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УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«МОСКОВСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ИМЕНИ В.Я. КИКОТЯ»

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Учебное пособие предназначено для подготовки слушателей факультета заочного обучения Московского университета МВД России имени В.Я. Кикотя и нацелено на формирование у обучающихся межкультурной, профессионально-ориентированной коммуникативной компетенции в рамках специальности. Данное пособие позволит обучающимся развить навыки устной речи и пройти самостоятельную подготовку по контрольно-тренировочным тестам на иностранном языке. Также слушатели могут использовать в обучении тематические модули с ключевыми терминами курса профессиональной подготовки (профессия «полицейский») на английском языке, которые представлены в приложении.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом подготовки высшего и среднего профессионального образования и предназначено для слушателей заочной формы обучения.

Цель пособия – отработка структур и явлений английского языка; развитие навыков и умений чтения, понимания и перевода текстов юридической направленности.

Пособие состоит из трех частей и приложения.

Первая часть включает в себя алфавит, правила чтения, произношения, словообразования и основные нормы грамматики, дополненные соответствующим блоком упражнений.

Вторая часть состоит из 14 уроков, включающих аутентичные тексты страноведческого характера, а также текстов, отражающих государственное устройство и систему правоохранительных органов англоговорящих стран. Презентация уроков состоит из упражнений, основного текста, лексико-грамматического блока, направленного на закрепление материала данного урока, а также из заданий для самостоятельной работы. Основные 14 текстов составлены по принципу нарастания трудностей, т. е. каждый последующий содержит лексику предыдущих и 30–40 новых лексических единиц.

В третьей части пособия содержатся тематические контрольно-тренировочные тесты с ключами для самостоятельного контроля полученных знаний.

Пособие структурировано на основе последовательности прохождения учебной тематики.

В пособии также представлен список основных понятий и терминов курса профессиональной подготовки (профессия «полицейский») на английском языке.

ЧАСТЬ I

ГЛАВА I. АЛФАВИТ

Алфавит – это совокупность букв, принятых в письменности какого-либо языка и расположенных в определенном порядке. Существует четыре типа алфавитов: латинский, славяно-кирилловский, арабский и индийский. Для того, чтобы успешно работать над переводом английского текста на русский язык, необходимо быстро и грамотно находить незнакомые слова в словаре. Выучите английский алфавит.

Aa [ei]	Hh [eitʃ]	Oo [ou]	Vv [vi:]
Bb [bi:]	Ii [ai]	Pp [pi:]	Ww [dʌblju:]
Cc [si:]	Jj [dʒei]	Qq [kju:]	Xx [eks]
Dd [di:]	Kk [kei]	Rr [a:]	Yy [wai]
Ee [i:]	Ll [el]	Ss [es]	Zz [zed]
Ff [ef]	Mm [em]	Tt [ti:]	
Gg [dʒi:]	Nn [en]	Uu [ju:]	

Упр. 1. Прочитайте английский алфавит целиком, вставляя пропущенные буквы и закрыв алфавит, напечатанный выше:

A ... C ... E ... G ... I ... K ... M ... O ... Q ... S ... U ... W ... Y ...

Упр. 2. Прочитайте английский алфавит целиком, вставляя пропущенные буквы и закрыв алфавит

... B ... D ... F ... H ... J ... L ... N ... P ... R ... T ... V ... X ... Z.

Упр. 3. Расположите слова в алфавитном порядке. Запишите их в тетради:

means, court, supply, larceny, welfare, power, investigation, apply, hear, supervision, interrogation, crime, supreme, police, government.

Упр. 4. Расставьте слова по второй букве в соответствии с алфавитом.

and, agency, always, abroad, aware, ambitious, after, as.

Упр. 5. Расставьте слова по третьей букве в соответствии с алфавитом. Запишите их в тетради.

correct, country, conference, cost, coffee, come, cover, coin, coat.

ГЛАВА II. ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ, ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЯ И ИНТОНАЦИИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Изучение иностранного языка следует начинать с овладения произношением. Ниже приводятся основные правила чтения в английском языке. Работайте над произношением в классе под руководством преподавателя и самостоятельно.

1. Чтение гласных в четырех положениях

Буква	Название в алфавите	I положение ударный открытый слог	II положение ударный закрытый слог	III положение гласная + R	IV положение гласн. +R + гласн. гласн. + гласн. +R
a	[ei]	[ei] aid, stay, de'bate ¹	[æ] as, sample, 'amnesty ²	[a:] arm, 'arson, de'partment	[ɛə] air, af'fair, pre'pare
o	[ou]	[ou] no, road, 'open, vote	[o] box, 'often, in'volve	[o:] norm, re'port, 'ordinary	[o:] more, door, court, ig'nore
e	[i:]	[i:] need, steal, 'treason	[e] help, of'fend, pre'vent	[ə:] term, serve, in'ternal	[iə] near, peer, year, ap'pear

¹ Буква «e» в конце многосложных слов не читается.

² Безударная буква «y» в конце слов читается [i].

u	[ju:]	[ju:] use, 'human, dis'pute	[ʌ] us, smuggle, in'dustrial	[ə:] turn, 'urban, 'burglary	[juə] se'cure, en'dure
i	[ai]	[ai] hi, bribe, di'vide	[i] if, sub'mit, 'different	[ə:] sir, firm, first	[aiə] fire, tired, en'tire
y	[wai]	[ai] try, type, ap'ply	[i] hymn, 'symbol, 'system	[ə:] myrtle, 'myrmidon	[aiə] tyre, 'tyrant

2. Чтение сочетаний гласных букв

Буквосочетание	Произношение	Примеры
oo	[u:] [u]	too, food, noon; look, book, 'footprint
ou	[au]	out, pound, house, about, out'standing, foun'dation
ow	[au] [ou]	how, town, down, 'power, 'tower low, own, be'low, 'follow, 'window
au, aw	[o:]	fraud, 'audit, 'August, 'Austria, Aust'ralia, as'sault law, raw, drawn, 'sawder
ew	[ju:]	few, news, New York, New Zealand, re'view

3. Чтение буквы «с»

Положение буквы «с»	Произношение	Примеры
Перед e, i, y	[s]	force, trace, since, 'justice, 'service, 'office, po'lice, 'policy, 'tendency, mu'nicipal
В остальных случаях	[k]	can, case, crime, 'basic, 'traffic, re'public, act, fact, e'nact, su'spect, ac'cuse, be'come

4. Чтение буквы «g»

Положение буквы «g»	Произношение	Примеры
Перед e, i, y	[d]	age, stage, judge, 'hostage, 'suffrage, 'general, 'agent, 'budget, 'magistrate
В остальных случаях	[g]	drug, smog, leg, game, 'legal, 'government, a'go, ag'ree, great

5. Чтение сочетаний согласных

Буквосочетание	Произношение	Примеры
th	[θ] [ð]	thief, three, third, 'thirty, myth, 'method this, that, then, their, these, those, there
sh	[ʃ]	shop, show, short, 'sheriff, 'pusher, es'tablish
ck	[k]	clock, back, shock, 'ticket, 'hijack
ph	[f]	'photo, 'physical, sphere, 'alphabet, 'polygraph
wh	[h] [w]	who, whose, whole, whom, 'whole-sale, when, what, why, while, where, which
ch	[tʃ]	change, charge, choose, breach, branch, watch, search

Интонации в английском языке

В английских фразах выделяют два основных тона: нисходящий (↓) и восходящий (↑).

Нисходящий тон употребляется:

- 1) в повествовательных утвердительных предложениях:
I'm a future ↓ lawyer;
- 2) в повествовательных отрицательных предложениях:
I don't study ↓ medicine;
- 3) в специальных вопросах: ↓ *What are you?*
- 4) в приветствиях: *He ↓ llo!*

Восходящий тон употребляется:

- 1) в конце общих вопросов *Is he a ↑ lawyer?*
- 2) при расставании *Good ↑ bye! ↑ Bye!*

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух диалоги, обращая внимание на интонацию (нисходящую (↓) и восходящую (↑) тон).

1. – Where do you ↓ study?
– I study at the Law Uni↓versity.
2. – Are you a ↑doctor?
– No, I'm ↓not. I'm a ↓lawyer.
3. – Are they at the lecture on Criminal ↑Law?
– Yes, they ↓are.
4. – He ↓llo!
– He ↓llo! How ↓are you?
– I'm ↓fine! ↑Thank you. And ↑you? I'm fine ↓too.
5. – ↓Sorry. I'm ↓late.
– That's all ↑right.

ГЛАВА III. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Для овладения навыком перевода текста с иностранного языка на русский необходимо научиться различать части речи по внешним признакам: суффиксам, окончаниям, артиклям, по месту слова в предложении и т. д. Определив по внешнему признаку часть речи, легко найти перевод слова в словаре.

В главе «Словообразование» представлены наиболее распространенные английские суффиксы и приставки, образующие разные части речи. Кроме того, в этом разделе в упражнениях дано много интернациональных слов, т. е. слов, имеющих общий корень как в русском, так и во многих языках. Умение распознавать в тексте словообразующие аффиксы поможет в дальнейшем при переводе текстов.

§ 1. СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Суффиксы присоединяются к основе слова в конце.

Слова с суффиксами **-er, -or** обозначают действующее лицо, прибор, приспособление.

Пример: an investigator – следователь

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные:

commander, leader, reporter, photographer, New Yorker, mixer, printer, corrector, detector, investigator, fire fighter.

Упр. 2. Переведите производные существительные. Выпишите их и выучите:

law – право, закон	lawy er –
prison – тюрьма	prison er –
offend – нарушать	offend er –
embezzle – растрачивать	embezz ler –
bribe – взятка	brib er –
take bribes – брать взятки	bribe-tak er –

Существительные с суффиксами **-tion, -sion** обозначают действие, процесс.

Пример: discuss**ion** – дискуссия, обсуждение.

Упр. 3. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные:

identification, arbitration, sanction, jurisdiction, subordination, correction.

Существительные с суффиксом **-ity** имеют значение состояния, свойства, качества.

Пример: equal**ity** – равенство.

Упр. 4. Переведите производные существительные. Выпишите их и выучите:

investigate – расследовать	<i>investigation</i>
addict – наркоман	<i>addiction</i>
interrogate – допрашивать	<i>interrogation</i>
inform – информировать	<i>information</i>

Упр. 5. Переведите пары слов, обращая внимание на значение суффиксов:

operator – *operation*
examiner – *examination*
inspector – *inspection*
director – *direction*
reactor – *reaction*

Упр. 6. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные:

stability, reality, identity, individuality, popularity, originality, familiarity, intensity.

Упр. 7. Переведите производные существительные. Выпишите их и выучите:

criminal – преступный	<i>criminality</i> -
responsible – ответственный	<i>responsibility</i> -
legal – законный	<i>legality</i> -
secure – безопасный	<i>security</i> -

Упр. 8. Переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания:

diplomatic immunity, complete (полный) anonymity, police formality, great popularity.

Существительные с суффиксами **-ence**, **-ance** обозначают действие, процесс, состояние.

Пример: **importance** – важность, значение.

Существительные с суффиксом **-ment** обозначают действие, событие, предмет.

Пример: movement – движение.

Упр. 9. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные:

distance, residence, correspondence, alliance, instance, jurisprudence, licence.

Упр. 10. Переведите производные существительные. Выпишите и выучите их.

evidential – доказательный	<i>evidence</i>
innocent – невиновный	<i>innocence</i>
negligent – небрежный, халатный	<i>negligence</i>
offend – нарушать	<i>offence</i>

Упр. 11. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные:

argument, management, department, document, element, instrument, parliament.

Упр. 12. Переведите производные существительные. Выпишите и выучите их:

govern – управлять, править	<i>government</i>
develop – развивать	<i>development</i>
establish – учреждать, создавать	<i>establishment</i>
punish – наказывать	<i>punishment</i>
appoint – назначать	<i>appointment</i>
improve – улучшать	<i>improvement.</i>

§ 2. СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Следующие суффиксы образуют прилагательные: **-al, -ic, -ive, -ary, -ous**.

Суффикс **-ly** образует наречия. Напоминаем, что наречия отвечают на вопрос «как» и в русском языке имеют окончания **-о, -е, -и**.

Пример: regularly – регулярно;
economic – экономический.

Упр. 13. Переведите на русский язык следующие прилагательные:

legal, criminal, municipal, social, logical, political, professional, financial; specific, public, systematic, symbolic, ironic, patriotic; detective, constructive, alternative, effective, aggressive, negative; disciplinary, traditionary, elementary, reactionary, military, documentary; autonomous, anonymous, nervous, religious, scandalous, analogous.

Упр. 14. Переведите следующие словосочетания. Артикль «а» на русский язык не переводится:

a national costume, atomic energy, an energetic man, a global problem, classical dancing, an emotional stress, a democratic republic, a diplomatic note, an administrative apparatus.

Суффикс **-less** образует прилагательные означающие отсутствие качества.

Пример: homeless – бездомный.

Упр. 15. Переведите на русский язык следующие прилагательные:

useless, formless, doubtless, endless, nameless, limitless, aimless, tactless, fearless, harmless, jobless

§ 3. СУФФИКС НАРЕЧИЙ

Упр. 16. Переведите на русский язык следующие наречия:
legally, radically, effectively, theoretically, systematically, practically, logically, carefully, friendly.

Упр. 17. Переведите следующие цепочки слов, обращая внимание на суффиксы:

organizer – organization – organizational;

regulator – regulation – regularly;

real – reality – realistic – really;

administrator – administration – administrative;

tradition – traditional – traditionally;

reaction – reactional.

Упр. 18. Выберите из списка слов по суффиксу а) существительные; б) прилагательные; в) наречия:

collection, optimistic, speaker, professional, massive, situation, argument, originality, normally, experimental, combination, baseless, productivity, seriously, investment, economic, protection.

§ 4. ПРИСТАВКИ

Приставки стоят в начале слова и часто изменяют значение.

Приставки *un-, in-, im-, ir-, il-, dis-, non-* придают слову отрицательное значение.

Помните, чтобы найти значение слова с приставкой в словаре, надо отбросить приставку и найти значение корня, затем к русскому слову добавить русскую приставку, соответствующую по смыслу английской.

Пример: real – реальный; **un**real – нереальный.

Упр. 19. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова:

unofficial, unsystematic, undemocratic, uncomfortable, unlawful, irrational, irreligious, irresponsible, irregular, instability, informal, ineffective, incorrect, immoral, immaterial, impolite, illogical, illegal, non-aggressive, non-economic, non-toxic, non-human, non-stop, non-commercial, disproportion, disqualification, disinfection, disarmament.

Некоторые приставки являются интернациональными:
ex – бывший; **counter** – контр – против; **inter** – интер, между; **super** – сверх; **anti** – анти; **de** – де.

Упр. 20. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова:
 ex-president, ex-champion, ex-minister international, intercontinental, interplanetary, inter-European anti-social, anticyclone, anti-constitutional, anticorrosive, antidemocratic counter-revolution, counter-espionage, counterattack, counterpropaganda superman, supermarket, superstar, super-speed, super-dose, supernatural, demobilization, destabilization, decentralization, de-codification.

ГЛАВА IV. ГРАММАТИКА

Для овладения навыками чтения, понимания и перевода иностранного текста важно знать структуру изучаемого языка, законы построения фраз и способы их перевода на русский язык.

Грамматика английского языка отличается четким расположением членов предложения (подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение, обстоятельства), отсутствием склонения существительных и аналитической структурой временных форм, когда время и залог сказуемого передается в основном при помощи вспомогательных глаголов, а не при помощи окончаний и приставок, как в русском языке.

В разделе «Грамматика» даны основные правила грамматики английского языка и упражнения к ним.

§ 1. ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Личные местоимения заменяют существительные. В предложениях личные местоимения являются подлежащими, и за ними почти всегда следует сказуемое (глагол).

I – я	it – он, она, оно (заменяет неодушевленные существительные)
he – он (заменяют одушевленные существительные)	we – мы
she – она (заменяют одушевленные существительные)	you – ты, вы (всегда подразумевает множественное число)
they – они	

Пример: Last month **I visited** London.

В прошлом месяце **я посетил** Лондон.

Упр. 1. Замените существительные личными местоимениями he, she, it.

mother		sister		situation	
father		Russia		telephone	
radio		Ann		policeman	
program		September		IDcard	
brother		Moscow		passport	

§ 2. ГРУППА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО

Группой существительного называется существительное с относящимися к нему определениями.

Пример: law enforcement bodies – правоохранительные органы.

Английская группа существительного часто начинается с определителя. К определителям относятся:

- артикли: **a, an, the**;
- указательные местоимения: **this** – этот, **that** – тот, **these** – эти, **those** – те;
- притяжательные местоимения: **my** – мой, **his** – его, **her** – ее, **its** – его, ее, **our** – наш, **your** – ваш, твой, **their** – их;
- неопределенные местоимения: **all** – все, **many (much)** – много, **any** – любой, **some** – некоторые, несколько, **other** – другой, **every** – каждый;

– числительные:

а) количественные:

1 – one ; 10 – ten; 11 – eleven	6 – six; 16 – sixteen; 60 – sixty
2 – two; 12 – twelve; 20 – twenty	7 – seven; 17 – seventeen; 70 – seventy
3 – three; 13 – thirteen; 30 – thirty	8 – eight; 18 – eighteen; 80 – eighty
4 – four ; 14 – fourteen; 40 – forty	9 – nine; 19 – nineteen; 90 – ninety
5 – five; 15 – fifteen; 50 – fifty	100 – a hundred
1,000 – a thousand	

б) порядковые: первый – the first; второй – the second; третий – the third; четвертый – the fourth ; пятый – the fifth.

§ 3. МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Множественное число имен существительных образуется при помощи окончаний - *s*, - *es*.

Пример: regional courts – областные суды.

Исключения:

a man – мужчина, человек;

men – мужчины, люди;

a woman – женщина;

women – женщины;

a child – ребенок;

children – дети.

Упр. 2. Переведите следующие группы существительного:

a minister, the president, this agency, their policy, our constitution, any party, every deputy, other systems, two departments, some organizations.

§ 4. МЕСТО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО В ГРУППЕ

В английской группе существительного, состоящей из нескольких слов, определяемым существительным является лишь одно последнее слово, которое на русский язык всегда переводится существительным. Все предыдущие слова в группе являются определяющими его и отвечают на вопрос «какой?».

Пример: Criminal procedure **legislation**.

Уголовно-процессуальное законодательство.

Упр. 3. В следующих словосочетаниях найдите определяемое существительное. Переведите группы существительного на русский язык:

all public organizations, this radical reform, friendly contacts, municipal police, criminal elements, an antiterrorist coalition, the Criminal Code, the military-industrial complex, a notary office, illegal parking, the presidential press service.

§ 5. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ

Часто в английской группе существительного в качестве определения выступает другое имя существительного. На русский язык такое существительное переводится либо прилагательным, либо существительным в косвенном падеже.

Пример: a court sentence – судебный приговор; приговор суда.

Упр. 4. Переведите следующие группы существительного:

the Moscow City Duma, a Duma session, New York police, a metro station, examination results, a terrorist group, top-secret documents, an anti-corruption campaign, a leading computer company, a one-hundred-per-cent alibi, credit cards, a gangster clan.

Упр. 5. Переведите следующие группы существительного:

- the State Duma, the State Duma deputies;
- the United Nations, the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations General Assembly session;
- London police, London police cars, London police car park;

– criminal investigation, a Criminal Investigation Department, Criminal Investigation Department officers.

Упр. 6. Переведите следующие группы существительного со словарем:

- 1) a criminal war, a war criminal;
- 2) prison life, life imprisonment;
- 3) a police dog, dog police;
- 4) sugar cane, cane sugar;
- 5) a police state, state police;
- 6) program implementation, an implementation program;
- 7) the Party leader, the leading party.

§ 6. ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ

В качестве определения может служить существительное в притяжательном падеже. Такое существительное имеет в конце слова апостроф «'» или «'s» и отвечает на вопрос «чей?».

Пример: my friend's father – отец моего друга,
my friends' father – отец моих друзей.

Упр. 7. Переведите следующие группы существительного, обращая внимание на перевод существительных в притяжательном падеже :

Russia's interests, the criminal's pistol, Peter the First's foreign policy, microscope's optical system, the State Duma's committees, the Russian president's three-day state visit, the United Nations' peacekeeping mission, a jury's verdict.

§ 7. ПРЕДЛОГИ

Связь между группами существительного в предложении осуществляется при помощи предлогов. Находясь перед группой существительного, предлог определяет падеж, в каком стоит следующая за ним группа.

Необходимо запомнить следующие английские предлоги, соответствующие падежам в русском языке:

of – кого, чего? (род. п.)
with – с кем, с чем? (предл. п.)
to – кому, чему? (дат. п.)
about – о ком, о чем? (предл. п.)
by – кем, чем? (творит. п.)

Если перед группой существительного нет предлога, она стоит в именительном падеже и отвечает на вопросы «кто?» и «что?».

Предлоги места и направления:

in, on, at – где?
to, into – куда?
from, out of – откуда?

Запомните перевод следующих предлогов:

during – в течение,
after – после,
against – против;
before – до, перед; **between** – между; **for** – для, за; **without** – без;
under – под, при, по; **within** – в, внутри; **through** – через.

Предлоги времени:

in 1993; (in 2021) – в 1993 году, (в 2021 году); **in winter** (spring, summer, autumn) – зимой (весной, летом, осенью); **in January** (February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December) – в январе, (в феврале, в марте...); **on Monday** (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday) – в понедельник, (во вторник...); **on the 5-th of February, 2019** – 5-ого февраля 2020 года; **at 5 o'clock** – в 5 часов; **at half past 5** – в половине шестого; **at quarter past 5** – в четверть шестого; **at 20 minutes to 5** – без 20 минут пять.

Упр. 8. Переведите следующие группы существительного, обращая внимание на предлоги:

in the Russian Federation, in a police agency, in this situation; at the lecture, at Moscow University, at the Duma session; on the ground, on page 7, on the Thames river, on an international level; to the press

conference, to New York, to the airport; from the news, from a security agency, from a police report; laws of our country, members of Parliament, the place of residence; by people, by the Prime Minister, by bus; a man with a criminal past, a pistol with a silencer; a film about James Bond, a report about the crime; during the police operation, during the press conference; after the football championship, after the Second World War; before the court session, before the meeting; an arrest for a crime, the fight for power, books for children; a coalition between two countries, a fight between two bands; an offence against person, the fight against corruption, parking against the rules; under the law, under the Constitution, under the contract; under the Russian flag, under the arrest, under the round-the-clock surveillance.

§ 8. ГРАНИЦЫ ГРУППЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО

Английское простое предложение состоит из нескольких групп существительного и одной глагольной группы (сказуемого). В предложении каждая группа существительного начинается с определителя и заканчивается перед следующим определителем, предлогом, глаголом или союзом.

Упр. 9. Определите: а) начало и окончание каждой группы существительного в нижеследующих предложениях. Сказуемое подчеркнуто и переведено; б) на какой вопрос отвечает каждая группа существительного. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A university should be (должен быть) a place of light, of liberty and of learning. (Disraeli). 2. Democracy is (это) the government of the people, by the people, for the people. (Lincoln). 3. In every country the central or metropolitan police forces have (имеют) their own scientific laboratories. 4. In 1983 at the United Nations General Assembly session the USSR tabled (внес) the draft Declaration on the condemnation of nuclear war. 5. In California the Bureau of Criminal Statistics gathers (собирает) statistical data and information from the primary police agencies. 6. In 20 per cent of thefts of or from cars

the doors were left unlocked (были оставлены незапертыми). 7. Robbery rates tend to increase (имеет тенденцию к росту) in proportion to the density of the population. 8. At the time of the arrest the subject should be informed (должен быть проинформирован) of the charges against him. 9. The crime took place (произошло) before the witnesses in the early morning. 10. Mexico's foreign minister arrived (прибыл) in Moscow over the weekend for talks with high-level Russian officials. 11. A room without books is like (подобна) a man without a soul. (Cicero). 12. One in 10 people in wealthy Switzerland live (живет) in poverty.

§ 9. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

Сравнительная степень образуется при помощи суффикса **-er**, если слово односложное, и при помощи слова **more**, если слово многосложное.

Пример: strong – сильный; **stronger** – сильнее;
difficult – трудный; **more difficult** – труднее.

Превосходная степень образуется при помощи суффикса **est**, если слово односложное, и при помощи слов **the most**, – если слово многосложное.

Пример: the **strongest** – самый сильный;
the most difficult – самый трудный.

Некоторые прилагательные и наречия образуют степени сравнения нестандартным способом. Запомните некоторые из них:

good – хороший	little – маленький
better – лучше	less – меньше
the best – наилучший	the least – наименьший
many – много	
more – больше	
the most – наибольший	

Упр. 10. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод прилагательных и наречий. Сказуемые подчеркнуты и переведены.

1. The British Parliament is (является) one of the oldest in the world. **2.** The most important duties of the police regard (касаются) public security. **3.** Women are (являются) less effective police officers than men and are better suited to deal (подходят для работы) with children, young people and victims of the crime. **4.** Clever men are good but not the best. (Carlyle). **5.** Truth is always strange – stranger than fiction. (Byron). **6.** Wise men learn (узнают) more from fools than fools from wise men. **7.** Imagination is more important than knowledge. (Einstein).

§ 10. ГЛАГОЛ

В зависимости от образования форм причастия II и прошедшего времени глаголы бывают правильными и неправильными.

Пример: **investigate – investigated – investigated**

расследовать – расследовал – расследовавший (правильный глагол);

go – went – gone

идти – шел – ушедший (неправильный глагол).

Английский глагол имеет три неличные формы: неопределенная форма, причастие и герундий.

§ 11. НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННАЯ ФОРМА ГЛАГОЛА

Английский инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола) отвечает на вопросы «что делать?», «что сделать?» и употребляется с частицей «**to**», которая стоит перед глаголом.

Пример: **to read** – читать.

Упр. 11. Переведите следующие глаголы:

to test, to patrol, to consult, to regulate, to inspect, to instruct, to limit, to discuss, to detect, to investigate, to protect.

§ 12. КОНВЕРСИЯ

В английском языке некоторые слова, не изменяя своей формы, могут принадлежать к разным частям речи.

Пример: express 1) экспресс, поезд (существительное); 2) четкий, точный (прилагательное); 3) выражать (глагол).

Такое грамматическое явление называется «конверсия». Определить часть речи в контексте можно по внешним признакам (артиклям, окончаниям, по частице «to»).

Упр. 12. Определите, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова, и переведите их на русский язык:

a plan – to plan; a program – to program; a report – to report;
a visit – to visit; an arrest – to arrest; a form – to form;
a contract – to contract; the police – to police.

§ 13. ПРИЧАСТИЕ

Причастие – часть речи, которая образуется от глагола и обладает признаками прилагательного.

Пример: человек, читающий книгу и прочитанная книга.

§ 14. ПРИЧАСТИЕ I

Английское причастие I образуется от неопределенной формы глагола без частицы «to» при помощи суффикса «-ing».

Пример: to produce – производить; producing – производящий.

Причастие I соответствует русскому причастию действительного залога с суффиксами *-ущ, -ющ, -ащ, -ящ* и является определением к существительному, выполняющему действие.

Пример: the man sitting at the table is my brother;
человек, *сидящий* за столом, мой брат.

Упр. 13. Переведите сочетания имени существительного с причастием I:

a controlling agency; the coming year; English-speaking Canadians; a long-serving policeman; challenges facing police; the rules regulating traffic; police officer investigating a crime; prisoners serving their terms; a man driving a car.

Упр. 14. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод причастия I. Сказуемые подчеркнуты и переведены:

1. The leading parties of Great Britain are (это) the Conservative and the Labour. 2. His arrest was (был) a shocking news to all of us. 3. The police operate (действует) in a rapidly changing and complex society. 4. An increasing number of crimes are being committed (совершается) by people arriving to our country from abroad. 5. Barking dogs seldom bite (кусаются) (поговорка). 6. A creaking gate hangs (висят) long (поговорка). 7. The man carrying a large parcel got out (вышел) from the bus. 8. It was (был) an amazing film. 9. He was trapped (не мог выбраться) inside the burning house.

