

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПОЛИЦИИ
ПО ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ И РАССЛЕДОВАНИЮ
ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ**

Учебное пособие
по английскому языку

Краснодар
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Содержатся современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы по изучению иностранного языка, которые способствуют использованию полученных знаний в коммуникативных ситуациях, возникающих в процессе выполнения служебных обязанностей. Предлагаются задания, стимулирующие продуктивную монологическую и диалогическую речь.

Для курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов 2 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – правоохранительная деятельность.

Цель данного учебного пособия – обучить курсантов активному владению английским языком, а также сформировать способность и готовность вести дискуссию.

В пособие включены темы «Предотвращение преступлений», «Идентификация в полицейском расследовании», «Расследование преступлений», «Осмотр места происшествия», «Допрос», «Дорожный надзор. Профилактика ДТП», а также тесты и вопросы для самоконтроля знаний и умений. Лексика в каждом тексте закрепляется в разнообразных коммуникативных упражнениях и находит свое применение в дискуссиях. Предлагаемые задания стимулируют продуктивную монологическую и диалогическую речь, побуждают слушателей к обмену информацией. Каждый раздел является логическим продолжением следующего, но при необходимости может быть использован самостоятельно.

При работе с языковым материалом основное внимание уделяется обогащению лексического запаса за счет изучения терминологических и сопутствующих лексических единиц общенаучного и функционального характера, наиболее часто применяемых в области расследования и предотвращения преступлений. В сфере изучения грамматического аспекта предполагается повторение, углубление и систематизация изученных в рамках общеобразовательного стандарта грамматических структур в целях активизации навыков и умений структурно – семантического анализа профессионально – ориентированного текста, а также использования грамматических явлений в иноязычной профессиональной коммуникации.

Рекомендации курсантам для успешного усвоения учебного материала

1. Рекомендации по общей «стратегии» и «тактике» чтения.

1. Вдумайтесь в заголовок: возможно, он подскажет вам, о чем текст.
2. Прочитайте бегло весь текст или его законченный отрывок, обходя трудности, чтобы составить общее представление о его содержании; это поможет в последующем при чтении преодолеть трудности.
3. При встрече с незнакомым словом – не останавливайтесь: дальнейшее изложение может внести ясность в понимание его значения, при этом старайтесь использовать свои знания фактов, событий действительности, о которых упоминается в тексте.
4. Постарайтесь догадаться о значении слова; языковая догадка возможна, если данное незнакомое слово:
 - напоминает по своему звучанию или графическому образу слово родного языка;
 - состоит из знакомых словообразовательных элементов;
 - относится к интернациональным словам;
 - включено в словосочетание, элементы которого вам известны.

5. Слова, значение которых не удалось установить, найдите в словаре. Для этого необходимо:

- знать условные обозначения, принятые в словаре (они даются в начале любого словаря), и его структуру;
- усвоить правила расположения слов в словаре;
- уметь придать слову исходную словарную форму, отталкиваясь от его производной контекстной формы;
- выбрать нужное значение, проверить его соответствие тексту.

II. Рекомендации для самостоятельной подготовки монологического высказывания.

1. Представьте, о чем вы будете говорить, и составьте план своего высказывания.

2. Прочитайте текст (тексты) на нужную вам тему.

3. Выделите из текста (текстов) материал – слова, словосочетания, предложения, нужные для вашего высказывания; соотнесите его с пунктами плана.

4. Вспомните, какой еще языковой материал вы сможете использовать в своем высказывании и запишите его.

5. Сделайте преобразования, необходимые для передачи замысла.

III. Рекомендации для самостоятельной подготовки устного высказывания на основе опор.

1. Представьте, что вы хотите сказать по данной теме / ситуации, и спланируйте свое высказывание.

2. Подберите к каждому пункту плана соответствующие языковые средства: слова, словосочетания, предложения из данных в учебнике и по памяти.

3. Скомбинируйте этот материал для передачи своего замысла (помните при этом о времени, лице, числе и т.д.).

4. Представьте себе конкретных слушателей и, обращаясь к ним, произнесите свое высказывание.

IV. Рекомендации для выполнения лексико-грамматических упражнений.

1. Прочитайте задание.

2. Если задание предполагает подстановку или ответ на вопрос, уточните значение требуемого языкового явления.

3. Установите его грамматические формы, обратите внимание на порядок слов. (обратитесь к словарю и грамматическому справочнику.)

4. Письменно вставьте данное языковое явление в предложение (или в ответ на вопрос), придав ему сначала соответствующую производную форму.

ТЕМА № 22

ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

throughout [θru:'aut]- через, повсюду

decrease [di:'kris] - уменьшать

law-abiding ['lɔ: ə'baɪdɪŋ] – соблюдающий закон

law and order -правопорядок

opportunity [,ɒpə'tju:nɪti] -возможность

overcome [ouvə'kʌm] – преодолеть, победить

cause n, v [kɔ:z] – дело, причина; причинять

isolate ['aɪsəleɪt]- изолировать

properly ['propəli] – должным образом

traffic ['træfɪk] – движение, торговля

fear [fiə] –страх

conviction [kən'vɪkʃən]– осуждение, обвинение

punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt]–наказание

evil-doer ['i:vl'du: ə] –преступник, злодей

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ]] - подход

require [ri'kwaɪə] - требовать

human relations ['hju:mən] –человеческие отношения

close cooperation ['kləʊs kəʊɔpə'reɪʃən] – тесное взаимодействие

offence [ə'fens] – правонарушение, преступление

offender [ə'fend ə] - правонарушитель

behavior [bi'heɪvjə] - поведение

persuasion [pə'sweɪʒən] - убеждение

supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz] – наблюдать, надзирать

influence ['ɪnfluəns] - влияние

injury ['ɪndʒəri] –вред

Read and translate the text:



CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention is one of the main present-day social problems throughout the world. Crime prevention is an effort to decrease and overcome crime. The two very important aspects of the problem are — crime prevention by effective law enforcement and crime prevention as a moral problem.

The primary object of an efficient police is of course crime prevention. But if a crime has been committed, the police officers are to locate and apprehend the offenders as quickly as possible. That's why future workers of the organs of the Interior are learning to use special means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime solution. They are learning to obtain information for law enforcement agencies, to patrol streets, to examine a crime scene properly, to search for and collect evidence, to establish corpus delicti, to solve crimes quickly and accurately and to detect and apprehend a criminal, fear of immediate arrest, conviction and punishment being an efficient crime prevention factor for potential criminals.

The central aspect of the solution of the crime prevention problem is to be a moral approach requiring extra skills for police officers. Our futures Sherlock Holmes are dealing with human relations problems. They are learning to establish contacts with the public they are supervising difficult teenagers and potential criminals, an intelligent, disciplined police officer with high morality standard being in himself an effective crime prevention instrument.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency is one of the important police and public tasks too. The police personnel of the inspection and commissions for the affairs of minors of executive committees are paying special attention to the juveniles of «problem» families rendering them the necessary assistance. They are to view their life and behavior using such means as persuasion, control, supervision, social and individual influence and law enforcement trying to turn them onto the right track.

Street crime prevention, traffic safety, combating drug trafficking and organized crime are also the matters of police concern.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.



1. Answer the questions:

1. What is crime prevention?
2. What are the two aspects of the problem?
3. What is the main object of an efficient police?
4. Are future workers of the police dealing with the problem of crime prevention?
5. How are they preparing to solve this problem?
6. What are they doing?
7. What are the main aspects of crime prevention work for the police and the public?

2. Translate from English into Russian:

To decrease and overcome crime, to obtain information, law-abiding citizens, to commit crime, special means and methods of crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, supervision, to search a crime scene, persuasion, to turn into right track, our government, to establish corpus delicti.

3. Translate from Russian into English:

Предотвращение преступлений, раскрытие преступлений, правоохранительные органы, розыск и наказание правонарушителей, убеждение и надзор, преступность несовершеннолетних, борьба с преступлениями на улице, искать и находить улики, подростки из проблемных семей.

4. Translate some word combinations:

Police department, community groups, police force, law enforcement officials, public view, patrol officers, convicted robbery offenders, alarm system.

5. Make word combinations, using the words from column A и B:

| A | B |
|-----------|---|
| punish | offenders and criminals |
| protect | law and order |
| solve | a crime scene |
| observe | into the right track |
| turn | crime |
| preserve | law-breakers |
| establish | drug trafficking |
| combat | corpus delicti |
| apprehend | contacts between the police and the community |

6. Choose the right definition of the term *crime prevention*:

- a) an intervention in the mechanisms that cause crime;
- b) the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it;
- c) an effort to decrease and overcome crime.

7. Write questions to the dialogue, then translate it:

A:

B: That's right. I am going to solve big questions of life – crime prevention and crime decrease in our country.

A:

B: Oh, they are difficult aspects: special and moral ones.

A:

B: I'm going to solve crime quickly and accurately. I am also going to study the problems of police/public relations perfectly well.

8. Complete the sentences:

1. Crime prevention is an effort to ...
2. ... is paying great attention to the problem of crime prevention.
3. Future police officers are learning to use
4. ... of juvenile delinquency is one of the important tasks too.
5. Street crime prevention, traffic safety, combating drug trafficking and organized crime are also

9. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

Two students speak about Crime prevention before the lesson

A. Excuse me, what is crime prevention? Is it a complex problem?

B. Sure! It's part of the big problem of overcoming crime in our country.

A. What are the ways of crime prevention in our country?

B. It's not so easy to answer this question, still it's effective law enforcement and moral education of the public, I think.

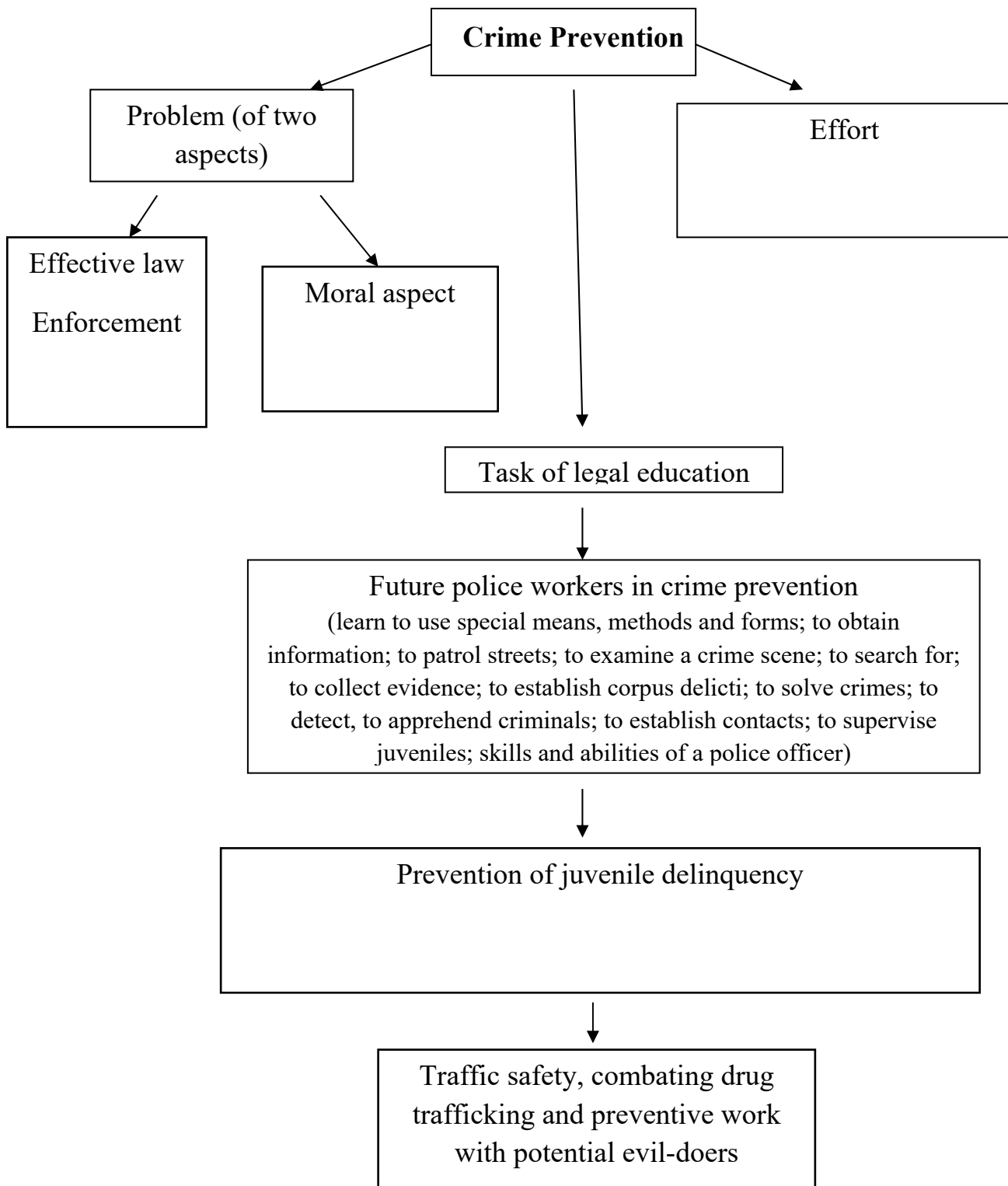
A. What is effective law enforcement?

B. It's quick and accurate solution of crime, detection of the criminal, his arrest, conviction and punishment.

A. What can you say about moral aspect of crime prevention problem?

B. Oh, it's the common mission of law enforcement agencies and society to develop people morally in the right direction.

10. Retell the text using the following scheme



**Повторение грамматики:
Причастие I/ Причастие II
Participle I/ Participle II**

The Participle

Причастие

Причастие – неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие как признак предмета или другого действия. Как и в русском языке, в английском причастия бывают двух видов: причастие I (Participle I) и причастие II (Participle II).

Participle I

Participle I реализуется в нескольких формах, в каждой из которых имеется основной показатель такого причастия – окончание –ing. Простейшая форма Participle – buying, studying. Этой форме в русском языке соответствует не только действительное причастие “покупающий”, “изучающий”, но и деепричастие “покупая”, “изучая”, для которого в английском языке нет специальной формы. Итак, формы Participle I следующие:

Buying - покупающий

being bought - будучи покупаемым

покупая

Having bought - купив

having been bought – будучи

купленным

Как видно из приведенных выше примеров, характерный признак Participle I – окончание -ing имеется во всех формах (в первом элементе каждой формы)

Формы причастия I

| | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Non-perfect(indefinite) | selling продающий продавая performing выполняющий выполняя | being sold будучи продаваемым being performed будучи выполняемым |
| Perfect | having sold продав performed выполнив | having been sold будучи проданным having been performed будучи выполненным |

Простое причастие I (Indefinite Participle I) обычно показывает, что обозначаемое им действие одновременно действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым предложения.

While reading a book she laughed a lot. - Читая книгу, она много смеялась (Она смеялась, когда читала книгу).

Примечание. Простое причастие I от глаголов to see (видеть), to hear (слышать), to come (приходить), to enter (входить), to arrive (прибывать) и некоторых других может обозначать действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого.

He, hearing the steps on the gravel, turned sharply round. - Услышав шаги на дорожке, он резко обернулся

Перфектное причастие I (Perfect participle I) употребляется, чтобы выразить действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым предложения.

Having read the book I gave it to Peter. - Прочтя книгу, я отдал её Пете
Причастие I в предложении обычно является определением или обстоятельством.

Употребление Причастия I

Определение

The boy **reading** a book is a friend of mine.

Мальчик, **читающий** книгу, мой друг.

Обстоятельство

While studying at the University I got interested in Psychology

Учась в университете, я заинтересовался психологией.

Having read the book I gave it to Peter.

Прочтя книгу, я отдал её Пете.

Participle II

Participle II – неличная форма глагола, которая имеет одну неизменную форму. От правильных глаголов причастие II образуется при помощи добавления к основе глагола суффикса –ed. Причастие неправильных глаголов дается в словаре как третья форма глагола.

По значению причастие II отличается от причастия I, так как выражает не процесс действия, а его следствие (т.е. то, что получилось в результате действия).

Participle II соответствует русскому причастию страдательного залога настоящего и прошедшего времени, оканчивающемуся на -мый, -ный, -тый:

Translated – переведенный, переводимый

Developed – развитый, развиваемый

Participle II, как и Participle I, имеет в предложении следующие самостоятельные функции:

Определение
(правое или левое)

The fine paid amounted to three hundred dollars.

Уплаченный штраф составил 300 долларов.

Обстоятельство
(обычно с союзами
when, while, if)

If invited, he will come.

Если его пригласят, он придет.

Примечание. Омонимичность форм Participle II и Past Indefinite правильных глаголов представляет трудность при переводе. Поэтому, переводя предложения, имеющие не одну форму с окончанием -ed, нужно определить, какую функцию в предложении выполняет это слово, а также его сочетаемость с другими словами.

1. Make Participle I from the following verbs and translate them into Russian:

To take - ...

to investigate - ...

To compare - ...

to commit - ...

To fight - ...

to detect - ...

To defend - ...

to apprehend - ...

2. Translate the following word-combinations paying attention to Participle I and Participle II:

Changing facts – changed facts

Apprehending officer – apprehended officer

Proving facts – proved facts

Training officer – trained officer

Developing countries – developed countries

3. Name the form of Participle:

Proclaimed, being investigated, committing, having been appointed, having developed, being directed, administering, having been protected, being tried, divided.

4. Use Participle II and translate.

Model: to accuse a person – an accused person

1. to prepare document –
2. to employ a person –
3. to argue a case in the court –
4. to make investigations –
5. to eliminate a division –

5. Pay attention to the position of single Participle II and its translation into Russian. Translate the sentences.

Model: The work done was of great interest.

Проделанная работа представляла большой интерес.

1. The problem discussed aroused interest.
2. The experiment made gave good results.
3. The lecture delivered caused discussion.
4. The letter posted was not delivered to the addressee.
5. The method employed gave good results.
6. The data reported were used in the experiment.
7. The participants of the scientific conference adopted all he items of the agenda proposed.
8. The paper reviewed dealt with the new achievements in computer technology.

6. Translate the sentences paying attention to the forms of Participle:

1. Reading the book I learn much that was new to me.
2. Being asked in French I could not understand what I was asked.
3. Having heard of all the details of that situation I decided to help my friend.
4. Having been put at the Congress these problems have remained very important.
5. Not knowing what to do I make up my mind to consult a lawyer.
6. All criminal trials in Britain are held before a judge and a jury consisting of twelve ordinary people.
7. The police investigating the case are looking for three men.
8. The police never found the money stolen in the robbery.
9. The document corrected cannot be accepted.
10. My question remained unanswered.

7. Use the appropriate participle form:

During the interrogation the investigator used the latest methods (*to recommend*).

Journalists (*to take part*) in the press-conference are admitted by a special pass.

(*To pass*) the examinations successfully students enjoyed their summer holidays.

People (*to study*) foreign languages can acquire good knowledge if they have regular conversational practice.

They carried out their investigation (*to use*) the best modern devices.

(*Not to know*) of their arrival I could not meet them at the railway station.

(*To ask*) a particular personal question he felt confused.

8. Translate the sentences, paying attention that Participle I may be a part of predicate with the verb *to be*

1. My classmate A. is sitting next to me. 2. My classmate A. sitting next to me is from Volgograd. 3. Colonel of Police V.'s lectures are always informative. While listening to them you are getting to know interesting things. 4. Today at the practical instructions we are learning special means, methods and forms of crime prevention. 5. Lieutenant Colonel of Police M. coaching us to search for, find, collect and lift evidence at the crime scene is a great specialist in Criminalistics.

9. Translate the sentences, mind -ed forms

1. The evidence collected by the investigator convinced the judge and jury that the criminals were guilty.

2. The members of the operative group were instructed about their duties at the crime scene.

3. The fingerprints can be used as evidence in court if properly developed.

4. Physical evidence can be measured, photographed, analyzed and presented as a physical object.

5. Witnesses and victims are interviewed and suspects and criminals are interrogated.

6. All documents of the investigation were signed by the witnesses.

7. The evidence should be preserved, documented and collected as quickly as possible.

8. The video camera was used as the first step of the crime scene documenting.
9. The witness did not appear in court although summoned.
10. The suspect should be searched for weapons and handcuffed so that he cannot escape or inflict injury to himself or others.
11. If carefully examined, the crime scene search can lead to the location and apprehension of the perpetrator.

10. Translate into English using Participle I and II:

1. Все преступники, перевозящие наркотики в нашу страну, должны быть привлечены к ответственности.
2. У него имеются факты, доказывающие вину этого человека.
3. Расследуя это дело, офицер опросил много людей.
4. Данная информация представляла большой интерес.
5. Все вопросы, обсуждаемые на нашем собрании вчера, были очень важны для нас.
6. Выполнив все упражнения к тексту, он начал работать над самим текстом.
7. Человек, убегающий с места происшествия, опасный преступник.

TEXT №2

CRIME AND CRIMINALS

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

hostage [ˈhɒstɪdʒ] - заложник

violence [ˈvaɪələns] - насилие

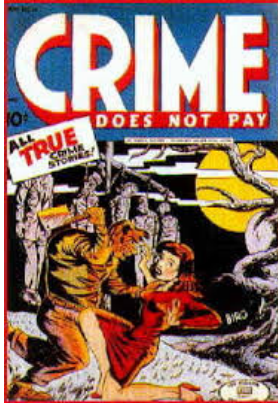
punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] - наказывать

murderer [ˈmɜːdəɹə] - убийца

hijacker [ˈhaɪdʒækə] - угонщик

smuggler [ˈsmʌɡlə] - контрабандист

Read and translate the text:



A crime is a wrong act which the state punishes. A person who commits a crime is a criminal. A criminal breaks the law.

A murderer kills people. This is a murder. A murderer is a criminal. An assassin kills people for political reasons. A terrorist uses violence for political reasons. Terrorists take hostages. They often kill them. Sometimes terrorists organize explosions in public places for political reasons. A hijacker takes control of a plane by force. He forces the pilot to take him where he wants. It is a criminal act. A kidnapper takes people by force to get money for their return. It is a criminal act. A drug dealer buys and sells drugs illegally. A drug smuggler carries drugs into another country illegally.

A thief steals. Theft is a crime. A thief can steal money, things, property, information, etc. A burglar breaks into houses, or other buildings to steal. It's a serious crime. Sometimes burglars can have guns. A mugger attacks and robs people in the street. A mugger can snatch handbags, take money. A robber steals money and things from people or banks or other places. Robbers can have a weapon and they are dangerous. A pickpocket steals things and money from people's pockets. It happens in supermarkets, in the street with many people. A shop-lifter steals from supermarkets. A forger makes false money. A hooligan damages things in the street. There are also other criminals and crimes. There are criminal groups. Members of these groups are gangsters.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Translate from Russian into English:

противоправный акт; совершать преступление; нарушать закон; убийца-преступник; по политическим причинам; использовать насилие; брать заложников; организовывать взрывы в общественных местах; захватывает самолет; похититель забирает людей силой; за их возвращение; покупать и продавать наркотики нелегально; ввозить наркотики в страну, красть деньги; собственность; проникнуть в дом; быть вооруженным (иметь оружие); нападать на людей; грабить людей; выхватывать сумочки; опасный; красть из карманов; красть из супермаркетов; делать фальшивые деньги; наносить вред; член преступной группировки; главарь банды.

