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ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«РОСТОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ МИНИСТЕРСТВА
ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
(ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России)

Е. С. Косарева

**РАЗВИТИЕ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
В ОБЛАСТИ ИНОЯЗЫЧНЫХ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ
ТЕКСТОВ (НА ПРАКТИКЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ
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К 71 Развитие лингвистической компетенции в области иноязычных профессионально ориентированных текстов (на практике применения разговорных тем) : учебно-практическое пособие / Е. С. Косарева. – Ростов-на-Дону : ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России, 2022. – 108 с.

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Круг тем, рассматриваемый в пособии, определяется спецификой целевой аудитории. Предлагаемые тексты и упражнения способствуют развитию коммуникативных навыков обучающихся на английском языке. Представленный материал объединен в пять модулей, состоящих из нескольких тем. Каждая тема включает оригинальные адаптированные тексты, содержащие специальную, профессионально ориентированную лексику и ряд разноплановых упражнений на развитие иноязычных коммуникативных умений. Учебно-практическое пособие включает в себя краткий толковый словарь юридических терминов.

Предназначено для курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

На разных этапах изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» проблема формирования и развития знаний о языке (лингвистической компетенции) была и остается одной из наиболее важных.

Лингвистическая компетенция получила несколько определений в разное время у разных исследователей. Так, А.Л. Бердичевский понимает лингвистическую компетенцию как «знание системы языка и правил ее функционирования в иноязычной коммуникации». Р.К. Миньяр-Белоручев предлагает определить лингвистическую компетенцию как «знание системы языка и правил оперирования языковыми средствами в процессе речевой деятельности». По мнению А.И. Сурыгина в концепции профессионально ориентированного обучения лингвистическая компетенция понимается как «паритетная коммуникативная компетенция». Чтобы овладеть языком в ходе речевой деятельности, необходимо знание языка, овладение языковой деятельностью, системой иностранного языка. Лингвистическая компетенция является предпосылкой для коммуникативной, поскольку речевая деятельность происходит благодаря тому, что общающиеся владеют системой языка.

Лингвистическая компетенция включает в себя языковые знания, лексико-грамматические и фонетические навыки, такие аспекты лингвистических знаний, как лексический, грамматический, семантический, фонологический, орфографический и орфоэпический компоненты. Следовательно, для формирования коммуникативной компетенции необходимо сформировать лингвистическую компетенцию (и ее важные компоненты – грамматическую и лексическую), являющуюся тем фундаментом, на котором будет строиться все общение.

Лексическая компетенция является одним из важнейших компонентов для формирования профессионально ориентированной коммуникативной компетенции, т. к., осуществляя общение, обучающиеся (курсанты и слушатели) должны правильно использовать профессионально ориенти-

рованную лексику. Читая специальную литературу, они должны извлекать профессионально значимую информацию, необходимую для осуществления профессионального общения, что является источником получения профессиональных данных, развивает коммуникативные умения, позволяет использовать иностранный язык для изучения специальности.

Для обучения лексической компетенции существует система упражнений, состоящая из языковых, условно-коммуникативных и коммуникативных упражнений. Алгоритм действий по формированию лексических навыков включает в себя введение новой лексики, закрепление и автоматизацию лексических умений и навыков, применение их в реальной коммуникации.

На первом этапе при введении новой лексики происходит первичное ее закрепление с помощью языковых упражнений. Введение новой лексики следует сопровождать наглядностью, давая определения на иностранном языке, что будет способствовать лучшему усвоению лексического материала. Далее целесообразно выполнить ряд языковых и условно-коммуникативных упражнений с целью закрепления материала и выработки у обучающихся умений и навыков использования лексики в профессионально ориентированном общении.

На втором этапе при закреплении и автоматизации лексических умений и навыков уместны некоммуникативные и условно-коммуникативные упражнения, направленные на усвоение формы и значения новой лексической единицы, а именно: дифференцировочные упражнения, направленные на выделение общих и отличительных признаков изучаемых лексических единиц; подстановочные упражнения, автоматизирующие механизм выбора слов при построении сообщений по аналогии; трансформационные упражнения, которые изменяют фразу, расширяя или сокращая ее; репродуктивные упражнения, способствующие воспроизведению фраз с усвоенными лексическими единицами.

Третий этап направлен на использование лексики в процессе профессионального общения. На данном этапе обучающиеся вовлечены в

творческую деятельность по составлению плана прочитанного текста, ответам на вопросы и пересказу текста, выполнению научных проектов, дискуссий и других видов работ, приближенных к естественному процессу общения.

В пособии представлены наиболее эффективные формы проведения практических занятий по изучению тем коммуникативной направленности в целях формирования и развития профессиональных коммуникативных компетенций у обучающихся. Целесообразно комбинировать разные виды лексико-грамматических упражнений: задания на соотнесение слова и его перевода, завершение фраз, перевод, применение метода «мозаика» при работе с профессионально ориентированными текстами и др.

MODULE I. «I AM A FUTURE POLICE OFFICER»

I AM A FUTURE POLICE OFFICER

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «I am a future police officer».

Law Institute – юридический институт

Ministry of Internal Affairs – министерство внутренних дел

faculty of training specialists in higher educational programs – факультет подготовки специалистов по программам высшего образования

envoy – представитель, посланец

law enforcement official – сотрудник правоохранительных органов

crime detection – раскрытие преступления

crime investigation – расследование преступления

curriculum – курс обучения, учебный план

world outlook – мировоззрение

maintaining law and order – поддержание правопорядка

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

I AM A FUTURE POLICE OFFICER



Let me introduce myself. My name is I am ... (years old). I live in ... (*republic, city*). Now I study at the Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. I study at the faculty of training specialists in higher educational programs. My schoolmates are envoys of many regions of our country. They are from different towns and families, they are of different nationalities but they are equal members of our multinational institute family.

We are law enforcement officials and are to fight against criminality. Crime prevention, crime investigation and crime detection is the main aim of

our work. Our future work is not easy, so we are to be ready for that work and study many different subjects, which are important for it – Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Crime Psychology, etc. Knowledge of special means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime detection is quite necessary for us. Special subjects are not the only subjects of our curriculum. As it is in every institute of our country, social sciences and foreign languages are in the programme of our studies too. They are to form our world outlook and improve our general education. As one of the main principles of the effective educational system is to unite theory and practice, and the final object of our training is to perform satisfactorily under operational conditions, everything is necessary and useful for us: practical instructions, lectures and seminars at the Institute and practice in police organs.

In future, I am going to become a police officer and to work in the law system. We may become investigators, interrogators, operatives of the CID or precinct police officers. I want to take an active part in that complicated and interesting activity on maintaining law and order in our country and to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Юридический институт; факультет подготовки специалистов по программам высшего образования; представитель; сотрудник правоохранительных органов; бороться с преступностью; расследование преступлений; предотвращение преступности; уголовное право; общественные науки; объединять теорию и практику; действовать в оперативной обстановке; поддержание общественного порядка; следователь; дознаватель; участковый уполномоченный полиции.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What institute and faculty do you study at?
2. What is your future profession?

3. What is the main aim of your future work?
4. What are the tasks of the students at the Institute?
5. What is the final object of your education?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

unite theory and practice; perform satisfactorily under operational conditions; crime prevention; fight against criminality; world outlook; crime detection; envoys

1. We are law enforcement officials and are to
2. My schoolmates are ... of many regions of our country.
3. Knowledge of special means, methods and forms of ... and ... is quite necessary for the future police officer.
4. One of the main principles of the effective educational system is to
5. Social sciences taught at our institute are to form our ... and improve our general education.
6. The final object of the future police officer training is to... .

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я учусь в Ростовском юридическом институте МВД России на факультете подготовки специалистов по программам высшего образования.
2. Предупреждение преступности, расследование и раскрытие преступлений – основная задача нашей будущей деятельности.
3. В институте мы изучаем много различных специальных предметов, которые важны для нашей будущей работы – уголовное право, уголовный процесс, судебная психология и другие.
4. Один из основных принципов эффективной системы образования – объединение теории и практики.

5. В нашей будущей профессии необходимо знание специальных средств, методов и форм предупреждения и раскрытия преступления.
6. В будущем я собираюсь стать офицером полиции и принимать активное участие в деятельности по поддержанию правопорядка и защите жизни и собственности граждан нашей страны.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

law enforcement officer

criminality

law

institute

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text.

THE ROSTOV LAW INSTITUTE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia».

faculty of correspondence training – факультет заочного обучения

faculty of raising the level of professional skills – факультет повышения квалификации

post-graduate courses – адъюнктура

inquiry – дознание

forensics – криминалистика

interview witness – опрашивать свидетеля

interrogate criminal – допрашивать преступника

search a crime scene – осматривать место преступления

search for a criminal – разыскивать преступника

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE ROSTOV LAW INSTITUTE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA



The Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia is the center of the higher education of the law enforcement officers in the Don region.

The date of establishment of our Institute is considered to be May 11, 1961 when the Rostov department of the faculty of correspondence training of the higher school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR was established. The Rostov higher school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia was established by the resolution of the government of the Russian Federation in 1992. On January 28, 1998 it was renamed the Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia.