§ 15. ПРИЧАСТИЕ I В ФУНКЦИИ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА

Если причастие I находится в начале предложения, после запятой или после союзов «**when**», «**while**», оно выполняет функцию обстоятельства и переводится на русский язык деепричастием (вопрос «Что делая?») с окончаниями **-а, -я, -ая, -ая**. Союзы «**when**», «**while**» на русский язык не переводятся.

Пример: **Knowing** English well he translated the text without a dictionary.

Зная английский хорошо, он переводил текст без словаря.

Упр. 15. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод причастия I в функции обстоятельства. Сказуемые подчеркнуты и переведены.

1. Inspecting an object that served (служил) as a criminal tool the investigator should note (должен отметить) its location, purpose, marks and so on. 2. While making his report the speaker told

(рассказал) us many interesting facts about his research. **3.** The court questioned (опросил) the victims of a crime, including four children hostages. **4.** When interviewing suspects, more attention should be given (должно быть обращено) to the details. **5.** While examining a broken lock the investigator must first establish (должен сначала установить) the opening mechanism.

§ 16. ПРИЧАСТИЕ II

Английское причастие II образуется от неопределенной формы глагола без частицы «*to*» при помощи суффикса «*-ed*» (для правильных глаголов).

Пример: to arrest – **arrested**, арестовать – арестованный.

Неправильные глаголы образуют причастие II каждый индивидуально.

Пример: to leave – left, оставлять – оставленный.

В словаре рядом с причастием II от неправильного глагола стоит аббревиатура «р. р.» и неопределенная форма глагола, от которого образовано причастие.

Английское причастие II соответствует русскому причастию страдательного залога с суффиксами **-nn**, **-т**, **-ем**, **-ом**, **-им** и является определением к существительному, над которым производится действие.

Пример: the **arrested** person was taken into custody; **арестованный** (человек) был взят под стражу.

Упр. 16. Переведите группы существительного с причастием II:

organized crime, the discussed problems, a detected crime, a reported crime, a fabricated case, a vandalized telephone box, a specialized agency, a well equipped laboratory.

Упр. 17. Найдите в словаре неправильные глаголы, от которых образованы данные причастия. Переведите причастия на русский язык:

written; heard; won; done; shown; stolen; caught; known; found.

Упр. 18. Переведите группы существительного с причастием II:

a written Constitution; the news heard on the radio; the game won by our football team; a new film shown on TV; the money stolen from the bank; a criminal caught red-handed; an author known all over the world; the documents found by the police; a telegram communicated by telegraph; a car parked in a central London street; the work finished in time; a crime registered by the police.

Упр. 19. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод причастия II. Сказуемые подчеркнуты и переведены.

1. Science is (это) organized knowledge (Spencer H). 2. People in some of the British cities live (живут) in an environment of petty crimes: smashed windows, vandalized telephone boxes, graffiti, abandoned cars. 3. In the colonial period England sent (посылала) many of its convicted offenders to American colonies. 4. Investigators must be (должны быть) trained and experienced men. All regularly organized forces have (имеют) a professional Criminal Investigation Department, staffed by such men. 5. An investigator should carefully study (должен тщательно изучить) everything connected with a given crime. 6. Samuel Finley Morse (1791–1872), an American portrait painter, invented (изобрел) the telegraphic short sound (•) long sound (–) alphabet known as Morse code. 7. The European Parliament, (the parliament of the European Union), has (имеет) 567 directly elected members. Britain has 87 seats.

§ 17. ГЕРУНДИЙ

В английском языке существует часть речи, которая отсутствует в русском языке – **герундий**. Он образуется так же, как и причастие I от глагола при помощи суффикса **-ing**. Чтобы отличить герундий, следует помнить, что в предложении перед ним часто стоит предлог. Герундий переводится на русский язык

именем существительным, неопределенной формой глагола, деепричастием или придаточным предложением.

Пример: **Reading** is my favorite occupation.

Чтение – мое любимое занятие.

I am fond of **reading**.

Я люблю **читать**.

I remember **reading** this book.

Я помню, что читал эту книгу.

Упр. 20. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод герундия. Сказуемые подчеркнуты и переведены.

1. The two young men were accused (обвинены) of violating public order. 2. In investigating crimes criminalistic photography is used (используется) for recording material evidence. 3. Riches are (существуют) for spending. (Bacon F). 4. Taking statements is (является) an important function of criminal investigation. 5. Combatting drug abuse and illicit traffic of drugs is (является) a complex task uniting efforts of police at the national and international levels. 6. Searching for evidence involves (включает в себя) looking for any tools used in crime, and any clues tied up with the subject of the crime such as fingerprints, footprints, hairs, etc. 7. The society is interested (заинтересовано) not only in turning drug addicts into useful citizens, but also in protecting itself from them.

§ 18. ПРОСТОЕ НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

Грамматическая категория времени (tense) в английском языке – это часть парадигмы глагола, выражающая отношение между временем, к которому относится высказывание и моментом самого высказывания. При построении предложения глагол выступает в роли сказуемого, т. е. члена предложения, выражающего действие. Английское сказуемое может состоять из одной или нескольких глагольных форм.

Сказуемое в простом настоящем времени состоит из одного глагола и имеет окончание *-s*, (*-es*) для III лица единственного

числа, а для остальных лиц и множественного числа окончаний не имеет.

Частица «to» перед сказуемым не употребляется.

Пример: he (she, it) **works**. Он (она, оно) **работает**;

I (we, you, they) **work**. Я (мы, ты, вы, они) **работаю(т)**.

Упр. 21. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого:

1. The polygraph (the lie detector) records the emotional reactions of a man. 2. Criminalistics uses the achievements of many fields of science: psychology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, etc. 3. Some knowledge of grammar helps us to understand how language works. 4. In all police forces of the world, many officers specialize in investigating definite branches of crime: murder, frauds, safe-blowing and others. 5. All different branches of jurisprudence have their own codes. 6. Criminalistics studies investigatory and court practice. 7. The end justifies the means. 8. The level of corruption in society grows during social reforms and revolutions.

§ 19. ПРОСТОЕ ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

Правильные глаголы в простом прошедшем времени имеют окончание *-ed*.

Пример: He **worked** in the police 2 years ago.

Он **работал** в полиции 2 года назад.

Каждый из неправильных глаголов имеет в прошедшем времени свою собственную форму. В словаре такая форма обозначается буквой «р.».

Пример: to **go** – идти; (р.) **went** – шел.

Простое прошедшее время употребляется со следующими обозначениями времени: **yesterday** – вчера, **last week** – на прошлой неделе, **a year ago** – год тому назад и т. п.

Упр. 22. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого:

a). 1. Britain granted many of her colonies independence after the Second World War. 2. The accident happened right (прямо) before our eyes. 3. Some of the local customs originated in ancient times. 4. The prisoner served five months in a local jail. 5. The police offered a large sum of money for any information about this crime. 6. The early Chinese closed all information about the production and manufacture of silk from their competitors. They sanctioned capital punishment for revealing manufacture secrets to strangers.

b). 1. I came, I saw, I conquered /Caesar/. 2. The first forensic photo laboratory in Russia began to function in January 1893. 3. 20 witnesses gave evidence on this case in the court. 4. After the accident he spent a month in the hospital. 5. Rudolf Diesel (1858–1913), a German engineer who invented the diesel engine in 1897, began a transport revolution in cars, lorries and trains.

§ 20. ОТЛИЧИЕ ПРИЧАСТИЯ II ОТ ГЛАГОЛА В ПРОШЕДШЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

Чтобы не спутать глагол в прошедшем времени (protected – защищал) с причастием II (protected – защищенный), помните, что после причастия обычно следует предлог.

Пример: The suspect **questioned** (причастие II) **by** police **pleaded** (глагол) guilty. Подозреваемый, **допрошенный** полицией, **признал** свою вину.

Упр. 23. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод глагольных форм сокончением «-ed»:

1. The principles defined in the Decree on Peace constituted the basis of our foreign policy. 2. The results of radioactivity caused by the explosion in Chernobyl showed themselves only after five years. 3. During The Second World War more than 60 million Soviet people lived in regions occupied by the Germans. 4. About 35 percent of all people freed from confinement needed psychiatric help.

§ 21. ПРОСТОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

В простом будущем времени перед смысловым глаголом стоит вспомогательный глагол «**will** ('ll)».

Пример: He **will work** after school.

Он **будет (пойдет) работать** после окончания школы.

Упр. 24. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого:

1. The results of the criminalistic examination will arrive at the end of the week. 2. The Serious Fraud Office came into operation recently and detectives will now work together with lawyers and accountants to investigate the most serious cases. 3. Every person in the country will benefit if the government lowers the taxes. 4. The investigation will take little time if the criminal pleads guilty. 5. Strict observance of the traffic rules by all drivers will ensure safety on the roads.

§ 22. ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ. ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ

Общие вопросы задаются ко всему предложению и требуют краткого ответа «да» или «нет». Для построения общего вопроса в начале предложения следует поставить один из вспомогательных глаголов:

– «**do**» в настоящем времени для I лица и множественного числа;

– «**does**» для III лица единственного числа;

– «**did**» в прошедшем времени ; «**will**» в будущем времени.

Краткий ответ состоит из «Yes» или «No», соответствующего личного местоимения и вспомогательного глагола. В отрицательном ответе следует в конце поставить «not».

Пример:

– **Do** you work in the Police?

– **Yes**, I do. (– **No**, I do not (don't)).

– Вы работаете в полиции?

– Да. (– Нет).

Упр. 25. Переведите вопросы на русский язык и дайте к ним краткие ответы:

а) подобрав соответствующий вспомогательный глагол:

1. – Does your friend work in the Police? – Yes, he
2. – Will you do shopping on Saturday? – No, I ... not.
3. – Does the bank open at 8.30? – Yes, it
4. – Do you like visiting museums? – No, I ... not.
5. – Did you inform the police about the accident yesterday? – Yes, I
6. – Does your mother do the cooking in the morning? – Yes, she
7. – Will you phone me in the evening? – Yes, I
8. – Do people like playing computer games? – Yes, they ...
9. – Will she finish her work tomorrow? – No, she ... not.

б) подобрав соответствующее личное местоимение:

10. – Does this man smoke? – No, ... does not.
11. – Do men like watching football matches on TV? – Yes, ... do.
12. – Will the Prime Minister make a speech in Parliament tomorrow?
– Yes, ... will.
13. – Did you and your friends go to disco yesterday? – No, ... did not.
14. – Does your family have a cottage in the country? – Yes, ... does.
15. – Do you use a PC at work? – Yes, ... do.

§ 23. СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ

Для построения **специального вопроса** (к отдельному члену предложения) перед общим вопросом следует поставить вопросительное слово.

Пример: – **Where** do you study?

– I study at the University.

– Где Вы учитесь?

– Я учусь в университете.

Запомните следующие вопросительные слова.

Who – кто	Where – где, куда
Whose – чей	How – как
What – что	How old – сколько лет (о возрасте)
What + сущ. – какой	
How many (much) – сколько	
Which – который	Why – почему
When – когда	Whom – кого, кому

Упр. 26. Сверяясь с упражнением 25, задайте следующие вопросы по-английски.

1. Где работает Ваш отец?
2. Когда Вы пойдете в магазин?
3. Когда открывается банк?
4. В какие музеи Вам нравится ходить?
5. Кому Вы сообщили вчера о несчастном случае?
6. Когда Вы мне позвоните?
7. В какие компьютерные игры Вы любите играть?
8. Когда она закончит свою работу?
9. Где будет выступать завтра премьер министр?
10. Куда Вы ходили вчера вечером?

§ 24. ГЛАГОЛ «TO BE»

Запомните перевод и формы глагола «**to be**» – быть, являться, находиться.

Настоящее время	Прошедшее время
is – является, есть, находится (ед. число)	was – являлся, был, находился (ед. число)
are – являются, есть, находятся (мн. число)	were – являлись, были, находились (мн. число)
am – являюсь, есть, нахожусь (1 лицо, ед. число)	
Будущее время	
will be – буду, будет, будем, будете, будут	

Упр. 27. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы глагола «to be».

1. The duties of the police officers are very complex. 2. The founder of the British police was Sir Robert Peel (1829). 3. Music is universal language of mankind /Longfellow/. 4. The instrument used by the accused was a sharp knife. 5. Criminalistics is a relatively young science. 6. A police investigation of a crime is an attempt to answer the question: «Who did it ?» 7. A large majority of crimes last year were offences against property: burglaries and larcenies.

§ 25. ВОПРОСЫ С ГЛАГОЛОМ «TO BE»

В вопросах с глаголом «**to be**» его личная форма ставится перед подлежащим.

Пример: – **Are** you a student?

– Yes, I am. (– No, I am not).

– Вы студент? – Да. (– Нет).

В специальных вопросах перед глаголом «**to be**» ставится вопросительное слово.

Пример: – **What are** you? – I am a student.

– Кто Вы? – Я – студент.

Упр. 28. По образцу, данному в рамке, переведите следующие русские вопросы:

Are you a police officer?

1. Вы студент?
2. Вы слушатель Московского университета МВД России имени В.Я. Кикотя?
3. Вы адъюнкт (a post graduate)?
4. Вы соискатель (an aspirant)?

Is he a junior (senior) lieutenant?

1. Этот человек – сотрудник полиции?
2. Ваш друг – следователь?

Is she a children inspector?

1. Эта девушка – сотрудник юридического отдела?
2. Эта женщина – инспектор полиции?

Are they first year students?

1. Ваши друзья – сотрудники полиции?
2. Эти молодые люди – слушатели второго курса?

Упр. 29. Переведите следующие вопросы и ответьте на них по-английски. Выучите английские вопросы наизусть.

1. Who are you?
2. What is your first name?
3. What is your family name?
4. How old are you?
5. What are you? (What is your occupation?)
6. What is your nationality?
7. Where are you from?
8. What is your address?
9. Are you married?
10. Are you a first-year student?

§ 26. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Некоторые глаголы не выражают действие, а обозначают возможность, способность, необходимость совершения действия, которое определяется следующим за ними глаголом. Такие глаголы называются модальными.

Примеры: **must** – должен;

can (could) – мочь (мог);

should – должен, следует;

may – можно.

Упр. 30. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод модальных глаголов.

1. You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time. (Lincoln). 2. The police officer may use such force as is necessary in self-defence. 3. Little friends may turn great friends/Aesop/. 4. Books and friends should be few but good. 5. Important principles may and must be flexible. (Lincoln). 6. By the tracks of an automobile, the police can establish a car model. 7. Laboratory investigation of a paper sample can involve physical, microscope, ultraviolet, and microchemical tests.

27. СЛОЖНОЕ СКАЗУЕМОЕ

Сложное сказуемое состоит из нескольких глагольных форм. Оно всегда начинается с одного или нескольких вспомогательных глаголов, за которыми следует смысловой глагол либо в неопределенной форме, либо в форме причастия I или II.

Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловой глагол
am, is, are, was, were	working (причастие I)
have, has, had	worked (причастие II)
will, do not, does not, did not	work (инфинитив)

На русский язык глаголом переводится лишь последний компонент сказуемого. Его следует поставить в том времени, в каком стоит первый вспомогательный глагол:

- настоящее время **am, is, are, do, does**;
- прошедшее время **was, were, have, has, had, did**;
- будущее время **will**.

Примеры: He **is working** in the next room.

Он **работает** в соседней комнате.

He **has worked out** a plan of a bank robbery.

Он **разработал** план ограбления банка.

He **will work** in the police.

Он **будет работать** в полиции.

Упр. 31. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сложных сказуемых.

1. He is studying jurisprudence. **2.** The investigator will have prepared the documents for the trial by the end of the week. **3.** This barrister did not specialize in criminal cases. **4.** By the end of this year, my friend will have been working in the Criminal Investigation Department for 5 years. **5.** The Federal Bureau of Investigation has classified crimes into 27 types. **6.** Today hostage-siege situations have become a major form of terrorist activity throughout the world. **7.** The duties performed by police have been changing in recent times. **8.** The modern police are doing all they can to get up-to-date information of the extent, methods, channels, and personnel of the illicit traffic of drugs. **9.** The volume of bank robbery has increased dramatically since the days when Bonnie and Clyde were redistributing the wealth. **10.** The police officers are often dealing with difficult situations and are under constant stress. **11.** Drug addicts are getting younger. **12.** The police in Britain have evolved and perfected their techniques for dealing with hostage situations.

§ 28. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Грамматическая категория залога показывает, является ли подлежащее действующим лицом в предложении или над подлежащим совершается действие. Если подлежащее является действующим лицом, предложение стоит в действительном залоге.

Пример: Я перевел эту английскую статью за два часа.

Если над подлежащим совершается действие, предложение стоит в страдательном залоге.

Пример: Эта английская статья была переведена за два часа.

Определить залог можно по сказуемому. В предложении, стоящем в действительном залоге, сказуемое выражается глаголом в одном из времен.

Пример: I **translated** this English article into Russian.

Я **перевел** эту английскую статью на русский язык.

В предложении в страдательном залоге английское сказуемое состоит из глагола **to be** в одном из времен и **причастия прошедшего времени**.

Пример: The article **was translated** into Russian last week.

Статья **переведена** на русский язык на прошлой неделе.

Упр. 32. Не переводя предложения, определите по сказуемому, кем является подлежащее: полицейским или правонарушителем:

1. He **fined** him for illegal parking. 2. He **is fined** for illegal parking regularly. 3. They **were arrested** for shop-lifting. 4. They **arrested** young men for shop-lifting. 5. He **was told** to show his driving license. 6. He **told** him to show his driving license. 7. They **were interrogating** him in the police office for two hours. 8. They **were being interrogated** in the police office for 2 hours. 9. He **has been stopped** for speeding. 10. He **has stopped** him for speeding.

§ 29. СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА СКАЗУЕМОГО НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК В СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Сказуемое в страдательном залоге переводится на русский язык следующими способами.

1. Кратким причастием с окончанием **-н** или **-т**.

Пример: The letter **is e-mailed**.

Письмо **отправлено** по электронной почте.

2. Глаголом с окончанием **-ся**.

Пример: A new metro line **is being constructed** now.

Сейчас **строится** новая линия метро.

3. Неопределенно-личным предложением.

Пример: A new film **was demonstrated** on TV yesterday.

Вчера по телевизору показали новый фильм.

4. Если после сказуемого в страдательном залоге следует дополнение с предлогом **by**, то можно начинать переводить предложение с дополнения, сделав его подлежащим, а сказуемое перевести глаголом.

Пример: The lecture **was attended by** many students.

Много студентов **присутствовали** на лекции.

Упр. 33. Обращая внимание на сказуемое в страдательном залоге, переведите его на русский язык следующими способами:

- а) кратким причастием с окончаниями -н, -т:**

1. The work is done well. 2. The letters will be E-mailed tomorrow. 3. The managing apparatus was reduced and greater rights and independence were given to the district police departments. 4. All human rights of the American people are defined in the «Bill of Rights». 5. The officer reported to his chief that the task had been carried out. 6. The candidature to the post of the Minister of Internal Affairs must be approved by Duma;

б) глаголом с окончанием -ся:

1. Lemons and oranges are exported from Spain to many countries. 2. Scotland is associated with sheep and kilt. 3. Police divisions in the city of Copenhagen are divided into nine geographic areas. 4. Cocaine is cultivated and mainly processed in South America. 5. Usually a polygraph examination is conducted after an ordinary interrogation;

с) неопределенно-личными предложениями:

1. English is spoken all over the world. 2. A lot of rice is eaten in Asia. 3. A great deal of tea is drunk in England. 4. The policemen were given the plan of the operation. 5. He is told to come to the chief as soon as possible. 6. The chief was shown some classified documents. 7. The policeman was asked the way to the centre. 8. We'll be driven to the airport in time. 9. The criminal was handcuffed and searched;

д) переведите на русский язык английское дополнение с предлогом «by»-подлежащим, а сказуемое – глаголом в соответствующем времени:

1. Pyramids were built by Egyptians around 1400 BC. 2. The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell in 1876. 3. The contract has been signed by the manager today. 4. The stolen car has been found by police this week. 5. In the USA the district judges are appointed by the President with Senate approval.

Упр. 34. Переведите на русский язык следующие пары предложений:

1. I gave him a new detective to read. I was given a new detective to read.
2. He asked for help. He was asked for help.
3. She is sent for doctor. She sent me for doctor.
4. Parents take care of their children. Parents are taken care of by their children.
5. I'll be driven to the airport. I'll drive you to the airport.

6. They told the chief the results of the investigation. They were told the results of the investigation.

7. The manager has been offered a better job. The manager has offered us a better job.

8. The policeman is shown the documents. The policeman has shown his documents.

9. The detective has informed the Chief Constable of the crime committed this morning. The detectives are informed of the crime committed this morning.

Упр. 35. Переведите предложения на русский язык и подберите правильную форму сказуемого.

1. An interesting article (published, was published) in the yesterday's newspaper. 2. The policeman (showed, is shown) us the shortest way to the terminal. 3. Military espionage (directed, is directed) against the alien armed forces. 4. We (associate, are associated) the name of Peter the First with reforms in Russia. 5. Members of the Cabinet (choose, are chosen) by the Prime Minister. 6. Wimbledon (associated, is associated) with tennis and football.

Упр. 36. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого.

1. Drug addiction is produced by opium, heroin, and morphine. 2. All books are divided into two classes: the books of an hour, and the books of all times. (Ruskin J.) 3. During the lineup (опознание) several victims positively identified the suspect. 4. In 1921 the CHEKA (Commission on Extraordinary Situations) was abolished. 5. A police officer has been granted legal authority by a government body. 6. Reading of the indictment took over two hours. 7. In the case of felonies the officer may use all necessary means of arrest. 8. High treason is considered as the most serious crime in English Law. 9. Only in the latter half of the 18-th century the term «police» came into common use. 10. The unauthorized possession, manufacture or sale of drugs are illegal activity. 11. Opium was well known in

ancient times. **12.** During a burglary the window of the shop was broken. **13.** During the riot police cars were being attacked by a large group of youths. **14.** The detection, investigation and apprehension of narcotic manufacturers, middlemen and pushers are the primary task of the police personnel.

§ 30. СЛОЖНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

Предложения бывают простыми и сложными, состоящими из нескольких простых. В сложных предложениях простые предложения соединяются между собой союзами и союзными словами.

Союзы и союзные слова	
and – и, а	than – чем (ср. степень)
as – так как, как	who – кто, который
but – но, а	though – хотя
because – потому что	whose – чей, который
or – или	when – когда
in order to – для того чтобы	what – что, какой
that – что, чтобы, который	where – где, куда
after – после того как	how – как
before – до того как	why – почему
until /till – (до тех пор) пока (не)	if – если
unless – если ... не ...	while – в то время как, пока

Каждое простое предложение, входящее в состав сложного, имеет свое подлежащее и сказуемое. Функцию подлежащего в этих простых предложениях выполняет либо отдельная группа существительного, либо союзное слово.

Пример: Alphonse Bertillion developed a special system describing human features, **which** is called «word picture».

Альфонс Бертिलльон разработал особую систему описания черт человека, **которая** называется «словесный портрет».

Упр. 37. Переведите следующие сложные предложения.

1. Interrogating a suspect is a delicate psychological task **that** should be performed by a well qualified investigator. 2. Statistics shows **that** one person taking drugs can «infect» **or** «initiate» 10 to 15 other people. 3. The purpose of criminal proceedings is to punish the offender and to ensure **that** he does not repeat his offence. 4. Anyone **who** is present at the scene of a crime must be regarded **as** a potential witness. 5. A man is admitted to London police **if** he is five feet eight inches in height (foot = 30.5 cm, inch = 2.5 cm). 6. **Since** crimes are offences against the State, the state takes the initiative in prosecuting criminals. 7. **After** the witnesses have been examined the judge has read the charge to the accused. 8. The reactions of the terrorists can be unpredictable **as** they are emotionally aroused. 9. You know, Hannibal, **how** to gain a victory, **but** not **how** to use it (Plutarch). 10. Men learn **while** they teach (Seneca). 11. **If** a suspect agrees to undergo a polygraph examination a trained, highly qualified polygraph operator must be involved. 12. He **who** decides a case without hearing the other side, **though** he decides justly, cannot be considered just (Seneca). 13. We have two ears and only one tongue **in order that** we may hear more and speak less (Diogenes). 14. I have made this letter longer **than** usual **because** I have no time to make it short (Pascal).

§ 31. ИНФИНИТИВ ЦЕЛИ

Иногда английские придаточные предложения цели начинаются с неопределенной формы глагола. При переводе на русский язык перед таким глаголом следует поставить союз «чтобы» или «для того чтобы».

Пример: **To prevent** escape of a criminal the officer had to shoot.

Чтобы преступник не убежал, полицейскому пришлось применить оружие.

Упр. 38. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод инфинитива цели.

1. To avoid heavy traffic the police recommended an alternative route. 2. To open the safe door you have to turn the knob counter-clockwise. 3. To overcome resistance the officer may use all necessary means of arrest. 4. To preserve everything, which cannot be removed from the crime scene, the officer must learn to use modelling clay, plaster casts, camera, and fingerprint equipment. 5. To found a forensic photo laboratory at the St. Petersburg District Court in 1889, E. F. Burinsky, an outstanding Russian forensic photographer, used his own money.

§ 32. ПЕРЕВОД ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ С ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫМИ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯМИ И СОЮЗАМИ

В отрицательных предложениях часто употребляются отрицательные местоимения и союзы:

no – никакой, ни один	nothing – ничего, ничто
no one – никто	nowhere – нигде, никуда
none – никто, ничто, ни один, никакой	never – никогда
nobody – никто	neither...nor... – ни ... ни ...

При переводе таких предложений перед сказуемым русского предложения следует поставить отрицание «**не**».

Пример: No stranger should be in the room during the interrogation.

Ни один посторонний человек **не должен** присутствовать в комнате во время допроса.

Упр. 39. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод местоимения «но».

1. No drugs were discovered during the search of the detainees. 2. Drug abuse recognizes no national boundaries and police now work in close liaison with law enforcement agencies worldwide. 3. No suspect can be forced to submit to a polygraph test. 4. No man can be

wise on an empty stomach (Eliot). **5.** The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything. **6.** No man is useless while he has a friend (Stevenson).

Упр. 40. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого в отрицательных предложениях.

1. A good police investigator is a man who misses nothing which may be a clue to the detection of the criminal. **2.** Police action alone can never be sufficient. We as a society must tackle the problem of crime together. **3.** Never point your gun at anyone unless you intend to fire it. **4.** He called the police station but no calls were answered. **5.** Under no circumstances should an interrogation last so long that the suspect becomes exhausted or shows signs of discomfort because of hunger or thirst. **6.** Neither the chairman nor the committee members visited the meeting. **7.** No one was injured during the incident. **8.** When protecting a crime scene, the officer must remember that nothing must be touched or moved. **9.** Never ask pardon before you are accused (otherwise you will show yourself guilty). **10.** None of your answers is correct.

§ 33. БЕЗЛИЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

В безличных предложениях нет конкретного действующего лица. В английском предложении функцию подлежащего выполняет местоимение «**it**», за которым следует глагол «**to be**» в личной форме, прилагательное или причастие II формы.

В таких предложениях «**it is (was)**» не переводится, а прилагательное и причастие переводятся наречием, кратким причастием или оборотом типа «говорят», «считают».

Пример: **It is important** to begin investigating a crime as soon as possible.

Важно начать расследование преступления как можно скорее.

Упр. 41. Переведите следующие безличные предложения.

1. It is possible to establish the subject of a crime by traces left by parts of the human body, i. e. hands, feet, teeth. 2. It is difficult to deal with mentally ill hostage-takers whose actions cannot be easily predicted. 3. Usually it is more practical to tape-record the interrogation. 4. When investigating a crime it is necessary to establish the type, system and model of the weapons used. 5. It should be emphasized that the use of the lie-detector can be risky, especially if the operator of the equipment is poorly trained and incompetent. 6. It is better to have a little than nothing. 7. It is easy to be brave from a safe distance (Aesop).

§ 34. ОБОРОТ «THERE IS (ARE)»

Оборот «**there is (are)**» переводится на русский язык «**имеется, (есть)**». Предложения с этим оборотом следует начинать переводить с обстоятельства места или времени, если оно есть в предложении. Отрицательная форма оборота «**there is no**» переводится «**нет**».