2. Make sentences, using the following words and word combinations:

1. People, attacks, a mugger, robs, and, in the street.
2. From, a robber, money, steals, banks.
3. Steals, money, things, a pickpocket, and, from, people's pockets.

3. Distribute the following crimes among 3 groups:

- violence against the person;
- damaging the good opinion unfairly by saying or writing smth bad;
- dishonestly appropriating the property belonging to another

Words: theft, shoplifting, defamation, rape, murder, slander, robbery, homicide, burglary, kidnapping, manslaughter, house-breaking, libel, mugging, assault.

4. Match the words from left and right columns:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| to take hostages | ввозить наркотики в страну |
| to break the law | брать заложников |
| to commit a crime | продавать наркотики |
| to commit a wrong act | нарушать закон |
| to kill people | покупать наркотики |

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| to use violence | совершать преступление |
| to organize explosions | заставлять силой |
| to take control | совершать противоправный акт |
| to force | захватить |
| to buy drugs | убивать людей |
| to sell drugs | организовать взрывы |
| to carry drugs into a country | использовать насилие |

5. Improve your grammar.

Complete this true story with a past tense form of the verb in brackets.

Crime busters

In July 1985, four West London criminals ____ (make) plans to rob the manager of a laundry as he ____ (leave) the bank with a box full of staff wages. However, someone ____ (tell) the police before the robbery and the police ____ (make) plans to catch the thieves.

The day of the robbery ____ (come). The laundry manager ____ (collect) an empty box while the police and the robbers ____ (wait) outside the bank. As he ____ (step) through the door, everybody ____ (be) about to act, when another thief ____ (run) out of a doorway and ____ (snatch) the box. The lone thief ____ (disappear) before anybody ____ (move).

6. Underline the correct word:

1. Burglars **broke in** / **broke into** and stole all our jewelry.
2. The escaped prisoner **evaded** / **assaulted** capture for 3 month until they found his hideout.
3. They say that Robin Hood **robbed** / **intruded** the rich and gave to the poor.
4. The gang held up the bank and **robbed** / **stole** £5 million.
5. The terrorists decided to **kidnap** / **slaughter** all the hostages if their demands were refused.
6. Three youths **mugged** / **shoplifted** the old man in the street and took his wallet and watch.
7. He tore the clothes off the girl and **trapped** / **raped** her.

8. He was arrested while trying to **smuggle** / **forged** drugs into the country.



7. Answer the questions:

1. Is a crime a wrong act?
2. Does the state punish crime?
3. What does a criminal do?
4. Is a person who commits a wrong act a criminal?
5. What does a criminal do?
6. What is a murder and who is a murderer?
7. What does an assassin do?
8. What do terrorists do?
9. Are terrorists criminals?
10. What does a hijacker do?
11. What does a kidnapper do?
12. What does a drug dealer do?
13. What does a drug smuggler do?

8. Chose the right answer

1. Oh no - I've been _____! My phone was in my pocket and now it's gone!
a) stolen
b) robbed
c) thieved
d) nicked
2. There are lots of _____ in this part of the city - put your money and phone somewhere safe.
a) burglars
b) pickpockets
c) shoplifters
d) muggers
3. Very serious crimes, such as murder, are punishable by death; this is called _____ punishment.
a) corporal
b) death

c) *capital*

d) *execution*

4. When I go out at night, I usually leave a light on in the house; I think it will stop _____ breaking into my house.

a) *burglars*

b) *pickpockets*

c) *shoplifters*

d) *all of the above answers*

5. A: He killed his wife? B: Yes, he's been charged with _____.

a) *manslaughter*

b) *homicide*

c) *murder*

d) *all of the above answers*

6. Have you ever _____ the law? Before you say 'no' think of something small, perhaps like parking your car illegally?

a) *break*

b) *broke*

c) *breaked*

d) *broken*

| |
|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Повторение грамматики: Комплексы с причастием/Participle Constructions</p> |
|---|

The Participle Constructions

В английском языке есть три вида комплексов с причастием: сложное дополнение (**complex object**), сложное подлежащее (**complex subject**) и абсолютная причастная конструкция (**absolute participle construction**).

1. Конструкция **complex object** с причастием представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием, выступающим в качестве глагольного члена предложения. Данная конструкция выражает процесс происходящего действия.

I saw **him crossing** the street. - Я видел, как он переходил улицу

“Him crossing” - конструкция **complex object** с причастием, она также является дополнением к глаголу-сказуемому “saw”.

Complex object с причастием употребляется в основном после глаголов физического восприятия.

2. Конструкция **complex subject** с причастием представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже, в функции подлежащего с причастием в качестве второй части составного глагольного сказуемого.

He was seen crossing the street. - Было видно, что он переходил улицу.

“He ... crossing” – complex subject с причастием.

Complex object и **complex subject** с причастием употребляются обычно тогда, когда мы хотим подчеркнуть, что действие, выраженное причастием, не было завершено, еще длилось в момент совершения действия, выраженного глаголом-сказуемым.

3. **Абсолютная причастная конструкция** обычно состоит: из существительного в общем падеже, личного местоимения в объектном падеже и причастия. Существительное или местоимение выполняет роль подлежащего по отношению к причастию (но не является подлежащим всего предложения).

This done, we decided to have a rest. - После того как это было сделано, мы решили отдохнуть.

Если абсолютная причастная конструкция стоит в начале предложения, то она переводится придаточным предложением с союзом “так как” (поскольку, ввиду того что, когда, после того как, если):

He coming very late, we had to stay at home. - Так как он пришел слишком поздно, нам пришлось остаться дома.

Иногда причастная конструкция стоит в конце предложения. В этом случае она переводится на русский язык сложносочиненным предложением, вводимым союзами – и, причем, а.

The detection of the criminal was in full swing, **the detectives finding some evidence** - Шел активный розыск преступника, причем детективы нашли некоторые доказательства.

1. Translate the sentences with Participle Constructions:

1. He is going to have this job finished.
2. The text being easy, the students could read and translate it.
3. The taxi could be seen waiting outside.
4. This officer investigating the crime, crime detection was success.
5. The people want the public order being always maintained.
6. The teacher felt him knowing that problem not quite well.
7. Somewhere a long way off a telephone rang and a voice could be heard speaking.
8. This being done, they set off with light hearts.
9. I heard him answering the question on the US Constitution.
10. Crime prevention is to be in the focus of militia's activity, prevention of the origin of criminal motives being the aim of the moral approach to the problem.

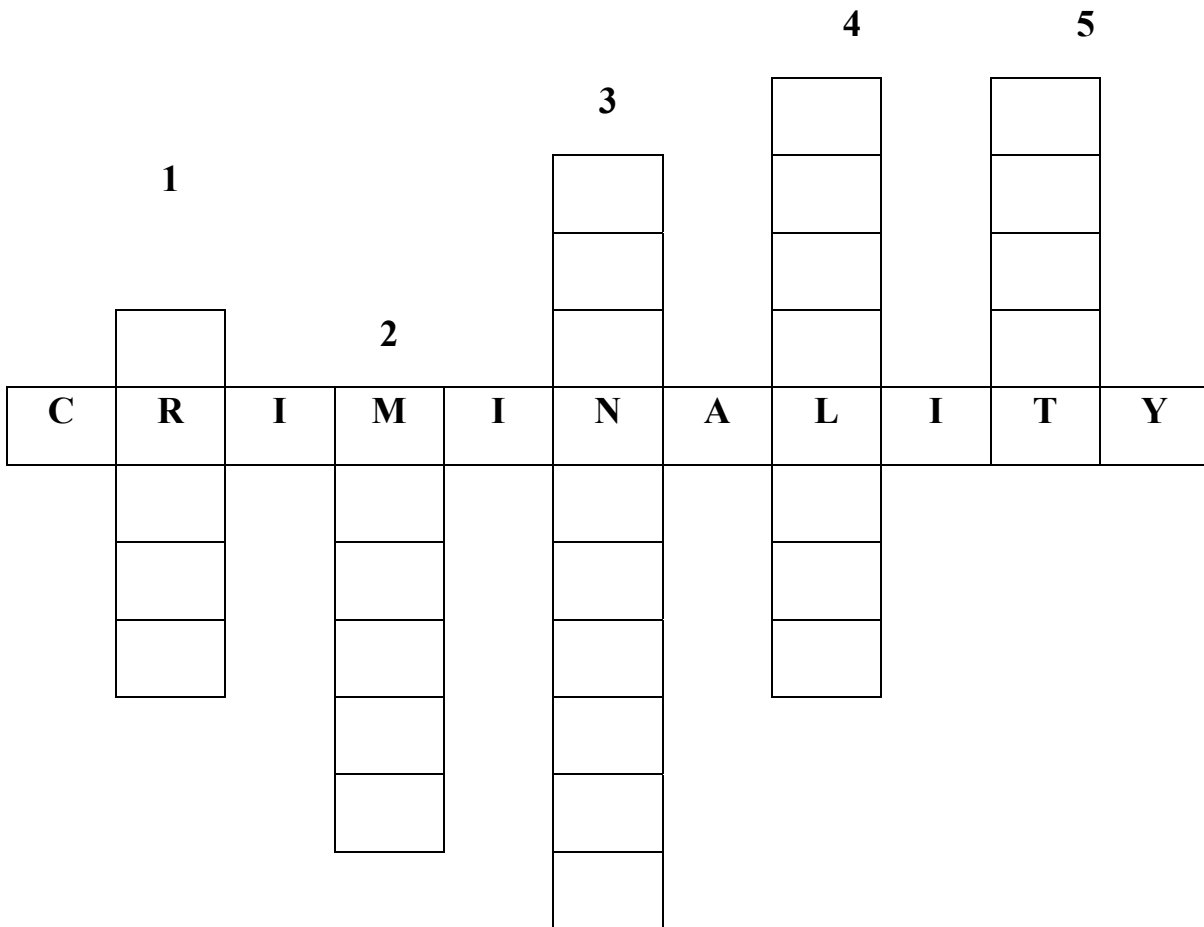
2. Translate the sentences with Participle and Participle Constructions:

1. The man running away from the crime scene is the criminal.
2. The man running away from the crime scene, no evidence was at the disposal of the police.
3. The officer investigating this crime is very clever.
4. This officer investigating the crime, crime detection was a success.
5. The person acting at the crime scene was a dangerous criminal.
6. The person acting at the crime scene, some traces of the criminal act are usually at the disposal of the detectives.
7. The operative detecting the criminal is a young graduate of the Krasnodar University of the MIA.
8. The crime was committed, the operative detecting the criminal.
9. The Omsk Law Academy is an institute of future operatives of the CID, the Volgograd Investigator's Training Academy being an institute of future investigators.
10. Crime prevention is to be in the focus of police's activity, prevention of the origin of criminal motives being the aim of the moral approach to the problem

Just for fun

1. Complete the crossword puzzle

1. The malicious burning of another's house. 2. Homicide that doesn't fall into the categories of manslaughter. 3. Carrying a person away without his consent by means of force. 4. Breaking into the house with intent to commit a crime. 5. Unlawful taking of another's property.



2. Complete the crossword puzzle

[illegible]

1. Juvenile ... is becoming an increasing problem.
2. When someone has been found guilty of a crime and their conduct is monitored but they are not sent to prison, they are on...
- 3 Someone who commits a crime is an
4. Young people who are socially ... often turn to crime.
5. Writing or pictures on the walls of stations, public toilets, etc. is called.
6. The... rate has risen sharply in the last year.
7. An alternative to prison is service.
8. The opposite of strict is
9. If you are in prison awaiting trial, you are in
10. If you intentionally damage public or other people's property, you



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Crime prevention is _____
 - a. *an intervention in the mechanisms that cause crime*
 - b. *the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk*
 - c. *an effort to decrease and overcome crime*
 - d. *a criminal investigation.*
2. Prevention of juvenile _____ is one of the important tasks too
 - a. *delinquency*
 - b. *investigation*
 - c. *keystone*
 - d. *robbery*
3. The police officers try to keep _____ and order
 - a. *arrests*
 - b. *law*
 - c. *evidence*
 - d. *proof*
4. They _____ learning to obtain information for law enforcement agencies
 - a. *is*
 - b. *are*
 - c. *was*
 - d. *am*
5. Are future workers of the Police dealing with this problem?
 - a. *Yes, there are*
 - b. *Yes, they are*
 - c. *Yes, they was*
 - d. *Yes, it is*
6. He keeps his bicycle securely chained so that no one _____ it.
 - a. *steal*
 - b. *rob*
 - c. *arson*
 - d. *kidnap*
7. The train is to arrive ... a quarter of an hour
 - a. *In*
 - b. *at;*
 - c. *by;*
 - d. *to*
8. The crime of _____ is committed when anyone obtains money by violence
 - a. *extortion*
 - b. *smuggling*

- c. tax fraud*
- d. larceny*

9. Future police officers ____ learning to use special means, methods and forms of crime prevention

- a. is*
- b. are*
- c. am*
- d. was*

10. Unfortunately _____ knew his address

- a. nobody*
- b. anybody*
- c. somebody*
- d. something*

11. Crime prevention is an effort to decrease and _____ crime

- a. overcome*
- b. investigate*
- c. include*
- d. run*

12. Our corrective labor institutions are trying to reform the offenders and to return them to an honest life of _____.

- a. labor*
- b. theft*
- c. robbery*
- d. burglary*

13. An officer can hear a noise; he thinks _____ is outside

- a. some*
- b. somebody*
- c. anybody*
- d. any*

14. A person who betrays his country to another state is _____

- a. thief*
- b. criminal*
- c. terrorist*
- d. traitor*

15. I saw the officer ----- her papers

- a. to pick up*
- b. pick up*
- c. having picked up*
- d. picked up*

Supplementary reading

Text 1

Crime

Some new words for the text:

a breach of rules – нарушение правил

to prescribe punishment – назначить наказание

to pass a new law – принять новый закон

to identify a suspect – установить личность подозреваемого

an unauthorized access – несанкционированный доступ



Crime is a breach of rules or laws for which some governing authority can ultimately prescribe a punishment. Individual human societies may define crimes differently. Modern societies generally regard crimes as offences against the public or the state. The word ‘crime’ is generally associated with wrongdoing but not every type of wrongdoing is a crime. Telling lies is immoral wrong but if telling lies is put into practice resulting in physical harm to another, then such action becomes both criminal and immoral. There are some acts which are considered to be crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. There are quite a lot of agreements among states as to which acts are criminal. But such acts as stealing, physical attack or damaging somebody’s property will be unlawful in all countries and the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different. Sometimes government “creates” new crimes by identifying a form of behavior and passing a new law to deal with it. Different societies or governments often review their ideas of what should and shouldn’t be a crime. For example, race or sex discrimination hasn’t been considered a crime for a long time. In recent years the Internet has grown explosively and there appeared the new crimes such as unauthorized access or “hacking”, copyright infringements,

child pornography, etc. Cybercrimes may intentionally harm the reputation of the victim, they may threaten a nation's security or financial health. Most crimes are not reported, not recorded, not followed through, or not able to be proved. When informal relationships and sanctions are insufficient to establish and maintain a desired social order, a state may impose more strict systems of social control.



Answer the questions:

1. Every violation of law is a crime, isn't it?
2. Do different societies define crimes in the same way?

Text 2

Felony and Misdemeanor

Some new words for the text:

common law – общее право

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

forfeiture – конфискация

permissible – допустимый

gravity – тяжесть

jurisdiction – судебная практика



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

There were many differences in the procedure of the courts according to whether the charge was felony or misdemeanor, and other matters that depended on the

distinction included the power of the police to arrest a suspect on suspicion that he had committed an offense, since to arrest a suspect was generally permissible in felony, but not in misdemeanor. [Suspect is someone who is thought to be guilty of a crime]. By the early 19th century it had become clear that the growth of the law had rendered this classification obsolete and in many cases inconsistent with the gravity of the offenses concerned, for example, theft was a felony, irrespective of the amount stolen or obtaining by fraud was always a misdemeanor.

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



1. Answer the questions:

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

2. Translate from Russian into English:

Виновный в совершении преступления; приобретение путем мошенничества; тюремное заключение; судебная практика; конфискация; мисдиминор; обвинение; допустимый; наказуемый; воровать; подозреваемое лицо; арест по подозрению; общее право; несовместимый; фелония; арестовывать; штраф; кража.

Text 3

White-Collar Crime

Some new words for the text:

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

perpetrator – нарушитель

restrict – ограничить

intend – намереваться

further – способствовать осуществлению



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

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

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



1. Answer the questions:

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

2. Translate from Russian into English:

Грабеж; намереваться; способствовать осуществлению; тайно замышлять;
беловоротничковое преступление; нарушитель; конкурент;
фальсифицировать; фармацевтический; корпоративный; воздействие;
несовершеннолетние; растрата имущества; скрывать воровство; подделка;
преступление, караемое смертной казнью.

Text 4

Internet crime



The Internet provides a wide variety of opportunities for communication and development, but unfortunately it also has its dark side.

Crackers, or black-hat hackers, are computer criminals who use technology to perform a variety of crimes: *virus propagation*, *fraud*, *intellectual property theft*, etc.

Internet-based crimes include *spam*, email fraud to obtain money or valuables, and *phishing*, bank fraud, to get banking information such as passwords of Internet bank accounts or credit card details. Both crimes use emails or websites that look like those of real organizations.

Due to its anonymity, the Internet also provides the right environment for *cyber stalking*, online harassment or abuse, mainly in chat rooms or newsgroups.

Piracy, the illegal copying and distribution of copyrighted software, information, music and video files, is widespread.

1. Read and translate the text, then write down the names of computer crimes.

2. Identify the Internet crimes sentences (1-6) refer to.

1. Crackers try to find a way to copy the latest game or computer program.
2. A study has revealed that half a million people will automatically open an email they believe to be from their bank and happily send off all their security details.
3. This software's danger is hidden behind an attractive appearance. That's why it is often wrapped in attractive packages promising photos of celebrities like Anna Kournikova or Jennifer Lopez.
4. There is a particular danger in Internet commerce and emails. Many people believe they have been offered a special gift only to find out later they have been deceived.
5. 'Nimda' spreads by sending infected emails and is also able to infect websites, so when a user visits a compromised website, the browser can infect the computer.
6. Every day, millions of children spend time in Internet chat rooms talking to strangers. But what many of them don't realize is that some of the surfers chatting with them may be sexual predators.

ТЕМА № 23

ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ В ПОЛИЦЕЙСКОМ РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

the portrait parle [por'tre 'parl],

словесное описание

complexion [kəm'plekʃn]

цвет (лица, волос и т.д.

behavioral characteristics

[bi'heɪvɪərəl kærəktə'rɪstɪks]

поведенческие характеристики

speech pattern

манера разговора;

walk

походка

handedness

преимущественное владение к-л рукой

mental [dɪs'ɔ:də]

психические расстройства

the artist's sketch

набросок художника

identity-kit [ai'denti'kit],

фоторобот

verbal description

словесное описание

to couple [kʌpl]

соединять, связывать

the artist's sketch [sketʃ]

набросок (эскиз) художника

shade [ʃeɪd]

штриховать, тушевать

subsequently ['sʌbsɪkwəntli]

потом, впоследствии

transmit by teletype ['telɪtaɪp]

передавать по телетайпу

plastic overlays ['əʊvəleɪ]

пластинки с изображением фрагментов

человеческого лица

custody ['kʌstədi]

заключение

the confrontation [kɒnfrən'teɪʃn]

очная ставка

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| lineup | ['laɪnɪp] | опознание |
| modus operandi | ['məʊdəs 'ɒpərendɪ] | способ совершения |
| file | [faɪl] | картотека |
| perpetration | [pə:pi'treɪʃn] | совершение преступления |
| pickpocketing | [pɪkpɒketɪŋ] - | карманная кража |
| shoplifting | ['ʃɒplɪftɪŋ] | магазинная кража |
| arson | [ɑ:sn] | поджог |
| confess | [kən'fes] | признаваться |



Identification plays a very important role in providing information about the criminals, suspects, victims and missing persons for the law enforcement organs.

The methods which are most frequently employed are: portrait parle, photography, the artist's sketch and identi-kit, modus operandi, the eyewitness, DNA, voice printing and fingerprinting.

The portrait parle is defined as a verbal picture or description of a human body. It was devised in 1882 by Alphonse Bertillon, a young clerk in the Paris police, and it is still used as the oldest means of making a physical description. Twenty commonly used points of personal physical description are ordinarily employed: ethnic data, height, weight, build, head shape, face shape, complexion (цвет лица, глаз, волос), hair, facial hair, eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, chin, ears, scars, deformities, common blood types, physical defects. As an aid in identifying a subject ten behavioral characteristics are commonly used: speech pattern, walk, handedness, habits, nervous disorders, narcotics use, alcohol use, tobacco use, sexual behavior, mental disorders.

Photography is widely used in identification. Not infrequently witnesses and even officers experience difficulty in accurately describing a person, a place, or thing, but when they are shown a photograph, they are able to make a positive

identification of a person and confirm or deny the content of the photograph as it depicts a place or thing.

Eyewitness. Eyewitness identification is one of the most potent (убедительный) and effective means available to police. It is accomplished most generally through a process called a lineup whereby a witness or victim observes and hears the suspect talk, but the suspect does not see the witness.

Modus operandi. In many investigations, no description of a person suspected of criminal activity is available. Thus identification will be attempted to make by analyzing the methods and techniques employed by the suspect, those which is known as his modus operandi (MO) in the perpetration of his crimes. Special files of M.O. are contained in identification bureaus where criminal records are received, classified and maintained. The evidence of modus operandi is of great importance in detecting pick pocketing, burglaries, shoplifting, sex-offences, arsons, murders, etc.

Fingerprinting is the only sure way to confirm the identity of person who is suspected of crime. When a finger touches the surface of an object, the print of his finger is left on the surface. This is called fingerprint. Every fingerprint is unique. This principle is used by all police forces to identify criminals (or sometimes dead bodies). Fingerprint establishes identification beyond any doubt. Thefts, robberies and murders are often solved with the help of fingerprinting.

DNA is an excellent way to identify people. DNA provides very accurate results. This method is used for victim identification in mass disasters and for matching crime scene DNA evidence with suspects or convicted offenders.

Voice printing, handwriting, the artist's sketch and identikit are also used for identification purposes.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Repeat after speaker: identification; portrait parle; vital function; identikit; modus operandi; voiceprint; ethnic data; height; weight; eyebrows; nervous disorders; pick pocketing; shoplifting; arson; guilt; unique.

2. Translate from English into Russian:

the artist's sketch; identikit; common blood types; behavioral characteristics; confirm or deny; verbal description; avenue; lineup; special files; pick pocketing; confess; confrontation; to prove the guilt; criminal records; fingerprint is unique; the methods and techniques.

3. Translate from Russian into English:

Проводить расследование; словесное описание; фоторобот; рост человека; форма головы; набросок художника; очная ставка; опознание; карманная кража; магазинная кража; способ совершения преступления.

