

**БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ МВД РОССИИ
ИМЕНИ И.Д. ПУТИЛИНА**

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СОТРУДНИКОВ ПОЛИЦИИ:
БОРЬБА С ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯМИ
В СФЕРЕ НЕЗАКОННОГО ОБОРОТА НАРКОТИКОВ**

Учебное пособие

**Белгород
Белгородский юридический институт МВД России
имени И.Д. Путилина
2022**

УДК 811
ББК 81.2
Б 95

Печатается по решению
редакционно-издательского совета
Бел ЮИ МВД России
имени И.Д. Путилина

Быхтина, Н. В.

Б 95 Английский язык для сотрудников полиции: борьба с преступлениями
в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков: учебное пособие / Н. В. Быхтина,
Б. Н. Селин, И. А. Селина. – Белгород: Белгородский юридический инсти-
тут МВД России имени И.Д. Путилина, 2022. – 80 с.
ISBN 978-5-91776-429-0

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Учебное пособие содержит учебный материал на английском языке, охваты-
вающий вопросы классификации наркотических веществ; борьбы с незаконным
производством и распространением наркотиков; организации деятельности право-
охранительных органов зарубежных стран по вопросам противодействия незакон-
ному обороту наркотиков, и направлено на развитие способности к деловому об-
щению, профессиональной коммуникации обучающихся образовательных органи-
заций системы МВД России в ходе реализации образовательных программ.

Предназначено для курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций сис-
темы МВД России, сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

УДК 811
ББК 81.2

ISBN 978-5-91776-429-0

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Профессионально ориентированное обучение основано на учете потребностей сотрудников полиции в изучении иностранного языка, диктуемых особенностями профессии. Целью обучения иностранному языку является формирование и развитие иноязычной профессионально ориентированной коммуникативной компетенции, овладение которой открывает будущим специалистам возможности профессионального общения с носителями языка, чтения аутентичных источников для тезауруса профессионально-значимой информации.

В этой связи практико-ориентированная коммуникативная компетенция, формируемая средствами иностранного языка, является важным компонентом профессиональной компетенции сотрудников органов внутренних дел, осуществляющих организацию деятельности по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, поскольку они обеспечивают психологический контакт и культуру общения с коллегами, руководителями, умение работать в команде, формируют навыки межличностного общения, самоконтроля, дисциплинированности, осознание профессионального долга. Сотрудник органов внутренних дел, осуществляющих организацию деятельности по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, как лицо официальное, в общении с гражданами должен быть толерантным, корректным, вежливым.

Иностранный язык способствует формированию и развитию профессиональных умений и деловых качеств личности сотрудника органов внутренних дел, осуществляющих организацию деятельности по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, так как он тесно связан со сферами жизнедеятельности общества и дает возможность более широкого познания профессиональной сферы, культуры других стран. Одной из важнейших функций иностранного языка является обеспечение общего развития, расширение кругозора обучающихся, формирование мировоззрения. Иностранный язык является инструментом формирования необходимых для профессиональной деятельности черт личности, что свидетельствует о его важной воспитательной роли. Иностранный язык служит развитию интеллектуальных способностей обучающихся, обеспечивая способность работать самостоятельно и творчески при выполнении различных заданий с использованием лингвистических словарей и грамматических справочников, обучающих и контрольно-измерительных методических материалов на различных информационных платформах.

К основным инновациям в сфере иноязычного образования относятся компетентностный подход как категория образовательной парадигмы, формирование и развитие коммуникативной компетенции сотрудников транспортной полиции для осуществления профессиональной межкультурной коммуникации, профессионализация и практическая направленность курса иностранного языка, применение современных методов и средств обучения, усиление роли самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Учебное пособие содержит учебный материал на английском языке, охватывающий вопросы классификации наркотических веществ; борьбы с незаконным производством и распространением наркотиков; организации деятельности правоохранительных органов зарубежных стран по вопросам противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков, и направлено на развитие способности к деловому общению, профессиональной коммуникации обучающихся образовательных организаций системы МВД России в ходе реализации образовательных программ.

UNIT 1

DRUG SUBSTANCES: CLASSIFICATIONS OF DRUGS, THE IMPACT ON A HUMAN BODY

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова и выражения:

impact – влияние, влиять

brain chemistry – мозговая активность

substance – вещество, субстанция

well-being – состояние (человека)

to prescribe – выписывать (лекарство)

to target – затрагивать, быть направленным на

perception – восприятие

mood – настроение

administration (use) of drugs – употребление наркотиков

drug abuse – злоупотребление наркотиками, наркомания

drug misuse – незаконное употребление наркотиков

addiction – привыкание

withdrawal – абстинентный синдром

to be addictive – вызывающий привыкание

dependency – зависимость

physical harm – физический вред

legal consequences – правовые последствия

feeling of euphoria – ощущение эйфории

feeling of tiredness – ощущение усталости

to lower inhibition – снижать уровень подавленности

sleep disorder – расстройство сна

auditory hallucinations – слуховые галлюцинации

in no way – ни в коем случае

side effect – побочный эффект

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to alter (изменять) – **alteration**;

to use (использовать) – **usage** – **misuse** – **user** – **abuser** - to abuse – to **misuse**;

to prescribe (выписывать) – **prescription** – **prescribed**;

to depend (зависеть) – **dependee** - **dependent** – **independent** – **dependency**;

medic (медицинский работник) – **medical** – **medication** – **medicine**;

class (класс, категория) – **classify** – **classification** – **classified**;

physics (физика) – physical – physician;
centre (центр) – central – centralize – centralized – centralization.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Brain, medicine, origin, diagnosis, bahavior, abuse, consequence, possession, manufacturing, psychiatric, alcohol, liquor, opioid, benzodiazepine, cannabinoid, barbiturate, anesthesia, epilepsy, withdrawal, heroin, hashish, marijuana, depressant, stimulant, hallucinogen, inhalant, mushrooms, chemicals, harmfulness, amphetamine, distribution, penalty.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Central nervous sysem, brain chemistry, bodily function, chemical substance, mental well-being, chronic patient, synthetic origin, pain killer, long-term damage, to alter behaviuor, with regard to, to lead to dependency, synthetic origin, chemical similarity, feelings of elation, physical harm, physical health, synthetic drug, chemical makeup, to damage health, to increase concentration, highly dangerous, visual hallucinations, paint thinner, nail polish remover, to produce effect, to cause damage, legitimate medical use.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

WHAT IS A DRUG?

Drug is any substance that alters the central nervous system, brain chemistry or bodily functions. There is no single definition since there are different meanings of the word “drug”, with regard to medicine, government and usage.

As a rule a drug is defined as *“a chemical substance used in the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of disease or used to otherwise enhance physical or mental well-being.”*

Medical drugs may be prescribed by doctors for a limited time frame or for use on a regular basis for chronic patients. Recreational drugs or street drugs are drugs that target the central nervous system and brain chemistry. They are used specifically to alter perception, mood and behavior. Many recreational drugs lead to abuse and dependency.

Drug classifications are a way to organize drugs into categories. The British and American law enforcement systems use several classifications of drug substances: (1) according to chemical semilarities (among natural and/or synthetic substances); (2) according to the impact on the mind and body (the effects produced on people and the level of mental or physical harm); (3) according to legal consequences (legal limits for drugs such as possession, distribution or manufacturing).

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Why is there no single definition of a drug?
2. How can drugs be used in medical purposes?
3. What are street drugs?
4. What can recreational drugs lead to?
5. What are the grounds for classifying drug substances into categories?

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

DRUG CLASSIFICATION (I) **Chemical Makeup Classification**

Drug classification based on chemical makeup includes such classes as alcohol, opioids, benzodiazepines, cannabinoids and barbiturates.



Alcohol is the most widely abused legal substance across most of the world. Alcohol creates feelings of euphoria and lowers inhibitions, but it also severely impairs judgment, perception and reaction times. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant, but it causes the most severe long-term damage to the liver. There are many forms of alcohol including beer, wine, liquor, etc.

Opioids (or opiates) may have either natural or synthetic origin. They serve as powerful pain killers, but can also cause feelings of intense pleasure, leading to addiction. Opioids are some of the most addictive of all known substances, and they are also some of the deadliest. Some of the most well-known opioids include heroin, Fentanyl, Oxycodone.



Benzodiazepines

(or Benzos) are prescribed to treat a wide variety of psychiatric and sleep conditions, but they are very commonly abused. Benzos are highly addictive, and can cause numerous medical and psychiatric problems when not used as intended. Examples of Benzos include Ativan, Valium, Xanax.

Cannabinoids are a class of drugs that are chemically similar to tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active agent in marijuana. Cannabinoids create feelings of elation, known as a high, but they also nega-

MARIJUANA



tively impact mental and physical functioning. They are less addictive than other drugs but can seriously damage a person's mental and physical health. Examples of cannabinoids include marijuana, hashish, hashish oil.



Barbiturates act on the central nervous system by slowing down its functioning. Barbiturates were historically popular for the treatment of psychiatric and sleep disorders, and they are still used for anesthesia and treatment of a number of conditions such as epilepsy and headaches. Barbiturates are highly addictive. Examples of barbiturates include Amytal, Luminal, Pentobarbital.

Упр. 8. Найдите в тексте упр. 7 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- химический состав;
- изменять время реакции;
- иметь естественное происхождение;
- вызывать ощущение длительного наслаждения;
- являться одними из самых смертоносных веществ;
- вещества, вызывающие наибольшее привыкание;
- иметь химическое сходство;
- вызывать приподнятое настроение;
- гашишное масло;
- замедлять функции;
- лечение психиатрических расстройств;
- головная боль.

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните данные ниже высказывания, используя выражения: **It's true** – Правильно. **It's false** – Неправильно.

1. Chemical makeup classification comprises such classes as alcohol, stimulants, benzodiazepines, cannabinoids and barbiturates.
2. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant.
3. Opioids are not addictive among all known drug substances.
4. Cannabinoids include cannabis, hashish, hashish oil.
5. Barbiturates affect the central nervous system by slowing down its functioning.

Упр. 10. Объясните на английском языке основные различия между классами наркотических веществ, входящих в классификацию на основе их химического состава.

Упр. 11. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

DRUG CLASSIFICATION (II) Effect Classification

Drug classification based on effect contains depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants.



Depressants create feelings of relaxation and tiredness. They may be legally used against mental illness and sleep deprivation but they are very commonly abused because they may also create feelings of euphoria. Depressants are also some of the most highly dangerous and can cause an overdose. Examples of depressants include alcohol, opiates, barbiturates.

The primary use of *stimulants* increases energy, concentration and wakefulness. In the short term, stimulants are believed to increase productivity and performance with an excited high of pleasure. In the long term, stimulants are incredibly addictive and have a very high potential for abuse. Examples of stimulants include Adderall, cocaine, meth (crystal meth).



Hallucinogens alter the user's perception of reality, often resulting in auditory and visual hallucinations. Although hallucinogens are generally less addictive than other drug classes, their immediate impacts are generally more severe and dangerous. Examples of hallucinogens include LSD, Psilocybin mushrooms, PCP.

Inhalants are a vast range of chemicals that are ingested primarily by breathing them in. Most inhalants are commonly used materials that are in no way designed to be ingested by humans. Most inhalants produce feelings of a high. The use of inhalants is incredibly dangerous and causes many serious health effects. Examples of commonly abused inhalants include paint thinner, nail polish remover, petrol.



Упр. 12. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке **A**, синонимы из колонки **B** и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык:

A	B
effect	people
humans	substance
legally	to create
material	legitimately
pleasure	elation
to design	impact
condition	well-being

Упр. 13. Изучите и запомните способы употребления наркотиков. Укажите, как обычно употребляют наркотические вещества, составляющие вторую классификацию (Drug effects classification).

Methods of use	Drug substances
To inhale – вдыхать	
To ingest – употребить внутрь	
To inject – делать инъекцию	
To sniff – нюхать	
To smoke – курить	
To chew – жевать	

Упр. 14. Составьте краткий письменный отчет на английском языке, исходя из информации, представленной в материалах Управления национальной статистики (ONS) Великобритании (2021). Используйте лексику по теме.

Substance	Death rate (by Sept. 2021)	Number and amount of seizures (by Sept. 2021)
Heroin	897	8740 / 2,4 tonnes
Cocaine	777	18790 / 4,3 tonnes
Crack	420	7040 / 84 kg
Methadone	378	427 / 44000 doses
Anabolic steroids	–	1,3 mln doses
Amphetamines	67	3700 / 0,5 tonne
Benzodiazepines	436	2250 / 0,9 mln doses
Cannabis	19	130750 / 28 tonnes
Ecstasy (MDMA)	44	3470 / 2 mln doses
LSD	7	520 / 178200 doses

Упр. 15. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

DRUG CLASSIFICATION (III) US Legal Consequences Classification

In the United States all drugs are classified depending on their specific characteristics, the side effects, the potential for abuse and the level of risk of addiction. According to the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, each drug is put under a certain class known as a schedule. There are five drug schedules in all.

