring the interview can provide a framework for approaching the interview and help you communicate your concern.

By using the following structure for an interview, act out a mock interview that can ensure that the client has a chance to tell his story:

- (a) Briefly Explain What Will Happen in the Interview.

Tell the client what will happen in the interview, and how long you expect the interview to last. Emphasize that what the client says in the interview will remain confidential. Although awkward, some lawyers talk about fees at this point to avoid misunderstanding. Let the client know that you will discuss the client's legal rights and possible solutions at the end of the interview.

- (b) Preliminarily Identify the Problem.

Ask the client for a general description of the underlying transaction and the relief desired. Ex.: “Tell me what your problem is, how it came about, and what you think you’d like to have done about it.” When the client has completed his description of the problem, summarize your understanding of it.

(c) Get a Chronological Overview of the Problem.

Ask the client for a detailed step-by-step chronological description of what has happened. Prompt the client with open-ended, non-leading questions like “what happened next?” but do not probe for detail at this stage. Listen carefully and remember, this is the client’s chance to tell his story. You will obtain fuller information if you let him focus on his concerns at this stage.

(d) Develop and Verify Theories

Based on the information obtained in the first stages of the interview, the lawyer can mentally generate theories supporting possible legal claims. The lawyer should consider all plausible possible legal claims. The lawyer should consider all plausible

theories, and then proceed to obtain relevant information that would support or negate a claim using each theory. This is the time to pursue questions that occurred to you while the client was going through the overview, and to obtain greater detail on relevant facts.



“This just says you won’t reveal anything about our nondisclosure agreement.”

(e) Conclude the Interview.

Give the client a brief summary of the law governing his legal rights, and the questions that you must research. Tell the client what you will do next and when you will get back to the client.

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "What is your date of birth?"
- **Witness:** "July 15th."
- **Lawyer:** "What year?"
- **Witness:** "Every year."

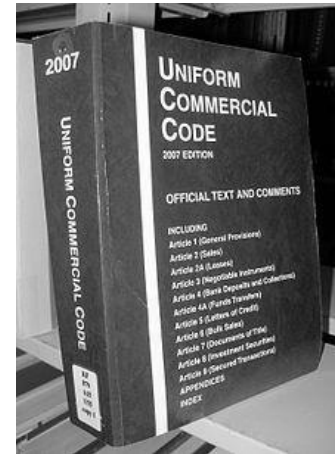
Chapters 6-8. Thesaurus. The Uniform Commercial Code

If you are involved in any kind of the transaction areas, such as: sales, leases, bank deposits and collections or funds transfers you are most likely to keep abreast of the UCC provisions. But, first of all, what does the UCC mean?

From “What is the UCC?”

<http://law.duke.edu/lib/researchguides/ucc>

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), a comprehensive code addressing most aspects of commercial law, is generally viewed as one of the most important developments in American law. The UCC text and draft revisions are written by experts in commercial law and submitted as drafts for approval to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (now referred to as the Uniform Law Commissioners), in collaboration with the American Law Institute. The Commissioners are all attorneys, qualified to practice law, including state and federal judges, legislators and law professors from throughout the United States and its territories. These quasi-public organizations meet and decide whether to endorse these drafts or to send them back to the experts for revision. The revision process may result in several different revisions of the original draft. Once a draft is endorsed, the Uniform Law Commissioners recommend that the states adopt these rules.



The UCC is a model code, so it does not have legal effect in a jurisdiction *unless* UCC provisions are enacted by the individual legislatures as statutes. Currently, the UCC (in whole or in part) has been enacted, with some local variation, in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- manage a smile
- be along shortly
- name in white on the asphalt
- the bar review materials
- ominous
- prop one's feet on the desk
- keep smb's thumb on every penny
- spread the risk and pool resources
- limited partnership
- a pittance
- hold smb personally responsible
- spill their guts
- big-shot lawyers
- sanctimonious
- contracts
- real estate
- torts
- domestic relations
- wills
- estates
- taxation
- workers' compensation
- constitutional law
- federal trial procedure

- criminal procedure
- corporations
partnerships
- insurance
- debtor-creditor relations
- to grade
- rookie
- snap fingers at smth
- get in high gear
- smile downward
- sincere grandfatherly smile
- bestow a look upon smb
- cause ulcers
- exquisite cuisine
- divulge
- loose tongues lose lawsuits
- commit to memory
- fitful sleep
- carry a grudge
- haggard
- cutthroat business
- win the gold
- sleep in
- enough denim to launch a cattle drive
- research the tax code provisions
- on the plane
- break necks
- rake off
- the sky's the limit
- relish the thought

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was Mitch's intention on the working schedule?
2. What was eye catching in the new acquaintance of Mitch – Mr.Locke?
3. What was the first deal with Avery Tolar?
4. In what way did the firm cope with the leakage? What were they suspicious of?
5. What was the suggestion of the Chicago office to keep the nonpartners in line?
6. What was the structure of the bar examination to be upheld? What did the meeting with the tutors result in?
7. What was the fuss in the Tolar's office about?
8. What was the purpose of Mr. Lambert's invitation to his office?
9. What were Mitch's duties to handle the case of Sonny Capps?
10. What was Abby occupied with? How did she treat Mitch's late hours of work and the first round the clock stay there?

11. Was Mitch's first rendering an account successful?

12. How meticulously was the house of McDeeres bugged?

Vocabulary Work and Grammar

Ex.1. Match the words from the essential vocabulary to the suggested definitions.

workers' compensation	a relationship between two people, organizations, or countries
partnerships	a legal document that says who you want your money and property to be given to after you die
constitutional law	an official agreement between two or more people, stating what each will do
contracts	connected with the constitution of a country or organization
taxation	an arrangement with a company in which you pay them money, especially regularly, and they pay the costs if something bad happens
insurance	the business of selling houses or land
estates	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries
real estate	money paid to someone because they have suffered injury or loss, or because something they own has been damaged
tort	all of someone's property and money, especially everything that is left after they die
domestic relations	an action that is wrong but not criminal and can be dealt with in a civil court of law
wills	a person, group, or organization that owes money
debtor	the system of charging taxes

Ex.2. Cross the odd one out.

- Constitutional law, taxation, the UCC.
- Real estate, limited partnership, limited liability partnership.
- Insurance, worker's compensation, wills
- Litigation, court procedure, province jurisdiction.

Ex.3. Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. I demand that he _____ immediately.
 - a. apologize
 - b. shall apologize
 - c. will apologize
 - d. has apologized
2. I suggested that she _____ her lawyer before signing the contract.
 - a. consults
 - b. shall consult
 - c. will consult
 - d. should consult
3. It is necessary that everything ready by two o'clock tomorrow.
 - a. be
 - b. was
 - c. were
 - d. would have been
4. They recommend that she _____ to a ski resort in Spain.
 - a. will go
 - b. would have gone
 - c. should go
 - d. should have gone
5. It is advisable that you _____ your application as soon as possible.
 - a. submit
 - b. will submit
 - c. will have submitted
 - d. should have submitted

6. He decided to go inside the haunted house, ___ what may.
- come
 - comes
 - should come
 - would come
7. It is strange that he ___ so upset about such a trifle, isn't it?
- were
 - shall be
 - should be
 - have been
8. Far ___ it from me to criticize your plan, but I think you should change a few things in it.
- be
 - is
 - was
 - were
9. The doctor insisted that she ___ at the hospital.
- stay
 - stays
 - will stay
 - has stayed
10. She suggested that we ___ in the lobby of the hotel at 9:00 a.m.
- shall meet
 - will meet
 - should meet
 - would have met

Speaking



"Do you promise to pay the bill, the whole bill and nothing but the bill?"

Your lawyer is responsible for your case and you are entitled to his or her best efforts on your behalf. However, you can help avoid some problems and misunderstandings. Act out your first interview with a lawyer to clarify whether you've made the right choice, apply the general rules as suggested by the California Bar Association. As a client, you should:

- Make sure that your “lawyer” is really a licensed lawyer. Lawyers must be licensed to practice law in California. And every licensed California lawyer has a State Bar number. Ask your lawyer for his or her number. Also, you can contact the State Bar to check the status of your lawyer’s license. Avoid falling victim to someone who is simply posing as a lawyer.
- Understand exactly what your lawyer will (and will not) be doing for you and what it will cost. And get your fee agreement with the lawyer in writing. For example, if you will be responsible for court costs or telephone calls, this should appear in a written agreement. Lawyers use various kinds of fee arrangements. If your expenses (fees and costs) will amount to more than \$1,000, your attorney is required by law to have a written fee agreement. And you can request a detailed bill every 30 days. This will help you track your costs and avoid surprises.
- Make sure you understand the potential cost if a lawyer takes your case on a contingency basis. In a contingency case, you may be responsible for filing fees and certain other expenses, but you will not be charged attorney fees. However, if you win your case, you will have to pay the lawyer a percentage of the court award or settlement. In this type of arrangement, the lawyer must have a written fee agreement. Make sure that the written agreement specifies the amount of the lawyer’s percentage (usually 33-1/3 or 40 percent), and whether or not the fee will be calculated before or after related costs have been deducted.
- Be completely honest and provide all information related to your case—even the facts that you don’t think are important. And make sure that your lawyer always has your current address and contact information.
- Supply your lawyer with all documents related to your case. Keep copies for your records.
- Ask the lawyer to estimate how long your case will take. Be aware, however, that unexpected twists and turns in a case can delay the process.
- Ask your lawyer to keep you updated on your case. You might ask the lawyer to send you copies of letters and any official documents filed in court as well.

Sources:

The State Bar of California (2013). Retrieved from

<http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Public/Pamphlets/HiringALawyer.aspx>

Chapters 9-12. *Thesaurus. International Revenue Service*

Many a man is puzzled what IRS is. Informed means armed. So, meet the IRS. International Revenue Service is a United States government agency that is responsible for the collection and enforcement of taxes. It operates under the authority of the United States Department of the Treasury. It is primarily engaged in

the collection of individual income taxes and employment taxes, but also handles corporate, gift, excise and estate taxes.

From “Understanding IRS Guidance”

<http://www.irs.gov/uac/Understanding-IRS-Guidance-A-Brief-Primer>

In its role in administering the tax laws enacted by the Congress, the IRS must take the specifics of these laws and translate them into detailed regulations, rules and procedures. The Office of Chief Counsel fills this crucial role by producing several different kinds of documents and publications that provide guidance to taxpayers, firms and charitable groups.



Regulation

A regulation is issued by the Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department to provide guidance for new legislation or to address issues that arise with respect to existing Internal Revenue Code sections. Regulations interpret and give directions on complying with the law. Regulations are published in the Federal Register. Generally, regulations are first published in proposed form in a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). After public input is fully considered through written comments and even a public hearing, a final regulation or a temporary regulation is published as a Treasury Decision (TD), again, in the Federal Register.

A revenue ruling is an official interpretation by the IRS of the Internal Revenue Code, related statutes, tax treaties and regulations. It is the conclusion of the IRS on how the law is applied to a specific set of facts. Revenue rulings are published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin for the information of and guidance to taxpayers, IRS personnel and tax professionals. For example, a revenue ruling may hold that taxpayers can deduct certain automobile expenses.

A revenue procedure is an official statement of a procedure that affects the rights or duties of taxpayers or other members of the public under the Internal Revenue Code, related statutes, tax treaties and regulations and that should be a matter of public knowledge. It is also published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- to total four hundred pages
- eloquent with no forethought
- express concern
- eulogies
- stole a glance
- develop no affinity for children
- exude sympathy

- come to a halt
- straighten the tie
- pound like a jackhammer
- laboured breathing
- ace the exam
- move in for the kill
- explode with laughter and cheers
- slam a bottle of champagne
- slug the champagne
- whistles and catcalls
- on behalf of
- a plaque
- add to the letterhead
- awkwardly received the award
- a full-blown associate
- a rich brogue
- whip out a badge
- to frisk smb
- care to elaborate
- recall smth verbatim
- high rollers
- shelters and write-offs
- challenged by the IRS
- tax litigation
- investigated and harassed by the FBI
- a key link in a drug ring
- jeopardize smth with smth
- silence smb
- honorable esquires
- Gucci-loafed counselors
- helluva
- aptitude for languages
- unilingual
- seven years away from parole
- be implicated
- get to see smb
- a private investigator
- got sent up for rape
- a warden
- to cuss
- dishonorable discharge
- twenty-four-hour surveillance
- gross insubordination
- a court-martial
- maintain an office
- countermeasures and child custody
- courtroom evidence, voice-stress analysis and location of assets
- insurance claims and premarital background review.
- be a minute
- a constricting leather skirt
- premarital report
- the smoke billowed
- draped with cobwebs
- to feel dizzy
- big-firm lawyers

- ham-and-egg
- gathering filth for court
- get framed
- a recovery

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. How was Mitch getting through with his bar examination?
2. What were the eulogies at the firm meeting devoted to?
3. What other people were in a row with Kozinsky and Hodge? What were their obituaries?
4. What was Mitch's new time schedule? What did he tell to the Black Eyes about the interest in the portraits of the deceased?
5. How was the dinner with the Sutherlands? Did they improve their family relations?
6. In what way was Mitch informed of his status as a full-blown associate of the firm?
7. Where and how did the first encounter with the special agent happen?
8. Why were the partners of this firm built by uncompromising ethics so agitated about Mitch's encounter with the FBI agent?
9. What did the partners arrive at after Mitch's interrogation?
10. What ideas sprang to Mitch's mind after being questioned?
11. Where did Mitch's brother appear to be?
12. Where were the brothers alike? Did they have much to talk about?
13. Was Abby willing to come? What were Ray's plans for the nearest future?
14. What information did Mitch elicit about Ray's ex-collaborator?
15. What new facts are added by DeVasher's filing on Roy McDeere?
16. What are the nearest plans of the firm on Mitch McDeere?
17. What did the advertisement of Eddie Lomax, as a private investigator claim?
18. Was Mitch received at once? What conclusions about the investigator's office did Mitch arrive to?
19. Why was he spellbound by the secretary's smoking? How does the author describe the scene?
20. What was Mitch's first impression on Eddie Lomax? What are the basic principles of Eddie's work?

21. On what terms did Mitch and Eddie agree to cooperate? What or who became the target of the investigation?

Vocabulary Work and Grammar

Ex.1. Complete the phrases by the determiners and modifiers from the list below.

High, private, awkwardly, expressed, laboured, honourable, amazing

___ investigator; ___ rollers; ___ received the award; ___ esquires; ___ breathing; ___ concern; ___ aptitude for languages.

Ex.2. Translate the sentences incorporating vocabulary from the list of essential vocabulary.

1. Він не міг відтворити розмову з поліцейським дослівно, проте точно пам'ятав, що той запропонував йому співпрацю.
2. Перед тим як стати повноправним юристом на фірмі, кожен мав скласти іспит на відмінно та отримати ліцензію.
3. Після першої пробіжки моє дихання було ускладнене, а серце калатало як відбійний молоток.
4. Вона відчула запаморочення, коли дізналася про обшук квартири та ув'язнення свого колеги.
5. Він не хотів ризикувати кар'єрою заради сумнівних обіцянок тих поважних адвокатів, що носили мокасини від Гуччі.

Ex.3. State whether the following sentences are correct.

1. She was deadly injured in the accident.
2. He was dead drunk when he came home after the party.
3. The plane goes direct from Mumbai to Chennai without stopping.
4. That suits me finely.
5. Hit it hardly.
6. He can jump really highly.
7. The show was highly amusing.
8. Which part of the movie did you like mostly?
9. This is the most extraordinary day of my life.
10. They have widely differing opinions.

Writing

Surveillance Report



Surveillance is a close observation or supervision maintained over a person or a group, especially one in custody or under suspicion. It is very useful to governments and law enforcement to maintain social control, recognize and monitor threats, and prevent/investigate criminal activity.

Write a report of the surveillance operation over Roy McDeere.

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Can you tell us what was stolen from your house?"
- **Witness:** "There was a rifle that belonged to my father that was stolen from the hall closet."
- **Lawyer:** "Can you identify the rifle?"
- **Witness:** "Yes. There was something written on the side of it."
- **Lawyer:** "And what did the writing say?"
- **Witness:** "'Winchester'!"

Chapters 13-14. Thesaurus. Taxation

The theory that underlies taxation is that charges are imposed to support the government in exchange for the general advantages and protection afforded by the government to the taxpayer and his or her property. The existence of government is a necessity that cannot continue without financial means to pay its expenses; therefore, the government has the right to compel all citizens and property within its limits to share its costs. Can we do without taxes? Draw out your conclusions after reading this excerpt.

From "Kinds of Taxes"

<http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Kinds+of+Taxes>

The two basic kinds of taxes are *excise taxes* and *property taxes*.

An **excise tax** is directly imposed by the law-making body of a government on merchandise, products, or certain types of transactions,



including carrying on a profession or business, obtaining a license, or transferring property. It is a fixed and absolute charge that does not depend upon the taxpayer's financial status or the value that the taxed property has to the taxpayer.

An estate tax is a tax that is placed on, and paid by, the estate of a decedent prior to the distribution of the property among the heirs in exchange for the privilege of transferring the property. Individuals who inherit property may be required to pay an inheritance tax on the value of the particular property received. Gift taxes are incurred by an individual who gives another a valuable gift.

Another type of excise tax is a sales tax, which is placed on certain goods and services. Precisely what goods and services are taxed is determined by the individual state legislatures. In some instances, a sales tax placed upon expensive items that are considered luxuries is known as a luxury tax.

A corporate tax is an excise tax imposed upon the privilege of conducting business in the corporate capacity, which provides certain advantages to individuals, such as limited liability. It is measured by the income of the corporation involved.

Other common examples of excise taxes are those imposed upon the processing of meat, tobacco, cheese, and sugar.

A property tax takes the taxpayer's wealth into account, as represented by the taxpayer's income or the property he or she owns. Income Tax, for example, is a property tax that is assessed and levied upon the taxpayer's income; property taxes are imposed mainly on real property.

Taxes are also classified as direct and indirect. A direct tax is one that is assessed upon the property, business, or income of the individual who is to pay the tax. Conversely *indirect taxes* are taxes that are levied upon commodities before they reach the consumer who ultimately pays the taxes as part of the market price of the commodity. A common example of an indirect tax is a *value-added tax*, which is paid on the value added to the product at each stage of production, distribution, and sales.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- buffoon act
- read smb
- leave smth at that
- have unusual stamina
- generate contempt
- especially paternalistic
- relive glory years
- take it in stride
- fly commercial
- tax haven
- as secretive as the Swiss

- no income taxes, corporate taxes, capital-gains taxes, estate or gift taxes.
- revenue from import duties and tourism
- blabbermouths
- Not that I recall
- toss darts
- the sun dipped
- fall in heat with
- begin making eyes at smb
- become obnoxious
- warm and uninhibited
- feel lightheaded
- bloodshot eyes
- attorney
- procure the necessary documents
- hover over documents
- review the entries into all of the accounts
- interest earned
- do a rough audit of each account
- to incorporate companies under some jurisdiction
- roll up sleeves and go to work
- make mental notes
- no witnesses to the explosion
- dive lodge
- thatched-roof huts
- a divemaster
- schedule to dive in full scuba gear
- swim like a fish
- disabled boat
- a dive site
- read one's eyes
- to live a lie
- keep one's eyes open on
- yuppie joints
- patch things up

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What did the firm claim by being so preoccupied with the marriage life of its lawyers?
2. What was the usual scenario for a rookie's overworking?
3. Why were the Caymans considered to be the tax haven? Was Avery exaggerating dubbing Swiss banks blabbermouths comparing with Cayman banks?
4. Did the easing atmosphere of the Caymans welcome chasing women and drinking?
5. How much did Avery clarify the matter of the unwritten rules of the firm?

6. How much did Mitch get to know about the ventures of the clients and therefore of the firm?
7. How much savvy did it require to dig the information about the scuba divers missing?
8. How did Mitch get to *Abanks Dive Lodge* and where was it set?
9. Think of as many words and expressions describing the accident with scuba divers at sea.
10. What new facts did Mitch clarify from his talk with the boat owner?
11. Did Mitch opt for living a lie? What was plan B about?
12. Did Mitch's suspense of him being followed closely turn out true? Why did the firm need to compromise Mitch?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Match types of taxes with their definitions.

capital-gains tax	a tax that a person or a company have to pay according to the tax laws or different countries or to the international aspects of n individual country's tax law
international tax	a tax levied on profit from sale of goods with detrimental consequences to the public, such as alcohol and cigarettes
estate tax	a tax payable on profit made on the sale of a capital asset, assessed and levied differently from tax on profit realized from sale of goods or services in the normal course of a business
sin tax	a tax imposed on someone who inherits property or money

Ex.2. Fill in the gaps by the set expressions and idioms from the list of essential vocabulary.

1. Mitch spread the newspaper on the table and scanned the headline story of the two American lawyers and their dive guide who had been killed in a mysterious accident the day before. He _____ and returned the paper.
2. The one named Carrie _____ with Avery, and the other one, Julia, immediately _____ at Mitch.

3. Avery spread the documents on one end of the table and began checking entries. Mitch _____ and went to work.
4. First, he would wait until late this night and tell her the truth. He would not lie, had no desire to_____.
5. He grinned like an idiot, like this was truly an incredible story. Lomax _____ well. “You got trouble with your wife?”

Ex.3. Complete the chart with the derivatives.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	generate		
		obnoxious	
contempt			
			virtually
	procure		
import			

Ex.4. Point out subject complements in the following sentences.

1. Ben was a policeman.
2. There were no witnesses to the explosion.
3. He has become a totally obnoxious individual!
4. The traditional practice of medicine is a paternalistic affair.
5. His voice sounds husky.

Speaking

Deliver a speech on the differences of Taxation Systems of Ukraine and the USA. Incorporate the following facts:

In Ukraine, all taxes are national or local. Tax collection procedures and tax incentives may be established only by law. According to the tax Code in Ukraine now exist 23 taxes and levies, 18 of which are national and 5 local.

The main taxes and payments are:

- Corporate Income Tax (CIT) (also known as Corporate profits tax – CPT);
- Value-Added Tax (VAT);
- Single contribution to mandatory social security fund;

- Employer contributions.

Other principal taxes include Personal Income Tax (PIT), land tax, royalties for the extraction of oil, natural gas and gas condensate, and the charge for using local symbols.



Chapters 15-17. Thesaurus. Billing methods

Billing frustrations disturb people's mind on any allusion to the notion of reimbursement, it's even more so when it comes to the lawyers' revenue system. To avoid ignorance traps read about the possible fees you might be charged when in need of a lawyer's help.

From "Different Types Of Attorney Billing Methods"

<http://www.essortment.com/different-types-attorney-billing-methods-24561.html>

Different fees afford different types of billing and they really depend on the law firm and what their policies are for the most part. Six different types of fees are used by most attorneys.

A retainer fee is the fee which detains an attorney for legal counsel. With this fee, the attorney is certain of the seriousness of your intentions and can take your case to heart.



This is the most traditional method of billing clients. Both unearned and earned retainer fees may be charged. The unearned type is a sum of money which the client provides to the attorney who places it in a trust. This money is drawn upon as the attorney works and billing hours are incurred. Then it becomes a cash advance retainer. An earned retainer is one which belongs to the attorney when the payment is made and funds become immediately available to the law firm for costs incurred. Earned retainers may be pure, case or retainers for general representation.