4. Match the synonyms:

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Avenue | offender, criminal |
| perpetrator | offence |
| portrait parle | transfer |
| narcotics | arrest, detain, seize |
| transmit | drugs |
| apprehend | verbal description |
| crime | way |

5. Match the antonyms:

forget – – to lie
guilt – universal
unique - negative
a positive - innocence
to tell the truth – remember

6. Read and translate the following word-combinations observing link words and form words:

That investigation, these subjects, this portrait parle, any photography, many artist's sketches, her identikit, their modus operandi, the same eyewitness, each

voiceprint, our reports from the crime laboratory, each pick pocketing ,the latest burglaries, every shoplifting, many sex-offences, those arsons , these murders.

7. Complete the sentences

1. Investigation means a search for the truth for... .
2. It is necessary to couple the technique of the verbal description
3. A further avenue is the confrontation of a suspect in custody
4. A witness or victim observes and hears the suspect talk, but the suspect
- 5 is the only sure way to confirm the identity of person who is suspected of crime.

8. Number the sentences in a logical order

1. Identification is the most important and vital function of the investigator in any investigation he may conduct.
2. Every fingerprint is unique.
3. The artist draws, colors, and shades as a verbal description is given to him.
4. Twenty commonly used points of personal physical description are ordinarily employed: ethnic data, height, weight, build, head shape, face, shape, complexion, hair, facial hair, eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, chin, ears, scars, deformities, common blood types, physical defects.
5. The portrait parle is defined as a verbal picture or description of a human body.
6. Fingerprinting is the only sure way to confirm the identity of person who is suspected of crime.
7. In practice, all persons accused of crime are fingerprinted on arrest and before trial.

9. Complete the sentences with one of the words from the box

| |
|--|
| circumstances, fragile, evaluate, records, sketch, beyond reasonable doubt, summoned |
|--|

1. The guilt of the accused must be proved_____.
2. An investigator should collect, sort and _____information.
3. The investigator searches a crime scene to establish_____vital for the investigation.
4. He was_____to the court as a witness.
5. The investigator took measures to prevent destruction of any_____evidence.

6. The final phase in documenting the crime scene is making a crime scene _____,
7. For the evidence collected by the investigator to be valid in court, it must be presented in the form of _____ of interrogation, crime search, etc.



10. Answer the questions:

1. What methods are used for identification?
2. How many commonly used points of personal physical description are ordinarily employed?
3. What are they?
4. Photography is widely used in identification, isn't it?
5. Is the evidence of modus operandi of great importance in detecting pick pocketing?
6. Does fingerprint establish identification beyond any doubt?
7. What methods is used for victim identification in mass disasters?

Text №2

Identification



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Prosecute ['prɒsɪkjʊ:t] | выступать в качестве обвинителя |
| DNA ['di:əneɪ] | ДНК |
| compel [kəm'pel] | убедить |
| seize [si:z] | изымать, конфисковывать |
| defendant | подсудимый, обвиняемый |
| juror ['dʒʊərə] | присяжный заседатель |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| repository [rɪ'pɒzɪtəri] | хранилище |
| triplet | тройняшка |
| dental records | стоматологическая карта |
| 'quadruplets ['kwɒdrʊplɪt] | четверо близнецов |
| 'quintuplets ['kwɪntɪplɪt] | пятеро близнецов |
| discriminating [dɪs'krɪmɪneɪtɪŋ] | отличительный |
| iris ['aɪərɪs] | радужная оболочка глаза |
| odour ['əʊdə] | запах |
| hand geometry [dʒɪ'ɒmɪtri] | метод идентификации по геометрии ладони |
| brain fingerprinting | дактилоскопия головного мозга |
| voice verification | проверка, подтверждение голоса |
| 'keystroke ['ki:stɹəʊk] | нажатие клавиши |
| surveillance systems [sɜ:'veɪləns] | система наблюдения, |

Read and translate the text:



Identification is the most important and vital function of the investigator in any investigation he may conduct. In police investigation identification is the proof that the prisoner is the criminal wanted, his distinctive marks being known; or the pistol seized is the weapon used in committing the crime under investigation.

There are essentially four ways in which people can be identified:

1. physical appearance (eyewitness identification);
2. fingerprints;
3. DNA;
4. dental records.

Eyewitness identification is widely used in identification. Eyewitness identification is one of the most effective means available to police and prosecutors. It is compelling, and time after time it convinces juries of the guilt of a defendant. The problem is, eyewitness identifications are WRONG at least 50% of the time! So, identification evidence is unreliable. It has been shown on many occasions that people who positively identify a suspect are wrong because the suspect could not have been present at the time of the crime. That is why judges must remind jurors of the weaknesses and dangers of identification evidence in their summing up.

Fingerprint identification has been around for a long time. It has nearly a century of court acceptance in the United States. In the case of fingerprints, impressions can be taken and compared against fingerprints stored in various repositories. Since a print of one finger has never been known to duplicate exactly another fingerprint – even of the same person – it is possible to identify an individual with just one impression. Studies done by many examiners have shown that the fingerprints of identical twins are different, as are the prints of triplets, quadruplets and quintuplets. In that sense, fingerprint identification has been found to be even more discriminating than the DNA of identical twins. Despite such factors as ageing and environmental influences, a person's fingerprints do not change. Fingerprints are used by police forces throughout Russia and in more than 30 countries.

DNA is an excellent way to identify people, matching a known sample to an unknown to confirm identification. Other than identical twins, each person's DNA profile is unique to them. DNA provides very accurate results. This method is used for victim identification in mass disasters and for matching crime scene DNA evidence with suspects or convicted offenders.

In the case of dental records, a person's teeth can be compared to dental records held by their dentist.

Except for the most commonly known and popular methods of biometric identification – fingerprint biometrics and DNA identification – there are some

other biometrical methods of identification which include iris scans, hand geometry, facial identification, ear shape, body odor, brain fingerprinting, signature dynamics, voice verification and computer keystroke dynamics. These technologies have many potential uses in the criminal justice system: to enhance access control and identity verification in correctional facilities; as an investigative means for identifying missing and exploited children as well as criminals captured by surveillance systems. They can accurately identify people when they cash checks, cross borders into the country, sign on to computer networks, on enter secure buildings.

Biometrics – биометрия (раздел биологии, основные задачи которого – планирование количества биологических экспериментов и обработка результатов методами математической статистики). Основы биометрии заложены в конце 19-го века в работах английских учёных Ф. Дальтона и К. Пирсона.

Метод идентификации по геометрии ладони по своей технологической структуре и уровню надёжности вполне сопоставим с методом идентификации личности по отпечатку пальца. Математическая модель идентификации этого типа требует малого объема информации, что позволяет хранить в памяти большое количество записей и, следовательно, быстро осуществлять поиск. Устройства считывания формы ладони создают изображение ладони, измеряя длину и толщину пальцев, площадь поверхности ладони. Идентификация по кисти руки — ещё один простой, но эффективный метод биометрической идентификации. Параметры кисти у каждого конкретного человека уникальны — форма кисти, ширина и длина ладони, отдельных пальцев, складки фаланг на тыльной стороне, узор кровеносных сосудов...

Graphology is the analysis of the physical characteristics and patterns of handwriting in order to identify the writer, indicating the psychological state at the time of writing, or evaluating personal characteristics.

Brain fingerprinting is a lie detection technique which uses electroencephalography (EEG) to determine whether specific information is stored in a subject's brain.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary

Information, role, organ, police, pistol, physical, dental, dentist, process, effective, problem, to duplicate, individual, method, technology, factor, person, unique, result, mass, popular, biometric, to scan, geometry, dynamics, computer, potential, control, correctional, to exploit, system, check, to collect.

2. Translate the following paying attention to participle II as an attribute

Example: the wanted criminal – разыскиваемый преступник

the criminal wanted by – разыскиваемый преступник

the weapon used

the pistol seized at хранилища

convicted offenders

documents signed by

criminal captured by surveillance system

dental records held by the dentist

the most commonly known methods

studies done by many examiners

access enhanced by

3. Study the following synonyms and opposites

Synonyms:

to observe = to search

to be around = to be used

various = different

examiners = researchers

discriminating = to distinctive

to match = to compare

to confirm = to verify

correctional facility = prison

secure = safe

Antonyms:

the same – different

impossible - possible

identical twins – fraternal twins (разно яйцевые)

to enter – to go out

positively – negatively

to be absent – to be present

safe – dangerous

right – wrong

4. Learn the connectives given to understand the text

where by – посредством чего that is why – вот почему

at least – по крайней мере despite – несмотря на

since – так как except for – исключением

in that sense – в этом смысле as well as – а также

5. Agree or disagree

1. Fingerprint identifications are wrong at least 50% of the time!
2. DNA provides very accurate results.
3. Eyewitness identification is an excellent way to identify people and is widely used to convince juries of the guilt of a defendant.
4. Fingerprints are used by police forces in more than 30 countries.
5. Studies done by many examiners have shown that DNA of identical twins is different as is DNA of triplets, quadruplets and quintuplets.
6. Biometrical methods of identification have many potential uses in the criminal justice system.



6. Answer the questions:

1. What are the four commonly used ways in which people can be identified?

2. What are the two most commonly known and widely recognized methods of biometric identification?
3. What is the most discriminating and reliable method? Why?
4. What is the least reliable method? Why?
5. What method is used for victim identification in mass disasters?
6. What are some other biometrical methods of identification except for fingerprint biometrics and DNA identification?

7. Choose the right variant

1. ... is a person who gives a police officer confidential information about a crime as his civic responsibility and duty.
a. informant b. burglar c. lawyer d. criminal
2. ... is defined as a verbal picture or description of a human body.
a. Biometrics b. The portrait parle c. Graphology d. DNA
3. The confrontation of a suspect in custody with an eyewitness is called
a. interrogation b. investigation c. line up d. arrest
4. The methods and techniques employed by the suspect, are known as
a. salient features b. physical appearance c. modus operandi d. identification
5. ... establishes identification beyond any doubt.
a. Fingerprint b. Eyewitness identification c. Graphology d. Line up
6. Graphology is the analysis of the physical characteristics and patterns of
a. fingerprint b. handwriting c. salient features d. investigation

Повторение грамматики:

**Условные предложения / Типы условных предложений
Conditionals / Types of conditionals**

Условные предложения в английском языке

Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения делятся на предложения места, времени, образа действия, сравнения, причины, цели, следствия, уступки и условия.

Из них нужно особо выделить **условные предложения**, потому что они тесно связаны с использованием сослагательного наклонения глагола и часто вызывают трудности.

Типы условных предложений в английском языке

Первый тип обозначает реальные, осуществимые условия, которые могут относиться к настоящему или будущему.

В таком случае в главном предложении (следствия) глагол используется в будущем времени, а в придаточном (условия) – в настоящем. Оба используются в изъявительном наклонении:

If you **are late** again, I **will have to fire** you.

Если ты опоздаешь еще раз, мне придется тебя уволить.

We **will have** a hike if the weather **is fine**.

Если погода будет хорошей, мы сходим в поход.

Второй тип охватывает малореальные, неосуществимые условия, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему.

В главном предложении (следствия) тогда используется вспомогательный глагол **should / would** и инфинитив глагола без частицы **to**, а в придаточном (условия) – прошедшая форма глагола **to be** в сослагательном наклонении (**were** во всех лицах) или форма Past Simple всех других глаголов:

If I **were** you I **wouldn't poke** my nose everywhere.

Я бы на вашем месте не совал всюду нос.

If Australia **did not happen to be isolated** from the rest of the world, it **wouldn't possess** such a unique fauna.

Если бы Австралия не оказалась изолирована от остального мира, у нее бы не было такой уникальной фауны.

Третий тип описывает невыполненные условия в прошлом.

В главном предложении (следствия) используется вспомогательный глагол **should / would** и глагол во времени Present Perfect, а в придаточном (условия) – глагол в форме Past Perfect:

If you **had gone** to bed in time you **wouldn't have overslept** your interview.

Если бы ты вовремя пошла спать, то не проспала бы собеседование.

1. Translate:

1. If the phone rings, can you answer it?
2. If we go by bus, it will be cheaper.
3. It will be cheaper if we go by bus.
4. Do you mind if I use your phone?

If and when

If go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I'm not sure:

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Perhaps. **If I go out**, I'll close the window.

When I go out = I'm going out (for sure):

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Yes, I am. **When I go out**, I'll close the window.

When I get home this evening, I'm going to have a shower.

- **If** I'm late this evening, don't wait for me (*not* 'When I'm late')
- We're going to play tennis **if** it doesn't rain. (*not* 'when it doesn't rain')

2. Make sentences beginning **if**. Choose from the boxes.

you don't hurry we can have lunch now

you pass the exam I can lend you some

If + you fail the exam + you'll get a certificate

you're busy now we can talk later

you need money you can do it again

1. If you don't hurry, you'll be late.

3. Which is right?

1. If I'm / I'll be late this evening, don't wait for me. I'm/ is right
2. Will you write to me if I give / I'll give you my address?
3. If there is / will be a fire, the alarm will ring.
4. If I don't see you tomorrow morning, I phone / I'll phone you in the evening.
5. I'm / I'll be surprised if Martin and Julia get / will get married.
6. Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they'll invite you?

4. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences

1. I'm going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
2. If you don't hurry you'll miss the train.
3. You don't want to go swimming if
.....
4. If you go to bed early tonight,
.....
5. Turn the television off if
.....
6. Tina won't pass her exams if
.....
7. If I have time tomorrow
.....

8. We can go to the beach tomorrow if

.....



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. He identifies a criminal using the methods of identification, ____?
 - a. *Doesn't he*
 - b. *Don't he*
 - c. *Doesn't it*
 - d. *Isn't he*
2. _____ is someone who steals.
 - a. *Thief*
 - b. *Arsonist*
 - c. *Traitor*
 - d. *Accomplice*
3. Do you know _____ about identification?
 - a. *Anything*
 - b. *Anywhere*
 - c. *Anybody*
 - d. *Somebody*
4. Every fingerprint is _____.
 - a. *Unique*
 - b. *Universal*
 - c. *Well-done*
 - d. *Possible*
5. All persons accused of crime are _____ on arrest and before trial.
 - a. *Fingerprinted*
 - b. *Studied*
 - c. *Questioned*
 - d. *Listened*
6. The portrait parle was devised in 1882 by _____.
 - a. *Alphonse Bertillon*
 - b. *Conan Doyle*
 - c. *Sherlock Homes*
 - d. *William Shakespeare*

7. The investigator wanted the criminalist _____ of the objects of the crime scene .
- To take pictures*
 - Taking pictures*
 - Took pictures*
 - Taked pictures*
8. The investigator makes plaster casts of footprints and develops and _____ fingerprints.
- takes*
 - runs*
 - puts*
 - identifies*
9. Photography is widely used in identification, _____?
- Isn't it*
 - Doesn't it*
 - Didn't it*
 - Don't it*
10. All articles found at the crime scene which help to prove a case are called _____ .
- Physical evidence*
 - Eyewitnesses*
 - Corpus delicti*
 - Crime*
11. The officer could identify the offender if he _____ him .
- Saw*
 - See*
 - Have seen*
 - Had seen*
12. An imprint left by the criminal who cannot be seen without special techniques is called _____ .
- Latent print*
 - Physical evidence*
 - Fingerprint*
 - Corroborative print*
13. A homicide that is neither accidental nor lawful and does not fall into the categories of manslaughter is called _____ .
- Robbery*
 - Murder*

c. *Forgery*

d. *Rape*

14. The officer _____ to find all physical evidence for a considerable time.

a. *Has been trying*

b. *Has tried*

c. *Tried*

d. *Tries*

15. The officer could identify the offender if he ____ him .

a. *Being see*

b. *see*

c. *saw*

d. *seeing*

Supplementary reading

TEXT №1

Identity in Different Types of Crimes

Identity (Who) in Burglary

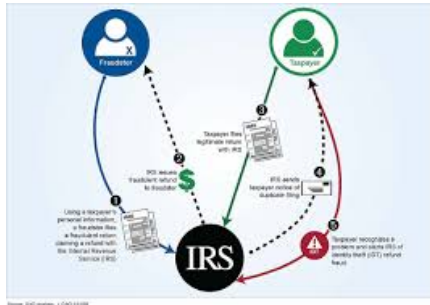
Read and translate:

The search for the identity of the burglar should begin at the very outset of an investigation. Once the investigation has established the corpus delicti of burglary, the investigation should be centered on the identity and apprehension of the burglar. Identity of the burglar is known to be established in many ways. Many burglars are seen by people inside the place and are apprehended and identified by their description of them. Sometimes witnesses may see the burglar move, but not realize that the burglary has been committed until later. Eye-witnesses may identify such suspects, describe a known burglar, or someone who was acting suspiciously near the place. An investigation of known burglars may reveal that this person was in the vicinity. Examination of the modus operandi may reveal evidence of similar characteristics in a known burglar's handiwork.

TEXT №2

Identity theft

Read and translate:



Identity theft is the deliberate use of someone

else's identity, usually as a method to gain a financial advantage or obtain credit and other benefits in the other person's name, and perhaps to the other person's disadvantage or loss. The person whose identity has been assumed may suffer adverse consequences, especially if they are held responsible for the perpetrator's actions. Identity theft occurs when someone uses another's personally identifying information, like their name, identifying number, or credit card number, without their permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. The term *identity theft* was coined in 1964. Since that time, the definition of identity theft has been statutorily prescribed throughout both the U.K. and the United States as the theft of personally identifiable information, generally including a person's name, date of birth, social security number, driver's license number, bank account or credit card numbers, PIN numbers, electronic signatures, fingerprints, passwords, or any other information that can be used to access a person's financial resources.

Determining the link between data breaches and identity theft is challenging, primarily because identity theft victims often do not know how their personal information was obtained, and identity theft is not always detectable by the individual victims, according to a report done for the FTC. Identity fraud is often but not necessarily the consequence of identity theft. Someone can steal or misappropriate personal information without then committing identity theft using the information about every person, such as when a major data breach occurs. A US Government Accountability Office study determined that "most breaches have

not resulted in detected incidents of identity theft". The report also warned that "the full extent is unknown". A later unpublished study by Carnegie Mellon University noted that "Most often, the causes of identity theft is not known", but reported that someone else concluded that "the probability of becoming a victim to identity theft as a result of a data breach is ... around only 2%". More recently, an association of consumer data companies noted that one of the largest data breaches ever, accounting for over four million records, resulted in only about 1,800 instances of identity theft, according to the company whose systems were breached.

An October 2010 article entitled "Cyber Crime Made Easy" explained the level to which hackers are using malicious software. As Gunter Oilman, Chief Technology Officer of security at Microsoft, said, "Interested in credit card theft? There's an app for that." This statement summed up the ease with which these hackers are accessing all kinds of information online. The new program for infecting users' computers was called Zeus; and the program is so hacker-friendly that even an inexperienced hacker can operate it. Although the hacking program is easy to use, that fact does not diminish the devastating effects that Zeus (or other software like Zeus) can do to a computer and the user. For example, the article stated that programs like Zeus can steal credit card information, important documents, and even documents necessary for homeland security. If the hacker were to gain this information, it would mean identity theft or even a possible terrorist attack. The ITAC says that about 15 million Americans are having their identity stolen, in 2012.

Make 10 questions to the text.

TEXT №3

Fingerprints



The use of fingerprints for identification purposes was proposed late in the 19th century by the British scientist Sir Francis Galton, who wrote a detailed study of fingerprints in which he presented a new classification system using prints of all ten fingers, which is the basis of identification systems still in use. Subsequently, the use of fingerprinting as a means for identifying criminals spread rapidly throughout Europe and the US, superseding the old system of identification by means of body measurements.

One of the cases involving the use of fingerprints identification was in 1905, when a thumb print left on a cash box at the scene of a murder in Deptford of shopkeepers Mr. and Mrs. Farrow, was identified as belonging to Alfred Stratton, one of two brothers. As a result they were jointly charged with the crime and subsequently hanged.

As crime-detection methods improved, law enforcement officers found that any smooth, hard surface touched by a human hand would yield fingerprints made by the oily secretion present on the skin. When these so-called latent prints were dusted with powder or chemically treated, the identifying fingerprint pattern could be seen and photographed or otherwise preserved. Today, law enforcement agencies can also use computers to digitally record fingerprints and to transmit them electronically to other agencies for comparison. By comparing fingerprints at the scene of a crime with the fingerprint record of suspected persons, officials can establish absolute proof of the presence or identity of a person.



1. Answer the questions:

1. When was the first recorded use of fingerprints?
2. When were they first used for forensic purposes?
3. Who proposed the use of fingerprints for identification purposes?
4. In what way did crime-detection methods improve?
5. How can fingerprints be preserved nowadays?

2. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. The first recorded use of fingerprints was by the ancient Egyptians for the signing of legal documents.
2. Sir Francis Galton was the first to study fingerprints.
3. During the 17th century fingerprints were studied only in Italy.
4. Americans were the first to use fingerprints in crime investigation.
5. Nowadays fingerprints can be preserved digitally.

TEXT №4

Suspect Identification by Fingerprints



Forensic

science plays an important part in the investigation of serious crimes. One of the first significant developments was identification by fingerprints. [Identification is an act of identifying by official papers or cards, such as your passport, that prove who you are. To identify means to recognize and correctly name someone or something. Fingerprint is a mark made by the pattern of lines at the end of a

person's finger, which can be used by the police to help find criminals]. It was discovered in the 19th century that almost any contact between a finger and a surface left a latent mark. [Something that is latent is present but hidden, and may develop or become more noticeable in the future].

It was accepted in 1893 that no two individuals had the same fingerprints. Fingerprint evidence was accepted for the first time in an English court in 1902. Fingerprinting is now widely used as a means of identifying criminals. Most major police forces maintain collections of fingerprints taken from known criminals at the time of their conviction, for use in identifying these individuals should they commit later crimes. [Conviction is a decision in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime].

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



1. Answer the questions:

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

2. Translate from Russian into English

Судебный; улика; дознание; установление личности; понятой; латентный; отпечатки пальцев как доказательство; дактилоскопия; судимость; место совершения преступления; поверхность; виновный; характеристика; доказывать; рисунок.