At present the Rostov Law Institute includes: the faculty of training specialists in higher educational programs; the faculty of correspondence training; the faculty of raising the level of professional skills; and full-time and correspondence post-graduate courses.

Our institute prepares police officers of higher qualification of 3 main specialties: legal provision of national security, law enforcement activity and jurisprudence.



Training at our Institute is difficult but very interesting. Our future profession is law, crime detection, crime investigation and inquiry. We are to handle big problems of life and perform well under operational conditions. We study many different subjects: History of State and Law, Theory of State and Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Crime Psychology, Criminology, Forensics, Logics and many others. Besides we get some professional skills and abilities – to use the weapon, to interview witnesses, to interrogate criminals, to search a crime scene, to search for criminals, to make several legal documents and some other.

The term of studies at Rostov Law Institute is 5 years.

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Сотрудники правоохранительных органов; высшая школа МВД России; факультет заочного обучения; правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности; правоохранительная деятельность; юриспруденция; решать проблемы; действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке; уголовное право; криминалистика; профессиональные умения и навыки; юридическая документация.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the Rostov department of the faculty of correspondence training of the higher school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR established?

2. When was the Rostov higher school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia renamed the Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia?
3. What faculties does the Rostov Law Institute include at present?
4. What are the specialties for law enforcement officers at the Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia?
5. What professional skills and abilities can you get at our Institute?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

criminals; professional skills; post-graduate; Law Institute; national security;
witnesses; higher school; correspondence training; law enforcement officers

1. The Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia is the center of the higher education of the ... in the Don region.
2. In 1992 the Rostov ... of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia was established, which was renamed the Rostov ... of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia on January 28, 1998.
3. At present the Rostov Law Institute includes the faculty of training specialists in higher educational programs; the faculty of ...; the faculty of raising the level of...; and full-time and correspondence ... courses.
4. Our Institute prepares policemen of higher qualification of 3 main specialties: legal provision of ..., law enforcement activity and jurisprudence.
5. Besides we get some professional skills and abilities – to use the weapon, to interview..., to interrogate ..., to search a crime scene and some other.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Датой основания Ростовского юридического института МВД России следует считать 11 мая 1961 года.

2. Ростовская высшая школа МВД России была переименована в Ростовский юридический институт МВД России 28 января 1998 года.
3. Наш институт готовит сотрудников правоохранительных органов по трем основным специальностям: правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности, правоохранительная деятельность и юриспруденция.
4. За годы учебы в нашем институте мы получаем определенные умения и навыки, необходимые сотруднику полиции, например, пользоваться оружием, осматривать место преступления, составлять различные юридические документы и другие.
5. Срок обучения в Ростовском юридическом институте – 5 лет.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

institute

police

law enforcement agencies

post-graduate

inquiry

forensics

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the establishment of the Rostov Law Institute;
- the structure of the Rostov Law Institute;
- training at the Rostov Law Institute.

MODULE II. «STATE SYSTEMS»

THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The State System of the Russian Federation».

law-governed state – правовое государство

legislative power – законодательная власть

executive power – исполнительная власть

judicial power – судебная власть

be vested in – быть наделенным (властью)

Upper Chamber – верхняя палата

Lower Chamber – нижняя палата

general election – всеобщие выборы

secret ballot – тайное голосование

enforce law – обеспечивать выполнение закона, следить за соблюдением закона

Common court – суд общей юрисдикции

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993.

Under the Constitution Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. State power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of its separation into leg-

islative, executive, and judicial branches. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the Parliament). It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation; the Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each Chamber is headed by the Speaker. Both chambers may initiate a bill. To become a law a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is the head of the State and he determines the basic objectives of the internal and external policy of the state. He is elected for a six-year term at the general election by a secret ballot. The President is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly.

The executive power belongs to the federal and local governments. The Prime Minister heads the federal government. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial power belongs to the system of courts. It consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts. The Supreme Court of the RF is the highest judicial authority on civil, criminal, administrative and other cases within the jurisdiction of the common courts.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three-coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. It was the first state symbol that replaced the former symbol in 1991. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Rurikovitches.

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Демократическое федеративное правовое государство; государственная власть; регулируются президентом; законодательная власть; выступить с законодательной инициативой; наложить вето на законопроект; избираться тайным голосованием; верховный главнокомандующий вооруженными силами; исполнительная власть; формирование кабинета ми-

нистов; судебная власть; Верховный суд; сфера полномочий судов общей юрисдикции.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What type of state is the Russian Federation?
2. What are the three independent branches of state power in Russia?
3. What chambers does the Parliament of the Russian Federation consist of?
4. What are the duties of the President of the Russian Federation?
5. Who is the head of the central government?
6. What does the system of courts of the Russian Federation consist of?
7. What are the state symbols of Russia?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

secret ballot; symbols; Federal Assembly; jurisdiction; Supreme Court of the Russian Federation; federal and local; law-governed; checked and balanced

1. Russia is a democratic federative ... state with a republican form of government.
2. Each of the branches of power is ... by the President.
3. The legislative power is vested in the ... of the Russian Federation which consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma.
4. The President of the Russian Federation is elected at the general election by a... .
5. The executive power belongs to the ... governments.
6. The ... is the highest judicial authority on civil, criminal, administrative and other cases within the ... of the common courts.
7. The state ... of Russia area three-coloured banner and a two-headed eagle.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Российская Федерация – это демократическое федеративное правовое государство с республиканской формой правления.
2. Государственная власть в России осуществляется на основе ее разделения на законодательную, исполнительную и судебную ветви власти.
3. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию Российской Федерации, состоящему из двух палат: Совета Федерации и Государственной Думы.
4. Президент Российской Федерации – глава государства, избираемый на всеобщих выборах при тайном голосовании.
5. Исполнительная власть принадлежит федеральному правительству и правительствам субъектов Российской Федерации.
6. Судебная система Российской Федерации состоит из Конституционного суда РФ, Верховного Суда РФ и областных судов.
7. Государственными символами России являются трехцветный флаг, двуглавый орел и национальный гимн.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

constitution	bill
state	policy
power	chamber
government	

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the legislative power of the Russian Federation;
- the duties of the President of the Russian Federation;
- the executive power of the Russian Federation;
- the judicial power of the Russian Federation;
- the state symbols of Russia.

THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE USA

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The State System of the USA».

grant – разрешать; предоставлять

enact legislation – утвердить законопроект

substantial – существенный

legislative investigative powers – полномочия законодательного органа производить расследования

representative – представитель

settle dispute – урегулировать спор/конфликт

Chief Justice – председатель Верховного суда; главный судья

associate justice – член суда

pass law – принять закон

court of appeal – апелляционный суд

trial court – суд первой инстанции

stand for – обозначать

Great Seal of the United States – Большая печать США (герб США)

authenticate – подтвердить подлинность

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE USA



The USA is a Presidential Republic.

The legislative power of the USA is vested in the Congress of the USA. The Congress was created by Article I of the Constitution, adopted in 1787. The Constitution grants Congress the sole authority to enact legislation and declare war, the right to confirm or reject many Presidential appointments, and substantial investigative powers. It consists of two chambers – the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate is made up of 100 members (two from each state), elected for a term of six years. The presiding officer of the Senate is the vice-president of the USA. The House of Representatives comprises representatives from each state, elected for a two-year term. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the Speaker.

The executive branch of the government consists of the President, the Vice President and the Cabinet. The President's term of office is four years. The President is the head of the executive branch of the government; he appoints the members of the Cabinet.

The judicial branch of the government is headed by the Supreme Court, which settles disputes between the states. It consists of 9 justices: one Chief Justice and 8 associate justices appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. The Supreme Court may veto any law passed by the Congress if it contradicts the Constitution of the USA. Below the Supreme Court are the courts of appeals, and below them in turn are the district courts, which are the general trial courts for federal law.

The flag of the USA (the current version was adopted on July 4, 1960) is often called «The Stars and Stripes» (other names «Old Glory» and «The Star-Spangled Banner»). It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white, which stand for the original 13 states (thirteen British colonies that declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain and became the first states in the Union). In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The Great Seal of the United States is used to authenticate certain documents issued by the United States federal government. It was first used publicly in 1782. «The Star-Spangled Banner» is the national anthem of the United States of America. It was made the national anthem by a congressional resolution on March 3, 1931, which was signed by President Herbert Hoover.