Пример: **There is** a full-time department in our university.

В нашем университете есть (имеется) очное отделение.

Упр. 42. Переведите следующие предложения с оборотом «there is (are)».

1. There is an indisputable connection between drug abuse and crime. 2. There are many branches of law – civil law, commercial law, international law, criminal law and others. 3. There is a difference between an arrest for a misdemeanour and an arrest for a felony. 4. There is no place more delightful than home (Cicero). 5. There are books of which the backs and covers are the best parts (Dickens).

ЧАСТЬ II

ТЕКСТЫ, ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Эта часть пособия состоит из 14 уроков, каждый из которых включает основной текст, предназначенный для изучающего чтения, и блок упражнений к нему. В конце каждого урока имеется раздел «Материалы для самостоятельного изучения», направленный на развитие навыков ознакомительного чтения.

Основной текст сначала переводится бегло без словаря для понимания общего содержания, а затем подробно со словарем. Лексику текста следует заучивать наизусть. Для более прочного усвоения материала урока даются после текстовые лексические и грамматические упражнения.

Большинство текстов из раздела предназначены для отработки навыков просмотрового, ознакомительного чтения, т. е. чтения без словаря с целью понимания общего содержания. Работая над этим видом чтения, рекомендуется опираться:

- на знакомые слова;
- интернациональную лексику;
- общеупотребительные названия (географические названия, имена, термины и т. д.)
- цифры, даты, карты, рисунки, схемы.

При просмотрном чтении без большого ущерба для общего понимания содержания текста можно не переводить:

- один или несколько компонентов однородных членов;
- определения, без которых понятен общий смысл;
- наречия (слова с суффиксом «-ly»);
- придаточные определительные предложения, начинающиеся с союзов **who, whose, which**; части предложения, заключенные в скобки или между тире.

Для развития навыка просмотрового чтения следует читать быстро, пропуская незнакомые или вышеперечисленные слова и части предложения. Рекомендуется прочитывать текст несколько раз.

УРОК 1

ABOUT MYSELF. APPLYING FOR A JOB

Упр. 1. Прочитайте слова вслух, обращая внимание на правильное чтение буквы «о», которая в этих словах читается как [ʌ]:

London, mother, love, company, month, other.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

agency, British, company, contract, department, interest, manager, ministry, officer, person, police, problem, product, student, university, visit.

Упр. 3. Перепишите, переведите на русский язык и запомните следующие слова.

abroad, always, bulletproof, chief, country, to develop, different, to discuss, evening, family, friend, future, to get together, to give, to be glad, to go, good, hard, hard-working, to have, high, honest, housewife, important, intelligence, to introduce, interior, knowledge, large, latest, law, to let, to listen, to love, news, nice, parent, people, perfect, retired, security, selling, to sign, to study, supper, trait, very, vest, watch, year.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Опираясь на его содержание, расскажите о себе по-английски.

ТЕКСТ 1

ABOUT MYSELF

Hello! Let me introduce myself! I'm Lesley Stone. I'm 20 years old. I'm British. I'm from London. I'm a student of London University. I'm a first year student of the Law Department. I'm a future lawyer. A good lawyer is an honest, hard-working person with high intelligence and perfect knowledge of law. I develop all these traits and study hard.

My family is not large: my father, my mother and me. I love my parents. They are very nice people. My mother is a housewife. My father is a retired police officer. Now he is an important person. He is the chief manager of a large London company. The product of the company is bulletproof vests for security and police agencies. My father is always interested in the criminal situation in the country and abroad. He is interested in good selling of his product. Next month my father is going to Russia to visit the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. His company is going to sign a contract on selling its product to the Russian police agencies.

My parents and I are friends. In the evening, we are glad to get together, have supper, watch TV, listen to the latest news and discuss different problems.

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту

1. Who is the text about?
2. Where is Lesley from?
3. How old is Lesley?
4. What is her future profession?
5. What traits are the most important for a lawyer?
6. What does Lesley's father do?
7. Where and why is he going next month?
8. What does the family do in the evening?

Упр. 6. Переведите на русский язык существительные, обращая внимание на суффиксы *-ment, -tion, -ence, -ance, -ity*:

- a. management, department, development, retirement;
- b. production, situation, discussion, perfection, reorganization;
- c. intelligence, difference, importance, dependence, appearance;
- d. security, criminality, activity, brutality.

Упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык следующие группы существительного:

- a police agency, a detective agency, a security agency, a specialized agency, a tourist agency;
- a nice person, an ambitious person, a very important person (VIP), a juridical person;
- a Cabinet minister, the Prime Minister, the Interior Minister;
- the Interior Ministry, the Transportation Ministry;
- a retired Cabinet member, a Member of Parliament, a Member of Congress;
- national security, collective security, the system of collective security, personal security, security of a person, a security officer, a security agent.

Упр. 8. Переведите глагольные сочетания на английский язык:

- **to develop** (развивать): развивать бизнес, развивать идею, развивать производство;
- **to discuss** (обсуждать): обсуждать различные проблемы, обсуждать положение с преступностью, обсуждать последние новости;
- **to listen to** (слушать): слушать лекцию, слушать музыку, слушать радио, слушать последние новости;
- **to sign** (подписывать): подписывать контракт, подписывать протокол (report), подписывать документ.

Упр. 9. Запомните некоторые выражения с глаголом «to be» и переведите предложения с ними на английский язык.

to be interested in – интересоваться чем-либо	to be married – быть женатым (замужем)
to be going to – собираться что-либо сделать	to be glad to – радоваться, быть довольным
to be busy – быть занятым	to be tired – уставать

1. Премьер-министр интересуется экономическим положением в нашей стране и за рубежом. 2. Наши студенты интересуются юриспруденцией. 3. Он интересуется последними спортивными новостями. 4. Я собираюсь посетить Францию в этом году. 5. Некоторые члены Думы собираются дать пресс-конференцию. 6. Эта компания собирается подписать контракт в мае. 7. Мы заняты сейчас. 8. Я не занят сейчас. 9. Вы заняты в данный момент? 10. Все мои друзья женаты. 11. Я очень рад видеть тебя. 12. Студенты всегда рады каникулам (to have holidays). 13. Я устал обсуждать (of discussing) эту проблему. 14. Мы устаем после занятий.

Упр. 10. Подберите к вопросам из колонки «А» ответы в колонке «В». Переведите их на русский язык. Заучите английские вопросы наизусть.

А	В
1. Who are you?	1. I am (not) married.
2. What's your first name?	2. I'm from Britain.
3. What's your last (family) name?	3. I'm a student.
4. How old are you?	4. I'm Stone.
5. What do you do?	5. I'm interested in sports.
6. Where are you from?	6. I'm Lesley.
7. What's your address?	7. I'm twenty.
8. Are you married?	8. I'm Lesley Stone.
9. What are you interested in?	9. 135, Hilton Road, London, UK.

Упр. 11. Составьте вопросы к следующим фразам:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1. _____? | My name is Smith. |
| 2. _____? | I'm an economist. |
| 3. _____? | It's sports. |
| 4. _____? | I am from England. |
| 5. _____? | I'm 28 years old. |
| 6. _____? | Yes, I'm. I have 2 children. |

Упр. 12. Перед чтением текста 2 ознакомьтесь со следующими словами и выражениями:

to look for a job –подыскивать работу	to send – посылать
to apply – 1) обращаться с просьбой, просить; 2) подавать заявление; 3) применять; to apply for the position – подавать заявление о приеме на работу	a command of a foreign language – владение иностранным языком; proficiency in the English language – владение английским языком
application – заявление	applicant – проситель, кандидат, абитуриент
place of work – место работы	education – образование
experience – опыт	degree – степень (ученая)
background – анкетные данные	reason – причина
to explain – объяснять	

Упр. 13. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты данных русских слов:

персона (лицо), позиция, форма, аббревиатура, история, информация, квалификация, сертификат, диплом, профессиональный, компетенция.

ТЕКСТ 2

APPLYING FOR A JOB

If a person is looking for a job he applies for a position by sending an application form (CV) to his future place of work. CV is an abbreviation for Latin «curriculum vitae» – a story of a person's background, education and working experience.

In the CV an applicant should give information about his background, education qualification (certificates, diplomas, degrees), his command of a foreign language, professional competence and working experience. He should explain why he wants this job and reasons why he is the right person for it.

Упр. 14. Ознакомьтесь с примерным планом резюме.

1. Full name (полное имя).
2. Address (адрес).
3. Telephone (телефон).
4. Date of birth (дата рождения).
5. Nationality (национальность).
6. Education and Qualifications (образование и специальность).
7. Work and Experience (опыт работы).
8. Activities and Interests (занятия по интересам).

Упр. 15. Переведите следующее резюме на русский язык.

CURRICULUM VITAE (РЕЗЮМЕ)

Name: PETROV ALEXANDER.

Address: 120. Peace avenue, Moscow, Russia.

Telephone: home: (+7) 495–625–11–07;
mobile: (+7) 819–221–30–14.

Date of birth: 10.11.1991.

Nationality: russian.

Education and Qualifications:

1998 – 2009 – School № 120, Moscow. General Certificate of Secondary Education.

2009 – 2014 – Moscow State University. Faculty of Law.
Honours degree.

2014 – 2017 – Post-graduate courses of the Research Institute of the Russia Interior Ministry. Speciality – criminal law.

Work Experience:

2017 – 2020 The Main Criminal Investigation Department.
A detective.

Activities and Interests: computers and athletics.

Упр. 16. Составьте свое резюме на английском языке, используя представленную ниже информацию:

a) – Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation named after V. Ya. Kikot;

b) – Institute of forensic examination;

- International Law Faculty;
- Institute of training officers for Preliminary investigation bodies;
- Faculty of training officers for operative police divisions;
- Institute of police psychology for internal affairs bodies;
- Faculty of training information security specialists;
- Faculty of training officers for public order maintenance divisions;
- Faculty of training officers for economic security and anticorruption divisions.

c) – an investigator;

- a detective;
- a senior research worker;
- a division inspector;
- a juvenile inspector;
- a field expert.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты А, В, С, D, Е и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Определите основных персонажей текстов А, В, С, D

ТЕКСТ А

This person is a world known detective story-teller. He was born in Scotland in 1859. He was a doctor by profession. He also wrote historic novels, war books and fantastic stories. One of them is very

famous – it is «The Lost World». All his life this man was fond of sports. He liked skiing, golf and boxing. Who was he?

ТЕКСТ В

This man was an American writer. He was born in 1899 in Chicago. He studied in high school but didn't go to college. He went to Kansas City and became a reporter for the newspaper there. During the First World War this man became a war correspondent. He reported news from Spain, China and Europe. Many of his books were about war. His famous books are «For Whom the Bell Tolls» and «Farewell to Arms». He got the Nobel prize for literature in 1954. Towards the end of his life the writer suffered from depression and in 1961 he committed suicide. Who was he?

ТЕКСТ С

Her real name was Miller. Millions of people in the World know her as «The Queen of Crime». She was born in 1890 in England. During the First World War she worked at a hospital. When this woman married a British archeologist, MacMallowan, her name became Lady Mallowan. The marriage was very happy. Her first detective book was published in 1920 and readers met it with great interest. She wrote 78 crime novels. She died in 1976. She is the most popular British author in the world with Shakespeare coming second. Her books are published in 63 foreign languages. Who is she?

ТЕКСТ D

This man is a great scientist. He was born in 1642 in England not far from Cambridge. At school, he studied arithmetic, geometry, history and Latin. After school, he became a student at Cambridge University. Most of all he was interested in mathematics. At the age of 26 he became professor of mathematics. This scientist wrote a lot of books on different problems in physical sciences. His most famous work was «The Law of Universal Gravitation». He died in 1727 at the age of 85. Who was he?

Упр. 2. При переводе текста Е, определите английские эквиваленты следующих понятий и выпишите их в тетрадь:

1. лицензия на практическую деятельность;
2. принимать участие в судебном процессе;
3. уголовное право;
4. гражданское право;
5. торговое право;
6. право, регулирующее деятельность акционерных компаний;
7. договорное право;
8. авторское право;
9. таможенное право;
10. земельное право;
11. трудовое право;
12. наследственное право;
13. лицензионное право;
14. с юридической точки зрения;
15. рассматривать дело в суде.

ТЕКСТ Е

LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN RUSSIA

In Russia legal professions are divided into two main groups: advocates and lawyers.

Advocates need special qualifications and a license to practice. They deal with criminal and civil law and they take part in court proceedings.

Lawyers are not legally required to have a license to practice. They deal mostly with civil law, commercial law, company law, contract law, copyright law, customs law, land law, labour law, inheritance law, licensing law. Their activity is divided into two kinds of work. First, a lawyer must be able to analyse the client's documents from a legal point of view. Second, before the case is heard in the court the lawyer must discuss with his client what strategy they should adhere to at the court proceedings.

In Moscow there are some institutions of higher education where people can study law. The most famous are Moscow State University, Moscow State Legal Academy and Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO). Besides, the police officers get legal education at Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation named after V. Ya. Kikot.

Упр. 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What legal professions are there in Russia?
2. What are the responsibilities of advocates?
3. What types of law do lawyers deal with?
4. Can lawyers take part in court proceedings?
5. In what institutions of higher education can people study law?

УРОК 2

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Упр. 1. Прочитайте следующие слова вслух, обращая внимание на чтение окончания «-ed»:

- a) called, named, governed, interviewed, judged;
- b) crossed, developed, thanked, worked, stopped;
- c) united, detected, situated, consisted, headed, elected, interrogated.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

industrial, constitution, monarchy, prime minister, cabinet, parliament, system, policy, party, conservative, flag, official.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

official name	официальное название
a highly developed state	высокоразвитое государство
to consist of...	состоять из...
small islands	малые острова
to situate	располагаться
a bicameral parliament	двухпалатный парламент
judicial system	судебная система

small islands	малые острова
to situate	располагаться
a bicameral parliament	двухпалатный парламент
the head of the state	глава государства
main parties	основные партии
to fight	бороться
general election	всеобщие выборы
to hold (held, held) election	проводить выборы
to call	называть
cross	крест
to head	возглавлять
Commonwealth of Nations	Содружество Наций

Упр. 4. Текст дает общие сведения о Великобритании. Прочитайте его без словаря. Перескажите текст по-русски. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Из скольких исторических областей состоит остров Великобритании?
2. На какой реке находится столица Англии?
3. Кто является главой Соединенного Королевства?
4. Какая партия находится у власти в настоящее время?

ТЕКСТ

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of England – a highly developed industrial state. The UK consists of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), Northern Ireland, and many small islands.

The capital of Great Britain is London, situated on the Thames river. It is largest city in Europe with a population of eight and a quarter million. It is divided into four parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a Prime Minister and Cabinet, a bicameral parliament, and a judicial system. The head of the state is the Monarch. The royal residence is Buckingham Palace.

The main political parties are the Conservative and Labour parties. They fight for governmental power during general election held every 5 years.

The UK flag called Union Jack, consists of crosses of St. (святой) George, St. Andrew, and St. Patric.

Britain heads the British Commonwealth of Nations. Its members are Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What kind of state is Great Britain?
3. Who is the head of Great Britain?
4. What is the official residence of the British Monarch?
5. What are the main political parties of the UK?
6. How is the British flag called?
7. What countries does the British Commonwealth of Nations consist of?

Упр. 6. Переведите следующие существительные, обращая внимание на суффиксы -er, -or:

Islander, Londoner, minister, fighter, governor, elector, producer.

Упр. 7. Переведите следующие пары слов. Определите, к каким частям речи они относятся:

an elector – to elect	a head – to head
a governor – to govern	a name – to name
a judge – to judge	a fight – to fight
a union – to unite	a cross – to cross

Упр. 8. Назовите, какое слово выпадает из предложенного ассоциативного ряда:

1. Northern Ireland, London, Scotland, Wales;
2. prime minister, parliament, capital, government;
3. official, election, industrial, constitutional;
4. a party, to name, the capital, an island.

Упр. 9. Переведите на русский язык следующие группы существительного:

a constitutional monarchy, a developed industrial state, a prime minister, the main political parties, a bicameral parliament, the judicial system, the Conservative party, the Labour party, governmental power, general elections.

Упр. 10. Переведите на русский язык представленные словосочетания, обращая внимание на предлог «of»:

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the capital of Great Britain; the government of the UK; the head of the state; the Cabinet of the Prime Minister; the parliament of the state; the judicial system of England; the political parties of the United Kingdom; the cross of St. George.

Упр. 11. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на значения глагола «to be»:

1. The famous historical places of London are the City, Westminster, the houses of Parliament, the Tower and the British Museum. 2. The UK is a highly developed industrial country, a producer and exporter of different goods. 3. № 10 Downing Street is the residence of the British Prime Minister. 4. The population of London, the capital of Great Britain, is about a fifth of the total population of the country. 5. The population of the central London is 11 million people. 6. The British buses are double-decked and red. 7. London is the home for the headquarters of all government departments and the major legal institutions of the United Kingdom. 8. Buckingham palace is the royal residence. 9. The English names of the months are of Latin origin. 10. Robin Hood was a legendary hero of England in the times of the Norman Conquest.

Упр. 12. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии – развитое промышленное государство. 2. Столица Англии – Лондон. 3. Глава правительства Великобритании – пре-

мьер-министр. **4.** Соединенное Королевство – это конституционная монархия. **5.** Парламент Англии – двухпалатный орган. **6.** Канада, Австралия и Новая Зеландия – члены Британского Содружества Наций. **7.** Основные политические партии Великобритании – Консервативная и Лейбористская.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря, стараясь определить значение подчеркнутых слов. Изложите краткое содержание текста.

ТЕКСТ А

HOW THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS FORMED

The UK is a union of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. But long ago it was not so. Each part was a separate (отдельное) state with its own history, government and traditions.

Wales and England were united in 1535. Scotland was united with England and Wales in 1707. Now three countries, England, Wales and Scotland are collectively called Great Britain. Northern Ireland joined Great Britain in 1920 under the Act of Parliament.

England

England is the largest (самая большая) part of the UK. It occupies a territory of 131,800 square kilometres with the population of 46 million people. England is divided into 49 administrative parts called counties (графства).

Wales

Wales occupies an area of 20,800 sq. kms. Its population is about 3 mln. people. The Welsh (валлийцы) speak their own language (язык), but English is spoken in towns too. Wales consists of 8 counties. The capital is Cardiff.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland occupies the north-eastern part of the island (острова) of Ireland. It occupies an area of 14,100 sq. kms. with the

population of 1,5 mln. people. Northern Ireland consists of 6 counties. The capital is Belfast. Two thirds of the population are protestants – descendants (потомки) of the English and Scots and the rest are catholics, who want to separate from the UK and join the Irish Republic.

Scotland

Scotland is the most northern part of the UK. It occupies an area of 78,800 sq. kms. with the population of about 5 mln. people. Scotland is divided into 33 counties. The capital is Edinburgh.

Упр. 2. При переводе текста В найдите в нем следующие предложения:

1. Шотландцы не любят, когда их называют англичанами.
2. В Шотландии есть особый вид национальной одежды – килт.
3. Только мужчины носят килт.
4. В Шотландии есть свой музыкальный инструмент – волынка.
5. Многие знаменитые люди родились в Шотландии.
6. В. Скотт известен как автор исторических романов.
7. Р. Стивенсон известен такими книгами как «Остров сокровищ», «Мистер Джекил и Хайд».
8. А. Флеминг открыл пенициллин.

ТЕКСТ В

THE SCOTS AND SCOTLAND

People who live in Scotland are called Scots or Scotsmen. They don't like if they are called Englishmen.

Scotland has its own national drink called «Scotch». It also has a special national dress called a kilt. It's a skirt (юбка). Only men wear kilts. Men in the north of Scotland wear kilts every day. Scotland has its own typical musical instrument a pipe (sometimes called a bagpipe), its own national dancing, its own songs, poetry, language, and traditions.

Many famous men of literature and science (наука) were born in Scotland, par exemple: Robert Burns is a famous Scottish national poet, Walter Scott is known as a writer of historical novels, Robert

Louis Stevenson is famous for his books of adventure such as «The Treasure Island», «Kidnapped», «Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde». Alexander Fleming is a scientist who discovered penicillin.

Упр. 3. Подберите русские эквиваленты следующих английских слов:

Albion, Londinium, the City, mile, bank, company, corporation, police, Lord, Mayor.

Упр. 4. Почитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы, в конце текста.

ТЕКСТ С

FROM THE HISTORY OF LONDON

The Romans conquered (завоевали) the British Isles 2,000 years ago. They saw (видели) the white cliffs (скалы) enveloped in fog and named this northern land Albion. The Romans ruled (правили) in Britain for nearly 400 years. They founded (основали) a town on the river Thames and called it Londinium. London is nearly 2,000 years old.

The City of London stands on the territory of Roman Londinium so the City is the oldest part of today's London. The City has a territory of one square mile. The City is often called «one square mile». Nearly 2,000 banks, companies and corporations are situated there. The City has its own police force. It has its own Lord Mayor.

1. When did Romans conquer the British Isles?
2. Why did they call this land Albion?
3. How long did Romans rule in Britain?
4. What part of London is the oldest one?
5. What is the City famous for?

УРОК 3

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквосочетания «aw»:

law, lawyer, lawful, lawless, unlawful.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

federal, republic, national, democratic, president, congress, basis, legal, local, colony, popularly, to symbolize, declaration, municipality.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

to compose	состоять, включать в свой состав
District of Columbia (D.C.)	округ Колумбия
the basis of the legal system	основа правовой системы
to modify	видоизменять
local customs	местные обычаи
a county	округ (США)
to originate	создавать
to fight a war against England	воевать с Англией
to adopt	принимать
Declaration of Independence	Декларация о независимости
popularly called	называемый в народе
a star	звезда
a stripe	полоса
equal	равный
original states	первоначальные штаты
blue field	синее поле
nowaday	в наши дни, теперь, современный
to proclaim	провозглашать
to stand for	означать

Упр. 4. В тексте говорится о Соединенных Штатах Америки. Прочитайте текст, дайте общую характеристику США, расскажите об истории возникновения этого государства и каким образом она отражена в государственном флаге страны.

ТЕКСТ

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America (the U.S.A. or the U.S.) is a federal republic comprising 50 states, and the District of Columbia (D.C.).

The national capital is Washington, D.C., situated on the Potomac river.

The main political parties of the country are the Republican and Democratic parties.

The Government of the U.S.A. consists of the President and Cabinet, Congress and a judicial system. The basis of the legal system is the modified British law and local customs. Each state has its own government and its own capital. All states consist of counties and municipalities.

The U.S.A. was originated in 1776 when on the 4-th of July, 13 American colonies, fighting a war against England, adopted the Declaration of Independence.

The flag of the U.S.A., popularly called «The Stars and Stripes and Old Glory», consists of 13 red and white stripes equal to the number of original states, and a blue field with 50 white stars symbolizing 50 nowadays states. The red stripes proclaim courage (мужество), the white stripes proclaim liberty (свобода), the field of the blue stands for loyalty (верность).

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What kind of state is the U.S.A.?
2. What does the Government of the U.S.A. consist of?
3. What is the basis of the U.S. legal system?
4. What are the main political parties of the U.S.A.?
5. When was the U.S.A. originated?
6. How many colonies did the state consist of at that time?
7. In what way does the national flag reflect the history of the U.S.A.?

Упр. 6. Составьте словосочетания из прилагательных (А) и существительных (В):

А	В
federal	party
national	state
political	government
legal	system
local	republic
judicial	customs

Упр. 7. Переведите следующие предложные словосочетания:
 the basis of the legal system; under the British law; a war against Britain; under the Declaration of Independence; in the articles (статьи) of the Declaration of Independence; from the District of Columbia; on the Potomac river; the War of Independence; by the President and his Cabinet

Упр. 8. Переведите сочетания существительного с причастием:

a) a state comprising 50 states; the Cabinet consisting of 20 ministers; the colonies fighting against England; the flag consisting of stars and stripes; the stars symbolizing 50 states; the developing countries;

b) the United States; the United Kingdom; the United Nations; the developed states; the underdeveloped states; the modified legal system; the adopted Declaration; the elected President; colonies governed by Britain; the state originated in 1776.

Упр. 9. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого.

1. The United States consists of 50 states. **2.** The governments of the 50 states have structures parallel to the structure of the federal government. **3.** Washington doesn't belong (принадлежать) to any state. **4.** The Vice President of the United States presides in the Senate. **5.** By the Declaration of Independence, the American colonies declared their independence from Britain. **6.** In the U.S.A. July 4th

is Independence Day. 7. Each of the fifty states of the U.S.A. has its own legal system and its own constitution.

Упр. 10. Подберите к началу предложения из колонки А окончание из колонки В:

А	В
The USA was originated ...	50 states
In the beginning America consisted of ...	a federal republic
Today the USA comprises ...	in 1776
The American flag consists of ...	13 colonies
The United States is ...	stars and stripes.

Упр. 11. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Вашингтон находится в округе Колумбия. 2. Декларация Независимости является основой конституции США. 3. Американский президент возглавляет исполнительную (executive) власть. 4. Глава каждого американского штата – губернатор (governor). 5. Символ Республиканской партии – слон (elephant), а символ Демократической партии – осел (donkey).

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. При переводе текста А выпишите английские эквиваленты, соответствующие следующим русским словосочетаниям:

- структура федеральных органов власти;
- глава штата;
- судебная система;
- губернатор;
- система органов власти штатов;
- область (сфера) деятельности;
- сельское хозяйство;
- общественная безопасность;
- система исправительных учреждений;
- хорошая административная организация.

ТЕКСТ А**THE STATE GOVERNMENTS**

The structures of the American states repeat (повторять) the structure of the federal government. All states have the governor as the head of the state, a legislative (законодательный) body, and the judicial system. All legislative bodies except (кроме) Nebraska have two houses. Nebraska's legislative body is unicameral.

State governments have a wide field of functions: agriculture, highway and motor car supervision (наблюдение), public safety (безопасность), correction system, professional licensing, regulation of interstate business and industry, and some aspects of education (образование), public health and welfare (здравоохранение и благосостояние). These activities require (требовать) a good administrative organization, headed by the governor.

Упр. 2. Читая текст В, найдите в нем ответы на вопросы:

1. How many districts does New York consist of?
2. What are they?
3. How old is New York?
4. Who bought Manhattan from the Indians?
5. How much did the Dutch pay for this island?
6. What was the name of New York at that time?
7. When was New Amsterdam renamed?
8. How long was New York the capital of the U.S.?
9. What are the main sights of New York?
10. What other sights of New York do you know?

ТЕКСТ В**NEW YORK**

Greater New York consists of five districts. These regions are the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan and Staten Island.

New York is not a very old city. The first written record of Manhattan goes back to 1524. The Dutch (голландцы) who came to America bought (купили) the island of Manhattan from the Indians

for some trinkets (безделушки) to the value of 24 dollars. The Dutch named their colony New Amsterdam.

In 1664, an English fleet under the command of Duke of York captured (захватил) the city and renamed it New York. From 1785 to 1790, New York was the capital of the United States.

The main sights (достопримечательности) in New York are the Statue of Liberty, a present from France for America's centennial in 1886. Also New York City's attractions including the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Art Museum (most visited museum), Carnegie Hall – one of the largest philharmonic halls in the world, the Empire State Building – the world's most famous skyscrapers (небоскреж), the Chrysler Building at 1,046 feet (318,9 m) and the well-known Times Square, and so on.

Упр. 3. Читая текст С, догадайтесь о значении подчеркнутых слов.

ТЕКСТ С

STREETS OF NEW YORK

New York is the city, which grows (растет) upwards. The result is tall (высокие) buildings called skyscrapers. The tallest building in New York is the Empire State Building.

The plan of the city is very simple (простой). All avenues go north (север) and south (юг) and they are wider (шире) than the streets. All the streets except Broadway run north and south, east and west. There are eleven avenues and about three hundred streets in New York. The streets are much narrower (уже) than the avenues. Broadway and the Fifth Avenue are the most famous streets in New York.

Americans do not give (дают) the names of their famous people to the streets of the city. They call them by numbers, for example (например) – Second Street, First Avenue and so on. All the streets to the east or west of the Fifth Avenue have the name «East» or «West» before the number, for example, East 41st Street, West 53rd Street and so forth.