ТЕМА № 24

РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

keystone ['ki:stoun] – основной принцип

mean [mi:n] - означать, обозначать

Reconstruct the happening ['ri:kəns'trʌkt] – мысленно воссоздать прошедшее

successful [sək'sesful] – преступный, успешный

available [ə'veiləbl] – доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении

participate [pa:'tɪsɪpeɪt] - участвовать

attribute ['ætrɪbjʊ:t] – свойство, характерный признак

dedication [,dedɪ'keɪʃən] – преданность, самоотверженность

courage ['kʌrɪdʒ] – храбрость, смелость, отвага

aptitude ['æptɪtju:d] – склонность, способность

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] – ум, интеллект

sleuthing powers ['slu: θɪŋ' paʊəz] – сыскные способности

knowledgeable ['nɒlɪdʒəbl] - осведомленный

fundamentals [,fʌndə'mentlz] - основы

marksmanship ['ma:ksmənʃɪp] – меткая стрельба

depend on (upon) [di'pend] – зависеть от

overt ['ɒvət] – гласный

undercover (covert) ['ʌndə,kʌvə] ['kʌvət] – негласный

penetrate ['penɪtreɪt]- внедряться

surveillance [sə:'veɪləns] – негласный надзор

underworld ['ʌndəwɜ:ld]–преступный мир

ferret out' serious crimes, etc. ['ferɪt] – выискивать, разведывать , собирать информацию о серьёзных преступлениях

frustrate-[frʌs'treit] – расстраивать, скрывать

operate in plain clothes [kloʊðz] – работать в штатской одежде

lay an ambush ['lei ən' æmbʊʃ] - устраивать засаду

a plain-clothes man, a sleuth, a CID man [slu: θ] -сыщик

come to know - узнавать

distinctive marks [dis'tɪŋ (k)tɪv 'ma:ks] - приметы

close associate ['kləʊs ə'souʃiɪt; ə'souʃiɪt]- близкий соучастник

become familiar [fə 'mɪljə] - познакомиться

salient feature['seɪljənt 'fi:tʃə] – характерная особенность

modus operandi ['mɒdəs ə'ɒrəndɪ] –способ действия

common sense ['kɒmən 'sens] – здравый смысл

touch [tʌtʃ] - прикоснуться

disturb [dis'tɜ:b] –беспокоить, нарушать

informant [ɪn'fɔ:mənt] – источник информации

confidential [,kɒnfi'denʃəl] - секретный

define [di'faɪn] – определять/ квалифицировать

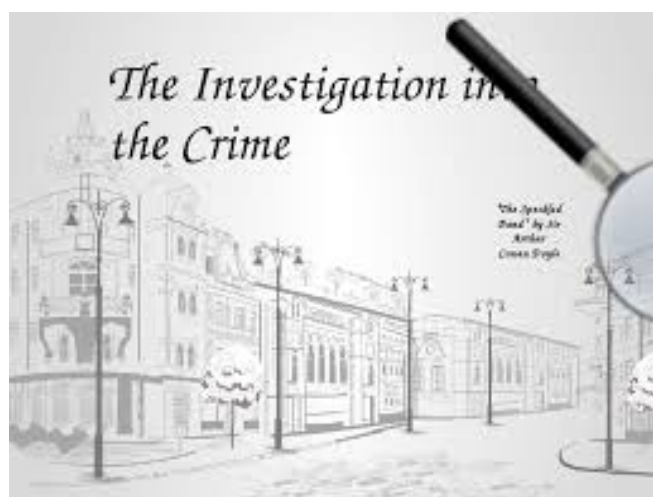
catch [kætʃ] –поймать

bring a charge [tʃɑ: dʒ] –выдвигать обвинение

neutralize ['nju:trəlaɪz] обезвредить

bring the criminal to justice - привлечь преступника к уголовной ответственности

Read and translate the text:



Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service. Investigation means a search for the truth, for the offender, for witnesses who help to reconstruct the happening and will present evidence of it in court. Criminal investigation is indispensable to learn whether an accident involves a crime and if so who is responsible.

No successful investigation is available without participation of highly professional policemen - patrol officers, detectives or investigators - who possess courage, intelligence, dedication, competency, self-command, specialized investigative aptitudes and professional instinct, i.e. some sleuthing powers.

To ferret out serious crimes and detect those who commit them a police officer should do his best in performing his job. He should know not only theoretical fundamentals of law enforcement but he should also be skilled in marksmanship, driving a patrol car, communicating with the public.

The work of an investigator includes covert and overt functions.

An investigator often operates in plain clothes in his undercover work. He comes to know personally the offenders of the specific criminal specialty, their friends, their relatives and close associates. He also lays an ambush and conducts surveillance, penetrates the underworld, works with the informants. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a crime as his civic responsibility and duty.

In case the investigating officer works at the crime scene he defines the crime quickly and examines the scene very carefully before he touches and disturbs anything. He takes active measures to detect the offender that is to identify, locate and apprehend an evil-doer. He usually takes pictures of the scene and its objects, collects and protects evidence, interviews witnesses and persons for discovery of stolen property and instruments of the crime.

No doubt quick and accurate crime investigation and solution catching, neutralizing and bringing the criminal to justice is essential. At the same time a very much more important and difficult thing is crime prevention.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Translate into Russian:

no confidential information, some efforts, his intelligence, their functions, this keystone, her sleuthing powers, every plain-clothes man, a sleuth, an informant possessing information, my specialty, another close associate, little common sense, our salient features, that discovery, another search.

2. Translate into English

проводить расследование, обладать сыскными способностями, раскрывать преступление, делать все возможное, устраивать засаду, проводить негласный надзор, работать под прикрытием, внедряться в преступный мир, задержать правонарушителя, защищать улики, обладать навыком меткой стрельбы.

3. Translate synonyms:

Crime – offence

Distinctive mark – salient feature

A plain-clothes man – a sleuth

Investigation – survey

To look for – to search for

Observation – examination

4. Translate antonyms

Reconstruct – destroy

Note – overlook

Overt – covert

To solve crime – to commit crime

Law-breaker – law-abiding citizen

5. Match the columns A and B, make word combinations

A

B

1

2. *Traffic law enforcement*

2. *здравый смысл*

3. *Stolen property*

4. *Close associate*

5. *No doubt*

6. *Sleuthing powers*

7. *Common sense*

8. *Undercover work*

9. *Plain-clothes man*

3. *сыскные способности*

4. *оперативник, работающий в штатском*

5. *дорожный надзор*

6. *похищенное имущество*

7. *негласная (скрытая) работа*

8. *близкий соучастник*

9. *вне всякого сомнения*

6. Complete the following sentences and translate them:

1. Investigation means ...

2. In his covert functions the policeman penetrates ...

3. In his overt functions the policeman defines ...

4. A highly professional policeman should possess ...

5. The informant is a person who ...

7. Read and translate without dictionary, then retell:

1. Jim is a former graduate of a police school.

2. Criminal investigation is the keystone of his work.

3. He does his best to combine theory and practice.

4. His detective activity includes overt and covert work.

5. Jim works with informants.

6. They give him confidential information.

7. Sometimes he lays an ambush.

8. When Jim works at the crime scene he usually defines the crime quickly and accurately.

8. Make special questions to the sentences:

1. Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service.

2. Investigation means a search.

3. A highly professional policemen possess some sleuthing powers.

4. The work of an investigator includes covert and overt functions.

5. An investigator lays an ambush and conducts surveillance, works with the informants.

6. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a crime.

7. An investigator takes active measures to detect the offender.
8. Crime prevention is much more important than criminal investigation.

9. Read and replace the words:



Investigation of crime

1. Criminal investigation - (это основной принцип) of the police service.
2. (Расследование преступлений) means a search for the truth, for the offender, for witnesses who (помогает воссоздать произошедшее) and will present evidence of it in (суд).
3. A highly professional policeman (должен обладать) such attributes of the policeman's profession as (преданность, мужество, ум, самообладание), i.e. some sleuthing powers.
4. Policeman's work includes (гласные и негласные) functions. In his covert work police officer (устанавливает засаду, проводит негласный надзор, внедряется в преступный мир, работает с информаторами).
5. The informant is a person who (предоставляет офицеру полиции секретную информацию) about crimes.
6. In cases the investigating officer works at the crime scene he (квалифицирует преступление) and (осматривает) the scene very carefully (до того, как нарушит что-либо).
7. He (принимает) active measures to detect the offender that is (опознать, обнаружить и задержать злоумышленника).

10. Put the letters in underlined words in the necessary order, and then translate sentences:

1. A detective works much with nmistafon.
2. erdcunevor kowr is one of the aspects of a detective function.

3. sahmikmrpans and nirgvid lropta rca are indispensable policeman's functions.
4. Usually he eidsefn recim quickly.

11. Complete the following dialogues, learn one of them by heart:

A

- A. Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service, isn't it?
 B.
 A. What does criminal investigation mean?
 B.
 A. Why is criminal investigation indispensable?
 B.
 A. Who takes part in criminal investigation?
 B.
 A. What does the policeman's work depend on?
 B.
 A. What kind of work should a police officer do operating in plain clothes?
 B.
 A. What does the investigating officer do at the crime scene?
 B.
 A. What is the final stage of criminal investigation?
 B.

B

- A.?
 B. Criminal investigation is an inquiry into the facts surrounding the commission of the criminal offence.
 A.?
 B. A highly professional policeman should possess such attributes of the policeman's profession as dedication, courage, intelligence, competency, self-command, specialized investigative aptitudes and professional instinct.
 A.?
 B. Policeman's work includes covert and overt functions.
 A.?
 B. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about crimes.
 A.?
 B. No doubt quick and accurate crime investigation is essential but crime prevention is much more important.

12. Complete the first and the second part of the sentences using A and B columns:

A

1. The investigator is to be very attentive ...
2. The great benefit from a college education is ..
3. The investigator is the person ...
4. The patrolman is to deal with special incidents...
5. The policeman is to deal daily with people ...
6. In any interrogation the investigator is to determine...
7. We are omitting to do our duty as citizens ...
8. The applicant is to pass entrance examinations ..
9. In every sense the patrolman is the police service...
10. Citizens are to see the officer as a protector of their safety and property.

B

- I. who is investigating crime.*
- II. that it is training future officers to think.*
- III. when he is at the crime scene.*
- IV. who are testing his patience, character and courage.*
- V. which are requiring police attention.*
- VI. because the officer is always ready to be helpful for the public.*
- VII. before he is a student of a college.*
- VIII. whether the suspect is telling the truth.*
- IX. if we are not doing what we are to do.*
- X. because he is the visible representative of the police department in the eyes of citizens.*

13. Select the appropriate word:

accused, evidence, convicted, sentenced, tried, arrested, guilty, put, suspected

The police had 1) ... Paul Williams for months, and when they finally gathered some real 2) ... against him he was 3)... by the police and 4) ... of trafficking in drugs. A few weeks later he was 5) ... for the crime. The jury were quickly

convinced that he was 6) ... of drug-trafficking, so he was 7) Of the crime and 8).... To ten years in prison. The police were satisfied they had managed to... 9) ... such a dangerous criminal behind bars.

**Повторение грамматики:
Герундий / Gerund**

Герундий – неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия и образующаяся путем прибавления суффикса -ing к основе глагола, например:

To investigate – investigating

To protect – protecting

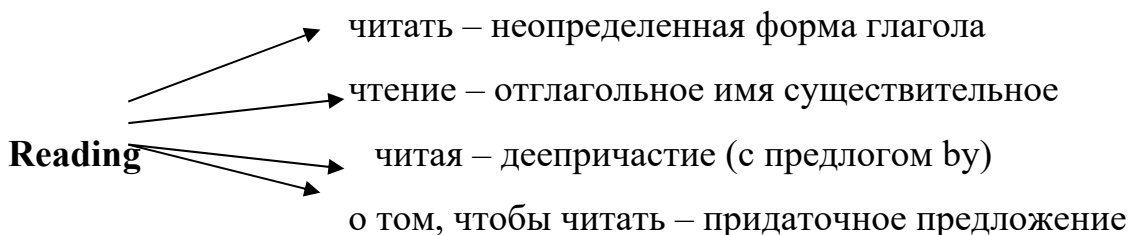
По значению герундий близок к русскому отглагольному существительному и неопределенной форме глагола: читать – чтение, писать – письмо, исполнять – исполнение.

В отличие от Participle I, герундий может быть любым членом предложения, кроме сказуемого, и часто имеет при себе какой-нибудь предлог: of, about, from, for, by, without, on, in, etc.

Герундий обладает свойствами, как существительного, так и глагола.

| Voice | Active | Passive |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Tense | | |
| Indefinite | reading | being read |
| Perfect | having read | having being read |

Способы **перевода** герундия на русский язык:



I think of reading this book.

- Я думаю прочесть эту книгу.

Или

- Я думаю о том, чтобы прочесть эту книгу.

1. Translate into Russian paying attention to gerunds.

1. **Interviewing** is a way of **obtaining** information. 2. The investigator may get the information by **interviewing** witnesses and by interrogating suspects. 3. By **collecting** the facts and **gathering** the evidence the investigator solves the crime. 4. It is impossible to achieve the goal - without **doing** the work carefully and properly. 5. The investigator needs witnesses capable of **giving** him helpful information. 6. Quick and accurate solution of a crime often depends on policeman's **mastering** special means, methods and forms of **fighting** crime. 7. **Catching, arresting** and bringing the criminal to justice is the objective of every investigation. 8. In performing his job the police officer should not forget about the necessity of good police/ public relations. 9. **Frustrating** the efforts of professional criminals depends much on policeman's skills. 10. On **penetrating** the underworld the operative can ferret out serious crimes and frustrate them.

2. Translate into Russian paying attention to -ing-forms.

1. After finding some physical evidence proving the guilt of the accused the case was not difficult to solve. 2. Handling evidence in a proper way is very important for solving the case. 3. The police officer should know of the importance of handling evidence. 4. Handling evidence the officer was very careful in choosing the transport and the guard. 5. The document belonging to the accused was evidence of his innocence. 6. Presenting evidence in court the investigator should show all the facts saying for and against the accused. 7. The facts surrounding the commission of the offence were very interesting. 8. It was quite impossible to solve that crime without participating a highly professional policeman. 9. Policeman's competency in law enforcement helps him in maintaining law and order. 10. A police officer operating in plain clothes often helps quick and accurate crime solution. 11. Laying an ambush is one of the detective functions.

Текст №2

Investigation of cyber and internet crime

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

intangible - неосязаемый

transient – недолговечный, мимолетный

volatile - изменчивый

density - плотность

foster - стимулировать

challenge – проблема, трудность

Read and translate the text:

Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, as most of the evidence is intangible and transient. Cyber crime investigators seek out digital traces, which are often volatile and short-lived.



Legal challenges also arise owing to problems of borders and jurisdictions. The investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlights the importance of international cooperation.

The increasing density of ICTs also increases the frequency of domestic computer-related crime, which requires States to establish domestic legislation. National laws adapted to address cyber crime may be required to effectively respond to foreign requests for assistance or to obtain assistance from another country. Compatibility with the laws of other nations is an essential goal when developing legislation; international cooperation is needed owing to the international, transformer nature of computer-related crime. Formal international mechanisms are needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation. For mutual legal assistance to function successfully, substantive offences and procedural powers in one jurisdiction ought to be compatible with those in another.

Various initiatives have been taken to raise awareness and promote international cooperation in combating computer-related crime, including actions by the Council

of Europe, the European Union, the Group of Eight, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations. In a workshop dedicated to this topic, the Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cyber crime and measures to foster international cooperation against it.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Find English equivalents from the text

международное сотрудничество

запрос о помощи

национальный закон

международный характер (природа)

международное сотрудничество

взаимная юридическая помощь

расследование кибер-преступлений

2. Answer the questions:

1. Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, is it? Why?
2. Why does the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlight the importance of international cooperation?
3. Are formal international mechanisms needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation?
4. The Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cyber crime and measures to foster international cooperation against it, isn't it?

3. Make sentences putting words in right order:

1. cannot, that, by, information, parties, means, be, confidentiality, unauthorized, accessed.
2. of, networks, the, especially, computer, has, use, become, the, spread, Internet, widely.

3. important, other, of, factors, computer, professionals, the, security, access, call, and, control, non repudiation.

4. is, perhaps, users, the, aspect, of, computer, for, important, everyday, privacy, Internet, most, security.

4. Translate the text

Программное обеспечение для компьютерных систем часто более дорогое, чем аппаратные средства. Все же это дорогое программное обеспечение - слишком легко скопировать. Нечестные компьютерные эксперты разработали ряд хитростей для получения этих дорогих программ: записанных на CD-DVD носителях, скаченных через глобальную телекоммуникационную сеть - Интернет или иным способом, попавшая им в руки. Эти преступления даже совершают с дистанционных терминалов, которые имеют доступ к компьютеру через телефон.

Just for Fun

A man was accused of stealing a pair of trousers. After a long examination he was acquitted, because the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong. He stayed, however, in the dock after his acquittal had been pronounced. The lawyer who had defended him, observing that he didn't go away, informed him that he was free to go whenever he wanted. The man shook his head slightly, but remained. By this time the court was nearly empty. Again his lawyer told him that he could go.

«I can't go till all the witnesses against me have left the court», said the man.

«And why may that be?» asked the lawyer.

«Because of the stolen trousers, sir. I've got them on».



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Investigation means a _____.
 - a. *search*
 - b. *theft*
 - c. *information*
 - d. *interrogation*
2. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a _____.
 - a. *crime*
 - b. *investigation*
 - c. *interrogation*
 - d. *training*
3. Sometimes police officers lay an _____.
 - a. *ambush*
 - b. *lesson*
 - c. *interrogation*
 - d. *meeting*
4. He _____ to investigate this crime.
 - a. *does his best*
 - b. *do his best*
 - c. *does he best*
 - d. *do he best*
5. I know you are an investigator of the CID, _____?
 - a. *Aren't you.*
 - b. *Isn't it*
 - c. *Don't you*
 - d. *Haven't you.*
6. We _____ very important evidence during the crime scene search yet.
 - a. *Haven't found*
 - b. *Doesn't find*
 - c. *Doesn't found*
 - d. *Isn't founding*
7. Interviewing is a way of _____ information.
 - a. *obtaining*
 - b. *obtain*
 - c. *obtains*
 - d. *obtained*

8. There _____ lectures on Crime Detection next week.
- will be*
 - was*
 - are*
 - were*
9. The investigator reconstructs the _____ and analyzes the operational _____
- happeningconditions*
 - situation.....happening*
 - conditionhappening*
 - waywork*
10. Drug-addiction is coming as a problem which poses a serious threat to the physical, social and spiritual well being of the country, _____?
- isn't it*
 - wasn't it*
 - doesn't it*
 - don't it*
11. *Why are you here? You are to interview witnesses. –*
- But we have already done it.*
 - But we already did it*
 - But we already do it*
 - But we already done it*
12. _____ the crime scene the investigator decided to call up a criminalist
- on having examined*
 - examined*
 - examining*
 - to examine*
13. _____ an ambush is one of the detective functions
- Laying*
 - Layed*
 - Lay*
 - Having laying*
14. Undercover work is one of the aspects of a _____ function
- Detective*
 - Teacher*
 - Doctor*
 - Student*
15. A group which goes out to the crime scene is called _____
- An operative group*
 - A teacher group*
 - A doctor group*
 - A student group*

Supplementary reading



TEXT 1

Criminal Investigation in Russia

Read and translate the text without dictionary:

The criminal investigation in serious cases is divided into two stages: an informal inquest performed by the police and a formal preliminary investigation usually conducted by a legally trained investigator who works for the Ministry of Internal Affairs but is subordinate to the procurators' office.

Less serious cases are investigated by the police and their reports are submitted in writing directly to the courts, by passing the formal preliminary investigation. The activity of the police during the inquest is supposed to be limited to arresting suspects, securing the crime scene, and taking initial evidence from available suspects and witnesses.

The police should inform the procurators' office within twenty four hours of the arrest of a suspect and the case should then be turned over to the investigator who decides whether to initiate a formal criminal investigation.

All investigative acts are documented in writing and collected in an investigative dossier that follows the case into the courts and serves as a repository

for vital evidence during trial and appeal. The procurator has forty-eight hours after notification to either issue an order of preventive detention or 24 hours release the suspect. Detention is authorized if there is fear the defendant will not appear for trial, destroy evidence, commit more crimes or just because of the seriousness of the offence. When the investigator determines that there is sufficient evidence to bring the accused before trial he prepares an accusatory pleading and forwards it to the procurator for review. The accused and his counsel have, at this point, the right to full discovery of the entire contents of the investigative dossier. The procurator may dismiss the case, amend the pleading or forward the case to the court for trial.

2. Write the summary of the text, confirm your point of view, using the following phrase:

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>In my view (in my opinion)</i> | <i>По-моему</i> |
| <i>Personally, I think</i> | <i>Я считаю</i> |
| <i>As far as I'm concerned</i> | <i>Что касается меня ...</i> |
| <i>According to smb.</i> | <i>Как считает ...</i> |
| <i>I agree (with you)</i> | <i>Я с Вами согласен</i> |
| <i>I doubt</i> | <i>Я сомневаюсь</i> |
| <i>I have my doubts about</i> | <i>Я не уверен (в чем-либо)</i> |
| <i>Yes, you could be right but I'm not sure (that)</i> | <i>Возможно, Вы правы, но Я не уверен (что)</i> |

TEXT 2

Criminal Investigation in Great Britain

Some new words for the text:

criminalistics technician - эксперт-криминалист

preliminary - предварительный

providing aid - оказание помощи

to secure the crime scene - оградить, обезопасить место происшествия

the follow - up investigation – дальнейшее расследование

Criminal investigation is the most important aspect of policing in Great Britain. Most police officers regard detective work as "real" police work. The process of investigating a crime involves several different steps performed by at least three different units within the police department: patrol officers, detectives, criminality's technicians. The two major stages of the investigation process are the preliminary investigation and the follow-up investigation. The preliminary investigation is normally the responsibility of the patrol officer who is the first to arrive at the scene of the crime. The five major responsibilities include:

- arresting any suspect or suspects;
- providing aid to any victim;
- securing the crime scene to prevent loss of evidence;
- collecting all relevant physical evidence;
- preparing a preliminary report.

Once the responding officer has completed the preliminary investigation, the case is assigned to the detective bureau for the follow-up investigation. In all but the smallest departments, the detective unit is separated from the patrol unit. The smallest departments have no separate detective unit. Medium-sized departments have a separate detective unit but detectives handle all types of crimes here. Larger departments specialize according to a type of crimes (e.g. crimes against person, crimes against property).

Technical specialists in investigation are normally located in a separate administrative unit. They are available upon request to assist detectives in the follow-up investigation. Only larger police departments are able to maintain their own criminalistics specialists. The follow up investigation includes the following steps:

- 1) interrogation of a suspect or suspects, if arrested at the scene of the crime;
- 2) interview of witnesses;
- 3) search of the crime scene for physical evidence;
- 4) modus operandi;

- 5) development of additional information from informants, contacts, official reports, etc.;
- 6) preparation of reports.

TEXT 3

Guilty with manslaughter

Some new words for the text:

admit (v) — признавать; признаться

argue (v) — спорить

stab (v) — наносить удар ножом, вонзать; всадить нож в спину

hit (v) (hit, hit) — бить

a drink-driving conviction — признание факта вождения в нетрезвом виде

convict (v) (of) — признать

suicide attempts — попытки самоубийства

to put on probation — условное освобождение на поруки

to plead guilty — признать виновным

manslaughter — непредумышленное убийство

justify (v) — оправдывать, извинять, подтверждать

to justify the faith — оправдать доверие

acquit (v) — оправдывать в суде

Read the text and say whether you agree with the verdict "guilty with manslaughter."

Sixteen-year-old Peter Stone went free yesterday after *admitting* killing his father with a home-made knife.

He stepped in as his parents *were arguing* one night and *stabbed* him through the heart.

He told the police, 'He *hit* my Mum in the face. When I was younger he used to hit her and I could do nothing.'

But after his arrest the student said of his father, 'He always loved me'. Stafford Crown Court was told that there had been a strong bond between father and son, but this broke down as 49-year-old Leonard Stone tyrannised his wife for four years after losing his job. Stone, said to be 'quiet, well-spoken and non-violent' by police, is the youngest of six children.

His father became violent towards his 40-year-old wife Sylvia after losing his lorry-driving job because of a *drink-driving conviction* nearly four years ago. He became depressed and made several half-hearted *suicide attempts* — but always when someone was close by.