From: <http://www.whitehouse.gov>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Президентская республика; принадлежать Конгрессу; объявлять войну; исключительные полномочия; существенные следственные полномочия; палата Представителей; кабинет министров; урегулировать споры; председатель Верховного суда; с одобрения Сената; наложить вето на закон, принятый Конгрессом; апелляционный суд; суд первой инстанции; объявить независимость; Большая печать США; подтвердить подлинность документа.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What type of state is the USA?
2. What is the legislative power of the USA vested in?
3. What authority does the Constitution grant Congress of the USA?
4. Who are the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives?
5. Who represents the executive branch of the government?
6. Whom does the Supreme Court of the USA consist of?
7. What are the state symbols of the USA?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

vice-president; Supreme Court; Senate; Chief Justice; executive branch; horizontal stripes; Congress; the Cabinet; Speaker; legislation

1. The legislative power of the USA is vested in the ... of the USA which consists of two chambers – the ... and the House of Representatives.
2. The Constitution grants Congress the sole authority to enact ... and declare war.
3. The presiding officer of the Senate is the ... of the USA and the ... is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

4. The ... of the government consists of the President, the Vice President and the Cabinet.
5. The President of the USA appoints the members of
6. The judicial branch of the government is headed by the ..., which consists of 9 justices: one ... and 8 associate justices.
7. The flag of the USA has 13 ..., 7 red and 6 white, which stand for the original 13 states and 50 white stars (one star for each state) on a blue background.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. США – это государство с президентской формой правления.
2. Законодательная власть в США принадлежит Конгрессу, состоящему из 2 палат – Сената и Палаты представителей.
3. Сенат США избирается сроком на 6 лет, Палата представителей – на 2 года.
4. Высший орган исполнительной власти – Президент США, который является главой государства и главнокомандующим вооруженными силами.
5. Судебная ветвь возглавляется Верховным судом США, состоящим из 9 судей: Главного судьи и 8 членов суда.
6. Верховный суд может наложить вето на любой закон, принятый Конгрессом, если он противоречит Конституции США.
7. Государственными символами США являются звездно-полосатый флаг, Большая печать США и национальный гимн США, который называется «Знамя, усыпанное звездами».

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

legislation

authority

representative

Cabinet

justice

Supreme Court

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the legislative power of the USA;
- the executive power of the USA;
- the judicial power of the USA;
- the state symbols of the USA.

THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The State System of the UK».

hereditary – наследственный, потомственный

life peer – пожизненный пэр (лицо, получившее титул барона, дающий право быть членом палаты лордов, но не передающийся по наследству)

majority – большинство

election – выборы

arrange – систематизировать, организовать

saltire – Андреевский крест

coat of arms – герб

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE UK



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional parliamentary monarchy. It means that the government of the United Kingdom is governed by a hereditary sovereign, an elected House of Commons and a partly hereditary House of Lords.

The supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament, which sits for five years. The Parliament has two chambers—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers. The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament or MPs. It is the real governing body of the United Kingdom. In order to become a law each bill must be approved by both Houses of the Parliament. The Head of both Houses of the Parliament is the Queen, but she has very little power.

The executive power is exercised by the Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is normally the head of the party, which won the majority in the House of Commons during the election. He appoints the Mem-

bers of the Cabinet or ministers. All ministers must be members of one or the other houses of the Parliament. The Cabinet proposes bills and arranges business of the Parliament.

The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and the Shadow Cabinet. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party.

The judicial branch of the government is determined by Common law and is independent of both legislative and executive branches. The highest judicial body is the Supreme Court which consists of two divisions: the High Court (of Justice) and the Court of Appeal.

The Union Jack, or Union Flag, is the national flag of the United Kingdom. The present design of the Union Flag was officially adopted on January 1, 1801. The flag combines aspects of three older national flags: the red cross of St. George for the Kingdom of England, the white saltire of St. Andrew for Scotland and the red saltire of St. Patrick to represent Ireland. The royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom is the official coat of arms of the British monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II.

From: <https://studopedia.ru>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Конституционная монархия; потомственный монарх; Палата общин; Палата лордов; наследственные и пожизненные пэры; правящий орган; осуществляться; премьер-министр; организовать работу Парламента; официальная оппозиция; «теневой кабинет»; Общее право; Высокий суд справедливости, Апелляционный суд; Андреевский крест; официальный герб.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What type of state is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

2. What chambers does the Parliament of the UK consist of?
3. What is the real governing body of the United Kingdom?
4. Who exercises the executive power in the UK?
5. What are the two leading parties in Great Britain?
6. What is the highest judicial body of the United Kingdom?
7. What can you say about the flag of the United Kingdom?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

Commons; Common law; Lords; Cabinet; parliamentary; be approved

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional ... monarchy.
2. The Parliament of the United Kingdom has two chambers– the House of ... and the House of
3. In order to become a law each bill must ... by both Houses of the Parliament.
4. The executive power is exercised by the ..., headed by the Prime Minister.
5. The judiciary branch of the government is determined by... .

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии – это конституционная парламентская монархия.
2. Законодательная власть в Соединенном Королевстве принадлежит Парламенту, состоящему из 2 палат: Палаты Лордов и Палаты Общин.
3. Главой обеих палат Парламента является Королева, хотя у нее самые незначительные полномочия.
4. Исполнительная власть в Соединенном королевстве осуществляется кабинетом министров, возглавляемым Премьер-министром.

5. Ведущими политическими партиями Великобритании являются Консервативная партия и Лейбористская партия.
6. Высший орган судебной власти Соединенного Королевства – Верховный Суд, состоящий из двух отделов: Высокого суда и Апелляционного суда.
7. Государственный флаг Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии объединяет в себе отдельные части флагов королевств, входящих в его состав.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

heredity

opposition

executive

common law

legislature

judiciary

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the legislative power of the UK;
- the executive power of the UK;
- the judicial power of the UK;
- the state symbols of the UK.

MODULE III. «INTERPOL. POLICE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE USA, THE UK AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION»

INTERPOL – THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «INTERPOL – the International Criminal Police Organization».

crime control – сдерживание преступности

moribund – умирающий, «загнивающий»

drug trafficking – контрабанда наркотиков

copyright infringement – нарушение авторского права

white-collar crime – беловоротничковое преступление (*преступная махинация, совершённая служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение*)

adviser – консультант, советник

processing of personal data – обработка персональных данных

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

INTERPOL – THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION



The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is an international organization that facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control. It currently has 194 member-countries. Its headquarters are located in Lyon.

INTERPOL was founded in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission (the ICPC) adopting many of its current duties. After coming under Nazi control in 1938, the agency was effectively moribund until after the Second World War. In 1956, the ICPC

adopted a new Constitution and the name INTERPOL, derived from its telegraphic address used since 1946.

INTERPOL provides investigative support, expertise, and training to law enforcement worldwide, focusing on three major areas of transnational crime: terrorism, cybercrime, and organized crime. Its broad mandate covers virtually every kind of crime, including crimes against humanity, child pornography, drug trafficking and production, political corruption, copyright infringement, and white-collar crime. The agency also facilitates cooperation among national law enforcement institutions through criminal databases and communications networks. Contrary to popular belief, INTERPOL is itself not a law enforcement agency.

According to the article 5 of its Constitution INTERPOL comprises six main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the National Central Bureaus, the Advisers and the Commission for the Control of Files.

The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a 13-member board made up of the President, three vice-presidents and nine delegates.

The General Secretariat contains departments, which specialize in certain crimes.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries.

Advisers are experts at an advisory capacity.

The Commission for the Control of Files is an independent body, which shall ensure that the processing of personal data is in compliance with the regulations the Organization establishes in this matter.

The agency operates in four languages: Arabic, English, French, and Spanish.

The current emblem of INTERPOL was adopted in 1950.

From: <https://www.interpol.int>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Международная организация уголовной полиции; штаб-квартира; киберпреступность; организованная преступность; широкие полномочия; преступление против человечности; производство и контрабанда наркотиков; криминальные базы данных; сеть связи; правоприменяющий орган; исполнительный комитет; национальное центральное бюро; комиссия по контролю за архивами Интерпола.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is INTERPOL?
2. When was INTERPOL founded?
3. Where are INTERPOL's headquarters located?
4. What does INTERPOL provide?
5. Is INTERPOL itself a law enforcement agency?
6. What bodies does INTERPOL consist of?
7. What are the official languages of INTERPOL?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

cybercrime; Criminal Police; Committee; communications networks; Assembly; Control of Files; criminal databases; police cooperation

1. INTERPOL is an international organization that facilitates worldwide ... and crime control.
2. INTERPOL was founded in 1923 as the International ... Commission adopting many of its current duties.
3. INTERPOL focuses on three major areas of transnational crime: terrorism, ..., and organized crime.
4. INTERPOL facilitates cooperation among national law enforcement institutions through ... and... .