Schedule V drugs have the fewest regulations and lowest penalties of any federal drug classification. These drugs have a legitimate medical purpose, have a very low potential for abuse and addiction. They include, for example, Lomotil, Motofen, Lyrica (pregabalin), etc.

Schedule IV drugs have regulations and penalties in between those of Schedule V and Schedule III drugs. These drugs have a legitimate medical purpose, have a low potential for abuse, and have a low potential for addiction. Examples include Activan, Valium, Ambien, Darvon, Tramadol, Xanax, etc.

Schedule III drugs have more regulations and harsher penalties than Schedule IV drugs and fewer regulations and less severe penalties than Schedule II drugs. Schedule III drugs have a legitimate medical purpose, have a low abuse potential and have a moderate or low potential for addiction. Examples of Schedule III drugs include Anabolic steroids, Testosterone, Ketamine.

Schedule II drugs have more regulations and harsher penalties than any drug classification other than Schedule I drugs. Schedule II drugs have a legitimate medical use, a high potential for abuse and a severe dependence risk. Examples of Schedule II drugs include Adderal, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Codeine, Methadone, OxiContin, Ritalin, Vicodin.

Schedule I drugs have the most regulations and harshest penalties of any drugs. These drugs have no legitimate medical use and a high potential for abuse. Examples of Schedule I drugs include Marijuana, Ecstasy (MDMA), LSD, Quaalude (Methaqualone), GHB.



Упр. 16. Подберите антонимы к следующим словам, используя активную лексику по теме:

Class, harsher, legal, exclude, positive, to destroy, to slow down, high, misuse.

Упр. 17. Ответьте на вопросы к упр. 15:

1. What is a drug schedule?
2. What is the third drug classification based on?
3. How many drug schedules are there in the USA?
4. What is the difference between Schedule II and Schedule III?
5. What kind of penalties are provided by the Schedule I?

Упр. 18. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

DRUG CLASSIFICATION (III) **UK Legal Consequences Classification**



The Misuse of Drugs Act of 1971 divides drugs into three categories – Classes A, B and C – according to the harmfulness they cause to the user or to society when they are misused. Class A drugs are considered the most harmful. The table below shows the most addictive and widely used drugs.

Class A	Class B	Class C
<i>Cocaine</i> (stimulant produced from the South American coca leaf)	<i>Amphetamines</i> (a psycho-stimulant that combats fatigue and suppresses hunger)	<i>Anabolic steroids</i> (are used to develop muscles, notably in competitive sports. They also may induce aggression)
<i>Heroin</i> (originally used as a pain-killer and derived from the opium poppy)	<i>Barbiturates</i> (synthetic sedatives used for anesthetic purposes)	<i>Benzodiazepines</i> (a hypnotic relaxant used to treat anxiety and insomnia. Includes drugs such as diazepam, temazepam and nitrazepam)
<i>Crack</i> (an extremely addictive central nervous system stimulant produced from cocaine)	<i>Cannabis</i> (a psychoactive drug recently appearing in stronger forms such as “skunk”. As a long-term effect can induce schizophrenia)	<i>GHB</i> (a clear liquid dance drug that may induce euphoria. Can trigger comas and suppress breathing)
<i>Methadone</i> (a synthetic opioid, commonly used as a substitute for treating heroin pa-	<i>Ketamine</i> (a hallucinogenic dance drug for clubbers; it is a dissociative drug, which	<i>Khat</i> (a psychoactive plant, the leaves of which are chewed in east Africa and

tients)	makes the brain to produce visual and auditory distortion, and a detachment from reality)	Yemen. Also known as “qat”. Produces mild psychological dependence. Its derivatives are cathinone and cathine)
<i>Ecstasy (MDMA)</i> (psychoactive dance drug)	<i>Mephedrone</i> (a synthetic stimulant drug that produces effects similar to those of MDMA, amphetamines and cocaine)	
<i>Morphine</i> (a pain medication of the opiate family that is found naturally in a dark brown, resinous form, from the poppy plant)		
<i>LSD</i> (a hallucinogenic drug originally synthesized by German chemists in 1938)		

Упр. 19. Изучите таблицы и составьте устное сообщение на английском языке о некоторых характерных особенностях отдельных наркотических веществ.

Table 1

The primary forms of drug substances, their slang names and average time of action

Drug substance	Form	Street names	Duration
<i>Cocaine</i>	white crystal powder	coke, snow, sniff, dust, flake	15–30 min
<i>Crack</i>	tan or white pellets	rock, ball, rock, tornado, crystal	5–15 min
<i>Heroin</i>	white powder	dope, mud, boy, skunk, dragon	13–15 min
<i>Marijuana</i>	a green mixture of dried flowers and leaves	weed, pot, hash, green, grass, trees	2–3 hrs
<i>LSD</i>	soaked small squares of paper similar to postage stamps or absorbed into sugar cubes	L, acid, cid, tabs, blotter, superman, California sunshine	up to 12 hrs

<i>Anabolic steroids</i>	gel, cream, liquid	abolic, gym candy, juice, pumpers	
<i>Ecstasy (MDMA)</i>	pills	X, xtc, rolls, Adam & Eve, beans	3–6 hrs

Table 2

Drug dependence potential

Drug	Mean	Pleasure	Psychological dependence	Physical dependence
Heroin	3	3	3	3
Cocaine	2,39	3	2,8	1,3
Barbiturates	2,01	3	2,2	1,8
Benzodiazepines	1,83	1,7	2,1	1,8
Amphetamine	1,63	2	1,9	1,1
Cannabis	1,51	1,9	1,7	0,8
Ecstasy	1,13	1,5	1,2	0,7
Alcohol	1,83	2,3	1,9	1,6
Tobacco	2,21	2,3	2,6	1,8

The dependence potential of a drug varies from substance to substance, and from individual to individual. Dose, frequency, action of a particular substance, route of administration (use), and time are critical factors for developing a drug dependence.

The table below compares the harm and dependence liability of some drugs, using a scale from zero to three for physical dependence, psychological dependence, and pleasure to create a mean score for dependence.

Упр. 20. Прочитайте и кратко изложите на английском языке содержание следующего текста:

THE HISTORY OF DRUG USE IN THE UNITED STATES

Heroin is unfortunately a very popular choice of drug in the American culture today. The drug didn't just "show up" in the late 1960's. Instead, opium began to be rather popular just in the late 1800's. There were a lot of opium dens scattered throughout the "Wild West". Cocaine arrived here via Chinese immigrants who came to work on the railroads. Instead of drinking whiskey in bars, the workers were relaxing in candle lit dim rooms smoking opium. It wasn't uncommon for them to spend several days & nights at the den eventually becoming physically addicted to the drug. However, alcoholism was a bigger problem that time.

From the late 1800's to the early 1900's the reputable drug companies of the day began manufacturing legally drug kits. These kits contained a glass barreled hypodermic needle and vials of opiates (morphine or heroin) and/or cocaine packaged neatly in attractive, engraved, tin cases. Laudanum (opium in an alcohol base) was also a very popular elixir that was used to treat a variety of disorders. Laudanum was administered to kids and adults alike – as freely as aspirin is used today.

Heroin, morphine and other opiate derivatives were unregulated and sold legally in the United States until 1920 when Congress recognized the danger of these drugs and enacted the Dangerous Drug Act. This new law made the purchase of these drugs illegal and federally regulated. By the time of passing this law, however, it was already too late. A market for heroin in the U.S. had been created. By 1925 there were about 200,000 heroin addicts in the country.

Упр. 21. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Классификации наркотических веществ», опираясь на следующие положения:

1. What is a drug?
2. Types of drugs according to the purposes of use.
3. Three classifications of illegal drug substances.
4. Chemical makeup classification: classes, description, examples.
5. Drug effect classification: classes, description, examples.
6. Legal consequences classification: classes, description, examples.

UNIT 2

DRUGS AND CRIME

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова:

drug – медикамент (лекарство), наркотик
crime – преступление
dependency – пристрастие, зависимость
misuse – злоупотребление
possession – владение, хранение
intent – намерение, умысел
sentence – приговор, осуждение, наказание
circumstances – обстоятельства
warning – предупреждение, предостережение
prosecution – судебное преследование, обвинение
decision – решение, постановление
violence – насилие
responsibility – ответственность
investigation – расследование

Упр. 2. Повторите данные группы слов. Переведите их, обращая внимание на словообразовательные элементы.

crime (преступление) – 'criminal – 'criminalist – crimi'nality;
to investigate (расследовать) – investi'gation – in'vestigator;
to commit (совершать) – co'mmission;
to prosecute (преследовать судом) – prose'cution – 'prosecutor;
possess (хранить) – pos'session – pos'sessing;
depend (зависеть от) – de'pendence – de'pended – de'pending.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите данные словосочетания:

Drug use, to have or own drugs, to supply anyone with drugs, to make drugs, drug-related activity, impose higher penalties, possession of drug, to import or export drugs, drug dependency, more serious crimes, criminal responsibility, to be charged with, a diversionary disposal, depending on the circumstances, drug addict, financial wellbeing, to receive a formal warning, police caution, unlimited fine.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

DRUGS AND THE LAW IN THE UK

The laws controlling drug use are complicated but there are three main statutes regulating the availability of drugs in the UK: *The Misuse of Drugs Act (1971)*, *The Medicines Act (1968)* and *The Psychoactive Substances Act (2016)*.



What is illegal under the law?

- to have or own drugs
- to supply anyone with drugs
- to make drugs
- to import or export drugs

It is illegal to allow premises citizens own, rent, use or occupy to be used for any drug-related activity.

If people are found with drugs near a school, youth facility or location where young people formally meet, the courts will treat this as an aggravating issue and impose higher penalties.

For many drug users, increased drug use can lead to dependency and this condition can lead to many new problems. As drug misuse and dependency increases it can become more difficult to work and maintain a job. This can lead to financial problems as bills, such as mortgages, rent and rates, together with other household bills, cannot be paid.

As drug misuse increases, some people may use crime, such as burglary, to find items that can be stolen and sold to others to raise money to buy more drugs. Others may resort to more serious crimes such as robbery, theft, extortion - anything to secure money to buy drugs. Some people will resort to dealing to raise income, but if caught by the police this can lead to higher penalties being given by a court.

It is important to realise that getting involved in drugs can bring many other problems that can affect health, relationships with family members and friends, the financial wellbeing and places where people live.

If the police stop people and they are in possession of drugs, it is likely that people will be arrested. The drugs found will be seized and destroyed.

If people are caught with drugs they may be charged with possessing (or possession with intent to supply – a much more serious offence) controlled drugs, whether it's theirs or not. If people are aged 17 or under, the police are allowed to tell their parent, guardian or carer that they have been caught.

If the police find people with drugs, the punishment that they receive will depend on the class of drug, the quantity of drugs found, where people are found (if found close to a school or youth club, the court can give a higher sentence) and people's personal history (previous crimes, but importantly, any previous drug offences).

For example, if you are under 18 years old and found with a Class C drug, and depending on the circumstances, it should be anticipated that, as a minimum, you would receive a formal (recorded) warning and a police caution. Youngsters may also be referred to the police Youth Diversion Scheme. If over 18 years it should be anticipated that people will receive a caution and further action, such as prosecution, will depend upon the decision reached by the Public Prosecution Service.

Упр. 5. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке **A**, синонимы и антонимы и переведите на русский язык:

Word (A)	Synonyms	Antonyms
narcotic		
punishment		
caution		
to charge of		
solution		
jail		
abuse		

Упр.7. Дайте определения к следующим видам преступлений:

Model: *Burglary* is the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things.

Robbery, theft, murder, drug dealing, manslaughter, stabbing, stealing, drug smuggling.

Упр. 8. Соедините термины с их определениями. Переведите следующие дефиниции на русский язык:

Word	Definition
1) witness	a) a systematic examination
2) sentence	b) to use something in an unsuitable way or in a way that was not intended
3) investigation	c) a physical condition that shows someone has a disease
4) drug	d) a punishment given by a judge in court to a person or organization after they have been found guilty of doing something wrong
5) evidence	e) something that makes you want to sleep and prevents you feeling pain
6) misuse	f) one or more reasons for believing that something is or is not true
7) caution	g) somebody who has seen a crime happen

Упр. 9. Найдите и назовите лишнее в цепочке слов:

- 1) drug addict, illegal stash, cannabis, to plead innocent
- 2) crime scene, witness, testimony, case
- 3) police, warning sign, drug addict, misuse, lawful
- 4) evidence, imprisonment, court, to punish, to investigate

Упр. 10. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. There are three main statutes regulating the availability of drugs in the UK.
2. The Psychoactive Substances Act is the oldest drug law in the UK.
3. Drug use can lead to problems connected with dependency that can affect health, relationships with family members and friends, excepting the financial wellbeing.
4. If the police stop you being 17 aged or under and possessing drugs, it is likely that you will be arrested.
5. If you are under 18 years old and found with a Class C drug, and depending on the circumstances, as a minimum, you will just receive a formal (recorded) warning and a police caution.