He frequently attacked his wife — although several months could go by without him raising his fists — and he spent periods in a psychiatric hospital. Yesterday Peter Stone, from Wassail, *was put on probation* for three years after *he pleaded guilty to manslaughter*. Mr. Justice Kenneth Jones told him, 'You are on the threshold of your life. This is inevitably a burden you will have on your conscience and will have to carry over the years. I do understand the position in which you found yourself.'

I accept your father was a difficult man. Any father must understand nothing is quite so insupportable in the eyes of a son as violence offered by a father to a mother.'

And the judge referred to his courage in admitting the offence, and said he was taking 'a perhaps exceptional course'.

He said, 'I do it because I have faith in you. I hope you will in the future do everything in your power *to justify* the faith I'm showing in you.'

(From: *The Evening Standard*.)



1. Circle a), b) or c) to answer the questions

1. What cold steel did Peter Stone use to kill his father?

- a) *a home-made knife;*
- b) *a stick;*
- c) *a sword.*

2. Did Peter Stone get on well with his father?

- a) *Yes, they loved each other;*
- b) *No, they hated each other;*
- c) *They were very friendly four years ago, but Leonard Stone's violence broke that friendship.*

3. When did Peter Stone's father become violent towards his Sylvia?

- a) *10 years ago;*

- b) *4 years ago;*
- c) *a year ago.*
- 4. Was Peter imprisoned?
 - a) *Yes, he was;*
 - b) *No, he escaped;*
 - c) *No, he was put on probation.*
- 5. Did Justice Kenneth Jones sympathize with the defendant?
 - a) *Yes, he had faith in the boy.*
 - b) *No, he was hostile;*
 - c) *He was indifferent.*

2. Read the text again and say what made Peter Stone kill his father:

- a) his father's violence to Peter's mother;
- b) misunderstanding between the father and the son;
- c) money problems.

3. How old was Leonard Stone?

- a) 56;
- b) 38;
- c) 49.

ТЕМА № 25

ОСМОТР МЕСТА ПРОИСШЕСТВИЯ



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

area ['eəriə] – площадь ,район , область

burglary ['b ə:gləri] – насильственное проникновение с целью совершения преступления, кража со взломом

larceny ['la:sni] - воровство

theft [θeft] – воровство, кража

homicide ['hɒmɪsaɪd] - убийство, лишение жизни человека
 murder ['mɜːdə] - убийство, лишение жизни человека
 traffic crime ['træfɪk] - дорожное преступление
 motor vehicle ['mɔʊtə 'viːɪkl] – автомобиль, машина
 motor vehicle theft (auto theft) ['ɔːtu] [θeft] – угон автомашины
 point [pɔɪnt] - указывать
 circumstances ['səːkəmstənsɪz] - обстоятельства
 significant [sig'nɪfɪkənt] – значительный, важный, существенный
 enable [i'neɪbl] – давать возможность
 frequently ['friːkwəntli] - часто
 narrow ['nærou] – суживать(ся), уменьшать (ся)
 preliminary [pri'liːmɪnəri] - предварительный
 detain [di'tein] - задерживать
 witness - понятой
 participant [pa:'tɪsɪpənt] - участник
 urgent [' ɜːdʒənt] - срочный, крайне необходимый
 summon ['sʌmən] - вызывать
 overlook [ˌoʊvə'lʊk] – 1.проглядеть; 2. Не заметить
 blood [blʌd] - кровь
 stain [steɪn] - пятно
 stub [stʌb] - окурок
 ash [æʃ] - зола, пепел
 striking ['straɪkɪŋ] – поразительный, замечательный
 to give first aid to a victim - оказать первую помощь потерпевшему
 call an ambulance ['æmbjuləns] – вызвать машину скорой помощи
 Bring criminal action – возбудить уголовное дело



I part

Observation of a crime scene

What is a crime scene? Crime scene means the place or the area where the crime such as burglary, larceny, homicide or murder, traffic crime or motor vehicle theft, etc. takes place.

Crime scene search is one of the most important sources of information which enables the officer to answer with specific details questions: What? Where? When? How? Why? Who? and What for?

The process of a crime scene search usually includes four stages: the preliminary, general observation, detailed search and final stages.

At the preliminary stage an investigator (or an operative) takes measures to detain any suspect or suspects, ensures crime scene protection, establishes eyewitnesses of the crime, prepares proper crime techniques, chooses and instructs witnesses, gets information of the happening. And of course he gives first aid to a victim if it's necessary or calls an ambulance.

The task of an investigator (or an operative) **at the stage of general observation** is to reconstruct the happening, analyze the operational conditions, make a plan for the search. He ensures taking pictures of the scene and its objects, making plaster casts of footprints and developing and taking fingerprints.

At the stage of detailed examination an investigator (or an operative) should answer a lot of different questions: Is it possible to identify the salient features of the criminal's modus operandi? What are these features? Where was the entrance to the scene? Are there any traces of criminal act, e. g. fingerprints, footmarks, blood stains on the objects? Are there cigarette stubs or ashes? Was the criminal smoking at the crime scene? Who can it be? What are his distinctive marks? The successful investigator does not forget to note negative facts: Why is the weapon absent? Why are there no fingerprints or blood stains when it is natural to find them? etc. The answers to all those and many other questions help the investigator to build a hypothesis of the crime commission.

At the final part of observation an investigator (or an operative) makes conclusions taking into consideration all available information, packs the traces of the crime for a crime laboratory, makes a record of the crime scene observation and if necessary brings the criminal action.

II part

The work of an operative group at the crime scene

An operative group consists of an investigator, a field-criminalist (an exhibits officer), an operative (the inspector of the Criminal Detection Department), a divisional inspector, a medical expert, a bobby handler (a dog-guide). Each of them has its own duties at the crime scene. They should master special means, methods and forms of crime solution and work in close cooperation to solve the crime quickly and accurately.



An investigator or an operative directs crime scene investigation and informs the participants of the search what and where to search minding not to destroy and overlook any valuable evidence. He locates and apprehends a suspect and a criminal, identifies a criminal using the methods of identification: portrait parle, photography, the artist's sketch

and identikit (photo fit), modus operandi, line-up, fingerprinting, voice printing, handwriting. The operative also takes measures for search, discovery and seizure of stolen property and instruments of a crime.

Sometimes an operative or an investigator has to combine the duties of different specialists of an operative group and conduct the primary investigation if he is the first to come to a crime scene.

A field-criminalist (an exhibits officer) helps an investigator to solve a crime. The role of an exhibits officer in any investigation is complex. He is responsible for crime scene and exhibits integrity. He develops and takes traces of the crime act (fingerprints, footprints, a sample of hair, blood, secretions, fibers etc.) and packs the traces of the crime for a forensic laboratory, makes plaster casts, etc.

A divisional inspector ensures crime scene protection, helps the operative to find witnesses and eyewitnesses, to apprehend a suspect.

A medical expert gives first aid to a victim or conducts an external examination of the corpse.

A bobby handler helps to define, to locate and apprehend a criminal.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Translate into English:

Предварительный осмотр, вещественные улики, отпечатки пальцев, составить протокол, принять действенные меры, приметы, осматривать место происшествия, важный источник информации, задержать подозреваемого, установить очевидцев, мысленно воссоздать произошедшее, сфотографировать место происшествия, составить гипсовые слепки, выстроить версию, составить протокол, возбудить уголовное дело.

2. Make word combinations using the words from column A and B, translate them:

A

1. To apprehend
2. To establish
3. To make
4. To build
5. To conduct
6. To penetrate

B

1. underworld
2. hypothesis
3. search,
discovery and seizure
4. plaster casts
5. contact
6. a criminal

3. Find the synonyms

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to arrest a criminal | a) a photofit |
| 2) identikit | b) an investigation |
| 3) to take pictures | c) a dog-guide |
| 4) detection | d) to search crime scene |
| 5) to examine a crime scene | e) to photograph |
| 6) a bobby handler | f) an exhibits officer |
| 7) a field criminalist | g) to apprehend a criminal |
| 8) to get | h) to learn |
| 9) testimony | i) a trial |
| 10) court | j) a witness |
| 11) to come to know | k) to obtain |

4. Add the definitions of the corresponding actions or notions

1. The process of observing a crime scene and locating its objects is called
2. A group which goes out to the crime scene is called ...
3. All articles found at the crime scene which help to prove a case are called ...
4. The prints of the hands left by a criminal on objects which he touched during the commission of the crime are called ...
5. A person who takes fingerprints and footprints and other traces of the crime act is called ...

6. A person who conducts an external examination of the corpse is called ...
7. If a person breaks the law it means that he commits

5. Match the columns

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. the preliminary investigation | a. внешний осмотр |
| 2. plaster casts | b. защита места происшествия |
| 3. general observation | c. предварительное расследование |
| 4. the final stage | d. гипсовые слепки |
| 5. stolen property | e. заключительный этап |
| 6. external examination | f. общий осмотр |
| 7. other participants in the case | g. пятна крови |
| 8. blood stains | h. другие участники |
| 9. crime scene protection | i. похищенное имущество |

6. Complete the following sentences on the basis of the text

1. An investigator makes a plan of search in order to ...
2. A field criminalist finds, develops, takes fingerprints and footprints in order to ...
3. To identify and locate a criminal an operative is to ...
4. A divisional inspector ensures crime scene protection in order to ...
5. An operative uses the methods of identification in order to ...
6. In order to help a victim a medical expert must ...
7. In order to apprehend a criminal a bobby handler is to ...
8. To bring a criminal action an investigator is to ...

7. What stage an investigator performs the following action act at?

| | |
|--|---|
| At the preliminary stage | a) brings a criminal action. |
| | b) takes pictures of the objects. |
| At the stage of general observation | c) takes measures to detain any suspect. |
| | d) gives first aid to a victim. |
| | e) makes a record of the crime scene observation. |
| At the stage of detailed examination | f) ensures taking fingerprints. |
| | g) tries to reconstruct the happening. |
| | h) analyses the situation. |
| At the final stage part of observation | i) makes a plan of search |
| | j) establishes eye-witness and witnesses |

8. Define the specialists perform the following actions:

| | |
|--|--|
| An inspector of the CID (an operative) | a) brings a criminal action. b) takes pictures of the objects. c) gives first aid to a victim |
| An investigator | d) develops and takes fingerprints e) reconstructs the happening. |
| A medical expert | f) makes a record of crime scene search. g) packs the traces of the crime h) for a crime laboratory. |
| An exhibits officer | i) directs crime scene investigation. j) makes plaster casts. k) interrogates a suspect |

9. Circle the correct words, then translate the text

Most of us are familiar (1) **with/within** Crime Scene Investigators, or CSIs, because we see them in various television series all the time. They are usually seen driving around a big city in big cars wearing designer clothes. This glamorous image is far from the reality (2) **of/off** being a CSI though, which can be very unpleasant and even dangerous.

Crime Scene Investigators work (3) **at/with** police officers to investigate serious crimes. They are (4) **among/about** the first people to arrive at a crime scene. They are responsible (5) **from/for** collecting and interpreting any evidence they can find that may help catch the criminals involved.

It's true to say that it takes a special kind of person to be a CSI. They have to be patient and methodical, and also be able to pay very close attention (6) **to/toward** detail. CSIs must never hurry, even when they're (7) **in/under** pressure. This is because if they rush (8) **between/through** a job, they may miss a tiny piece of evidence which could solve the case. And that really would be a crime.

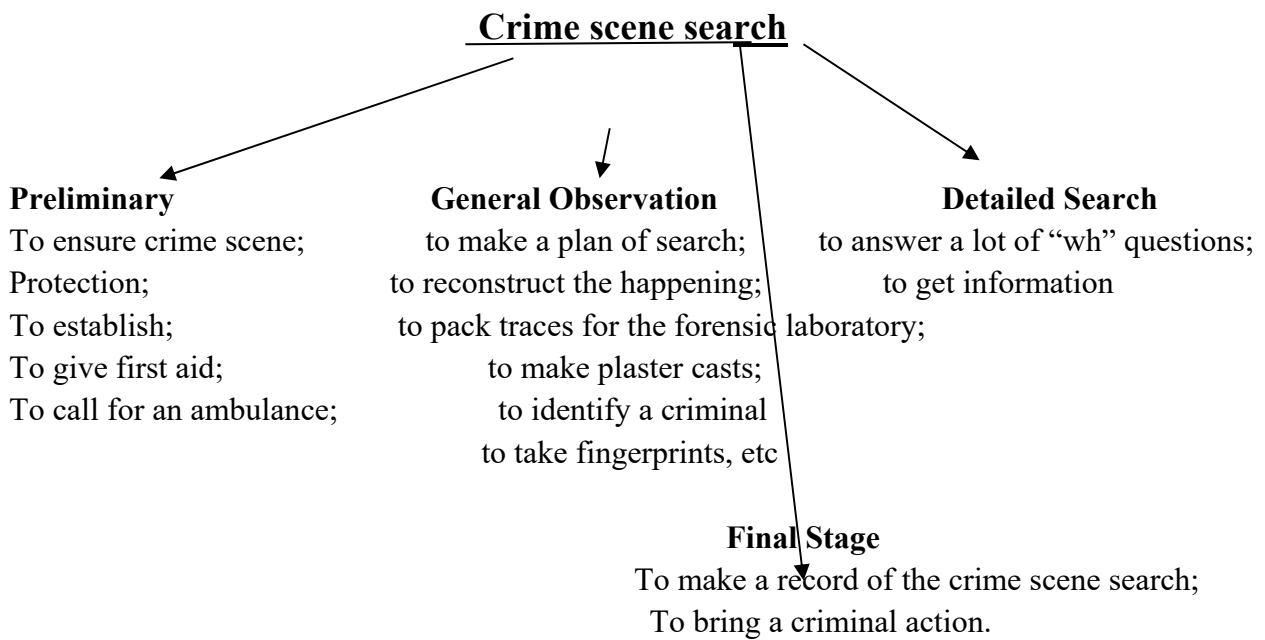
10. Try to learn this poem on the topic "Crime Detection" by heart

Detective Rap

Whenever I'm at the scene of a crime,
I know what to do if I rap this rhyme.
Look! Don't touch! For good detection,
Circle the scene in one direction
Take your powder, tape and brush,
Collect those fingerprints. Hey, don't rush!
Stop to think for a while, and then
Write in your notepad: Who? Where? When?
Your magnifying glass is the thing for you
To see small details (Label each clue!)
Look around you. Who can you see?
Question the witnesses thoroughly.
With your torch and tape measure, just make sure
That the criminal didn't leave one clue more
Now that you've got all the evidence,
Find the answer. Use your common sense

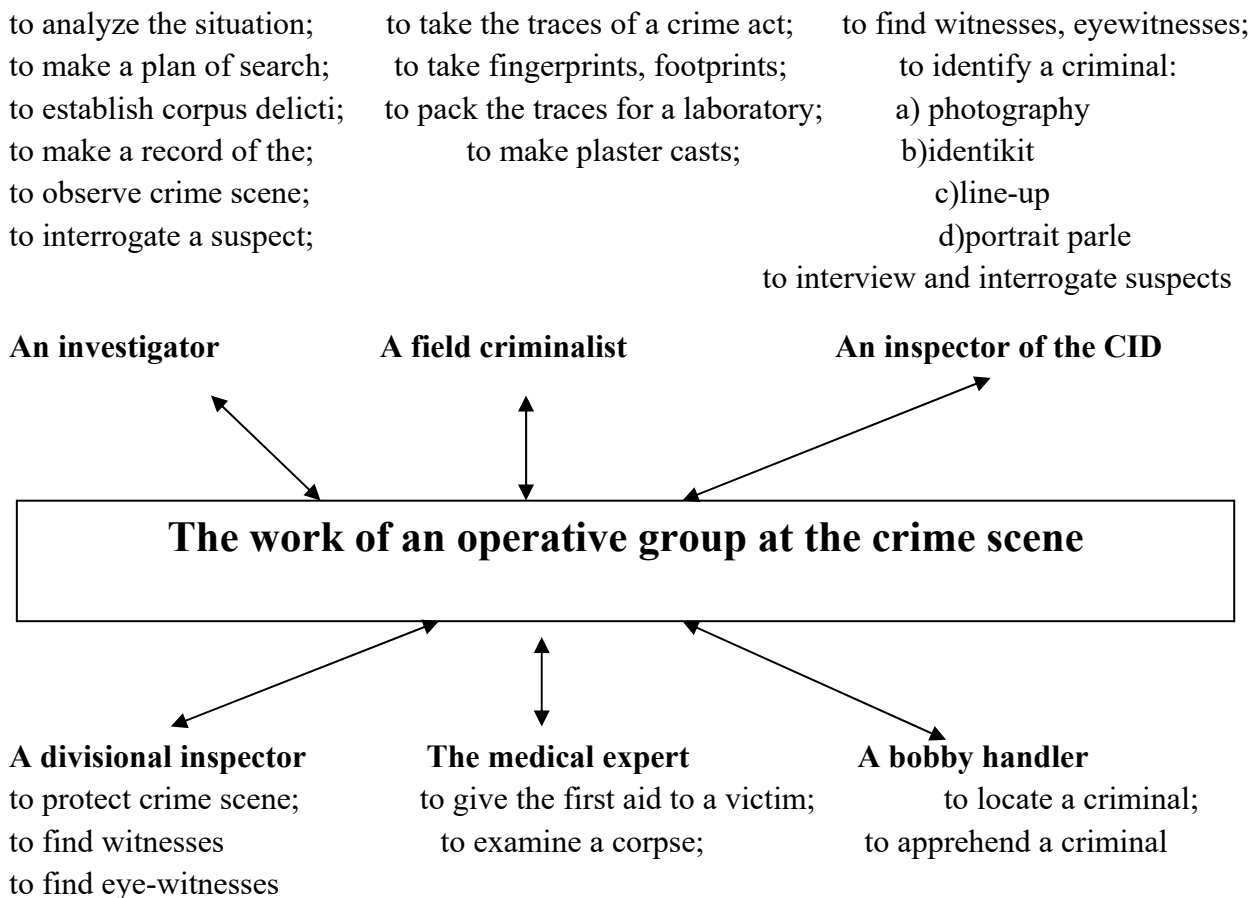
11. Speak on the situation

Situation 1. You are a police instructor of the police academy. The topic of your seminar is "Crime Scene Search". Speak about crime scene search using Scheme 1.



Situation 2. You are an investigator of the Criminal Investigation Department. Speak about the work of an operative group at the crime scene using Scheme II.

Scheme II



Текст № 2

Presenting Crime Scenes

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

Respond [ris'pond] – реагировать

Survey ['sɜ:veɪ] – опрос

disturb [dis'tɜ:b] – нарушать

crucial ['kru:ʃəl] – ключевой

surface ['sə:fɪs] - площадь

Read and translate the text:



Establishing the **crime scene** is the first and most important stage of any investigation. Initial treatment of the scene can make or break a case. Responding officers should take the following actions: Survey the scene for danger or an ongoing crime. Keep all persons unrelated to the investigation away. Protect all possible evidence until crime scene **specialists** arrive.

1) Surveying the area. Responding officers should note all persons and vehicles present, any odd smells should be noted. These may disappear before specialists arrive. Officers should pull aside potential witness for questioning.

2) Keeping people out. Keeping people it is important to keep members of the public and the media out of the crime scene area. **Cordon off** the crime scene's perimeter. Only allow access to authorized personnel.

3) Protecting evidence. It is crucial to preserve all physical evidence as well as possible. Officers should note objects and surfaces that may contain fingerprints.

They should protect anything that may have traces of hair, blood, or saliva from contamination. Officers should not disturb the ground within a crime scene. It may contain footprints. Officers must protect all such evidence until specialists arrive to document it.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1_fingerprints | 4_crime scene |
| 2_cordon off | 5_contamination |
| 3_specialist | 6_saliva |

- A. the place where a crime has occurred
- B. someone who is trained for a specific task
- C. marks people leave on objects after touching them
- D. exposing evidence to uncontrolled conditions
- E. to prevent people from entering an area with rope or tape
- F. a bodily fluid produced in the mouth

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Blood, document, post, footprints, crime scene, evidence

- 1) _____ a guard outside the courtroom.
- 2) The yard was blocked off as a(n) _____.
- 3) There was pool of red _____ on the floor.
- 4) Large _____ lead away from the house.
- 5) The knife was crucial _____ in the case.
- 6) The specialist will _____ the evidence.

3. Read the page from an officer's manual. Read the summary. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Survey, establish, crime scene, contamination, public

Proper treatment of the 1 _____ is an important part of an investigation. Officers should 2 _____ the scene, keep people out, and protect evidence. An initial check for safety conditions comes first. Then should 3 _____ a means of separating the scene from the 4 _____. Finally, officers should make efforts to protect evidence from 5 _____ or disturbance.

4. Fill in the gaps with words from the list below:

*Jury, prosecutor, arrested, prison, convicted, evidence, trial, sentenced, gang, bars
charged with*

When Tina Bowles was 1)..... by the police and 2).... burglary it came as a to the entire neighborhood. Tina Bowles was a well-respected woman in her early forties. At the 3)... the 4)... presented an amazing amount of 5) ... which convinced everyone of her guilt. It was proved that she was a member of a 6)...which had broken into the homes of many wealthy people and stolen their valuables did not take long for the 7) ... to come to a decision and Tina was 8)... and 9) ... to ten years in 10) Tina Bowles is now behind 11) ... along with the other members gang. She hopes to be released soon, as this her first offence.

| |
|--|
| <p>Повторение грамматики: Герундиальные обороты/ Gerundial Constructions</p> |
|--|

Герундиальный оборот представляет собой комплекс из существительного или притяжательного местоимения, которые указывают на лицо (или предмет), производящее действие, выраженное герундием. Герундиальный оборот переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением, например:

I like her singing. - Мне нравится, как она поет.

The detective's knowing the identity of the suspect helped him make an arrest. - То, что сыщику была известна личность подозреваемого, помогло ему произвести арест

Использование герундиальных оборотов допустимо, как правило, в письменной и официальной речи.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ разговорные конструкции с герундием:

1. I couldn't (can't) help doing it.

Я не мог (не могу) не сделать этого.

2. I don't feel like doing it.

Я не хочу (мне не хочется) этого делать.

3. I feel like eating ice-cream.

Мне хочется съесть мороженое.