The pure retainer is one which is a sum of money which the client pays to the lawyer or law firm to be certain the attorney will be available to the client throughout the year and that the law office will not accept any clients with cases that are adversarial. A case retainer is a nonrefundable fee that a client pays to a law office as an inducement for legal work to be performed for the client. What this really means is

that the client is offering additional money to entice the attorney to take the case. And a retainer for general representation is one which is paid in contemplation of everything, such as ongoing representation, except for the actual litigation which occurs.

A contingency fee is another method of billing which gives the attorney a percentage of the award granted in the case and if the client loses then the attorney receives no payment. Personal injury cases usually involve contingency fees. But these fees do not cover court costs, transcription fees or filing fees as the client is responsible for these additional costs. Both domestic relation matters and criminal cases are forbidden to operate on a contingency fee arrangement.

A flat or fixed fee is one which allots a set dollar amount that the client is charged for legal services provided. An hourly fee is a method of billing for all time actually spent on the case and legal problem at hand. Hourly rates may come as attorney hourly rates, client hourly rates or blended hourly rates which combines fees for everyone into one hourly rate.

Court-awarded fees are those in which attorneys are given a set amount determined by the courts, usually when counsel is appointed by someone who cannot afford legal counsel themselves.

However billing methods are chosen there are usually ways to work it out for the benefit of both attorney and client.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- rush into chumminess
- a confidante
- peck each other on the cheeks
- without transferring lipstick
- tolerate
- starve for adult conversation
- crave for smth
- put one's foot down
- tax season
- work around the clock
- possessed
- put one's finger on
- make one's skin crawl
- bitter cold
- pellets of frozen rain
- dismiss the thoughts
- thrust the hands deep into the pockets
- Peugeot
- allegedly
- cup hands over one's mouth
- play for keeps
- a quaint French place

- within earshot
- not to add up
- squeal on the clients
- a lawyer sworn to secrecy
- a look of utter fear
- wait in ambush
- for the time being
- help someone into the car
- the highway found the coast again
- diehard coffee shops
- keep the meter running
- an accomplice
- gauge the light
- muffled with a silencer

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. How did Kay Quin cultivate her friendship with Abby? What was their usual spot?
2. What is Abby's attitude towards Mitch's relationships with her parents? Is she capable of maintaining her present state of the wife?
3. How did Kay comfort Abby about their husbands working regime? Did Abby listen to Kay's words of comfort and firm's preferences on the family life of the employees?
4. Did the McDeeres plan to have kids in the nearest future?
5. Describe the cold weather in Memphis using as many words and phrases referring to the frame.
6. What were the results of Eddie Lomax's investigation? Was the firm playing for keeps?
7. How did Mitch conspire with Abby? Where have they found the secluded corner to have a whispered conversation?
8. Why did Mitch lay bare his relations with FBI agents? What did he tell Abby?
9. How did Abby react to the news?
10. Was Mitch successful to persuade Abby to proceed with the ordinary life for the time being?
11. What was the first Christmas at Memphis like? Where did the members of the family head to?
12. What was Mitch's visit to Panama City Beach? Did he dare talking to his mother? Why?
13. What was the deal of the late night visitor of Eddie Lomax? Was he paid worthily for the job?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list below to restore the collocations as they appear in the list of essential vocabulary. Then, give the context where they are used in the chapters discussed.

Chumminess, coffee shops, the thoughts, to secrecy, utter fear, ambush, the cheeks, adult conversation

Starve for...	A look of...
Rush into...	Peck on ...
Dismiss...	Wait in...
Diehard...	Sworn...

Ex.2. Suggest the transcription of the following car brands to avoid mispronunciation.

Fiat, Mercedes, Peugeot, Volkswagen, Mitsubishi, Renault, Porsche, Audi, Chevrolet

Ex.3. Explain the meaning and give the context of the idiomatic expressions as they appear in the chapters discussed.

put one's foot down	play for keeps
put one's finger on	within earshot
make one's skin crawl	for the time being
work around the clock	

Ex.4. Point out object complements in the following sentences and suggest sentence patterns.

1. I declare this centre open.
2. We all consider it unworthy.
3. I've found the guard sleeping in the barn.
4. We painted the new dining room a pale yellow.
5. They named the baby Bruce.

Speaking

Hiring a PI

If you have the means, and have personal issues that you are unable to resolve on your own, help is available: you may hire a private detective or investigator (PI). The rate for retaining a PI varies, and really depends on what type of service(s) you require, and which agency you choose. Still, if you have decided to hire a private detective, the best way is to set-up some interviews with several agencies. Follow the tips below to ask necessary questions so that to ensure the best outcome.

- **Make sure that the PI is licensed and bonded**



Most states require that anyone employed in the practice of investigation be licensed, and being bonded is usually a requirement to get a PI license. Ask to see a copy of the license, and if they are unable to produce it, or say that they are not required to have one, keep looking. Steer clear of Internet companies as well. These are completely unregulated, and most of these online "investigators" do nothing more than perform background checks from public information databases.

- **Make sure that the PI is experienced**

Many PIs have military, law enforcement, intelligence, or specialized experience (in finances, security, etc.). When you interview the candidate, ask questions about their qualifications, and what types of cases they have experience with. Bottom line: the PI should be an experienced surveillance expert.

- **Make sure the PI is insured**

When you hire a PI, they are working for you. If they caused damage to property, or were injured while working on your case, they need to have adequate insurance to cover all losses.

- **Always get a signed contract**

Be sure that your PI provides you with a written contract, specifying your reason for hiring the PI, and what services you will receive. If the PI refuses to work under contract, keep looking.

Sources:

Advanced Surveillance Group, Inc. (2010). Retrieved from <http://www.asg.com>

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Can you describe what the person who attacked you looked like?"
- **Witness:** "No. He was wearing a mask."
- **Lawyer:** "What was he wearing under the mask?"

- **Witness:** "Er...his face."

Chapters 18-19. Thesaurus. Mafia or Organized Crime

Crime groups including the Mafia have long provoked both fear and fascination. Sometimes mob bosses have risen to wield extraordinary power – seemingly out of reach of the law – in cities in the US and beyond. And often they fall just as spectacularly. Here's an excerpt that will elevate your knowledge of "wise guys."

From "The Mafia and American Law"

<http://www.randomhistory.com/1-50/021law.html>

Organized crime in America comes in many forms, but it was the Mafia that emerged with the highest profile and helped spur numerous acts of Congress to help law enforcers deal with the threat. At the same time, however, much of the early history of organized crime is largely inseparable from political corruption. In the first half of the twentieth century, the law had often been obliged to turn a blind eye to illegal activity



because of personal investment, threat of retaliation, or political pressure. Though organized crime long predates Prohibition, it was the illicit manufacture and distribution of alcohol during temperance that made countless criminals very wealthy and set the stage for many years of criminal influence and affluence all over America.

Organized crime is generally defined as a continuing, profit-motivated, criminal enterprise that employs the use of fear, violence, intimidation, and public corruption to achieve organizational goals and remain immune from law enforcement". Meanwhile, exactly what the Mafia is both in the United States and on an international level remains uncertain, due to its status as a secret society with roots in Italy. Though older sources have been suggested, an individual of the "mafia," the Sicilian *mafioso*, suggests a "brave man" acting with hostility in response to the foreign governing body in nineteenth century Italy. Generally, the term "mafia" referred to the system of organization on the island of Sicily, which involved individually managed estates and families grouped geographically, but without an overarching hierarchy.

In the early twentieth century, waves of Italian immigrants filled a void at the bottom rung of the economic ladder and organized themselves into "families" in the big cities, usually according to their specific region of birth. Individual gangs maintained fierce loyalty and a code of silence called "*omerta*." In America, many Italians (among others) gravitated toward labor unions later championed by national figures such as Jimmy Hoffa, while some took advantage of the extremely profitable enterprise of bootlegging at the onset of Prohibition. The unpopular law, however,

made for sporadic enforcement and, in some cases, direct collaboration with criminals.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- unbillable time
- exile from the sanctuaries
- the mint
- hang on every word
- a word drifting down
- not to have a prayer
- run smb into the ground
- strut from the office
- escape the building
- rub smth clean
- the siren died
- come to a joyous conclusion
- say with a sneer
- bring up to date on the situation
- caked mud on the tires
- pump the accelerator
- ex-convictive
- take the toll
- surge from the car
- in the same boat
- legal malpractice
- bestow upon
- unwind
- turnover
- be in the big leagues
- taxi slowly / taxi to a stop
- to be cleared for takeoff
- fasten the seat belt
- pilot and copilot
- mezzanine
- a clean-cut, boyish attorney
- punch line
- steal the thunder
- moderator
- step on a land mine
- a man of very few words
- call the shots
- jazz, wine and dine
- indictment: tax evasion, laundering, racketeering
- tax fraud
- launder money
- indict smb
- a prince of a guy
- play along, work hard, do a helluva job
- within reason
- self-reliant and independent

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was the atmosphere like at firm after the Christmas?
2. What does the division of the pie allude to?
3. What novelties have been introduced into the copying of the unbilled files?
4. What was a joyous conclusion of the celebration party at the fifth floor like?
5. What was the meeting at *Ernie's Airport Lounge*? What did they agree on with Tammy Hemphill?
6. What perks had the upward mobile lawyers of the firm? Describe Avery and Mitch's travel to the place of destination. Make extensive use of the air travel vocabulary.
7. Why was the unloading campaign in Georgetown carried out at midnight?
8. Is there any difference between the terms lawyer and attorney, barrister and esquire?
9. Was there enough of conspiracy in meeting with the FBI agent?
10. Was the meeting with the director of FBI a well-organized campaign or rather a spontaneous decision? How and where did they meet? What kind of person was the director?
11. What was the fair play of the firm? What true faces did the partners have? How did innocent rookies step into an ambush of the mob's company? How were the duties distributed in the firm so that to cover up for the illegal acts?
12. What was the proposal of the FBI director? Why did they choose Mitch for the job?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Choose appropriate words to the suggested definitions.

1. a contemptuous or mocking smile, remark or tone
 - a. mint
 - b. sneer
 - c. toll
2. immoral, illegal, or unethical professional conduct or neglect of professional duty
 - a. tire

- b. malpractice
 - c. moderator
3. refuge or safety from pursuit persecution, or other danger
 - a. prayer
 - b. evasion
 - c. sanctuary
 4. the act of evading or escaping especially from a distasteful duty, responsibility, etc., by trickery, cunning, or illegal means
 - a. fraud
 - b. evasion
 - c. laundering
 5. a former inmate of a prison
 - a. copriisoner
 - b. inmate
 - c. ex-con
 6. to relax and stop felling anxious
 - a. escape
 - b. turnover
 - c. unwind
 7. to give smb smth of great value or importance
 - a. bestow
 - b. indict
 - c. litigate

Ex.2. Cross the odd one out.

- Engine, accelerator, handlebars, windscreen.
- Bonnet, bumper, tyre, driver.
- Deadlights, dipped light, high light, glowing lights.
- Brake pedal, windshield, spare wheel, gear.

Ex.3. Use the correct verb form applying the rules of subject verb concord.

1. Of the two schemes put forward by the government, I think this one *to be* the most likely to succeed.

2. Fifty percent of the pie *to disappear*.
3. Fewer candidates *to sit* for the test this year.
4. None of the garbage *to pick up*.
5. Either of us *to be* capable of doing the job.
6. Five years *to be* the maximum sentence for that offense.
7. The staff *to be* in disagreement about the findings.
8. A car and a bike *to be* my means of transportation.
9. Neither Jenny nor the others *to be* available.
10. My aunt or my uncle *to arrive* by train today.

Writing

A Covering Letter

It is often a daunting task to write a covering letter; it needs exercising to polish your writing skills. Though, if you take it one step at a time, you'll soon be an expert at writing cover letters to send with your CV. For that you should know that a cover letter typically accompanies each resume you send out. A cover letter should complement, not duplicate, your resume. Its purpose is to interpret the data-oriented, factual resume and add a personal touch. A cover letter is often your earliest written contact with a potential employer, creating a critical first impression.

There are three general types of cover letters: the application letter which responds to a known job opening; the prospecting letter which inquires about possible positions and the networking letter which requests information and assistance in your job search. Following the sample of the prospecting letter write your job promotion covering letter.



Dear Ms. Hiring Manager:

I read with interest your posting for an Academic Advisor in the Student Academic Success Center at Columbia State Community College. I know that this is the correct position for me as I feel that my experience and education fit the type of person you are looking for to fill this position. I am a firm believer that education is an investment in oneself, having recently completed my MS in Adult Education through Buffalo State College's on-line program. I hereby enclose my resume, and other required materials for your review.

I look forward to speaking with you further about what I may offer Columbia State Community College as an Academic Advisor in the Student Academic Success Center.

Sincerely,

Alison Pinsley

Sources:

Retrieved from <http://jobsearch.about.com/od/jobpromotions/a/job-promotion-cover-letter.htm>

Chapters 20-22. Thesaurus. Lawyers Lawyers

Perhaps no other profession has as many variations in titles than that of lawyer. The titles attorney, lawyer, barrister and Esquire are frequently used, sometimes interchangeably, in the field of law. However, by definition, each has a unique meaning. Study the article to be ready to tackle the problem of their differentiation.

From “What is the Difference Between an Attorney, Lawyer, Barrister, and Esquire?”

<http://www.wisegeek.org/what-is-the-difference-between-an-attorney-lawyer-barrister-and-esquire.htm>

Generally speaking, an attorney, or attorney-at-law, is a person who is a member of the legal profession. An attorney is qualified and licensed to represent a client in court. By most definitions, an attorney may act on the client’s behalf and plead or defend a case in legal proceedings. The English word *attorney* has French origins, where it meant “a person acting for another as an agent or deputy.”



A lawyer, by definition, is someone who is trained in the field of law and provides advice and aid on legal matters. Because a lawyer also conducts suits in court proceedings and represents clients in various legal instances, the term has expanded to overlap the definition of attorney. In the U.S., attorney and lawyer are normally considered synonyms. The term lawyer has Middle English roots.

In the U.K, even more job titles are used in the field of law; there are barristers and solicitors, among others. A barrister generally performs trial work, especially in the higher courts, and does not deal directly with clients. A solicitor, on the other hand, speaks with clients, prepares documents and may appear as an advocate in a lower court.

Finally, Esquire is a title sometimes used by attorneys. When used, it follows the attorney's full name, and is most often an abbreviation, Esq. It is an honorary title that has little meaning in the U.S. today and is even somewhat controversial. The term Esquire has English roots, where it was considered an honorary title and originally referred only to males. It is now used as a professional title, similar to the use of Dr. or Ph.D.

In the U.S., each state administers the exam required to license attorneys. The American Bar Association is a voluntary, professional organization to which many attorneys belong.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- bear-hug smb
- get to sightsee
- try valiantly
- in morbid fear
- a squad of goons
- a sitting duck
- spring the surprise on the associates
- just raw cold
- roll out the red carpet
- have a subpoena
- flirt with the law
- baffling
- keep smb posted
- play hardball
- the heart returned with the fury of a jackhammer
- high casualty rate
- circle the wagons
- plug the leaks
- not give it much thought
- with an effort at suaveness
- on a first-name basis
- clean as a whistle
- make one's point
- a very precarious assumption
- hand on a silver platter
- to indict
- sell smb short
- testify against
- play the odds
- worse than elephants
- be worth one's salt
- a pittance
- out of the ballpark
- look fishy
- till hell freezes over

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. Why did Mitch confide the bewildering news with Abby? Was it difficult to enact an innocent chit-chat being watched?
2. What were the perspectives of the McDeeres?
3. Was the FBI conspiracy in the next attempt to talk to Mitch as inventive as the previous ones? Was Mitch through the same questioning scenario at firm afterwards?
4. Why did DeVasher resort to blackmail? What insurance did he want from Mitch?
5. What were the proofs of DeVasher playing hardball?
6. What did the FBI mole report to Lazarov? What measures were to be taken to bring in the changes into the firm?
7. What were DeVasher's plans on the McDeeres?
8. How did Tammy rent an office? What was the purpose declared? How was the office furnished?
9. How was Mitch fouling the trail to meet Tarrance? Where and how did they meet?
10. Was Mitch willing to cooperate with FBI? What options did Mitch have?
11. What plans did the FBI have on Mitch in indicting the Morolto people?
12. What did Mitch find out about one more alleged contact at the firm?
13. What amount of compensation did they agree to?
14. What were the instructions on their next meeting? How did Tarrance react to Mitch's possible escape?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Choose the word from the list of essential vocabulary which would suit the definition below.

1. something that you think is true although you have no definite proof;
2. a very small amount of money, especially wages, that is less than someone needs or deserves;
3. if something baffles you, you cannot understand or explain it at all;
4. a large powerful tool used to break hard materials such as the surface of a road;
5. to officially charge someone with a criminal offence;

6. a situation in which secret information is deliberately given to a newspaper, television company etc.;
7. a written order to come to a court of law and be a witness.

Ex.2. Choose the appropriate origin of the words.

1. **indict**

- a) to say (from Latin)
- b) to call to account (from Latin)
- c) to proclaim (from French)
- d) to summon loudly (from Old Norse)

2. **morbid**

- a) of a nature of disease (from Latin)
- b) unwell, weak, slim (Germanic stock)
- c) morally evil (Old Norse)
- d) discomfort, distress (from French)

3. **pittance**

- a) mint, coinage (from Latin)
- b) way of life, regimen (from Greek)
- c) portion of food allowed to a monk by a pious bequest (from Latin)

4. **baffle**

- a) a) brave, proud, high-spirited (from Latin)
- b) to ridicule, mock (from French)
- c) violent passion, rage (from Latin)
- d) d) to despair, to lose temper (from Greek)

Ex.3. Choose the correct verb form applying the rules of subject verb concord with collective nouns.

1. The group (was, were) going on a trip.
2. That flock of geese (make, makes) a beautiful pattern in the sky.
3. The team (is, are) celebrating its victory.
4. In July the committee (make, makes) a decision about the location of the August picnic.
5. In the jungle, the herd often (stampede, stampedes).

6. Next week the Smith family (leave, leaves) for vacation.
7. Every summer the class (take, takes) many field trips.
8. The panel (choose, chooses) the topics for television.
9. (Is, Are) the group in charge of refreshments here yet?
10. The company (vote, votes) for a new president next month

Writing

Legal Writing

Legal writing differs essentially from other writing. Legal professionals aim at a precise explanation of facts which should leave no doubts at all. This aim forces them to use a certain kind of language pattern: looking exact meanings up in a professional dictionary, including a high amount of definitions in legal texts, as well as numerous complex and ancient phrases deriving from Law French and plentiful enumerations which can all together form a single sentence covering several lines. Therefore, the problem that arises is that the field of law becomes completely unapproachable for laymen, as they are scarcely able to follow legal discourse. Review the excerpt below rewording it into comprehensible English.



"Let's try something different. Let's file a restraining order against failure!"

The appellant complains that the trial court erred in holding that an attorney at law representing a loan association in the distribution of the proceeds of a loan to be made by such association could refuse to answer questions concerning such distribution on the ground that to answer would disclose a confidential communication to his client; and that the trial court erred in holding that a garnishee ordered by the court to appear for examination as to his indebtedness to the judgment debtor was the witness of the judgment creditor and could

not be called for cross-examination by the latter.

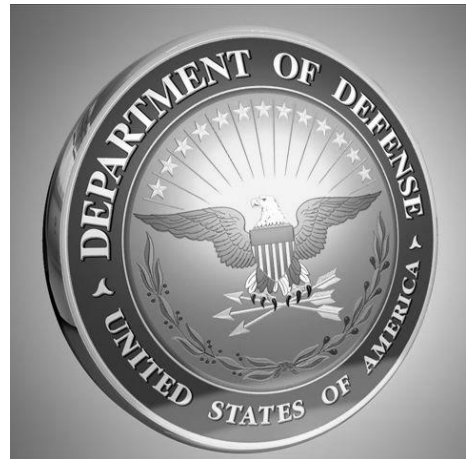
Chapters 23-25. Thesaurus. Victim/Witness Assistance Program

If you are a witness and are afraid for your safety for reasons linked to being a witness, you can apply for witness protection. U.S. Department of Defence Directive, Victim and Witness Assistance Instruction, Victim and Witness Assistance Procedures implement statutory requirements for victim and witness assistance and provide guidance for assisting victims and witnesses of crime from initial contact through investigation, prosecution, and confinement.

From “Victim/Witness Assistance Program”

http://www.clallam.net/courts/victim_witness.html

Victim/Witness Assistance Program provides advocacy services for crime victims and facilitates the testimony of crime victims and witnesses in accordance with the Constitutional and the Victims Bill of Rights. The program provides assistance in applying for victim's compensation, determining restitution in adult and juvenile felony cases, providing case status information to victims and educating victims and witnesses about the criminal justice system, as well as acting as a referral resource for other agencies.



According to Washington State law, victims have the following rights:

1. Victims of violent or sex crimes are entitled to receive, at the time of reporting the crime to law enforcement officials, a written statement of the rights of crime victims;
2. To be informed of the final disposition of a case;
3. To be informed of changes in court dates to which you have been subpoenaed;
4. To receive protection from harm and threats of harm arising out of cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution;
5. To receive any witness fees to which you are entitled;
6. To have, whenever practical a secure waiting area provided for you during court proceedings;
7. To have any stolen property or other personal property returned as soon as possible after completion of a case;
8. To have your employer contacted to minimize any problems when you appear in court;
9. Access to immediate medical assistance without unreasonable delay;
10. Victims of violent and sex crimes may have a crime victim advocate from a crime victim/witness program present at any prosecutorial or defense interviews with the victim unless it is impractical or the presence of the crime victim advocate would cause an unnecessary delay in the investigation or prosecution of the case. The role of the crime victim advocate is to provide emotional support to the crime victim;
11. As a victim or survivor of a victim, to be present in court during trial if your testimony has been given and no further testimony is required;

12. As a victim or survivor of a victim, to be informed by the Prosecuting Attorney of the date, time and location of the trial and if requested, of the sentencing hearing when there is a felony conviction;
13. To submit a victim impact statement to the court, which shall be included in the presentence report and made part of the offender's file;
14. As a victim or survivor of a victim, to present a statement personally, or by representation, at the sentencing hearing when there is a felony conviction;
15. As a victim or survivor of a victim, to have restitution ordered when there is a felony conviction, unless the court judges this to be inappropriate.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- debris on the desk
- lie unobstructed
- dissolution
- hope for a solitary ride upward
- dutifully stare at the blinking numbers
- attire
- suits and countersuits
- to talk settlement
- package of common stock, convertible warrants
- sliding proposals and offers and counteroffers
- pick up the tab
- breath down one's neck
- practice silence
- allowed to visit the palatial dining room
- a grievous breach of tradition
- hang on every word
- lavish praise and promises upon one's weary shoulders
- on the conspiracy
- pursuant to instructions
- kill the engine
- cut one's teeth on smb
- dummy files or sweat files
- lure smb with money
- the monsoon season
- emerge for a brief encore
- beachcombers
- walk along the edge of the water
- loud colors
- a splash of rum
- become engrossed
- defer all conversation to smb
- a heated game
- a serial murderer sitting on death row

- one's neck on the line
- money launderers
- gun the jeep
- a deckhand
- unload an indecipherable string of commands
- ostensibly
- snorkelling trip
- light fishing
- mulatto
- lay down the law

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. Where there any changes to Mitch's schedule?
2. Where was Frank Mulholland's office – the first in the list of Mitch's meetings?
3. How did Tommy's attire change?
4. How did the case interchange happen? What happened to the contents of the Bendini firm?
5. In what way did the firm suppose to find the way out of the hostilities of the Mullholands? Did they reach the compromise with the old man's lawyer?
6. Was the anti firm campaign with Tammy successful?
7. What made the celebration of Abby's anniversary subdued?
8. What information did they wait to receive from the cassette?
9. To what terms of Mitch's did the FBI agree? What special treatment would the McDeeres get on nailing down the firm?
10. Were Mitch and Abby mulling over their uncertain future and nose jobs? What where they joking about in the moonlight far from eavesdropping?
11. What comparison came to Mitch's mind when he was suggested to dine at the palatial dining room on the fifth floor? Why was Mitch forcing himself on consuming food nicely? How did he manage through the talk about the vacation?
12. How was Abby enticed in the plot of divulging the firm's interests?
13. How was the next meeting with Terrance organized and where did they meet?
14. What were the final requirements suggested by Mitch?
15. With what illegal facts did Hodge and Kozinsky provide the FBI?
16. What new instructions did Mitch receive?