5. INTERPOL comprises six main bodies – the General ..., the Executive ..., the General Secretariat, the National Central Bureaus, the Advisers and the Commission for the

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Интерпол – это международная организация, содействующая всемирному полицейскому сотрудничеству и сдерживанию преступности.
2. В настоящее время в Интерпол входит 194 страны-участницы.
3. Интерпол был основан в 1923 году как Международная комиссия уголовной полиции, утвердив многие из действующих полномочий.
4. Интерпол обеспечивает поддержку в расследованиях, экспертизу и обучение сотрудников правоохранительных органов во всем мире, уделяя особое внимание трем основным направлениям транснациональной преступности: терроризму, киберпреступности и организованной преступности.
5. Интерпол состоит из шести главных органов: Генеральной Ассамблеи, Исполнительного Комитета, Генерального Секретариата, Национальных Центральных Бюро, Советников и Комиссии по контролю за архивами Интерпола.
6. Официальными языками Интерпола являются английский, французский, арабский и испанский.
7. Действующая эмблема Интерпола была принята в 1950 году.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words?

headquarters	database	cooperation
duty	adviser	expert
cybercrime		

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the creation of INTERPOL;
- the mandate of INTERPOL;
- the structure of INTERPOL.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE USA

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «Law Enforcement in the USA».

investigation – расследование, следствие

suspect – подозреваемый

punishment – наказание

highway patrol – дорожный патруль

referral – передача на рассмотрение

prosecutor – прокурор, обвинитель

deter – сдерживать; удерживать; останавливать; обуздывать

warrant – ордер (на арест, обыск и т. п.)

writ – предписание, повестка; исковое заявление

public order – общественный порядок

detention facility – место содержания под стражей; место заключения

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE USA



Law enforcement in the United States of America is one of three major components of the criminal justice system of the United States, along with courts and corrections. Although each component operates semi-independently, the three collectively form a chain leading from an investigation

of suspected criminal activity to the administration of criminal punishment.

Law enforcement operates primarily through governmental police agencies. There are 17,985 U.S. police agencies in the United States, which include City Police Departments, County Sheriff's Offices, State Police/Highway Patrol and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. The law-enforcement purposes of these agencies are the investigation of suspected criminal activity, referral of the results of investigations to state or federal prosecutors, and the temporary deten-

tion of suspected criminals pending judicial action. Law enforcement agencies, to varying degrees at different levels of government and in different agencies, are also commonly charged with the responsibilities of deterring criminal activity and preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress. Other duties may include the service and enforcement of warrants, writs, and other orders of the courts.

Law enforcement agencies are also involved in providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure; the maintenance of public order; the protection of public officials; and the operation of some detention facilities (usually at the local level).

From: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_the_United_States

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Система уголовного правосудия; исправительное учреждение; расследование предполагаемой преступной деятельности; применение уголовного наказания; Городской отдел полиции; дорожный патруль; государственный обвинитель; временное содержание под стражей; предотвращение преступной деятельности; постановление суда; угроза государственной безопасности; поддержание общественного порядка.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What are three major components of the criminal justice system of the USA?
2. How many police agencies are there in the United States?
3. What are the law-enforcement purposes of these agencies?
4. What are the duties of law enforcement agencies of the USA?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

governmental; warrants; detention; criminal activity; public order;
criminal justice system; public safety; investigations

1. Law enforcement in the United States of America is one of three major components of the ... of the United States, along with courts and corrections.
2. Law enforcement operates primarily through ... police agencies.
3. The purposes of the law-enforcement agencies are the investigation of suspected ..., referral of the results of ... to state or federal prosecutors, and the temporary ... of suspected criminals.
4. Other duties of the law-enforcement agencies may include the service and enforcement of ..., writs, and other orders of the courts.
5. Law enforcement agencies also provide the first response to emergencies and other threats to ...and the maintenance of

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Правоохранительные органы Соединенных Штатов Америки являются одним из трех основных компонентов системы уголовного правосудия Соединенных Штатов наряду с судами и исправительными учреждениями.
2. Правоохранительные органы действуют главным образом через государственные органы полиции.
3. Одна из целей правоохранительных органов США – расследование предполагаемой преступной деятельности.
4. Они также обычно отвечают за предотвращение преступной деятельности и предупреждение совершения преступлений.

5. Правоохранительные органы также принимают участие в обеспечении оперативного реагирования на угрозы государственной безопасности, в поддержании общественного порядка и в деятельности некоторых мест лишения свободы (как правило, на местном уровне).

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

court	highway patrolman
correction	warrant
punishment	writ
prosecutor	

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the law enforcement agencies of the USA;
- the purposes of these agencies;
- the responsibilities of the law enforcement agencies of the USA.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The Federal Bureau of Investigation».

intelligence – разведка, разведывательная служба

Attorney General – генеральный прокурор

headquarters – штаб-квартира

jurisdiction – подсудность, подведомственность, подследственность

uphold – подтверждать, одобрять

enforce law – обеспечивать выполнение закона, следить за соблюдением закона

top priority – основная задача, первоочередная задача

violent crime – насильственное преступление

oversea(s) – за морем, за границей

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States and its principal federal law enforcement agency. Operating under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Justice, the FBI is also a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community and reports to both the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence.

The FBI motto is «Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity», corresponding to the FBI initials.

The FBI was established in 1908 as the Bureau of Investigation. Its name was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1935. The FBI headquarters is the J. Edgar Hoover Building, located in Washington, D.C.

The FBI is headed by a Director who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a term not to exceed ten years.

A leading U.S. counter-terrorism, counterintelligence and criminal investigative organization, the FBI has jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal crimes.

The FBI's main goal is to protect and defend the United States, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

Currently, the FBI's top priorities are: to protect the United States from terrorist attacks; against foreign intelligence operations and espionage; and against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes; to combat public corruption at all levels; to protect civil rights; to combat transnational and national criminal organizations and enterprises; to combat major white-collar crime; to combat significant violent crime; to support federal, state, local and international partners.

Despite its domestic focus, the FBI can and does at times carry out secret activities overseas, just as the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) has a limited domestic function; these activities generally require coordination across government agencies.

From: <https://www.fbi.gov>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Федеральное бюро расследований; разведывательное сообщество США; девиз; контртеррористическая организация; контрразведка; нарушение; федеральное преступление; следить за исполнением уголовного законодательства; первоочередная задача; шпионаж; кибератаки; бороться с государственной коррупцией на всех уровнях; транснациональные и национальные преступные организации; насильственные преступления; пре-

ступления в сфере высоких технологий; осуществлять секретную деятельность за границей.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of agency is the FBI?
2. What is the FBI motto?
3. When was the FBI established?
4. Who is the head of the FBI?
5. What is the FBI's main goal?
6. What are the FBI's top priorities?
7. What activities does the FBI at times carry out despite its domestic focus?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

headquarters; secret activities; intelligence; security; cyber-based attacks; criminal laws; violations; Director

1. The FBI is the domestic ... and ...service of the United States and its principal federal law enforcement agency.
2. The FBI ...is the J. Edgar Hoover Building, located in Washington, D.C.
3. The FBI is headed by a ... who is appointed by the President.
4. The FBI has jurisdiction over... of more than 200 categories of federal crimes.
5. One of the FBI's top priorities is to protect the United States against ... and high-technology crimes.
6. The FBI's main goal is to protect and defend the United States, to uphold and enforce the ... of the United States.
7. The FBI can and does at times carry out ... overseas.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Федеральное бюро расследований – это орган внутренней разведки и федеральная правоохранительная структура США.

2. ФБР было основано 26 июля 1908 года.
3. Штаб-квартира ФБР находится в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия.
4. ФБР возглавляет Директор, назначаемый Президентом США, на срок, не превышающий 10 лет.
5. Одна из основных целей ФБР – следить за исполнением уголовного законодательства США.
6. В настоящее время первоочередными задачами ФБР являются защита США от террористических атак и шпионажа, борьба с коррупцией, с громкими должностными преступлениями и некоторые другие.
7. Помимо внутренних функций, ФБР может и иногда осуществляет секретную деятельность за границей.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

intelligence agency

federal crime

jurisdiction

espionage

security service

high-technology crime

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the bodies the FBI belongs to;
- main goals of the FBI;
- top priorities of the FBI.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «Law Enforcement in the United Kingdom».

complement – укомплектовывать

grant – предоставлять,

enable – давать возможность, право (что-л. сделать)

detection – раскрытие (преступления)

criminal offence – уголовное преступление

policing – обслуживание полицией, полицейская охрана общественного порядка, полицейское патрулирование

legitimacy – законность, легитимность

accountability – ответственность

miscellaneous police services – прочие полицейские службы

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM



Law enforcement in the United Kingdom is organized separately in each of the legal systems of the United Kingdom: England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. Most law enforcement is carried out by police officers serving in regional police services (known as territorial police forces) within one of those jurisdictions. These regional services are complemented by UK-wide agencies, such as the National Crime Agency and the national specialist units of certain territorial police forces, such as the Specialist Operations directorate of the Metropolitan Police.

Police officers are granted certain powers to enable them to execute their duties. Their primary duties are the protection of life and property, preservation of the peace, and prevention and detection of criminal offences. In the British

model of policing, officers exercise their powers to police with the implicit consent of the public. «**Policing by consent**» is the phrase used to describe this. It expresses that the legitimacy of policing in the eyes of the public is based upon a general consensus of support that follows from transparency about their powers, their integrity in exercising those powers and their accountability for doing so.

There are three general types of law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom. The first is mostly concerned with policing the general public and the others are concerned with policing of more specific matters:

- territorial police services, which carry out the majority of policing;
- national law enforcement agencies, including the National Crime Agency and British Transport Police;
- miscellaneous police services (mostly having their foundations in older legislation or common law) having a responsibility to police specific local areas, such as ports and parks.

From:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_the_United_Kingdom

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Правовая система; Национальное агентство по борьбе с преступностью; Управление специальных операций столичной полиции; защита жизни и собственности; предупреждение и раскрытие уголовных преступлений; «поддержание порядка с согласия граждан»; законность; охрана общественного порядка; полицейская деятельность по особым вопросам; территориальная полиция; национальные правоохранительные органы; прочие полицейские службы; общее право.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the organization of the law enforcement in the United Kingdom?
2. What are regional police services of the UK complemented by?

3. What are police officers' primary duties?
4. What is «Policing by consent»?
5. How many types of law enforcement agencies are there in the United Kingdom? What are they?
6. What are territorial police services responsible for?
7. What is the responsibility of miscellaneous police services?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

detection; crime; property; law enforcement agencies; local areas; policing; police officers; policing by consent

1. Most law enforcement in the United Kingdom is carried out by ...serving in regional police services.
2. The police officers' primary duties are the protection of life and ..., preservation of the peace, and prevention and ... of criminal offences.
3. When the police officers exercise their powers to police with the implicit consent of the public is known as «...».
4. There are three general types of ...in the United Kingdom.
5. Territorial police services of the UK carry out the majority of... .
6. National law enforcement agencies include the National ... Agency and British Transport Police.
7. Miscellaneous police services are responsible for policing specific or activities.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Бóльшая часть обязанностей по поддержанию правопорядка лежит на сотрудниках полиции территориальных полицейских служб.
2. Сотрудники полиции имеют ряд полномочий для осуществления своих обязанностей.

3. Основные обязанности сотрудников правоохранительных органов Великобритании – защита жизни и имущества, сохранение мира, поддержание порядка, а также профилактика правонарушений и выявление уголовных преступлений.
4. В Соединенном Королевстве существует три основных вида правоохранительных органов.
5. Территориальные полицейские службы в основном занимаются охраной общественного порядка
6. Прочие полицейские службы отвечают за патрулирование конкретные ограниченные районы или мероприятия полиции, такие, как порты и парки.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

legal system

legitimacy

territorial police force

accountability

policing

transport police

public

general public

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the organization of the law enforcement in the UK;
- powers of the police officers in the UK;
- types of law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom.

SCOTLAND YARD

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «Scotland Yard».

courtyard – внутренний двор

court – суд

Mounted Branch – конная полиция

Handle – рассматривать, разбирать

Rogues' Gallery – полицейский архив фотоснимков преступников

records – документы

crime instrument – орудие преступления

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

SCOTLAND YARD



Scotland Yard is the symbol of the British Police which was formed by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. It is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Service and the largest police agency in the country, having 27 000 people on its staff and being responsible for the territory of 787 square kilometers. It consists of 4 departments and is headed by the Commissioner.

Originally, it was the courtyard of a residence owned by the Kings of Scotland and used as a police station. It was also the name of the place where Scottish royalty used to stay visiting the English Court.

Scotland Yard is responsible for crime detection and emergency service. It has the famous 999 system which provides immediate contact with police cars in any part of the city.

Another remarkable feature is the General Crime Map in which all violent crimes are registered.

Scotland Yard has the Mounted Branch and the Branch of Police Dogs. The 200 horses of the Mounted Branch take part in ceremonial occasions, and the dogs are especially useful in the detection of drugs.

There is also the River Police (or Thames Division) which has its own crime investigation officers who handles crimes on the Thames and on the territories within the river boundaries.

The Rogues' Gallery is Scotland Yard's sight of interest. It contains the records of all known or suspected criminals in the United Kingdom.

There is also a museum of crime instruments in Scotland Yard.

Scotland Yard is known for its efficiency. It operates in contact with Interpol. The main duties of Scotland Yard are to prevent and detect crime, keep public order and supervise road traffic.

The nickname «bobby» means «a policeman» and is related to Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the British Police (*Bobby* is the diminutive form of *Robert*).

From: <https://www.met.police.uk/newscotlandyard/>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Штат сотрудников, внутренний двор, полицейский участок, раскрытие преступлений, отличительная черта; Общая карта преступности; конная полиция; обнаружение наркотиков; речная полиция; сотрудники по расследованию преступлений; подозреваемый; орудие преступления; оперативность; поддерживать общественный порядок; контролировать дорожное движение; основатель английской полиции.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. When was Scotland Yard formed?
2. Who is the head of Scotland Yard?
3. What was Scotland Yard originally?
4. What is Scotland Yard responsible for?
5. What departments are there in Scotland Yard?
6. What are the main duties of Scotland Yard?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

suspected criminals; public order; murder; Police Dogs; forgery;
the Mounted Branch; police agency; crime detection

1. Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Service and the largest ... in the United Kingdom.
2. Scotland Yard is responsible for ... and emergency service.
3. The 200 horses of ... of Scotland Yard take part in ceremonial occasions.
4. An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of..., first used as an experiment in 1938.
5. The Rogues' Gallery contains the records of all known or ... in the United Kingdom.
6. The Museum of Scotland Yard contains ... relics, ...exhibits and coining moulds.
7. The main duties of Scotland Yard are to prevent and detect crime, keep ... and supervise road traffic.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Скотланд-Ярд был основан сэром Робертом Пилом в 1829 году.
2. В обязанности Скотланд-Ярда входит раскрытие преступлений и неотложная помощь.
3. «Служба 999», которая появилась в Великобритании 30 июня 1937 года, обеспечивает немедленную связь с полицейскими машинами в любой части города.
4. Интересным подразделением Скотланд-Ярда является отдел служебных собак, впервые использованный в качестве эксперимента в 1938 году.
5. Конное отделение столичной полиции – старейшая часть Скотланд-Ярда, было сформировано в 1760 году.

6. Сотрудники отдела речной полиции расследуют преступления, совершенные в пределах границ реки Темза.
7. В основные обязанности Скотланд-Ярда входит предотвращение и раскрытие преступлений, поддержание общественного порядка и контроль за безопасностью дорожного движения.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

Mounted Branch

commissioner

Rogues' Gallery

police station

record

boundary

staff

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the origin of Scotland Yard;
- different departments of Scotland Yard;
- main duties of Scotland Yard.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN RUSSIA

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «Law Enforcement in Russia».

Customs Service – таможенная служба

Emergency Control Ministry – Министерство по чрезвычайным ситуациям

Federal Guard Service – Федеральная служба охраны

Main Directorate for Drugs Control – Главное управление по контролю за оборотом наркотиков

Federal Border Guard Service – Федеральная пограничная служба

Road safety – безопасность дорожного движения

Bar – адвокатура, коллегия адвокатов

non-profit organization – некоммерческая организация

convict – осуждать, осужденный

probation – испытательный срок; пробация (*вид условного осуждения*)

suspended sentence – условное наказание

smuggling – контрабанда

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN RUSSIA



Law enforcement in the Russian Federation is the responsibility of many different agencies. The main law enforcement agencies are the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, district courts, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Customs Service, the Federal Security Service, Emergency Control Ministry, the Federal Migration Service, the Federal Guard Service, the Main Directorate for Drugs Control, the Investigative Committee, the Federal Border Guard Service as well as the Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation. Let's look at some of them in detail.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is a federal executive body. It is responsible for the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, keeping public order, road safety etc. The Ministry of Internal Affairs also controls investigating crimes and administrative offences etc. The Russian police are the primary law enforcement agency within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Ministry of Justice is a federal executive body, which is responsible for the legal system of Russia, the Bar and notary system, registration of non-profit organizations, etc.

The Federal Penitentiary Service is the subject to the Ministry of Justice. It is responsible for punishment of convicts, guarding, escorting them, etc. The Federal Penitentiary Service is also responsible for supervision of persons on probation, under suspended sentence, kept under house arrest.

The Investigative Committee of Russia is an investigative body, sometimes described as the «Russian FBI». It has statutory responsibility for inspecting the police forces, combating police corruption and police misconduct and is responsible for conducting investigations into local authorities and federal governmental bodies.

The Federal Security Service is the domestic security service. It is responsible for anti-terrorism operations, information security, detection of crimes, combating organized criminality, corruption, smuggling, illegal migration, weapons trafficking, etc.

The Main Directorate for Drug Control of the Russian Federation is a federal executive body responsible for drafting state policy, legal regulation, control and monitoring in the sphere of combating drug trafficking.

From: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_Russia

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Верховный суд; Федеральная служба безопасности; Федеральная миграционная служба; прокуратура; Министерство юстиции; исполнительный орган; административное правонарушение; правовая система;

Федеральная служба исполнения наказания; испытательный срок; условно осужденный; домашний арест; Следственный Комитет; информационная безопасность; борьба с организованной преступностью, контрабанда оружия; правовое регулирование.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the main law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation?
2. What is the Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for?
3. What the primary law enforcement agency within the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
4. What are the duties of the Federal Penitentiary Service?
5. What is the responsibility of the Investigative Committee of Russia?
6. What is the Federal Security Service responsible for?
7. What is the Main Directorate for Drug Control of the Russian Federation in charge of?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

investigations; drug trafficking; investigating crimes; organized criminality; public order; legal system; convicts

1. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, keeping ..., road safety etc. and it also controls ... and administrative offences.
2. The Ministry of Justice is a federal executive body which is responsible for the ... of Russia.
3. One of the main responsibilities of the Federal Penitentiary Service is the punishment of ..., guarding, escorting them.
4. The Investigative Committee of Russia is responsible for conducting ... into local authorities and federal governmental bodies.