Упр. 11. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту упр. 4:

1. What are the UK drug laws?
2. What is illegal under the law?
3. What financial problems cause drug misuse and dependency?
4. What measures must the police take if people are in possession of drugs?
5. What kind of punishment should you receive if you use illegal drugs? What does it depend on?
6. What should the age of children be to have criminal responsibility in the same way as an adult?

UNIT 3

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова:

violence – насилие
burglary – кража со взломом
imprisonment – тюремное заключение
aggravation – отягчение (вины)
murder / homicide – убийство
distribution – распространение
victim – жертва, потерпевший
witness – свидетель
to struggle – бороться
perpetrator – нарушитель, преступник
assault – нападение
robbery – ограбление, разбой
kidnapping – похищение
driving – вождение
misdemeanor – проступок
indecentcy – непристойное обращение
stabbing – поножовщина

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Crime, drug-related, criminalization, violent, victim, reluctant, majority, possession, distribution, struggling, addiction, supplying, illegal, misdemeanor, prison, inmate, to support, intoxicated, influence, assault, sexual assault, homicide, witness, corruption, bribery, murder, kidnapping, prostitution, robbery, theft, fraud, to purchase, vandalism, public indecency, driving.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Drug-related crime, criminalization of drugs, lower socioeconomic status, violent crime, may be unreliable, part of doing business, the vast majority, for sale or distribution, drug addiction, drug trafficker, illegal drugs, to commit misdemeanors, prison inmates, to get money, public disorder crimes, driving while intoxicated, under the influence of drugs, sexual assault, production and manufacturing, large scale drug production, to procure drugs or money for drugs, to purchase drugs, public indecency.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Drug-related crime is a complex social issue that involves many factors including the criminalization of drugs leading to drug policies that affect minorities and people of lower socioeconomic status.

Drug-related crimes, particularly violent crimes, can be difficult to solve in a timely fashion. Witnesses may be reluctant to come forward or may be unreliable. In some cases, drug-related violence is seen as “part of doing business,” reducing sympathy for the victim and making others less likely to get involved.

The vast majority of all drug-related arrests are for possession, and not for sale or distribution. This suggests that the war on drugs and current drug policies are more likely to punish those struggling with drug addiction, rather than the drug traffickers supplying illegal drugs to these individuals.

Many people who commit misdemeanors or non-violent crimes do so to support an addiction to drugs, with nearly 20% of prison inmates admitting to committing a crime to get money for drugs. There are also the crimes that are committed by those who are intoxicated, usually public disorder crimes, property crimes, and crimes like driving while intoxicated or under the influence.

A relatively small number of drug users commit violent crimes but being under the influence of drugs does make a person more likely to commit assault, sexual assault, and even homicide.

Drug-related crimes may be divided into three categories:

1. Crimes including any production, manufacturing, and distribution of illegal drugs as well as crimes related to large scale drug production like corruption, bribery, and even murder and kidnapping to protect drug manufacturing or distribution.
2. Crimes committed to procure drugs or money for drugs including prostitution, robbery, theft, fraud, or other petty crimes committed for money used to purchase drugs.
3. Crimes committed while intoxicated or under the influence of a drug including assault, vandalism, public indecency, and driving while intoxicated.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите виды преступлений и преступников. Охарактеризуйте преступное действие, которое совершает преступник.

Crime	Criminal	Criminal act
theft/ stealing	thief	
drug dealing	drug dealer	
drug smuggling	drug smuggler	
robbery	robber	
burglary	burglar	

murder	murderer	
bribery	briber	
assault	assailant	
vandalism	vandal	
kidnapping	kidnapper	

Упр. 6. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке **A**, синонимы из колонки **B** и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык. Составьте свои собственные предложения с каждым словом:

A	B
unlawful	to be involved in
property	to threat
to have jurisdictions	illegal
to commit	rape
to intimidate	weapon
injury	perpetrator
law-breaker	to be authorised
gun	damage
violence	things

Упр. 7. Соедините термины с их определениями. Переведите дефиниции на русский язык.

1) burglary	a) the act of dishonestly taking something that belongs to someone else and keeping it.
2) murder	b) a serious, violent attack on someone.
3) robbery	c) the use or threat of force to steal property from a person in public space.
4) aggravated assault	d) the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things.
5) assault	e) the crime of intentionally killing a person.
6) theft	f) the crime of violence against another person including not only violence, but any physical contact with another person without their consent.

Упр. 8. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What categories may drug-related crimes be divided into?
2. What criminal offences refer to as robbery?
3. What is an essential element of the crime of burglary, criminal damage?
4. What is the difference between assault and aggravated assault?
5. What does the term «murder or homicide» mean?

Упр. 9. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст. Озаглавьте текст.

When we think of the links between drugs and crime, we usually think about dependent users of drugs like heroin and crack cocaine who commit crimes such as theft, burglary, fraud and shoplifting to get money to buy drugs. However, drugs and crime are also linked in a number of other ways including:

People whom use or supply illegal drugs being caught.

- People who commit violent offences while under the influence of drugs, particularly alcohol. Drunkenness is associated with a majority of murders, manslaughters and stabbings and half of domestic assaults.
- Alcohol and drug-related driving offences.
- Violence involving drug dealers who may clash with rival gangs or be violent towards drug users who owe them money.

Dependent users of heroin and crack cocaine trying to pay for their drugs commit a lot of acquisitive crime (stealing). A high proportion of people is arrested for a range of offences testing positive for drug use. It has been noted that one third to over a half of all acquisitive crime is related to illegal drug use.

Упр. 10. Дайте определения к следующим терминам:

Model: *Burglary* is the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things.

Dependent user, manslaughter, murder, stabbing, drunkenness, acquisitive crime, domestic assault, drug use.

Упр. 11. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What do we usually think of the links between drugs and crime?
2. Enumerate crimes that can be referred to drug related ones.
3. What part of all acquisitive crime is related to illegal drug use?

Упр. 12. Опишите, что изображено на иллюстрациях, представленных ниже. Употребите термины данной темы.



Упр. 13. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the role of gangs in drug sales?
2. What is the purpose of selling drugs?

DRUG-RELATED GANGS AND NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE USA

There are two very different opinions among researchers about the role of gangs in drug sales. The first argues that gangs run well-organized narcotics distribution operations. The other presents the contrary view that while individual gang members may engage in drug sales and especially drug use, organized drug-selling operations by gangs as organizations is comparatively rare. Interestingly enough, both of these very different

perspectives originated from studies of crack distribution in California. One study was based on interviews with prison inmates and representatives of law enforcement agencies. Its authors concluded that many gangs are organized solely for selling drugs. They characterized involvement of gangs in drug distribution as disciplined and structured. A principal conclusion was that many gangs in California effectively controlled the drug markets in their territory. The second study analyzed the official records on drug-related crimes in Los Angeles and several other jurisdictions. The authors of this study concluded that gangs did not control a significant portion of crack distribution and that drug-related crimes involving gang members were no less likely to involve violence than those that did not involve gang members. Subsequent studies of drug sales by gang members in other cities have supported one or the other of the two perspectives.

The key question underlying gang involvement in drug markets revolves around the nature of gang organization. In order for gangs to participate in drug distribution with any kind of organizational effectiveness, a stable leadership structure, member roles, shared goals, mechanisms for consistently disciplining members, and the ability to manage collective resources would all be required. Few studies of gangs have substantiated the existence of any of these features in contemporary gangs. In an extensive report issued in 1992, the District Attorney's Office of Los Angeles County concluded that gangs did not control drug sales in that jurisdiction because of their disorganized and loosely confederated structures.

Упр. 14. Составьте и выучите пересказ о преступлениях, связанных с наркотиками, на основе информации из текстов упр. 4, 9, 13.

UNIT 4

DRUGS И PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES PENALTIES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова и выражения:

dependency – зависимость
penalty – наказание
to supply – поставлять
prison – тюрьма
sentence – приговор
guardian – опекун
carer – сиделка
aggravating – отягчающее
mitigating – смягчающее
to take (зд.) – принимать
psychoactive – психотропный

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to sell (продавать) – **seller** – **selling**;
to depend on (зависеть) – **dependent** – **independent** – **dependency**;
to prison (заключать в тюрьму, тюрьма) – **prisoner** – **imprisonment**;
to supply (поставлять) – **supplier** – **supplying** – **supplied**;
to carry (иметь при себе, перевозить) – **carriage** – **carrier** – **carrying**;
to deal (продавать) – **dealer** – **dealing**.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Prison, sentence, penalty, supplying, producing, substance, to carry, psychoactive, called, guardian, carer, quantity, aggravating, mitigating.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Prison sentence, drug-related crimes, to take drugs, to carry drugs, called ‘supplying’, the type of drug or substance, dealing or producing, nitrous oxide, psychoactive substances, guardian or carer, the class and quantity of drug, personal history, aggravating or mitigating factors.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Объясните на английском языке основные различия между наказаниями за совершение преступлений, связанных с наркотиками и психотропными веществами.

THE UK DRUG PENALTIES

Living in the UK people can get a fine or prison sentence if:

- take drugs;
- carry drugs;
- make drugs;
- sell or deal drugs (also called ‘supplying’ them).

The UK penalties depend on the type of drug or substance, the amount people have, and whether they’re also dealing or producing it.

Psychoactive substances include things like nitrous oxide (‘laughing gas’).

People can get a fine or prison sentence if:

- carry a psychoactive substance and intend to supply it;
- make a psychoactive substance;
- sell, deal or share a psychoactive substance (also called supplying them).

If people are under 18, the police are allowed to tell parents, guardians or carers that they’ve been caught with drugs.

The penalty for drug-related crime in the UK will depend on:

- the class and quantity of drug;
- where you and the drugs were found;
- your personal history (previous crimes, including any previous drug offences);
- other aggravating or mitigating factors.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. When can people get a fine or prison sentence if they live in the UK?
2. What does selling, dealing or sharing a psychoactive substance mean together?
3. Whom should the police inform if people are under 18 and they’ve been caught with drugs?
4. What will the UK penalty for drug-related crimes depend on?

Упр. 7. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке **A**, синонимы из колонки **B** и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык. Составьте свои собственные предложения с каждым словом:

A	B
to supply	jail
quantity	factors

drug	distribution
penalty	amount
circumstances	to sell
drug user	punishment
prison	narcotic
selling	drug addict

Упр. 8. Найдите в текстах упр. 5 и 7 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- торговля наркотическими веществами;
- психотропное вещество;
- наказание за преступление, связанное с наркотиками;
- можно оштрафовать;
- вид наркотического вещества;
- тюремное заключение;
- отягчающее и смягчающее обстоятельства.

Упр. 9. Выразите мнение с опорой на вопросы, данные ниже:

1. Why do you think people take drugs?
2. Do you think drugs lead people into crime?
3. Should people be punished in any way for using drugs? How should they be punished?
4. Should there be punishments for dealing in drugs? How should they be punished?
5. What would be the advantages and disadvantages of making all drugs legal?
6. What would happen if alcohol and tobacco were made illegal?
7. Is there a drug problem in your town/ country?

Упр. 10. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Наркотики и преступность».

UNIT 5

COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

to combat crimes – бороться с преступлениями

to fight crimes – бороться с преступлениями

to tackle crimes – противодействовать преступности

trafficking in drugs – незаконный оборот наркотиков

charge – обвинение

to charge with a crime – предъявлять обвинение в совершении преступления

to convict – признавать виновным

punishment – наказание

probation – условное наказание

sentence – приговор

drug paraphernalia – приспособления (для изготовления, транспортировки, употребления, сокрытия наркотических веществ)

to conceal – укрывать (скрывать)

possession – хранение, владение

manufacturing – изготовление, производство

distribution – распространение

delivery – перевозка (в небольших объемах)

trafficking – транспортировка (в крупных объемах)

dealing – продажа (обычно в небольших объемах)

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to combat (бороться) – **combating** – **combatant**;

to fight (бороться, противостоять) – **fight** – **fighting** – **fighter**;

traffic (движение) – **trafficking** – **trafficker**;

to possess (владеть) – **possession** – **possessive** – **possessor**;

to reduce (снижать) – **reduction** – **reductive**;

to sale (продавать) – **sale** – **resale** – **salesman**;

to associate (связывать) – **association** – **associative** – **associated**;

to prison (заключать в тюрьму) – **prison** – **prisoner** – **imprisonment**;

to punish (наказывать) – **punisher** – **punishment** – **punishable**.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Trafficking, cross-border, smuggling, exploitation, to possess, to produce, to cultivate, to distribute, to deliver, to transport, to deal, percentage, elimination, paraphernalia, bong, pipe, syringe, amount, intent, prison, fine, exception, illicit, corruption, reduction.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Trafficking in illicit drugs, world security, financial crimes, to violate drug laws, controlled substances, eliminating drug abuse, money laundering, to cause crime, criminal career, to be treated differently, drug-defined crimes, reduction in robberies, short-term sentence, more serious crime, a small quantity, rolling paper, simple possession, with intent to distribute, production process, if convicted, in personal use, life imprisonment, a sentence more than life.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

WHAT ARE DRUG CRIMES

Trafficking in illicit drugs is a serious threat to the world security. It brings the violence and links with a variety of illegal, often cross-broader criminal activities, from corruption and financial crimes to smuggling and exploitation.