17. Was that the welcoming season on the Caymans? Did the McDeeres enjoy their time there?
18. Could Mitch's flight round the Caymans be called successful? Did the FBI commit to all Mitch's demands?
19. How efficient was the conspiracy to have a private talk with Abanks?
20. Why was Terrance so impatient to meet Mitch once more?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Choose an appropriate word from the box below to complete the sentence.

Accuse, admit, allege, assault, confess, jail, kidnap, outlaw, prove, punish, raid, rob, steal, stalk

1. The young man had been _____ with a baseball bat, and had a broken arm and a large bump on his head.
2. Every time my brother does something wrong, my mom _____ me. It's just not fair.
3. The murderer finally _____ killing his ex-lover when shown the evidence by the police.
4. An American oil executive has been _____, and is being held by members of a terrorist group for a huge ransom.
5. Police tortured the prisoner to make him _____.
6. John Franklin is being held by police for the _____ murder of his business partner.
7. The police have been able to find _____ linking the suspect to the murder weapon.
8. I can't _____ my child for telling the truth about breaking the CD player because he was honest about it.
9. He was fired from his job for _____ money out of the cash register.
10. He was _____ for possession of marijuana, but then later released without charge.
11. A man who has been _____ singer Jennifer Lopez was arrested outside her home today.
12. Police found 10 kilograms of high-grade heroin during a _____ on an illegal lab this morning.

13. Bina was _____ of her gold rings and necklace by an armed man while out shopping.
14. Alcohol was _____ in this country for a short time in the 1930s and many people were arrested for selling it.

Ex.2. Substitute the underlined words for the units of essential vocabulary.

1. Suri couldn't hide her delight during Disney's Electric Parade on Thursday night as she sat dressed in her Princess Jasmine costume.
2. The recent social science research on family decline discusses its implications for family law reform.
3. As scuba diving is a popular recreational sport, beautiful coral reefs and eerie shipwrecks around the world have become major tourist draws in their own right.
4. Does money entice women?
5. When people contemplate legal action, they can opt to reach an agreement before adjudication takes place.
6. He became so absorbed by the experiment he was running that he got locked in the lab overnight.
7. With his son's life at stake, a college professor treads a dangerous path to earn some side money.
8. He found his calling among the human detritus of the time.
9. Nixon's secret plan, it turned out, was borrowing from a strategic move from Lyndon Johnson's last year in office.
10. Also, ratings do not always seem consistent with the reviewer's comments.

Ex.3. Point out direct and indirect objects in the sentences below.

1. The new manager offered Jay a higher position.
2. This spring Carl told us his plans for the summer.
3. Many jobs don't pay the employees much money.
4. Mr. Blower read the neighbour children some interesting stories about Australia.
5. Mrs. Smith, my broker, sold my parents some stock yesterday.

Speaking

Witness Testimony

Proper preparation by the caseworker will make their job much easier when it is time to testify in court. How well caseworkers communicate on the witness stand is as important as pre-trial preparation. Get acquainted with some tips on testifying in court and as an attorney suggest your client a way to make an effective witness.

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- Before the trial starts, walk in to the courtroom and familiarize yourself where the witness chair is located and the path you need to take to get to it. This enables you to walk directly to the stand in a forthright manner and be sworn in.
- When you are sworn in, look at the jury and say, in a loud, clear voice, "I do."
- Once you are seated, sit up straight and look at the questioning attorney, when answering make eye contact with the jurors.
- Answer all questions clearly, do not nod. If you nod this will cause the court reporter and the judge to tell you to answer audibly and make it look like you're not sure what you're doing.
- If you need to ask the judge a question, look at the judge and say "Your Honor" wait till the judge gives you permission before you ask the question.
- Listen very carefully to the question. Make sure you understand it before you answer.
- If either attorney objects, stop talking, let the judge rule on the objection and then continue.
- Avoid being combative. Let the attorneys get as nasty as they want. They're more than likely trying to "bait you." You stay cool and answer the questions.
- If you make a mistake, admit it. Don't try to cover it up. Nobody is going to hold it against you that you made a mistake, but they will certainly hold it against you if they think you're lying.
- Never memorize your testimony. Know your facts, but don't try to say things word for word. You will look rehearsed during your testimony and then will not be able to handle cross examination, where the questions are out of sequence.
- If the other side asks a question that you think is objectionable, pause before answering and give your attorney a chance to object. If he doesn't, answer the question. If either attorney objects, stop your answer and wait for the judge to tell you to proceed.



"Swear on the Bible?"
How charmingly cliché.

- Avoid looking at your attorney when answering questions. This looks like you're asking for help and jurors might interpret this as a damaging question, even though your answer makes perfectly good sense.
- Most important of all, tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Avoid temptation to embellish the truth just a bit. It's not necessary and if you're caught it makes your whole testimony suspect.

Sources:

Retrieved from <http://www.pimall.com/nais/n.testify.html>

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "What was the first thing your husband said to you when he woke that morning?"
- **Witness:** "He said, 'Where am I, Cathy?'"
- **Lawyer:** "And why did that upset you?"
- **Witness:** "My name is Susan."

Chapters 26-29. Thesaurus. Money Laundering

Money laundering happens in almost every country in the world, and a single scheme typically involves transferring money through several countries in order to obscure its origins. In this article, you'll learn exactly what money laundering is and why it's necessary, who launders money and how they do it and what steps the authorities are taking to try to foil money-laundering operations.

From "Money Laundering Basics"

<http://money.howstuffworks.com/money-laundering.htm>



The most common types of criminals who need to launder money are drug traffickers, embezzlers, corrupt politicians and public officials, mobsters, terrorists and con artists. Drug traffickers are in serious need of good laundering systems because they deal almost exclusively in cash, which causes all sorts of logistics problems.

The basic money laundering process has three steps:

1. **Placement** - At this stage, the launderer inserts the dirty money into a legitimate financial institution. This is often in the form of cash bank deposits. This is the riskiest stage of the laundering process because large amounts of

cash are pretty conspicuous, and banks are required to report high-value transactions.

2. **Layering** - Layering involves sending the money through various financial transactions to change its form and make it difficult to follow. Layering may consist of several bank-to-bank transfers, wire transfers between different accounts in different names in different countries, making deposits and withdrawals to continually vary the amount of money in the accounts, changing the money's currency, and purchasing high-value items (boats, houses, cars, and diamonds) to change the form of the money. This is the most complex step in any laundering scheme, and it's all about making the original dirty money as hard to trace as possible.
3. **Integration** - At the integration stage, the money re-enters the mainstream economy in legitimate-looking form – it appears to come from a legal transaction. This may involve a final bank transfer into the account of a local business in which the launderer is "investing" in exchange for a cut of the profits, the sale of a yacht bought during the layering stage or the purchase of a \$10 million screwdriver from a company owned by the launderer. At this point, the criminal can use the money without getting caught. It's very difficult to catch a launderer during the integration stage if there is no documentation during the previous stages.

Money laundering is a crucial step in the success of drug trafficking and terrorist activities, not to mention white collar crime, and there are countless organizations trying to get a handle on the problem. In the United States, the Department of Justice, the State Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service and the Drug Enforcement Agency all have divisions investigating money laundering and the underlying financial structures that make it work. State and local police also investigate cases that fall under their jurisdiction. Because global financial systems play a major role in most high-level laundering schemes, the international community is fighting money laundering through various means, including the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), which as of 2005 has 33 member states and organizations. The United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund also have anti-money-laundering divisions.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- a long losing battle with smth
- the brain expanded with each breath
- take no chances
- watch smb closely
- a real charmer
- to play it cool

- have a hunch
- embellishment
- step up surveillance
- a member of equal stature
- survey scornfully
- a seat in the window
- maneuver deftly
- unconfirmed
- flash a conquering smile
- gain momentum
- curtail smth seriously
- a sophomore
- lovebirds
- induce a dead sleep
- fairly generic
- at the scalper's price
- solid-gold reggae
- extinguish
- cramps in one's calves
- hangover
- laundered dollars
- do one's homework
- snort and fake a light chuckle
- the particulars
- copies of bank records, corporate charters, minutes, wire-transfer records
- bylaws, officers, stockholders
- juicy morsels
- go over the wall
- take inventory
- a matter of life and death
- alias smb
- run at full throttle
- the names jumped at him
- loan documents, warranty deeds, leases, mortgage deeds
- get plastered
- popped tops
- to devour
- minus the bow tie
- a hotshot Harvard man
- with job offers in every pocket

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. Did updating on the matter of the young lawyers of the firm calm down DeVasher?
2. Why was he still suspicious of McDeere?
3. What premonition did DeVasher have about McDeere and what were his plans? Was he about to undertake preliminary steps of eliminating Mitch?

4. Why did Lazarov suggest *the Hourglass Tavern* for the private conversation with Tubertini? Was he of the equal stature with Lazarov?
5. Describe the two envoys of the Morolto and Palumbo clans?
6. Did Lazarov and Tubertini agree on the mole in the FBI? What was his identity and his price?
7. What was the purpose of Abby's visit to the office? How did the firm treat wives' visits there?
8. Was Abby inventive about making secret her flight to the Caymans?
9. Whom did Tammy (a private detective's ex-secretary) impersonate? What was her role to perform at the Caymans?
10. How did Abby and Tammy conspire to copy the files from the secret storage room in the condo? Were they lucky to reduplicate the keys to the cabinets?
11. Was the rest of copying procedure hazard-free? What was the plan coined to finish the job?
12. What was the venture of the final assault on the condo like?
13. Was Tarrance satisfied with Mitch's agent coming to settle the final arrangements? What were the instructions for the reward installments?
14. Did Tammy successfully travel back to Memphis?
15. Was alias Alfred inclined to elicit information on the Laundramat operation, the term coined by Voyles?
16. What fear pushed the workaholics of the firm to work at full throttle?
17. Did the inventory of Avery's cabinets throw light on the dirty money operations on the Caymans? What was Mitch looking for? How did he take in the wired copying procedure?
18. What was the annual April blowout devoted to? Describe the celebration.
19. How did Mitch make his million in the first year of work at *Bendini, Lambert & Locke*?
20. What was the last assault on the firm's secrecy?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Match the terms with their definitions, suggest their translation.

lease	a legal document that gives a mortgage lender a lien or security interest in a piece of mortgaged property
corporate charters	a document about an arrangement in which

	a lender gives money or property to a borrower, and the borrower agrees to return the property or repay the money, usually along with interest, at some future point(s) in time
mortgage deed	a written agreement under which a property owner allows a tenant to use the property for a specified period of time and rent
bank record	a deed which guarantees the title from the seller to the buyer
minutes	a report on an electronic transfer of funds
loan document	official record of a corporate meeting
warranty deed	a report released (on a fixed date every month) by banks that lists deposits, withdrawals, checks paid, interest earned, and service charges or penalties incurred on an account
wire-transfer record	a document, describing the purpose, place of business, and other details of a corporation

Ex.2. Fill in the gaps by the words from the essential vocabulary list.

1. They're putting more costs behind their product, and if you look at some of the new releases on the site, there's just a lot of ____.
2. The National Health Interview (NHIS) ____ has monitored the health of the nation since 1957.
3. From Registration Day through Add Date, ____ may designate one subject as Exploratory in each of their fall and spring semesters.
4. Whoever intentionally ____ any violation identified in subsection (a) of this section shall be liable as an infringer.
5. The best way to stop any full blown fire is to smother, or ____ it in its initial stages.
6. ____ are unpleasant, often painful sensations caused by muscle contraction or overshortening.
7. ____ are the rules that govern the internal management of an organization.

Ex.3. Finish the line of the synonyms by a word from the essential vocabulary.

Adept, whizz, genius, champion ...
Eat, consume, swallow ...
Restrict, curb, limit ...
Accelerator, accelerator_pedal, gas pedal ...
Piece, bite, bit, slice ...
Aftereffects, morning after, discomfort ...
Protrude, bulge, stick out ...

Speaking

Cross-examination techniques

As many defence attorneys as many examination techniques and tricks exist. One of the most common techniques is the use of “Yes or No” questions. Basically, the attorney attempts to force the witness to answer a complex question with a “yes or no” answer. The next common technique is the use of rapid fire questioning. This is an easy technique to defuse since the witness can control the rate of questioning by taking the time to consider each question before answering. Witnesses should also be alert for the friendly counsel technique. Here the defence attorney tries to come across as the witness’s friend in an effort to obtain answers that are favourable to the defendant. The final technique is the badgering or belligerent attorney which comes straight from the television courtrooms. The purpose of this technique is to provoke an emotional response from the witness.

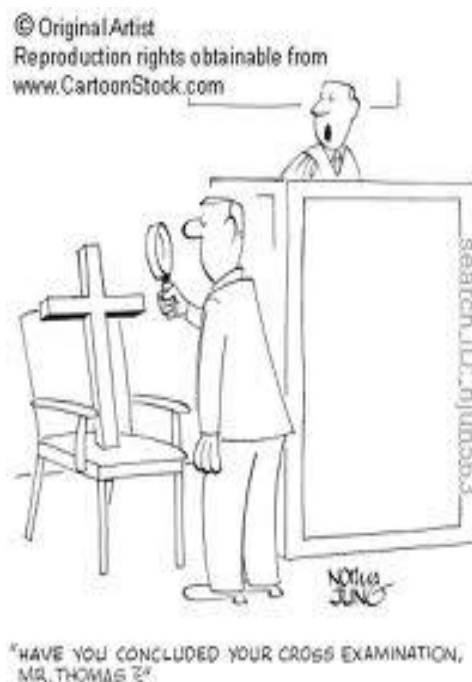
Consider the following script of the courtroom sitting and discuss the examination techniques employed.

Farmer Joe decided his injuries from the accident were serious enough to sue the trucking company whose driver caused the accident. In court the trucking company's lawyer was questioning farmer Joe.

"Didn't you say, at the scene of the accident, 'I'm fine?'" asked the lawyer.

Farmer Joe responded, "Well I'll tell you what happened. I had just loaded my favorite mule Bessie into the"

"I didn't ask for any details," the lawyer interrupted, "just answer the question." "Did you not say, at the scene of the accident, 'I'm fine?!'"



Farmer Joe said, "Well I had just got Bessie into the trailer and I was driving down the road..."

The lawyer interrupted again and said, "Your Honor, I am trying to establish the fact that, at the scene of the accident, this man told the Highway Patrolman on the scene that he was just fine. Now several weeks after the accident he is trying to sue my client. I believe he is a fraud. Please tell him to simply answer the question."

By this time the Judge was very interested in Farmer Joe's answer and said to the lawyer, "I'd like to hear what he has to say about his mule."

Joe thanked the Judge and proceeded, "Well as I was saying, I had just loaded Bessie, my favorite mule, into the trailer and was driving her down the highway when this huge semi-truck and trailer ran the stop sign and smacked my truck right in the side.

I was thrown into one ditch and Bessie was thrown into the other. I was hurting real bad and didn't want to move. However, I could hear ole' Bessie moaning and groaning. I knew she was in terrible shape just by her groans.

Shortly after the accident a Highway Patrolman came on the scene. He could hear Bessie so he went over to her. After he looked at her, he took out his gun and shot her between the eyes.

Then the Patrolman came across the road with his gun in his hand and looked at me. He said, 'Your mule was in such bad shape I had to shoot her. How are you feeling?'"

Sources:

Retrieved from <http://rlsei.com/blog/?p=966>

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Did you blow your horn or anything?"
- **Witness:** "After the accident?"
- **Lawyer:** "Before the accident."
- **Witness:** "Sure, I played for ten years. I even went to school for it."

Chapters 30-33. Thesaurus. Smurfing or Structuring

The most observed stages of money laundering were placement and layering and the most common techniques for money laundering were structuring/smurfing.

Structuring is a practice where transactions such as money transfers or drug purchases are conducted repeatedly in small amounts to avoid suspicion. Take a more profound look at the Laundromat techniques to cast some light on the shadow economies of the world.

From "What are the different methods of money laundering?"

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-the-different-money-laundering-methods.htm>

Money laundering methods that use offshore bank account are somewhat less manageable, thanks to increased regulations on bank information policies. Traditionally, launderers would invest funds with financial institutions in countries with laws that permit banks to keep records private; the bank might have to report its total holdings to a government, but not give details on which account held which funds, and from what source. With international terrorism becoming a global concern, many offshore laundering havens have cracked down on privacy policies in the 21st century.



Smurfing, or structuring, is one of the most common money laundering methods, because it focuses on making funds untraceable through diversification. Many countries have financial regulations that require banks to file a report for any transaction over a certain set amount. Launderers skirt this regulation by taking dirty money and depositing it into many different accounts, investments, and even physical property, often under different names and in different countries. By keeping the deposits or purchases below the reporting amount, smurfing money laundering methods can sometimes keep suspicion off a laundering scheme.

Money laundering methods sometimes involve investments in fake companies, called “shells,” or legitimate companies, called “fronts.” These operations usually involve faking receipts and evidence to record profits for transactions that are actually from funnelled laundering funds. Businesses that deal primarily in cash and have a relatively low weekly or monthly deposit level are often targets of laundering. Service-oriented businesses, as opposed to goods-providing businesses, are also commonly used, since there is less evidence of a service than of a purported good.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- a cool and forced dialogue
- be up and around
- sore
- be not much help
- take it in stride
- obtain/serve indictments
- accomplices
- freelancers
- smurfing
- look like Wall Streeters
- be a company’s operative
- invest into the venture
- in cash
- deposited
- the transactions by wire
- snoop around

- jump the gun
- listen closely
- highly admissible documents
- cripple
- a deal's off
- jump the fence
- bits and pieces
- a ruse
- give an exasperated laugh
- go through the roof
- cockiness
- lose sleep
- a pickpocket
- stop at an underpass
- sit through the thick screen
- softly mouth the words
- walk benignly back and forth
- keys in the ignition
- chop shop
- a pawnshop
- money-laundering activities
- set up bogus companies
- fall in place
- grunt work
- a great setup
- fidgety
- get bad vibes
- to pull every string
- alleged heart attack
- on the adversary's turf
- help smb out of a jam
- a Sony camcorder with a tripod set up
- a rupture
- worldly possessions
- little to spend on tangibles
- fit a key in the door
- take the cake
- hoist
- scurried up the two-by-fours
- floodlights on hold

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. How did the McDeeres get on with their separation? How did they manage their telephone sessions and what were they talking about?
2. How did Tarrance act out their new meeting? Who and how arranged their encounter? Why was Tarrance so much concerned about Mitch's new employee? What was she aware of?
3. What did Mitch inform on the off-shore money laundering operations?
4. Was Mitch ready to submit new facts on Dunn Lane, Ltd.?

5. What was Mitch's perspective on the future? Was he stoic in his decision to get his money?
6. What was the reason for cancelling Nathan Locke's annual three-day post-April 15 vacations?
7. What did DeVasher consider suspicious about Abby's leave?
8. How did DeVasher track down tampering with secret files of Avery Tolar? How was he to prove the fact of encroachment?
9. Did the pickpocket theory on the Caymans appear to be appealing to Lazarov? What were his further suggestions? How was McDeere's elimination devised?
10. How did Mitch and Ray conspire on his escape? Was it a well-planned campaign?
11. Where did Mitch see Avery next time? What seemed phony about the patient? How was the other encounter with Terrance organized?
12. How did Mitch make up for a new meeting with Terrance? What did he devise to get rid of the bugged BMW?
13. What new facts about money-laundering activities of the firm did Mitch lie out?
14. Did it require much trouble to receive approval from the authorities to free Ray? Why was Mitch so much worried about the alleged heart attack of Avery?
15. How was Mitch's transfer to Milligan performed? How much did the business trip to the Caymans accelerated Mitch's plans?
16. What were the mutual activities of Mitch and his employee? How much did he pay her?
17. How was Ray's escape arranged?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Provide the definition of the following terms:

1. Indictment;
2. Pickpocket;
3. Accomplice;
4. Smurfing;
5. Freelancer.

Ex.2. Translate the sentences incorporating vocabulary from the essential vocabulary.

1. Коли діюча влада, сама або через свої підставні компанії, починає повертатися у 1996 рік, це говорить про те, що вони не змогли у діяльності прем'єр-міністра знайти жодної корупції та жодного порушення закону.
2. Під час вистави “Удаваний хворий” він так майстерно зображав серцевий напад свого героя, що йому насправді стало зле.
3. Банк має намір використовувати усі можливості (натискати на усі важелі) для подальшого зростання.
4. Якщо вдається перебороти себе, стрибнути вище голови, то почувашся вільнішим.
5. Останні слова вимовив він ледве чутно.

Ex.3. Point out structurally insignificant sentence members and translate the sentences.

1. On the prisoners' side, a single guard with a stick walked benignly back and forth, half asleep.
2. I will deliver to you, as promised, over ten thousand very incriminating and highly admissible documents
3. Once you have all the records, your conspiracy theory will fall in place and you can indict everyone.
4. I never meet two times in a row on the adversary's turf.
5. At dusk he parked the BMW on the dark side of a suburban mall in Nashville, left the keys in the ignition and locked the door.
6. He made three dollars a day working in the prison laundry, but after cigarettes there had been little to spend on tangibles.
7. After the seed money of ten million was invested into this venture, another ninety million in cash was deposited over the next three years.

Writing

A Client Letter

You might have recently had an unpleasant stay at a hotel which could have been developed in a letter of complaint. These letters may demand for coupons / vouchers for a future trip, or possibly a refund. Now, imagine you're on the opposite side of the problem. Your task is to write a response letter so that a client might be pleased and shouldn't post negative reviews on your site. Here is a letter of complaint and a sample form for a handling complaint letter.

A Letter of Complaint

Dear Mr. Smith,

My family and I recently took a vacation to San Antonio. We chose to stay at the (hotel name) located at (hotel address). We stayed there from Friday, May 14th to Tuesday, May 18th. I have enclosed a copy of our receipt. We picked your hotel because of the location, and some positive reviews I had read online.

We had a great vacation and enjoyed visiting the Alamo, Sea World and other sites. We liked the restaurant at your hotel, and the location was perfect. However, we were very disappointed in the cleanliness of our room.

**COMPLAINT
FORM**

**Please write your
complaint in the box
below**

Write legibly

We found hair on the bathroom floor when we arrived. In addition, the floor had crumbs and needed to be vacuumed. On our second day, when we returned, we noticed that the beds had not been made, and cleaning staff had not visited. I did call the lobby desk and ask, and they said they were understaffed and unable to do it on that day.