5. The Federal Security Service is in charge of anti-terrorism operations, combating ..., smuggling, illegal migration, weapons trafficking, etc.
6. One of the main responsibilities of the Main Directorate for Drug Control of the Russian Federation is controlling and monitoring in the sphere of combating....

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Правоприменение в Российской Федерации осуществляется различными ведомствами.
2. Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации несет ответственность за защиту гражданских прав и свобод человека, охрану общественного порядка, безопасность дорожного движения и т. п.
3. Министерство юстиции Российской Федерации – это федеральный орган исполнительной власти, отвечающий за правовую систему России.
4. Федеральная служба исполнения наказания Российской Федерации отвечает за надзор за лицами, находящимися на испытательном сроке, условно осужденными или находящимися под домашним арестом.
5. На Следственный Комитет Российской Федерации официально возложена обязанность борьбы с коррупцией и неправомерными действиями со стороны полиции.
6. В юрисдикцию Федеральной службы безопасности Российской Федерации входит проведение антитеррористических операций, борьба с организованной преступностью, контрабандой оружия и т. д.
7. В функции Главного управления по контролю за оборотом наркотиков входит контроль и слежение в сфере противодействия обороту наркотиков.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

responsibility

probation

right

suspended sentence

public order

house arrest

convict

misconduct

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the structure of law enforcement in the Russian Federation;
- some of the law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The Russian police».

dissolve – распустить

Provisional Government – временное правительство

sign into law – подписать и тем самым придать силу закона

rule of law – законность, верховенство закона

maintain public order – поддерживать общественный порядок

charge – обвинение

traffic safety – безопасность дорожного движения

disturbances – волнения, беспорядки

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE



Police in the Russian Empire was founded to protect public order and to fight against crime. The police in Saint Petersburg was established as the Main Police on June 7, 1718 by the decree of Peter the Great. On January 19, 1722 the Governing Senate established the Moscow Police. The Detective Department was founded in 1866 operating under the Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Police of Russian Empire was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia as a new law enforcement body. It was re-organized on March 1, 2011.

The Police is the federal law-enforcement agency in Russia, operating under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was established in 2011, replacing the Militia, the former police service.

It is the federal police service of Russia that operates according to the law «On Police» as approved by the Federal Assembly, and subsequently signed in-

to law on February 7, 2011 by the then President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev.

The duty of the police is to secure the rule of law; maintain public order and security; prevent, detect and investigate crimes; and submit cases to prosecutors for the consideration of charges. The police are responsible for maintaining public order and security by patrolling, handling emergency duties, providing advice and guidance, and preventing unlawful activity. Ensuring traffic safety is an important part of this work.

The purpose of police work is to ensure the safety of people and the environment and prevent all violations of the law and disturbances by eliminating and investigating all such incidents.

The police cooperate with other authorities and with local residents and communities in maintaining security.

From: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_of_Russia

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Защищать общественный порядок; указ; правоохранительный орган; действовать в соответствии с ч.-л.; «Закон о полиции»; подписать и тем самым придать силу закона; обеспечить верховенство закона; рассмотрение обвинений; патрулирование; противоправная деятельность; обеспечение безопасности дорожного движения; окружающая среда; нарушение закона; беспорядки; несчастный случай.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the reason for the creation of police in the Russian Empire?
2. When was the police in Saint Petersburg established?
3. When was the People's Militia re-organized?
4. What is the main document according to which the Russian police operate?
5. What is the duty of the police?

6. What are the police responsible for?
7. What is the purpose of police work?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

violations; Provisional Government; traffic safety; public order; Main Police; rule of law; On Police; detect and investigate

1. Police in the Russian Empire was created to protect the ... and to fight against crime.
2. The police in Saint Petersburg was established as the ... on June 7, 1718 by decree of Peter the Great.
3. On April 17, 1917 the ... established the People's Militia as a new law enforcement body, which was re-organized in police on March 1, 2011.
4. Russian police operate according to the law «...».
5. The duty of the police is to secure the...; maintain public order and security; prevent ...crimes.
6. Ensuring ... is an important part of police work.
7. The purpose of police work is to ensure the safety of people and the environment and prevent all ... of the law.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Полиция в Российской империи была создана по указу Петра Великого для охраны общественного порядка и борьбы с преступностью.
2. Полиция Российской Федерации, созданная в 2011 году, действует в соответствии с законом «О полиции».
3. Основная обязанность полиции заключается в поддержании общественного порядка и безопасности, предупреждении, выявлении и расследовании преступлений.

4. Цель работы полиции заключается в обеспечении безопасности людей и окружающей среды и предотвращении нарушений закона и беспорядков путем их расследования и ликвидации.
5. В целях обеспечения безопасности полиция сотрудничает с другими органами и местными жителями.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

Empire	unlawful
sign into law	disturbance
investigate	charge
case	

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the formation of the Russian police;
- the reorganization of the Russian police;
- the duties of the Russian police;
- the purpose of police work.

MODULE IV. «LAW AND ORDER»

TYPES OF CRIMES

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «Types of crimes».

infringe law – нарушить закон

victimless crime – преступление без (установленного) потерпевшего

aggravated assault – нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах

bodily harm – телесное повреждение

larceny – воровство, кража

false pretence – мошеннический обман

hate crime – преступление на почве ненависти (*расовой, религиозной*)

prejudice – предубеждение

disability – нетрудоспособность, инвалидность

complainant – жалобщик, истец, потерпевший (*от преступления*)

embezzle – присвоить или растратить имущество

insider trading – инсайдерские торговые операции с ценными бумагами (*незаконные операции с ценными бумагами на основе внутренней информации о деятельности компании-эмитента*)

income tax – подоходный налог

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

TYPES OF CRIMES



A crime is understood as a socially dangerous act (or omission) directed against the social and state system, the system of economy, property and rights of citizens or any other act that is infringing law and is defined in criminal legislation as dangerous to society.

There are many different types of crimes, from crimes against persons to victimless crimes and from violent crimes to white-collar crimes.

Crimes against persons also called personal crimes are most commonly generalized as a violent crime that causes physical, emotional or psychological harm to the victim. They include murder, aggravated assault, false imprisonment, kidnapping, rape and some others.

Property crimes, or offenses against property, do not necessarily involve the bodily harm of another person. Rather, these crimes involve interference with another person's right to use or enjoy their own property. They include burglary, robbery, larceny, auto theft, arson, false pretence and some others.

Hate crimes are crimes against persons or property that are committed while invoking prejudices of race, gender or gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity.

Crimes against morality are also called victimless crimes because there is no complainant or victim. Prostitution, illegal gambling and illegal drug use are all examples of victimless crimes.

White-collar crime includes criminal acts committed by business and professional people in the context of their occupation. This includes embezzlement (stealing money from one's employer), stock market swindling, insider trading, tax evasion and other violations of income tax laws. Nonetheless, these crimes are generally the least investigated and least prosecuted because they are protected by a combination of privileges of race, class and gender.

Organized crime is committed by structured groups typically involving the distribution and sale of illegal goods and services. The term can refer to any group that exercises control over large illegal enterprises (such as the drug trade, illegal gambling, prostitution, weapons smuggling or money laundering).

From: <https://www.justia.com/criminal/offenses/>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Общественно опасное деяние; нарушить закон; преступление против личности; преступление без (установленного) потерпевшего; потерпевший; нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах; незаконное лишение свободы; имущественное преступление; вмешательство в права другого человека; кража со взломом; ограбление; мошеннический обман; преступление на почве ненависти; религиозные предрассудки; преступления против нравственности; незаконные азартные игры; уклонение от уплаты налогов; хищение; закон о подоходном налоге; отмывание денег.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a crime?
2. What types of crimes are there?
3. What crimes do the crimes against persons include?
4. What property crimes can you name?
5. What are hate crimes?
6. Why are crimes against morality called victimless crimes?
7. What is organized crime?
8. Who commits white-collar crimes?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

kidnapping; organized crime; tax evasion; crimes against persons; socially dangerous; victimless crimes; larceny; violent crimes; aggravated assault; false pretence; embezzlement

1. A crime is a socially ... directed against the social and state system, the system of economy, property and rights of citizens.
2. There are many different types of crimes, from ... to victimless crimes and from ... to white-collar crimes.

3. Crimes against persons include murder, ..., false imprisonment, ..., rape and some others.
4. Property crimes include burglary, robbery, ..., auto theft, arson, ... and some others.
5. Crimes against morality are also called ... because there is no complainant or victim.
6. White-collar crimes include ..., insider trading..., and other violations of income tax laws.
7. The term «...» can refer to any group that exercises control over large illegal enterprises.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Преступление – это социально опасное деяние или бездействие, направленное против государства, собственности и прав граждан, или другое деяние, нарушающее закон и определяемое уголовным законодательством как опасное для общества.
2. Существует много различных видов преступлений: от преступлений против личности до преступлений без жертв и от насильственных до должностных преступлений.
3. Преступления против личности чаще всего обобщаются как насильственные преступления, причиняющие жертве физическую, эмоциональную или психологическую боль, например, убийство, похищение, незаконное лишение свободы и другие.
4. Имущественные преступления предполагают вмешательство в права другого человека пользоваться или получать удовольствие от его собственности, например, воровство, угон автомобиля, поджог и другие.
5. Преступления на почве ненависти – это преступления, которые совершаются по расовым, половым, этническим, религиозным и другим предрассудкам.