The connection between drugs and crime is reflected in at least three types of crimes:

- *Drug-defined crimes*, such as possession, use or sale controlled substances, which violates drug laws.
- *Crimes committed by drug users to get money to buy more drugs or crimes committed by persons under the influence of drugs.*
- *Organized criminal activities*, such as money laundering and political corruption, in support of the drug trade.

Crime is associated with drug use, but drugs usually don't cause crime. First, only a small percentage of burglaries and robberies are drug related. Second, studies of recidivists show that many of them began their criminal careers before using drugs. Most experts agree that even if we could succeed in eliminating drug abuse, there would be only a small reduction in robberies, burglaries and similar crimes.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What does the trafficking in illegal crimes bring to the world security?
2. How does it link with other criminal activities?

3. How many types of drug related crimes do exist in the world?
4. What crimes are referred to the drug-defined crimes?
5. What are the differences between the second and the third types of drug-related crimes?

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

TYPES OF DRUG CRIMES IN THE USA

US federal and state laws cover many types of drug crimes. Federal drug charges usually result in longer sentences, while state drug charges may involve short-term sentencing or even probation. These crimes include paraphernalia issues, possession, manufacturing / delivery, trafficking and dealing.

In general, “drug paraphernalia” describes any equipment that is used to prepare, inject, inhale or conceal illegal drugs. Examples of drug paraphernalia include but are not limited to bongs, a wide variety of pipes, rolling papers, syringes, paper wraps, tiny plastic bags, burned foil, spoons, cut plastic bottles, etc.



bong



pipe



rolling paper



syringe



paper wraps and plastic bags



burned foil



spoon

The laws on drug possession differ from state to state depending on the type of drug involved and the amount. However, it's a crime under both federal and state drug laws to possess any illicit controlled substances like marijuana, cocaine or heroin. A person in possession of an illegal drug may be charged with simple possession (a small quantity of drugs) or with possession with intent to distribute.

Drug manufacturing involves any step of the production process of an illegal drug. The delivery of any illicit drug is also considered a crime under federal and state laws. If convicted, a drug manufacturer could be punished with fines and prison time. Marijuana cultivation or manufacturing is treated differently in certain states because of medical and personal use exceptions.

Drug trafficking and distribution laws make it illegal to sell, transport, and import illegal controlled substances like marijuana and cocaine. Drug trafficking and distribution is a more serious crime than just drug possession because it usually involves the transportation of a large amount of drugs. If convicted of drug trafficking, the sentence can be anywhere from 3 years to life imprisonment.

“Drug dealing” generally refers to the selling of illegal drugs on a smaller scale. Since drug dealing usually consists of one person selling a small amount, the punishment is less severe than selling larger amounts. For example, selling less than 50 grams of marijuana can result in a sentence of up to 5 years and a fine of \$250,000. But a sale of 1,000 kilograms of marijuana can lead to a sentence of 10 years or more than life.

Упр. 8. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке **A**, синонимы из колонки **B** и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык. Составьте свои собственные предложения с каждым словом:

A	B
illegal	production
delivery	to tackle
manufacturing	illicit
to combat	to cause
selling	dealing
to result	aim
intent	trafficking

Упр. 9. Найдите в текстах упр. 5 и 7 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- значительная угроза;
- трансграничная преступность;
- преступления, непосредственно связанные с незаконным оборотом наркотиков;
- организованная преступная деятельность;
- быть причиной преступности;
- более длительный срок наказания;
- приспособления для употребления наркотиков;
- тюремное заключение;

- незаконно ввозить в страну наркотики;
- продажа «из рук в руки».

Упр. 10. Подтвердите или опровергните данные ниже высказывания, используя выражения **It's true** – Правильно. **It's false** – Неправильно.

1. There are two types of drug-related crimes in the UK and the USA – drug-defined crimes and organized criminal activity.
2. Crime is always associated with drug use.
3. Federal drug charges usually result in longer sentences.
4. State drug charges may involve not long term sentencing or even probation.
5. Drug production involves any step of the production process of an illegal drug.
6. “Drug trafficking” generally refers to the selling of illegal drugs on a smaller scale.

Упр. 11. Изучите таблицу, составьте и выучите наизусть сообщение на английском языке о системах наказания в сфере незаконного оборота наркотических веществ в Великобритании и США.

Class	Drug	Possession	Supply/production
<i>Class A</i>	Crack cocaine, cocaine, ecstasy (MDMA), heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, methadone, methamphetamine (crystal meth)	Up to 7 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both	Up to life in prison, an unlimited fine or both
<i>Class B</i>	Amphetamines, barbiturates, cannabis, codeine, ketamine, methylphenidate (Ritalin), synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones (e.g., mephedrone, methoxetamine)	Up to 5 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both
<i>Class C</i>	Anabolic steroids, benzodiazepines (diazepam), gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), piperazines (BZP), khat	Up to 2 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both (except anabolic steroids – it's not an offence to possess them for personal use)	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both

UNIT 6

PREVENTION OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

health care – система здравоохранения

to have an effect – воздействовать

to prevent re-offending – предупреждение рецидива (повторного совершения преступления)

to alert – оповещать, предупреждать

involvement – участие, соучастие

consequence – обстоятельство

under the influence of drugs – под воздействием наркотиков

drug administration – употребление наркотиков

alcohol abuse – злоупотребление алкоголем, алкоголизм

to intervene – вмешиваться

to acquire drugs – приобретать наркотики

treatment – лечение

imprisonment – тюремное заключение

occasional use – нерегулярное употребление

to resist pressure – противостоять давлению

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

effect (эффект) – **to effect** – **effective** – **effectiveness**;

to initiate (начинать) – **initiative** – **initiation** – **initiator**;

to prevent (предупреждать) – **prevention** – **preventive**;

to press (давить) – **press** – **pressure**;

to behave (вести себя) – **behavior** – **behavioral**;

to resist (сопротивляться) – **resistant** – **resistance**;

to risk (рисковать) – **risk** – **risky** – **riskless**;

to arrest (арестовывать) – **arrest** – **arrestee** – **arrested**;

to treat (лечить) – **treatment** – **treated** – **untreated**.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Criminology, category, tertiary, initiative, justice, violence, bullying, involvement, community, re-offending, recidivism, pharmacological, imprisonment, approach, intervention, alternative, mentoring, cognitive-behavioral, lowering, worldwide, hotline

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Prevention category, drug-related crime, health care, criminal justice system, to alert the general public, domestic violence, social services, involvement in crime, preventing re-offending, socially desirable, consequences of misuse, vulnerable family, to address a broader public, crime rate, forms of care and support, detoxification program, alcohol abuse, mixed approach, drug-related risk behavior, parental drug use, at-risk individuals.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

THE GENERAL ISSUES IN PREVENTION OF DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Criminology defines three prevention categories – primary, secondary, and tertiary. They are taken from the field of health care. These categories are defined as follows.

Primary prevention refers to programs or initiatives aimed at people who have never been involved in the criminal justice system, such as programs to educate or alert the general public or young people about domestic violence or bullying in schools.



Secondary prevention refers to programs specifically targeted to children and young people who are identified by the social services, educational or justice systems as being at risk of involvement in crime.

Tertiary prevention refers to programs for those who are in the criminal justice system and/or returning to the community, with the aim of preventing re-offending.

In this regard, there are three types of preventive approaches for the prevention of drug-related crime:

- the prevention of illegal drug use,
- harm reduction (the prevention of drug-related risk behaviors),
- the prevention of recidivism.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. How many prevention categories does Criminology define? What are they?
2. Who does the primary prevention aim at?
3. Who are the targets of the secondary prevention?
4. How does the tertiary prevention differ from the previous ones?
5. What approaches are used to prevent drug-related crimes?

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

THE EU DRUG CRIMES PREVENTION STRATEGIES

The prevention of illegal drug use is an obvious way of preventing drug-related crime. Prevention programs may have an effect on both drug use and drug-related crime risks.

The aim of *primary prevention* is to prevent drug use in the entire population. The European Union has implemented five ways of primary prevention: through schools, families, in the community, by focusing on a particular group, or by addressing a broader public through media campaigns. This is not surprising that the majority of government implemented anti-drug initiatives worldwide are school-based. This type of prevention can teach young people how to resist pressure to use drugs, or to learn the importance of a healthy lifestyle. Family influence is one of the most important risk for drug use. Many countries place particular emphasis on providing support to vulnerable families and young children to avoid parental drug use resulting in later drug use by children. Media campaigns involve the use of telephone hotlines, websites and social media to provide information to young people and answer their questions.



Secondary prevention targets children and young people identified as being at risk of drug use or having already begun occasional use. The Europeans have two approaches: the use of school-, family- and community-based intervention programs, and the training of professionals who can identify at-risk individuals and help them obtain the appropriate type of support. The United States has a mixed approach. On the one hand, there are more than 300 prevention programs. On the other hand, professionals in regular contact with young people are trained to identify those who are drug-involved and intervene appropriately.

The main focus of *tertiary prevention* is on the prevention of crime committed under the influence of drugs or in order to acquire drugs. Individuals arrested for offences related to their personal drug use usually reoffend if their dependence is untreated. Drug treatment is both a means of preventing drug use and a means of lowering drug-related crime rate. Drug treatment may be used as an alternative to imprisonment. Treatment includes detoxification programs and pharmacological therapy, as well as a

variety of additional forms of care and support (cognitive-behavioral approaches, motivational interviewing, mentoring programs, etc.).

Упр. 8. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the best way of preventing drug-related crimes?
2. What is the aim of primary drug prevention?
3. What are the ways of primary drug prevention?
4. Who targets the secondary crime prevention?
5. What does the drug treatment include?

Упр. 9. Найдите в текстах упр. 5 и 7 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- сфера здравоохранения;
- давать знания широким слоям общества;
- соучастие в преступлении;
- возвращение к обычной жизни;
- снижение вреда;
- преступления, связанные с наркотиками;
- первичная (вторичная, третичная) профилактика;
- антинаркотическая программа (инициатива);
- уделять особое внимание;
- программа вмешательства;
- лица, находящиеся в зоне риска;
- быть в постоянном контакте;
- способ снижения уровня преступности;
- дополнительная форма поддержки.

Упр. 10. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке **A**, синонимы из колонки **B** и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык:

A	B
use	attention
illegal	society
focus	treatment
individuals	administration
community	irregular
therapy	criminal
occasional	persons

Упр. 11. Изучите схему. Составьте письменно рассказ о стратегии профилактики преступлений в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков в Великобритании.



Упр. 12. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Профилактика наркопреступности».

UNIT 7

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES ON THE INTERNET

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

computer software – компьютерное программное обеспечение
access – доступ
website – веб-сайт
online – электронным способом (онлайн)
to control drugs via (over) the Internet – контролировать наркотики по интернету (посредством интернета)
profile – профиль, учетные данные
distribution channel – канал поставки
demand of drugs – спрос на наркотики
authorization – авторизация, получение разрешения
customer base – клиентская база
web monitoring – мониторинг (контроль) интернета (сети)
website hosting facility – фактическое местонахождение сайта
social media – социальные сети
payment processing facility – комплекс обработки онлайн платежей
restriction – ограничение, запрет
drug legislation – законодательство в сфере НОН
to shut down a site – закрыть сайт
copy-cat site – копия реального сайта
to provide a challenge – бросать вызов

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

license (лицензия) – **licensed** – **unlicensed**;
to distribute (распределять) – **distributor** – **distribution** – **distributing**;
toxic (токсичный) – **toxicology** – **toxicological**;
potent (мощный) – **potential** – **potentially**;
category (категория) – **categorize** – **categorized**;
to enhance (усиливать) – **enhancer** – **enhancement**;
to addict (пристраститься) – **addict** – **addictive** – **addiction**;
pharmacy (аптека) – **pharmaceutical** – **pharmacology** – **pharmacist**.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Sale, distribution, unlicensed, website, purchasing, profile, novel, pharmaceutical, psychoactive, tan-enhancer, target, illicit, online, counterfeit, toxic, restriction, guarantee, impurity, totality.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

point of access, pharmaceutical drugs, distribution website, available to buy, illegal drugs, non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs, novel psychoactive substances, legal substitutes, psychoactive properties, to search for drugs, average age, pain medication, 'dark web', correct authorizations, online pharmacy, potentially toxic substance, quality guarantee, to deceive users, legitimate medications, 'Legal highs', measuring the demand, Web Mapping Project, international enforcement and collaboration.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

ONLINE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS IN THE UK

The UK statistics show that users who buy or search for drugs online are mainly young (average age – 23 years) and male (59%), with the largest proportion (35%) searching for 'party' or 'club' drugs. Cannabis, prescription stimulants, pain medication and heroin are also widely searched for.