While I do understand that low staff can cause issues, we did pay for full service. Therefore, since our room was not cleaned, we would like a partial refund. You may discuss this further with me at any time at (806) 443-2342. Or, feel free to email me at vacationfamily@gmail.com.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Valerie Vacationy

Handling a Complaint

Dear _____:

We received your letter of _____ in which you described your recent experience with our hotel. I am so sorry about _____.

_____. We realize that when you need help, you need help right away. You do not want to be kept on hold. I'm sorry that you had to wait.

We train our employees to _____. At times, this process _____.

Please accept my apology for the frustrations you experienced. We look forward to serving you again in the future on a discount of ___ %.

Sincerely,
Jonah Smith

Sources:

Retained from:

<http://voices.yahoo.com/sample-complaint-letter-hotel-manager-11952509.html?cat=16>

<http://www.rocketlawyer.com/free-letters.rl>

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Do you have any children or anything of that kind?"

Chapters 34-36. Thesaurus. The Federal bureau of investigation

The FBI was established in 1908, a special agent force with the motto not incidentally congenial to the abbreviation of the organization “Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity”. Does the name speak of the deeds?

From “What We Investigate”

http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/what_we_investigate

<i>National Priorities</i>	<i>Security</i>	<i>Criminal Priorities</i>	
1. Terrorism - International Terrorism - Domestic Terrorism - Weapons of Mass Destruction 2. Counterintelligence - Counterespionage - Counterproliferation - Economic Espionage 3. Cyber Crime - Computer Intrusions - Internet Fraud		4. Public Corruption - Government Fraud - Election Fraud - Foreign Corrupt Practices 5. Civil Rights - Hate Crime - Human Trafficking - Color of Law - Freedom of Access to Clinics 6. Organized Crime - Italian Mafia/LCN	7. White-Collar Crime - Antitrust - Bankruptcy Fraud - Corporate Fraud - Financial Institution Fraud & Failures - Health Care Fraud - Insurance Fraud - Mass Marketing Fraud - Money Laundering

<i>National Priorities</i>	<i>Security</i>	<i>Criminal Priorities</i>
- Identity Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eurasian - Balkan - Middle Eastern - Asian - African - Sports Bribery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mortgage Fraud - Piracy/Intellectual Property Theft - Securities and Commodities Fraud - More White-Collar Frauds <p>8. Violent Crime and Major Thefts</p>



As an intelligence-driven and a threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities, the mission of the FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners. The

very heart of FBI operations lies in the investigations—which serve, as the mission states, “to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats and to enforce the criminal laws of the United States.” The FBI currently has jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal law; the major ones below, grouped within national security priorities and criminal priorities.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- catch one’s breath
- a hit of nausea
- severe palsy
- beat like pistons
- testify at the trials
- a protected witness
- stacks of bills
- fist landed in his stomach
- shake the head in disbelief
- gyrate pitifully

- double over
- disgrace
- summon
- search warrant
- be onstage
- a patronizing smile
- get the first conviction
- quote unquote
- sit in stunned silence
- hit the door on a dead run
- console
- land squarely on both feet
- purchase in the name
- a head bow
- study the shoelaces
- leave on foot
- concourses of the airports
- reinforcements
- out of practice and a little rusty
- to convict
- on the loose
- Alabama tags
- dead phone
- highly incriminating
- dodge the morning traffic
- a swarm of employees
- a numbered account
- a pen number
- to peck at a keyboard
- mug shot
- contemplate the next move
- legitimate work
- handle the dirty work
- a perfect cover
- bear-hug

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was Tarry Ross's function in the story? Was he a professional? Describe his behaviour.
2. How did the FBI agents treat the mole? What were the prospects of their "comrade"? What did they get to know about the visit to Cozzo?
3. What for were the partners summoned in the power corner of the fourth floor? What decision did they arrive at? What was the place of McDeere in their future plans?
4. Why didn't the sight of a well-dressed young man with a briefcase running in Memphis come unnoticed?
5. Was Mitch's idea of the Mayday code with Judge Hugo calling a good one?

6. How and where did Mitch manage to contact the FBI office? Why was McDeere so concerned about the call being traced down?
7. How did the chase campaign at Peabody end up?
8. What did Mitch agree to on his second call to the FBI office in Memphis?
9. What instructions did he give Tammy? What was his escapade from Memphis like?
10. What orders were given to the partners by Lazarov? And what commands did Voyles bark to the lieutenants?
11. What was Ray's freedom blemished by? Was he still apt to talk Spanish? Why did he choose to communicate with his neighbor?
12. What did Mitch find in Nashville's apartment? How did he conspire with his brother? What new instructions did Ray get?
13. What was Abby's trip like?
14. Was it possible to trace Mitch down by the money transactions held in the Southeastern Bank, Nashville? Where was the money wired from and to?
15. What were Abby and Ray's actions to stay on the safe side?
16. What did the senior partners of the firm speculate on? What was the level of their involvement into the conspiracy?
17. What were the plans of the newly organized gang of the McDeeres?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Match the words in the left and right columns to restore the collocations from the essential vocabulary.

search	nausea
dodge	the morning traffic
Sit in	in disbelief
purchase	the next move
a hit of	warrant
to peck	in the name
contemplate	stunned silence
shake the head	at a keyboard
gyrate	pitifully

Ex.2. Complete the chart with the derivatives.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
disgrace			
		legitimate	
	patronize		
		incriminating	
			pitifully
reinforcement			

Ex.3. Remedy the run-on sentences by splitting each of them into two simple ones.

1. Most of the people live in Turkey complain about corruption.
2. Corruption is widespread all over the world is something most of the people complain about.
3. Our university was established in 1863 makes it one of the oldest universities in our country.
4. The earthquake of 1999 necessitated the repair and restoration of thousands of buildings cost the country one quarter of the budget.
5. One of the reasons lead to failure at school is the absence of parental support.
6. Mr. Baker used to teach arts in Memorial High School I used to be a student there.
7. It seems that students lack parental support tend to fail at school.
8. There seems to be a relationship between age and independence; independence growing with increasing age.
9. The belief that falling rates of inflation means higher standard of living many people share it.
10. Most of those computers in the Learning Assistance Center are broken already, this proves my point about American computer manufacturers.

Speaking



“If you go anywhere in the world and tell someone that you are an FBI special agent, you will immediately have their respect.”

FBI Director Robert Mueller

Compile a report on a new FBI agent training. Deliver it in public.

Chapters 37-41. Thesaurus . Miranda Warning

Many times, police give the Miranda warning – warning suspects they have the right to remain silent – as soon as they are placed under arrest, to make sure the warning is not overlooked later by detectives or investigators. Learn more about the origin of this procedure.

From “Miranda Warning”

http://crime.about.com/od/police/a/miranda_warning.htm

In 1966, the U.S. Supreme Court made a landmark ruling in the case of *Miranda v. Arizona* that established that a suspect has the right to remain silent and that prosecutors may not use statements made by defendants while in police custody unless the police have advised them of their rights.



The case changed the way police handle those arrested for crimes. Before questioning any suspect who has been arrested, police now give the suspect his Miranda rights, or read them the Miranda warning.

The following is the common Miranda warning used by most law enforcement agencies in the United States today:

You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to speak to an attorney and to have an attorney present during any questioning. If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be provided for you at government expense.

Miranda v. Arizona

The case that brought about the eventual Miranda rights ruling, involved Ernesto Miranda of Phoenix, Arizona. In 1963, Miranda was arrested for the armed robbery of a bank worker.

While in custody of police, Miranda – who had a record for armed robbery, attempted rape, assault and burglary – signed a written confession to the armed robbery. He also confessed to kidnapping and raping an 18-year-old girl 11 days prior to the robbery.

Miranda was convicted of the armed robbery, but his attorneys appealed the case on the grounds that Miranda did not understand that he had the right against self-incrimination.

Ironic End for Miranda

When the Supreme Court made its landmark Miranda ruling in 1966, Ernesto Miranda's conviction was overturned. Prosecutors later retried the case, using

evidence other than his confession, and he was convicted again. Miranda served 11 years in prison and was paroled in 1972.

At age 34, Ernesto Miranda was stabbed and killed in a 1976 bar fight. A suspect was arrested in Miranda's stabbing, but exercised his right to remain silent.

He was released without being charged.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- procure
- a drill sergeant
- by daybreak
- talk strategy
- nebulous racketeering charge
- a standby
- mail fraud
- maintain a stone face
- publicity
- turn the place inside out
- set up roadblocks
- dust for prints
- one's composite
- a blitzkrieg
- be a hot item
- to vow
- reward money
- faintly resemble
- to one's knowledge
- dispatch to raid
- felony conviction
- a small-time criminal
- a manhunt
- authorized to
- arrest smb for obstruction of justice
- to flinch
- swagger out the door
- do the night shift
- without remorse
- precinct
- Tennessee plates
- an underling
- a makeshift command post
- a warden
- subject to indictment
- a federal magistrate
- fall face first
- expound on smth
- anchor
- a major blow to organized crime
- a dire warning
- be paroled

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What further steps were undertaken by the FBI and the mob to find the McDeeres?
2. How did the U-Haul become the hot item for the police?
3. What did the local papers read?
4. What were Tammy's new instructions?
5. What did Mr. Ainsworth – the McDeeres brothers' father-in-law – informed the FBI officers about?
6. What news did Lazarov get from the Bendini Building?
7. What was the reason for the erroneous alert of the FBI?
8. Did Andy Patrick inflict any obstruction to justice in a manhunt for the McDeeres? Was his silence compassionate?
9. What was the outcome of the Morolto people sitting? How did they manage to mislead the FBI officers?
10. What deal did the hotel manager, a newly acquired "friend", suggested Mitch? Did he eagerly accept the offer?
11. What plan was devised by the Morolto people? How was the private manhunt working?
12. Did Tammy comfort Wayne Tarrance by the possibility to get the documents?
13. How did Tolar Avery end up?
14. What was the video session of the McDeeres devoted to? Was the Morolto Laundromat mechanism made fully explicit?
15. Did Ray put at risk their hide-and-seek campaign?
16. How did the McDeeres manage to escape the goons and head for the open water? What obstacle did they have on their way to freedom?
17. Was Tarrance lucky to get the loot?
18. Did Mitch make a companion of the schooner captain?
19. What views did the McDeeres have on their inconceivable future?
20. What news did they get from the newspapers? Were they safe on the Caymans?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Substitute the underlined words for the units of the essential vocabulary.

1. We will have the right to close customer accounts and request alternative forms of payment if a fraudulently obtained gift certificate is suspected.
2. They were able to use gelatine to create fake fingerprints from photographs of latent fingerprints taken from the glass.
3. The court of appeal inserted a crucial caveat - a caveat which it said was anyway implicit in the North West Lancashire case.
4. Many labour supporters sense that Blair could very easily ditch labour's historic identity to create something akin to the US Democratic Party.
5. If you are asked about your criminal convictions, you must (and generally should) answer truthfully.
6. Borrowers have to pledge collateral to avail the facilities of this loan and they can repay the loan amount in nominal monthly instalments.
7. Two police officers ordered to stop chasing a suspect vehicle had resumed the pursuit without permission shortly before the car crashed.
8. He works with individuals from around the world to help them be in a position to leave their day job or just earn a secondary income.
9. Henry Kaye has undergone the charge with criminal fraud after allegedly deceiving St George Bank to secure finance for his most ambitions.
10. Your content and the capacity to elaborate are also important.

Ex.2. Choose the appropriate words to the suggested definitions.

1. a minor outlaw
 - a. small-time criminal
 - b. felon c. racketeer
2. one of lesser rank or authority than another
 - a. warden
 - b. underling
 - c. drill sergeant
3. an obstruction for halting or hindering traffic
 - a. blitzkrieg
 - b. anchor
 - c. roadblock
4. to relegate to a specific destination or send on specific business
 - a. dispatch
 - b. expound

- c. swagger
- 5. the conditional release of a person from prison prior to the end of the sentence imposed
 - a. precinct
 - b. flinch
 - c. parole
- 6. having no pity or compassion
 - a. without remorse
 - b. authorized
 - c. dire
- 7. Any individual who has the power of a public civil officer or inferior judicial officer
 - a. drill sergeant
 - b. federal magister
 - c. precinct

Ex.3. Choose the appropriate order of the prehead adjectivals.

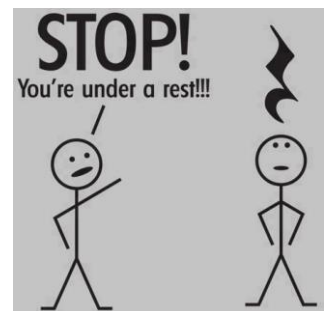
- 1. He was wearing a _____ shirt.
 - a. dirty old flannel
 - b. flannel old dirty
 - c. old dirty flannel
- 2. Pass me the _____ cups.
 - a. plastic big blue
 - b. big blue plastic
 - c. big plastic blue
- 3. All the girls fell in love with the _____ teacher.
 - a. handsome new American
 - b. American new handsome
 - c. new handsome American
- 4. I used to drive _____ car.
 - a. a blue old German
 - b. an old German blue
 - c. an old blue German

5. He recently married a _____ woman.
 - a. young beautiful Greek
 - b. beautiful young Greek
 - c. beautiful Greek young
6. This is a _____ movie.
 - a. new Italian wonderful
 - b. wonderful Italian new
 - c. wonderful new Italian
7. She is a _____ supermodel.
 - a. beautiful slim Brazilian
 - b. Brazilian beautiful slim
 - c. slim Brazilian beautiful
8. It's in the _____ container.
 - a. large blue metal
 - b. blue large metal
 - c. blue metal large
9. He sat behind a _____ desk.
 - a. big wooden brown
 - b. big brown wooden
 - c. wooden big brown
10. She gave him a _____ vase.
 - a. small Egyptian black
 - b. black Egyptian small
 - c. small black Egyptian

Speaking

A Custodian

Once a person is under arrest they are usually taken to a police station, held in custody in a cell and then questioned. After they have been taken to a police station, they may be released or charged with a crime. This part of processing after arrest and before the release hasn't been made publically overt and eluded the screens of major action movies and



thrillers. Act out in front of the film director an episode where a custodian explains the rules to the suspect. Here are some critical points to be mentioned:

You have the right to:

- get free legal advice
- tell someone where you are
- have medical help if you're feeling ill
- see the rules the police must follow ('Codes of Practice')
- see a written notice telling you about your rights – regular breaks for food and to use the toilet (you can ask for a notice in your language)

You'll be searched and your possessions will be kept by the police custody officer while you're in the cell.

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Officer, what led you to believe the defendant was under the influence?"
- **Witness:** "Because he was argumentary, and he couldn't pronounce his words."

Part II. The Street Lawyer

Chapters 1-3. Thesaurus. S.W.A.T.

If you are in the law enforcement field you will know that SWAT stands for “Special Weapons and Tactics.” If you’re a law abiding citizen you will know that SWAT involvement embraces hostage rescues, anti-riot/crowd control and specialized raids. To get updated on some other matters SWAT may handle, read and excerpt below.

From “What is SWAT and What Are Their Special Weapons and Tactics Teams”



<http://www.foxfury.com/blog/?p=653>

A Successful Deployment Ends Peacefully With No Bullets Fired. If That’s Simply Not Possible, SWAT Uses Special Weapons and Tactics to Keep the Public Safe.

Current growth of new threats and unique situations on an increasingly frequent basis has led to an extension of the SWAT officers’ duties. These threats include active shooters in both schools and the workplace, the rise in gang violence and the spillover from the ongoing drug war from our southern neighbor. It is a staple now that terrorist organizations also pose a threat in the American mainland and SWAT teams need to stay on top of these and many other terrible scenarios.

SWATS (and their many acronym cousins) are composed of officers from within the department. Most teams require that the officer have a number of years (most have between 2-5 years on the street) in the dept before they are picked for a SWAT position. For many departments, SWAT is not a full time job. Most departments draw their officers from the ranks. When not training or on a call out, these officers perform standard police work until their specialized skills are needed.

Within the team, members have different roles. While most team members are trained for the basic slots, breacher, assaulter or perimeter containment, some officers go into more specialized jobs. These would be your snipers or the people who control the “non-human” team members, be they K-9 or robots. When SWAT does need to use weapons, they plan very carefully as to which ones to use and when. They have an array of non-lethal, less than lethal and lethal weapons at their disposal. Circumstances dictate which ones they opt to use in specific scenarios.

- Non-lethal weapons: these things will hurt you but can’t kill you. These are obviously preferred whenever possible. This list includes tools like malodorants (a stinky chemical that’ll make you nauseous or gag), noise cannons and disorienting strobe lights.
- Less lethal – these things probably won’t kill you but if there is a remote chance depending on the individual it’s used on. These include distraction

devices (like flash bangs), batons, mace, pepper spray, water cannons, Tasers, stun guns, pepperballs, stun grenades, Tear gas (AKA CS) and bean bag rounds fired from special shotguns.

- Lethal – these are deadly weapons. It sucks SWAT needs to use these but sometimes teams are left with very little choice as they are up against too great a threat. This includes shotguns, precision rifles, submachine guns, handguns.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- pungent odor
- frayed and tattered trench coat
- belong somewhere
- seem obscene
- the riffraff
- resilient receptionists
- a look of disdain
- petrified
- with a great deal of composure
- litigation section
- heels parked neatly
- a room was dominated by a long table
- effective prop
- massacres and slaughters
- one's blood runs cold
- a sacrificial lamb
- feel compelled to say something
- endure a nerve-racking period of silence
- the weight of the sin
- the SWAT leader
- hourly billing
- tax lawyer
- dance around one's questions
- to hurry or be deliberate
- one's voice incredulous
- snipers perched on a building
- evictors
- heap verbal abuse
- paralegal
- lurch backward
- mayhem
- happen to be smb
- cumbersome
- as a boot camp
- associate
- drop hints

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. Where does the action take place?
2. What is the main character's occupation and what firm section does he work at?
3. What is the social status and the nickname of the intruder?
4. What was the reaction of the personnel to the freak of Mister?
5. What is the origin of the expression *a sacrificial lamb*? Why would they choose one of the colleagues for a lamb?
6. What common features did the protagonist and his friend Barry Nuzzo have in common?
7. What were the instructions of the brasses?
8. Why do you think Mister have chosen the main character as a performer of all his commands?
9. What was the probable origin of the bum?
10. Why did Mister decide to give his loot away?
11. What were the results of investigation about the income of the lawyers?
12. How did this investigation influence the protagonist?
13. What was the outcome of the SWAT campaign on liberating the hostages?
14. What is the marital status and family relations of the protagonist?
15. What does Claire do for her living?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Read the definition and choose the word from the list: *pungent, litigation, mayhem, incredulous, cumbersome, associate.*

1. The process of taking claims to a court of law;
2. Heavy and difficult to move;
3. A person united with another or others in an act, enterprise, or business; a partner or colleague;
4. Having a strong taste or smell;
5. Unable or unwilling to believe smth;
6. An extremely confused situation in which people are very frightened or excited.

Ex.2. Provide the definition of the following terms:

1. Billing hours;
2. Tax lawyer;

3. Paralegal;
4. Eviction;
5. Real Estate.

Ex.3. Match legal idioms with their meanings.

1. an act of God	a. when a person can do things such as buy alcohol or cigarettes or when they are responsible for their actions and can borrow money etc.
2. legal age	b. to prove someone absolutely guilty
3. have a brush with the law	c. the ability of the police and courts to force people to obey the rules
4. (not) have a leg to stand on	d. to have a brief experience or encounter with the law
5. take the law into your own hands	e. to not have the facts to support or win an argument or a legal charge that is made against you (usually used in the negative)
6. the long arm of the law	f. to do something illegal in order to punish someone
7. have (someone) dead to rights	g. an event or accident due to natural causes for which no human is responsible and which could not have been avoided by planning ahead (a storm, an earthquake, a volcano etc.)

Speaking

Polite speech

It is often necessary to ask for further clarification of language, especially when the conversation is between a layman and an expert. Look at some of the expressions; use them to request clarification or explanation from your colleague in your first day of work.

- I'm sorry, I'm not sure about ... Could you tell me what it means?
- What exactly do you mean by ... ?
- Could you clarify ... for me?
- I don't think I've understood all that. What exactly is ... ?
- Would you mind defining ... a little more precisely?
- Can / could you possibly give me an explanation of ... ?
- Can / could you explain what ... is?
- When you say ... , do you mean ... ?
- I think I've understood, but could / would you give me an example of ... ?
- Am I right in thinking ... means ... ?



Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Mrs. Jones, is your appearance this morning pursuant to a deposition notice which I sent to your attorney?"
- **Witness:** "No. This is how I dress when I go to work."

Chapters 4-5. Thesaurus. Real Estate Lawyers

If you have a lease and your tenant is just a mild annoyance, you're probably stuck with that person until the lease expires. However, if your tenant isn't paying rent or is causing damage to your property, you have options how to solve this matter on your own or you may hire real estate lawyer. Get acquainted with the realm of real estate lawyers.

From "Real Estate Lawyers That Get Real Results"

<http://www.legalmatch.com/real-estate-lawyers.html>

Real estate laws cover the rights to own, lease, use, and enjoy land and the permanent manmade additions attached to it – homes, barns and other buildings. This includes the ability to hold interests in real property permissible interests in real property, relations between neighbors, relations between owners and a homeowners' association, landlord and tenant issues, transferring interests in real property, and property financing, such as deeds and mortgages. Thus, whether you are a buying or selling a house, or own property



like a condo, single family residence, or commercial real estate, a real estate lawyer may help. Below are some of the different areas of focus that real estate attorneys can handle.

Commercial real estate law is a category of real estate law that establishes standards for commercial leases and the purchase and sale of commercial real estate. Commercial lease lawyers who are familiar with commercial lease terms can help you review potential lease contracts and avoid future pitfalls.

Both condominiums and cooperatives are types of "common-interest" communities. In the case of condominiums, owners are usually governed by a CC & R; (Conditions, Convents, & Restrictions) document. Violators can be fined, and defenders against violation accusations may find it valuable to speak to practiced CC & R lawyers.

Construction disputes are common in the construction industry, and many of them revolve around construction delays. Because the debate over delays can be tense and time-consuming, construction dispute mediation can be a great, cheap alternative to litigation. Real estate lawyers can also serve where mediation has failed.

Landlord and tenant law is at the foundation of many real estate transactions, including eviction, lease signing, subletting, and more.

Mortgages are liens that are put on your property by a bank or financial institution, usually in exchange for a large loan. There are several types of mortgages currently available to homeowners, and choosing the right one for your situation is one way of avoiding foreclosure that can occur later on. Speaking to real estate lawyers is the first step to staying on top of your mortgage.