1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to Complex Gerund:

1. I know of his taking an interest in criminology.

2. My brother's becoming a good investigator resulted from his great experience.

3. Her going in for sports regularly helps her to feel better.

4. The offender's being arrested at the crime scene came as a result of quick police actions.

5. Her being prosecuted for misdemeanor is natural.

6. His being placed on bail is explained by the nature of his offence.

7. His pleading not guilty does not mean that he is innocent.

8. Their knowing this news surprised the investigator.

9. Their presenting proper evidence to the court proved the guilt of the defendant.

10. After their informing us of the news we changed our plans



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The process of a crime scene search includes _____

a. *preliminary, general, detailed and final stages*

b. *one, two, three, four stages*

c. *identification, interrogation, observation*

d. *ambush, lesson, meeting*

2. _____ there any traces of criminal act?

a. *are*

b. *is*

c. *was*

d. *am*

3. _____ he define crime quickly and accurately?
- a. *Does*
 - b. *Do*
 - c. *Have*
 - d. *Has*
4. He is giving first _____ to a victim
- a. *Aid*
 - b. *Lesson*
 - c. *Dance*
 - d. *Poem*
5. The answers to these questions help the investigator to build a _____ of the crime commission
- a. *Hypothesis*
 - b. *Song*
 - c. *House*
 - d. *Plan*
6. The process of observing a crime scene and locating its objects is called ____
- a. *Observation of a crime scene*
 - b. *interrogation of a crime scene*
 - c. *teaching of a crime scene*
 - d. *training of a crime scene*
7. He didn't see _____ interesting at the crime scene
- a. *anything*
 - b. *something*
 - c. *nothing*
 - d. *anywhere*
8. The man _____ away from the crime scene is the criminal.
- a. *running*
 - b. *run*
 - c. *runned*
 - d. *is running*
9. Observation of a crime scene includes _____ stages
- a. *two*
 - b. *three*
 - c. *four*
 - d. *five*
10. The work of an operative is a part of the _____
- a. *search*

- b. run*
- c. lesson*
- d. competition*

11. At the final part of observation the investigator makes _____

- a. Conclusions*
- b. Meeting*
- c. Plan*
- d. Investigation*

12. Do you know ... about observation of a crime scene?

- a. somebody*
- b. anybody*
- c. somewhere*
- d. anything*

13. The police have _____ a woman in connection with last Tuesday's robbery.

- a. arrested*
- b. accused*
- c. rehabilitated*
- d. punished*

13. If a person breaks the law it means that he commits a _____

- a. Crime*
- b. Investigation*
- c. Interrogation*
- d. Lesson*

14. He started _____ criminals after having obtained information of the crime

- a. Detecting*
- b. Detect*
- c. Detected*
- d. Having detect*

15. If he had been at the crime scene, he _____ have overlooked any clues

- a. Wouldn't*
- b. Won't*
- c. Will*
- d. Would*

Supplementary reading

Text 1

Murder

Some new words for the text:

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

injury – телесное повреждение

manslaughter [ˈmænslo:tə] – непредумышленное убийство

customary law – обычное право

accidental – случайный

premeditation [ˌpremedɪˈteɪʃn] – преднамеренность

malice aforethought – [ˈmælis əˈfɔ:θɔ:t] заранее обдуманный злой умысел

jurisdiction – юрисдикция, полномочия; судебная практика



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

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

Similar problems have arisen in many U.S. jurisdictions, some of which distinguish between different degrees of murder – first-degree murder may require proof of premeditation over and above the normal requirement of intention. By the

way, murder and manslaughter are not 65 mentioned in the Koran and are subject in Islamic countries to customary law as amended by Shari`ah. [Manslaughter is the crime of the killing someone illegally but not deliberately. Shari`ah is a system of religious laws followed by Muslims].

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



1. Answer the questions:

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

2. Translate from Russian into English:

Малозначительное преступление; заранее обдуманный злой умысел; тяжкое убийство; намеренный; непредумышленное убийство; случаться; телесное повреждение; причинить; преднамеренность; вносить поправки; тяжесть; стихийно; покойник; ссора; случайный; обычное право.

TEXT 2

Some new words for the text:

strangle (v) [stræŋgl] — задушить, удавить

jail (v) [dʒeɪl] — заключать в тюрьму
impeccable (adj) [ɪmˈpekəbl] — непогрешимый, безупречный
deteriorate (v) [dɪˈtɪəriəreɪt] — ухудшать(ся), портить(ся), разрушаться
witness (n) — свидетель
rage (n) — ярость, гнев
row (n) [rəʊ] — скандал, ссора, спор
quarrel (n) [ˈkwɒrəl] — ссора, скандал
flail (v) [fleɪl] — молотить
lenient (adj) [ˈliːniənt] — снисходительный, мягкий
to urge upon somebody [ɜːdʒ] — убеждать в чем-то



Read the text and entitle it

Mild-mannered Thomas Corlett, the houseproud husband who strangled* his wife after a row over a tube of mustard, was jailed* for three years yesterday after denying murdering his wife.

It took the jury just ten minutes to find the 58-year-old balding civil servant not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

Corlett, described as a man of 'impeccable* character', had gradually taken over the household chores during his 26-year marriage, including cooking and cleaning. After his wife became ill with asthma, their relationship had deteriorated.*

Medical witnesses* at the trial said Corlett was like a houseproud housewife with a craving for perfection. A pent-up rage* built up in him over his wife's untidiness. His wife started going on holidays with a friend, never asking if he wanted to join them and never telling him when she would be back. In 1985 she forgot to send him a birthday card for the first time. Five weeks later the trivial row* over the mustard led to her death.

The snapping point came when the couple sat down to a supper of sausages, green beans and mashed potatoes at their home in Middlesex on December 12, 1985.

On the spot on the table where he normally put his newspaper was a tube of German mustard. He moved it. His wife, Erika, 63, picked it up and slammed it down in its original place. During the quarrel* Erika stood up and started flailing* her arms. Corlett grabbed her by the throat and the couple fell on the floor. Corlett called an ambulance when she fell unconscious but minutes later Mrs. Corlett was dead.

Defense counsel David Farrington handed over a glowing reference from Corlett's boss. The barrister said that Corlett would be extremely unlikely to offend again, and asked for him to be sent home. Judge Gerald Butler accepted that Corlett acted out of character but said that he couldn't take the lenient* course being urged* upon him.

(From: The Daily Mirror)



1. Answer the questions:

1. Was Corlett a man of even temper?
2. Did Corlett get on well with his wife?
3. Who was responsible for household chores in the Corlett family?
4. How was the victim killed?
5. Did Judge Gerald Butler agree to take the lenient course?

2. Discuss the following questions in a group:

1. What irritating habits may provoke a partner to commit a crime? (tips: utmost untidiness, snoring, constant grumbling, etc).
2. Do you think the law is too tolerant where domestic violence such as the described case, is concerned?
3. Would you plead Mr. Corlett guilty of manslaughter?

ТЕМА № 26

ДОПРОС



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Interrogation [ˌɪntərəˈgeɪʃn] | допрос |
| interviewing; [ˈɪntəvjuː] | опрос |
| suspect [ˈsʌspekt] | подозреваемый |
| witness; | свидетель |
| questioning; | опрашивание |
| resolve issues [ˈɪʃjuː] | решение (разрешение) вопросов |
| prosecution [prəˈsiːkjuːʃn] | обвинение |
| evidence of guilt [ɡɪlt] | доказательство вины, улика |
| recover the stolen property | вернуть украденное имущество |
| a good decision-making judgement | умение правильно принять решение |
| salient features [ˈseɪlɪənt] | характерные особенности; |
| to suit [sjuːt] | подходить; |
| lie-detector [dɪˈtektə] | детектор лжи |
| hypnosis [hɪpˈnəʊsɪs] | гипноз |
| a victim | жертва, пострадавший |
| a complainant [kəmˈpleɪnənt] | истец, заявитель |
| an accused [əˈkjuːzd] | обвиняемый |
| to threaten [θreɪn] | угрожать |
| to intimidate [ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪt] | унижать |
| distinctive marks | отличительные особенности |
| location [ləʊˈkeɪʃn] | обнаружение местонахождения |
| apprehension [æprɪˈhenʃn] | задержание |

The interrogation of criminal suspect and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information. The line of distinction between an interrogation and an interview is very thin. Both involve questioning and more important, listening.

Interrogation is a part of an investigation but it does not substitute for the investigation. The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the prosecution in court, that is develop evidence of guilt, to prove this guilt and to punish the person responsible for the crime and to recover the stolen property.

The success of any interrogation depends primarily of the efforts and specialized abilities of the investigator. Every interrogator should be sympathetic, but he should be firm if it necessary. Those salient features of the police officer can do nothing but help him in obtaining good result in the investigation.

There is not one method of interrogation. Every good investigator learns to acquire a technique of interrogation which best suits his temperament and his talents.

The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case. It may be a victim, a complainant, an accused, a witness and a criminal.

A successful investigator never forgets that his attitude to the subject of interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case. When a witness does not want to take part in criminal investigation he falsely denies the facts he knows and the officer fails to get the information. In this case the interrogator should neither threaten nor intimidate him. He tries to persuade the witness that he is shirking his duty as a citizen if he does not reveal the truth and without its discovering it will be impossible to solve the crime.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Repeat it after me:

The greatest source; criminal justice; questioning; knowledge; to discover the truth; resolving issues; prosecution in court; specialized abilities; decision-making judgment; salient features; to acquire a technique; lie-director and hypnosis; a complainant; to threaten; an artificial leg; the most vital.

2. Translate into Russian:

General administration of criminal justice; resolving issues; to discover the truth; develop evidence of guilt; and to punish the person; to recover the stolen property; a good decision-making judgment; salient features; the validity of these methods; to the solution of a case; a complainant; an accused; facial appearance; location and apprehension.

3. Translate into English:

Общее отправление уголовного правосудия; опрос потерпевших; основные средства определения фактов и разрешения спорных вопросов; подготовить уголовное дело для обвинения в суде; раскрытие преступления; на начальной стадии; отрицать факты; описание подозреваемого; отличительные особенности; опознание; место нахождения, место расположения; задержание.

4. Read and translate the following word-combinations observing link words and form words:

These interrogations, that investigation, those subjects, each complainant, many victims, other sources, another object, such facilities, every solution, our results, few distinctions, less information, more truth, your features, these initial questions, those descriptions, his appearance, their distinctive marks, your height, any apprehension, every stolen property, few guilty persons, some details, this possession, our decision-making judgment, that question, the very complainant, less distinction.

5. Read and translate into Russian the following words paying attention to suffixes in word-building.

Distinct – distinction – distinctive – distinctly

reluctant – reluctance – reluctantly
 determine – determination
 possess – possession – possessive – possessor
 relevant – relevance
 refer – reference – referee
 substitute – substitution
 recover – recovery
 discover – discovery
 patient – patience
 persist – persistence – persistent
 sympathy – sympathetic – sympathize – sympathizer

6. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms and antonyms.

Synonyms

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Location - place, position | issues -problems |
| prosecution - accusation | discover – reveal, open |
| encounter – contact | lie-director - brain |
| fingerprinting | |
| way - method | total – universal, overall |
| establish – determine | indispensable –necessary |
| apprehend – arrest, seize | reluctant – unwilling |
| solve - decide ,resolve | salient feature – distinctive feature |

Antonyms

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| artificial – natural | systematic – unsystematic |
| deny – recognize, agree | special – general |
| forget – mind, remember | success – failure |
| guilt – innocence | to lie - to tell the truth |
| reluctant – willing | total – local |

7. Agree or disagree with me.

Interrogation is a source of indirect information for the investigator.

There is no distinction between an interrogation and an interview.

Interrogation is a process of apprehending the witness.

An interrogation concerns the psychological aspects of questioning.

Interrogation substitutes for investigation completely.

The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to recover the stolen property.

The success of any interrogation depends on some specialized aptitudes of the investigator.

The subject of interrogation always gives information willingly.

8. Number the sentences in a logical order

1. The interrogation of criminal suspect and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information in the general administration of criminal justice.
2. In addition to inquiry about sex, race, age, height, clothing, glasses, hair length and facial appearance, the officer asks about the distinctive marks of the suspect, i.e. the most unusual features of his appearance.
3. There is not one method of interrogation.
4. Interviewing is the process of general questioning of victims, witnesses and others who may have knowledge about the criminal activity and who are “non-suspects” at the time of the encounter.
5. The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case.
6. Every interrogator should be sympathetic, but he should be firm if it necessary.
7. As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains a description of a suspect.

9. Complete the following sentences:

1. Interrogation is a source of
2. The line of distinction... ..
3. Interviewing is the process of general questioning... ..
4. Thus interrogation is a part of an investigation but

5. The object of interrogation is
6. The success of any interrogation depends
7. Every interrogator should be
8. The subject of interrogation may be
9. A successful investigator never forgets
10. As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains
11. Such details may appear the most vital... .

10. Retell the text according to the plan:

P l a n

1. The essence of interrogation, its place in the system of criminal work.
2. Interrogation and investigation. The object of interrogation.
3. The attributes of a good interrogator.
4. Methods of interrogation.
5. Subjects of interrogation.
6. The attitude of the subject of interrogation as the key to the solution of a case.
7. Initial questions of interrogator during interrogation.

Text 2

Methods of interrogation



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов).

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Seek | стремиться, искать, отыскивать, |
| Divulge [daɪ'vʌldʒ] | разглашать |
| Respondent [rɪs'pɒndənt] | опрашиваемый |
| Confession | признание |
| Admission | признание, допущение |
| Acquisition [ækwi'zɪʃn] | получение, овладение |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Persuasion [pə'sweɪʒən] | убеждение, убедительность |
| corroborate [kə'rɒbəreɪt] | подтверждать, подтвердить |
| to collaborate [kə'læbəreɪt] | сотрудничать |
| trick [trɪk] | трюк, уловка |
| Invoke [ɪn'vəʊk] | применять, использовать |
| At face value [æt feɪs 'vælju:] | за чистую монету |
| Related questions [rɪ'leɪtɪd 'kwesʃənz] | взаимосвязанные вопросы |
| Constrain [kən'streɪn] | ограничивать |
| Invalid response ['ɪnvəlɪd] | неверные ответы |
| Unsafe [ˈʌn'seɪf] | ненадёжный |
| Open court | открытое судебное заседание |
| Be defensible [dɪ'fensəbl] | быть приемлемым, оправданным |
| Mandate ['mændet] | поручение, мандат, полномочие |
| Framework ['freɪmwɜ:k] | структура, рамки |
| Coercion [kəʊ'zɪʃn] | принуждение |
| Constraint [kən'streɪnt] | принуждение |
| Resist | сопротивляться, противиться |
| Prosecution [prə'sɪ'kju:ʃn] | обвинение |

1. Repeat it after me:

Divulge; acquisition; persuasion; invalid response; mandate; coercion; prosecution; respondent; techniques; collaborate; at face value; invalid responses; excessive pressure; defensible; mandate; permit; allow; multiple strategies; prosecution.

Read and translate the text:

An interview is a formal meeting at which a person who is interested in getting a job is asked questions to learn how well he would be able to do this job.

The purpose of the interview is to see if the person matches/meets the requirements of the job. Interviews take many different forms. They are: competency based interviews (focused on qualities of the interviewer), case study interview (the interviewer would like to know what you would do in different situations), structured interview (the interviewer asks all the candidates the same

questions), face-to-face interviews (two people are involved in the interview- you and the interviewer), panel interviews (involve several people sitting as a panel), telephone interviews, group interviews (several candidates are present and asked questions in turn), sequential interviews [si'kwɛnʃəl] (there are several interviews in turn, with a different interviewer each time).

Interrogation is an asymmetrical form of dialogue. The goals and methods used by one side are different from those used by the other side.

The interrogator seeks to get information from the respondent that is needed to solve a crime. The goal of the respondent is to achieve his or her own interests, for example, to protect him (particularly if they are witnesses or are innocent).

There are three types of interrogation:

- Interrogation that seeks information that the respondent will freely give, for example of a witness to a crime.
- Interrogation that seeks information that the respondent does not want to divulge [daɪ'vʌldʒ] (разглашать), for example in questioning friends of a suspected criminal.
- Interrogation that seeks confession, an admission to a particular act, for example in questioning a suspected criminal.

In criminal interrogation, the interrogator is often an officer who is trained in many interrogation techniques [tek'ni:k] (метод, методика). The person being questioned may be a suspect or a witness, and techniques used may thus vary quite significantly.

The main goals of interrogation are usually acquisition of information and the most significant persuasion in this is to get the other person to collaborate.

Because the respondent may be motivated to not to reveal the truth, the interrogator may need to use various tricks to achieve his goals.

Interrogation often invokes images of harsh methods that seek to terrify the respondent into providing information. In practice, this results in the person's being questioned to give answers simply to get away from the interrogator or give

false information about what is being sought. In particular, the more professional the subject, the less likely it is that fear-based methods will work.

There is also a danger of incorrect information from witnesses trying to be helpful or false memories being created. It is important for the interrogator not to take simple answers at face value, but to find ways of corroborating them, for example by asking related questions at a later date or checking up on what they are told.

The process of interrogation is often constrained by law in some way and can lead to invalid responses. For example if police use excessive pressure on a suspect, then in court any confession or evidence may be considered unsafe. If evidence is to stand up in open court, it must be defensible and seen as being obtained by legal means.

Four Stages of Interrogation

An interrogation can be broken into four stages :

Formation

Before the interrogation there must be the mandate to undertake it.

At this stage, the framework of the interrogation may be determined, including the level of coercion [kəʊ'z:ʃn] (принуждение) that is permitted or not allowed.

Preparation

Before the interrogator moves into action, he must learn the facts of the case, the desired outcome and the constraints [kən'streɪnt] (ограничение) of the permitted process. He must prepare methods and techniques which he will use. As the person being questioned may successfully resist some approaches, multiple strategies and tactics may be readied.

Interaction

This is the main body of the interrogation when the interrogator interacts with the respondent. This generally appears as a series of questions and responses.

All responses should be recorded and the sessions may be video-recorded for later analysis of body language.

This interaction may take place over a number of days and sessions.

Completion

In this stage, the interrogation is completed and the body of information collected is analyzed. In legal situations this may include construction of a case for prosecution or defense.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

2. Translate into Russian:

To protect; respondent does not want to divulge; interrogation that seeks confession; admission to a particular act; acquisition of information; to get the other person to collaborate; to reveal the truth; to achieve his goals; invokes images of harsh methods; to get away from the interrogator; fear-based methods; at face value; is often constrained by law; is to stand up in open court.

3. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| To seek - to find, to try | technique - method |
| Respondent - interviewee | acquisition - obtaining |
| Divulge – disclose | persuasion - conviction |
| questioning - inquiring | corroborate - confirm |
| criminal - offender, attacker, | constrain - restrict |
| mandate - empower | |

4. Translate into English:

Асимметричная форма диалога; стремится получить от ответчика информацию; допрос, в ходе которого запрашивается информация, которую ответчик может свободно предоставить; допрос, требующий признания в совершении конкретного деяния; обучают многим приемам допроса; сбор информации; вызывает образы жестких методов; методы, основанные на страхе; просто чтобы уйти от следователя; задавать сопутствующие вопросы позже.

5. Translate the following sentences:

1. Having defined the problem, the first step is the acquisition of data. 3. I am operating in data acquisition mode. 4. We will continue with persuasion, not force.

5. One thing kept Mr. Stenly's courage: the persuasion that this burglar was a resident of this village. 6. It's in his interests to collaborate with them. 7. Why did you choose to collaborate with them? 8. There is another trick he uses. 9. That's an old trick. 10. The prosecutor will force you to invoke the privilege not to answer. 11. I'll take it at face value. 12. The robber didn't resist.

6. Answer the questions:

1. Are the goals and methods used by one side are different from those used by the other side? 2. What is the main task of interrogator? 3. Are there three types of interrogation or four? 4. Who interrogates a suspect? 5. Who is the person being questioned? 6. What are the main goals of interrogation? 7. May the interrogator need to use various tricks to achieve his goals? 8. Is there a danger of incorrect information from witnesses? 9. Is the process of interrogation constrained by law? 10. How many stages of interrogation are there? 11. What are they?

7. Choose the right variant:

1. The interrogation of criminal ... and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information in the general administration of criminal justice.
a. Victim b. pedestrian c. suspect d. judge
2. The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the ... in court.
a. investigation b. solution c. investigation d. prosecution
3. The success of any interrogation depends primarily of the efforts and ... of the investigator.
a. age b. education c. specialized abilities d. victim
4. The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case.
a. object b. subject c. victim d. eyewitness
5. As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains a ... of a suspect.
a. report of investigation b. description c. plan d. weapon
6. The interrogator seeks to get information from the respondent that is needed to ... a crime.

a. to prevent b. to solve c. investigate d. to make

| |
|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Повторение грамматики: Согласование времен / Sequence of tenses</p> |
|--|

Согласование времен

Согласование времен – это зависимость времени в одной части предложения от времени, которое используется в другой. Если в главном предложении сказуемое выражено глаголом в одной из форм прошедшего времени, то в придаточном предложении употребление времен ограничено. Правило, которому в этом случае подчиняется употребление времен в придаточном предложении, называется согласованием времен. Изучите два основных правила.

Правило 1.

Если глагол главного предложения имеет форму настоящего или будущего времени, то глагол придаточного предложения будет иметь любую форму, которая требуется смыслом предложения. То есть никаких изменений не произойдет, согласование времен здесь в силу не вступает.

Правило 2.

Если глагол главного предложения имеет форму прошедшего времени (обычно Past Simple), то глагол придаточного предложения должен быть в форме одного из прошедших времен. То есть в данном случае время придаточного предложения изменится

Например:

Present Simple » Past Simple

He can speak French – Он может говорить по-французски.

Boris **said** that he **could** speak French – Борис сказал, что он может говорить по-французски.

Present Continuous » Past Continuous

They are listening to him – Они слушают его.

I **thought** they **were listening** to him – Я думал, они слушают его.

Present Perfect » Past Perfect

Our teacher has asked my parents to help him –
Наш учитель попросил моих родителей помочь ему.

Mary **told** me that our teacher **had asked** my parents to help him –
Мария сказала мне, что наш учитель попросил моих родителей помочь ему.

Future Simple » Future in the Past

She will show us the map – Она покажет нам карту.

I **didn't expect** she **would show** us the map – Я не ожидал, что она покажет нам карту.

Случаи, когда согласование времен не употребляется.

1. Если в придаточном предложении сообщается общеизвестное положение или факт.

We **convinced** him how important learning English **is** – Мы убедили его, насколько важно изучение английского.

2. Если в придаточном предложении сказуемое выражено глаголом в сослагательном наклонении.

If your father **were kind**, he **would let us** stay here – Если бы твой отец был добрым, он бы разрешил нам остаться здесь.

3. Если в состав сказуемого придаточного предложения входит модальный глагол **must**, **need**, **should** или **ought**, согласование времен не употребляется. Однако **can** меняется на **could**, а **may** меняется на **might**.

Mary said that he **must call** her – Мария сказала, что он должен позвонить ей.

They said they **might come back** early – Они сказали, что, может быть, вернутся рано.

Boris said that he **could speak** French – Борис сказал, что он может говорить по-французски.

Изменение обстоятельств времени и места при согласовании времен.

Следует запомнить, что при согласовании времен изменяются также некоторые слова (обстоятельства времени и места):

this » that; these » those; here » there; now » then; yesterday » the day before;

today » that day; tomorrow » the next (following) day; last week (year) » the previous week (year); ago » before; next week (year) » the following week (year).

1. Продолжите предложения в косвенной речи, соблюдая правила согласования времен:

He said, "I work in New York." Он сказал: «Я работаю в Нью-Йорке».

He said that he worked in New York. Он сказал, что работает в Нью-Йорке.

She said, "I speak French." – She said that she ...

She said, "I am speaking French."

She said, "I have spoken French."

She said, "I spoke French."

She said, "I am going to speak French."

She said, "I will speak French."

She said, "I can speak French."

She said, "I may speak French."

She said, "I have to speak French."

She said, "I must speak French."

2. Найдите предложения, в которых глагол в скобках может стоять в настоящем времени.

Our neighbor said his name (be) Fred.

He said he (be) tired

I thought you (call) the doctor

We met the woman who (live) next door.

Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car.

She asked me how many books I (read) last month.

Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight.

I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word.

3. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.

He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.

She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).

She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).

Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.

Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The line of distinction between an interrogation and an interview is very

- a. *Thin*
- b. *Thick*
- c. *Long*
- d. *Big*

2. The interrogation _____ substitute for the investigation

- a. *Does*
- b. *Doesn't*
- c. _____
- d. *Don't*

3. What _____ the object of interrogation?

- a. *Does*
- b. *Is*
- c. *Do*
- d. *Has*

4. The interrogation concerns the _____ aspect of questioning

- a. *General*
- b. *Legal*
- c. *Pedagogical*
- d. *Educational*

5. Дознаватель не видел ничего интересного в этом вопросе

- a. *The interrogator saw nothing interesting in this question*
- b. *The interrogator didn't see nothing interesting in this question*

- c. The interrogator saw anything interesting in this question*
d. The interrogator see nothing interesting in this question
6. We don't believe in his _____ the law
a. Violating
b. Violate
c. To violate
d. Have violated
7. What _____ the success of any interrogation depends primarily on?
a. Is
b. Does
c. Do
d. Are
8. The investigator does _____ to obtain good results in investigation
a. his best
b. One's best
c. The best
d. He best
9. The interrogation is a _____ of an investigation
a. Part
b. Whole
c. Main
d. Kind
10. He solved the crime without _____
a. Being helped
b. Helped
c. Help
d. helping
11. The officer _____ the suspect since morning
a. Has been interrogating
b. Interrogating
c. Interrogate
d. Interrogated
12. I don't remember _____ the question
a. Having been asked
b. Have asked
c. Asked
d. Asking
13. He doesn't mind his son _____ by the police
a. Being interviewed

- b. Interviewed*
- c. Interview*
- d. To interview*

14. Мне хотелось бы допросить подозреваемого сразу

- a. I'd like to interrogate the suspect at ones*
- b. I like to interrogate the suspect at ones*
- c. I wish to like to interrogate the suspect at ones*
- d. I liked to interrogate the suspect at ones*

15. The witness was surprised _____

- a. To have been detected*
- b. Being detected*
- c. Detected*
- d. To detect*

Supplementary reading

Text 1

INCIDENT REPORT

Reporting Officer: McCarthy

Location of Incident: Berkeley Train Station

Date: 3/25/2011

Time: 1:30 PM

Incident Type: Aggressive Robbery

Victim Name: Sammi Ma

Interpreter name: Kim Li

Victim Statement: The victim spoke only Mandarin Mandarin ['mændərɪn]

(китайский язык) and was in a highly **emotional state**. We recruited a citizen **interpreter** for **questioning**. After establishing a **rapport** [ræ'pɔ:] (взаимопонимание) with the victim, the interpreter **summarized** the victim's statement as follows. Victim reports that the two suspects approached her from behind and knocked her down. They took her backpack ['bæk'pæk (рюкзак) and removed her wallet['wɒlɪt] (кошелек) (purse) from her pants [pænts] (брюки) pocket. The victim made no **observation** of any weapons.

Witness No. 1 Name: Carol Stevens

Witness No.1 Statement: **Interview** with the witness was held outside the station.

In her testimony ['testɪməni] (свидетельство, показание) witness reports seeing

two suspects exit the train station. According to Ms. Stevens, the suspects were wearing black sweatshirts. One suspect had a pistol [pɪstl] (пистолет, револьвер). The other was holding a red backpack. They ran south down 2nd St.

Additional Notes: All interviews were **recorded**. Victim is willing to continue cooperating with the **investigation**.

1. Read the officer's incident report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ___ the witness required an interpreter.
2. ___ The suspects approached from behind.
3. ___ Kim Li saw a suspect holding a pistol.

2. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1.victim | 2..... rapport |
| 3..... testimony | 4.interpreter |
| 5.record | 6.interview |

- A. a person's account of an event
- B. to document something
- C. a relationship of mutual trust
- D. a person whom a crime has been committed against
- E. a person who expresses someone's words in another language
- F. to ask a person questions

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word

Investigation, emotional state, questioning, summarize, statement, observation

1. The witness gave her _____ on what happened.
2. The robbery victim was in a poor_____.
3. The witness made a(n) _____ of the suspect's tattoo.
4. The officer asked the interpreter to _____ the witness's statement.
5. A(n)_____ followed the suspect's arrest.
6. The suspect was taken to the station for_____.

TEXT 2

Shop-lifting

«I just could not do it. I do not know what it is. It is not embarrassment [ɪm'bærəsmənt] (замешательство). No, that's not it. You see, you are putting your head in a noose [nu:s] (петля): that's what it seems to me». Derek, an armed robber with a long record of bank jobs, was talking about hoisting ['hɔɪstɪŋ] (shop-lifting). «No, I just could not do it. I mean just going in there». He paused to try to find a more exact way of fixing his antipathy. «I tell you what. It is too blatant ['bleɪtənt] (нагло, грубо) for my liking».

It seemed a funny way to put it. Pushing a couple of ties in your pocket at a shop was hardly the last word in extroversion [ekstrə'vɜ:ʃn].

But my ideas of shop-lifting were still bound up with teenage memories of nicking [nɪk] (воровать) packets of chewing ['tʃu:ɪŋ] (жевательная) gum from the local newsagents. A lot of guilt and not much loot [lu:t] (добыча). After a few conversations with professional hoisters, I realized that «blatant» was just about right.

Nobody took a couple of times: they took the whole rack. The first member of the gang would walk in nice and purposefully. Their job was to set up the goods: perhaps put an elastic band round the ends of a few dozen silk scarves; move the valuable pieces of jewelry nearer the edge of the counter; slide the ties on the rack into a compact bunch. Then, while somebody else diverts [daɪ'vɜ:t] (отвлекать) the assistant or provides some sort of masking, the third member lifts the lot.

If the walk to the door is a little long, then there may be someone else to take over for the last stretch. No one is in possession for more than a few seconds, and there is always a couple of spare bodies to obstruct anyone who seems to be getting too near the carrier. Store detectives who move forward with well-founded suspicions may still find themselves clutching empty air.

«There is one other little angle [æŋɡl] (сторона, точка зрения)», said one detective. «I often pop round (заходить, заглянуть) the back stairs; that's where

you will» occasionally find one of them, trying to relax and get themselves in the right mood before starting the next job.



1. Are the following statements about the newspaper article true or false? If there isn't enough information in the article, write "don't know".

1. Derek is an experienced criminal who robbed lots of banks.
2. Derek respects hoisting gangs.
3. Derek has never been imprisoned.
4. Hoisting doesn't mean stealing a couple of ties.
5. Each member of the gang performs a definite function.
6. It is very easy to catch a shop-lifter red-handed (поймать с поличным).
7. The author interviewed one of the shop-lifters.

2. Circle the point you think is the correct answer.

1. Derek describes hoisting as
 - a) *a dangerous thing;*
 - b) *putting one's head in a noose;*
 - c) *an embarrassing procedure*
2. The writer's idea of shoplifting was connected with
 - a) *some detective stories he had read before;*
 - b) *his teenage memories;*
 - c) *those stories sophisticated hoisters had told him*
3. The writer talked to
 - a) *experienced hoisters;*
 - b) *the police;*
 - c) *customers and shop-assistants*
4. Spare bodies of the gang
 - a) *try to steal the most valuable pieces of jewelry;*
 - b) *divert store detectives' attention;*
 - c) *prevent anyone from near the carrier of jewelry*
5. If a detective pops round the back stairs he can

- a) *find one of the criminals;*
- b) *find the whole gang relaxing before starting the next job;*
- c) *find the whole rack of ties which were stolen an hour ago*

3. Match the members of the gang with the job they do.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. The first member | a) takes the lot |
| 2. The second member | b) make the obstruction for anyone who is getting near the carrier |
| 3. The third member | c) moves valuable pieces of jewelry by the counter, etc. |
| 4. Spare members | d) provides masking |

4. This is an interview with an experienced store detective who has been working for more than 15 years. Translate it into English.

— Что заставляет людей совершать такое рискованное и бессмысленное преступление, как магазинная кража?

— Трудно сказать.... Почему люди нарушают закон, если знают что могут рано или поздно понести наказание?

— Но ведь украсть ценную вещь в магазине средь бела дня — это то же самое, что совать голову в петлю?

— Да, вы правы. Преступник-одиночка очень быстро становится «жертвой» правосудия. Но если это целая банда грабителей, то поймать ее сложно.

— Почему?

— У них есть своя система: один отвлекает внимание продавца, другой крадет товары, третий не позволяет никому приближаться к человеку, который несет награбленное.

— Это доказывает, что магазинные воришки не глупы.

— Вы правы. Хотя они наносят ущерб магазину, у меня нет чувства неприязни к ним.

— ??

— Эти банды не дают мне расслабляться. Я восхищен их изобретательностью.

— Что вы говорите! А какое наказание ждет магазинного воришку? Тюрьма?

— Это зависит от требований истца. Обвиняемый обязан возместить убытки, заплатить штраф. Тюрьма...

- Я думаю тюрьма — это слишком суровое наказание в данном случае. Нужно делать различие между преступлениями: кража в магазине — это не поджог и не изнасилование.
- Все должен решать суд. Моя задача — поймать преступника.

Text 3

Physical Evidence

Read and translate the text paying attention to new words:

Temporary custody [ˈkʌstədi] – *временное содержание под стражей*

Precautions [priˈkɔːʃn] – *предосторожность, меры предосторожности*

Microscopic debris [ˈdeɪbriː] – *микроскопические частицы*

Paint - *краска*

Fibre [ˈfaɪbə] – *волокно, фибра, нить*

Circumstantial [sɜːkəmˈstænfəl] evidence – *косвенные улики*

Corrobo'rative evidence – *подтвержденные (неопровержимые) улики*

Latent prints – *латентные (невидимые, скрытые) отпечатки*

Casting equipment – *оборудование для снятия гипсовых слепков*

To dust and develop fingerprint – *снять и проявить отпечатки пальцев*

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phases in a criminal investigation.

Physical evidence is of value only if it helps prove a case or clear a suspect. The most valuable evidence may be worthless if inefficiently handled.

Physical evidence is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court. Circumstantial evidence is a specific circumstance. For example, a suspect might be accused of burglary, and the shoes he is wearing are proved to have made certain impressions found at the scene of a crime. The shoes and the imprint are physical evidence, while the fact that the suspect was wearing the shoes when arrested is circumstantial evidence. Someone else could have worn the shoes at the time the burglary was committed, therefore that type of evidence is circumstantial.

The intrinsic [ɪnˈtrɪnsɪk] (истинный, подлинный,) value of physical evidence often depends on its location. A hat on one's head has little significance but if it is found beside a murder victim it might become of great importance.

There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces - there is only the inability to find the evidence.

When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

The preliminary survey is to acquaint [əˈkweɪnt] (ознакомить) the investigating officer with the entire scene and its important details. After he has completed his preliminary survey the photographer may go to work. It is important that the investigator should accompany the photographer, pointing out various objects of possible evidential value. He should note possible location of latent prints (invisible prints), and guard against contamination [kəntæmɪˈneɪʃn] (порча) of such objects and surfaces.

After the general scene has been completely photographed, the officer with casting equipment casts(делает слепки) all possible imprints, if such are present, and then the fingerprint man should work on various objects. He should also note movable objects where fingerprints may be found, and should carefully remove them to a safe place for dusting and developing later.

As the fingerprint man (дактилоскопист) completes his work, the investigator may go to work thoroughly searching the scene of possible evidential value.

As evidence is found, it should be marked, carefully packaged, each article separately, and placed in some locality where it will not be destroyed or contaminated, until it is transported to a laboratory.

1. Translate into Russian:

Preservation of physical evidence, to clear a suspect, valuable evidence, chain of evidence, temporary custody, a shoe imprint, circumstantial evidence, corroborative evidence, intrinsic value, preliminary survey, entire scene, casting equipment, movable objects.

2. Find synonyms, translate them:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>To look for</i> | <i>a criminal</i> |
| <i>To analyze</i> | <i>invisible</i> |
| <i>A possibility</i> | <i>imprint</i> |
| <i>An article</i> | <i>to search for</i> |
| <i>Latent</i> | <i>a photograph</i> |
| <i>Impression</i> | <i>to examine</i> |
| <i>A picture</i> | <i>probability</i> |
| <i>A perpetrator</i> | <i>an item</i> |

3. Find antonyms, translate them;

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Preserve</i> | <i>overlook</i> |
| <i>Mind</i> | <i>to solve crime</i> |
| <i>Note</i> | <i>destroy</i> |
| <i>To commit crime</i> | <i>positive</i> |
| <i>Negative</i> | <i>forget</i> |

4. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets: (*circumstantial, value, a cast, examined, the preliminary survey, to clear, contamination, to prove, marked, fingerprints, gathering, removed, corroborative, to protect*).

1. Physical evidence is of value only if it helps ... a case or ... a suspect...
2. The first phase in handling physical evidence is ... all potential evidence at the scene of a crime.
3. If a shoe imprint is found at the crime scene, ...should be made and compared with the shoe.
4. ...may be found on any object of possible evidential value.
5. No article should be moved or touched until it has been photographed and ... for fingerprints.
6. If there are no witnesses, the investigator needs ... evidence.
7. The first responsibility of an officer is ... the crime Scene.
8. The investigating officer should prevent ... of objects which may bear fingerprints.

9. After being photographed objects where fingerprints may be found should be carefully ... from the scene.
10. When the fingerprint man completes his work, the investigating officer should examine the Scene for articles of Possible evidential...
11. All evidence found at the scene of a crime should be ... and packaged carefully and transported to a laboratory.
12. The aim of ... is to acquaint the investigator with the entire crime scene and its important details.
13. Besides physical and corroborative there is also ... evidence.

ТЕМА № 27

ДОРОЖНЫЙ НАДЗОР



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

Reduce the harm [rɪ'dju:s hæ:m] - уменьшить вред, ущерб

Death [deθ] - смерть

Injury ['ɪndʒərɪ] - травма

Property damage ['dæmɪdʒ] - имущественный ущерб

Crash [kræʃ] - авария

Victim – пострадавший, жертва

Vehicle ['vi:kl] - транспортное средство

Consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] - последствие

Pedestrian [pɪ'destrɪən] fatality [fə'tælɪtɪ] - смерть пешехода

Accident ['æksɪdənt] - несчастный случай, авария

Suicide ['s(j)u:saɪd] - самоубийство

Homicide ['hɒmisaɪd] - убийство
 Fate - рок, судьба
 Trip – падать (зацепившись за что-то, спотыкаться)
 accident ['æksɪdənt] авария, происшествие
 loss [lɒs] ущерб, утрата
 fate [feɪt] рок, судьба
 potent ['pəʊtənt] мощный сильный
 appeal [ə'pi:l] привлекательность
 purposeful ['pɜ:pəs(ə)l] преднамеренный
 Exonerate [ɪg'zɒnəreɪt] - оправдать, освободить
 to be devoid of быть лишенным
 Predictability [prɪdɪktə'bɪlɪtɪ] – предсказуемость
 inappropriate [ɪnə'prəʊpɪət] - несоответствующий, неподходящий
 Imperative [ɪm'perətɪv] - обязывающий
 issue ['ɪʃu:] оформить
 citation [saɪ'teɪʃn] штраф
 warning ['wɔ:nɪŋ] предупреждение
 destination [destɪ'neɪʃn] место назначения,
 fatality [fə'tælɪtɪ] смерть, гибель
 suicide ['s(j)u:saɪd] самоубийство
 homicide ['hɒmisaɪd] убийство

Read and translate the text:

Traffic law enforcement

According to the statistics the first victim of a traffic accident was Miss Dressel who was killed on the 17th of August 1896 by a vehicle at a speed of about 6 km an hour.

Nowadays vehicles can develop high speeds and every year in the world about 10,000,000 people are injured or killed in traffic accidents on the roads and streets.



Road-traffic safety aims to reduce the harm (deaths, injuries and property damage) resulting from crashes on the roads.



Patrol man and traffic officers spend a portion of their work shifts stopping traffic violators. A traffic police officer maintains discipline in roads and highways and plays a vital role in road transports. He usually stands at the crossing of roads. His duty is to control the traffic in the busy and crowded roads of the town. He puts on his specific uniform. He uses a whistle to draw the attention of the drivers and passers-by. As soon as he raises his hand across a road, all the vehicles passing along that road stop at once and passers-by are allowed to cross the road safely. Next he extends his hand in another direction and the traffic on that road comes to a standstill and the stopped traffic on the previous road starts moving on. This can go on for the whole day.

Road-traffic crashes are one of the world's largest public health problems. The problem is the most acute because the victims are overwhelmingly young and healthy prior to their crashes.

Police patrols identify record and analyze alcohol-related crashes and watch for persons driving while intoxicated (DWI) during certain hours and on specific days. Besides the traffic law enforcement often revealed a percentage of drivers wanted for more serious crime, (e.g. if the violating driver has flown from the scene of traffic crime), especially in case of hit-and-run or auto-thefts.

The moral and social aspect of traffic crime prevention is traffic safety education of drivers, pedestrians, motorcyclists, bicyclists, and especially children in safe walking, riding and driving. Traffic violators should be a special aim of public education in traffic safety.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Translate into Russian:

Road-traffic safety; to reduce the harm; a road-traffic crash; a public road; a road vehicle; road-traffic fatality; a pedestrian; the victim must be struck by a road vehicle; the losses are due exclusively to fate; to examine factors that influence crashes; some crashes are purposeful acts; suicides or homicides; can be identified.

2. Translate into English:

Смерть, травма, уменьшить ущерб; ущерб от авто происшествий; со смертельными последствиями; освободить от ответственности; смертность на дорогах; изучить факторы, влияющие на аварии; убийство; преднамеренные преступления.

3. Match the synonyms, translate:

Incident - accident, crash, mishap;

handle - deal with;

drive while under the influence of the alcohol - drive while intoxicated;

pursuit - chase;

to violate traffic rules - to break traffic rules,

state vehicle code – traffic regulation rules;

intersection – crossroads;

vehicle – car, auto; pass overtake.

4. Match antonyms, translate:

Safety - danger;

Injured - healthy;

Different - similar;

Many - few;

Often - rarely, frequently;

Prevent - allow;

Proper - wrong;

Life – death;

Driver - pedestrian.

5. Answer the questions:

1. What does road-traffic safety aim to do?
2. Why is the problem of road-traffic crashes really acute?
3. How many people are killed on the world's roads every year?
4. How is road-traffic crash defined?
5. What sense does the word accident convey?
6. What is the purpose of studying safety?

Текст №2

Routine work of the policeman of the traffic division

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов):

Accident - авария, несчастный случай

Traffic safety - безопасность дорожного движения

Contribute - содействовать, способствовать
Warn - предупреждать
Driving permit ['pɜ:mit] - водительское удостоверение
Valid until - действительно по ...
Issued by - выдано ...
Traffic violation - нарушение дорожного движения
Preventive - предупредительные
Remove from driving - отстранять от вождения
Traffic light - светофор
Traffic sign - дорожные знаки
Vehicle ['vi:kl] - транспортное средство
To provide medical service - оказывать медицинскую помощь
Injured - пострадавшие
To cruise [kru:z] a squad [skwɒd] car - патрулировать на полицейской машине
To handle - иметь дело с
To drive while under the influence of alcohol ['ælkəhɒl] or drugs - вести машину под влиянием алкоголя и наркотиков
To drive while intoxicated [ɪn'tɒksikeɪtɪd] - вести машину в состоянии опьянения
Highway - шоссе
Beat - участок
Enforcement - принуждение
Identify - устанавливать, опознавать
Congestion [kən'dʒestʃən] - затор, пробка
Pursuit [pə'sju:t] - погоня
To exceed [ɪk'si:d] the speed limit – превышать допустимую скорость
To commit a traffic offence - совершать дорожное правонарушение
Eliminate - устранять
Arbitrate ['ɑ:bitreit] between the disputants [dɪs'pju:tənt] - рассудить спорные стороны

Read and translate the text:

George graduated from the Police Academy two years ago. The police authorities did not make a mistake by taking George into traffic division. As a matter of fact George is a police officer with practical experience. This means that he has practice in dealing with different police – citizen incidents. He handles traffic violations and traffic accidents.

The fact is that he contributes much to traffic safety on the local roads and highways of his beat. George controls traffic violations through preventive control and enforcement. He identifies persons driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. He usually warns them or sometimes removes them from driving. He watches for proper functioning of traffic lights, and traffic signs. He eliminates congestions for vehicles. Quite frequently he provides (first-on-the-scene post-crash) medical services for injured. His ability to act quickly and effectively often means the difference between life and death. He even takes part in motorized pursuits (chases). He cruises a squad car, takes instructions from the dispatcher, writes reports of auto accidents, and arbitrates between disputants – this routine [ru:'ti:n] work is very important and necessary.

II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read and translate the international words:

Police, traffic, officer, practice, incident, highway, control, preventive, dispatcher, park, patrol, ambulance, speed, code, collision, alcohol, local, quota.

2. Match the synonyms:

Incident - accident, crash, mishap ; handle - deal with; drive while under the influence of the alcohol - drive while intoxicated ; pursuit - chase ; to violate traffic rules - to break traffic rules, state vehicle code – traffic regulation rules; intersection – crossroads; vehicle – car, auto; pass - overtake.

3. Match antonyms:

To graduate from - to enter; safety - danger; injured - healthy; different - similar; many - few ; often - rarely, frequently; prevent - allow; proper - wrong; life – death; driver - pedestrian.

4. Match English and Russian equivalents:

| A | B |
|---|---|
| To drive under the influence of the alcohol | Правила дорожного движения; |
| To exceed the speed limits | Оказывать первую медицинскую помощь пострадавшим; |
| To learn the work by experience | Принимать участие в преследовании нарушителей; |
| To deal with different incidents | Узнать работу на практике; |
| To handle traffic violations | Сделать предупреждение водителю; |
| To warn a driver | Иметь дело с дорожно-транспортными нарушениями; |
| To remove a driver from driving | Превысить скорость; |
| To eliminate congestions | Управлять машиной в состоянии опьянения; |
| To provide medical service for injured | Отстранить водителя от управления транспортом; |
| To take part in motorized pursuits | Устранять заторы, пробки; |
| State vehicle code | Иметь дело с различными инцидентами. |

5. Give English equivalents:

Авария, правила дорожного движения, штрафовать, удостоверение водителя, предупреждать, отстранять, пешеход, пробка, погоня, дорожный знак, безопасность движения, идентифицировать, транспортное средство, светофор, право применение, предупреждать, нарушать, вести машину в состоянии опьянения, наркотики.

6. Give Russian equivalents.

Driving permit, fine, traffic regulation rules, warn, traffic safety, pedestrian, highway, crash, to cruise in a squad car, injury, park, traffic accidents, preventive control and enforcement, traffic lights, drive under the influence, to provide medical service, to remove from driving, to eliminate congestions, to take part in pursuits, injury, to patrol the beat.

7. Complete the following sentences:

1. He handled traffic violations and ...
2. The fact is that he contributes much to ...
3. George controls traffic violations through ...
4. He identifies persons driving while ...
5. He usually warns drivers or sometimes ...
6. He watches proper functioning of ...
7. He eliminates ...
8. Quite frequently he provides ...
9. He even takes part in ...
10. He cruises a squad car, takes instructions from the dispatcher ...