There are many online channels through which users can purchase psychoactive drugs. One such route is the 'dark web' accessible only with the correct authorizations and computer software. According to the national report, there are about 45,000 drug products for sale on these sites.

It is difficult to estimate the number of online pharmacies and the size of their customer base. There are a number of risks buying drugs from online pharmacies. The drugs may be counterfeit and harmful to a user's health, containing potentially toxic substances. Another major risk is drug misuse. The requirement for a prescription controls the use of potentially addictive and harmful substances, whereas illicit online purchase of drugs has no such restrictions.

Another problem is the sale of unlicensed drugs over the Internet. A Google search for 'buy diet pills online' caused the foundation of hundreds of websites offering a range of medications to buy. These websites are often marketed as real online pharmacies, with quality guarantees, well-designed websites and drug information and advice,



potentially deceiving users into thinking that they are buying legitimate medications. The biggest sellers are diet and hair loss medications, as well as tan-enhancers. Chemical analysis shows high levels of impurities in products from 50% of online shops, potentially putting users at risk of a variety of health harms.

‘Legal highs’ form an emerging drug market which is highly adaptable and able to adjust to rapidly changing drug legislation. For example, in 2021 a total of 101 new substances were identified: 31 cathinones, 30 cannabinoids, 9 phenethylamines, 5 opioids, 5 tryptamines, 4 benzodiazepines, 4 arylalkylamines and absolutely new 13 substances.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the main categories of users who buy drugs online?
2. What drug substances are mainly searched for on the Internet?
3. What is the “dark net”? How can it be used for illegal purchase of drug substances?
4. What are the risks buying drugs from online pharmacies?
5. What kind of problem does the sale of unlicensed drugs over the Internet represent?
6. What is the totality of new illegal substances identified in 2021?

Упр. 7. Найдите в тексте упр. 5 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- предписанные стимуляторы;
- обезболивающее средство;
- психоактивные наркотики;
- способ (маршрут, путь);
- онлайн-аптека;
- фальсифицированный и вредный;
- рецепт;
- таблетки для похудения;
- хорошо продуманный веб-сайт;
- одобренные медицинские препараты;
- уровень примесей;
- формировать рынок.

Упр. 8. Подтвердите или опровергните данные ниже высказывания, используя выражения **It’s true** – Правильно. **It’s false** – Неправильно.

1. The UK statistics show that users who buy or search for drugs online are mainly young (average age – 25 years) and female (59%).

2. There are many online channels, for example ‘dark net’, through which users can purchase psychoactive drugs.

3. The drugs, searched for on the Internet, may be counterfeit and harmful to a user’s health, containing potentially toxic substances.

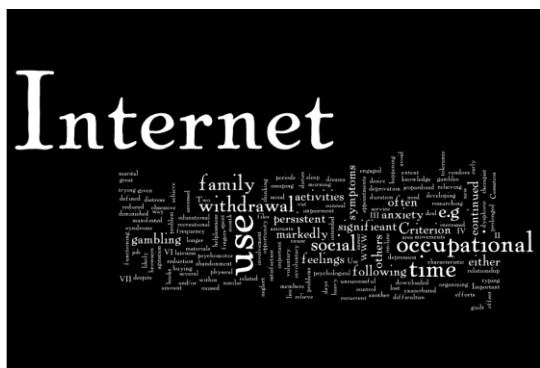
4. Another problem is the sale of non-licensed drugs over the Internet.

5. Chemical analysis shows high levels of impurities in products from 50% of online shops.

Упр. 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Придумайте заголовки к каждому из абзацев и выпишите к ним ключевые слова (4–5 слов).

DRUGS AND THE INTERNET IN THE UK

The Internet offers a unique point of access for the sale of unlicensed and illicit pharmaceutical drugs through illegal distribution websites. The relatively new phenomenon of purchasing of drugs online has opened up new ways for researching the distribution channels, risks and profiles of persons who purchase such drugs.



The types of drugs available to buy online can be categorized as: illegal drugs, non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs, pharmaceutical drugs, novel psychoactive substances.

Illegal drugs are drugs which are legislated as illegal under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and are unlawful for an individual to possess (for example, heroin, cocaine, ecstasy).

Non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs are drugs which have not received a licence for treatment are not safe for use by the UK drug regulatory authorities. For example certain weight-loss drugs, tan-enhancers (e.g. Melanotan II).

Pharmaceutical drugs are drugs that are used in everyday medical practice, are licensed by medical authorities. They are illegal if distributed without prescription. For example, anxiety and pain medication drugs, which are strictly controlled partly due to their addictive nature, are popular targets for illicit distribution.

Novel psychoactive substances (*‘Legal Highs’*) are synthetic drugs which have not yet been controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and are available to buy as legal substitutes for more common drugs. They are typically sold as products such as plant feeders or incense. An example is Mephedrone which shares the psychoactive properties of cocaine and amphetamines (also called MMCat/Meow Meow and Drone).

Упр. 10. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the 'profits' of illegal distribution of drugs via the Internet?
2. What types of drugs can be found on the Internet?
3. What are the illegal drugs?
4. What are the non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs?
5. What are the pharmaceutical drugs?
5. What are the Legal Highs?'

Упр. 11. Найдите в тексте упр. 9 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- продажа незаконных наркотиков;
- покупать наркотики;
- незаконно иметь в пользовании;
- лицензия лечебной деятельности;
- наркотики для снижения веса;
- без рецепта;
- синтетические наркотики;
- удобрение;
- благовоение;
- психоактивные свойства.

Упр. 12. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке **A**, синонимы из колонки **B** и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык:

A	B
addict	ratio
proportion	pain killer
to buy	to purchase
pain medication	illegal
counterfeit	damage
illicit	user
harm	false

Упр. 13. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Кратко изложите на английском языке особенности программ антинаркотического мониторинга стран ЕС в сети Интернет.

ANTI-DRUG WEB MONITORING

The monitoring of the Internet has become essential in the process of measuring the demand and sale of drugs. The law enforcers established many projects to control drugs via the Internet. For example, the *Psychonaut Web Mapping Project* recorded the availability of legal drugs on the Internet via extensive monitoring of websites, chatrooms, online shops, forums, Ebay, Google searches and social media. They reported 203 websites and 414 substances/products, highlighting the scale of the availability of legal drugs on the Web, but also the fact that the majority of these substances and their effects were previously completely unknown to professionals in this field.



Currently the *EU Madness Project* is continuing to monitor drug substances in Europe in order to prevent health harms and update relevant professionals. The project aims to “monitor, test, profile, and feed back into education and prevention knowledge relating to the types of drugs emerging, their associated characteristics, and potential harms”.

Regulating the online drugs market is notoriously difficult. Manufacturers, suppliers, website hosting and payment processing facilities are typically based in different countries. That means that highly coordinated international enforcement and collaboration is necessary to control the market. Furthermore, whilst individual sites can be identified and shut down, copy-cat sites appear under different names which are difficult to monitor. In general, the online drugs market provides a unique challenge to law-enforcement, healthcare providers and the research community.

Упр. 14. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Наркопреступность и интернет».

UNIT 8

THE BASICS OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN CITIZENS

PART 1

ESTABLISHING IDENTITY OF FOREIGN CITIZENS. PASSPORT CONTROL

Упр. 1. Выучите слова и выражения:

name / first name	имя
middle name	второе имя
surname / last (family) name	фамилия
full name	имя (имена) и фамилия
show	предъявлять
identity papers	документы, удостоверяющие личность
passport	паспорт
identity (ID) card	удостоверение личности
driving license	водительские права
passer-by	прохожий
date of birth	дата рождения
place of birth	место рождения
date of issue / expiry	дата выдачи / истечения срока действия
nationality	гражданство
purpose	цель
occupation	род занятий

Упр. 2. Прочтите и запомните фразы:

What is your first name?	Ваше имя?
What is your surname?	Ваша фамилия?
Please tell me your full name as in passport.	Пожалуйста, назовите Ваше имя и фамилию.
Show me your ID papers, please.	Предъявите Ваши документы, пожалуйста.
Here is my passport / driving license / ID card.	Вот мой паспорт / водительские права / проездной билет / посадочный талон.

Tell me your (permanent) address, please?	Назовите Ваш постоянный адрес, пожалуйста.
Pardon? Will you repeat it, please?	Извините, не могли бы Вы его повторить?
What languages can you speak?	На каких языках Вы говорите?
What is your present address?	По какому адресу Вы проживаете в настоящее время?
Write down your address, please.	Напишите Ваш адрес, пожалуйста.
Tell me your date of birth (place of birth), please.	Назовите мне дату (место) Вашего рождения.
What country are you from?	Из какой Вы страны?
Where are you staying?	Где Вы остановились?
To stay with relatives / with friends	Остановиться у родственников / у друзей
What is the period of your stay in our country?	Какой период Вашего пребывания в нашей стране?
From ____ till ____ For ____ days	С ____ по ____ На ____ дня
What is the purpose of your visit to our country?	Какая цель Вашего визита в нашу страну?
The purpose of my visit is personal.	Я приехал по приглашению.
a tourist trip	туристическая поездка
for studies	на учебу
business trip	деловая поездка
to rest	на отдых
to study	на учебу
final destination	конечный пункт назначения

Обозначение личных имен и фамилий в английском языке

Name может обозначать как имя, так и фамилию, либо то и другое вместе. Среди молодежи при знакомстве называется имя, в условиях же официальной или деловой встречи называется фамилия или имя + фамилия. При необходимости уточнения имя называется *first name*, а фамилия – *surname*.

Middle name – второе, «среднее» имя, которое англичане и американцы получают при рождении (понятия отчества в английском языке нет). Например: *John Fitzgerald Kennedy*, где второе имя – девичья фамилия матери. Оно часто обозначается инициалом: *John F. Kennedy*.

Учитывая возможность расхождения между написанием имен и их произношением, при установлении первого контакта можно попросить назвать имя и фамилию: Please, tell me your full name.

Запомните!

Страны, национальности и языки в английском языке всегда начинаются с заглавных букв. Например, Russia (Россия) – Russian (русский), China (Китай) – Chinese (китайский).

Национальность по-английски звучит как: *ethnicity, ethnic origin, ethnic background*. Слово *nationality* переводится на русский язык как *гражданство*.

Для установления *гражданства* человека в англоговорящих странах употребляются следующие вопросы (официальная форма):

<i>Where are you from?</i>	<i>Where do you come from?</i>
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Ответы на вышеуказанные вопросы можно выразить с помощью следующих речевых конструкций:

to be +from+country	to be+ nationality
<i>I am from Japan.</i>	<i>I am Japanese.</i>
<i>I come from Japan.</i>	<i>I am Japanese.</i>

Упр. 3. Послушайте, повторите и запомните название следующих стран и национальностей:

	Country	Nationality
1.	Argentina	Argentinean
2.	Australia	Australian
3.	Brazil	Brazilian
4.	Britain	British
5.	China	Chinese
6.	France	French
7.	Germany	German
8.	Hungary	Hungarian
9.	Japan	Japanese
10.	Holland	Dutch

11.	Poland	Polish
12.	Russia	Russian
13.	Spain	Spanish
14.	The USA	American

Запомните!

Название стран, в состав которых входит два или более слова, употребляются в английском языке с определенным артиклем. Например, *the United States of America (the USA)*, *the United Kingdom (the UK)*, *the United Arab Emirates (the UAE)*.

Упр. 4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How do we call people who live in Bulgaria (Albania, Australia, Nigeria, California, Asia)?
2. In what part of Europe do the Hungarians (Italians, Norwegians) live?

Упр. 5. Назовите гражданство жителей, проживающих в указанных ниже странах:

Окончание	Страна	Гражданство
-ian	Argentina Australia Brazil Canada Hungary Italy	
-ish	Britain Poland Spain	
-ese	China Japan Vietnam	
-an	Germany Russia the USA	
Не по правилу	France Holland	

Упр. 6. Назовите страны, столицами которых являются следующие города:

Модель.

Ankara is the capital of Turkey.

1. Paris
2. Washington
3. Tokyo
4. Berlin
5. Beijing
6. Madrid
7. Helsinki
8. Rome
9. Warsaw
10. Vienna
11. Tel Aviv
12. Bogota

Упр. 7. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. A) I speak Spanish.
Б) I speak spanish.
2. A) She is Poland,
Б) She is Polish.
3. A) He is a Japan.
Б) He is from Japan.
4. A) I am from the China.
Б) I am from China.
5. A) She is from the Czech Republic.
Б) She is from Czech Republic.
6. A) I speak Russian,
Б) I speak the Russian.
7. A) You are from the USA.
Б) You are from USA.
8. A) They speak Germany,
Б) They speak German.