УРОК 4

CONSTITUTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA

Упр. 1. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение суффикса *-tion* (*-sion*):

constitution, organization, protection, convention, federation, nation, situation, adoption, definition, decision.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

basic, organ, organization, principle, to formulate, personal, act, assembly, convention, preamble, federal, national, individual, structure, army.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания.

the basic law	основной закон
to define	определять
system of power	система власти
legislative power	законодательная власть
executive power	исполнительная власть
judicial power	судебная власть
the citizen's basic rights	основные права граждан
such as	такой как
personal liberty	свобода личности
freedom	свобода
protection of the law	защита закона
etc.	и так далее
under the constitution	согласно конституции
certain duties to the state	определенные обязанности перед государством
to obey laws	соблюдать законы
to pay taxes	платить налоги
to pass the law	принять закон
common law	общее право
to make decisions	принимать решения

a judge	судья
convention	соглашение
to adopt	принимать
an article	статья
powers	полномочие
to belong	принадлежать
a county	округ
amendment	поправка
to establish	устанавливать, учреждать
certain individual liberties	определенные свободы личности

Упр. 4. Прочитайте текст и расскажите об особенностях английской и американской конституций.

ТЕКСТ

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA

A constitution is the basic law of a state. This document defines the system of power (legislative, executive, judicial), the principles of its organization and activity. A constitution also formulates the citizens' basic rights such as the right to life, personal liberty, freedom of assembly, the right to the protection of the law, etc. Under the constitution the citizens also have certain duties to the state such as to obey laws, to serve in the army, to pay taxes and many more.

Great Britain has an unusual constitution. It is unwritten and consists of:

- a) the laws passed in Parliament (Acts of Parliament);
- b) Common Law – decisions made by judges in the past;
- c) unwritten conventions.

All these things can be changed by new Acts of Parliament, by the judges, and by new conventions.

The US Constitution was adopted in 1787. It consists of the Preamble and seven articles. The Federal Constitution defines the structure of the national government, its powers and activities. All other

powers belong to the states, the counties and cities, which have their own governments.

The US Constitution has 27 amendments. The first 10, called the «Bill of Rights», establish certain individual liberties.

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is a constitution?
2. What does it define?
3. What are the fundamental rights of the citizens?
4. What are the basic duties of the citizens?
5. What does the British Constitution consist of?
6. When was the American Constitution adopted?
7. How many amendments are there in the American Constitution?
8. How are the first ten amendments of the American Constitution called?

Упр. 6. Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на значение слов с отрицательными приставками *-un, -in, -il*:

- a developed state – an undeveloped child;
- a written constitution – an unwritten law (Common Law);
- a usual day routine – an unusual decision;
- a popular song – unpopular ideas;
- equal partners – unequal rights;
- Constitutional Law – an unconstitutional law;
- an official symbol – an unofficial visit;
- a dependent country – an independent state.

Упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык данные сочетания, обращая внимание на различные варианты перевода глаголов:

- 1) to make a decision, to make a law, to make a plan, to make a living, to make friends;
- 2) to give information, to give a medal, to give a title, to give a lecture, to give fight, to give instructions;
- 3) to pass a law, to pass a bill, to pass a decision;
- 4) to adopt a resolution, to adopt certain tactics, to adopt a child;

5) to change the address, to change the name, to change dollars into rubles;

6) to establish a state, to establish an international organization, to establish the facts of a crime, to establish the name of a person, to establish contacts;

7) to define the position of a person, to define the duties of police, to define the powers of a judge, to define the powers by law.

Упр. 8. Переведите следующие предложные сочетания:

a) by a judge, by a new convention, by legislature, by the government, by Common Law;

b) судебными органами, исполнительной властью, актом парламента, государством, высшим законодательным органом, правительством.

Упр. 9. Переведите на русский язык представленные группы слов и определите, к какой части речи относится каждое из них:

- acceptance – to accept – accepted – accepting;
- adoption – to adopt – adopted – adopting;
- amendment – to amend – amended – amending;
- definition – to define – defined – defining;
- decision – to decide – decided – deciding;
- establishmen – to establish – established – establishing;
- protection – to protect – protected – protecting.

Упр. 10. Определите права и обязанности граждан:

- 1) right / duty to serve in the army;
- 2) right /duty to pay taxes;
- 3) right / duty to personal liberty;
- 4) right / duty to register a child's birth;
- 5) right / duty to freedom of religion;
- 6) right / duty to be protected from criminals;
- 7) right / duty to life;
- 8) right / duty to obey the laws;
- 9) right / duty to serve on a jury.

Упр. 11. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. The state power is divided between three main branches: the legislative power, the executive power and the judicial power.

2. A constitution can be changed by a special procedure.

3. The British unwritten Constitution has been developing for over 700 years.

4. The first three Articles of the US Constitution establish three main branches of power: legislative, executive, judicial.

5. The principle of separation of powers was developed by the French political philosopher Montesquieu in the 18th century.

6. The constitution defines the state flag, hymn, and coat of arms (рeпб).

7. Under the constitution individual citizens have duties to the State and the State has certain duties to protect the human rights of the citizens.

8. Under the British unwritten Constitution there is no separation of power that is (то есть), of the legislature and the executive. The British legislature and the executive mix together. Ministers sit and answer for their policy in both Houses of Parliament.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря.

ТЕКСТ А**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

Constitutional Law is the law that defines the governmental organization of a state, establishes its powers, and limits the use (применение) of these powers.

The subjects of the Constitutional Law are:

1. the definition of the structure of the government, including (включая) the qualification, duties and privileges of people holding (занимать) government offices;

2. the definition of the powers of the government, including the distribution (распределение) of legislative, executive, and judicial functions among separate (отдельный) organs;

3. the creation of a sphere of individual liberty (in a bill of rights);

4. provision (положение) for a legal method of making changes in the constitution.

It is common (общепринято) to include in Constitutional Law certain provisions relating (относиться) to education (образование), patents, copyrights (авторское право), the Armed Forces, rules (правила) of judicial procedure, official salaries (оклад), taxation, and administration.

Упр. 2. Подберите к представленным в колонке А словосочетаниям английские эквиваленты из колонки В:

А	В
1.вооруженные силы 2.свободы личности 3.судопроизводство 4.занимать государственные должности 5.некоторые положения конституции 6.распределение полномочий 7.вносить изменения 8.авторское право	1. to hold government offices 2. the distribution of powers 3. individual liberties 4. to make changes 5. copyright 6. the Armed Forces 7. judicial procedure 8. certain provisions of the Constitution

Упр. 3. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

ТЕКСТ В

THE BILL OF RIGHTS (1791)

The first 10 amendments to the U. S. Constitution

First Amendment proclaims the rights of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and freedom to petition government.

Second Amendment declares «a well regulated militia» as necessary to the security of a free state, and the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

Third Amendment protects from using private homes as quarters for soldiers during peacetime without the consent of the owners.

Упр. 4. Выберите правильный вариант данных предложений.

1. The Bill of Rights consists of (8/10/12) amendments.
2. Military units may not be quartered in homes in time of (war/peace).
3. A person (can/cannot) petition the government.
4. Citizens (may have/may not have) arms.

Упр. 5. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык и запомните их:

1. the right of freedom of religion;
2. freedom of speech;
3. freedom of assembly;
4. freedom of petition the government;
5. a well regulated militia;
6. the security of a state;
7. to keep and bear arms;
8. to protect private houses;
9. during peacetime;
10. the consent of the owners.

Упр. 6. Прочитайте со словарем продолжение текста «Билль о правах».

ТЕКСТ С
THE BILL OF RIGHTS
(continued)

Fourth Amendment protects against searches, arrests, and seizures of property without a specific warrant.

Fifth Amendment establishes trial for a serious crime after indictment by a Grand Jury, protects against double jeopardy (repeated trials), defines that an accused person may not testify against himself, prohibits government from taking private property without just compensation.

Sixth Amendment guarantees a speedy public trial for criminal offence, guarantees the right to legal counsel for the accused. It also guarantees that the accused may have witnesses to attend the trial and testify in the presence of the accused.

Seventh Amendment establishes trial by jury in civil cases.

Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive bail or fines, and unusual punishment.

Ninth Amendment declares that the list of individual rights in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights is not comprehensive.

Tenth Amendment proclaims that the federal government has only those powers delegated to it by the Constitution, and that all other powers not forbidden to the states by the Constitution, are reserved to each state, or its people.

Упр. 7. Выпишите из текста С и выучите английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов и понятий.

обыск	обвиняемый
судебный процесс	залог, поручительство
конфискация	давать показания
защита (правовая в суде)	запрещать
ордер, постановление	штраф
свидетель	наказание
судебный процесс	частная собственность
гражданские разбирательства	суд присяжных

УРОК 5

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквы «у», находящейся в различных положениях в слове:

- a) body, only, every, party, majority, officially, necessary;
- b) by, my, try, spy;
- c) yes, you, your, year.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

monarch, absolute, lord, peer, political, opposition, leader, to examine.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания.

to restrict	ограничивать
supreme legislative body	высший законодательный орган
to make a law	принимать закон
to unmake a law	отменить действие закона
the House of Lords	Палата Лордов
the House of Commons	Палата Общин
representative body	представительный орган
main	главный, основной
source	источник
to elect	выбирать
to hold election	проводить выборы
the Upper House	верхняя палата
to examine	изучать, проверять
to propose the law to Parliament	внести закон на рассмотрение Парламента
to suggest amendments	предложить поправки
Labour party	Лейбористская партия

majority of seats	большинство мест
to introduce a Bill	внести законопроект
to approve	одобрять
to sign	подписывать

Упр. 4. Часто о значении слов при чтении можно догадаться из контекста. Прочитайте предложения. Догадайтесь, какие русские слова пропущены. Используйте способ догадки при чтении всех английских текстов.

1. Исполнительная власть в США ... президенту. **2.** Только высший орган государственной власти может ... законы. **3.** США ... из 50 штатов. **4.** В Англии ... писаной конституции. **5.** США ... с 1776 года. **6.** В работе президенту ... кабинет, состоящий ... 10–12 членов. **7.** В американскую конституцию было ... 27 поправок. **8.** ... США составляет 3,316,122 квадратные мили.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте текст. Расскажите о парламенте Англии, его палатах, выборах в Палату Общин, порядке принятия законов.

ТЕКСТ

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

Officially, the head of the United Kingdom is the Monarch. The power of the Monarch is not absolute but constitutional and is restricted by Parliament.

Parliament in Britain exists since 1265. It is one of the oldest parliaments in the world.

Parliament is the supreme legislative body. Only Parliament has the right to make or unmake any law. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The House of Commons is a nation wide representative body. It is the main source of the law. People are elected to the House of Commons during a General Election held every five years. There are 646 Members of Parliament (MPs).

The House of Lords, or the Upper House, consists of Peers. The members of the House of Lords must examine the law proposed by the House of Commons and suggest amendments to it if it is necessary.

Of the two great political British parties – Conservative and Labour – the party, which gets the majority of seats in the House of Commons is called the Government, and the other the Opposition. The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister.

Any member of the House of Commons may introduce a Bill. After three readings in the House of Commons it must be approved by the House of Lords. After that, the Monarch signs the Bill and it becomes an Act of Parliament.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the supreme legislative body of Great Britain?
2. What are the Houses of Parliament?
3. How often is a General Election to the House of Commons held?
4. How many MPs are there in the House of Commons?
5. What are the duties of the Peers?
6. Who becomes the Prime Minister?
7. How does a Bill become an Act of Parliament?

Упр. 7. Выпишите в отдельные (а, в, с,) колонки: а) существительные; б) прилагательные; с) наречия. Переведите их на русский язык.

constitutional, legislative, restriction, officially, conservative, government, representation, majority, governmental, widely, constitution, introduction, existence, official, only, amendment, lawyer.

Упр. 8. Переведите следующие предложные словосочетания:

1. in Parliament, by Parliament, to Parliament, from Parliament;
2. by a representative body, to the nation representative body, from a legislative body, in the supreme legislative body;
3. the head of the state, the power of the Monarch, the House of Commons, a Member of Parliament, the source of law, the majority of Parliament seats, the leader of the majority party, an Act of Parliament.

Упр. 9. Подберите к предложениям в колонке А окончания из колонки В:

А	В
The House of Lords is made up of	by Parliament
The head of the state in the UK is	every five years
The British Parliament has	a Bill
The House of Commons is elected	the Monarch
The power of the Monarch is restricted	two Houses
Any Member of Parliament may introduce	Peers

Упр. 10. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод модальных глаголов.

1. The House of Lords may introduce amendments to a Bill.
 2. Once in five years Parliament must be dissolved and a General Election must be held. 3. Parliament is the only body, which can enact, alter or reverse a law. 4. «Peers» who are members of the House of Lords cannot become MPs. 5. Parliament has two main duties: it must make laws and debate matters of great importance to the state. 6. The Speaker is a Member of Parliament who must keep order in the House of Commons. 7. The House of Lords cannot delay any laws, which relate to finance and taxation.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря.

ТЕКСТ А

THE GENERAL ELECTION

The United Kingdom is divided into 646 constituencies (избирательный округ). People who live in a constituency and who are over 18 are entitled (давать право) to take part (участвовать) in the General Election and vote (голосовать) for their Member of Parliament. This takes place every 5 years.

People who want to be elected to Parliament are called candidates. A candidate who gets the most (большинство) votes in his constituency becomes an MP.

Every MP belongs to one of the two main political parties – Conservative or Labour. The party, which gets the majority of votes during the general election, becomes the Government.

Упр. 2. Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант предложений с искаженной информацией.

1. The abbreviation «MP» means a Member of Police.
2. There are six hundred forty six constituencies in Great Britain.
3. The British can vote to Parliament since sixteen years of age.
4. The General Election takes place every five years.
5. If the Conservatives get the most votes during the general election, they form the government.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст без словаря.

ТЕКСТ В

VOTING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The main duty of every Member of Parliament is to defend (защищать) the interests of all the people of his or her constituency, and to pass laws. They do it by voting in Parliament for every new law.

In many countries Parliament members vote by raising (поднятие) of hands (рука) or by standing up (вставать). In Russia and Sweden, an electronic system of voting is used. In the House of Commons during voting, the MPs must leave (покидать) their seats and go out in two corridors, called Lobbies. As they go out they are counted (подсчитывать) by four persons, two on each side (сторона). The process lasts (длиться) from ten to fifteen minutes before the figures (цифры) are announced.

In Britain, this method of voting is considered (считать) to be preferable (предпочтительный). The separation (разделение) of MPs into two groups, as they go out into Lobbies to vote gives time

for passions (страсти) to cool down (остыть) and for tempers (вспыльчивость) to become calm (успокоиться).

Упр. 4. Подберите окончание (а, в, с) к каждому из предложений.

1. For voting in the House of Commons the MPs must:
 - a) use an electronic system;
 - b) raise their hands;
 - c) go out into Lobbies.
2. As the MPs go out into Lobbies they are counted by:
 - a) one person;
 - b) three persons;
 - c) four persons.
3. The British method of voting in Parliament is preferable because:
 - a) it gives the MPs privileges;
 - b) it calms down the MPs' passions;
 - c) it takes only two or three minutes to announce the results.

Упр. 5. Переведите текст без словаря.

ТЕКСТ С

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of Peers: Lords Spiritual (духовные лорды), Hereditary (наследственный) Peers, and Life Peers. Hereditary Peers are people whose titles are passed down (переходить) from generation to generation. Life Peers are appointed (назначать) by the Monarch for various services to the nation in the field of politics, law, business, art, sports. They are made Peers for their life only and cannot pass this title to their children. Lords Spiritual are 26 archbishops (архиепископ) and bishops of the Church (церковь) of England.

The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Speaker. He is the presiding officer, chairman and highest authority of the House of Lords in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The office is analogous to the Speaker of the House of Commons: the Lord Speaker is

elected by the members of the House of Lords and is expected to be politically impartial.

Упр. 6. Ответьте по-английски на следующие вопросы:

1. What Lords and Peers does the House of Lords consist of?
2. Why are Peers called hereditary?
3. Who are Life Peers?
4. Who is the Speaker of the House of Lords?
5. What are the duties of the Lord Speaker?
6. Is Lord Speaker elected or appointed?

УРОК 6

CONGRESS OF THE USA

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение английской буквы «с»:

- a) office, force, source, commerce, independence;
- b) basic, democratic, republic, historic, economic;
- c) social, special, official, judicial.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

congressman, tax, to regulate, post, office, official, to organize, to declare, procedure, Senate, senator, Vice-President, special, speaker, debate, committee, electorate.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания.

the main responsibility	главная функция
to raise money	собирать деньги
by means of	при помощи
tax	налог
to make rules for trade	создавать правила торговли
to set up	создавать, учреждать
federal courts	федеральные суды
Supreme Court	Верховный суд
armed forces	вооруженные силы

to declare war	объявить войну
the term of office	срок полномочий
direct vote	прямое голосование
the head of the Senate	глава Сената
special powers	особые полномочия
appointment	назначение
high officials	высокопоставленные должностные лица
ambassador	посол
judge	судья
a treaty	договор
the House of Representatives	палата представителей
to preside over	председательствовать
duty	обязанность
in the very centre	в самом центре
to build	строить
to lay down	установить, заложить

Упр. 4. Прочитайте текст и расскажите, каковы основные функции американского Конгресса и его палат.

ТЕКСТ

CONGRESS OF THE USA

Under the Constitution the US Congress is the supreme legislative branch of the government. The main responsibility of Congress is to make laws. The Constitution also gives Congress the power to raise money by means of taxes, to make rules for trade with foreign countries and between states, to set up post offices and federal courts below the Supreme Court, to organize the Armed Forces, and to declare war. The term of office of Congress is two years.

The US Congress has two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Both houses are elected by direct vote of the electorate in each state.

The Senate has 100 Senators, two from each state. The head of the Senate is the Vice-President. The Senate has some special powers. It must approve the President's appointments of such high officials as

ambassadors, Cabinet members, and federal judges. The Senate must also approve, by a two-thirds majority vote, a treaty between the US and a foreign country.

The House of Representatives consists of 435 members, called Congressmen. The head of the House is the Speaker who presides over debate, appoints members of the committees and performs other leading duties. Only a member of the House can introduce a bill to raise money.

The seat of Congress is the Capitol. It is in the very centre of Washington. The Capitol is the highest building in the city. There is a law in Washington not to build houses higher than the Capitol. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid down by George Washington in 1793.

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is Congress?
2. What are its functions?
3. How many houses does the US Congress consist of?
4. Who is the head of the Senate?
5. What special functions does the Senate have?
6. How many Congressmen are there in the House of Representatives?
7. Where does Congress hold its sessions?

Упр. 6. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение приставок и суффиксов:

- a) ex-president, ex-prime minister, interstate, anti-constitutional, superpower, superman, destabilization, counter-revolution;
- b) lawyer, fighter, writer, ruler, voter, owner, senator, ambassador, elector, congressman, postman, countryman;
- c) the appointed judge, the appointment to the post of a federal judge; the Declaration of Independence, the declared results of the election; the performed work; the performance of duties; the restriction of freedom, the restricted power.

Упр. 7. Переведите предложенные словосочетания на русский язык:

a) the main responsibility, criminal responsibility, the direct responsibility; a responsible man, a responsible post, a responsible source; to be responsible to the president, to be responsible for the work;

b) municipal officials, a government official, a bank official; an official representative, the official position, an official source;

c) the direct vote, the direct communication, the direct tax; to direct business, to direct the department;

d) a foreign state, foreign trade, a foreign legion.

Упр. 8. Глагол «to set up» на русский язык переводится в зависимости от существительных, с которыми он сочетается. Подберите подходящий перевод глагола «to set up» в следующих словосочетаниях:

to set up a monument, to set up a company, to set up business, to set up a government, to set up a committee, to set up a custom, to set up a principle, to set up a record, to set up a rule, to set up a term.

Упр. 9. Из колонок А и В подберите перевод следующих словосочетаний:

обладать особыми полномочиями, выполнять обязанности, объявить войну, утвердить назначения, определить правила, назначить членов комитета, подписать договор, председательствовать на обсуждении (дебатах), выбирать путем прямого голосования.

А	В
to preside over	the appointments
to elect	the duties
to define	a treaty
to approve	special powers
to declare	by direct vote
to appoint	members of the committee
to sign	the rules
to have	war
to perform	the debate

Упр. 10. Прочитайте предложения. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из текста.

1. The US Congress consists of ... and the House of Representatives. 2. Members of the House of Representatives are called 3. Congress is the supreme ... body of the USA. 4. The Senate consists of ... senators. 5. The Senate must approve ... between the U.S.A. and a foreign country.

Упр. 11. Переведите предложения на русский язык, не пользуясь словарем.

1. The function of the legislative branch of the US government is to make laws and to finance the operation of the government through gathering taxes. 2. A senator must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the USA for nine years, and a resident of the state from which he is elected. 3. The number of Congressmen, which each state has in the House of Representatives, depends on the number of its population. 4. The Capitol is the building in which the US Congress holds its sessions. 5. At a session of Congress, the President called for (призывать) support of his plan. 6. The US Senate has the power to ratify treaties and to approve presidential appointments to federal posts.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. При чтении текста подставьте подходящие по смыслу пропущенные слова:

bills, Congress, Senate, members, laws, Representatives.

ТЕКСТ А

THE CONGRESS COMMITTEES

The business of Congressmen is to make _____. Most of their work is performed at committee meetings. Each of the 435 _____ of Congress works in one of the permanent committees called Standing Committees. There are sixteen Standing Committees

in the Senate and twenty in the House of _____. In the committees bills are studied (изучать), experts are heard (заслушивать), and recommendations are made to the House of Representatives or the _____.

The committees study special fields such as finance, energy, agriculture, etc. They sort out and work at the _____ they are responsible for. As experts in a certain field, Congressmen approve some bills, but reject (отвергать) most of them. More than 90 % of bills are annulled in the committees. Usually _____ agrees (соглашаться) with the decision of the committees.

Упр. 1. Переведите названия постоянных (парламентских) комитетов со словарем.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Aeronautical, Space Science	Foreign Relations
Agriculture and Forestry	Government Operations
Appropriations	Interior Affairs
Armed Service	Judiciary
Banking and Currency	Labour and Public Welfare
Commerce	Post Office and Civil Service
District of Columbia	Rules and Administration

Упр. 2. Найдите в упр. 1 английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

международные отношения, общественное благосостояние, космическое пространство, гражданские службы, охрана лесов, внутренние дела, валюта, вооруженные силы, судебная система, торговля.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст В без словаря.**ТЕКСТ В**
LOBBYISM

Lobbyism is the backstage (закулисный) influence (влияние) on Congressmen or the passage of legislation. Lobbyists perform this influence. They are people who try (пытаться) to press legislators to introduce or vote for measures (мера) favourable (благоприятный) to the interests of a special group that they represent.

Lobbyists come from all spheres of American life. They represent big industries, unions, social organizations, trade associations, etc.

Lobbyists arrange (устроить) meetings with the members of Congress, and through bribery (подкуп, взятка) and persuasion (убеждение) press them to vote for measures favourable to the group, which they represent.

Practically, lobbyism has become legal, as the passing of a bill can be prevented if it doesn't meet the interests of a special group of Big Business.

Lobbyists now operate in the White House, the State Department, and other branches of the government.

Lobby is called the «third house» of the American Congress.

Упр. 4. Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию текста. К предложениям с неверной информацией дайте правильный вариант.

1. Lobbyist is a member of Congress.
2. The passing of a bill can be prevented by a group of lobbyists.
3. Lobbyists influence members of Congress through bribes.
4. Lobbyists represent the interests of their nation.
5. Lobbyists are representatives of big corporations, social groups, etc.
6. The influence of lobby on the legislation is great in the U.S. Congress.

УРОК 7

THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS CABINET

Упр. 1. Прочитайте следующие слова вслух, обращая внимание на чтение сочетания «ch»:

choose, chose, chosen, change, chancellor, each, branch, such.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

aspect, apparatus, to assist, budget, to concentrate, civil, to control, to form, leader, machinery, military, to plan, public, secretary, service, infrastructure.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания.

executive organ	исполнительный орган
nationwide general election	общенациональные всеобщие выборы
public life	общественная жизнь
foreign policy	внешняя политика
the level of taxation	уровень налогообложения
maintenance of law and order	поддержание правопорядка
expenditure on education	расходы на образование
welfare	благосостояние
winning party	победившая партия
advice	совет
to chose (chose, chosen)	выбирать
junior	младший
senior	старший
be responsible for...	отвечать за...
the Home Secretary	министр внутренних дел
to assist	помогать
officials	чиновники, должностные лица
to draft	разработать

to pass a Bill to Parliament	внести законопроект в парламент
to include	включать
lawmaking	законотворчество
to defend	защищать
immediately	сразу же, тотчас же, немедленно
to carry out the decisions	выполнять решения
entire executive apparatus	весь исполнительный аппарат
civil	гражданский

Упр. 4. Прочитайте текст и расскажите, кто может стать премьер министром Англии, как формируется правительство страны и каковы его функции.

ТЕКСТ

THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS CABINET

The national executive organ is the Government. In Great Britain, it's formed from the political party, which won the nationwide General Election, and has the most members in the House of Commons. The Government makes decisions about the public life of the country. It deals with foreign policy, the level of taxation, maintenance of law and order, expenditure on education, infrastructure, medicine, welfare, etc.

The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister. All political power is concentrated in Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The Monarch must act on their advice. Ministers of the Government are chosen by Prime Minister from his own political party in Parliament. 20 Senior Ministers (Secretaries of State) compose the Cabinet. Each of them is responsible for a particular aspect of Government. For example, the Foreign Secretary is responsible for foreign policy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (министр финансов) for money and taxation, the Home Secretary for law and order. There are more than

100 other members of Government called Junior Ministers. All Ministers are assisted in their work by thousands of officials in the Civil Service.

The Cabinet plans, drafts, and passes to Parliament all important bills, including budget. While controlling the lawmaking machinery, the Cabinet is also subject to Parliament as it must defend its policy in debate.

Administrative decisions of the Cabinet are immediately carried out by the entire executive apparatus, both civil and military.

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. How is the British Government formed?
2. What are its functions?
3. Who becomes the Prime Minister?
4. How many Senior Ministers is the Cabinet composed of?
5. What are they responsible for?
6. What are the main functions of the Cabinet?

Упр. 6. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык, обращая внимание на суффиксы прилагательных:

– *ive* – the executive head of the nation; the executive secretary (при ООН); a representative body; a representative committee; legislative power; the highest legislative body;

– *ant* – an important decision; an important duty; an important mission;

– *ent* – an independent state; an independent branch of power;

– *al* – a judicial body; a judicial proceeding; equal rights; at an equal distance; legal advice; legal activity; a legal department; local government; local election; local customs; general education; general election; general debate; general welfare.

Упр. 7. Переведите словосочетания, определив часть речи:

– an act – to act:

act of Parliament, an act of piracy, an act of force; to act on advice; to act up to one's principles;

– a head – to head:

head of Government, the head of a family, the head of the department, Head of State; to head the army; to head the procession; to head an expedition;

– a draft – to draft:

the draft of a machine, a draft of a contract; to make a draft, to draft a document, to draft a bill.

Упр. 8. К словам из колонки А подберите синонимы из колонки В:

A	B
common	freedom
country	work
house	responsibility
labour	old
liberty	state
duty	general
senior	building

Упр. 9. Переведите следующие глагольные словосочетания:

– to choose the leader of the party; to choose the head of the department;

– to defend a person in court; to defend the general principles in the debate; to defend the country from intervention;

– to include amendments into the constitution; to include some foreign representatives into the delegation;

– to serve in the police; to serve the country; to serve on a committee; to serve as a judge;

– to win an election; to win a victory; to win a prize; to win in a lottery; to win power;

– to carry out an order; to carry out the work, to carry out a plan.

Упр. 10. Переведите предложения и выберите правильный вариант английского сказуемого.