The purchase and sale of a residence or home can be done completely on your own, but is more often executed through an experienced broker or agent. While a broker can make the sale of your house much easier, it also brings contracts and commissions into the mix. If you decide to sell through an agent, real estate lawyers can review your contract with them before it is signed.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- awake to the harsh smell
- frantic
- thrashed around the sofa
- fellow captives
- the story fizzled
- at full throttle
- things slowed to a crawl
- to loiter
- to chastise
- a fresh coat of paint

- nothing to gawk at
- our pristine offices
- the rationale
- made me nauseous
- ominous
- a janitor at the National Arboretum
- served in jail
- eviction
- punch in ahead of schedule
- get pampered
- prowl the halls
- senior partner, CEO
- compliment smb on smth
- cause hilarity
- assault
- some errands to run
- at the curb
- to just barge in
- placed haphazardly
- go slumming
- loose the frown
- get a nuisance settlement
- say reluctantly
- soaked with
- booze, stoned on crack
- an abandoned warehouse
- squatters
- hordes of nameless clients
- commuters
- drudgery
- real estate division
- to sue smb
- be inclined
- antitrust
- repulsive lobbying
- lawyers greasing the skids
- mortgage documents
- blessed with enormous stamina
- horrendously complex formula
- cause fistfights

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What did Michael Brock find out from the TV newscast about Mister?
2. What was like Michael's arrival to work the day after the incident?
3. What new facts were added to the hostage drama by the journalists?
4. Why did all the nine of the hostages punch in most ahead of the schedule?
5. What was Author Jacobs's strategy in dealing the ex-hostages case?
6. How can one classify Michael's state?
7. What was the 14th Street Legal Clinic like? Give the description of its workers?

8. Describe Mordecai Green and Michael Brock's first encounter.
9. How did Devon Hardy track down the firm where Michael worked?
10. What did the main character find out about Riveroaks purchased property?
11. What was the status of the real estate lawyers in the firm?
12. What was the result of investigation in Braden Chance's office?
13. Why were the brasses interested in the eviction case?
14. How does the expression *blessed with enormous 'stamina'* go with Claire's style of life?
15. How is Michael and Claire's marriage developing?
16. What kind of relationship does the main character maintain towards his parents?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Provide the following words with the synonyms.

- a rationale;
- to loiter;
- haphazardly;
- horrendously.

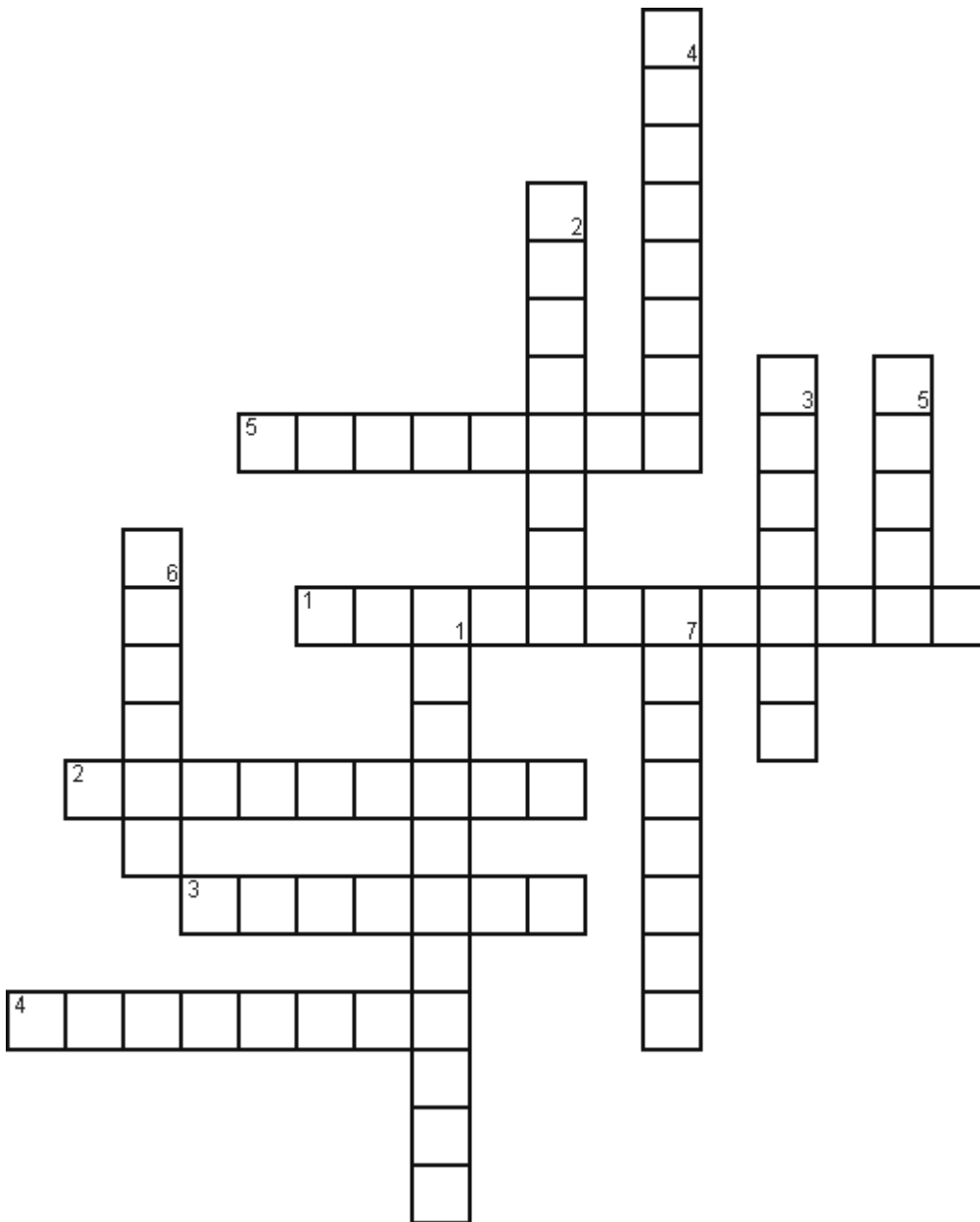
Ex. 2. Build the hierarchy: senior partner, a member of executive committee, a paralegal, a partner, an assistant.

Ex.3. Put "much", "many", "a little" or "a few" into these sentences:

1. Are there _____ products of that type on the market?
2. How _____ time have you got?
3. I've had _____ ideas about the design of the packaging.
4. He doesn't earn _____ money.
5. There are only _____ women in the engineering profession.
6. Their busy period is during the winter months. They don't have so _____ work to do in the summer.
7. Can you spare me _____ time please? I'd like to talk to you about some ideas I've had.
8. There aren't _____ trains after eleven in the evening.
9. Would you like _____ more coffee?

10. I won't be free until 10 o'clock. I have to see _____ people before our meeting.

Ex. 4. Solve the crossword using words from the list of essential vocabulary



Across

1. extremely unpleasantly, horrifyingly
2. preventing or controlling trusts or other monopolies
3. a caretaker or doorkeeper of a building
4. the action of expelling someone from a property
5. a person who travels some distance to work on a regular basis

Down

1. carelessly

2. to rebuke or reprimand severely
3. a physical attack
4. a person who unlawfully occupies an uninhabited building or unused land
5. to walk slowly without apparent purpose
6. a short journey undertaken in order to deliver or collect smth, especially on someone's behalf
7. hard or dull work

Speaking

Taking part in negotiations

Negotiation plays an important part in the lives of many business people. Likewise, negotiations are an indispensable part of the hostage rescue campaigns. Look at the important aspects of negotiation and act out a mock negotiation between the SWAT leader and Mister so that it would inevitably lead to the reconciliation of the parties.

Stages of Negotiation				
Preparation	Discussion	Proposing	Bargaining	Settling and Concluding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - outlining and prioritizing your interests; - researching the interests and priorities of the other party; - considering possible common interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishing rapport; - agreeing a procedure for negotiation; - stating your interests and exchanging information ; - clarifying and checking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - taking the initiative; - identifying proposals; - addressing the needs of both parties' gaining responses; being realistic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - linking offers to conditions; - reacting positively and negatively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring you have reached agreement; - summarizing what has been agreed; - ending on a "positive" note.

Chapters 7-9. Thesaurus. Paralegals

Paralegals also do legal research. They look up laws and past cases in books and on computers. Then, they write reports that lawyers use to help prepare their cases. They

also keep track of the documents related to the case. Get to know from the following text what their work is like.

From “Paralegals”

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2012-13 Edition, Paralegals and Legal Assistants,

<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/legal/paralegals-and-legal-assistants.htm> (visited July 04, 2013).



Paralegals and legal assistants do a variety of tasks to support lawyers, including maintaining and organizing files, conducting legal research, and drafting documents.

Paralegals and legal assistants are found in all types of organizations, but most work for law firms, corporate legal departments, or government agencies. They usually work full time, and overtime is sometimes needed to meet important deadlines.

<u>2010 Median Pay</u>	\$46,680 per year \$22.44 per hour
<u>Entry-Level Education</u>	Associate’s degree
<u>Work Experience in a Related Occupation</u>	None
<u>On-the-job Training</u>	None
<u>Number of Jobs, 2010</u>	256,000
<u>Job Outlook, 2010-2012</u>	18% (About as fast as average)
<u>Employment Change, 2010-2012</u>	46,900

The definition of "paralegal" varies by country. In the United States, they are not authorized by the government or other agency to offer legal services in the same way, nor are they officers of the court, nor are they usually subject to government-/court-sanctioned rules of conduct. In contrast, in Ontario, Canada, paralegals are licensed and regulated the same way that lawyers are. In Ontario a paralegal license allows for the paralegal to provide permitted legal services to the public and appear before certain lower level courts and administrative tribunals.

In the United States, paralegals originated as assistants to lawyers at a time when only lawyers offered legal services. In those jurisdictions, such as the United States, where the local legal profession/judiciary is involved in paralegal recognition/accreditation, the profession of paralegal still basically refers to those people working under the

direct supervision of a lawyer. The profession of paralegal varies greatly between the states, due to the fact that some states do require paralegals to be licensed. In other jurisdictions however, such as the United Kingdom, the lack of local legal profession/judiciary oversight means that the definition of paralegal encompasses non-lawyers doing legal work, regardless of whom they do it for. Although most jurisdictions recognize paralegals to a greater or lesser extent, there is no international consistency as to definition, job-role, status, terms and conditions of employment, training, regulation or anything else and so each jurisdiction must be looked at individually.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- a new twist
- following one's cue
- labor through a five-minute chat
- to fix coffee
- the traffic crawl
- burden smb with a dismal story
- confront reality
- lay bare one's feelings
- with snow packed around ankles
- slogged one's way back
- guilt-free
- grounds to live at the office
- repulsed by that thought
- squads of young lawyers
- jolt smb from a long, somber daydream
- need able bodies
- a combat zone
- prized Lexus
- a relic from law school
- model in the mirror
- look non-affluent
- bulletproof vest
- huddle together
- barge ahead
- walk among the throng
- talk incessantly
- thick smell
- eyes downcast
- gingerly
- savor the warmth
- chop and dicing with a vengeance
- squatter
- work on death penalty cases
- a brief for an inmate
- preach pro bono to all its associates
- answer nonchalantly
- pew \ pulpit \ choir loft
- a middle aged wino
- ask in mock disbelief

- settle some flare-up
- doze off
- with incredible deftness
- to rediaper
- freshly pricked conscience
- by sheer will \ mercifully
- the brass
- back in the saddle
- shopping spree
- start a riot
- to roam
- well-plowed streets
- raise money
- pay a heating bill
- procure

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was Michael's return to work like?
2. Did his fears about Ebenezer Fellowship materialize?
3. How does the protagonist describe homeless? What new facts does the protagonist come to know about homeless?
4. What was so eye-catching about the woman in the Fellowship?
5. What was Mr. Green family like?
6. What feelings does the encounter with Ontario evoke in you?
7. Was it difficult for Mike to win woman's confidence and take the baby? Did he experience paternal feelings towards the baby?
8. Why does Michael dread to come back to work?
9. What was his return to the office like?
10. Did Mike consider being Santa Claus for Ontario's family reasonable?
11. What was Mike's idea to work off his guilt?
12. Why did every inch of the neighborhood look like Mordecai's own turf?
13. What were the Clinic work and working conditions like?
14. Whom did Mordecai call pro bono rookies and how did he handle the situation with them?
15. What was the instance of the street law in action suggested by Mr. Green?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Complete the list of synonyms by the words from the list above.

- Face, face up, meet, encounter...
- To obtain, to acquire, to attain, to earn, to get ...
- Prosperous, wealthy, well-to-do...
- Disturbance, rebellion, disorder ...
- Dear, precious, beloved...
- Captive, prisoner, convict...
- Souvenir, remains, keepsake, remembrance ...

Ex.2. Match the components of the compounds.

five	free
well	dream
day	minute
bullet-	cast
down	plowed
guilt-	proof

Ex.3. Complete the chart where possible.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	prize		
			gingerly
squatter			
		repulsive	
	incredible		
disbelief			

Ex.4. Try to put the words in the order they occur

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| To commit a crime | To set bail |
| To suspect people | To set a court date |
| To take in for questioning | To go to trial |
| To gather evidence | To plead guilty/innocent |
| To interrogate | To be tried |
| To hold | To deliberate (Jury) |
| To charge | To be found guilty/innocent |

To be sentenced (to hand down a sentence)

To go to prison or to be left off

Speaking

The Legal Procedure

Read the story, match the words from the previous exercise to what happened to the man i.e. He committed the crime; he was caught; he was interrogated etc. Then, using the word collocations of legal procedure render the latest much discussed criminal case.

A man caught after 36 years

A robbery was committed on March 28th 1968 in the suburbs of Ohio. A house was burglarized and over \$20,000 was taken. At the time, no evidence was found except for an unopened letter which was thought to have fallen from the robber's pocket. The letter was hand-written by the robber and signed but unsent. It was written to a friend stating that he, the robber, would soon see his friend in Mexico with the cash. A suspect was questioned and held but nothing substantial linked the man to the crime. He was asked to sign a piece of paper to see whether it was the same as the letter but it wasn't. Clearly he realized that the same signature would link him to the crime. He was released and the crime went unsolved. Years later, the same man went back to Ohio and walked into a hotel; he was asked to sign in, unfortunately for him the receptionist in the hotel happened to be the owner of the house that he had robbed all those years earlier. As soon as she saw his signature she began to get suspicious. She called the police who immediately took him in for questioning. He was interrogated and eventually admitted his guilt. At the trial, he again pleaded guilty. The judge deliberated over his sentence before eventually sentencing him to three years in prison. When the robber was asked about his crime he said that his only mistake was not sending the letter before he committed the crime.



Chapters 10-12. Thesaurus. Tax Fraud

The term voluntary compliance means that each of us is responsible for filing a tax return when required, and for determining and paying the correct amount of tax. Fortunately, the vast majority of law abiding citizens recognize their legal responsibility; others undergo criminal investigation to make them pay over their tax obligations. Skim read the text to acquaint with the American tax pay enforcement system.

From "General Tax Fraud"

http://www.irstaxattorney.com/tax-fraud/tax_fraud.html

The efforts of Criminal Investigation (CI) are directed at the portion of American taxpayers who wilfully and intentionally violate their known legal duty of voluntarily filing income tax returns and/or paying the correct amount of income, employment, or excise taxes. These individuals pose a serious threat to tax administration and the American economy.

The General Fraud Program is Criminal Investigation's largest enforcement program encompassing a wide variety of investigations involving tax and money laundering crimes.

General Fraud is the program from which CI identifies emerging areas of non-compliance in both Legal Source Tax Crimes and Illegal Source Financial Crimes.

Legal Source Tax Crimes involve legal industries and legal occupations, and more specifically, legally earned income, in which the primary motive or purpose is the violation of tax statutes. The Legal Source Tax Crimes Program also includes cases that threaten the tax system, for example frivolous filers/non-filers, unscrupulous return preparers and the Questionable Refund Program.

The Illegal Source Financial Crimes Program recognizes that illegal source proceeds, which are a part of the untaxed underground economy, are a threat to the voluntary tax compliance system. Linked to the investigation of the criminal charges within this program is also the emphasis for the effective utilization of the forfeiture statutes to deprive individuals and organizations of illegally obtained assets.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- stilted chat
- beyond smth
- rattle off
- automobile's tailpipe buried in a pile of snow
- clogged tailpipes
- meticulously shovelled
- come in torrents
- light Sunday traffic
- sell crack
- mammoth office buildings
- receive a mandatory embalming
- be placed in wooden caskets
- a handicapped space
- stomach in knots
- one's adversary
- rubber soles
- a tag around a toe
- cherubs sleeping
- a short prayer, one of mercy and forgiveness
- inventory the contents
- personal assets
- the funeral parlor

- odorless carbon monoxide
- they floated away
- on the fast track to serious wealth
- nerves shot to hell
- the curb
- a family of huggers and criers
- to shadowbox
- a string of eighteen-hour days
- at full throttle
- no-holds-barred litigator
- to do public interest law
- a quick demur
- abstain from alcohol
- bean counters
- making random notes on a legal pad
- flowcharts with arrows striking RiverOaks
- principal suspect
- a paralegal in antitrust
- all in real estate
- oblivious to time, meals, or husband
- the thought of divulging it
- the trust dries up
- carve out little niches
- an elderly usher
- a pew
- a pulpit
- vultures with the cameras
- deliver a scathing attack
- crank up several notches
- the consummate big firm team player
- in litigation
- an ambush
- the confines of a crumbling marriage
- to sound pious
- in mutual funds
- dripping with connotations

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was the shocking news about?
2. What was Michael remorseful about?
3. What was Lontae Burton's history?
4. While Michael was driving down Pennsylvania Avenue, he perceived office buildings as mammoth-like? Explain the allusion.
5. What emotions does the scene in the morgue elicit?
6. What were the funeral arrangements?
7. Were Michael and Clair valiant enough to lay bare their feelings?

8. What does the author mean by the sentence "I thought we might shadow-box, perhaps even skirmish." P. 94
9. What were Mike's intentions towards his weak point of street people?
10. What were the contents of the file found on the table? How did the discovery in the office influence his determinativeness?
11. What was Mike's encounter with his brother Warner like?
12. What was the result of Mike's investigation about the addressor of the file on eviction case?
13. Comment on Claire's mode of life, oblivious to time, meals, or husband.
14. Why did Michael consider divulging the case to Mordecai to be an egregious breach of law?
15. When inviting Michael for dinner Mordecai had something on his mind, hadn't he?
16. What was the show of funeral like?
17. How did Mike voice his desire to break with the firm?
18. What was Claire's reaction to new arrangements of Michael's professional life?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Choose an appropriate definition to the adjectives.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Mandatory | • Meticulous |
| • compulsory, obligatory; | • careful about details; |
| • pleasant, appealing; | • clever and intelligent; |
| • discretionary. | • pleasant to hear. |
| • Handicapped | • Consummate |
| • fixed, stable; | • containing too many words; |
| • disabled; | • final; |
| • helpful. | • superb. |

Ex.2. Provide the grammatical analysis of the simple sentences according to their structure and communicative value.

- What happens Sunday?
- Depends on the weather.

Ex.3. Substitute slang words and colloquialisms by the corresponding literary ones.

bean counters	
no-holds-barred	
scribblings	
to dry up	

Ex. 4 Match the words with their synonyms.

To litigate	Shelter, hiding place, concealment
Demur	Attendant, doorman, escort, guide
Ambush	To go to court, prosecute
usher	Association, significance, suggestion
To divulge	To betray, declare, reveal, uncover
asset	Funds, money, possessions, property
connotation	Protest, misgiving, hesitation

Speaking

Scan this tax fraud case report from the desk of David Mc. Gavin, Esq. and act out a live commentary for your TV report.



“How can it be tax evasion when they caught me?”

Troy and Monnie Dorsey, the owners and operators of the Day School for Children in New Castle, Delaware, reported adjusted gross incomes of \$15,697, \$3,742, and \$10,341 on their joint federal Income tax returns for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively. The evidence presented at trial showed that the Dorseys operated the Day School primarily on a cash basis: requesting at least some parents to pay tuition in cash, paying teacher salaries in cash, refusing to issue tax forms reflecting income paid to teachers, and, in some cases, encouraging teachers not to file tax returns or report income they earned from the school. At the same time, the Dorseys possessed large quantities of cash: the

government introduced bank records showing that, from 2004 to 2006, Troy Dorsey deposited over \$346,000 in cash into the couple's account. The deposits all were made in increments of less than \$10,000, i.e., below the threshold that triggers a bank's obligation to report suspicious currency transactions to the IRS.

In late 2007, the Dorseys used postal service money orders to make two deposits totalling almost \$40,000 towards the purchase of a \$716,000 house. At trial, the government offered, and the District Court admitted: (1) a buyer's affidavit the Dorseys completed in September 2007 in connection with the home purchase, certifying that they had a combined annual income of \$168,000 (compared to the \$10,341 in adjusted gross income the Dorseys reported on their 2006 tax return), and (2) copies of the small-denomination (mostly \$1,000) postal money orders the Dorseys used to make deposits on the house.

On appeal, the Dorseys challenged the sufficiency of the evidence supporting their conspiracy and tax-fraud convictions; urged that trial testimony by the IRS's Special Agent that was inconsistent with the agent's testimony at sentencing and fatally undermined their convictions; and contended that the District Court abused its discretion in admitting the evidence related to their 2007 house purchase. Troy Dorsey also argued that the government improperly used the postal money orders to prove the intent element of the structuring charges.

The Court rejected all of the arguments made by the Dorseys and affirmed the convictions on all count.

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Now, doctor, isn't it true that when a person dies in his sleep, in most cases he just passes quietly away and doesn't know anything about it until the next morning?"

Chapters 13-15. Thesaurus. Business Ethics

People confront ethical dilemmas in many areas of their lives, including their careers. The business world is rife with temptations to bend ethical boundaries – sometimes closing a deal or making a profit seems to justify any means necessary. Does ethical mean legal and vice versa? Get to know about it from the article below.

From “What Is Business Law & Ethics?”

Read more:

http://www.ehow.com/about_6303667_business-law-ethics_.html#ixzz2IuouoQ2Y

Business ethics go beyond simple legality. They describe the way a business should behave – how a business does what it is legally obligated to do. Ethics are not as much a specific code of conduct as they are values to be upheld and practiced. They are the spirit of the law, as opposed to the letter of the law. This is designed to create an environment of personal accountability within the business, where there is none under the law. Business ethics also shape the perspective that the public uses to view a business. Values like honesty, integrity, confidentiality, respect – those are values that are a part of business ethics. While the law may not require you to tell the complete truth in a business situation, such as when a manufacturer uses "puffery" to describe an object, being honest about the product will gain a business a reputation

for being ethical. People want to do work with or make purchases from businesses they believe to be ethical.

Due to some of the Wall Street scandals of the early 2000's, laws like Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 were put in place to bring some ethical accountability for corporate financial behaviour. This has made legislators more comfortable with the idea of telling businesses how they should act, instead of merely telling them how they can't act. The field of business ethics has blossomed due to the creation of consulting firms that help businesses to develop ethical policies and to monitor compliance with regulatory standards. Business law has begun to merge with business ethics.