Упр. 8. Заполните пропуски в следующих предложениях:

1. I'm from Germany. I'm German.
2. Marie is from France. She's _____.
3. Jose is from _____. He's Brazilian.
4. Dasha is from Russia. She's _____.
5. Yasuke is from Japan. He's _____.
6. Paola is from _____. She's Italian.
7. Mick is from Australia. He's _____.
8. June is from _____. She's American.
9. Piet is from Holland. He's _____.
10. Carlos is from _____. He's Spanish.

Упр. 9. Прочитайте информацию о данном ниже человеке и заполните форму его личными данными:



Hi! I'm Alehandro de Santush and I'm from Brazil. I'm Brazilian, and I speak Portuguese. I'm single. I'm a police officer. I visit Russia as a tourist. I am going to stay here for two weeks.

Name	
Country	
Nationality	
Languages	
Marital status	
Occupation	
Purpose of visit	
Period of visit	

Запомните!

Чтобы не возникло пауз в разговоре, которые нечем заполнить, на каждое высказывание можно ответить одной из следующих фраз.

Exactly.	Точно. Верно.
No doubt about it.	Несомненно.
I'm sorry, I didn't quite catch you.	Извините, я не расслышал.
I see / Well.	Понятно/ ясно.
Sure / of course.	Конечно
I guess so.	Думаю, да.
Okey.	Окей / хорошо.
Absolutely not.	Конечно, нет.
Got it.	Понял.
I don't understand.	Я не понимаю.
What's wrong?	Что не так?
What's the matter?	Что случилось?
So.	Так / итак.

Упр. 10. Заполните пропуски в вопросах и ответьте на них:

1. _____'s your title?
2. What _____ your first name?
3. What's _____ surname?
4. _____ do you spell that, please?
5. How old _____ you?
6. _____ you married?
7. What _____ you do?
8. _____ your address?

Упр. 11. Заполните данную ниже форму своими личными данными:

Name			Address	
Date of birth			Place of birth	
Marital Status	single			
	married			
	divorced			
	widowed			
Occupation				
Passport			Passport number	
Sex	male			
	female			
Visa			Signature	

Запомните!

В англоговорящих странах сутки делят на три части:

morning (от 0 до 12 часов дня),

afternoon (от полудня до примерно 18 часов),

evening (от примерно 18 часов до полуночи).

Принято в зависимости от части дня приветствовать друг друга таким образом:

“Good morning!”	Доброе утро!
“Good afternoon!”	Добрый день!
“Good evening!”	Добрый вечер!

Упр. 12. Прочтите и переведите диалоги:

1.

- Good morning. Could you help me? I need to speak to Mr. Cleaner.
- I am Mr. Cleaner.
- Let me introduce myself. I am Jack Brown.
- How do you do, Mr Brown?
- How do you do, sir? You are very busy, I’m afraid.
- That’s all right...

2.

- Hello!
- What is your name?
- My name is Andrew. And what is your name?
- My name is Ann. I live in Poland. Where do you live?
- I 'm from the USA. Your English is great. What do you do?
- Thank you. I am a patrol officer. What about you?
- I am a detective. Where are you going?
- I am going to patrol my beat. See you later. Please call me!
- Give me your phone number please.
- Here you are. Call me tomorrow.
- Ok. See you soon.
- Bye!

3.

- Mr. Smith, let me introduce you to Mrs. Gromova. She is an investigator.
- How do you do, Mrs. Gromova?
- How do you do?
- Pleased to meet you.
- So am I.

4.

- Excuse me, you must be Uve.
- Pardon?
- You are Uve, aren't you? From Germany?
- Yes, right. I am Uve Anderson.
- And I am Tom Great. That's my father.
- Hello, Uve, happy to meet you.
- I'm delighted, Mr. Great.

Упр. 13. Распределите данные фразы по группам: 1) представление людей; 2) о здоровье и о делах.

Запомните!

Если вы хотите обратиться к иностранным гражданам с каким-нибудь вопросом, то вы можете начать разговор со следующих фраз:

“Excuse me?” или “Pardon?” (Извините? или Простите?)

Упр. 14. Представьте себя друг другу по образцу:

Образец:

– *Let me introduce myself. I'm junior sergeant of the police Kotov.*

– *Let me introduce myself. I'm patrol officer, junior sergeant Kotov.*

Упр. 15. Прочтите и переведите на русский язык диалог:

A: Hello, I'm Ivan Zotov. What's your full name?

B: My full name is James Oliver Farmhouse. James is my first name. Oliver is my middle name. Farmhouse is my surname.

A: Where are you from?

B: I come from Canada.

A: What is your nationality?

B: I'm Canadian citizen.

A: How old are you?

B: I'm 28.

A: When and where were you born?

B: I was born on the 17th of September, 1994 in Calgary.

A: Are you married?

B: No, I'm not. I am still single.

A: What are you?

B: At present I am a patrol officer of the Royal Canadian Police.

A: What is your rank?

B: I'm a Police Inspector.

A: What is your home address?

B: It is Maple Ridge, 9, Calgary, Alberta, T1X OL3, Canada.

A: What's your telephone number?

B: It's 403-509-6995. 403 is both the national and domestic code.

A: Do you have an e-mail account?

B: Yes. It's james.oli.farm@yahoo.com.

A: Thank you for this information.

B: You are welcome.

Упр. 16. Заполните таблицу данными из упр. 14:

First name	
Middle name	
Surname	
Age	
Sex (male, female)	

(B)



Упр. 18. Прочитайте и переведите диалог на английский язык; выучите его наизусть.

Сотрудник полиции: Простите, Вы говорите по-английски?

Иностранный гражданин: Да, конечно.

Сотрудник полиции: Я старший сержант полиции (имя). Пожалуйста, предъявите Ваши документы.

Иностранный гражданин: В чем дело?

Сотрудник полиции: Не беспокойтесь! Обычный паспортный контроль.

Иностранный гражданин: Хорошо. Вот мой паспорт.

Сотрудник полиции: Вы – гражданин Смит?

Иностранный гражданин: Да, это я.

Сотрудник полиции: Из какой страны Вы прибыли?

Иностранный гражданин: Из Бельгии.

Сотрудник полиции: Цель Вашего визита в нашу страну?

Иностранный гражданин: Я приехал по приглашению.

Сотрудник полиции: Все в порядке. Где вы остановились?

Иностранный гражданин: У родственников.

Сотрудник полиции: Сколько Вы планируете здесь находиться?

Иностранный гражданин: Две недели.

Сотрудник полиции: Понятно. Спасибо. Возьмите свой паспорт. Счастливого оставаться!

Иностранный гражданин: Спасибо. До свидания!

PART 2

DESCRIPTION OF A SUSPECT

Упр. 1. Выучите слова и словосочетания:

appearance	внешность
photo kit	фоторобот
medical survey	медицинское освидетельствование
facial characteristics	черты лица
range of suspects	круг подозреваемых
male	мужской
female	женский
age	возраст
complexion	цвет лица
extremely dangerous	особо опасный
leaflet	объявление
face type	тип лица
Mongolian	монгольский
Caucasian	кавказский
Middle Asian	среднеазиатский
European	европейский
African	африканский
Arab	арабский
Caribbean	карибский
description	описание
feature	черта, особенность, примета
height	рост
build	телосложение
hair	волосы
nose	нос
eyes	глаза

Упр. 2. Прочтите и запомните фразы:

Excuse me, officer?	Простите, полицейский?
Please, help me!	Помогите мне, пожалуйста!
By all means.	Обязательно.
Glad to help if I can.	Рад помочь, если смогу.
What's happened? (What's the matter?/ What is the trouble?)	Что произошло?

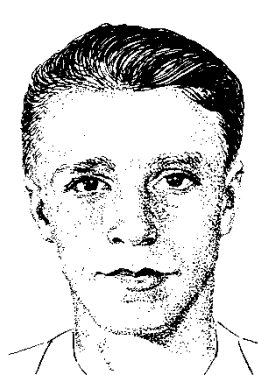
Somebody hit me over my head with a stick, grabbed my luggage (bag) and ran away.	Кто-то ударил меня палкой по голове, выхватил мой багаж (мою сумку) и скрылся.
I've been robbed. All my things have been stolen.	Меня ограбили. Украдены все мои вещи.
Would like to sit down here?	Вы не хотели бы присесть?
How do you feel?	Как вы себя чувствуете?
Thank you. I am well (unwell).	Благодарю вас, хорошо (плохо).
When (where) did it happen?	Когда (где) это произошло?
Near the railway car.	Рядом с вагоном.
Can you describe the criminal?	Вы можете описать преступника?
Yes, sure. (Yes, of course.)	Да, конечно.
What did the criminal look like?	Как выглядел преступник?
How old is he?	Сколько ему лет?
To my mind	По моему мнению
What was he dressed in?	Во что он был одет?
Please sign this report.	Прошу подписать этот протокол.

Упр 3. Определите примерный возраст и тип лица.

Запомните!

При отсутствии точной информации о возрасте человека (например, отсутствие документов) возраст указывается приблизительно.

Например, *25–30 years old (25–30 лет)*.



1



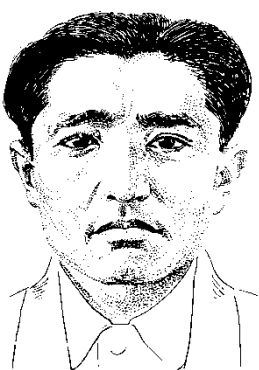
1



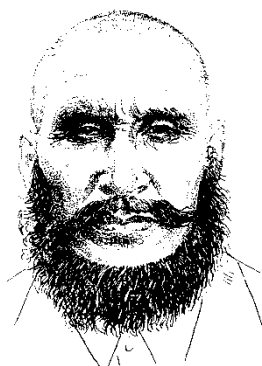
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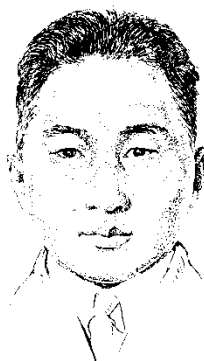
2



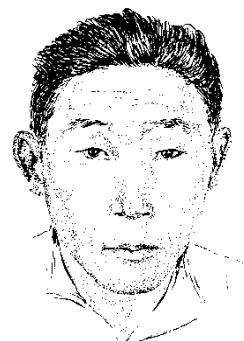
3



3



4



4

Упр. 4. Изучите новую лексику, с помощью которой можно описать рост, телосложение и лицо человека.

<u>Height</u>	short (under 160 cm) medium (under 170 cm) tall (under 180 cm) higher than tall (past 190 cm)	невысокий среднего роста высокий очень высокий
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Build:

weak – слабое medium – среднее	solid – коренастое athletic – атлетическое
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Hair:

fair – светлые, dark – темные, gray – седые, auburn – рыжеватые, jet-black – иссиня-черные; long – длинные; short – короткие; curly – вьющиеся, straight – прямые, wavy – волнистые, thin – тонкие, scanty – жидкие (редкие), rich – густые

Nose:

straight – прямой, up-turned – вздернутый, hooked – крючковатый, flat – приплюснутый, snub – курносый, aquiline – орлиный

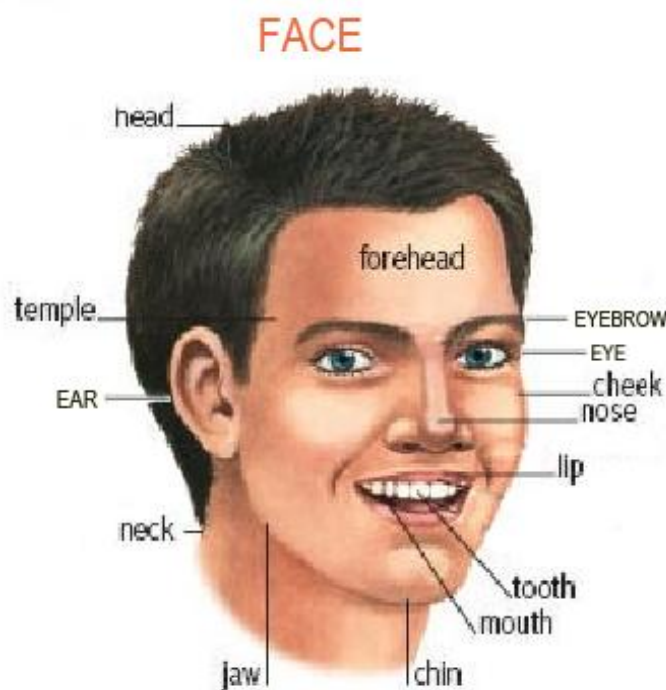
Eyes:

dark – темные, blue – голубые, hazel – карие, green – зеленоватые; deep-set – глубоко посаженные, close-set – сближенные к переносице, slanted – раскосые

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:

Пропавший без вести, круг подозреваемых, мужской / женский пол, примерный возраст, кавказский тип лица, европейский тип лица, цвет лица, средний рост, рост выше среднего, среднее телосложение, коренастое телосложение, седые/черные, как смоль волосы; вьющиеся, волнистые, густые; прямой, курносый, вздернутый нос; карие, глубоко посаженные, раскосые глаза, среднеазиатский тип лица, монгольский тип лица, высокий и худощавый.