1. The committee (chose / was chosen) a new chairman. 2. In the United Kingdom heads of the Government departments (call / are

called) Secretaries of State. **3.** The Cabinet (composes / is composed) of the executive ministers who are MPs or peers of the House of Lords. **4.** The Prime Minister (held / is held) a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. **5.** The British Prime Minister (appoints / is appointed) by the Monarch to have responsibility for the policy of the Government. **6.** The local government (decides / is decided) who must clean the streets, what traffic regulations must be observed, what schools and hospitals must be built, etc. **7.** The chief British government offices (situated / are situated) in Whitehall – the political centre of Great Britain. **8.** The Home Secretary and the Home Office (control / are controlled) the police service, the probation service and the prison service. They decide how work of these services (organized / is organized). **9.** The Cabinet Ministers (choose / are chosen) by the Prime Minister.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем.

ТЕКСТ А

MARGARET THATCHER

Margaret Thatcher, Britain's first female prime minister, had a great influence on domestic and international policies. She irritated her communist enemies so much that they called her «Iron Lady».

Thatcher's term in office lasted eleven years, from 1979 until 1990. In that time, she was largely responsible for reforming the British economy through government spending cuts, and uncontrolled pro-business (в поддержку бизнеса) position. Much of her original policies continues today, but some of her methods are not approved. In 1985, Oxford refused to give her an honorary degree in protest of her budget cuts in education.

The daughter of a politically active grocery store owner, Thatcher ascended the ranks of politics with high intelligence and perseverance.

Although politically conservative, Thatcher broke ranks (расходиться во мнении) with many of her peers and supported the legalization of abortion and capital punishment.

Упр. 2. Определите, в каких предложениях информация соответствует тексту, а в каких нет. Составьте правильный вариант предложений с искаженной информацией на английском языке, используя следующие фразы:

It's right

Quite so

I quite agree with it

I don't agree with it

Excuse me but

On the contrary

I am afraid it is not quite so

1. Margaret Thatcher is the first British prime minister.
2. Thatcher belonged to the Labour party. 3. She was called by her enemies as «Iron Lady». 4. As the Prime Minister Thatcher was responsible for reforms in the British economy. 5. Thatcher approved large government spending. 6. Oxford gave Thatcher an honorary degree for her activity in office of the Prime Minister. 7. Thatcher was born in a family of a grocery store owner. 8. Thatcher was against capital punishment.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст В со словарем.

ТЕКСТ В

WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER CHURCHILL

(Soldier, Correspondent, Statesman, Orator, Author, Leader)

Sir Winston Churchill was born on November 30, 1874 in Oxfordshire, Great Britain. He was educated at Harrow. After a short career in the army he became a Conservative Member of Parliament in 1900. Since then he was taking an active part in Britain's political life, occupying a number of important posts in the government.

In May, 1940 Winston Churchill became Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Great Britain. Three days later, Churchill met his Cabinet and told them that, «I have nothing to offer but blood, toil (тяжкий труд), tears and sweat».

When on May, 1940 the Germans attacked Western Europe, W. Churchill rallied the people of Great Britain to fight Hitler's aggression. Churchill's refusal to surrender to Nazi Germany inspired the country. After victory in the World War II Churchill was awarded many honorary degrees.

In 1951, Churchill became Prime Minister for the second time. He spent most of his last years working at «The History of the English Speaking People» and painting. In recognition of his historical studies he was given the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Sir Winston Churchill died in 1965 at the age of 90.

Упр. 4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту В

1. When and where was W. Churchill born?
2. Did he serve in the army?
3. When did Churchill start his political career?
4. What did Churchill say when he became Prime Minister?
5. What was Churchill's position during World War II?
6. What was Churchill given the Noble Prize for?

Упр. 5. Переведите на русский язык некоторые высказывания Черчилля.

1. It is a good thing for an uneducated man to read books of quotations. The quotations when they engraved upon your memory give you good thoughts. They also make (заставляют) you to read the authors and look for more.

2. Saving is a very fine thing. Especially when your parents have done it for you.

3. There is no finer investment for any community than putting milk into babies.

4. Politics are almost as exciting as war, and quite as dangerous. In war, you can only be killed once, but in politics many times.

5. Politics is not a game. It is an earnest business.
6. Always remember, that I have taken more out of alcohol than alcohol has taken out of me.
7. I am always ready to learn, but I do not always like being taught.

УРОК 8

THE US PRESIDENT

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова. Запомните варианты произношения сочетания «ex»:

- ex [iks] – experiment, expenditure, exchange, excuse;
- ex [igs] – examination, exist, executive, example;
- ex [eks] – ex-president, ex-minister, ex-champion.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

administration, to administer, assistant, authority, commander, diplomat, economic, initiative, instruction, report, resident.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания.

the head of the executive branch	глава исполнительной власти
that is (id est, сокp. i. e.)	то есть
in addition to	кроме
department	министерство
citizen	гражданин
at least	по крайней мере
a resident	житель
according to	в соответствии
to elect for two terms	избирать на два срока
to administer (justice)	управлять, отправлять (правосудие)
through instructions	при помощи инструкций
to appoint	назначать
to conduct foreign affairs	проводить внешнюю политику

to sign a treaty	подписать договор
consent	согласие
to represent	представлять
official occasions	официальные мероприятия
to receive ambassadors	принимать послов
a visitor from abroad	гость из-за рубежа
to outline	наметить в общих чертах
annual	ежегодный
Armed Forces	Вооруженные Силы
considerable authority	значительные полномочия
a secretary	(здесь) министр
to be responsible to...	отвечать перед...
to refuse	отказываться
to carry out one's duty	выполнять обязанности

Упр. 4. Прочитайте текст и расскажите, каким требованиям должен отвечать кандидат на пост президента и каковы основные функции президента.

ТЕКСТ

THE US PRESIDENT

The US President is the head of the executive branch and the country. The executive branch of the U.S. government administers the laws, that is decides how the laws should be carried out. In addition to the President, the executive branch consists of the Vice-President, departments and agencies.

The US President is elected for four years of service. He must be a natural-born (коренной) citizen, at least 35 years old, and for at least 14 years a resident of the United States. According to the Constitution, the President can be elected only for two terms.

The President administers national government through instructions to heads of departments and agencies appointed by him. He conducts foreign affairs, signs treaties in the name of the USA, and appoints diplomats, Cabinet members, federal judges with the consent and advice of the Senate. The President also represents the United

States on official occasions. He receives ambassadors from other countries, gives parties for important visitors from abroad.

The President outlines the course of his administration through his messages to Congress: the annual State of the Union message (послание президента Конгрессу о ситуации в стране), the annual budget message and the economic report. As a Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the President has considerable authority over military policy.

The US President is assisted in Administration by a Cabinet of 12 members – heads of the major executive departments. They are called secretaries. As heads of departments, secretaries are directly and fully responsible to the President. He can remove any Cabinet member for refusing to carry out his duty.

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the executive branch of government responsible for?
2. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
3. How does the President administer the national government?
4. What are the President's duties?
5. What organ assists the President?
6. How many Secretaries does the Cabinet consist of?
7. Who are Secretaries responsible to?

Упр. 6. Обращая внимание на суффиксы, переведите на русский язык следующие производные слова:

- to administer – administration – administrative – administrator;
- to add – addition – additional;
- to assist – assistant – assistance;
- to instruct – instruction – instructor;
- to represent – representation – representative – a representative.

Упр. 7. Переведите предложные словосочетания:

the head of the executive branch, the executive branch of the government, the secretary of the department, a resident of the country; ambassadors from other countries, representatives from other coun-

tries, a visitor from abroad, a representative from the President; according to the plan, according to the Constitution, according to the report, according to the court decision, according to the rule.

Упр. 8. Переведите на русский язык данные глагольные словосочетания:

- to conduct a meeting, to conduct a campaign, to conduct an examination, to conduct an experiment;
- to receive a telegram, to receive news, to receive an order, to receive a message, to receive a good education;
- to report to the police, to report a bill to parliament, to report a message.

Упр. 9. Назовите, какое слово выпадает из предложенного ассоциативного ряда:

1. Monarch, kingdom, President, Prime Minister.
2. Executive, branch, legislative, judicial.
3. Senate, House of Representatives, Congress, House of Lords.
4. Commander-in-Chief, Armed Forces, military, freedom, war.
5. To choose, to give, to elect, to select.
6. A representative, a department, an office, an agency.
7. Cabinet, secretary, head of the department, ambassador.

Упр. 10. Ниже приведен перечень некоторых министров кабинета президента. Подберите к колонке А перевод из колонки В.

А	В
Secretary of Agriculture	министр торговли
Secretary of Post Office	министр транспорта
Secretary of State	министр сельского хозяйства
Secretary of Commerce	министр внутренних дел
Secretary of Transportation	министр почты

Secretary of the Interior	министр иностраннных дел
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Упр. 11. В этом упражнении часть предложений содержит искаженную информацию. Назовите эти предложения и дайте их правильный вариант на английском языке, используя следующие английские фразы:

It's right

Quite so

I quite agree with it

I don't agree with it

Excuse me but

On the contrary

I am afraid it is not quite so

1. The executive power of the USA government belongs to the president and Congress. **2.** The President of the United States is elected every two years. **3.** A candidate for the presidential post must be at least thirty-five years old. **4.** The twenty second Amendment of the American Constitution limits the President to two terms of office. **5.** The President's Cabinet consists of twenty members. **6.** The US President is responsible for the military policy of the United States. **7.** The President cannot remove a Cabinet member from his post. **8.** The members of the Cabinet are responsible to the President.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря.

ТЕКСТ А

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is a body of official advisers to the President. As a Government body, the Cabinet is a creation (создание) of cus-

tom and not of the Constitution. It came into existence in Washington's first administration but was not recognized (признавать) by statute law (писанные законы) until 1907.

The Cabinet is composed of the heads (Secretaries) of the twelve executive Departments: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury (казначейство), Secretary of Defense, Attorney General (министр юстиции), Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior (внутренние дела), Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labour, Secretary of Health (здоровье), Education and Welfare, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Secretary of Transport.

They are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and are removable at his will (по его усмотрению). The Vice-President and the US representative to the United Nations participate (участвовать) in Cabinet meetings. The meetings are held at the White House in the Cabinet Room once a week.

Упр. 2. Закончите предложения, выбрав один из вариантов а), б), с):

1. The Cabinet as an executive body was created by ...

- a) Constitution;
- b) Congress;
- c) custom.

2. The heads of the Departments are called ...

- a) directors,
- b) secretaries,
- c) chiefs,

3. Cabinet members are appointed by ...

- a) departments;
- b) President;
- c) Congress.

4. The President holds Cabinet meetings in ...

- a) his Washington's residence;

- b) Congress building;
- c) State Department.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст со словарем. Выпишите и запомните английские эквиваленты следующих слов и понятий:

обвинение (3 варианта)	преступление
государственная измена	увольнение
подкуп, взяточничество	осуждение
нарушение закона	наказание

ТЕКСТ В IMPEACHMENT

Impeachment is an accusation of a public officer for treason, bribery, violation of laws, and other similar crimes. It is the method of getting rid (избавиться) of officials who cannot be dismissed: presidents, vice presidents, and all civil officers of the United States.

The impeachment charge is brought by a majority vote of the House of Representatives and is tried and determined by the Senate. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary for conviction. The punishment is the removal from office and inability to hold any government position.

Some 50 impeachments have been started in the House of Representatives during the last two centuries, but only 20 have reached the Senate.

Упр. 4. Ниже приведен список наиболее известных американских президентов. Переведите и расскажите, чем они знамениты.

THE MOST FAMOUS AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

George Washington (1789–1797). The first President of the USA. He became the first President after the successful war of 13 British colonies for independence. After they won the war they formed 13 states and united to make the United States of America.

Thomas Jefferson (1801–1809). The author of the Declaration of Independence.

James Madison (1809–1817). The Father of the Constitution.

Abraham Lincoln (1861–1865). Was called the Great Emancipator for his role in the abolition of slavery. Was assassinated.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933–1945). Started a reform during the Great Depression. He was elected to the post four terms.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1961–1963). Was one of the most popular presidents. He sent the first American astronaut into space. Was assassinated.

William Jefferson Clinton (1993–2001). His two-term presidency brought unprecedented prosperity to the country.

Упр. 5. Переведите некоторые цитаты американских президентов.

QUOTATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTS

«Associate with men of good quality, if you value your own reputation for it is better to be alone than in bad company» (G. Washington).

«The execution of the laws is more important than the making of them» (Th. Jefferson).

«Let the people know the truth, and the country is safe» (A. Lincoln).

«More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginnings of all wars» (Fr. Roosevelt).

«Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country» (J. Kennedy).

Упр. 6. Прочитав цитаты, ответьте на вопросы:

Who of the presidents:

1. Said who the real patriot of the country was?
2. Gave good advice what friends you must choose?
3. Said how people must fight for peace (мир)?
4. Spoke about the importance of the executive power?
5. Said how to save the country?

УРОК 9

THE BRITISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквы «j»:

judge, justice, judicial, jury, junior, major, majority, subject.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

appeal, clerk, community, criminal, date, final, institution, material, motor, ordinary, respectable, serious, session, sum, trivial.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

a great majority	подавляющее большинство
a criminal case	уголовное дело
to hear the case	заслушать дело
magistrates' courts	мировые суды
dating back to...	начиная с...
ordinary	обычный
respectable people	уважаемые люди
experience in life	жизненный опыт
with the exception	за исключением
to cover one's expenses	покрыть чьи-либо расходы
legal education	юридическое образование
a trained lawyer	квалифицированный юрист
in all	всего
to try the case	рассматривать дело в суде
offence	правонарушение
petty thefts	мелкие кражи
violence	насилие, принуждение
up to six months	до шести месяцев
to fine	оштрафовать
serious	серьезный, тяжкий (о преступлении)
a jury	суд присяжных

the sentence	приговор
to be of public importance	иметь общественное значение
to deal with...	иметь дело с...

Упр. 4. Перед чтением текста обратите внимание на перевод некоторых английских терминов:

Justice of the Peace – мировой судья;

Clerk of the Court – секретарь суда;

Crown Court – Суд Короны (по уголовным делам);

Lord Chancellor – лорд-канцлер (министр юстиции).

Упр. 5. Прочитайте текст. Расположите цифры, относящиеся к рамкам, данным после текста, по порядку, указывающему на отправление правосудия в Англии от суда первой инстанции к суду высшей инстанции. Перескажите текст.

ТЕКСТ

THE BRITISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A great majority of all criminal cases are heard in the magistrates' courts by magistrates, also known as Justices of the Peace (JPs).

The institution of JPs is very old, dating back to 1195. Magistrates are ordinary members of the community appointed to their post by the Lord Chancellor. They are respectable people with some experience in life. JPs are not paid with the exception of a small sum of money to cover their expenses. They have no legal education, and in some cases are advised by a Clerk of the Court, a trained lawyer. Magistrates' courts consist of from two to seven Justices of the Peace, and are in session twice each week.

Each British town has a magistrates' court. In all there are over 600 magistrates' courts in Great Britain. They try less serious (trivial) cases such as motoring offences, petty thefts, drunkenness, and minor offences of violence. Magistrates have the power to send people to prison for up to six months or fine them up to 100 pounds. If a case is too

serious for magistrates, they hear the material of the case, and then send the case to a higher court called the Crown Court where there is a jury.

Appeals against the sentences given in the Crown Court are sent to the Court of Appeal. Appeals on cases, which are of public importance, are dealt with by the Supreme Court – the final court of appeal.

1. Crown Court (judge and jury)
2. Magistrates' Court (2–7 magistrates)
3. The UK Supreme Court
4. Court of Appeal (3 judges)

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Where are the majority of criminal cases heard?
2. What kind of persons are magistrates?
3. Do they have legal education?
4. How many Justices of the Peace do magistrates' courts consist of?
5. What cases do magistrates' courts try?
6. Where are serious cases tried?
7. What is the final court of appeal in Great Britain?

Упр. 7. Переведите глагольные формы на русский язык:
to hear (heard), to deal with (dealt with), to know (knew, known),
to give (gave, given), to pay (paid), to spend (spent).

Упр. 8. Некоторые слова являются многозначными, т. е. имеют несколько значений. Подберите к каждому из английских слов подходящий перевод.

case – 1. судебное дело; 2. случай, обстоятельство; 3. ящик.
a criminal case, a case in precedent, to hear a case, to try a case,
in any case, in that case, a cigarette case;

justice – 1. правосудие, юстиция; 2. судья.
to administer justice, to bring a person to justice, a Justice of the
Peace, Chief Justice, the Department of Justice;

power – 1. власть; 2. полномочия.

absolute power, supreme power, to take power, powers of the police;

court – 1. суд; 2. корт (спорт.); 3. двор (короля).

a magistrates' court, a city court, a criminal court, a court of appeal,
a court of arbitration, a police court, the International court of Justice,
a tennis court, an indoor court, the court of a sovereign, to be presented at court.

Упр. 9. Переведите глагольные словосочетания

– to hear a case in court, to hear a criminal case, to hear the material of the case, to hear the news, to hear a course of lectures;

– to send a case to the court of appeal, to send a case to the higher court, to send a message, to send for the doctor;

– to try a case, to try a criminal, to try less serious cases, to try a case in the Crown Court;

– to know the facts of the case, to know all about the case, to know the details of the case, to know smth. (что-то) from experience, to know a man from a photography;

– a known person, to become known, to be known in the world, to be a known lawyer, to be known under the name of Smith.

Упр. 10. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на лексику, относящуюся к теме «Судопроизводство».

1. If a person violates law, he must first be brought before a magistrates' court. **2.** Less serious offences (summary offences) are tried in the magistrates' courts speedily and with the minimum of formality. **3.** There are over 28,000 Justices of the Peace in Great Britain. **4.** The UK Supreme Court's focus is on cases that raise points of law of general public importance. **5.** In Britain, the Department for Constitutional Affairs and Her Majesty's Courts Service are responsible for the organization and functioning of the courts. **6.** The more serious offences must be tried in the Crown Court by a judge and jury. **7.** Justices of the Peace play an important role as judges in the youth courts, in adoption cases, and in deciding problems of the break-up families. **8.** The International Court of Justice is the main judicial organ of the United Nations. It is situated in the Hague.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Прочитайте текст со словарем.

ТЕКСТ А

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Supreme Court of the US was created by the Judiciary Act of 1789.

The US Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the United States. It includes the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. They are appointed by the President and are approved by the Senate.

The US Supreme Court has original and appellate jurisdiction. Under the Constitution, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors, ministers, and consuls and cases in which a state is a party (сторона). In all other cases, the Supreme Court's jurisdiction is only appellate.

The Supreme Court cannot change the Constitution. But the judicial branch has the responsibility of judging the constitutionality of acts of law. The Supreme Court can interpret the Constitution.

The Supreme Court of the USA begins its work every year on October 1st and usually ends it in the next June.

Упр. 2. Подберите правильные ответы к данным вопросам:

1. How many Justices does the Supreme Court consist of?
a) 8; b) 9; c) 10.
2. What is the original jurisdiction?
a) The Court may try a case in the first instance.
b) The Court deals only with appeals.
3. What function other than (кроме) jurisprudence does the US Supreme Court have?
a) The Supreme Court can correct the Constitution.
b) The Supreme Court decides whether the laws agree with the Constitution.
c) The Constitution can be modified by the Supreme Court.
4. Can the Supreme Court interpret the Constitution?
a) Yes, it can. b) No, it cannot.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте текст и найдите в нем ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. When was the UK Supreme Court created?
2. Which body served as the highest appellate court before October, 2009?
3. Which cases are within the jurisdiction of the UK Supreme Court?

ТЕКСТ В

THE UK SUPREME COURT

Historically, the House of Lords (the full, formal title of the House of Lords is The Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in

Parliament assembled (Достопочтенные лорды духовные и светские Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, в Парламенте собранные) held several judicial functions. Most notably, until 2009 the House of Lords served as the court of last resort for most instances of UK law. Since 1 October 2009 this role is now held by the newly created Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the court of last resort in all matters under English law, Welsh law, Northern Irish law and Scottish civil law (the court has no authority over criminal cases in Scotland, where the High Court of Justiciary remains the supreme criminal court). The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to determine devolution disputes – cases in which the legal powers of the three devolved governments or laws made by the devolved legislatures are questioned.

The Court's focus is on cases of law of general public importance. Like the previous Appellate Committee of the House of Lords, appeals from many fields of law are likely to be selected for hearing – including commercial disputes, family matters, judicial review claims against public authorities and issues under the Human Rights Act 1998. The Court also hears some criminal appeals.

Упр. 4. При переводе текста выпишите английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний и выучите их:

подросток; суд по делам несовершеннолетних; до 17 лет; правила судопроизводства; поведение детей; менее формальный; родитель или родственник; вести защиту; медицинская карта; домашняя обстановка; успеваемость в школе; сведения, предоставляемые местными властями.

ТЕКСТ С

A JUVENILE COURT IN BRITAIN

A Juvenile Court tries cases of juveniles under the age of seventeen. The rules of procedure in the Juvenile Court are basically the same as in the adult (взрослый) court.

A Juvenile Court consists of three magistrates, one of whom must be a woman. All of them should have an understanding of children and their behaviour (поведение).

Under the Children and Young Persons Act (1933) a Juvenile Court must sit either in a different building, or in a different room from that in which the adult court sits, or it must be held on a different day. This is important as juveniles should not feel (чувствовать) that they are «criminals».

The hearing before a Juvenile Court is less formal than in a Magistrates' Court. A parent or any relative may conduct the defence. The court should examine the juvenile's medical history, home surroundings, school record, and any report of the local authority.

УРОК 10

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквы «u» в 1-м и 2-м положениях:

1. Accuse, prosecute, refuse, introduce, unite, union, usual, usually.

2. Punish, punishment, custom, judge, justice, number, subject, such, sum.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов :

analysis, component, correctional, to guarantee, individual, innovation, marshal, modern, nation, to operate, to patrol, process, program, to rehabilitate, sheriff, social.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания.

established system of law	установленная система права
system of procedure	система судопроизводства
social order	общественный порядок

like; such as	подобно, как бы; вроде
to enforce the laws	обеспечивать соблюдение закона
to protect	защищать
entire community	все общество
to identify	опознавать, устанавливать личность
to apprehend	арестовать, задержать
to prosecute	преследовать в судебном порядке, возбудить дело
to convict	осуждать
to sentence	выносить приговор
to violate the laws	нарушать законы
to prevent crimes	предупреждать преступления
suspected criminal	предполагаемый преступник
to establish	учреждать, основывать
to conduct a trial	вести судебный процесс
accused	обвиняемый, подсудимый
correctional process	исправительный процесс
convicted person (a convict)	осужденный
to supervise	осуществлять надзор
law enforcement	правоприменение
judicial process	судебная процедура
a judge	судья
a prosecutor	обвинитель, прокурор
a defence lawyer	защитник, адвокат
correctional institutions (facilities)	исправительные учреждения
to determine	определять

to define	толковать, давать определение
to introduce innovations	внедрять инновации
modern facilities	современные удобства
to appear	появляться
to conduct an analysis	проводить анализ
to improve	улучшать

Упр. 4. Перед чтением текста обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов и выражений:

law enforcement – правопринуждение, правоохранение; полиция;

sheriff – (ам.) начальник полиции округа;

marshal – (ам.) 1. судебный исполнитель; 2. начальник полицейского участка; 3. начальник пожарной охраны;

probation – условное осуждение;

probation officer – должностное лицо, осуществляющее надзор за условно осужденными лицами.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте текст и скажите, из каких трех частей состоит система правосудия. Перескажите текст.

ТЕКСТ

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Any state has an established system of law, procedures and punishments to guarantee social order.

Like other societies, the United States of America has a criminal justice system to enforce the laws protecting individuals and the entire community. The system operates by identifying, apprehending, prosecuting, convicting, and sentencing people who violate the laws of the nation and its various states.

The society has given its police the powers to patrol the streets, prevent crime, and arrest suspected criminals. It has established the system of courts to conduct trials of the accused and sentence criminals. It has created a correctional process, which consists of prisons

to punish convicted persons and programs to rehabilitate and supervise them so that they can become useful citizens. These three components – law enforcement (police, sheriffs, marshals), the judicial process (judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers) and corrections (prison officials, probation officers) – establish the system of criminal justice.

The basic rules that determine the working of the American criminal justice system are defined in the Constitution of the United States.

During the past few years innovations have been introduced, modern facilities have appeared and system analysis has been conducted to improve crime control on the part of the criminal justice system.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What state structure guarantees social order?
2. In what way does the criminal justice system operate?
3. What three components establish the criminal justice system?
4. What are the powers of police?
5. What are courts established for?
6. What is the aim of the correctional institutions?
7. Where are the functions of the criminal justice system defined?
8. What measures (меры) were conducted to improve the working of the criminal justice system?

Упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык данные слова и словосочетания:

force – police force, Armed Forces, military forces, physical force, to come into force, to use force;

to enforce – to enforce laws, to enforce order, to enforce the terms (условия) of a contract;

enforcement – enforcement actions, law enforcement, law enforcement system, law enforcement authorities;

order – public order, economic order, in alphabetical order, to be out of order; law and order, to establish law and order; to give orders, to carry out orders, by order;

society – civilized society, primitive society, to establish a society;

suspect – to arrest a suspect, to question a suspect, to suspect a person of a crime, a suspected person, suspicion, to be under suspicion;

to defend – to defend one's (свой) country, to defend one's principles;

defence – national defence, the system of collective defence, a defence lawyer, Department of Defence, in one's defence;

to violate – to violate laws of the nation, to violate an order, to violate law and order, to violate military discipline.

Упр. 8. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The law came into force. 2. The police broke into the house by force. 3. The commander gave an order to attack. 4. The machine is out of order. 5. A dog is a good protection against breaking of a criminal into the house. 6. A suspected person was apprehended. 7. During a war a violation of military discipline is a military crime.

Упр. 9. Подберите перевод из колонки В к словам из колонки А. Подберите синонимы из колонки С к словам из колонки В. Запишите цепочки синонимов с переводом и запомните их.

А	В	С
судья	police	to carry out
защищать	to arrest	a justice
власть	to perform	to protect
арестовать	to defend	law enforcement
выполнять	a judge	authority
полиция	power	to apprehend

Упр. 10. Подберите из колонки В объяснение к словам из колонки А. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

А	В
a society	the chief law enforcement officer of a county

a fine	an officer responsible for the released (освобожденные) criminals
a sheriff	punishment given to a convicted person
a probation officer	an imprisoned offender
a sentence	an organization of a civilized nation
a convict	a sum of money paid as a punishment for a crime

Упр. 11. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, связанные с понятием «пробация» – условное осуждение.

1. Under probation, a convicted offender remains in the community, but is subject to certain conditions imposed by the court. **2.** Probation is a legal system for dealing with criminals (they are often young offenders) where they are not sent to prison provided (при условии), that they continue to behave well under the supervision of a probation officer. **3.** A probation officer is an official of the social services who supervises young people on probation. **4.** The probationer is supervised by a probation officer who assists the offender in securing and maintaining a job, and provides counselling. **5.** By a probation order, an offender is placed under the supervision of a probation officer for special period (often one or two years). **6.** The police are interested in probation system as it affects prison population levels and places potential law violators back in the community.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним

Упр. 1. Переведите текст А со словарем.

ТЕКСТ А

THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (part 1)

In theory, the American criminal justice system operates in such a manner. When a crime has been committed and it becomes known to the police, they investigate and attempt to find who did it. If they

are successful, the suspect is then arrested, informed of his constitutional rights, and registered in the police records.

The accused is next taken before a judge, or a magistrate. If the offence is minor, the judge may deal with the accused at this time. If the offence is major, the accused is held for further action.

Responsibility for charging the accused with the violation of a specific law belongs to a prosecuting attorney. If the prosecutor believes that the police have sufficient evidence, he prepares a complaint, identifying the accused and giving the details of the charges against him.

At the preliminary hearing, a prosecutor presents the charge and evidence against the accused before a judge. If the judge determines that there is sufficient evidence that the accused has committed the offence, he will send the case to a grand jury.

Упр. 2. Подберите из данного списка пропущенные слова в предложениях:

a magistrate, to send, a complaint, to present, constitutional rights, the prosecuting attorney, to find.