8. Answer the following questions:

1. When did George graduate from the police academy?
2. Does he have practice in dealing with different police – citizen incidents?
3. Does he handle traffic violations?
4. What does he contribute much to?
5. George identifies the persons while under the influence of alcohol, doesn't he?
6. Does he provide first-on-the-scene post crash medical service?
7. What means the difference between life and death?
8. Who takes part in motorized pursuits?



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. What ____ the speed limit in a big city and other towns and settlements in your country?
 - a. *Is*
 - b. *Be*
 - c. *Do*
 - d. *does*
2. Show me your driving _____, please

- a. License*
 - b. Rule*
 - c. Text*
 - d. Pen*
- 3. How many lanes _____ motorways usually have?
 - a. Do*
 - b. Does*
 - c. Is*
 - d. are*
- 4. Вы должны заплатить штраф
 - a. You must pay a fine*
 - b. You must pay a tax*
 - c. You must pay a money*
 - d. You must pay a salary*
- 5. To go past another car because you are moving faster means to
 - a. overtake*
 - b. to cross*
 - c. to turn*
 - d. to pass*
- 6. Some juveniles have stolen a vehicle, now they are _____ by the police
 - a. Wanted*
 - b. Studied*
 - c. Helped*
 - d. Trained*
- 7. The time, usually twice a day, when the roads are full of traffic and trains are crowded because people are travelling to or from work
 - a. Traffic jam*
 - b. Rush hour*
 - c. Prime time*
 - d. Free time*
- 8. Road-traffic safety aims to _____ the harm (deaths, injuries and property damage) resulting from crashes of road vehicles on public roads
 - a. reduce*
 - b. Increase*
 - c. Run*
 - d. Make*
- 9. You have ... traffic rules.
 - a. violate*
 - b. violated*

- c. violating*
d. been violated
10. There was a serious ... on the main road two days ago.
a. accident
b. junction
c. vehicle
d. line
11. If you listen to the radio you _____ hear news of road accidents
a. Will
b. Would
c. Are
d. –
12. There are special _____ which help to make the roads safe
a. traffic regulations rules
b. administrative law
c. civil rules
d. criminal law
13. Patrol men and traffic officers spend a portion of their work shifts stopping traffic _____
a. Violators
b. Runners
c. Drivers
d. Officers
14. У него не было намерения обгонять их
a. He had no intention to overtake them
b. He has no intention to overtake them
c. He had no intention overtaking them
d. He had no intention overtook them
15. At our college we _____ traffic regulation rules
a. Are taught
b. Teach
c. Are teaching
d. taught

Supplementary reading

Text №1

Transport and Traffic Regulation

New words:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Violation | [vaɪə'leɪʃn] | нарушение |
| Traffic rules (regulations) | | правила уличного движения |
| To ensure safety | [ɪn'ʃʊə safety] | обеспечивать безопасность |
| To exceed speed | | превышать скорость |
| To comply | [kəm'plaɪ] | подчиняться, соответствовать, |
| Road signs | [saɪnz] | дорожные знаки |
| Right-hand traffic | | правостороннее движение |
| To slow down | | снижать скорость |
| Sharp bend | | крутой поворот |
| Right-hand traffic | | правостороннее движение |
| To keep to the right | | придерживаться правой стороны |
| Lane | [leɪn] | дорога с односторонним движением |
| To overtake | ['əʊvəteɪk] | обгонять |
| Turn | [tɜ:n] | поворот |
| To forbid | [fə'bɪd] | запрещать |
| To cross over | | пересекать, наезжать |
| Solid line | | сплошная линия |
| Single broken line | | прерывистая одинарная линия |
| Proper | ['prɒpə] | надлежащий, соответствующий, |
| Traffic light | | светофор |
| To permit | ['pɜ:mɪt] | разрешать |
| To pass | | объезжать |
| Intersection | [ɪntə'sekʃn] | перекрёсток |
| Caution | [kə:ʃn] | осторожность |
| To park a car | | (по)ставить машину на |
| стоянку proceed | [prə'si:d] | приступить, начать |
| Railway crossing | ['reɪlwei] | железнодорожный переезд |
| Curb | [kɜ:b] | обочина (тротуара) |
| Driving license | ['laɪsəns] | водительские права |
| Windshield | ['wɪndʃi:ld] | ветровое стекло |
| Ignition | [ɪg'niʃn] | зажигание |
| Hand brake | [breɪk] | ручной тормоз |
| High beams | [bi:mz] | дальний свет |
| Lower beams | | ближний свет |
| give the right of way | | уступить право проезда |
| To switch over | [swɪtʃ] | переключать |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------------------|
| overtaking | [əʊvə'teɪkɪŋ] | обгон |
| oncoming | ['ɒnkʌmɪŋ] | приближающийся |
| intersection | [ɪntə'sekʃn] | перекресток |
| crosswalk | ['krɒswɔ:k] | пешеходный переход |
| One-way street | | улица с односторонним движением |
| underpass | ['ʌndəpɑ:s] | тоннель, подземный ход, |
| Entry | ['entri] | въезд |
| To blow the horn | [bləʊ] | подать звуковой сигнал |
| obey | [ə'beɪ] | соблюдать, подчиняться |
| block | [blɒk] | квартал |
| mph | ['empeɪntʃ] | миль в час |
| kph | | километров в час |
| 1 миля = 1760 ярдов = 5280 футов = 1609,34 метра | | |

Read and translate:

Go along here; turn right into the main road, then take the first turning on your left. Keep going, and then turn left again when you get to the bank.

Important words and phrases:

Taxis (AmEng=cab) use the road; Pedestrians use the pavement (AmEng = sidewalk). The speed limit on motorways in Great Britain is 70 mph (120 kph). Most petrol stations (AmEng = gas stations) in Great Britain are self-service. Get in the car and remember to fasten your seat belt. The other car was going very slowly, so I decided to overtake (=pass it on the outside lane).

Read and translate the text:

Foreign motor tourists are answerable under the Russian laws for violations of traffic rules. In all instances motor tourist must ensure the safety of traffic.

For this reason in towns and settlements, the speed should not exceed 60km an hour, or should comply with the road signs. A driver should always slow down after dark or at times when he cannot see clearly because of weather conditions or bends and hills.

Right-hand traffic is the rule in Russia therefore a driver must keep to the right. When driving a motorist should stay in the right hand lane at all times except when he is about to overtake another car or make a left hand turn. It is forbidden to cross

over a solid line on (in) the roadway while a single broken line can be crossed over from any side.

Before making a turn, a driver should get into the proper lane and give the proper signal. A right turn is made from the lane nearest the centre of the street. Right and left turns can be made only on the green light. If the traffic light has an additional light with an arrow, the movement of traffic in the direction of the arrow is permitted only when it is switched on. The arrow indicating direction to the left also permits a complete turn (turn back). When moving in the direction of an arrow switched on simultaneously with the red or yellow light the driver must give the right of way to traffic travelling in other directions.

The driver must wait at the stop line until the light permitting movement is switched on.

When overtaking another car a motorist should pass on the left except when the driver of the other car is making or is about to make a left turn. Before overtaking another car a driver shouldn't forget to give a proper signal of what he intends to do. Overtaking is forbidden 1) when oncoming transport is near, 2) on a sharp bend, 3) on a steep slope.

There are some conditions under which a motorist must make a full stop:

1) when a stop sign has been erected; 2) when a traffic officer orders him to stop; 3) when the red light is showing, you must wait until the green light comes on; 4) when the yellow light comes on a traffic signal (light) the motorist should stop, if (it, is) possible to do so safely. If his car is in the intersection (crossroad) when the light becomes yellow, he must proceed with caution.

A driver should not park his car 1) within 5 meters of an intersection or a pedestrian crosswalk (crossing), 2) within 15 meters of a bus (trolley-bus, tram) stop, 3) in «No Parking» zones where the official sign has been erected, 4) on railway crossing, in underpasses and bridges.

Before leaving his vehicle driver should stop the engine, lock the ignition, remove the key and set the hand break.

Pedestrian Safety Rules:

- 1) Obey the traffic lights. Do not cross before the light turns green or the signal reads «Walk».
- 2) Do not cross streets in the middle of a block.
- 3) Use underpasses (sub-crossing) whenever possible.
- 4) Do not suddenly leave a curb or a safety area.

1. Translate into Russian:

motor tourists are answerable; violations of traffic rule; ensure the safety of traffic; the speed should not exceed 60km; right-hand traffic; to overtake another car; make a left hand turn; a single broken line; traffic light; give the right of way to traffic; the intersection; on railway crossing; stop the engine; and set the hand break.

2. Translate into English:

превышать скорость; дорожные знаки; снижать скорость; погодные условия; крутой поворот; придерживаться правой стороны; разрешать; сплошная линия; перекрёсток; ручной тормоз; стрелка; автомобилист; преимущество проезда; объехать; пешеходный переход; водительские права.

3. Match the English words and word expressions with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Slow down | a) обеспечивать |
| 2) Brake | b) подать звуковой сигнал |
| 3) Ensure | c) тормоз |
| 4) Forbid | d) переключать |
| 5) Blow the horn | e) объезжать |
| 6) Switch over | f) снижать скорость |
| 7) Pass | g) запрещать |

4. Read and translate the text. Find the words and word expressions which correspond to the following definitions:

- 1) A sign with three colored lights (red, amber and green) that is used for controlling the transport where two or more roads meet;
- 2) A person who drives a car;
- 3) A place for pedestrians to cross the road;

- 4) The transport coming toward you;
- 5) to go past another car because you are moving faster.

5. Match the synonyms, translate:

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Obey - observe | comply - obey |
| Underpass - tunnel | license - permit, certificate |
| Crosswalk - pedestrian subway, overpass | permit - allow |
| Intersection - crossroad | forbid - prohibit |
| Proper - right, | safety - security |

6. Match the antonyms, translate:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Safety - danger | Right-hand traffic - left-hand traffic |
| Obey - disobey | forget - remember |
| Permit - forbid | proceed - stop |
| right turn - left turn | a pedestrian - a driver |

7. Match the definitions with the word combinations from Exercise 2:

1. A part of road where vehicles must stop to allow people to cross.
2. The highest speed at which you can legally drive on a particular road.
3. A long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move or that can only move very slowly.
4. The time, usually twice a day, when the roads are overcrowded.

8. Memorize these phrases:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| To come in the opposite direction | ехать в обратном направлении |
| To turn right into the main road | повернуть направо на главную дорогу |
| Take the first turning on your left | на первом повороте повернуть налево |
| To keep going | продолжать ехать |
| To fasten seat belt | пристегнуть ремни безопасности |
| To ensure traffic safety | обеспечить безопасность движения |
| To detain a car | арестовать, задержать машину |
| To have a medical examination | пройти медицинское освидетельствование |
| Show me your driving permit | предъявите ваше водительское удостоверение |
| You must pay a fine | вы должны заплатить штраф |
| To disregard signals - | не обращать внимания на сигналы |
| It is prohibited here | здесь запрещено |

9. Under what condition is the movement of traffic in the direction of an arrow permitted?
10. What must a driver do when moving in the direction of an arrow switched on simultaneously with the red or yellow light?
11. In what cases should a driver overtake a car on the right?
12. In what cases is overtaking forbidden?
13. Under what conditions must a driver make a full stop?
14. Where is parking forbidden?
15. What should a driver do before leaving his vehicle?
16. What must one have while traveling by car?
17. Who must obey the traffic lights?
18. What are the things the pedestrians must remember to be safe?
19. Can you drive?
20. Do you always observe traffic regulations?
21. Have you ever been fined?

Text №2

TRAFFIC CRIME PREVENTION

Read and translate with the help of dictionary:

Police traffic control function is nowadays the responsibility of the Department of Motor Vehicles, the patrol police services and specialized traffic law enforcement and accident investigation squads.

The Department of Motor Vehicles can play a major role in preventing accidents by not allowing unqualified drivers to get a license. It can refuse to issue license to an individual who has failed to pass a written test, or driving-skill test, or both. Under certain conditions a driver may also have his driving privileges (licenses) suspended. Not infrequently it punished such drivers and imposed stiff fines on them. Patrolmen and traffic officers spend a portion of their work shifts stopping traffic violators. The great majority of patrol and traffic officers throughout the country prefer to warn an offender than to issue

a citation. The officer shortly releases those drivers who have committed minor traffic offences which call for oral or written warnings. If the drivers have committed violations of the traffic code serious enough to deserve a citation the officer observing the violation has to issue a citation. A logical method of removing bad-risk drivers from the roadway is a point system. For each moving violation a traffic officer makes points in the driver's record. In traffic law enforcement the police have a number of alcoholic countermeasures to control alcohol-related vehicle accidents. Evidence has clearly indicated that drinking drivers have been responsible for half of all accidents and the probability of accident increases as (1) blood alcohol concentration (BAC) increases and (2) the driving time becomes longer between the place where the driver had consumed the alcohol and the destination.

As "US News and World Report" reads, one car thief has boasted that no American-made car is theft proof: he will have stolen most models by the end of a minute and a half. Law enforcement authorities have estimated that car thieves dismantle and sell for spare parts 40 per cent of the stolen cars. In other cases car thieves change identification numbers of stolen cars, obtain new ownership documents and then sell the vehicles to unsuspecting buyers. Authorities report that organized crime, attracted by high profits, has recently grown into multistate auto-theft rings. It's necessary to add that some of so-called routine stops of traffic violators have developed into armed assaults on the police officers making the stops. Thus there is a close relationship between traffic law enforcement and crime control.

1. Read and memorize the dialogues:

Dialogue 1

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • I'm sorry. Your driving license, please. | • Извините. Ваши права, пожалуйста. |
| • Here it is. | • Пожалуйста. |
| • I should fine you for violating traffic | • Я должен Вас оштрафовать за |

rules.

- What's wrong?
- You haven't parked your car in the parking place. It is just round the corner.
- I'm sorry. I didn't know it.

нарушение правил дорожного движения

- Что случилось?
- Вы поставили машину в неположенном месте. Стоянка за углом.
- Извините. Я не знал.

Dialogue 2

- Your driving license, please.
- Here it is.
- You've broken traffic rules.
- What's the matter?
- You've exceeded the speed limit.
- I'm sorry.
- It's obvious you're driving a car which is not in a good working condition. This is dangerous.
- I think something is wrong with the brake.
- I'd recommend you to go to the service station as soon as possible.
- Thanks for your advice.

- Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.
- Пожалуйста.
- Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения.
- В чем дело?
- Вы превысили скорость.
- Виноват.
- Вы следуете на неисправной машине. Это опасно.
- Я полагаю, что-то случилось с тормозом.
- Я бы посоветовал вам ехать на станцию техобслуживания как можно скорее.
- Спасибо за совет.

Dialogue 3

- Your driving license, please.
- What's the matter?
- You are driving under the influence of drink. You've broken road traffic rules. You are driving with the speed not less than a hundred km. I prohibit you to drive.
- I don't agree.
- You should follow me to the nearest police station to clear up the matter.

- Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.
- В чем дело?
- Вы едете в нетрезвом состоянии. Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения. Вы едете со скоростью не менее 100 км. Я отстраняю Вас от вождения.
- Я не согласен.
- Я бы попросил вас проследовать за мной в ближайшее отделение

полиции, чтобы прояснить ситуацию.

2. Translate the following dialogues into English and reproduce them.

А

Инспектор дорожно-патрульной службы: Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.

Водитель: Пожалуйста.

И. Вы едете в нетрезвом состоянии. Вы нарушаете правила дорожного движения. Я отстраняю Вас от вождения.

В: Я не согласен.

И: Поедьте со мной в отдел полиции, чтобы выяснить этот вопрос.

В: Поехали

В

И. Ваши права, пожалуйста.

В. Пожалуйста. Что произошло?

И. Вы должны заплатить штраф.

В. Почему? В чем моя вина?

И. Вы проехали на красный свет.

В. Извините, я торопился и не заметил красный свет.

И. Я Вас предупреждаю.



SOME IDIOMS ABOUT CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

to be on the fiddle - *быть нечистым на руку, красть деньги*

an inside job - *кража, совершенная своими сотрудниками*

to have one's hand in the till - *воровать деньги из компании*

to pull the wool over someone's eyes – *обмануть*

to take somebody for a ride – *одурачить*

to line one's own pockets - *набить карманы, обогатиться нечестным путём*

under the counter - *подпольно, нелегально*

to do a runner - *сбежать, смыться, сделать ноги*

a poacher turned game- keeper - *бывший преступник, помогающий полиции расследовать дела*

the boys in blue - *полицейские*

to throw the book at somebody - *строго наказать кого либо*

to do time - *сидеть срок*

highway robbery - *грабеж среди бела дня*

to be brought to book - *быть наказанным*

a stool pigeon - *информатор, подсадная утка*

on the run - *в бегах*

on the take - *берущий взятки*

in the dock - *на скамье подсудимых*

in the clink - *в тюрьме, за решёткой*

to be caught red-handed - *быть пойманным с поличным*

1. Find in the text the word combinations with the following meanings:

Обмануть; подпольно, нелегально; преступник; ставший полицейским и помогающий расследовать дела; полицейские; сидеть срок; быть наказанным; информатор; подсадная утка; в бегах; в тюрьме; быть пойманным с поличным

He was taking drugs from the hospital and was selling them under the counter.

Thus, he got to know many drug-dealers and how the system works. When he was

almost caught red-handed, he managed to get away and left the city. Then he had been on the run for years and pulled the wool over everyone's eyes till the boys in the blue didn't catch him. They offered him two alternatives: to do time or to be a poacher turned gamekeeper. He didn't want to be brought to book and get into the clink. Thus, he became a stool pigeon.

2. Insert the idioms in the sentences:

An inside job; did a runner; had his/her hand in the till; highway robbery; lined his own pockets; on the take; in the dock; threw a book at somebody; was on the fiddle; was taking me for a ride.

1. The main accountant _____ quit his job when he got enough money for his needs and disappeared. The theft was discovered a week later. 2. Paul _____ all this time. He told me he went to work in the evening, but he went to his friends and drank beer with them. 3. Only the employees of the company knew the password. I could be only _____. 4. His shop is too expensive. It's just a _____. 5. When he got under suspicion, he immediately bought a bus ticket and _____. 6. - This policeman was _____. - Why are you saying that? - He took money not to notice some traffic violations. 7. The accused stood _____ through the entire proceeding. 8. - He fired the new waitress because he saw her taking money from the cashbox. Really? I couldn't imagine this nice girl _____. 9. This politician _____ and now they are showing him on TV. The only problem is that nobody knows where the stolen money went to. 10. After the fire in the hotel, the safety inspector _____ at its owner.

3. Match the following idioms with their translation:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. to be on the fiddle | A. Берущий взятки |
| 2. an inside job | B. Быть наказанным |
| 3. to have one's hand in the till | C. Быть нечистым на руку, красть |
| 4. to pull the wool over some- one's eyes | D. Быть пойманным с поличным |
| 5. to take somebody for a ride | E. В бегах |
| 6. to line one's own pockets | F. В тюрьме |
| 7. under the counter | G. Воровать деньги компании |
| 8. to do a runner | H. грабеж среди бела дня |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 9. a poacher turned game- keeper | <i>I. Информатор ,подсадная утка</i> |
| 10. the boys in blue | <i>J. Кража, совершенная своими</i> |
| 11. to throw the book at somebody | <i>сотрудниками</i> |
| 12. to do time | <i>K. На скамье подсудимых</i> |
| 13. highway robbery | <i>L. Набить карманы, обогатиться</i> |
| 14. to be brought to book | <i>нечестным путём</i> |
| 15. a stool pigeon | <i>M. Обмануть</i> |
| 16. on the run | <i>N. Одурачить</i> |
| 17. on the take | <i>O. Подпольно, нелегально</i> |
| 18. in the dock | <i>P. Полицейские</i> |
| 19. in the clink | <i>Q. Бывший преступник,</i> |
| 20. to be caught red-handed | <i>помогающий полиции расследовать</i> |
| | <i>дела</i> |
| | <i>R. Сбежать, смыться, сделать ноги</i> |
| | <i>S. Сидеть срок</i> |
| | <i>T. Строго наказать кого-либо</i> |

ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ ПО ТЕМАМ 22 – 27

1. What is crime prevention?
2. What are the two aspects of the problem?
3. What is the main object of an efficient police?
4. Are future workers of the police dealing with the problem of crime prevention?
5. How are they preparing to solve this problem?
6. What are they doing?
7. What are the main aspects of crime prevention work for the police and the public?
8. What methods are used for identification?
9. How many commonly used points of personal physical description are ordinarily employed?
10. What are they?
11. Photography is widely used in identification, isn't it?
12. Can an accurate picture of a person be made in black and white in a period of a few minutes?
13. Is the evidence of modus operandi of great importance in detecting pick pocketing?
14. Does fingerprint establish identification beyond any doubt?
15. What are the four commonly used ways in which people can be identified?
16. What are the two most commonly known and widely recognized methods of biometric identification?
17. Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service, isn't it?
18. What does criminal investigation mean?
19. Why is criminal investigation indispensable?
20. Who takes part in criminal investigation?
21. What does the policeman's work depend on?
22. What kind of work should a police officer do operating in plain clothes?
23. What does the investigating officer do at the crime scene?
24. Who is an informant?
25. What is the final stage of criminal investigation?
26. Are the goals and methods used by one side are different from those used by the other side?
27. What is the main task of interrogator?
28. Are there three types of interrogation or four?

29. Who interrogates a suspect?
30. Who is the person being questioned?
31. What are the main goals of interrogation?
32. May the interrogator need to use various tricks to achieve his goals?
33. Is there a danger of incorrect information from witnesses?
34. Is the process of interrogation constrained by law?
35. How many stages of interrogation are there?
36. What are they?
37. What is a crime scene?
38. What are the most common types of crime?
39. What is a crime scene search?
40. What actions of the investigator does it consist of?
41. What questions should an investigator answer during the crime scene search?
42. What does an experienced investigator manage to do after a careful study of the crime scene?
43. What stages does the process of crime scene search usually include?
44. What problems does the investigator (or the patrol officer) solve during the preliminary stage?
45. What problems does the investigator solve at the stage of general observation?
46. What questions does he usually try to answer at the stage of detailed examination?
47. Do the answers to those questions help the investigator to build a hypothesis of the crime commission?
48. What does the investigator do at the final part of observation?
49. What does road-traffic safety aim to do?
50. Why is the problem of road-traffic crashes really acute?
51. How many people are killed on the world's roads every year?
52. How is road-traffic crash defined?
53. What sense does the word accident convey?
54. What is the purpose of studying safety?
55. What is the speed limit in a big city and other towns and settlements in your country?
56. Under what circumstances should a driver slow down?
57. What side of a roadway should a driver keep in Russia?
59. What lane should a driver stay in when driving?
60. Under what circumstances must a driver change lanes?

61. What lines can we see on the roadway and for what purpose are they made?
62. What should a driver do before making a turn?
63. From what lanes and on what light can right and left turns be made?
64. Under what condition is the movement of traffic in the direction of an arrow permitted?
65. What must a driver do when moving in the direction of an arrow switched on simultaneously with the red or yellow light?
66. In what cases should a driver overtake a car on the right?
67. In what cases is overtaking forbidden?
68. Under what conditions must a driver make a full stop?
69. Where is parking forbidden?
70. What should a driver do before leaving his vehicle?

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Учебное издание

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и расследованию преступлений**

Учебное пособие
по английскому языку

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