A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- sort of klutz
- turn smb's back on smth
- future filled with power breakfasts
- a twelve-month sabbatical
- a firm's designated pro bono boy
- interests quelled
- logjammed with work
- lodge complaints
- unanimous
- a gut-wrenching photo
- unopened caskets in the sanctuary
- an editorial
- ask smb point-blank
- a time clock wrapped around my throat
- accept grave farewells
- approach sainthood
- icy and well prepared
- walk into the ambush
- a divorce, on the grounds of irreconcilable differences
- to point fingers
- keep the upper hand
- be a little contentious
- assets and liabilities
- assign the fault
- to bicker
- exercise in oneupsmanship
- rattle smb
- do an instant thaw
- entitled to eighty percent of the mutual funds
- fall into a squabble over pots and pans
- amicable
- erosion of the marriage
- very somber
- trigger requests from other malcontents
- smb's blindside

- scanned the real estate section of the classifieds
- to talk smb out of smth
- kick into high gear
- the luxury of a thirtysomething detour
- to breach security in real estate
- retreat to the office
- a flashlight
- ponder the situation furiously
- a bungling first-time thief
- to make rounds
- morning newsbabble
- a baffling chore
- to envision a cake with a punch bowl next to it
- to avoid a send-off
- career sputtered to an end
- freed from the shackles of corporate servitude
- tuck smb into the sofa
- chemical-induced fog
- do the polygraph

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. In what way did the heads see Michael's return to the fold?
2. Why did Rudolph think of enticing Michael back?
3. What was meeting Braden Chance like? What thoughts did it evoke in Michael?
4. How did secret meeting with Chance's paralegal end up?
5. Was Michael's leave construed as an act of approaching sainthood?
6. Why did Michael describe his next talk to Claire as walking into the ambush?
7. What did the main hero try to hide behind his nonchalance?
8. What was the division of assets of the Brock's like?
9. How can Michael and Clair's divorce arrangements be described?
10. What was the suggestion of the executive committee concerning Michael's position in the company?
11. Was Barry Nuzzo remorseful about Michael's leaving?
12. What was the content of the newly received anonymous file?
13. How did Michael suppose to breach the real estate section?
14. What was his welcome party in the new office of Legal Clinic like?
15. Did Michael cope with the file withdrawal campaign?

16. What did the newspaper story about shootout between cops and crack dealers tell?
17. What was Michael's physical state after the crash?
18. Why did the company worry about Michael's absence?
19. How did the meeting with Hector Palma pass?
20. How did Michael behave during this encounter?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Reword the sentences making use of the lexical units from the list of essential vocabulary.

1. I denied my future filled with power breakfasts.
2. They suggested a twelve months leave.
3. My other interests were suppressed.
4. I asked him directly.
5. Abraham came back to his office.
6. I mulled over the situation furiously.
7. The destruction of our marriage was irreversible.
8. I was not going to quarrel any more, nor did I want to exercise my one-upmanship.

Ex.2. Translate the sentences incorporating vocabulary from the aforementioned list.

1. Детектор брехні застосовується слідчими для розслідування кримінальних справ.
2. Майкл був настільки наївним, що потайки сподівався на те, що Клер не вдасться до розлучення.
3. Клер здійснила ранковий обхід і, з'ясувавши, що Майкл не у ліжку, негайно вклала його.
4. Він гарячково оцінював ситуацію, розуміючи, що його гнітила думка про крадіжку.
5. У віці 32 років я звільнився від кайданів корпоративного рабства та тягара грошей.

Ex.3. Define the sentences below as grammatically correct or incorrect. Remedy the incorrect sentences.

1. Try as he might, he won't find it.

2. They can have opened the window.
3. Where is the book what I got for my birthday?
4. Jane suggested that we went to the theatre.
5. All I can do is to call the police.
6. I was waiting for you but you never came.
7. Would you rather I did it?
8. I don't like tea, too.
9. Would you mind to tell me your name, please?
10. She shouldn't have broken that glass.
11. Jane asked me if I would tell her the truth.

Writing

A Letter of Petition

A petition helps bring together many different voices, and gives a request for action weight. A clear, well-written petition will increase your credibility and chances of success.

Learn the tips of writing a letter of petition and write one of your own to the authorities of your city on resolving the problem of homeless people.

How to write a letter of petition

1. Create a title for the header of your petition. Summarize the issue in a short phrase for the title.
2. Address the petition to an organization, business or politician. This will make it clear who you expect to take action.
3. Write a short introduction about the issue. Explain what the problem is and why it should be addressed in a paragraph.
4. Write a paragraph on the action you want to be taken. Be clear and precise.
5. Sign the petition and include your address and contact information. Be clear that you are responsible for writing the petition – and any questions should be directed to you.
6. Leave a space to fill in the complete number of signatories. Include a statement that identifies this number.



7. Create a table for signatures. Title the table The Undersigned. Include columns for each person's printed name, address and signature. Addresses are necessary so signatories can be verified. Number each row so you can easily determine the total signatures.

Chapters 16-18. Thesaurus. Classification of Crime

There are a variety of crimes that can be committed by individuals. Some crimes, such as murder or kidnapping, are considered serious crimes by society. Other crimes, such as speeding or trespassing, are not considered serious. Although all crimes mean a violation of the law, there's a wide range of punishments that can be imposed on a criminal.

From "Classification of Crime"

<http://criminal.lawyers.com/Criminal-Law-Basics/Classification-of-Crimes.html>



The **classification** of a crime is based on the extent of punishment that can be given for committing it. The punishment is usually based on the seriousness of the crime. States may differ as to the classification of any particular crime. A crime committed in one state may be classified differently than if it was committed in another state.

Felony Crimes

A **felony** is considered a serious crime. Most states and the federal government classify a crime that's punishable by more than one year in prison as a felony. Some states consider a felony as any crime that's punishable by any length of time in prison. A felony that's punishable by death is considered a **capital crime**.

There are many different crimes that are considered felonies in most states. Some common felonies include:

- Murder
- Rape
- Burglary
- Kidnapping
- Arson
- Robbery

Misdemeanour Crimes

A **misdemeanour** is considered a less serious crime. Most states and the federal government classify a crime that's punishable by less than one year in prison as a misdemeanour. Some states consider a misdemeanor as any crime that's punishable only by fine or a small length of time in jail. If a misdemeanor is considered a very minor offence, such as jaywalking, the crime may be classified as a **petty offence**.

There's a wide variety of crimes that are considered misdemeanours in most states. Some common misdemeanours include:

- Public intoxication
- Prostitution
- Trespassing
- Vandalism
- Speeding
- Use of a false ID

Whether a crime is considered a felony or a misdemeanour will many times depend on any **aggravating factors**. These are factors that make a crime more serious. For example, the theft of a very inexpensive item from a store may be considered a misdemeanour. However, the theft of multiple items that are worth thousands of dollars may be considered a felony.

Crimes against the Person

A crime against the person is a crime that's committed using direct harm or force against the victim. Usually the most serious crimes, such as murder or rape, are crimes against the person. These crimes are many times felonies because of the seriousness of harming another person. However, some lower level crimes, such as harassment or assault without a weapon, may be considered misdemeanours.

Crimes against Property

A crime against property is a crime that's committed by damaging or intruding on the property of the victim. Burglary and arson are two crimes against property that are normally felonies. Criminal mischief, which involves the intentional destruction of property, goes from a misdemeanour to a felony based on the value of the damage. Criminal trespass is usually classified as a misdemeanour.

Theft and Fraud Crimes

There are a wide variety of theft and fraud crimes that involve illegally taking a victim's property. Whether a theft or a fraud crime is a misdemeanour or a felony usually depends on the value of the property stolen and the method used to commit the crime. A fraud crime is a crime in which deception is used to cause another person to suffer financial harm. Robbery, which is the taking of property from another using force, is classified as a felony.

Crimes against Public Order

A crime against public order is a crime that harms the community. Some examples include disorderly conduct, public lewdness, and prostitution. Many crimes against public order are considered misdemeanours. However, if a minor child is a victim, the misdemeanour may be raised to a felony.

Drug-Related Crimes

Crimes relating to drugs involve manufacture, possession, distribution and sale. Possessing a small amount of illegal drugs will usually be classified as a

misdemeanour. However, distributing and selling large amounts of illegal drugs will almost always be classified as a felony.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- rough on the homeless
- pull strings
- slick streets
- raw February morning
- venture onto the sidewalks
- goodwill
- heavy padlocks
- intact
- haggle with the insurance
- to retrieve
- tempt to flip through
- snap up
- sole stockholder
- twice convicted felon
- contractor/owner
- /landlord
- contemplate
- a cash deal
- to log each entry
- drill into heads during boot camp
- meticulous
- tampering
- prepurchase inspection
- mugged
- inspection of premises
- serious squatting under way
- roughnecks
- have the stomach for evictions
- an effort to cover the trail
- virtually unheard of
- preemployment ritual
- reassemble the file
- split the assets
- haul the bags
- be about to meddle with
- pummelled condition
- desk was a battered hand-me-down
- compelled to write them down
- to bolt upright
- on the verge of collapse
- be wired
- jump off a cliff
- thaw out
- get recharged
- plush office
- mortgage
- bar association
- injunction
- harebrained stunt
- proposing a truce
- as nervous as any rookie about to be fed to the wolves.
- eligible for low-income housing
- fight the compulsion
- fall farther behind
- horns erupted around
- pro bono volunteers
- substance abuse
- a recovery unit for veterans
- designer drugs

- sweeps are common
- the asinine part
- ripe for litigation
- legal fees
- panhandle
- to outlaw homelessness
- the shelter can screen who gets in
- drift along the hallway
- clueless
- work the clients
- food stamps disrupted
- a landlord's refusal
- filed for bankruptcy
- legal representation

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. Where did Michael find his Lexus? And was the file intact?
2. What kind of person was Tillman Gantry, a stock-holder of TAG from which Riveroaks purchased the real estate?
3. How did the agreement work? For what sum did the company purchase the warehouse and what was the deal like due to the contents of the file examined by Michael?
4. What tampering did Michael find in the file?
5. Why did Michal gather his things hurriedly? Did he feel a thrill of being single?
6. How did the mighty of Michael's previous life fall? What was Michael's new working place like?
7. What was the reason for Bary Nuzo's visit to the Legal Clinic?
8. Explain the meaning of the phrase "we keep the overhead low, so we can take all the money home".
9. How did Mordecai divide the clientele of Michael?
10. How do local authorities treat homeless, does law protect them? How does the criminal justice system work?
11. What kind of shelter did Samaritan house belong to?
12. What were the first cases of Michael?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Provide the words from the list of essential vocabulary to the suggested definitions.

- not damaged or impaired in any way; complete;

- extremely stupid or foolish;
- to beg in the street;
- having no knowledge, understanding or ability;
- the process of taking legal actions;
- to look thoughtfully for a long time at;
- friendly, helpful, or cooperative feelings or attitude.



Ex.2. Choose the correct synonym to the words given.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Rough | 4. Pummel |
| - coarse | - condemn |
| - indecisive | - hit |
| 2. Intact | 5. Truce |
| - safe | - sincerity |
| - undamaged | - break |
| 3. Meticulous | 6. Eligible |
| - inventive | - intelligent |
| - precise | - suitable |

Ex.3. Use the correct verb form applying the rules of subject verb concord.

1. Half of the books _____ novels. (be, Pr.Simple)
2. More than one student _____ late for class this morning. (be, Past Simple)
3. Many a student _____ in the exam. (fail, Pr.Perfect)
4. One hundred years _____ a long time in human history. (be, Pr.Simple, negative).
5. A pair of broken glasses _____ on the desk. (be, Pr.Simple)
6. Twenty years _____ since I left the school. (pass, Pr.Perfect)
7. The cattle _____ eating grass at the foot of the hill. (be, Pr.Simple)
8. Ninety percent of the work _____. (do, Pr.Perfect)
9. What _____ the police looking for? (be, Pr.Simple)
10. The United Nations _____ in 1945. (found, Past Simple, Passive)

Speaking

Depending on the type of incident being investigated and the allegations made by the complainant, the questions that contain greater detail and are more case

specific will need to be addressed. Though, there exists a list of mandatory questions to ask witnesses or subjects of the case under investigation. Pair off and act out a mock subject or witness's investigation interview on the case of the bank robbery.

Interviewing the Subject:

- What is your response to the allegations?
- If the harasser claims that the allegations are false, ask why the complainant might lie.
- Are there any persons who have relevant information?
- Are there any notes, physical evidence, or other documentation regarding the incident(s)?
- Do you know of any other relevant information?

Interviewing Witnesses:

- What did you see or hear?
- When did this occur?
- Describe the alleged harasser's behavior toward the complainant and toward others in the workplace.
- What did the complainant tell you? When did they tell you this?
- Do you know of any other relevant information?
- Are there other persons who have relevant information?

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "What is your relationship with the plaintiff?"
- **Witness:** "She is my daughter."
- **Lawyer:** "Was she your daughter on February 13, 1979?"

Chapters 19-21. Thesaurus. A Polygraph or a Lie Detector

You hear about lie detectors all the time in police investigations, and sometimes a person applying for a job will have to undergo a polygraph test (for example, certain government jobs with the FBI or CIA require polygraph tests). So, what are the main principles of its work?

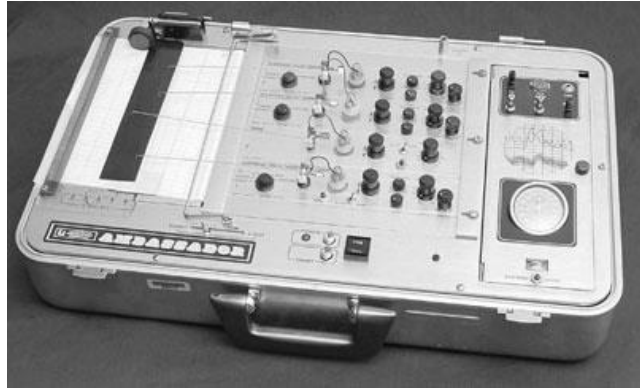
From "How does a polygraph work"

<http://science.howstuffworks.com/question123.htm>

The goal of a lie detector is to see if the person is telling the truth or lying when answering certain questions.

When a person takes a polygraph test, four to six **sensors** are attached to him. A polygraph is a machine in which the multiple ("poly") signals from the sensors are recorded on a single strip of moving paper ("graph"). The sensors usually record:

- The person's **breathing rate**
- The person's **pulse**
- The person's **blood pressure**
- The person's **perspiration**



Sometimes a polygraph will also record things like arm and leg movement.

When the polygraph test starts, the questioner asks three or four simple questions to establish the norms for the person's signals. Then the real questions being tested by the polygraph are asked. Throughout questioning, all of the person's signals are recorded on the moving paper.

Both during and after the test, a polygraph examiner can look at the graphs and can see whether the vital signs changed significantly on any of the questions. In general, a significant change (such as a faster heart rate, higher blood pressure, increased perspiration) indicates that the person is lying.

When a well-trained examiner uses a polygraph, he or she can detect lying with high accuracy. However, because the examiner's interpretation is subjective and because different people react differently to lying, a polygraph test is not perfect and can be fooled.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • cubbyhole | • lawyers of all stripes and sorts | • to tamper with |
| • card table | • the law was a jealous mistress | • a step up for |
| • WASP | • a predawn raid | • nickel and dime |
| • berate | • a warrant | • like sardines in a can |
| • track down | • to blow a chance | • all to no avail |
| • savvy | • thin legal ice | • affluence |
| • a wobbly bolt and knob | • a jaywalker | • adrift in a sea of black |
| • the door would shut but it wouldn't catch | | |

- young tough street men
- to dispense advice
- leave a happy man
- revocation of license
- the abrupt, husky voice of the gal
- a crooner wafting through the speakers
- hard-hitting female issues
- make money cleaning out wayward doctors
- philandering senators
- premise
- commit malpractice
- play hardball
- circumstantial evidence of the theft
- convince a magistrate
- issue an arrest warrant
- call onto the carpet
- grilled at length by the brass
- employed at a higher salary
- block any notion of a polygraph
- a sprawl
- a commuter
- arrested on suspicion of
- drive under the influence
- refuse a breath test
- throw into the drunk tank
- fine loafers
- a fellow inmate
- disqualify for the rigors of a big firm
- trudge along a sidewalk
- parking lots of the mid-sized commuter variety
- hubcaps

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was Michael's cubbyhole like?
2. What was each partner's style of work at Legal Clinic?
3. How was the main character planning to track down Hector Palma with his newly acquired street savvy?
4. Why did Michael enjoy the talk with Abraham? Why the law was a jealous mistress to the communicants?
5. What was the predawn raid, an incident or the police encroachment? Did they have the warrant?
6. Why did Michael ask Claire to record the search?
7. What were the grounds for suing the policemen? What was lieutenant Gasko's retort to Michael's threats?
8. What made Michael disclose his file retrieval case and the contents of the file to Mordecai? What was Mordecai's reaction?

9. What were Michael's feelings when he visited the Community for Creative Non-Violence (CCNV)? What did Mordecai mention while filling Michael in the life of CCNV?
10. Why was Michael spellbound by the gynaecologist's story where drugs, divorce, bankruptcy, and the revocation of his license were all water under his bridge?
11. Why did Michael ask for the afternoon off?
12. How does he describe his visit to Claire's lawyer's office?
13. What were Barry Nuzzo's stimuli to see Michael?
14. What was the outcome of Michael's visit to Palma's place?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Match the words in the left and right columns to restore the collocations from the list of essential vocabulary.

commit	under the influence
lawyers	of license
philandering	with the file
ready	malpractice
hard-hitting	of all stripes and sorts
tamper	senators
employed	to dispense advice
abrupt	female issues
revocation	at a high salary
drive	voice

Ex.2. Fill in inserting appropriate prepositions given in the brackets.

- arrested ____ suspicion (on, under)
- called ____ carpet (to, onto)
- set ____ the Clinic (up, on)
- grilled ____ length ____ brass (onto, at) (by, from)
- all ____ no avail (to, at)
- throw ____ the drunk tank (into, onto)

Ex.3. Choose an appropriate word in compliance with the corresponding clause structure (SVC or SVA).

1. The knife looks _____, but it cuts _____.

a. nice / bad	c. nice / badly
b. nicely/ badly	d. nicely / bad
2. A teacher is _____ correct.

a. not necessary always	c. necessary not always
b. necessarily not always	d. not necessarily always
3. Did you really think that she looked _____ that night?

a. ugly	c. worriedly
b. beautifully	d. anxiously
4. Those who participated in the experiment had to remain _____ all night.

a. awaken	c. awaked
b. awake	d. awoken
5. The flower smells _____.

a. sweat	c. pleasant
b. sweetly	d. Fragrantly
6. A holiday is very _____ after a long period of work.

a. welcomed	c. a welcome
b. welcome	d. welcoming
7. - Do you like the material?
 - Yes, it _____ very soft.

a. is feeling	c. is felt
b. felt	d. feels

Writing

Spoken English form differs considerably from its written form. Naturally, written English tends to be more formal.

Spoken English contains a great many contractions such as *"it's"*, meaning *"it is"* or *"it has"*, *"I've"*, meaning *"I have"*, *"he's"*, meaning *"he is"* or *"he has"*, *"we'd"*, meaning *"we would"* or *"we had"*. These contractions, used widely in conversation, are not used in written English (except, perhaps, in informal friendly letters). They would not be used in a formal letter or report. Another aspect of formality which is important in report writing is the use of the passive voice. If you were giving advice in spoken English, for example, you would probably use an "active" sentence, such as "if I were you, I'd relocate the factory." This type of sentence would not be used in a

business letter or report. The sentence would probably read: "It is recommended that the factory be relocated." In formal written English, it is also often preferable to avoid using personal pronouns, such as *I* or *we*, in order to make the text more impersonal.

Ex.1. Change these spoken English phrases to more formal written language:

1. I'd like an answer from you soon.
2. If I were you, I'd launch the new product in April.
3. We'd suggest that you consider a different option.
4. Why don't we meet next Tuesday afternoon?
5. You can solve the problem in two ways.

Ex.2. Write an appeal letter to disclaim the wrongful eviction of your client.

Remember that a letter of appeal is a formal letter written to seek help of some sort from the reader. It is better to address the letter to a particular person rather than having a general Sir or Madam. The language of an appeal letter should be formal and transparent. The letter should not very lengthy for the excess information leaves the reader confused and disoriented. Do not be emotional in appealing for something. Logic works better in formal letters. Let the reader feel that the letter of appeal has been written seriously. Be polite but do not plead. Create a feeling of need in the reader but do not give the impression of emergency. Be hopeful and positive. A well written letter can fetch you good results. Do not forget to mention your registered number if any. Writing such letter for a good cause is never unethical. Be courteous in your tone and create a difference.



Chapters 22-24. Thesaurus. Search Warrant

A search warrant is a type of warrant that authorizes law enforcement officers to search a specified place for evidence. Without a search warrant, police officers may not search a place without its owner's consent.

From Search Warrant

http://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/search_warrant

Only judges may issue search warrants. To obtain a warrant, law enforcement officers must show that there is probable cause to believe a search is justified. Officers must support this showing with sworn statements (affidavits), and must describe in particularity the place they will search and the items they will seize. Judges must consider the totality of the circumstances when deciding whether or not to issue the warrant. When issuing a search warrant, the judge may restrict the when and how the police may conduct the search.

Normally, law enforcement officers executing a search warrant may not immediately force their way into a residence. Instead, they must first knock and announce their identity and intent. Then, they must wait a reasonable amount of time to allow an occupant to open the door. Only after waiting may the police force entry. This “knock-and-announce rule,” however, is not an inflexible constitutional mandate. Instead, it is one of the many factors judges consider when determining whether a search was reasonable. Police may break the knock-and-announce rule when it is reasonable to do so. These exceptions must be determined on a case-by-case basis.



Generally speaking, police officers do not need a special “no-knock” warrant before making a no-knock search. Instead, the search is proper so long as the no-knock entry was not unreasonable. However, police officers may seek a no-knock warrant by showing a judge that the circumstances justify a no-knock entry. Courts reserve these warrants for situations in which a building's owner or occupier could destroy the sought-after evidence by the time law enforcement waits for the owner or occupier to open the door.

In practice, over the past decade, no-knock warrants have seen increasingly frequent use, particularly in drug cases, and especially in major cities. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of innocents accidentally injured or killed by police executing no-knock warrants.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- out of desperation
- crape up / together
- taken into foster care
- undergo rehab
- drug-free
- sound pious
- watered eyes
- hits and highs
- dry smb out
- kick a habit
- crack babies
- hit the inhalation of marijuana
- as if owned by a leper
- ambush
- the serve and volley
- make an allegation
- commit malpractice
- nibble

• throng

• pallbearer

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was Ruby's story? Why did she avoid the eye contact?
2. What actions did she expect from Michael to remedy her current state of affairs?
3. Was Terrance willing to reunite with his mother?
4. How much did Michael know about the problem of addiction? What was his plan of helping Ruby?
5. What was the office raid like? What was the reaction of the workers of Legal Clinic?
6. What did questioning of one more evictee Lama lead to?
7. What were the two methods of nailing RiverOaks, Drake and Sweeny?
8. What was the due process of eviction which the company didn't follow?
9. Where did Braden Chance commit the malpractice?
10. What were the weak points of the lawsuit Mordecai and Michael planned to produce?
11. What was the next meeting with Ruby like?
12. How can a death march be described?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Fill each of the blanks in the following text. Use one word only in each space.

1. work, jobs, duties; 2. and; 3. solicitors; 4. concentrating; 5. business, law, matter; 6. do, undertake; 7. if, when; 8. sell; 9. consult; 10. to; 11. will; 12. he; 13. with; 14. a, his; 15. there; 16. a; 17. a; 18. make, write; 19. own; 20. and.

There are about 40,000 solicitors practising in the UK. They perform a wide variety of _____ including conveyancing, probate, divorce, company _____ commercial matters and general litigation. Some _____, particularly in city centres, are specialists _____, for example, on company or maritime _____. Many others are general practitioners who _____ most work requested by their clients. _____ a person wishes to _____ his house or make a will, he will usually _____ a solicitor. If he wants _____ bring a case to court he _____ usually need a barrister's services.