1. When a crime becomes known to the police they try ... who committed it.

2. The suspect is arrested and informed of his

3. First the suspect is taken before

4. Responsibility for charging the accused belongs to

5. The prosecutor prepares ... giving the details of charges against the accused.

6. At the preliminary hearing, a prosecutor ... evidence against the accused.

7. If there is sufficient evidence against the accused the judge ... the case to a grand jury.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст В на русский язык с помощью словаря.

ТЕКСТ В**THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (part 2)**

At the grand jury stage, the prosecutor presents the evidence to a grand jury, a group of citizens from the community. The grand jury meets in secret. The accused has no right to be present or defend himself before the grand jury. The grand jury determines if there is sufficient evidence to believe that the accused has committed the crime. If they find that this is true, the accused will be formally charged with the crime (indicted). Then the accused is brought before the trial court.

At the trial, the prosecuting attorney presents the evidence and witnesses, which establish the guilt of the accused. The judge supervises the trial.

Упр. 4. Выберите соответствующее объяснение к данным ниже словам.

1. A magistrate is ...

- the counsel for the defence;
- an attorney general;
- a judge.

2. An accused is ...

- a witness of a crime;
- a person charged with a crime;
- a member of a jury.

3. Evidence is ...

- information of a crime;
- a verdict of a jury;
- a minor offence.

4. A trial is ...

- a police report;
- a criminal investigation;
- a court proceeding.

5. At a preliminary hearing a prosecutor ...

- prepares a complaint;
- presents the evidence against the accused;
- sends the case to a grand jury.

Упр. 5. Переведите текст С на русский язык с помощью словаря. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующих выражений:

- признать свою вину;
- признать кого-либо виновным;
- налагать наказание;
- в зависимости от характера преступления;
- оштрафовать человека;
- приостановить действие тюремного приговора;
- назначить преступнику условное осуждение;
- вести законопослушный образ жизни;
- освободить заключенного условно-досрочно (под честное слово).

ТЕКСТ С

THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (part 3)

If the accused pleads guilty or if he is found guilty at the trial, the judge will impose punishment. Depending upon the nature of the offence, the judge may fine or sentence the offender to prison. The judge may also suspend a jail sentence and place the offender on probation. If put on probation, the offender will remain out of jail but he must live a law-abiding life and report regularly to a probation officer.

If the offender is sentenced to prison, he may obtain an early release by the state parole board. The conditions for parole are similar to those for probation.

Упр. 6. Определите, как изменяется от момента совершения преступления до тюрьмы название человека, совершившего преступление, по мере прохождения через систему уголовного правосудия:

- 1) a prisoner; 2) an accused; 3) a convict; 4) a suspect.

Упр. 7. Расставьте предложения в порядке, соответствующем отправлению правосудия от момента совершения преступления до выхода преступника из тюрьмы.

1. The accused is taken before a magistrate.
2. The police find out who committed the crime.
3. At the trial the prosecutor presents the evidence against the accused.
4. The suspect is arrested.
5. The prisoner is released from the jail.
6. The judge sentences the offender to prison.
7. The magistrate sends the case to a grand jury.

УРОК 11

CRIME

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквы «g»:

- a. age, damage, knowledge;
- b. general, forgery, dangerous, intelligence, legislative, magistrate, originate;
- c. belong, drug, go, government, great, get, legally;
- d. according, proceeding, driving, lawmaking, committing.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

to classify, condition, conspiracy, element, license, obstruction, result, theoretically, terrorism, type, vandalism, voluntarily.

Упр. 3. Запишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания.

omission	бездействие
to prohibit	запрещать
judicial proceeding	судебный процесс
crime	преступление
to involve	включать, вовлекать

conscious voluntary harm	сознательный, умышленный вред
to commit a crime	совершить преступление
perpetrator	преступник
criminal intent	преступное намерение
willful	умышленный, преднамеренный
malice	преступное намерение, злой умысел
condition	условие
to exist	существовать
criminal responsibility	уголовная ответственность
to consider	считать, полагать
insane	безумный
accidental	случайный
legally prescribed punishment	наказание, предусмотренное законом
to range	колебаться в определенных пределах
minor traffic violation	мелкое нарушение правил до- рожного движения
murder	убийство
in such a way	следующим образом
homicide	убийство
manslaughter	непреднамеренное убийство
assault	нападение
battery	избиение
bodily harm	телесные повреждения
kidnapping	похищение людей
blackmail	шантаж
rape	изнасилование
theft	кража
larceny	воровство
shoplifting	кража из магазина
pickpocketing	карманная кража

robbery	грабеж
burglary	кража со взломом
criminal damage of property	преступный ущерб имуществу
forgery	подделка
arson	поджог
political offences	политические преступления
treason	государственная измена
conspiracy	сговор
public order offences (breach of the peace)	нарушение общественного порядка
obstruction of police	сопротивление полиции
possessing weapons	владение оружием
drugtrafficking	торговля наркотиками
road traffic offences	нарушение правил дорожного движения
dangerous driving	опасное вождение
drunken driving	управление автомобилем в состоянии опьянения
driving license	водительское удостоверение
insurance	страховка

Упр. 4. Перепишите, переведите и запомните слова, связанные с преступной деятельностью:

arson, assault, battery, blackmail, breach, burglary, damage, drug, forgery, homicide, kidnapping, larceny, manslaughter, murder, perpetrator, pickpocketing, rape, robbery, shoplifting, speeding, treason, weapon.

Упр. 5. Перед чтением текста обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов.

mens rea (лат.) – преступное намерение, преступный умысел;
actor (зд.) – преступник.

Упр. 6. Прочитайте текст и скажите, каковы основные элементы понятия «преступление» и какие существуют виды преступлений.

ТЕКСТ CRIME

A crime is any act or omission prohibited by law and punishable by the state in judicial proceeding. There are some necessary theoretical elements in a crime:

1. The act must involve a conscious, voluntary harm.
2. The act must have been legally prohibited at the time it was committed.
3. The perpetrator must have had criminal intent (*mens rea*) when he committed the crime. If the criminal act was «willful, or done with malice», criminal intent is present. However, there are several conditions under which in commission of a criminal act *mens rea* does not exist. They are: a) if the actor is below the age of criminal responsibility; b) if the actor is considered to be insane; c) if the actor was involved into committing the criminal act; d) if the act is accidental.
4. There must be some legally prescribed punishment for anyone convicted of the crime.

Crimes are not all of one type. They range from a minor traffic violation to murder. Some crimes can be classified in such a way:

- crimes against the person – homicide, murder, manslaughter, assault, battery, bodily harm, kidnapping, blackmail, rape;
- crimes against the property – theft, larceny, shoplifting, pick-pocketing, robbery, burglary, criminal damage of property, forgery, arson;
- political offences – treason, terrorism, conspiracy;
- public order offences – breach of the peace, obstruction of police, unlawful assembly, possessing weapons, drug trafficking, vandalism;
- road traffic offences – dangerous driving, speeding, drunken driving, driving without a license or insurance.

Упр. 7. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is a crime?
2. What is «*mens rea*»?

3. When does criminal intent exist?
4. In what criminal cases mens rea does not exist?
5. What are crimes against a) the person; b) property?

Упр. 8. Запомните следующие латинские термины:

corpus delicti – состав преступления;

de facto – фактически (на деле);

de jure – юридически (по закону);

actus reus – виновное действие, преступное деяние;

mens rea – преступное намерение;

modus operandi – способ действий;

veto – вето, запрет.

Упр. 9. Назовите по-русски преступное действие, преступление и преступника:

to blackmail – blackmail – blackmailer

to burglarize – burglary – burglar

to forge – forge – forger

to murder – murder – murderer

to offend – offence – offender

to rob – robbery – robber.

Упр. 10. Переведите и запомните сочетания со словом «crime» и производные от него слова:

crime – преступление, преступность:

– to commit a crime, to report a crime to the police, to prevent a crime, to suspect a person of committing a crime, to punish a person for a crime, to sentence a person for a crime; an economic crime, a serious crime, a minor crime, a political crime, a war crime, organized crime;

criminal – преступный; преступник;

– a criminal act, a criminal case, criminal intent, criminal responsibility, criminal law, criminal procedure, the criminal code; to arrest a criminal, to apprehend a criminal, to convict a criminal, to sentence a criminal, to punish a criminal, to pardon a criminal;

criminality – преступность;
criminology – криминология;
criminalistics – криминалистика.

Упр. 11. Подберите к глаголам из колонки А словосочетания из колонки В:

А	В
to commit	a burglary
to arrest	a law
to prohibit	at a high speed
to pass	drug trafficking
to prescribe	property
to drive	punishment
to report	the perpetrator
to possess	to the police

Упр. 12. Распределите преступления по категориям в зависимости от степени их общественной опасности (от мало-значительных до особо тяжких):

larceny, murder, shoplifting, possessing weapons, treason, manslaughter, illegal parking, robbery, assault, kidnapping, speeding offence.

Упр. 13. Переведите предложения на английский язык обращая внимание на перевод слов с суффиксом «-ing».

1. Arson is setting fire to a building. 2. Homicide is killing of a person. 3. Battery is using force against another person. 4. Assault is attacking and doing harm to a person. 5. Kidnapping is taking away a person by force. 6. Blackmail is getting money from a person by threatening to make public facts about him, which he doesn't want to reveal. 7. Pickpocketing is stealing money from people's pockets. 8. Forgery is a crime of making an illegal copy of a document or bank-note to use it as if it were a real one. 9. Treason is the crime of betraying one's country, usually by helping the enemy. 10. Conspiracy is agreeing with another person or other people to commit a crime.

11. Obstruction of the police is doing anything, which prevents a police officer from doing his duty. **12.** Manslaughter is killing a person without intention to do so. **13.** Drug trafficking is buying and selling illegal drugs. **14.** Burglary is a crime of going into a building at night and stealing things.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Переведите текст А со словарем.

ТЕКСТ А

MURDER

«Murder» is defined as the willful killing of another human being. This crime represents approximately 2 % of all violent crimes. Most of the homicides occur in December. Males outnumber females as victims of murder by more than three to one. Firearms are the predominant weapon used in murder.

Murders tend to be committed by relatives or close associates of the victim. Killing within the family makes up approximately one-fourth of all murders. Over half of these family killings involves spouses killing each other. These facts have caused some criminologists to see criminal homicide as a social problem, which is beyond the control of the police.

Упр. 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык и выберите правильный вариант английского сказуемого.

1. Criminologists (define / are defined) murder as a willful killing.
2. Firearms (are / are to be) the predominant weapon.
3. Murders (have committed / are committed) mostly by relatives and close associates.
4. These facts (show / are shown) that criminal homicide is a social phenomenon.
5. The police (have controlled / are controlled) the situation.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст В на русский язык с помощью словаря.

ТЕКСТ В **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**

«Aggravated assault» is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily harm, usually by the use of a weapon. Most offences occur during summer months. Aggravating assault usually occur within the family unit or among neighbours and acquaintances. Because of the close family, or other relationship between the victim and offender, convictions are often difficult to obtain. The victim simply refuses to cooperate with the police. Persons involved in these disputes look at their fights as family affairs and do not want to decide their conflicts through the courts.

Упр. 4. Найдите в тексте или вспомните аналогичные английские словосочетания.

- тяжкие телесные повреждения;
- с применением оружия;
- физическое насилие при отягчающих обстоятельствах;
- соседи и знакомые;
- жертва и преступник;
- сотрудничать с полицией;
- семья и семейные отношения;
- разрешать конфликт в судебном порядке.

Упр. 5. Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем.

ТЕКСТ С **ROBBERY**

Robbery is defined as the taking of money or other items of value by means of force or intimidation. Unlike burglary or larceny-theft, robbery takes place in the presence of the victim. Robbery rates tend to increase in proportion to the density of the population. The volume

of bank robbery has increased greatly since the days when Bonnie and Clyde were redistributing the wealth.

Law enforcement agencies are successful in making an arrest in about one out of four robbery offences, which are reported.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту С:

- 1 What is robbery?
- 2 In what way does robbery differ from burglary?
- 3 How does population density influence robbery rates?
- 4 What were Bonnie and Clyde?
- 5 What is the proportion of success of police operations in fighting robbery?

Упр. 7. Переведите текст D со словарем.

ТЕКСТ D

LARCENY – THEFT AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Larceny-theft is defined as the unlawful taking or stealing of property without the use of force, violence, or fraud. It includes such offences as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching thefts from autos, and bicycle thefts.

The volume of these crimes and lack of witnesses make larceny-theft a difficult offence for police officers to solve.

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle. Most part of these offences is performed by juveniles. Crime continues to rise.

Упр. 8. Выберите правильные окончания к данным предложениям.

1. Larceny-theft is the stealing of property ...
 - a). with violence;
 - b). without violence;
 - c). by use of force.
2. Larceny-theft is such an offence as ...
 - a). assault;
 - b). purse-snatching;

c). burglary.

3. Larceny-theft is a difficult offence to solve because ...

a). it takes place at night;

b). it takes place with violence;

c). it takes place without witnesses.

4. Most of the motor vehicle thefts are carried out by ...

a). young people;

b). armed gangs;

c). kidnappers.

УРОК 12

POLICE ACTIVITY

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, принимая во внимание, что сочетание «gh» не читается:

high, higher, highest, highly; right, fight, night, might, sight, manslaughter; though, through.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

to arrest, conflict, contact, evolution, fact, function, Greek, operation, potential, preventive, procedure.

Упр. 3. Перепишите, переведите на русский язык и запомните следующие слова:

area, to be aware, to base, to begin, to believe, to complain, to be concerned, to connect, to detain, to detect, early, emergence, to enter, evidence, to face, to follow, foot, gambling, to investigate, to mean, to observe, to occur, premises, random, rate, search, to seize, stage, step, undercover, unit, variety, vehicle, victim, visible, whether, witness.

Упр. 4. Перед чтением текста обратите внимание на перевод следующих выражений:

on foot – пешком;

undercover operation – тайная (секретная) операция;

uniformed police – полиция охраны общественного порядка.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте текст и определите две основные функции полиции.

ТЕКСТ

POLICE ACTIVITY

The term «police» comes from the Greek word «polis» or «polisma» meaning «town» or «city». In fact, the evolution of police systems has followed the emergence and development of cities.

Field Patrol. The most important function of police activity is crime prevention. The prevention aspect of police work is based on planned random patrol by uniformed officers on foot, in cars or other vehicles. Most of the problems facing the police and most of the conflicts within the community occur at this level. The patrol unit is the most visible representative of the police and has the most direct contact with the public. Patrol units concentrate their activities in areas that have the highest crime rates. The crimes that patrol units are most concerned with are «street crimes», such as robbery, burglary, assault, and a variety of so-called «victimless crimes» (those in which there is no complaining victim), such as prostitution, drug use, and gambling.

Crime Detection and Arrest. These are the next steps in police work and the early stages of the criminal justice process. This process begins when the police become aware that a crime has been committed or suspect that a crime might be committed in the near future. This process may begin three major ways. The first is through a complaint from a citizen, either the victim or a witness. The second is through police patrol and personal observation by the police. The third is through undercover operations.

The police make several decisions at this stage, the most important of which is whether or not to make an arrest. In fact, the contacts between the police and offenders or potential offenders involve several police procedures in connection with which the police have four main powers:

- to stop and search if the police believe that a person has committed certain offences;

- to arrest a suspect for serious crimes;
 - to detain a suspect while they carry out their investigations.
- This includes the power to question the suspect;
- to enter and search premises to seize evidence.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. In what way is the word «police» connected with the word «city»?
2. What is the first function of the police?
3. Where does a police patrol concentrate its work?
4. What kind of crime is the patrol connected with most often?
5. What crimes are called «victimless»?
6. In what way do the police become aware of a crime?
7. What are the police actions when a crime is committed?

Упр. 7. Переведите прилагательные с суффиксом *-less*, обозначающим отсутствие качества:

homeless, useless, baseless, doubtless, harmless, victimless, wordless, weaponless, lawless, powerless, nameless, careless, fearless.

Упр. 8. Переведите на русский язык данные цепочки однокоренных слов:

- to base – basic – basis;
- to response – responsible – responsibility;
- to defend – defender – defendant – defensive;
- to commit – commission – committee;
- to detect – detection – detective – a detective;
- to direct – direct – direction – director;
- to identify – identification – identity – identified;
- to investigate – investigation – investigator;
- to offend – offence – offender;
- to unite – union – unit.

Упр. 9. Переведите на русский язык группы существительного:

- crime prevention, the crime rate, a crime victim, crime detection, the crime scene, victimless crimes, street crimes, war crimes;
- the police system, police activity, police work, a police vehicle, police officers, a police patrol, a police force, a police post, police power, a police station, a police act, police detection, police agencies;
- a patrol unit, planned patrol, random patrol, street patrol;
- a direct result, a direct contact, a direct tax, direct communication.

Упр. 10. Переведите глагольные словосочетания на английский язык по образцу в рамке:

<p>to be (become) aware of a blackmail узнать о шантаже</p>
--

- узнать о совершении преступления;
- узнать о совершении ночного грабежа;
- узнать о сбежавших грабителях.

<p>to begin an observation начать наблюдение</p>

- начать расследование;
- начать тайную операцию;
- начать обыск.

<p>to face facts стоять перед фактами, столкнуться с...</p>
--

- столкнуться с проблемой;
- столкнуться с опасностью;
- столкнуться с необходимостью.

<p>to follow the criminal преследовать преступника</p>

- следовать политике;
- соблюдать обычаи;
- соблюдать правила;
- соблюдать инструкции;
- следовать совету;
- следить за выступающим.

<p>to observe the rules соблюдать правила</p>
--

- соблюдать законы;
- соблюдать дисциплину;
- соблюдать правила дорожного движения.

<p>to question a suspect допрашивать подозреваемого</p>
--

- допрашивать карманного вора;
- допрашивать подозреваемого в подлоге;
- допрашивать правонарушителя.

Упр. 11. Выберите из списка глаголы, связанные с деятельностью полиции:

to arrest, to develop, to search, to investigate, to involve, to complain, to apprehend, to suspect, to use, to patrol, to follow, to prevent, to detect, to occur, to prohibit, to connect, to identify, to violate, to try, to question.

Упр. 12. Переведите предложения на русский язык и выберите соответствующую форму английского сказуемого.

1. London police system (is / are) large and carefully planned.
2. London police officers (is / are) tall because a man may join the police only if he (is / are) 172 cm. in height.
3. The streets which a police officer patrols (called / are called) his beat.
4. Most of the police officers

in London (is / are) in the lowest rank – the rank of a constable. **5.** The British police officer has a truncheon, which (carried / is carried) in a special trousers pocket. **6.** The great attention (paid / is paid) to the character of any candidate before he (admitted / is admitted) to the police force in Britain. **7.** A good police officer (must be / must to be) active, industrious, punctual, sober, intelligent, faithful, obedient, courageous, and incorruptible. **8.** Only one in every thirty men who apply for work in the British police (selected / is selected).

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод конструкций, представленных в рамках.

<p>the more ... the quicker ... чем больше, ... тем скорее ...</p>

1. The more information the investigator gets from the victims and witnesses the quicker the perpetrator will be identified. **2.** The quicker the patrol car arrives at the scene of a crime the sooner the investigation will start. **3.** The sooner the crime is reported to the police the more possibility to find the criminal hot on the heels. **4.** The more evidence is found at the crime scene the easier it will be to detect the crime. **5.** The more you study, the more you know. The more you know, the more you forget. The more you forget, the less you know. Then why to study?

<p>as accurate as possible как можно точнее</p>
--

1. An investigator said to the witness: «Describe the criminal as accurate as possible». **2.** The report must be as short as possible. **3.** While detecting a crime the investigator should interrogate as many witnesses as possible. **4.** When a crime is committed, the patrol car

must arrive at the scene as quickly as possible. 5. When shooting a police officer must use weapons as carefully as possible.

Упр. 2. Переведите текст со словарем. Читая текст, найдите в нем конструкции из упражнения 1.

ТЕКСТ А

PRIMARY INVESTIGATION

Any criminal investigation starts with a patrol car being sent to the scene and a uniformed officer writing a report. In some cases the officer will handle the entire incident. In others a secondary investigation will be conducted by detectives.

An investigation is the gathering and evaluating of information, including evidence regarding the crime. Some information must be put together in a way that can be presented in court.

The patrol officer, in taking the original report, must talk with the victim to find out what happened. He must determine whether, in fact, a crime was committed. He must talk with witnesses to get their description of what took place. The more information the patrol officer obtains and passes on to the detective, the more time the detective will work on the detailed follow-up phases of the investigation. The original report and all other vital information should record the results of the primary investigation as fully and accurately as possible.

In interviews with the victim and witnesses, the officer should obtain as much information as he can in order to identify the perpetrator as quickly as possible.

At the scene of a crime, the officer must take care to protect and preserve the scene as it was at the time of the crime. All physical evidence must be protected for crime scene technicians. All witnesses must be removed from the building and sufficient personnel detailed to protect the scene while the officer conducts the primary investigation. When protecting a crime scene, the officer must remember that nothing is to be touched or removed.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем.

ТЕКСТ В

THE ELEMENTS OF INTERROGATION

Rudyard Kipling wrote, «I keep six honest serving men, they taught me all I know, their names are What and Why and When and How and Where and Who».

We will use his «six honest men» to describe the elements of an investigation, interview, or interrogation.

What are you questioning this person about?

Usually you are questioning him about a specific crime or circumstances that imply guilt.

Why are you talking to this person?

You are talking to this person to gain information because he is a party to the crime whether he is a victim, witness, suspect, or defendant.

When are you ready to proceed with the interrogation of a suspect?

You are ready to proceed after you have had the background history of the suspect, the facts involved in the crime and the informant's information that will assist you during the interrogation.

How do you conduct the interrogation when very little of the information is available?

You must rely on training, past experience and the gift of speech.

Where are you talking to this person?

Preferably, you should talk to him away from his home at a place free from interruption which might occur during the interrogation. Use a place where the conversation will be personal and private.

Who are you talking to?

The person could be a thief, a repeated criminal, a person suffering from mental disorder, a first-time offender, a juvenile, a female, a victim, or a witness. Understanding the type of an individual you are talking to gives you the advantage in the interrogation.

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык вопросы, возможные при проведении допроса. В скобках даны необходимые английские глаголы, употребляемые в вопросе.

- 1.Представьтесь, пожалуйста. Introduce yourself, please.
- 2.Ваша фамилия, имя, отчество? (to be)
- 3.Сколько Вам лет? (to be)
- 4.Ваше семейное положение? (to be married)
- 5.Ваш адрес? (to be)
- 6.Где Вы работаете? (to work)
- 7.Кем Вы работаете? (to be)
- 8.Где Вы находились с 18 до 19 вечером 1 февраля? (to be)
- 9.Имеете ли Вы разрешение на ношение оружия? (to have got a weapon licence)
10. Почему Вы скрылись с места преступления? (to have run away from the crime scene)
11. Были ли у Вас сообщники? (to have got any accomplices)
12. Кто они? (to be)

Упр. 5. Прочитайте текст без словаря. Дайте заголовок к каждому абзацу.

ТЕКСТ С

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

The first British Police Force which became an organized body of uniformed men with special powers was the Metropolitan Police Force («The Met»), named so because it policed the metropolis of London. This force was established by the Metropolitan Police Act 1829. It is the largest Police Force in Britain.

The Force is controlled by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis under the general directions of the Home Secretary.

The Metropolitan Police district is divided into twenty-three divisions, which are divided into sub-divisions. Each sub-division is split into sectional police stations under the control of a station officer, who is usually a sergeant.

The Metropolitan Police is divided into two main branches – the Criminal Investigation Department (the CID), and the uniformed branch. Besides, there is a number of specialized branches in the Force such as the Mounted Branch, the Dog branch, the River Police, the Woman Police and others.

The names of the ranks in the British Police system are as follows: constable, sergeant (2 grades), inspector (2 grades), superintendent (2 grades). All higher officers come from these ranks.

The main goals of policing include the prevention of crimes and disorder, the preservation of the peace, the apprehension of offenders, the recovery of lost or stolen property, and the protection of life, property, and personal liberties.

Упр. 6. Вставьте пропущенные слова, представленные ниже. Запишите соответствующие пары цифр в тетради.

1) liberties; 2) arrest; 3) police; 4) uniformed; 5) established;
6) recovery; 7) Criminal Investigation Department; 8) constable;
9) control.

1. The Metropolitan Police Force was ... in the 19-th century.
2. The Metropolitan Police is the largest ... force in Great Britain.
3. A police station in London is usually under the ... of a Sergeant.
4. The first rank in the British police system is
5. The main responsibilities of the police are ... of criminals, ... of stolen property, protection of personal
6. The main branches of the Metropolitan Police are the ..., and the ... police.

Упр. 7. Закончите английские предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста С.

1. The first British Police Force is
2. The term the Metropolitan Police Force is abbreviated as
3. The Met was established in
4. The Metropolitan Police is controlled by
5. The Metropolitan Police District is divided into

6. Each sectional police station is under the control of
7. The Metropolitan Police Force consists of 2 branches: ... and
8. Other branches are
9. The names of police ranks are
10. The duties of the police are

Упр. 8. Перескажите текст о Лондонской полиции по-английски по нижеприведенному плану, используя представленные сказуемые.

1. Создание столичной полиции (was established).
2. Контроль за полицейскими подразделениями (are controlled).
3. Территориальное деление района Лондонской полиции (is divided).
4. Отделы столичной полиции (are).
5. Звания сотрудников полиции (are).
6. Обязанности полиции (are).

Упр. 9. Переведите текст без словаря. Скажите, какие подразделения полиции функционируют на каждом из трех уровней управления.

ТЕКСТ D

THE STRUCTURE OF THE AMERICAN POLICE

Policing in modern American society takes different forms. On a national scale (масштаб), there are several different types of police agencies, each with its own jurisdiction and special functions. The major types of police agencies can be divided into three major branches of government: federal, state, and local (city and county).

The federal law enforcement system includes such well known agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Park Service (служба), Border (граница) Patrol, U.S. Post Inspector, and many more.

Law enforcement on the state level includes the state police or highway (шоссе) patrol, drug control agencies, investigative bureaus, and others.

At the level of local government, the police agencies are the largest law enforcement group. These agencies include municipal (city) police, county sheriff's offices, constables and village (сельский) police departments.

Municipal police departments have their own organizations with several different divisions, each with specific functions. In most departments there are four major divisions: 1. field operations (patrol, investigation, traffic, youth (молодежь) divisions, special operations, etc.); 2. administrative services (community relations, planning, etc.); 3. technical services (communications, records, etc.); 4. inspectional services (internal affairs, intelligence, etc.).

Упр. 10. Подберите к английским словосочетаниям русские аналогии.

Department – 1). департамент, министерство; 2) управление; 3) служба, отдел, отделение;

sheriff's department, municipal department, municipal police department, university department, the Department of Defence (Pentagon), the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Interior.

Enforcement – осуществление, проведение в жизнь (закона).

Law Enforcement – правопринуждение, полиция;

enforcement of federal laws, county law enforcement organizations, law enforcement authorities, federal law enforcement system.

State – 1). государство, штат; 2). состояние, положение;

state of war, financial state of a person, a federal state, the United States, the state police, state service, a sovereign state, nervous state, the fifty American states.

Intelligence – 1). ум, интеллект, умственные способности; 2). сведения, информация; 3). разведка;

intelligence report, Intelligence Service, intelligence division, intelligence officer, intelligence agent, intelligence branch; intelligence test, a person of good intelligence, high intelligence, limited intelligence; to collect intelligence, secret intelligence.

УРОК 13

SCOTLAND YARD

Упр. 1. Прочитайте слова вслух, обращая внимание на сочетание «*qu*», которое читается как [*kʷ*]:

qualification, to qualify, quality, quantity, quarter, queen, question, quorum, equal, equipment, to equip, squad, headquarters.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

communication, computer, constable, division, examination, expert, helicopter, information, laboratory, motorbike, museum, office, press, record, recruit, secretariat, statistics, transport.

Упр. 3. Перепишите, переведите на русский язык и запомните следующие слова:

access, advanced, aid, big, black, to charge, to divide, equipment, exhibit, facilities, fingerprint, firearms, forensic, to found, headquarters, metropolitan, missing, mount, movement, palace, promotion, road, safety, science, staff, to stay, supplies, surveillance.