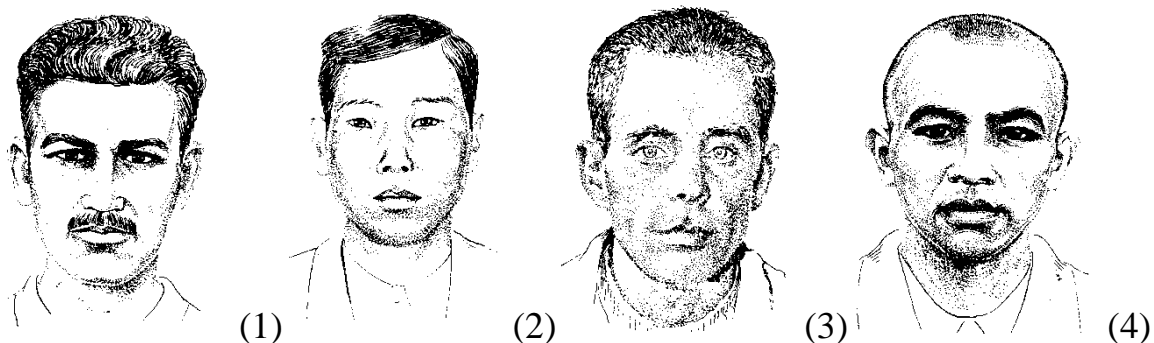
Упр. 6. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык части лица:



Упр. 7. Соедините слова, описывающие части тела и лица, и образуйте словосочетания:

height	green, hazel, deep-set, blue, close-set
build	tall, short, higher than tall, medium
ear	curly, wavy, short, rich, jet-black, dark
legs and arms	up-turned, straight, aquiline, snub
hair	long, short
nose	upper, lower, full
eyes	athletic, medium, weak
lip	small, oval, round, triangular

Упр. 8. Опишите подозреваемых.



Упр. 9. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык ориентировку на подозреваемого в совершении преступления:

GLEN STEWART GODWIN



Nicknames: Michael Carrera, Michael Carmen, Glen Godwin, Glen S. Godwin, Dennis H. McWilliams

Date of Birth: June 26, 1958

Place of Birth: Miami, Florida

Height: 6'0"

Weight: 200 pounds

Build: Medium

Hair: Black

Eyes: Green

Complexion: Medium to Dark

Sex: Male

Race: White

Nationality: American

Occupations: Self-employed in tool supplies, mechanic

Scars: None

Marks:

Remarks: Godwin speaks Spanish. He is charged of narcotics distribution.

Упр. 10. Переведите с русского на английский язык ориентировки на лиц, разыскиваемых полицией:

Разыскивается!

1. Женщина, на вид 35–37 лет, рост около 160 см, плотного телосложения, глаза карие. Была одета в белую короткую куртку, полуботинки светлого цвета, синие джинсы, светлую вязаную шапку. Подозревается в сбыте фальшивых пяти тысячных купюр.

2. Мужчина, на вид 30–35 лет, спортивного телосложения, рост 175–180 см. Волосы короткие, темные, немного седые. На плече имеется татуировка в виде кинжала. Русский, ранее проживал в г. Сатка, Челябинской области.

3. Молодой мужчина 18–20 лет, худощавого телосложения, высокого роста. Волосы короткие, светлые. Тип лица – европейский. Был одет в темный спортивный костюм и черные кроссовки. Особая примета: на левой руке шрам размером 5–7 см.

4. Мужчина, на вид около 20–25 лет, среднего телосложения, рост 173–175 см. Был одет в темно-серую толстовку с двумя полосами на рукавах, черные спортивные брюки, темную обувь. Мужчина подозревается в совершении кражи из магазина.

Упр. 11. Вставьте в ориентировки информацию по смыслу и переведите их на русский язык.

WANTED!

A _____ of approximately 1____-20 years old of Middle Asian type of face. She has medium _____ and weak build. She has long, wavy and thin _____. Her _____ is upturned and her eyes are hazel and slightly slanted. On the right hand there is a long deep scar. She is dressed in blue Turkish denims, cowboy long-_____ shirt, short black jacket, modern style gray _____-coat and heavy army boots. There is also a large green nylon rucksack in her arms.

_____ a _____ **CRIMINAL!**

A _____ of approximately 30 - _____5 years old of European type of face. _____ has tall height and athletic _____. He has short auburn _____ and flat nose. His eyes are blue and deep-set. He has many tattoo marks on his fingers. He is dressed in dark wool trousers, classic style white long-sleeve shirt with a silk gray tie and dark-blue sweater. He has also winter black coat and _____ on. He has a modern style attaché-case, which is made of artificial leather. On the left hand he wears golden ring with ruby.

Упр. 12. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:

Foreigner: Excuse me, officer? Help me, please!

Police officer: Glad to help you if I can. Please, calm down and tell me what the trouble is.

Foreigner: Thank you. I was waiting for my train on the platform when somebody who was behind hit me, grabbed my bag and ran away. Oh, my god! All my things have been stolen.

Police officer: What was in your luggage?

Foreigner: Some of my clothes, my ID, paying cards and a mobile.

Police officer: When did it happen?

Foreigner: It was about 6 o'clock.

Police officer: I see. Can you describe the criminal?

Foreigner: I'll try. It was a young man of medium height and athletic build. He had a short haircut. His hair was black. His face was long. He had a wide forehead, plump cheeks, blue eyes, a straight nose and full lips.

Police officer: That's OK. What was he dressed in?

Foreigner: To my mind, he was dressed in a black jacket, a dark blue shirt, dark trousers and black shoes.

Police officer: I see. We will do our best to identify and apprehend a criminal. Please sign the report.

Foreigner: Thank you very much!

Упр. 13. Переведите диалог на английский язык, используя предложенные фразы, и выучите его наизусть:

Сотрудник полиции: Здравствуйте. Могли бы вы нам помочь?

Иностранный гражданин: Здравствуйте. Попробую (*I'll try*).

Сотрудник полиции: Мы разыскиваем человека, подозреваемого в распространении наркотиков (*drug dealing*) в вашем общежитии. Знаете ли вы что-то о таких случаях?

Иностранный гражданин: Да, я слышал(а) такие разговоры среди студентов. Но боюсь, что моим сокурсникам (*classmates*) не понравится, если я расскажу вам об этом.

Сотрудник полиции: Успокойтесь. Никто не узнает о вас (*Nobody knows about you*). Кроме того, это ваш гражданский долг и обязанность.

Иностранный гражданин: Ну ладно. Чем я могу вам помочь (*What can I do for you*)?

Сотрудник полиции: Знакомы ли вы с этим человеком? Он ваш друг?

Иностранный гражданин: Нет, он мне не друг, но мы учимся на одном факультете. Кроме того, мы земляки (*homeboys*).

Сотрудник полиции: А откуда вы?

Иностраннный гражданин: Мы из Ливии.

Сотрудник полиции: Понятно. Вы сами употребляете наркотики?

Иностраннный гражданин: Нет, ни в коем случае (*No way*)! Я будущий врач и это вредно (*harmful*) для здоровья.

Сотрудник полиции: А этот ваш земляк, он употребляет алкоголь или наркотики? И если да, то какие?

Иностраннный гражданин: Мы мусульмане и алкоголь он точно (*exactly / for sure / definitely*) не употребляет. Но я слышал, что у него видели гашиш.

Сотрудник полиции: Этот наркотик он распространяет?

Иностраннный гражданин: Возможно, но я точно не знаю.

Сотрудник полиции: Так. Вы знаете, каким способом он их реализует (*distribute*)?

Иностраннный гражданин: Говорят (*They say*), что он ни с кем не встречается лично (*in person*). Это бесконтактный способ.

Сотрудник полиции: Понятно. А как его зовут? Можете описать его внешность?

Иностраннный гражданин: Его зовут Рашид аль-Саллах. Он среднего роста, худощавый. Самый обычный парень (*The most ordinary guy*).

Сотрудник полиции: Сколько ему лет? Какие у него волосы, глаза? Есть ли особые приметы?

Иностраннный гражданин: Ему 28 лет. Волосы у него черные, густые. Глаза большие, и карие, как у всех арабов. Приметы? Пожалуй (*Maybe*), есть одна особенность. Он немного хромает на левую ногу (*He has a slight limp on his left leg*).

Сотрудник полиции: Вот как? Ясно. Спасибо большое за информацию. Вы нам помогли. Прошу вас сохранить нашу беседу (*interview*) в тайне.

Иностраннный гражданин: Я понимаю.

Сотрудник полиции: Хорошо. Тогда до свидания.

PART 3

FIGHTING DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните слова:

drug addict	наркоман
to take drugs	принимать наркотики
police station	полицейский участок
to hitch-hike	путешествовать автостопом
to pick up	поднимать
to crumple	сворачивать
cannabis	конопля
dangerous drugs	опасные наркотики
possession	хранение
needle	игла
fix	доза
syringe	шприц
hard drug	тяжелые наркотические вещества
to roll back	сворачивать
cigarette packet	пачка от сигарет
gutter	канава
empty	пустой
silver paper	фольга
to make a fuss	суесться

Упр. 2. Прочтите и запомните фразы:

What is name?	Ваше имя?
Show me arms, please.	Покажите Ваши руки, пожалуйста.
Are you all right?	С Вами все в порядке?
How did you get here?	Как Вы здесь оказались?
Here you are!	Пожалуйста!
Tell me your date of birth, please.	Назовите мне дату Вашего рождения.
What country are you from?	Из какой Вы страны?
How old are you?	Сколько Вам лет?
Do you have to make a fuss?	

What is the purpose of your visit to our country?	Какая цель Вашего визита в нашу страну?
What drugs have you been taken?	Какие наркотики Вы приняли?
Anything I can get.	Все, что могу достать.
I should take you to the police station.	Я должен доставить Вас в полицейский участок.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на английский язык:

Принимать наркотики; быть опасным; шприц и иглы; доза; арестовать; героин, смешанный с кокаином; иметь при себе коноплю; путешествовать автостопом; открыть пакет; свернутый кусок фольги; коричневое вещество; тяжелые наркотики; бросать в канаву; доставить в полицейский участок.

Упр. 4. Какое слово лишнее в каждой группе? Почему?

<p>(A)</p> <p>cannabis heroin hashish pharmacy</p>	<p>(B)</p> <p>dangerous narcotic drug hard narcotic drug legal drug</p>
<p>(C)</p> <p>drug addict crack abuser cock user drug law</p>	<p>(D)</p> <p>trafficking selling distribution possession</p>

Упр. 5. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив выделенные слова на подходящую по смыслу лексику темы:

1. Very high **doses** of drugs are dangerous for the health.
2. The number of crimes committed by the **drug users** increases every year.
3. That is a **hard drug**, prohibited by the law.
4. Why do you **make a noise**?
5. What drugs have you been **used**?

Упр. 6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог на русский язык; выучите его наизусть:

A police officer sees a young man lying on the steps of a block of offices. The young man is dirty and has long, unkempt hair. He looks pale and thin and rather helpless. Thinking that the young man is ill, the policeman walks over to him and speaks to him.

Policeman: Are you all right?

Foreign citizen: Yes. I'm tired, that's all.

Policeman: What is your name?

Foreign citizen: David Legge.

Policeman: You are British, aren't you?

Foreign citizen: Yes. I am from Belfast.

Policeman: Tell me your date of birth, please.

Foreign citizen: January, 5-th.

Policeman: Okey. What is the purpose of your visit to our country?

Foreign citizen: I am travelling around.

Policeman: How did you get here?

Foreign citizen: I hitch-hiked. Why are you asking me so many questions?

Policeman: That's my duty. Come with me. I want to find out more about you.

As the young man gets up, he takes a cigarette packet from his pocket and throws it into the gutter.

Policeman: Why have you thrown that away?

Foreign citizen: It's empty. What did you think of me?

Policeman: Pick it up and give it to me.

Foreign citizen: Here you are! I tell you it's empty.

The policeman opens the packet. There are no cigarettes in it, but he sees that it contains a small piece of crumpled silver paper. He unwraps the silver paper and finds that it contains a piece of brown substance.

Policeman: This looks like cannabis!

Foreign citizen: It is. I'd forgotten that it was there.