However, _____ will not be able to deal _____ the barrister direct. He must use _____ solicitor who will "instruct the barrister".

_____ is no legal obligation to employ _____ solicitor when carrying out legal work. _____ person can sell his own house, _____ his own will and conduct his _____ divorce. All he needs is time _____ common sense to understand and apply the basic procedures of the law.

Ex.2. Use the correct verb form to render the Subjunctive Mood.

1. It is necessary that the problem _____ solved right away. (to be)
2. I didn't go to the party yesterday, but I wish I _____ there.
3. I don't know the answer. I wish I _____ it. (to know)
4. He talks as if he _____ everything.
5. Without your help, we _____ such rapid progress. (to make)
6. If only I _____ you! (to help)
7. It's high time we _____. (to leave)
8. He asked that the message _____ to Mr. Lee as fast as possible. (to take)
9. We all insisted that she _____ the meeting. (to attend)
10. I wish I _____ to the moon. (to fly)

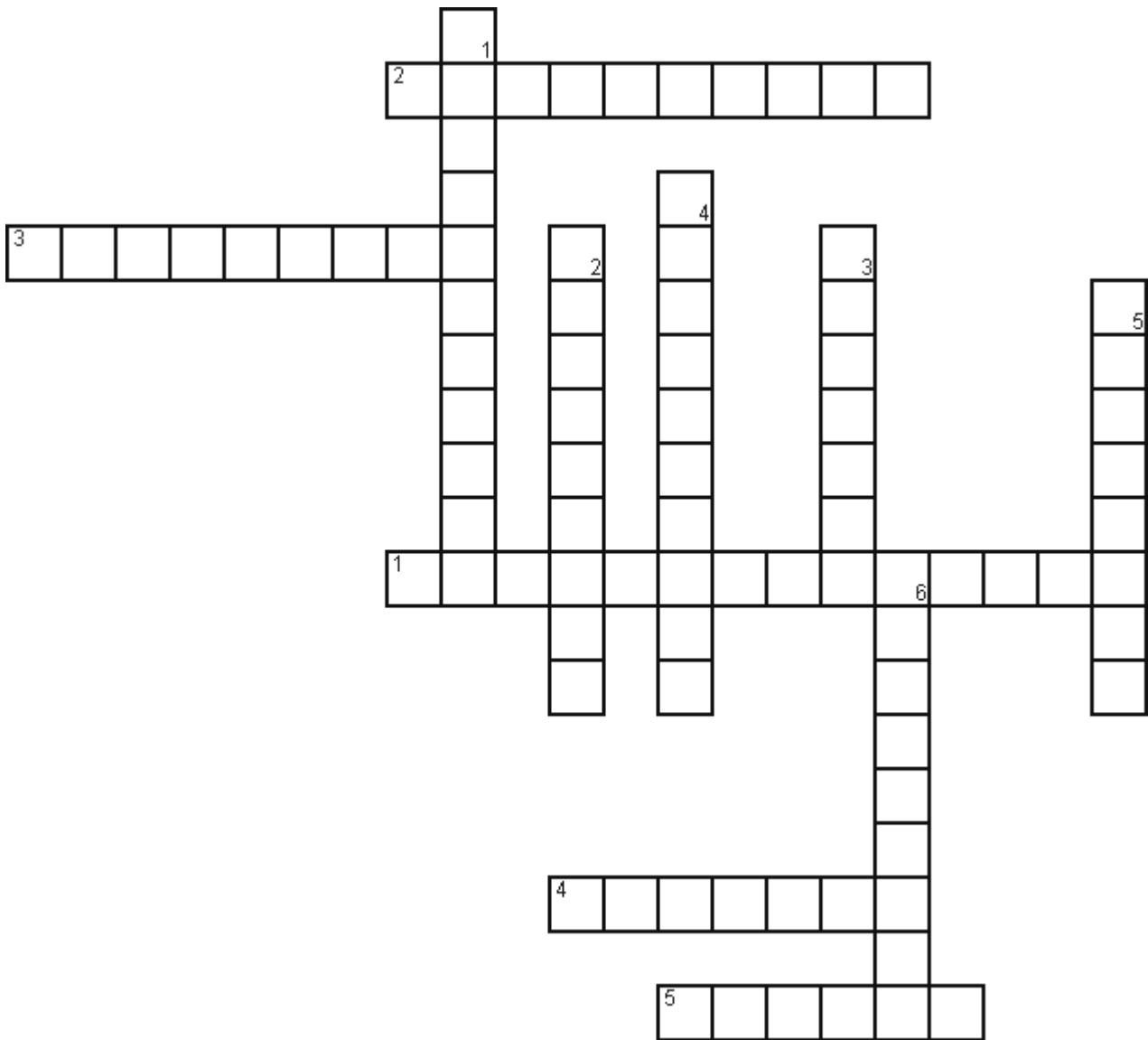
Ex.3. Solve the crossword, using words from the list of essential vocabulary of these and the previous chapters.

Across

1. the process of helping someone to live without drugs
2. someone who helps to carry a coffin at funeral
3. someone who walks across the road in a place where it is dangerous
4. the time before the beginning of the day
5. prevent someone from doing something

Down

1. when a professional person makes a mistake
2. a piece of equipment used by the police to find out whether someone telling the truth
3. a legal document signed by a judge, allowing the police to take a particular action
4. a statement that someone has done something wrong or illegal
5. to deal out in parts or portions
6. status of someone having a lot of money



Writing

In addition to formal written style, English also has a unique diplomatic spoken style. Native speakers often try not to sound too direct. Examples of this tactful style include using *I'd like* instead of *I want*, eg "I'd like to hear your proposals", rather than "I want to hear your proposals...". Another example is "Perhaps we should now consider..." rather than "Now, it's time to consider...".

Native speakers also try to avoid giving an unnecessarily negative impression. For example, instead of saying "*That is impossible*" they say "*That is not very likely*". Or, instead of saying, "*Wednesday is impossible*" they might say "*Would Monday be more convenient?*". Notice the use of *would* which gives a more tentative sound to a statement or question. For example, "*That is too expensive*" can become "*That would be rather expensive*". Statements are usually softened by qualifiers such as *rather*, *somewhat*, *quite*, *some* etc. For example, "*I don't **fully** agree*" or "*There is a **slight** problem*".

Modifying your language in this way can be a useful tactic in business dealings when you are trying to establish a pleasant cooperative atmosphere, particularly with people of other cultural backgrounds. Indeed, in many business meetings and negotiations such diplomatic use of the English language can be a very positive aid to avoiding direct confrontation with your counterparts and a useful tactic.

Non-native speakers whose own language is far more direct may find it odd to use such diplomatic language. However, they should at least be aware of its existence, especially if they are doing business with native speakers of English.

Ex.1. Change these direct statements to more diplomatic statements:

1. I want to look at the report now.
2. We can't possibly do that!
3. Next month is impossible.
4. I am fed up with these late payments - this is the third time!
5. This machinery is much too sophisticated for what we need.

Ex.2. Write a letter of complaint to the seller on the matter of inappropriate work of the recently purchased device. When filing a complaint, remember the following tips:

- Remain calm. The person who can help probably didn't cause the problem.
- Don't use an angry, threatening, or sarcastic tone.
- Describe your purchase. Include the name of the product and serial number, the date and the place of purchase.
- State your problem and tell exactly what you want be done about the problem.
- Give the history of your purchase.
- Ask for specific action and allow time for action.
- State how you can be reached.
- Enclose copies of your documents and receipts (but never send originals).



Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "She had three children, right?"
- **Witness:** "Yes."
- **Lawyer:** "How many were boys?"
- **Witness:** "None."

- **Lawyer:** "Were there girls?"

Chapters 25-27. Thesaurus. Arrest Process

From "Arrest Process"

<http://www.lacriminallawyer.net/arrest-process>

An arrest may be referred to as the process wherein a person is taken into police custody because of taking an action that is prohibited by law. When a prosecutor doubts that someone may be guilty of a crime and files for information, an arrest may also happen once a warrant of arrest has been issued by a judge. People who have been taken into police custody of course may be given a public criminal lawyer.



Otherwise, the arrestee may come up with his own criminal attorney in his defence.

The process of arrest requires the right of the arrestee to exercise their rights, also referred to as the Miranda Rights at any time, as per the 1966 US Supreme Court Ruling entitled: *Miranda vs. Arizona*, which states that any evidence gathered from the questioning cannot be used against the person under arrest if they have not been informed of their rights prior to the police interview or the

arrest.

It is very important for people under arrest to remember the following:

1. During your arrest, your rights have to be read to you. Before even being submitted to questioning, the police officer must inform you of our rights such as the right to remain silent, the fact that anything you say may be held against you, etc.
2. Before and during the process of questioning, you have to make sure that you first consult with a criminal lawyer. In the event that you do not have enough money to afford the services of a criminal attorney, you will be given the services of a criminal attorney for free by the officers.

If you are bailed or bonded out, or if charges are dropped, you will be released from police custody. Officers will return your personal possessions, but any illegal objects like drugs or weapons will be confiscated. When you sign your release papers, you are free to walk out of the front door of the jail.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- a crafty stratagem
- romp about

- billy club
- to solicit
- in the sweatshop of Drake & Sweeney
- rough up
- get dejected
- to frisk
- slap on the cuffs
- shove out
- death grips
- squad car
- a thug
- make bail
- divorcing because of infidelities
- with rapt attention
- concur with agree
- conspire to
- push toward sobriety
- strange face on their turf
- like sentries
- oblivious
- grand larceny
- felony
- thrown into the pit
- devise
- bail bondsman
- vile litigation against him
- Miranda warning
- talk legalese with the chief prosecutor
- arrested, led downtown, booked, fingerprinted
- had their pictures taken with the little number under their chins
- the processing was a blur
- had been taken and inventoried
- poindexter
- incarceration
- coup
- swap bios
- acquiesce

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. Did Michael succeed in his nifty ploy of questioning Hector Palma's neighbour to get to know about him?
2. How was Michael's single life going on?
3. Did Michael call to his ex prove her infidelity? How did he feel about that?
4. What kind of ploy did Michael implement to proceed with therapeutic conversations with Ruby?
5. Was Sophie savvy enough to find Hector Palma for Michael?
6. How does the author describe the turf of homeless?

7. What kind of game plan was devised to save Michael from the pit?
8. Describe the scenes of Michael's detention and processing. How did he classify his feelings?
9. How long did Michael's incarceration last for? What was his acquaintance with the imprisoned thugs like?
10. What treacherous steps towards their ex-employee did Drake and Sweeny take? And can it be regarded as public relations coup?
11. What was the rehab where Ruby had been taken to? Describe Megan, the director of the rehab.
12. Why was Michael still searching the shelters driving through the D.C.'s roughest sections?
13. What kind of conspiracy did Michael and Megan have towards Ruby?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Categorize the listed types of crimes in the table below and describe them

arson	forgery	perjury
assault	fraud	rape
bigamy	genocide	riot
blackmail	hijacking	robbery
bribery	homicide	shoplifting
burglary	kidnapping	slander
child abuse	manslaughter	smuggling
conspiracy	mugging	treason
espionage	murder	trespassing

Crime Category	Crime and Description
misdemeanour	Speeding – the act or an instance of driving especially a motor vehicle faster than is allowed by law

Ex.2. Write the types of crimes related to those who committed them.

Arsonist – arson	Bank robber –	Smuggler –
Burglar –	Mugger –	Fraudster –
Murderer –	Pickpocket –	Spy –

Killer –	Traitor –	Bigamist –
Hijacker –	Kidnapper –	Murderer –
Rioter –	Trespasser –	Rapist –

Ex.3. Choose an appropriate word from the box below to complete the sentence.

Judge, suspect, verdict, testified, convicted, sentenced, witnessed, trial, charged, guilt, arrested, victim, innocent, prosecute

Police have _____ a suspect in the murder of a local convenience store owner.

1. The police are looking for people who may have _____ a traffic accident which occurred yesterday at Douglas and Yates.
2. He is the main _____ in the murder of his wife.
3. He is on _____ for the murder of his business partner.
4. The judge will hand down his _____ tomorrow morning at 10:00.
5. David Milgard, Donald Marshall, and Guy-Paul Morin were three _____ men who spent years in prison in Canada for murders they didn't commit.
6. The police decided not to _____ because they didn't have enough evidence.
7. He was _____ of the murder of his business partner, and sentenced to 10 years in prison.
8. During the trial, the woman _____ that her husband was asleep in bed at the time the murder occurred.
9. He was _____ to death for the murder of his wife and children.
10. The _____ sentenced the murderer to life in prison.
11. In our court system, a person is presumed to be innocent unless _____ is proven beyond all reasonable doubt.
12. The _____ sat down and cried after the man hit her.
13. Police have _____ him with theft after he was found in possession of a stolen car.

Speaking

Imagine you're a host of the talk show; the topic of the day is Why do people commit horrible crimes? You have as a visitor a reporter from the Criminal Report Daily. Make a list of the questions you would like to ask the guest. Broach the most thorny and urgent issues of the topic discussed.

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Have you lived in this town all your life?"
- **Witness:** "Not yet."

Chapters 28-30. Thesaurus. Law License

Today, the admission to, and regulation of, the legal profession is primarily the concern of state bar associations. Each state administers its own admissions requirements and procedures, although all states generally focus on law school completion, bar examination results, and background check.

From "Licensing of Attorneys"

<http://attorneys.uslegal.com/licensing-of-attorneys/procedure-for-license-to-practice-law/>

While awaiting bar examination test results, prospective candidates for admission begin filing their applications with state bar organizations and forwarding law school and undergraduate transcripts. Bar admissions committees review the total submissions for each candidate and favourably select candidates considered qualified for practice.



Most selection decisions (or declinations) are communicated by correspondence to the applicants/candidates. The successful candidate is generally admitted to practice in a formal "swearing-in" ceremony or procedure before a court. Many states require the candidates to have "sponsors" who are attorneys already admitted to practice in that state. The newly-admitted attorneys receive personal identification numbers from the state bar, which are later generally added to their signatures on all court documents or legal proceedings handled in the practice of law.

Few states actually issue a "license" to practice law *per se*; generally the attorney receives a formal frame-worthy certificate evidencing admission, the display of which is often required by several states.

Lawyers are only permitted to practice law in a state where they have been formally admitted. Obtaining license to practice accords each lawyer with all rights to perform all duties associated with the profession. These include counselling persons in legal matters; representing persons in a court of law, before an administrative tribunal, or in legal controversies; advocating persons' rights or legal positions in a legal controversy; preparing and drafting legal documents; and negotiating on behalf of other persons.

A license to practice law within a state refers to practice within the state courts. Federal trial courts generally premise their admissions on the policies of the state in which they are located. Other U.S. federal courts, particularly appellate courts, have

open admissions policies, allowing attorneys to argue cases before them if they are licensed anywhere in the country.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- check on smb
- narrative plodded along
- grand larceny carries up to ten years
- celebration erupted
- swanky restaurants
- draw the line at limousines deemed too extravagant
- travel expenses billed to the clients
- the best legal talent
- complain about perks
- in direct violation of bail agreement
- a vantage point
- vast atrium
- crawling with busy people
- rake fingers through the wind-tossed hair
- savvy and smart
- plaintiff
- punch landed flush on the jaw
- on the ropes / the end of (one's) rope
- take guts
- become frantic
- scarcely readable receipt
- spelling flawed, copying blurred
- no caveats to the higher-ups
- behind bars
- tactical decision to bypass the family
- use a trustee as a client
- estates
- petition approved
- from a financial standpoint
- bylaw
- discouraged
- frown upon
- wrongful deathcase on a contingency basis
- contingent/contingency fee /conditional fee
- bar
- bar proceeding
- bar petition
- disbarred permanently
- tipped it open
- the Court of Appeals
- allegations ran for three pages
- expedite
- appease
- offer condolences
- loitering around
- follow the rationale

- The negligence and/or intentional acts of the defendants caused the deaths, which were foreseeable
- negotiate a truce to clear one's name
- to sign pleadings
- leave for the courthouse
- political and social hot potato
- buried in mutual funds
- safety net
- prodigal brother
- embrace the opinion

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was Claire concerned about?
2. Was Michael's loss of law license under way?
3. Did the motel strategy work for Ruby?
4. Why did Michael start comparing Drake and Sweeny lawyer's perks to his contemporary possibilities during the flight to Chicago?
5. What was Chicago branch of Drake and Sweeny like?
6. How did Michael devise a new nifty maneuver to nail down Hector Palma? Did his knowledge of the firm's psychology help him?
7. What was the development of Michael and Hector's conversation? How did Michael succeed to bring Palma on ropes?
8. What information did the memo on the eviction case contain? And why did Michael appreciate the memo didn't contain any caveats? Was he cautious about delivering the document by himself?
9. How did legal clinic get a new client as Lontae Burton's trustee?
10. Was it permissible for non-profitable organizations to handle the cases on the contingency basis? Were the previous cases held by Mordecai successful?
11. What did the letter from the D.C. bar (handed by Mordecai to Michael just before the tip-off) read? Did Michael's hope that his arrest would appease the company realize?
12. Why did Michael dread losing his law license?
13. What did Mordecai and Michael find out about the tenants' eviction from a security guard, a participant of the eviction?
14. Did Ruby proceed the detox strategy in the motel without complaint?
15. What was the lawsuit for the Burton's death introduced by Legal Clinic about?
16. What was Michael's prognosis concerning the processing of the lawsuit with Drake and Sweeny?

17. Was Michael flattered by the fact of bringing Drake and Sweeny to an ambush by introducing the contents of the hot potato lawsuit to the mass media?
18. How did Michael develop in this short time of practice as a street lawyer?
19. What was the purpose of Michael and his brother's meeting? Describe Warner, his style of life, perspectives, his family life? What was the outcome of their talk?
20. Why was Michael so impatient to read the earliest edition of the Post?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Read the definition and choose the word from the list: pleadings, trustee, perk, petition, condolence, negligence, contingent.

1. depending on something that may happen in the future;
2. the consecutive statements, allegations, and counterallegations made by plaintiff and defendant, or prosecutor and accused, in a legal proceeding;
3. a person (or institution) to whom legal title to property is entrusted to use for another's benefit;
4. failure to act with the prudence that a reasonable person would exercise under the same circumstances;
5. a formal message requesting something that is submitted to an authority;
6. something that you get legally from your work in addition to your wages, such as goods, meals, or a car;
7. sympathy for someone who has had something bad happen to them, especially when someone has died.

Ex.2. Complete the chart.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	negotiate		-
	-		permanently
receipt			-
		wrongful	
	flaw		-
trustee			

Ex.3. Write the correct verb form applying subject verb concord rules, pay attention to the tense and voice form.

1. About fifty percent of the students in our class _____ from poor families. (be)

2. One-third of the population here _____ increased its income in the past three years. (be)
3. Bread and butter _____ their daily food. (be)
4. Great quantities of fish _____ in this river in the past few years. (catch)
5. Why she didn't come today _____ quite clear. (be)
6. When and where to build the school _____ yet. (decide)
7. What we need _____ bicycles.(be)
8. What he says and what he does _____. (not agree)
9. He as well as his brothers _____ fond of sports. (be)
10. Five times six _____ thirty. (be)

Speaking

Beneficial Incentives

Lately more and more companies have been offering interesting benefits. Hopefully innovative perks become more of the norm. Regardless of companies' motives behind the perks, it's a great way to attract new employees (young talent with high expectations of a "cool" workplace as well retaining some of the more seasoned employees. Now imagine the situation when you successfully passed a job interview in one of the prestigious companies; you feel on the safe side and you are curious what beneficial incentives you will be offered at your new workplace. Ask your employer about the list of perks they provide for their workforce. Here are some that make one daydreaming of such potentially excellent perks.

- chauffeur service
- personal shopper (groceries, clothing, general errands)
- dog walkers
- on-site daycare
- on-site haircuts
- happy hours
- exchange program (i.e. spend a in another office if your company has multiple offices)
- nap / meditation / prayer time
- hot tubs
- yoga class
- on-site gym / personal trainers
- reimbursement for purchases that are inspiring for your job (i.e. magazine subscriptions, music/DVD purchases, paid internet or cable)
- sustainable incentives ("prizes" for printing the least amount of paper in a month or carpooling, taking public transportation)
- etc...

Chapters 31-33. Thesaurus. Prefiling

The process for prefiling legislation is virtually identical to the process for introducing legislation, but there's a difference.

From "Prefiling: Overview and Comparison"

<http://dls.virginia.gov/pubs/report/report2.htm>

The process for prefiling legislation is virtually identical to the process for introducing legislation. It begins when the member or member-elect makes a request to the Division of Legislative Services to prepare the legislation. The request can be made at any time during the year. Once the drafting is completed, the division sends the member the covered copies of the legislation, which are in the proper form for prefiling. The member then signs the covered copies and delivers them to the appropriate clerk during the prefiling period (60 days prior to even-numbered year sessions and 180 days prior to odd-numbered year sessions.) After the legislation is prefiled, it is treated practically the same as introduced legislation. The legislation is assigned a number in the order in which it is received, referred to the appropriate committee, and printed and made available to the press and the public. In addition, prefiled legislation is distributed periodically by mail to each member and member-elect.



Although prefiled legislation is similar to introduced legislation, there is one important difference. The period for adding or removing co-patrons to prefiled legislation is longer and includes the remaining prefiling period and the first seven days of the session. For legislation introduced during the session, co-patron status may only be changed during the first seven days following introduction. The two houses also have different rules regarding co-patrons. In the Senate, House co-patrons cannot be added or removed once the session convenes. The Senate also prohibits the addition or removal of co-patrons if the measure is not in its original form. In the House, the chief patron is the only member who may request the addition or removal of co-patrons.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- bounce off the walls (of a person)
- litigator
- jury appeal
- ask for compensation in damages
- ten million wouldn't cut it
- the sky is the limit
- howl with laughter

- further sleep escaped me
- primary focus on the lawsuit
- learn the ropes of a new career
- never far from one's mind
- prefiling frenzy
- foot traffic
- slander
- old-timers
- go for one's jugular
- stay level
- poking around
- five-termer
- all blame laid at the feet of the opposing party
- news anchorperson
- ER entrance
- coerce
- offer concerns about
- step into the frame
- sweep
- shovel
- charge with loitering, littering, public drunkenness, panhandling
- vow
- flounder
- news junkies
- estimated at
- recount in excruciating detail
- alumni
- sing praises
- charge rent
- malign as a conspirator
- tenacious
- work around the clock
- daily docket
- mill about
- proceedings
- enter a plea of not guilty
- misdemeanor
- sweep under the rug
- go to trial on the charge
- prosecutor proves his case
- find smb guilty
- a rush of lawyers
- venture over
- out of wedlock
- petty crime
- processed through juvenile court
- possession of pot
- obituary
- callous disregard
- hinder the project
- law-abiding citizen
- a nice round figure (of a sum)
- to implement the defence
- intervene
- on the verge of an insurrection
- down the hatch
- fullblown trial
- to the detriment of the client
- sufficient clout to pressure
- blather on
- pop off
- a wino

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What was Warner's reaction to the news about the lawsuit?