Упр. 4. Перед чтением текста обратите внимание на перевод следующих словосочетаний:

– **Flying Squad** – «Летучий отряд» Скотланд Ярда. Отряд немедленного реагирования;

– **Royalty** – члены королевской семьи;

– **Criminal Record Office** – архив уголовных дел;

– **plain clothes officers** – (зд.) сотрудники в штатском;

– **sophisticated laboratory** – лаборатория, оснащенная современным оборудованием.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте текст. Расскажите про Скотланд Ярд, из каких отделов он состоит и какой отдел является самым известным.

ТЕКСТ

SCOTLAND YARD

Scotland Yard has for many years been the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force. It is the largest police force in Britain.

Scotland Yard is called so because its building is situated on the place of a palace where in old times the Scottish Kings stayed while visiting London.

The work at Scotland Yard is divided among some Departments. They are:

«A» Department – Administration and Operations. Its branches deal with missing persons, duties in the Divisions, movements of the Royalty, promotion, woman police, mounted branch, special constables.

«B» Department – Traffic and Transport. This Department is responsible for road safety, traffic legislation, police driving school.

«C» Department – Criminal Investigation (CID). The Department is charged with all aspects of crime with such well-known branches as Special Branch, Criminal Record Office, Fingerprint Department, Flying Squad, Forensic Science Laboratory.

«D» Department – Organization and Training. Its nine branches are responsible for supplies, buildings, Training Schools, communications, civil defense, recruiting, dogs.

«S» Department – Secretariat. Its branches deal with civil staff, firearms, pay, statistics, police orders, Press and Information.

«L» Department – Legal. It is responsible for legal advice proceedings and prosecution.

The biggest and most well-known branch of Scotland Yard is the Criminal Investigation Department. It was founded in 1878 and its plain clothes officers do only crime investigation.

The British police now use the advanced modern equipment. This ranges from motorbikes and squad cars to helicopters. The police

equipment includes the most advanced surveillance aids, and instantaneous access to the Police National Computer and the facilities of the Forensic Science Service. This service directs highly sophisticated laboratories where legally trained experts perform the scientific examination of exhibits.

New Scotland Yard has the «Black Museum». This museum has exhibits from many well-known trials.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту

1. What is Scotland Yard?
2. Why is it called so?
3. How many Departments are there in Scotland Yard?
4. What Department is the most known?
5. When was CID founded?
6. What advanced modern equipment do CID police use?
7. What can one see in the Scotland Yard «Black Museum»?

Упр. 7. Определите, из каких компонентов образовались данные сложные слова:

fingerprint, firearms, footprint, blackmail, headquarters, kidnapping, shoplifting, lawmaking, pickpocketing, handcuff, outlaw.

Упр. 8. Переведите следующие словосочетания с выделенными словами на русский язык.

record – запись, регистрация; протокол; (criminal) судимость;
to have a police record, criminal record, to make a police record,
to make a record of facts;

squad – отделение, команда, расчет, группа, отдел, подразделение; flying squad, passport squad, drug squad, squad leader, squad car;

staff – штат сотрудников, штаб, корпус;
office staff, teaching staff, staff members, to be on the staff, the General Staff, staff work, staff officer, diplomatic staff;

equipment – оборудование, оснащение, снаряжение, экипировка;

the equipment of the laboratory, modern equipment, the advanced equipment, car equipment, military equipment, police equipment, sports equipment, expedition equipment;

aid – помощь, содействие, поддержка; **aids** – вспомогательные средства;

first aid, to give first aid, to come to the aid of a person; training aids, technical aids;

sophisticated – сложный, усложненный;

sophisticated apparatus, sophisticated techniques, sophisticated experiment, sophisticated laboratory equipment.

Упр. 9. Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию текста. К предложениям с искаженной информацией дайте правильный вариант.

1. Scotland Yard is the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force. 2. Scotland Yard is situated in the capital of Scotland – Edinburgh. 3. The Criminal Investigation Department is charged with detective work. 4. The CID was created in the 19-th century. 5. The abbreviation CID stands for the words «Criminal Identification Department». 6. The Secretariat of Scotland Yard is responsible for patrol and traffic service. 7. The Criminal Investigation Department is the section of the British Police, which investigates serious crimes. 8. The Forensic Science Laboratory conducts examination of evidence.

Упр. 10. Переведите предложения на русский язык, выбирая соответствующее значение слова «charge».

a charge – 1. обвинение; 2. нападение; 3. ответственность;

to charge – 1. обвинять; 2. атаковать; 3. вменять в обязанность, поручать, возлагать ответственность.

1. The suspect was arrested on different charges. 2. He is charged with stealing a car. 3. This officer is in charge of a police station. 4. The chief charged the office staff with neglecting their duties. 5. What is the charge against him? 6. The police officer denied the charge that he had taken bribes. 7. The dog charged me. 8. The min-

ister was charged with an important mission. **9.** They fabricated various charges against this man. **10.** The police are charged with the task of protecting the innocent. They must also protect people charged with crime from personal injury.

Упр. 11. Подберите русский перевод (В) к названиям подразделений уголовного розыска Скотланд Ярда (А).

А	В
1. Major Investigation Reserve which investigates murders and other serious crimes	1. Подразделение по борьбе с мошенничеством
2. National Central Office for the suppression of Counterfeit Currency	2. Подразделение по борьбе с тяжкими преступлениями и организованной преступностью
3. Extradition, Illegal Immigration and Passport Squad	3. Центральное аналитическое разведывательное управление
4. Central Drugs Squad	4. Подразделение по борьбе с террористической деятельностью
5. Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Squad	5. Главное следственное управление по расследованию убийств и других тяжких преступлений
6. Serious and Organized Crime Squad	6. Специальная служба по сбору информации о подрывной и террористической деятельности
7. Central Robbery Squad	7. Отдел по расследованию угона автотранспорта
8. Central Intelligence Branch which collects and analyses information on important active criminals	8. Подразделение по вопросам экстрадиции, незаконной иммиграции и выдачи паспортов

9. Fraud Squad	9. Отдел по пресечению разбойных нападений
10. Special Branch which collects information about subversives and movements of suspected terrorists	10. Главное управление по борьбе с фальшивомонетничеством в валютной сфере
11. Anti-Terrorist Branch	11. Центральное подразделение по борьбе с незаконным оборотом наркотиков

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Переведите текст со словарем.

ТЕКСТ А

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (the FBI) is an office of the US Department of Justice, serving as both a federal criminal investigative body and a domestic intelligence agency. At present, the FBI has investigative jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal crimes. The motto of the bureau is «Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity».

The FBI's top investigative priorities are:

- to protect the United States from terrorist attacks;
- to protect the United States against foreign intelligence operations and espionage;
- to protect the United States against high-technology crimes;
- to combat public corruption at all levels;
- to protect civil rights;
- to combat transnational/national criminal organizations and enterprises;
- to combat major white-collar crime;
- to combat serious violent crime;
- to support federal, state, local and international partners.

The agency was established in 1908 as the Bureau of Investigation (BOI), and the name was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935. The director of the BOI, J. Edgar Hoover, became the first FBI director and served for 48 years. After his death legislation limited the term of office of the future directors to a maximum of ten years.

Under Hoover the FBI became one of the world's greatest law enforcement organizations. He opened a technical and scientific laboratory, identification division, set up a Local Training Schools for Special Agents. The FBI National Academy in Washington instructs law enforcement officers in modern crime detection methods. The program at the Academy includes firearms and ballistics, investigation procedure, police tactics, physical training and self-defence, photography, preservation of evidence, fingerprint identification, criminal law, mathematical analysis, public speaking, psychology, sociology and others.

The Bureau has always received co-operation from law enforcement forces throughout the country. Without this help the work of the FBI will be difficult. The authorities of the Bureau have always believed that effective law enforcement is possible only if scientific training, careful selection of personnel and co-operation among police agencies is established.

Упр. 2. Дополните устно предложения согласно содержанию текста.

1. The FBI is an agency of the Department of
2. The FBI is a criminal ... body and a domestic ... agency.
3. The FBI investigates over two hundred categories of ... crimes.
4. The Bureau of Investigation (BOI) ... in 1908.
5. Edgar Hoover was the ... director of the FBI.
6. Now the directors of the FBI cannot head the Bureau for more than ... years.

7. The FBI National Academy teaches police officers the crime ... methods.

8. The FBI gets ... from other police offices of the USA.

9. The effective law enforcement is impossible without ... training, ... of personnel and ... between police agencies.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст со словарем.

ТЕКСТ В **INTERPOL**

The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) is a non-governmental organization facilitating international co-operation. It was established in Austria in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission and adopted its new name INTERPOL in 1956.

Its membership is 193 countries (2020). The organization's headquarters are in Lyon, France. The governing body of Interpol is the General Assembly, which meets once a year. It takes all major policy decisions and approves finance, working methods, instruments of co-operation, and programmes of activity.

Interpol is not an executive agency with international detectives who investigate some international «cause célèbre» (важные, знаменитые дела), but it is an international communication system between different police forces. Its work focuses on public safety, terrorism, organized crime, war crimes, illicit drug production, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, child pornography, white-collar crime, computer crime, intellectual property crime and corruption.

Each member country of Interpol maintains a National Central Bureau (NCB) staffed by national law enforcement officers. The NCB is the contact agency for the Interpol General Secretariat requiring assistance with overseas investigation, and the location and apprehension of fugitives.

Упр. 4. Переведите текст без словаря.

**ТЕКСТ С
EUROPOL**

Europol (European Police Office) is the European Union's (EU's) criminal intelligence agency. Europol began its activity on 1 July 1999. Its headquarters are in The Hague.

Europol has no executive powers. It is a support service for the law enforcement agencies of the EU member states. Europol officials do not conduct investigations in the member states or arrest suspects. Europol gives help in law enforcement activity with its tools – information exchange, intelligence analysis, expertise and training.

Europol supports the law enforcement bodies of the member states in their fight against: illicit drug trafficking; illicit immigration networks; terrorism; forgery of money (counterfeiting of the Euro) and other means of payment; trafficking in human beings (including child pornography); illegal vehicle trafficking; money laundering.

Europol helps to overcome the language barriers in international police co-operation providing specialists in different languages.

Упр. 5. Составьте предложения, дополнив их данными об Интерполе и Европоле, проведите сравнение.

Interpol	Europol
Is an abbreviation of ...	
Was established in ...	
Has a membership of ...	
Is not an ... organ	
Focuses its work on ...	
Helps countries' law enforcement agencies to fight against...	

Упр. 6. Переведите текст без словаря.**ТЕКСТ D****THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION****(purposes, principles, organs)**

The United Nations Organization (the UNO; the UN) is an international body originated on October 24, 1945.

The United Nations members are states. The Charter (Устав) is the main document of the UNO, which determines the structure and functions of the Organization.

The purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The official languages of the UN are English, French, Russian, Chinese and Spanish.

There are six main organs of the UNO: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretariat. The headquarters of the UN is in New York.

Упр. 7. Перескажите текст D по-английски по следующему плану:

1. The date of birth of the UNO.
2. The main document of the UN.
3. The purposes of the UNO.
4. The official languages.
5. The main organs of the UN.

Упр. 8. Читая текст Е, найдите английские эквиваленты данных русских словосочетаний. Выпишите их и запомните.

миротворческие подразделения полиции	дух и буква (закона)
уголовное правосудие	быть руководством к ... (действию)
права человека	справедливое (законное) осуществление уголовного правосудия
подразделения гражданской полиции	вносить вклад во что-либо, содействовать чему-либо
миротворческие операции ООН	защита прав и основных свобод человека
основные обязанности	основные принципы
контроль над правоохранительной деятельностью местной администрации	строго необходимый
выполнять задачи	чрезмерное (применение силы)
полное уважение	в исключительных случаях
общепринятые права	последнее спасительное средство
строго соблюдать (закон)	законные основания
строго необходимый	задержанные (арестованные) лица
чрезмерное (применение силы)	в исключительных случаях
последнее спасительное средство	законные основания
задержанные (арестованные) лица	вооруженные конфликты и беспорядки

ТЕКСТ Е
UNITED NATIONS CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS
FOR PEACE – KEEPING POLICE
(an extract)

The international standards and norms involving basic principles of criminal justice, human rights and humanitarian law should be used by the civilian police components during United Nations peace-keeping operations.

One of the main responsibilities of peace-keeping police is to monitor law enforcement activities of local officials, so that they carry out their tasks with full respect for universally accepted humanitarian rights and criminal justice standards.

The United Nations personnel should be an example in strictly adhering to the spirit and the letter of these principles. The United Nations operations must be a guide for effective and fair criminal justice administration.

The UN peace-keeping police activities should contribute to a more effective promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES

Police

Force should be used only when strictly necessary and not excessively.

Firearms should be used exceptionally and only as a last resort.

Arrests should be made only on legal grounds and when necessary. Persons in detention should be treated humanly.

Victims

Victims of crime should be given assistance.

Victims of armed conflicts, riots and other disturbances should be protected.

УРОК 14

ECONOMIC CRIMES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание: 1) на чтение производных слов; 2) ударение в словах.

commerce – commercial; policy – politician; finance – financial; office – official; economy – economist – economic – economics – economical.

Упр. 2. Подберите русские эквиваленты данных интернациональных слов:

bank, bankruptcy, basis, to block, business, card, capital, category, code, commercial, corporate, credit, document, fictitious, financial, to focus, group, metal, monopolistic, normal, to register, resources, to transport.

Упр. 3. Перепишите, переведите на русский язык и запомните следующие слова:

above, avoidance, bribe, to buy, competition, consumer, to counterfeit, deliberate, exchange, evasion, failure, to forge, fraud, gem, goods, graft, ground, hate, illicit, imprisonment, intentional, issuance, land, laundering, liable, to manufacture, to mark, market, to mention, to obtain, precious, to provide, to relate, to return, revenge, securities, to sell, smuggling, stock-market, trademark, wrongful.

Упр. 4. Перед чтением текста ознакомьтесь со следующими словосочетаниями и запомните их:

the breach of economic freedom	посягательство на свободу экономической деятельности
to prevent business activity	препятствовать экономической деятельности
to block market competition	препятствовать рыночной конкуренции
illicit deals in land	незаконные сделки с землей
business-related bribes	взятки в сфере предпринимательства
non-licensed goods	нелицензированные товары

stock-market rules	правила деятельности фондовой биржи
issuance of securities	эмиссия ценных бумаг
deliberate bankruptcy	преднамеренное банкротство
to forge securities	подделывать ценные бумаги
business fraud	мошенничество в сфере бизнеса
issuance of a title	выдача документов, устанавливающих право собственности на что-либо
criminal means	преступные средства и способы
provocation of bribery	подстрекательство к даче взятки
foreign exchange resources	валютные источники
deliberate avoidance	намеренное уклонение (от чего-либо)
repayment of credit	уплата кредитной задолженности
wrongful acts	неправомерные действия

Упр. 5. Переведите текст на русский язык.

ТЕКСТ

ECONOMIC CRIMES

People commit crimes for many reasons: love, hate, politics, revenge. But mostly, they commit crimes for money. Money is at the basis of economic crimes.

The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation focuses on four categories of economic crimes.

The first group of such crimes includes the breach of economic freedom that prevents normal business activity or blocks market competition. The authorities can prosecute officials for blocking up lawful business activity and registering illicit deals in land. Illegal monopolistic actions in the market and business-related bribes are also dealt with in the code.

The second group concerns consumers' rights. It is against the law to manufacture, buy, store, transport and sell non-licensed goods.

The third group deals with financial crimes. Any violation of financial and stock-market rules provides grounds for criminal prosecution. Thus, violation of regulation on the issuance of securities,

forging credit cards and other payment documents, and deliberate bankruptcy are included in this category. Forging government or corporate securities is considered to be a criminal activity too.

The fourth group deals with the state's economic security. Smuggling, counterfeiting, money laundering, illicit operations involving precious metals and gems are punishable under the Code. The grounds for prosecution include business frauds, illegal banking operations, issuance of a title to land, property and capitals, which were obtained by criminal means. There are other activities that are also considered to be economic crimes:

- bribery in business;
- provocation of bribery or commercial graft; tax evasion by individuals; tax evasion by organizations;
- failure to return foreign exchange resources from abroad; deliberate avoidance of repayment of credit; wrongful acts in bankruptcy; intentional bankruptcy; fictitious bankruptcy; unlawful use of trademarks.

All the crimes mentioned above are liable to punishment by a fine or an imprisonment.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What are the reasons for committing a crime?
2. What is the basis of economic crimes?
3. How many categories of economic crimes does the Criminal Code of the R. F. focus on?
4. What types of economic crimes are included in the first group?
5. What are the financial crimes?
6. What crimes harm the state's economic security?
7. What types of punishment are economic crimes liable to?

Упр. 7. Повторите формы данных неправильных глаголов. Переведите глаголы и предложения на русский язык.

to break – broke – broken	to buy – bought
can – could	to sell – sold
to deal with – dealt with	to pay – paid

1. The young man broke the law and was imprisoned. His whole life was broken.

2. She bought some gems. The bought gems turned out (оказались) to be forged.

3. The firm sold many consumer goods at the market. The goods were sold at high price but they were non – licensed.

4. The student paid for his studies at the University but didn't attend classes. He was busy at his work. It was a highly paid job.

Упр. 8. Переведите сочетания и предложения с выделенными словами на русский язык.

to consider – рассматривать, полагать, считать

to consider a proposal; the considered proposal; consideration.

1. The proposal is now under consideration.
2. We considered him to be a clever man.

counterfeit – подделывать, поддельный, подделка

to counterfeit coins; a counterfeited coin; a counterfeit.

1. The clerk counterfeited his chief's handwriting.
2. This ten dollar note is a counterfeit.

to forge – подделывать

to forge payment documents; the forged payment documents; a forger, a forgery.

1. This trademark is a forgery.

2. He forged the payment documents.

to be liable – быть обязанным, подлежать чему-либо

to be liable to pay taxes; to be liable to punishment; liability.

1. Men are liable for military service.
2. In Britain police are not liable to carry arms.
3. This criminal is liable to punishment by an imprisonment.

to mention – упоминать, ссылаться на что-либо

to mention some facts; the mentioned facts;

1. The witnesses could mention the man who sold non – licensed goods.
2. He mentioned no facts.

to obtain – получать, приобретать

to obtain a prize; the obtained prize.

1. He obtained his knowledge by hard studies.
2. The information obtained by the police was very important.

to provide for – предусматривать

to provide for normal market activity; to provide for lawful business activity; to provide for economic security; to provide for legal banking operations.

1. This contract provides for payment in cash (наличными).

Упр. 9. Переведите данные словосочетания на русский язык:

- bribery in business, judicial bribery, business-related bribes, provocation of bribery;
- breach of the law, breach of justice, breach of the peace, breach of contract;

– security of a person, state economic security, national security, personal security, to live in security; government securities, corporate securities, issuance of securities;

– business fraud, to take money by fraud;

– tax evasion, local taxes, direct taxes, income tax, land tax, court taxes, to collect taxes, to pay taxes.

Упр. 10. Выберите из представленных словосочетаний противоправные действия:

to bribe an official, to give bribes, to take a bribe, to report bribe to the police, to offer bribes, to return a bribe, to counterfeit dollars, to counterfeit securities, to counterfeit handwriting; to forge a credit card, to forge the results of the competition, to forge gems, to forge government securities, to manufacture goods, to manufacture false evidence, to smuggle drugs, to smuggle precious metals, to store fruits of a crime, to store goods, to store forged money, to store gems.

Упр. 11. Назовите слово, которое выпадает из предложенного ассоциативного ряда:

1. To forge, to bribe, to pay, to violate, to counterfeit.
2. Lawful, wrongful, illicit, fictitious, illegal.
3. Bank, revenge, market, credit, money, stock market.
4. Money laundering, smuggling, fraud, forger, tax evasion.

Упр. 12. Подберите к словам из колонки А синонимы из колонки В.

А	В
to counterfeit	land
graft	illegal
ground	to make goods
to hate	violation
illicit	intentional
deliberate	bribery
to manufacture	a trading centre
market	to forge
breach	to dislike

Упр. 13. К видам экономических преступлений на английском языке (колонка А) подберите русские названия статей уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации (колонка В).

А	В
1. Wrongful Acts in Bankruptcy	1. Незаконное использование товарного знака
2. Tax Evasion	2. Преднамеренное банкротство
3. Intentional Bankruptcy	3. Злостное уклонение от погашения кредиторской задолженности
4. Provocation of Bribery or Commercial Graft	4. Невозвращение из-за границы средств в иностранной валюте
5. Unlawful Use of Trade-marks	5. Неправомерные действия при банкротстве
6. Deliberate Avoidance of Repayment Credit	6. Провокация взятки либо коммерческого подкупа
7. Failure to Return Foreign Exchange Resources from Abroad	7. Уклонение от уплаты налогов

Упр. 14. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на лексику, связанную с преступлениями в сфере экономики.

1. The illegal use of investments, illegal operations in the field of currency circulation, abuses in foreign economic activities are the main crimes that have become very popular now.

2. Tax crimes are among the most complex crimes because not only private-sector businesses stand behind them, but also power structures and mafia organizations.

3. The Russian mafia's sphere of operations is the same as in many countries of the world: narcotics, arms trade, auto theft, illegal real estate operations.

4. Bankruptcy is a legally declared inability of an individual or organization to pay their creditors. In the majority of cases bankruptcy is initiated by a debtor.

5. The forgery of banknotes has always been one of the most widespread types of crimes.

6. Criminals infiltrate banks. Bribing of bank operators is a common crime. It is more difficult to bribe bank managers because their salaries are better.

7. Numerous crimes are linked with the securities market.

8. It has been predicted that the rate of bankruptcies (whether intentional or unintentional) of banks, investment and insurance companies will continue to rise.

Упр. 15. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Money, Riches, Prosperity

1. Money speaks in a language that all nations understand.

2. The love of money is the root of all evil (Bible).

3. There are but two families in the world, the Haves and the Have-nots (Cervantes).

4. Riches are for spending (Bacon).

5. Nothing but money is sweeter than honey (Franklin B.).

6. Few of us can stand (выдержать) prosperity. Another man's, I mean (Twain M).

7. If you can actually count your money then you are not really a rich man.

8. Ready money is Aladdin's lamp (Byron).

9. Money will say more in one moment than the most eloquent (красноречивый) lover can in years (Fielding H.).

10. You must spend money, if you wish to make money (Plautus T.).

Business, Bank

1. Business is a combination of war and sport (Maurois A.).

2. Business is like riding a bicycle – either you keep moving or you fall down.

3. A friendship founded on business is better than business founded on friendship (Rockefeller).

4 When two men in business always agree one of them is unnecessary.

5. An economist is an expert who will know tomorrow why the things he predicted yesterday didn't happen today.

6. A bank is a place where they lend you an umbrella in fair weather and ask for it back when it begins to rain (Frost).

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Прочитайте тексты и выполните упражнения к ним.

Упр. 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря. Вам помогут следующие слова:

treasury	министерство финансов
honestly	честно
mob	воровская шайка
to connect	связывать
to disguise	скрывать
proximity	близость
to earn	зарабатывать

ТЕКСТ А

HISTORY OF MONEY LAUNDERING

The term «money laundering» was first mentioned in the 1930s by the US Treasury agents who were trying to apprehend Al Capone. In those days, very few people had running water, much less (не говоря уже о) a washing machine, so commercial laundries were very common. Capone and his mob owned hundreds of laundries in and around Chicago, and they disguised the earnings from their liquor business as money honestly earned from operating the laundries.

There were no US law at that time that identified money laundering as an offence, but in the end, Capone was convicted of evading

federal income tax. Tax evasion and money laundering are often very closely connected.

The US was the first country to pass money laundering legislation, but they didn't really start to investigating it until towards the end of the twentieth century. Everything changed when cocaine suddenly became popular in North America. In the 1970s and early 1980s, its proximity to the source of the cocaine made south Florida the world centre of money laundering activity.

«Crime School: Money Laundering»

Упр. 2. Закончите предложения, выбрав один из трех вариантов:

1. The term «money laundering» was born in ...
 - a) Great Britain;
 - b) The United States;
 - c) Canada.
2. Al Capone was wanted by ...
 - a) The US FBI agents;
 - b) The US law enforcement agencies;
 - c) The US Treasury agents.
3. The commercial laundries were common because ...
 - a) there was no running water;
 - b) the washing machines were very expensive (дорогие);
 - c) the services of commercial laundries were not very expensive.
4. Capone and his mob owned hundreds of laundries in Chicago to ...
 - a) get much profit (выгода) from laundries;
 - b) earn honest money from operating laundries;
 - c) mask money from alcohol business.
5. At that time money laundering ...
 - a) was an offence;
 - b) was not an offence.
6. In the end, Capone was convicted of ...
 - a) money laundering;

- b) violating income tax laws;
- c) earning money from liquor business.

7. At that time, the American centre of money laundering activity was ...

- a) North America;
- b) Chicago;
- c) Florida.

Упр. 3. Переведите текст со словарем.

ТЕКСТ В

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY

Where there is money there is counterfeit money. Counterfeit money is an easy way of getting rich.

Twenty-seven centuries ago, the rulers of the Eastern Mediterranean countries began to mint coins. Counterfeiting emerged almost simultaneously with the appearance of money. The Athenian laws dating from the 6th century meted out severe punishment to unauthorized persons minting money.

Production of counterfeit money undermines the state's principal monopoly, emission of currency, and has always been regarded as one of the most serious crimes. In medieval Europe in the 15th and 17th centuries, great amounts of counterfeit money in circulation ruined the money systems of a number of countries. Rulers of states often went into the counterfeit business themselves whenever they needed replenish their treasures emptied by wars or other disasters.

With the introduction of paper money, specialists in counterfeiting it also appeared. The late 18th and early 19th centuries saw the rise of counterfeiting money of certain states by hostile countries intent on undermining their economy. On the eve of Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 counterfeiting of 25, 50, and 100 ruble banknotes was started in Paris. Dozens of millions of rubles of counterfeit money were brought to Russia by Napoleon's army. In 1813, the Russian government exchanged counterfeit banknotes for genuine money and destroyed the faked money. The process went on for more than ten

years. The country lost much money. In 1820 seven million rubles were paid for the counterfeit banknotes withdrawn from circulation. To compare: only five million rubles were spent on rebuilding Moscow burned down in 1812.

Now governments fight this evil by sentencing the culprits to long terms of punishments and continually improving the safeguards against counterfeiting.

Упр. 4. Переведите предложения, вставив пропущенные слова из текста В.

1. The rulers of the ... countries began minting coins twenty-seven centuries ago.

2. Counterfeiting money undermines the state's principal ... and ... of currency.

3. In the 15th century counterfeit money ruined the ... of some countries.

4. During the Napoleon's invasion of Russia, the French began counterfeiting the ... banknotes.

5. The Russian government exchanged the faked banknotes for ... money.

6. Seven million rubles were repaid for the ... money withdrawn from

7. Governments fight counterfeiting by improving

Упр. 5. Переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем.

ТЕКСТ С

SUBSTANTIVE OFFENCES

*One crime has to be
concealed by another.
Seneca (4 BC – 65 AD)*

Without a crime, there is no money laundering. So money laundering investigations always have to start off by determining the

crime behind the money. This is known in legal circles as the «substantive offence».

The substantive offence can be any serious crime, but usually it's some kind of organized crime activity such as drugs, fraud or theft. In recent years, the substantive offence under investigation is more and more often a crime of violence. Although the traditional crimes involving violence are extortion, armed robbery or kidnapping, the substantive offence that leads to money laundering can also be a conspiracy (заговор, преступный сговор) to commit a terrorist act. The people or governments that provide money to a terrorist organization to finance the terrorist act must launder it to conceal not only its source but also its purpose.

The substantive offence also varies from country to country. In the United States, drug trafficking is considered to be the primary substantive offence to money laundering. In a place like India it's usually tax evasion.

Упр. 6. Ответьте по-английски на следующие вопросы по тексту С:

1. What do money laundering investigations always begin with?
2. How are such crimes called?
3. What kind of crimes are these?
4. What do people conceal when they launder money?
5. What is the primary substantive offence in the U.S.?
6. What is the main substantive offence in India?