6. Бело-воротничковая преступность включает в себя преступные действия бизнесменов и профессионалов, совершаемые ими в рамках их профессиональной деятельности, например, хищение, уклонение от уплаты налогов, мошенничество на фондовой бирже и другие.
7. Организованная преступность совершается структурированными группами, занимающимися, как правило, распространением и продажей незаконных товаров и услуг.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

victimless crime	embezzlement
hate crime	swindle
white-collar crime	tax evasion
larceny	money laundering
murder	false imprisonment
burglary	robbery

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the definition of «a crime»;
- different types of crimes.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The maintenance of public order».

maintenance of public order – поддержание общественного порядка

refrain – воздерживаться (от совершения действий)

dispersal – разгон (демонстрации, митинга)

injury – ранение, причинение вреда здоровью

hostility – враждебность

entrust – поручать

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER



The maintenance of public order is a main responsibility of law enforcement officers that calls for constant careful balancing of the rights and interests of all sections of the population.

Respect for and protection of the right to life, liberty and security of person is of particular importance in this regard. This includes the duty to protect peaceful assemblies against violent acts committed by others.

Besides, where assemblies are considered unlawful but are taking place in a peaceful manner, law enforcement officials should refrain from actions, e.g. dispersal of the meetings or demonstrations, if such actions may involve a high risk of injury, loss of life and damage to property.

For that purpose, law enforcement officials should be trained in appropriate communication with organizers and demonstrators, have adequate communication equipment and know how to use it. The physical appearance of law en-

forcement officials should not be threatening or otherwise contribute to an atmosphere of hostility.

This also applies to the use of firearms in situations of violence. Firearms should therefore not be considered as a tactical tool for public order situations but remain the exceptional, ultimate resort in response to individual situations which threaten to cause death or serious injury, and are to be used only where all other means have failed.

In public emergencies, authorities may decide to entrust the maintenance of public order to military armed forces.

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Поддержание общественного порядка; соблюдение и защита прав граждан; насильственные действия; проходить в мирной обстановке; разгон митингов и демонстраций; соответствующее оборудование связи; высокий риск повреждений; атмосфера враждебности; использование огнестрельного оружия; чрезвычайные ситуации; военные вооруженные силы.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a main responsibility of law enforcement officers?
2. Why should law enforcement officials refrain from dispersal of the peaceful assemblies?
3. How should be trained law enforcement officials when maintaining public order during any assembly?
4. What can you say about the use of firearms in situations of violence?
5. Who may be entrusted the maintenance of public order in public emergencies?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

dispersal of the assemblies; military armed forces; firearms; threatening; maintaining public order; injury; unlawful

1. Respect for and protection of the right to life, liberty and security of person is of particular importance when
2. Where assemblies are considered ... but are taking place in a peaceful manner, law enforcement officials should refrain from actions, e.g. ..., if such actions may involve a high risk of ..., loss of life and damage to property.
3. The physical appearance of law enforcement officials should not be ... or otherwise contribute to an atmosphere of hostility.
4. ... should remain the exceptional, ultimate resort in response to individual situations which threaten to cause death or serious injury.
5. In public emergencies, authorities may decide to entrust the maintenance of public order to

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Поддержание общественного порядка – основная обязанность сотрудников правоохранительных органов, которая требует постоянного уравнивания прав и интересов всех слоев населения.
2. Полиция обязана защищать мирные собрания от насильственных действий, совершаемых другими людьми.
3. Сотрудники правоохранительных органов должны быть обучены надлежащему общению с организаторами и демонстрантами, иметь соответствующее оборудование и знать, как им пользоваться.
4. Огнестрельное оружие должно использоваться только в ответ на отдельные ситуации, которые могут стать причиной смерти или серьезного ранения и только тогда, когда другие средства не имели успеха.

5. В чрезвычайных ситуациях органы государственной власти могут принять решение о возложении поддержания общественного порядка на военные вооруженные силы.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

injury

firearm

violent act

threaten

damage

offence

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the actions of law enforcement officers when maintaining public order during peaceful assemblies;
- training of law enforcement officers maintaining public order;
- the use of firearms in situations of violence.

LEGAL CORRESPONDENCE

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «Types of legal letters».

acknowledgement letter – письмо-благодарность

adjustment letter – письмо-урегулирование

complaint letter – письменная жалоба

inquiry letter – письменный запрос

order letter – предварительный заказ

response letter – письмо-ответ

wrongdoing – правонарушение, проступок

property dispute – имущественный спор

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

TYPES of LEGAL LETTERS



There are many different types of business letters that a person can write to achieve different things. The key to writing a letter that will achieve what you want is to know what type of letter you are writing. The different types of letters are: acknowledgement, adjustment, complaint, inquiry, order, and response letter.

Let's briefly review some of them.

The inquiry letter is written as a request for a certain something or in response to a request made by someone. The inquiry letter's aim is to get the object or material requested in the letter.

The response letter is a letter written in response to another letter received by someone. The objective of this type of letter is to fulfill the request made by the person you are writing this letter to.

The adjustment letter is used in response to a written complaint against someone or something. The purpose of it is to inform the reader that actions are

being taken against the wrongdoing as well as it serves as a legal document acknowledging the complaint.

The complaint letter is to let the reader know that an error has been found and needs to be corrected as soon as possible.

A police complaint letter can be written in cases of a property dispute, a theft, threats from anti-social elements and any other form of breach of rights.

The main aim of such a letter is to make the concerned party notice the problem that you are facing so that a solution is achieved.

A police complaint letter has to be addressed to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station. While writing such a letter, facts like time, date and place of the dispute need to be included. The details of the incident should be written in simple words. It should also contain the name and rank of the police officer to whom you had addressed the previous letter or spoken to over the phone.

From: <https://templatelab.com/legal-letters/>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Письмо-благодарность; письмо-урегулирование; письменная жалоба; письменный запрос; предварительный заказ; письмо-ответ; требование; правонарушение; имущественный спор; кража, угроза; нарушение прав; полицейский участок; происшествие.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What types of business letters are there?
2. When can one write a police complaint letter?
3. What is the main aim of police complaint letter?
4. Who has a police complaint letter to be addressed to?
5. What should a police complaint letter include?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

adjustment letter; breach of rights; complaint letter; type of letter; response letter; inquiry letter; property dispute

1. The key to writing a letter that will achieve what you want is to know what ... you are writing.
2. The ...'s aim is to get the object or material requested in the letter.
3. The objective of a ... is to fulfill the request made by the person you are writing this letter to.
4. The ... is used in response to a written complaint against someone or something.
5. A police complaint letter can be written in cases of a ..., a theft, threats from anti-social elements and any other form of
6. A police ... has to be addressed to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Существует несколько видов деловых писем: письмо-благодарность, письмо-урегулирование, письменная жалоба, письменный запрос, предварительный заказ и письмо-ответ.
2. В письменной жалобе сообщается, что обнаружен какой-либо недостаток, и необходимо его исправить как можно скорее.
3. Письмо-урегулирование используется в ответ на письменную жалобу.
4. Основная цель письменной жалобы состоит в том, чтобы заинтересованная сторона обратила внимание на проблему, с которой вы сталкиваетесь, чтобы найти решение.
5. Письменная жалоба в полицию может быть написана в случае имущественных разногласий, кражи, угроз от анти-социальных элементов и любой другой формы нарушения ваших прав.

6. Письменная жалоба в полицию должна быть адресована полицейскому ближайшего полицейского участка.
7. Детали происшествия должны быть описаны простыми словами.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

legal correspondence

complaint

acknowledgement letter

inquiry

adjustment letter

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- different types of legal letters;
- police complaint letter.

MODULE V. «LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S ACTIVITY»

THE ACTIVITY OF AN INVESTIGATOR

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The activity of an investigator».

solve crime – раскрыть преступление

suspect – подозреваемый

instance – случай, пример

search – обыск

laboratory technician – лаборант

evidence – доказательство, улика

findings – полученные данные, добытые сведения

witness – свидетель

disguise – маскировка, маска

whereabouts – возможное местонахождение

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE ACTIVITY OF AN INVESTIGATOR



A criminal investigator is a law enforcement professional who attempts to solve crimes, identify and detain suspects, and prevent future instances of criminal activity. Professionals may work alone or in investigative teams to uncover facts about a case. An investigator may specialize in analyzing evidence and information from a crime scene, conducting interviews and searches, or performing surveillance. Depending on a person's specialty, the responsibilities and requirements of the job can range greatly.