2. How did lawyers at Legal clinic and Drake and Sweeny behave in the pre-litigation period?
3. What did the search for Ruby lead to?
4. What did the congressman shooting story tell?
5. What were the reports like?
6. What did the journalist's investigation develop into in the lengthy article as the author describes it?
7. How did Michael describe his visit to the home of civil and criminal cases in the District? What was requisite about the processing?
8. What plan was devised in the judge's chamber? What was the outcome of their visit to the court?
9. What additional information did the periodicals find out about Lontae Burton?
10. Why Michael was so agonized to call Braden chance?
11. Why did the photo of Lontae's ex-boyfriend seem to frighten law-abiding citizens?
12. Did legal clinic gain anything from getting more press for the lawsuit?
13. What did Michael's guess-work show? Was Braden Chance still working for the firm?
14. What was the congressman's state of health?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Complete the list of synonyms by the words from the list of essential vocabulary.

- Recollective, retentive, long ...
- Force, hale, pressure, squeeze ...
- Defame, traduce, slander ...
- Linger, idle, stroll, hang around ...
- Painful, agonizing, torturing...
- Step in, interfere, interpose...
- Assurance, pledge...

Ex.2. Reword the sentences by using the lexical units from the list of essential vocabulary.

1. We hadn't asked for enough compensation.
2. I turned a few times, but I couldn't fall asleep.

3. They accused them of hanging around in public places, discarding refuse, public insobriety, begging for money.
4. A former cellmate from prison glorified him.
5. That, of course, would be a minor crime, and we could hide it away with a bit of paperwork.
6. Drake & Sweeney hired the firm to do a job; the job was botched; and the blunder was much to the harm of the client.
7. The pedestrian traffic was heavy; five clients were sitting against the wall by nine o'clock.

Ex.3. Choose the most appropriate verb form in accordance with the rules of the Subjunctive.

1. I demand that he ___ immediately.
 - a. apologize;
 - b. shall apologize;
 - c. will apologize;
 - d. has apologized
2. I suggested that she ___ her lawyer before signing the contract.
 - a. consults;
 - b. shall consult;
 - c. will consult;
 - d. should consult
3. It is necessary that everything ___ ready by two o'clock tomorrow.
 - a. be;
 - b. was;
 - c. were;
 - d. would have been
4. They recommend that she ___ to a ski resort in Spain.
 - a. will go;
 - b. would have gone;
 - c. should go;
 - d. should have gone
5. It is advisable that you ___ your application as soon as possible.
 - a. submit;

- b. will submit;
 - c. will have submitted;
 - d. should have submitted
6. He decided to go inside the haunted house, ___what may.
- a. come;
 - b. comes;
 - c. should come;
 - d. would come
7. It is strange that he ___ so upset about such a trifle, isn't it?
- a. were;
 - b. shall be;
 - c. should be;
 - d. have been
8. Far ___it from me to criticize your plan, but I think you should change a few things in it.
- a. be;
 - b. is;
 - c. was;
 - d. were
9. The doctor insisted that she ___ at the hospital.
- a. stay;
 - b. stays;
 - c. will stay;
 - d. has stayed
10. She suggested that we ___ in the lobby of the hotel at 9:00 a.m.
- a. shall meet;
 - b. will meet;
 - c. should meet;
 - d. would have met

Speaking

You are a columnist of a local magazine who was given a task to depict and describe a courtroom in a cartoon way. United States court rooms may vary the seating locations of where the jury box is located; where the law clerks and court reporters sit; and even where the public seating area (called the “gallery”) is place; but the basic layout of a court room always contains the same elements: the judge, the witness(es); the law clerk(s), the court reporter(s), the jury box, the US Attorney (Federal Prosecutor), the defendant, the defense table, the US Marshal (bailiff) and the seating area. Outline the location of trial participants in a humorous way; be ready to underpin your choice in an argument with a conservative chief editor.



"Objection overruled! Drop and give the court twenty push-ups."

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Did you blow your horn or anything?"
- **Witness:** "After the accident?"
- **Lawyer:** "Before the accident."
- **Witness:** "Sure, I played for ten years. I even went to school for it."

Chapters 34-36. Thesaurus. Courtroom Seating

From “Courtroom Seating”

http://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/courtroomseating.aspx

All oral arguments are open to the public, but seating is limited and on a first-come, first-seated basis. Before a session begins, two lines form on the plaza in front of the building. One is for those who wish to attend an entire argument, and the other, a three minute line, is for those who wish to observe the Court in session only briefly. Please do not hold a space in either line for others who have not yet arrived.

Seating for the first argument begins at 9:30 a.m. and seating for the three-minute line begins at 10 a.m. The locations for these lines are marked with signs and there is a police officer on duty to answer your questions.



Visitors should be aware that cases may attract large crowds, with lines forming before the building opens. Obviously there are unavoidable delays associated with processing and seating large numbers of

visitors, and your cooperation and patience are appreciated. Court police officers will make every effort to inform you as soon as possible whether you can expect to secure a seat in the Courtroom.

Groups with reserved seats should line up to the right of the three-minute line.

You will go through a security checkpoint as you enter the building and again as you enter the Courtroom. Weapons or other dangerous or illegal items are not allowed on the grounds or in the building. Please refrain from taking the following items into the Courtroom when Court is in session: cameras, radios, pagers, tape players, cell phones, tape recorders, other electronic equipment, hats, overcoats, magazines and books, briefcases and luggage. Sunglasses, identification tags (other than military), display buttons and inappropriate clothing may not be worn. A checkroom is available on the first floor to check coats and other personal belongings. Coin operated (quarters only) lockers for cameras and other valuables are available. The checkroom closes 30 minutes after Court adjourns.

We do not recommend taking infants or small children into the Courtroom.

When the Court adjourns for lunch all persons must leave the Courtroom and the Great Hall. Persons attending the afternoon session must line up again on the Front Plaza to gain admission.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- the evidence of a crack binge
- nibbling around the edges
- good for some color
- strongly imply
- fallout
- pressure swelled
- waking me from my trance
- too stunned to read
- too easy a target
- toppled from its loftiness
- raise hell
- peer
- racket
- dose
- trouble concealing delight
- sue on smb's behalf
- affidavit
- questions served up and answered
- heap more misery upon the beleaguered defendants
- temptation overcame me
- life was hanging in the balance on another front
- a visiting dignitary
- no admission of liability would survive the day

- feed to the shredder
- dispose of the criminal matter
- survey the latest trends in tort compensation
- translating to present dollars
- discredit
- no allowance for punitive damages
- reenter the fray
- intervening act of nature
- jurors
- turncoat
- the prospect of stripping them of their beloved cash was fueling their hunger for revenge
- to move cases
- obsessive about a clean docket
- notorious
- adamant
- to right a wrong
- in the blink of an eye
- get cold feet
- to jump ship
- wayward

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. What news did Michael and Ruby study when she reappeared after her runaway? What news did Michael prettify?
2. Was Kito Spires a target of the plaintiffs? Why did Michael assess the situation as beneficial for the defendants?
3. How did Michael find one more victim of the wrongful eviction?
4. What new facts did Marquese Deese impart? What decision was reached as to his interrogation?
5. Did the squatter turn out to be helpful in the case?
6. Was the call from Drake and Sweeny worthy?
7. Why was Michael so anxious about the settlement in the firm?
8. What mindset did Arthur have and what were the goals of their meeting at Drake and Sweeny?
9. How did Mordecai present them the facts about the missing memo? And what was their reaction to it?
10. What arguments did their survey report contain about preschool children and uneducated mothers? With what sum were they going to settle the case?
11. What was Mordecai's position?
12. Was Michael's suspension negotiable?
13. Did the prospect of stripping them of their money fuel their desire for revenge?
14. What was the real reason Mordecai came to talk over the forthcoming visit to the court?
15. Was he trying to make Michael jump the ship?
16. What strategy did they work out to settle the case as their beneficial?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Restore the collocations by matching the words in the left and right columns.

obsessive	from its loftiness
-----------	--------------------

fuelling	swelled
pressure	to present dollars
toppled	of the criminal matter
dispose	more misery upon
translating	about a clean docket
heap	their hunger for revenge

Ex.2. Correct the usage errors in the following sentences.

1. When Margot arrived, Rodney told her that David had laid down because of his pain.
2. Mrs. Clements testified that Kenneth was waiving the gun wildly and pointing it at Bill.
3. Counsel testified that because the testimony would have harmed her case, she opted to forego it for reasons of trial strategy.
4. Since the *Oneida* line of cases are now binding federal law in California, this Court is bound to follow them.
5. The cost of any arbitration proceedings will be born by the party designated by the arbitrators.
6. The gas would likely be inventory under the Idaho statutes defining the term, but these provisions might not apply since they do not effect Idaho taxable income.
7. Texas law prohibits the unjustified interference with a parties' existing or prospective contractual relations.
8. For the reasons stated in Jones's initial motion, Jones maintains that the Court's August 27 order precludes Fillmore from preceding on count six in this action.
9. The laws of the State of Massachusetts (irrespective of its choice-of-law principals) govern the validity of this Agreement, the construction of its terms, and the interpretation and enforcement of the parties' rights and duties.
10. Neither Mr. Robinson's affidavit nor Plaintiffs' deposition testimony carry the force of law.

Ex.3. Match legal idioms with their definitions.

after the fact	- to gather the evidence needed to make a legal case against someone
assume liability	- in good faith, without any element of dishonesty or fraud

assemble a case (against someone)	- after something (a crime etc.) has occurred
beyond a reasonable doubt	- a legal phrase meaning that something is almost certain and that the proposition being presented in court must be proven enough that there is no reasonable doubt in the mind of a reasonable person that the defendant is guilty of a crime
bona fide	- following all the rules when you do something
burden of proof	- "let the buyer beware" (from Latin), a buyer of something is responsible to examine the goods that he or she has purchased
by the book	- to accept the responsibility for paying the cost of something
caveat emptor	- a legal phrase which means to stop doing something and not start again - often used in the form of a cease and desist order
cease and desist	- the necessity to prove a disputed fact as required by the laws of evidence

Writing

Write a 100-words guide to proper courtroom behaviour.



Chapters 37-39. Thesaurus. Oxford Style Debate

"Oxford-Style" debate, derived from the Oxford Union debating society of Oxford University, is a formal, competitive debate format featuring a sharply framed motion that is proposed by one side and opposed by another. Oxford Style debates follow a formal structure which begins with audience members casting a pre-debate vote on the motion that is either for, against or undecided.

From "Oxford Style Debate"

<http://www.uscourts.gov/educational-resources/get-informed/federal-court-resources/oxford-style-debate.aspx>

Modified Rules for Courtroom Oxford-Style Debate

Debate Question

The interactive component of the program begins when the host Judge announces the debate question.

The Structure of the Debate

The host Judge presides over the debate and raises the predetermined questions at the appropriate times. An attorney moderator facilitates the open-floor elements of the program - calling on students and directing them to the appropriate person(s) - Judge, attorneys, student debaters, and other audience members. Any audience member, who speaks stands, addresses the moderator, and remains standing until the answer is complete. However, each audience member may speak only once until all interested participants have spoken.

Debate Teams

1. Three debaters serve on each of the two teams. The debaters are expected to prepare on their own before the event. The suggested talking points in the posted materials are not meant to be all inclusive. They also have 60 minutes to prepare at the courthouse with their attorney partners (usually representatives of the U.S. District Attorney's Office and the Federal Public Defender's Office) prior to the start of the courtroom event.
2. The objective of the Affirmative Team is to set out convincing arguments and materials that support a yes response to the questions raised. The objective of the Negative Team is to refute the points made by the Affirmative Team through the use of convincing arguments and materials.
3. The Affirmative Team must answer yes and defend its position in regard to each topic during the debate and the discussion with the audience. The Negative team must respond no and support its position.

Audience Participation

4. When it is time for audience participation, the Judge does not raise a topic. This part of the debate is open to anyone in the audience and lasts for

approximately 30 minutes. All members of the audience may speak from the floor during the designated time. Audience members must address questions and comments only to the attorney moderator, who directs them to the appropriate person - Judge, attorneys, one or more debaters, or to another audience member. The moderator is careful to direct the questions to the debaters fairly so that one student doesn't monopolize the time.

5. The members of the audience serve as jurors in groups of approximately 12. Jurors must base the decision upon which team has put forth the most convincing arguments and supporting materials on all or the majority of the topics and questions raised during the entire debate and open discussion.

Debriefing

6. The Judge opens the floor to the audience for questions and comments on any topic.

A closer look at the word collocations below will enhance your understanding of the text while reading the chapters.

Essential Vocabulary

- flirt with tardiness
- stomach the thought
- subjected to the stares and whispers
- pregame chitchat
- law clerk
- jury box
- plaintiff's table
- defense table
- weak sister
- willfull wrongdoing
- courtroom deputy
- court reporter
- parties
- land the blows
- nondisclosure agreement
- sign off
- grappling with elementary theories
- a helluva lot more
- punitive damages
- indictment
- a lawyer's lawyer
- to file suit on behalf
- unflappable demeanor
- pull a stunt
- pummel the defendants
- surrender the license
- exhumed for DNA tests
- establish paternity
- finding sleep difficult
- harness
- limping away from the first marriage

Reading Comprehension Checklist

Answer the questions below regarding the plot of the chapters under discussion.

1. Why did Michael feel uneasy in the view of the forthcoming court proceeding?
2. How were the standpoints of the parties formulated?
3. Provide an outline of the damages issues discussed in the courtroom?
4. Why was Mordecai's speech classified as a spellbinding performance?
5. How the matters of grand larceny and ethics complaint against Mr. Brock were settled?
6. What reaction did Michael's speech inflict in the defendant's party?
7. How were the other cases of wrongful eviction evaluated?
8. What was the reason for the private talk with the parties in the judge's chambers?
9. What was the outcome of the private session?
10. Why were they astonished by the tirade of Mordecai?
11. Why did a structured settlement with an extended payout make sense?
12. What agreement did the parties arrive on the license suspension term?
13. Was there any celebration launched at the 14th Street Legal Clinic?
14. What kind of work waited for Michael during the suspension term?
15. Why Michael was considered the new blood of the Clinic?
16. What can be Arthur's confession ascribed to?
17. What alliance on homeless law was worked out between the Clinic and Drake & Sweeny?
18. How could life of a person change so drastically in a month?

Vocabulary work and Grammar

Ex.1. Choose an idiom to replace the expression in the brackets.

1. The police department plan to (more strictly enforce the law against) people who drive too fast near schools.
 - a. build a case against
 - b. crack down on
 - c. take the law into their own hands with

- d. turn a blind eye to
2. The woman's account was (overdue) and she was going to have to start paying a penalty.
 - a. null and void
 - b. in dispute
 - c. at arm's length
 - d. in arrears
 3. The man was able to operate the illegal travel company (without risk of punishment).
 - a. with impunity
 - b. with no strings attached
 - c. under a cloud of suspicion
 - d. to the letter
 4. The manager wrote a letter of complaint using the assistant manager's name and was charged with (misrepresenting himself to achieve his illegal aims).
 - a. being an expert witness
 - b. being a false witness
 - c. false arrest
 - d. false pretences
 5. The lawyers gathered a large group of people and began a (lawsuit that represents everyone).
 - a. class action lawsuit
 - b. community property lawsuit
 - c. bona fide lawsuit
 - d. next-of-kin lawsuit
 6. The mediator told the two groups in the lawsuit (unofficially) what he thought their chances of success would be.
 - a. beyond a reasonable doubt
 - b. off the record
 - c. by the book
 - d. in plain English
 7. The young man (got into trouble with the law) when he was a teenager.
 - a. lodged a complaint

- b. jumped bail
 - c. ran afoul of the law
 - d. stretched the truth
8. Our lawyer very carefully read the (part of the document which was difficult to read) before we signed the contract.
- a. straight and narrow
 - b. common law
 - c. penalty clause
 - d. small print
9. (At first view) it looked as though the man had a good case against the company.
- a. Prima facie
 - b. Post mortem
 - c. Quid pro quo
 - d. Caveat emptor
10. The group of men were arrested for (violent behavior) in front of the sport's stadium.
- a. breach of promise
 - b. disturbing the peace
 - c. civil action
 - d. bad faith
11. The fact that the woman had lied in her letter was (a reason for) her dismissal from her job.
- a. in lieu of something for
 - b. in accordance with
 - c. in reference to
 - d. grounds for

Ex.2. Point out the places for the courtroom personnel and visitors to sit



Ex.3. Join each pair of the independent clauses into a composite sentence.

1. The dictionary contains definitions of words. It also contains a great deal of other information.

2. The dangers of smoking are well known. Many people continue to smoke anyway.
3. Spelling is hard for many people. There are techniques for improving spelling.
4. You don't sit at the front of the classroom. You would be able to see better.
5. Tony is an excellent student. He received a scholarship.
6. An assignment notebook helps you stay organized. You should consider using one.
7. The library is a quiet place to study. Many students prefer to study at home.
8. He knocked on the door for us to let him in. He must have lost his key.
9. Some rivers are endangered. Many people are working to protect them.
10. Wear your seatbelt. You might be injured.

Speaking

Engage in a courtroom debate, plead the case of the Knave of Hearts from Alice in Wonderland in front of the judge and the jury. Consider an extract of the aforementioned courtroom scene.

Alice had never been in a court of justice before, but she had read about them in books, and she was quite pleased to find that she knew the name of nearly everything there. *That's the judge, she said to herself, because of his great wig.* The judge, by the way, was the King. *And that's the jury-box, thought Alice, and those twelve creatures, (she was obliged to say creatures, you see, because some of them were animals, and some were birds) I suppose they are the jurors.*

Herald, read the accusation! said the King.

On this the White Rabbit blew three blasts on the trumpet, and then unrolled the parchment scroll, and read as follows:--

*The Queen of Hearts, she made some tarts,
All on a summer day:
The Knave of Hearts, he stole those tarts,
And took them quite away!*

Consider your verdict, the King said to the jury.

Not yet, not yet! the Rabbit hastily interrupted. *There's a great deal to come before that!*

Courtroom quotations

- **Lawyer:** "Now sir, I'm sure you are an intelligent and honest man."
- **Witness:** "Thank you. If I weren't under oath, I'd return the compliment."

INDEX OF VOCABULARY PREVIEW WORD

A

accomplice, 39
affidavit, 101, 116, 137, 140
affiliation, 10, 12
affinity, 28
aggravating, 107
alias, 60, 61
allege, 38, 49, 55, 66, 67, 78, 111
antitrust, 70, 88, 98
apprenticeship, 11, 13
assets and liabilities, 102
associate, 11, 29, 30, 48, 83, 84
attorney, 20, 27, 34, 37, 38, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 53, 57, 58, 63,
75, 86, 87, 122, 126, 136, 142, 143

B

bail, 95, 122, 123, 127, 146
bail bondsman, 123
banking, 10
bar, 11, 22, 23, 30, 76, 108, 126, 127, 128
barrister, 44, 47, 118
beleaguered, 137
bestow, 23, 43, 45
billing, 18, 19, 37, 38, 83
boot camp, 83, 108
breach, 53, 99, 103, 146
bribery, 124
burglary, 75, 124
bylaw, 127

C

capital-gains, 34, 35
caveat, 78, 127, 128, 141, 146
circumstantial evidence, 113
contingency, 27, 38, 127, 128
contractor, 108
conveyancing, 118
convicted, 8, 13, 75, 76, 108, 125
Court of Appeals, 127
court-awarded, 38
criminal attorney, 122
cross examination, 57
custodian, 80
cyber crime, 70

D

death row, 54
debriefing, 143
demeanor, 143
diehard, 39
disbarred, 127
dismiss, 13, 38

disqualify, 113
divulge, 11, 23, 100
docket, 132, 138, 139
dossier, 10

E

economic espionage, 70
enforcement, 27, 32, 41, 42, 43, 52, 71, 75, 82, 96, 97, 116,
117, 140
esquire, 44, 47
estate tax, 33, 35
eviction, 85
expound, 76, 78
extinguish, 60

F

federal magistrate, 76
felony, 52, 53, 76, 106, 107, 108, 123
fingerprint, 78, 123
forgery, 124
fraud, 43, 45, 64, 76, 78, 96, 100, 101, 107, 124, 140

G

guilt-free, 93

H

haphazardly, 88, 89
hostage, 82, 88, 91

I

impunity, 145
incarceration, 123, 124
incredulous, 10, 13, 83, 84
incriminating, 68, 72, 74
indecipherable, 54
indictment, 65
inducement, 11, 38
injunction, 108
insubordination, 29
insurance, 23, 24, 29, 41, 49, 108
inventory, 60, 61, 97, 140
irreconcilable, 102

J

jurisdiction, 22, 25, 34, 59, 71, 93
justice, 7, 8, 52, 71, 76, 77, 109, 147
juvenile court, 132

K

kidnapping, 75, 106, 124

knock-and-announce rule, 117

L

law-abiding, 132, 133
lease, 61, 86, 87
legal pad, 98
legalspeak, 123
legitimate, 58, 59, 65, 72, 74
litigation, 7, 29, 38, 83, 84, 87, 98, 109, 118, 123, 133
loan, 51, 60, 62, 78, 87
lobbying, 88
loiter, 87, 89

M

malpractice, 43, 45, 113, 114, 117, 118
manslaughter, 124
Miranda warning, 75, 123
moderator, 43, 45, 142, 143
money laundering, 58, 59, 65
mortgage, 11, 60, 61, 62, 87, 88, 108
mugging, 124
mutual funds, 98, 102, 128

N

negligence, 128, 129
no-knock search, 117

O

obstruction, 76, 77, 78
oneupsmanship, 102
ostensibly, 54
outlaw, 55, 78, 109

P

panhandling, 132
paralegal, 83, 89, 92, 98, 103
parole, 29, 79
partnership, 11, 16, 17, 22, 25
per se, 126
petition, 105, 127, 129
pittance, 22, 48, 50
plaintiff, 111, 127, 129, 143
plead, 47, 95, 116, 147
poindexter, 123
polygraph, 103, 111, 112, 113
pro bono, 93, 94, 102, 108
property theft, 70
prosecute, 13, 100, 125
public corruption, 42

R

racketeer, 43, 76, 78
recruit, 10, 11, 12, 14

reimburse, 18, 37, 130
restitution, 52, 53
retail, 14
revenue, 17, 27, 28, 59
Revenue, 27
revocation, 113, 114
rookie, 23, 34, 108

S

S.W.A.T., 82
sabbatical, 102
sanctimonious, 22
sanctuary, 45, 102
savvy, 35, 112, 113, 123, 127
search warrant, 72, 116, 117
sentence, 13, 40, 46, 51, 55, 68, 79, 96, 99, 115, 125, 146
sin tax, 35
slander, 124, 132, 133
slumming, 88
smurfing, 64, 65
solicitor, 47, 118, 119
Sports Bribery, 70
squatter, 88, 93, 95, 139
stockholder, 108
sue, 63, 64, 88, 137
surveillance, 11, 29, 32, 41, 60
suspect, 13, 55, 58, 75, 76, 78, 81, 95, 96, 98, 125

T

taxation, 10, 22, 24, 25, 32
tenant, 62, 86, 87
testify, 48, 57, 58, 71
tolerate, 38
treason, 124
trespassing, 106, 124
tribunal, 126
trustee, 127, 128, 129
turncoat, 138
turnover, 11, 12, 13, 43, 45

U

unanimous, 102

V

vow, 76, 132

W

warden, 29, 76, 78
warranty, 60, 62
WASP, 112
White-Collar Crime, 70
wire-transfer, 60, 62