РАБОТА СО СЛОВАРЕМ

Для того, чтобы переводить тексты с английского языка на русский быстро и грамотно, необходимо знать построение англо-русского словаря и некоторые правила пользования им.

В английском языке одно и то же слово может принадлежать к разным частям речи.

Пример: a plan – план; to plan – планировать.

В словаре принадлежность таких слов к разным частям речи обозначается специальными сокращениями.

Список некоторых сокращений: n (noun) – имя существительное, adj. (adjective) – имя прилагательное, v (verb) – глагол, adv. (adverb) – наречие, cj. (conjunction) – союз, p. (past) – глагол в прошедшем времени, p.p. (past participle) – причастие II prep. (preposition) – предлог.

Упр. 1. Выпишите из англо-русского словаря перевод различных частей речи следующих слов. В скобках указано, какие части речи следует искать.

Пример: knife (n., v.) – (n.) – нож; (v.) – резать ножом.

Place (n., v.); cross (n., a., v.); direct (a., adv., v.); face (n., v.); right (a., v., n., adv.).

Рядом с каждой частью речи даются варианты перевода. Варианты обозначаются цифрами.

Пример: plan – n. 1. план, проект, чертеж, схема; 2. замысел, намерение; v. 1. планировать; 2. составлять чертеж; 3. замыслить, намереваться, затевать.

Упр. 2. Выпишите все возможные переводы следующих существительных:

study, reason, charge, part, party, fire, change, case.

Иногда значение английского слова меняется в зависимости от последующего слова.

Пример: to take place – происходить;

to take part in – участвовать в ...

Упр. 4. Переведите на русский язык при помощи словаря глаголы с последующими послелогоми:

to be about; to be after; to be away; to be back; to be on; to be over.

ЧАСТЬ III

Тематические контрольно-тренировочные тесты с ключами для самоконтроля полученных знаний

Контрольно-тренировочный тест № 1

«THE UNITED KINGDOM»

I. Выберите правильный русский эквивалент к английским словам и словосочетаниям:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) 1. A developed state. | 1) судебная система; |
| 2. To be situated. | 2) располагаться; |
| 3. Constitutional monarchy. | 3) двухпалатный парламент; |
| 4. Judicial system. | 4) конституционная монархия; |
| 5. Bicameral parliament. | 5) быть избранным; |
| 6. To be elected. | 6) развитое государство; |
| b) 1. Industrial state. | 1) основные политические партии |
| 2. The main political parties. | 2) парламент государства; |
| 3. General elections. | 3) столица Великобритании; |
| 4. The parliament of the state. | 4) промышленное государство; |
| 5. The capital of Great Britain. | 5) глава государства; |
| 6. The head of the state. | 6) всеобщие выборы; |
| c) 1. To consist. | 1) проводить выборы; |
| 2. To hold elections. | 2) объединять (ся); |
| 3. To head. | 3) состоять из ...; |
| 4. To unite. | 4) возглавлять ; |
| d) 1. General. | 1) власть; |
| 2. North. | 2) королева; |
| 3. Ower. | 3) общий; |
| 4. Main. | 4) труд; |
| 5. Queen. | 5) север; |
| 6. Labour. | 6) главный, основной. |

II. В английских предложениях вместо пропусков подберите правильные слова или словосочетания:

is situated; members; highly developed industrial state; the head; bicameral.

1. England is a
2. London ... on the Thames river.
3. English Parliament is a ... parliament.
4. ... of the state is the Monarch.
5. Canada, Australia and New Zealand are ... of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

III. Выберите правильный ответ на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the main political parties in the UK?
 2. What is the official name of Great Britain?
 3. What is the state structure of the UK?
 4. Where is London situated?
 5. What parts does the UK consist of?
 6. Why is Great Britain called a constitutional monarchy?
1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of England.
 2. The UK consists of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and many small islands.
 3. London is situated on the Thames river.
 4. The main political parties in the UK are the Conservative and Labour parties.
 5. The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
 6. The UK is called a constitutional monarchy because the power of the queen is limited by the Parliament.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод следующих предложений с русского на английский:

1. Официальное название Англии – Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северная Ирландия.

2. Столица Великобритании – Лондон.
3. Великобритания является высокоразвитой промышленной державой.
4. Великобритания – конституционная монархия.
5. Власть королевы ограничена парламентом.
6. Основными политическими партиями являются консервативная и лейбористская.
7. Британия возглавляет Британское содружество наций.
8. Членами Содружества являются Британия, Канада, Австралия и Новая Зеландия.

1. The main political parties are the Conservative and the Labour parties.
2. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial state.
3. The members of the British Commonwealth of Nations are Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
4. The official name of England is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. Great Britain is a constitutional Monarchy.
6. The capital of Great Britain is London.
7. The power of the Queen is limited by the Parliament.
8. Great Britain heads the British Commonwealth of Nations.

КЛЮЧИ

- I. a) 1–6; 2–2; 3–7; 4–1; 5–4;
 b) 1–5; 2–6; 3–1; 4–2; 5–3;
 c) 1–6; 2–4; 3–2; 4–7; 5–3;
 d) 1–3; 2–5; 3–1; 4–6; 5–2.
- II. 1–3; 2–1; 3–5; 4–4; 5–2.
- III. 1–4; 2–1; 3–5; 4–3; 5–2; 6–6.
- IV. 1–4; 2–6; 3–2; 4–5; 5–7; 6–1; 7–8.

Контрольно-тренировочный тест № 2
«THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA»

I. Выберите правильный русский эквивалент к английским словам и словосочетаниям:

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------|
| a) | 1. To comprise. | 1) состоять из; |
| | 2. To be situated. | 2) принимать; |
| | 3. To consist of. | 3) видеть; |
| | 4. To call. | 4) включать в себя; |
| | 5. To adopt. | 5) называть; |
| | | 6) объединять; |
| | | 7) располагаться; |
| b) | 1. Governor. | 1) закон; |
| | 2. Party. | 2) партия; |
| | 3. Basis. | 3) жалоба; |
| | 4. Law. | 4) обычай; |
| | 5. Custom. | 5) губернатор; |
| | | 6) власть; |
| | | 7) основа; |
| c) | 1. Main | 1) синий; |
| | 2. Equal | 2) правовой, законный; |
| | 3. Legal | 3) белый; |
| | 4. own | 4) равный; |
| | 5. white | 5) собственный; |
| | | 6) главный; |
| | | 7) случайный; |
| d) | 1. The basis of the legal system. | 1) из Округа Колумбия; |
| | 2. Under the British law. | 2) основа правовой системы; |
| | 3. In the articles of the Declaration of Independence. | 3) война с Британией; |

1. Соединенные Штаты Америки – федеральная республика.
 2. Америка состоит из 50 штатов и округа Колумбия.
 3. Столица Америки – Вашингтон.
 4. Основные политические партии в Америке – Республиканская и Демократическая.
 5. Государственное устройство состоит из Президента и Кабинета, Конгресса и судебной системы.
 6. Каждый штат имеет собственное правительство и собственную столицу.
 7. Соединенные Штаты были созданы в 1776 году, когда была принята Декларация о независимости.
-
1. Each state has its own government and its own capital.
 2. The main political parties in the USA are the Republican and Democratic parties.
 3. The United States of America originated in 1776 when the Declaration of Independence was adopted.
 4. The USA is a federal republic.
 5. The US government consists of the President and his Cabinet, Congress and a judicial system.
 6. America consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 7. The capital of the US is Washington, D.C.

КЛЮЧИ

- | | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| I. | a) 1–4; 2–7; 3–1; 4–5; 5–2; |
| | b) 1–5; 2–2; 3–7; 4–1; 5–4; |
| | c) 1–6; 2–4; 3–2; 4–5; 5–3; |
| | d) 1–2; 2–4; 3–6; 4–7; 5–5. |
| II. | 1–3; 2–5; 3–2; 4–4; 5–1. |
| III. | 1–3; 2–2; 3–5; 4–1; 5–4. |
| IV. | 1–4; 2–6; 3–7; 4–2; 5–5; 6–1; 7–4. |

Контрольно-тренировочный тест № 3**«THE CONSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA»**

I. Выберите правильный русский эквивалент к английским словам и словосочетаниям:

- | | | |
|----|------------------|--|
| a) | 1. Amendment. | 1) законопроект; |
| | 2. Activity. | 2) статья; |
| | 3. Article. | 3) помощник; |
| | 4. Bill. | 4) поправка; |
| | 5. Citizen. | 5) деятельность; |
| | | 6) назначение; |
| | | 7) гражданин; |
| b) | 1. Duty. | 1) налог; |
| | 2. Freedom. | 2) обязанность, долг; |
| | 3. Law. | 3) свобода; |
| | 4. Tax. | 4) объединение; |
| | 5. Judge. | 5) закон, право; |
| | | 6) судья; |
| | | 7) работа; |
| c) | 1. To protect. | 1) принадлежать; |
| | 2. To establish. | 2) запрещать; |
| | 3. To belong. | 3) принимать (закон),
выносить решение; |
| | 4. To define. | 4) защищать; |
| | 5. To pass. | 5) судить; |
| | | 6) определять, толковать; |
| | | 7) учреждать, основывать; |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| d) 1. To pass a decision. | 1) принять закон; |
| 2. To make a law. | 2) установить факт наличия преступления; |
| 3. To give a lecture. | 3) принять постановление; |
| 4. To adopt a resolution. | 4) дать указания; |
| 5. To establish the fact of a crime. | 5) читать лекцию; |
| | 6) вынести решение; |
| | 7) определить обязанности. |

II. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и словосочетаниями:

amendments; certain duties; legislative, executive and judicial; the Bill of Rights; unwritten; was adopted.

1. A constitution defines the ... system of power.
2. Under the constitution the citizens have ... to the state.
3. Great Britain has ... constitution.
4. The US constitution ... in 1787.
5. The US constitution has 27
6. The first ten amendments are called

III. Выберите правильный ответ на следующие вопросы:

1. What does a constitution define?
 2. What are the main rights of a citizen?
 3. What are the basic duties of citizens?
 4. What does the British Constitution consist of?
 5. When was the American Constitution adopted?
 6. How many amendments are there in the American Constitution?
1. The basic duties of the citizens are to obey laws, to serve in the Army, to pay taxes and many more.
 2. The American Constitution was adopted in 1787.
 3. A constitution defines the system of power.
 4. There are 27 amendments in the American Constitution.

5. The main rights of the citizens are the right to life, personal liberty, freedom of assembly, the right to the protection of the law.

6. The British Constitution consists of Acts of Parliament, Common Law and unwritten conventions.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод к следующим предложениям:

1. Конституция – это основной закон государства.

2. Конституция определяет систему власти.

3. Основные права человека – это право на жизнь, свободу личности, право на защиту закона.

4. Согласно конституции граждане имеют определенные обязанности перед государством.

5. Английская конституция состоит из Актов Парламента, Общего права и неписаных соглашений (договоров).

6. Американская конституция была принята в 1787 году.

7. Американская конституция имеет 27 поправок.

8. Первые 10 поправок называются «Биль о правах».

1. Under the Constitution the citizens have certain duties to the state.

2. A constitution is the basic law of a state.

3. The first ten amendments are called the «Bill of Rights».

4. A constitution defines the system of power.

5. English Constitution consists of Acts of Parliament, Common Law and unwritten conventions.

6. American Constitution has 27 amendments.

7. The main rights of a person are the right to life, personal liberty, the right to the protection of the law.

8. American Constitution was adopted in 1787.

КЛЮЧИ

- I.
- a) 1–4; 2–5; 3–2; 4–1; 5–7;
 - b) 1–2; 2–3; 3–5; 4–1; 5–6;
 - c) 1–4; 2–7; 3–1; 4–6; 5–3;
 - d) 1–6; 2–1; 3–5; 4–3; 5–2.

- II. 1–3; 2–2; 3–5; 4–6; 5–1; 6–4.
 III. 1–3; 2–5; 3–1; 4–6; 5–2; 6–4.
 IV. 1–2; 2–4; 3–7; 4–1; 5–5; 6–8; 7–6; 8–3.

Контрольно-тренировочный тест № 4
«PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN»

I. Выберите правильный русский эквивалент к следующим английским словам и словосочетаниям:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) | 1. To approve. | 1) существовать; |
| | 2. To become. | 2) становиться; |
| | 3. To examine. | 3) получать; |
| | 4. To exist. | 4) давать; |
| | 5. To get. | 5) одобрять; |
| | | 6) слушать; |
| | | 7) проверять, изучать; |
| b) | 1. Majority. | 1) представитель; |
| | 2. The only. | 2) верхний; |
| | 3. Representative. | 3) большинство; |
| | 4. Source. | 4) причина; |
| | 5. Upper. | 5) единственный; |
| | | 6) источник; |
| | | 7) только; |
| c) | 1. A representative body. | 1) власть монарха; |
| | 2. The supreme legislative body. | 2) глава государства; |
| | | 3) высший законодательный орган; |
| | 3. The leader of the majority party. | 4) член парламента; |
| | | 5) представительный орган; |

4. The power of the Monarch. 6) большинством голосов;
 5. The head of the state. 7) глава партии большинства;

- d) 1. To suggest. 1) подписывать;
 2. To restrict. 2) сообщать;
 3. To sign. 3) делать;
 4. To make. 4) предлагать;
 5. To read. 5) приходить;
 6) читать;
 7) ограничивать.

II. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и словосочетаниями:

representative; legislative; the Prime Minister; is restricted; majority; to make or unmake any law; consists of.

1. The power of the Monarch ... by Parliament.
2. Parliament is the supreme ... body.
3. Parliament has right
4. British Parliament ... two chambers
5. The House of Commons is a nation wide ... body.
6. The party which has the ... of seats in the House of Commons is called the Government
7. The leader of the majority party becomes

III. Выберите правильный ответ на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the supreme legislative body in Great Britain?
2. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
3. What is the function of the House of Commons?
4. What does the House of Lords consist of?
5. Who has right to become the Prime Minister?
6. How does a Bill become an Act of Parliament?
1. The House of Lords consists of Peers.

2. After three readings in the House of Commons the Bill must be approved by the House of Lords, then it must be signed by the Monarch and after that it becomes Act of Parliament.

3. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

4. Parliament is the supreme legislative body.

5. The House of Commons is the source of the law.

6. The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод на английский язык к следующим предложениям:

1. Великобритания является конституционной монархией.

2. Власть Монарха ограничена Парламентом.

3. Парламент является высшим законодательным органом.

4. Британский Парламент состоит из двух палат: Палаты Лордов и Палаты Общин.

5. Британский Парламент может создавать или аннулировать любой закон.

6. Выборы в Палату Общин проводятся каждые пять лет.

7. Палата Лордов состоит из Пэров.

8. Члены Палаты Лордов должны изучить закон и одобрить его.

9. В Великобритании существует две основных политических партий: Консервативная и Лейбористская.

10. Партия, которая получает большинство мест в Палате Общин, называется Правительственной, а другая – Оппозиционной.

11. Лидер Партии большинства становится Премьер-министром.

1. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

2. The members of the House of Lords must examine the law and approve it.

3. British Parliament can make or unmake any law.

4. Election to the House of Commons are held every five years.

5. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy.

6. There are two main political parties in Great Britain.

7. The Party, which gets the majority of seats in the House of Commons is called the Government, and the other the Opposition.
8. The power of the Monarch is restricted by the Parliament.
9. The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister.
10. Parliament is the supreme legislative body.
11. The House of Lords consists of Peers.

КЛЮЧИ

- I.
 - a) 1–5; 2–2; 3–7; 4–1; 5–3;
 - b) 1–3; 2–5; 3–1; 4–6; 5–2;
 - c) 1–5; 2–3; 3–7; 4–1; 5–2;
 - d) 1–4; 2–7; 3–1; 4–3; 5–6.
- II. 1–4; 2–2; 3–6; 4–7; 5–1; 6–5; 7–3.
- III. 1–4; 2–3; 3–5; 4–1; 5–6, 6–2.
- IV. 1–5; 2–8; 3–10; 4–1; 5–3; 6–4; 7–11; 8–2; 9–6; 10–7; 11–9.

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Приложение

**Термины и понятия курса профессиональной подготовки
(профессия «полицейский»)**

Модуль 1. Введение в профессию «полицейский»

Module 1. Police Officer Profession. Introduction

Термины и понятия	Terms and Concepts
Тема 1. Организационно-правовые основы деятельности полиции	1. Legal and Administrative Basics of Policing
1) профессиональная деятельность	1) professional activities
2) нормативные правовые акты, регламентирующие деятельность полиции	2) normative legal acts regulating the police activities
3) правоохранительные органы Российской Федерации	3) law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federations
4) структура МВД России	4) structure of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation
5) организационная структура	5) administrative structure
6) территориальные органы внутренних дел на районном уровне	6) territorial bodies of Federal executive authority of the Interior on the district level
7) роль и место полиции в системе органов внутренних дел	7) the role and place of the police in the structure of the Interior bodies
8) Федеральный закон «О полиции»	8) Federal Law «On the Police»
9) правовые основы и принципы деятельности полиции	9) the legal basis and principles of policing

10) обязанности и права полицейских	10) police rights and duties
11) правовое положение сотрудника полиции	11) the legal status of a police officer
12) отдельные меры государственного принуждения	12) specific measures of state coercion
Тема 2. Служба в полиции	2. Service in Police
1) служебные обязанности	1) police duties
2) должностной регламент	2) official regulations
3) правила внутреннего распорядка территориальных органов внутренних дел	3) the internal regulations of the territorial authority
4) ограничения, установленные федеральными законами	4) restrictions imposed by federal legislation
5) соблюдение запретов, связанных со службой в полиции	5) compliance with the federal law restrictions and bans related to the police service
6) служебная дисциплина	6) police discipline
7) дисциплинарный устав органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации	7) the disciplinary regulations of the Interior agencies of the Russian Federation
8) нормы устава	8) the Regulations standards
9) Федеральный закон «О службе в органах внутренних дел Российской Федерации»	9) the Federal Law «On service in the Interior bodies of the Russian Federation»
10) правовое регулирование службы	10) legal regulation of policing
11) порядок поступления на службу	11) admission to the police force
12) рабочее время и время отдыха	12) the police working hours and leisure time
13) режим служебного времени	13) working schedule

Тема 3. Профессиональная подготовка	3. Professional Police Training
1) профессиональная подготовка	1) professional training
2) перемещение по службе	2) carrier steps
3) специальные звания	3) special police ranks
4) рядовой и начальствующий состав	4) private and command personnel
5) увольнение со службы	5) dismissal from the service
6) оплата труда сотрудника полиции	6) police officer salary
7) пенсионное обеспечение	7) ensuring pension
8) социальная защита	8) social guarantees
9) порядок и правила выполнения	9) regulations for the implementation
10) реализация прав	10) implementation of rights
11) режим секретности в органах внутренних дел	11) the regime of secrecy in the Interior agencies
12) нарушения законности	12) law violations
13) коррупционные действия	13) acts of corruption
14) ответственность за нарушения дисциплины	14) responsibility for discipline violations
15) нормы профессиональной этики	15) professional ethics
16) применения поощрений и взысканий к сотруднику	16) the application of rewards and penalties to police staff
17) правила ношения форменной одежды	17) the rules of wearing uniforms

**Модуль 2. Морально-этические и психологические
основы служебной деятельности.
Module 2. Basics of Police Ethics.**

Тема 1. Профессиональная этика и служебный этикет	1. Professional Police Ethics and Standards of Behavior
1) профессиональная этика и мораль	1) professional ethics and morality
2) нормы поведения	2) standards of behavior
3) конкретные служебные ситуации	3) Specific policing practices
4) нормы Кодекса профессиональной этики сотрудника органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации	4) norms of the «Code of Professional Ethics of the Interior bodies of the Russian Federation»
5) нравственная оценка	5) moral assessment
6) взаимодействие с гражданами	6) cooperation with citizens
7) этнокультурные и конфессиональные различия	7) ethno-cultural and religious differences
8) навыки толерантного поведения	8) tolerant behavior skills
9) правила вежливости и культуры поведения в профессиональной деятельности	9) courtesy and professional standards of behavior
10) правила служебного этикета	10) rules of police etiquette
11) профессионально-нравственная деформация	11) professional and moral distortions
12) предупреждение и преодоление	12) prevention and correction

Тема 2. Профессиональная психологическая подготовка	2. Professional psychological training
1) профессиональная коммуникация	1) professional communication
2) общение с коллегами	2) socializing with colleagues
3) служебный коллектив	3) police co-working
4) категории граждан	4) strata
5) установление и поддержание психологического контакта	5) establishing and maintaining of psychological contact
6) разрешение конфликтов	6) conflict resolution
7) ведение переговоров	7) negotiating
8) приемы психологического воздействия	8) psychological instruments
9) психологическая саморегуляция	9) psychological self-control
10) профилактика негативных последствий	10) negative consequences prevention
11) профессиональный стресс	11) professional stress
12) диагностика личности	12) diagnosing a person
13) внешние признаки, психологические и поведенческие особенности	13) appearance, personality and behavior
14) преступные замыслы	14) criminal intent
15) террористические акты	15) terrorist acts
16) экстремистские действия	16) extremist activities
17) психологические основы	17) psychological foundations
18) визуальная психодиагностика личности	18) visual psychodiagnosing
19) основы профайлинга	19) profiling basics
20) повседневная деятельность сотрудника полиции	20) routine police activities
21) психологическая устойчивость	21) psychological stability

22) опасность для жизни	22) danger to life
23) причинение вреда здоровью	23) causing personal injury
Тема 3. Первая помощь	3. First medical aid
1) оказание первой помощи	1) providing first-aid
2) транспортировка и эвакуация пострадавших	2) transportation and evacuation of victims
3) признак ранений	3) symptoms of injuries
4) различные виды травм и кровотечений	4) different types of traumas and bleedings
5) клинические признаки неотложных состояний	5) clinical signs of emergencies
6) порядок оказания первой помощи	6) first-aid provision regulations
Тема 4. Иностранный язык в деловой документации. Культура речи	4. Foreign language in business documentation. Standards of speech
1) составление и оформление документов	1) drawing up and handling documents
2) служебные документы	2) service documents
3) нормы речевого этикета	3) standards of communication
4) правила и порядок оформления служебных документов	4) rules of handling documents

Модуль 3. Правовая подготовка
Module 3. Legal training

Тема 1. Административная юрисдикция	1. Administrative Jurisdiction
1) юридическая лексика	1) legal vocabulary
2) служебная и производственная документация	2) service and office documentation
3) Конституция Российской Федерации	3) Constitution of the Russian Federation
4) международные стандарты	4) international standards
5) права и свободы человека	5) human rights and freedoms
6) осуществление полицией своих функций	6) police functions performance
7) основы административного, уголовного, уголовно-процессуального законодательства	7) basics of Administrative, Criminal, Criminal procedure Law
8) уголовно-правовые и криминалистические характеристики	8) criminal law and criminalistic characteristics
9) основные виды преступлений	9) main types of crimes
10) административные правонарушения	10) administrative offenses

**Модуль 4. Основы криминалистической
и специальной техники**
**Module 4. Methodological and Technical Basics
of Criminalistics**

Тема 1. Криминалистическая техника	1. Criminalistic Technique
1) словесный портрет	1) physical description
2) проверка документов	2) examining documents
3) ценные бумаги	3) securities
4) денежные знаки и способы их подделки	4) banknotes and types of counterfeiting
5) изъятие предметов и веществ	5) seizure of items and substances
6) запрет реализации предметов	6) ban on selling items
7) место происшествия	7) crime scene
8) сохранность следов	8) traces protection
9) взрывчатые устройства и взрывоопасные предметы	9) explosives and explosive devices
10) субъективный портрет, понятие и типы	10) identikit, concept and types
11) ограниченный оборот	11) limited use
12) тактика действия	12) operational tactics
13) подделка документов, ценных бумаг, денежных знаков	13) forgery of documents, securities and banknotes
14) способы их выявления	14) ways of detecting
15) общие правила осмотра и проверки документов, ценных бумаг, денежных знаков	15) basic rules of examining documents, securities and banknotes
16) способы обнаружения и изъятия предметов и веществ, оборот которых в Российской Федерации запрещен или ограничен	16) ways of detecting and seizing items and substances with limited or prohibited use in the Russian Federation

Тема 2. Специальная техника	2. Special equipment
1) специальная техника	1) special equipment
2) технические средства охранной и охранно-пожарной сигнализации	2) technical facilities of security and fire alarm
3) средства видеонаблюдения	3) video surveillance
4) специальные средства и средства индивидуальной бронезащиты	4) special means and individual armored protection
5) средства связи в профессиональной деятельности	5) professional communication means and facilities
6) компьютеры и информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности	6) computers and IT in policing
7) применение специальных средств	7) use of special means
8) применение средств индивидуальной бронезащиты	8) use of individual armored protection
9) применение средств связи	9) use of communication facilities and means
10) ведомственные автоматизированные информационно-поисковые системы (по профилю подготовки)	10) automatic information search engines (in accordance with the type of the police training)
Тема 3. Огневая подготовка	3. Firearms training
1) табельное огнестрельное оружие	1) police weapons
2) огнестрельное оружие в служебной деятельности	2) firearms in policing

3) назначение, боевые свойства, устройство, правила обращения, ухода и сбережения табельного огнестрельного оружия и боеприпасов	3) purpose, fighting characteristics, design, rules of handling and maintaining police firearms and ammunition
4) правовые основы применения огнестрельного оружия сотрудниками полиции	4) Legal basics of using firearms by police officers
5) меры безопасности при обращении с огнестрельным оружием и боеприпасами	5) Security measures in handling firearms and ammunition
6) приемы и правила стрельбы из огнестрельного оружия	6) firearms rules and tactics
Тема 4. Физическая подготовка	4. Physical training
1) общая физическая подготовленность, необходимая для профессиональной деятельности	1) general professional fitness
2) навыки профессионально-прикладной физической подготовки в профессиональной деятельности	2) professional physical skills in policing
3) удары различными частями тела, резиновой палкой	3) striking with different parts of the body or batonning
4) защитные действия против нападения вооруженного и невооруженного противника	4) defensive tactics against armed or unarmed person
5) правомерные действия	5) lawful actions
6) пресечение правонарушений	6) suppressing offenders
7) обезоруживание и задержание	7) disarming and apprehending
8) проведение наружного осмотра	8) examining

9) одевание наручников	9) handcuffing
10) сопровождение правонарушителей	10) convoying offenders
11) основы здорового образа жизни	11) healthy lifestyle
12) способы самоконтроля за состоянием здоровья	12) ways of health self-control
13) тактика силового задержания	13) tactics of enforcing detention
14) самозащита	14) self-defensive tactics
Тема 5. Специальная подготовка. Личная безопасность сотрудника органов внутренних дел	5. Special training. Personal security of police officers
1) безопасность граждан в чрезвычайных ситуациях	1) safety of citizens in emergencies
2) личная безопасность в повседневной служебной деятельности	2) personal security in routine police activities
3) проведение спасательных работ при ликвидации последствий чрезвычайных ситуаций	3) participating in rescue and emergency management operations
4) пресечение противоправных действий в чрезвычайных ситуациях	4) suppressing unlawful acts in emergencies
5) использование специальных средств индивидуальной и коллективной защиты при выполнении служебных задач	5) use of special individual and collective protection means to perform police functions
6) индивидуальные служебные задачи	6) individual police responsibilities
7) выполнение задач в составе нарядов	7) performing police tasks on duty

8) группы оперативно-служебного реагирования	8) immediate response groups
9) ориентирование на местности с картой и без нее	9) navigating with and without a map
10) использование современных средств навигации	10) using modern navigation means
11) правовые и организационные основы деятельности органов внутренних дел в чрезвычайных ситуациях	11) legal and administrative basis of law enforcement agencies in emergencies
12) тактические основы действий сотрудников полиции в составе служебных нарядов и функциональных групп при проведении специальных операций	12) police patrol and special operation group tactics
13) боевые свойства и поражающие факторы оружия массового поражения	13) fighting efficiency and damaging factors of mass destruction weapons
14) способы защиты от оружия массового поражения	14) ways of protecting against mass destruction weapons
15) основы инженерной и топографической подготовки	15) basics of engineering and topography training

Учебное пособие

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