Policeman: It is an offence to possess cannabis. I am going to arrest you.

Foreign citizen: OMG! Do you have to make a fuss over a little piece of hemp?

Policeman: Yes. It's a serious matter to have dangerous drugs in your possession. Show me your arms.

The young man rolls back his sleeves. His arms are covered with red needle marks.

Foreign citizen: I haven't got any hard drug on me. Several days have already gone since I last had a fix.

Policeman: What drugs have you been taken?

Foreign citizen: Anything I can get. Mostly heroin mixed with cocaine if I can get them. I swear I haven't any on me. Look, here are my syringe and needles.

Policeman: All right. Come with me.

Foreign citizen: Will I be able to return home?

Policeman: Perhaps. How old are you?

Foreign citizen: Eighteen. My parents think that I am working in France.

Policeman: I am going to take you to the police station. It is not for me to decide what penalty is for your illegal action. Come with me!

PART 4

DRUG PREVENTION INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN CITIZENS

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните слова:

addiction	привыкание
dependence	зависимость
withdrawal	абстинентный синдром
intoxication	интоксикация (отравление)
overdose	передозировка
recreational use	употребление ради развлечения
indicator	признак
threat to health (life)	угроза здоровью (жизни)
healthy lifestyle	здоровый образ жизни
short-acting drug	наркотик короткого действия
long-acting drug	наркотик длительного действия
route of administration (use)	способ употребления
occasional use	нерегулярное употребление
amount	объем, количество
coordination	координация, контроль
natural (synthetic) origin	растительное (синтетическое) происхождение
symptoms	симптомы
to smoke	курить табак, сигареты
to vape	курить электронные сигареты

Упр. 2. Прочтите и запомните фразы:

Do you use drugs?	Вы употребляете наркотики?
Do you know people who use drugs?	Вы знаете людей, которые употребляют наркотики?
What substances do they use?	Вы знаете, какие наркотики они употребляют?
How long do they use drugs?	Как долго они их употребляют?
Are the drugs harmful for people's health?	Наркотики вредны для здоровья?
The use of cocaine and especially crack are extremely dangerous for our health.	Употребление кокаина и особенно крэка очень опасно для здоровья.

Marijuana is less addictive but not less dangerous.	Марихуана в меньшей степени вызывает привыкание, но она не менее опасна.
Does your friend smoke cannabis?	Ваш товарищ курит марихуану?
Is he (she) vaping or smoking?	Он (она) курит?
Have you seen any syringes in his (her) possession?	Вы видели у него (нее) шприцы?
What do you know about drugs?	Что вы знаете о наркотиках?
How do you know that anyone uses drugs?	Как понять, что человек употребляет наркотики?
<p>What are the indicators of marijuana (hashish, LSD) use?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sudden change in behaviour – dilated pupils – thirst, dry mouth – runny or stuffy nose – elevated heart rate – red eyes – drowsiness – hallucinations – nausea, vomiting 	<p>Каковы признаки употребления марихуаны (гашиша, ЛСД)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – внезапное изменение поведения – расширенные зрачки – жажда, сухость во рту – насморк или заложенность носа – учащенное сердцебиение – покраснение глаз – сонливость – галлюцинации – тошнота, рвота
What are the consequences of different drug use?	Каковы последствия употребления различных наркотиков?
People use drugs because they ...	Люди употребляют наркотики, потому что они ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – want changes in their lives – want to make new friends – wish recreation – are boring – are protesting against something – wish to try something new – think it's a problem-solving – don't want to be different from others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – хотят изменений в жизни – хотят завести новых друзей – хотят разлечений – скучают – протестуют – хотят просто попробовать – думают, что это решение проблем – не хотят отличаться от других

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:

Употреблять наркотики, быть вредным для здоровья, вызывать большее (меньшее) привыкание, признаки употребления, передозировка, учащение сердцебиения, тошнота, покраснение глаз, последствия, решение проблем, способ употребления, отравление, здоровый образ жизни, курение электронных сигарет.

Упр. 4. Какое слово лишнее в каждой группе? Почему?

<p>(A)</p> <p>jail camera prison goal</p>	<p>(B)</p> <p>herbal natural synthetic vegetable</p>
<p>(C)</p> <p>drug addict drug abuser drug dealer drug user</p>	<p>(D)</p> <p>trafficking transportation distribution shipping</p>
<p>(E)</p> <p>theft seizure confiscation forfeiture</p>	<p>(F)</p> <p>to tackle drugs to proliferate drugs to combat drugs to fight drugs</p>

Упр. 5. Прочитайте информацию о воздействии наркотиков на организм человека. Составьте краткий доклад на английском языке для студентов-иностранцев:

Health effects of drugs

Drug use can result in drug addiction, serious impairment, illness and death. Health risks of commonly used drugs include the following:

- **Cocaine** – Risk of heart attack, stroke and death
- **Ecstasy** – Risk of liver failure and heart failure
- **Inhalants** – Risk of damage to heart, lungs, liver and kidneys from long-term use

- ***Marijuana*** – Risk of impairment in memory, learning, problem solving and concentration; risk of psychosis – such as schizophrenia, hallucination or paranoia – later in life associated with early and frequent use
- ***Methamphetamine*** – Risk of psychotic behaviors from long-term use or high doses
- ***Opioids*** – Risk of respiratory distress or death from overdose

Упр. 6. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив слова в скобках на подходящую по смыслу лексику темы:

1. Very high doses of depressants cause **poisoning**.
2. The effects of barbiturates are in many ways **similar** to the effects of alcohol.
3. **Irregular use** of stimulants can cause a stuffy and runny nose.
4. A large **volume** of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop psychosis.
5. Chronic users experience memory problems and speech difficulties, panic and loss of **control**.
6. Methamphetamine causes risk of psychotic behaviors from long-term use or a **very high dose**.

Упр. 7. Составьте диалог с человеком, употребляющим наркотики, на основе его рассказа о себе. Постарайтесь объяснить ему как физиологические, так и правовые последствия злоупотребления наркотиками. Используйте активную лексику по теме.

Hi. My name is Alexander. I was born and still live in Ekaterinburg. I used to be a common boy when I was young. I wasn't different from my mates. The school classes were not interesting for me – I was inattentive, ingenious and got only poor marks. At the 4th form I went in for skating as many of my friends did. I was not very successful, but these years in sport were the best in my life. I took part in many competitions in different towns and cities, saw many sights. At the same time, my friends started smoking, drinking alcohol and even trying drugs. I didn't care about all that as I was busy with sports those days.

But all had changed in the High School when I began smoking occasionally. The last form I started with a new school. At that time, I was no longer interested in sports and I gave up training, and since I had a lot of free time, I started hanging out with new friends from school. There I tried to smoke grass for the first time as recreation. I did it because my friends smoked it. I liked drugs right away, I thought that this was exactly what I really needed to make myself happy and in a good mood. Self-confidence appeared and it seemed to me that I was incredibly cool!

By the time I entered college, I was already smoking marijuana and drinking beer. I have made new friends. We felt so cool that in the first year we started robbing the third-year students of their scholarship. We did not scare of anyone or anything. During that period, I earned my first criminal record for stealing a motorcycle. My friend was already using heroin at that time and, looking at him, I decided to keep up. From the first time, this drug seemed terrible to me, because I was seized with a very strong fear.

Then I started trying new drugs because I didn't like heroin, and the effect of he pot wasn't enough even mixed with alcohol. After some time, I tried all the dangerous drugs and chose the best ones for myself. At some point I tried amphetamine – a dance drug. And that's when it seemed to me that it was exactly what I was looking for.

I have created a comfortable mode of use for myself: I smoked grass at work, on weekends I had fun in clubs under amphetamine, and after that I took heroin and diluted all with alcohol. I started trying new modern drugs: “speed”, “salt” and “vape mixtures”. I was sure I could control my use, but failed. Now I'm a complete, disgusting drug addict and I don't see any way out.

Notes:

- to give up (training) – отказаться, «забросить» (тренировки)
- to hung out – слоняться, «тусоваться» (слэнг)
- scholarship – стипендия
- to earn criminal record – получить судимость
- pot (grass) – «травка» (слэнг), марихуана

Упр. 8. Переведите вопросы на русский язык. Составьте профилактические беседы (диалоги) с (а) школьниками, (б) студентами, (в) наркозависимыми, используя предложенные вопросы. Выучите их наизусть:

- Do you think alcohol is a drug?
- What is alcoholism?
- Do you know of any alcoholics?
- How would you stop if being an alcoholic?
- Do you know how much alcohol is in beer?
- Do you know how much alcohol is in vodka?
- What are some of the characteristics of drunk people?
- Is alcohol addictive? What about tea, coffee, and chocolate?
- Should marijuana be illegal?
- Do you think marijuana should be legal or illegal? Support your opinion with facts.
- Why do you think marijuana is illegal?
- Is marijuana grown in your country?
- What are some ways drug users use marijuana?

- Do you think tobacco companies would like to sell marijuana?
- Why do you think that tobacco is a legal drug?
- Are any of your friends addicted to tobacco?
- What are the different ways to use tobacco?
- Do you know anyone who smokes a pipe?
- What is the difference between pipe tobacco and cigarette tobacco?
- What do you think about chewing tobacco?
- Is there any difference between “soft” drugs such as marijuana and “hard” drugs like crack, heroin, cocaine etc?
- Is ecstasy a soft or a hard drug?
- Should there be punishments for dealing drugs?
- Should there be punishments for using drugs?
- Should drug dealers get the death penalty?
- If heroin were legal, would there be less crime? For example, burglary and robbery.
- Are some people more easily addicted to drugs than others?
- Do some people have addictive personalities?
- If you are addicted to drugs, what should you do?
- What else can people become addicted to?
- Why are some drugs more addicting than others?
- Why do some people get addicted when others do not?
- What happens in the brain of a person that causes addiction?
- Do you know how much illegal drugs cost?
- Do you think it is easy to buy illegal drugs where you live?
- Which is worse, a peaceful drug addict or a violent non-addict?
- Should pregnant women be arrested for child abuse if they use drugs when they are pregnant which may affect the baby?
- Should women be prevented legally from drinking any alcohol or smoking when pregnant?
- Do you think it is a good idea to have safe, legal injecting rooms for intravenous drug users, where they can use clean equipment and sterile water?
- Cancer patients find that marijuana stops their pain. Should it be legal for them?
- Do you think experimenting with alcohol and cigarettes leads to experimenting with harder drugs?
- Do you think ecstasy is dangerous?
- At what age should it be legal to drink and smoke?
- Do we use too many prescription drugs?
- What are natural remedies?
- Are natural remedies like homeopathy and herbal medicine drugs too?
- Do we give too many prescribed drugs to children?

- Why is the cost of prescription drugs so high?
- Have you ever used a prescription drug without a prescription?
- What do you think society ought to do about people who spend most of their time and money getting high on illegal drugs? Why?
- Should employers be allowed to “drug test” their employees? If so, why?
- Why do you think people start using drugs?
- What should happen to babies who are born addicted to drugs?
- What would you do if someone in your family were addicted to drugs?
- What do you know about drugs?
- What are some dangerous drugs?
- What drugs do you think are useful?
- What drugs are addicting?
- Do you think that marijuana should be legal for medical uses with a prescription from a doctor?
- What does crack cocaine do to your body?
- What does it do to your mind?
- What will happen if you keep on using?
- How do you stop yourself from using it? / How does an addict quit using it?
- What kind of drugs are the most popular in your country?
- What kind of “legal” drugs are the most popular?
- Are we as a society addicted to legal drugs?

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Английский язык для сотрудников полиции: борьба с преступлениями в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков» составлено в соответствии с Рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по специальности 40.05.02 Правоохранительная деятельность (профиль образовательной программы – деятельность подразделений по контролю за оборотом наркотиков).

Пособие нацелено на развитие способности к деловому общению, профессиональной коммуникации обучающихся образовательных организаций системы МВД России в ходе реализации образовательных программ.

В пособие включен учебный материал на английском языке, охватывающий вопросы классификации наркотических веществ; борьбы с незаконным производством и распространением наркотиков; организации деятельности правоохранительных органов зарубежных стран по вопросам противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков.

Материалы, содержащиеся в работе, целесообразно использовать как на практических занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и для размещения в электронной образовательной среде с целью организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся при изучении учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в образовательных организациях системы МВД России, а также для создания электронных учебных пособий, для пополнения учебного комплекса по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

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борьба с преступлениями в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков**

Учебное пособие

Редактор
Комп. верстка

О.Н. Пендюрина
И.Ю. Чернышева

Подписано в печать 2022. Формат 60х90/16
Усл. печ. л. 5. Тираж 54 экз. Заказ 32

Отпечатано в отделении полиграфической и оперативной печати
Белгородского юридического института МВД России имени И.Д. Путилина
г. Белгород, ул. Горького, 71

ISBN 978-5-91776-429-0