Experts who specialize in crime scene investigation are often degree-holding laboratory technicians and technologists who work to uncover the details of a crime. Crime scene investigators must carefully examine a scene and

collect evidence such as weapons, clothing samples, and fingerprints. Investigators frequently bring the evidence to a laboratory for intensive studies and experimentation. Among many tasks, they may determine ballistics information by performing firearm evaluations or confirm identities by extracting DNA from clothing samples. They write reports based on their findings and frequently appear in courts as expert witnesses.

Some criminal investigators engage in covert surveillance operations to expose criminal activity. Such investigators may install and monitor surveillance equipment or wear disguises to find out more about a suspicious person or organization. They may be required to follow suspects, carefully documenting their whereabouts and conversations. Investigators may also spend a large amount of time tracing phone calls and performing exhaustive background checks and Internet database searches.

When a suspect is detained, an investigator often interrogates him or her to find out more facts about a case. Investigators also interview witnesses and other people who may have relevant knowledge about the suspect or crime scene. After obtaining a search warrant, a team explores a suspect's home, business, or property. Searches frequently reveal new pieces of evidence, such as stolen items, money, letters, and weapons that confirm a suspect is involved with a crime.

Every investigator knows that the success of the investigation depends primarily on his efforts, his specialized abilities and on his good decision-making judgement. He should be intelligent, competent, patient, tactful. He must also possess special investigative aptitudes and professional instinct.

From: <https://criminal-justice.laws.com/criminal-investigator>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Следователь по уголовным делам; преступная деятельность; опознать и задержать подозреваемого; следственная группа; проведение опросов и обысков; осмотр места преступления; дипломированный; образцы

одежды; отпечатки пальцев; полученные данные; следить за подозреваемым; допрашивать подозреваемого; опрашивать свидетеля; ордер на обыск; украденные предметы.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is a criminal investigator?
2. What is the responsibility of crime scene investigator?
3. What do criminal investigators do during covert surveillance operations?
4. What are the duties of a criminal investigator when a suspect is detained?
5. What are the actions of investigative team after obtaining a search warrant?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

clothing samples; suspect; investigative teams; expert witnesses; whereabouts; interviews and searches; search warrant; evidence

1. Investigators may work alone or in ... to uncover facts about a case.
2. An investigator may specialize in analyzing ... and information from a crime scene, conducting ..., or performing surveillance.
3. Crime scene investigators must carefully examine a scene and collect evidence such as weapons, ..., and fingerprints.
4. They write reports based on their findings and frequently appear in courts as....
5. Criminal investigators may be required to follow, carefully documenting their ... and conversations.
6. Investigators interview witnesses and other people who may have relevant knowledge about the ... or crime scene.
7. After obtaining a ..., a team may explore a suspect's home, business, or property.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В обязанности следователя по уголовным делам входит раскрытие преступлений, выявление и задержание подозреваемых и предотвращение последующих действий преступного характера.
2. Следователь на месте преступления должен тщательно осмотреть место происшествия и собрать улики, такие как орудия преступления, образцы одежды, отпечатки пальцев и т. п.
3. Следователи пишут отчеты, основываясь на полученных данных, и часто выступают в суде в качестве экспертов.
4. Следователи также могут тратить много времени на отслеживание телефонных звонков, проведение проверок биографических данных и поиски в базах данных Интернета.
5. Когда подозреваемый задержан, следователь допрашивает его, чтобы выяснить как можно больше фактов о преступлении.
6. Следователи также опрашивают свидетелей и других людей, которые могут что-то знать о подозреваемом или о месте совершения преступления.
7. Следователь должен быть умным, компетентным, терпеливым, тактичным; он должен обладать особыми способностями к расследованию и профессиональным чутьем.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

suspect	background
investigator	detain
search	interrogate
interview	search warrant
fingerprints	witness

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the specialization of a criminal investigator;

- the duties of a crime scene investigator;
- the covert surveillance operations of an investigator;
- the actions of an investigator when a suspect is detained and a search warrant is obtained.

THE ACTIVITY OF AN INTERROGATOR

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The activity of an interrogator».

inquiry – дознание

interrogator – дознаватель

circumstance – обстоятельство

initiate proceeding – возбуждать уголовное дело

moderate crime – преступление средней тяжести

imprisonment – тюремное заключение

confrontation – очная ставка

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE ACTIVITY OF AN INTERROGATOR



The unit of inquiry is engaged in the investigation of criminal cases and sending them to court.

According to the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation an interrogator is an official of an inquiry body who works in an investigative or other subdivision of inquiry. An interrogator is also the head of the body authorized to hold preliminary measures aimed at clarifying the circumstances of a particular crime.

The officer performing the functions of the interrogator considers the statements about the committed crimes and checks them. According to the results of these actions, he makes one of two decisions: to initiate proceedings or to refuse to initiate them.

An interrogator conducts a pre-trial investigation in accordance with the law, and his activities are similar to those of an investigator, but they are more limited. The interrogators investigate minor and moderate crimes (crimes, the

maximum term of imprisonment for the commission of which does not exceed 5 years).

The interrogator, as well as the investigator, conducts the investigative actions provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation – the inspection of the scene, interrogations, confrontations, searches, etc. In addition, the interrogator, as well as the investigator, has the right to apply with respect to the suspect a preventive measure in the form of detention, written undertaking not to leave a place, house arrest, personal surety.

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Дознаватель; расследование уголовных дел; уголовно-процессуальный кодекс; орган дознания; обстоятельства дела; возбуждать уголовное дело; досудебное расследование; преступления средней тяжести; тюремное заключение; осмотр места преступления; очная ставка; обыск; допрос; подписка о невыезде; домашний арест.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the unit of inquiry engaged in?
2. Who is an interrogator?
3. Are the activities of an interrogator similar to those of an investigator?
4. What crimes do the interrogators investigate?
5. What are the duties of an interrogator?
6. What right has an interrogator?
7. What are the powers of an interrogator?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

detention; the Code of Criminal Procedure; similar; the investigation of criminal cases; house arrest; minor and moderate crimes; confrontations; preliminary measures

1. The unit of inquiry is engaged in ... and sending them to court.
2. An interrogator is the head of the body authorized to hold ... aimed at clarifying the circumstances of a particular crime.
3. The activities of an interrogator are ... to those of an investigator, but they are more limited.
4. The interrogators investigate ... (crimes, the maximum term of imprisonment for the commission of which does not exceed 5 years).
5. The interrogator conducts the investigative actions provided by ... of the Russian Federation – the inspection of the scene, interrogations, ..., searches, etc.
6. The interrogator has the right to apply with respect to the suspect a preventive measure in the form of ..., written undertaking not to leave a place, ..., personal surety.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Отдел дознания занимается расследованием уголовных дел и передачей их на рассмотрение в суд.
2. Дознаватель проводит предварительное расследование, направленное на выяснение обстоятельств определенного преступления.
3. Дознаватель расследует преступления незначительной или средней тяжести, за совершение которых лишение свободы не превышает 5 лет.
4. Дознаватель осматривает место преступления, проводит допросы, очные ставки, обыски и т. п.
5. Дознаватель имеет право применить в отношении подозреваемого превентивные меры в виде задержания, подписки о невыезде, домашний арест, личное поручительство.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

inquiry	imprisonment
interrogator	confrontation
interrogation	surety
moderate crime	crime
minor crime	

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the specialization of an interrogator;
- the functions of an interrogator.

THE ACTIVITY OF AN OPERATIVE OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The activity of an operative of the CID».

Criminal Investigation Department – отдел уголовного розыска

explosive – взрывчатое вещество

apprehension – задержание

respondent – ответчик

bring to justice – предать правосудию, привлечь к ответственности

liability – ответственность

conviction – уверенность, убежденность

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE ACTIVITY OF AN OPERATIVE OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT



The Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) is one of the largest and most important units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Central Criminal Investigation Department was organized in October, 1918. Since then, Special Forces began to act in the local police force «for the protection order by the secret investigation of crimes of a criminal nature and combating gangsterism». At the beginning of the 20-ies of the last century the Criminal Investigation Department had specific responsibilities, which have remained nowadays.

The primary tasks of the CID are the prevention of terrorist attacks, fight against organized crime, suppression of trafficking networks of weapons and explosives.

The profession of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department is very difficult. He must do his best to combine theory and practice in crime prevention and crime solution. The quick and accurate detection of a crime depends on his education, intelligence and decision-making judgment. The results of the work of the operative of the Criminal Investigation Department are affected by the ability to act quickly in complicated operational situation (especially at the time of apprehension). It is very important for the operative to be attentive, to notice all the trifles that can turn into serious evidence and open the way to solve the crime.

During the working day the operative of the Criminal Investigation Department deals with many situations which require immediate solution and fast action. He has to meet with a lot of people, very different in age, education, occupation who he shall get in touch with and get all the needed information about the crime. Therefore, the operative of the CID should have such qualities, which cause the respondents trust, respect, and desire to help the police officer.

When working at the crime scene the operative performs a lot of professional actions there. He deals with evidence of guilt of the person responsible for the crime. He takes active measures to detect, catch and neutralize the criminal and bring him to justice. He functions effectively in fighting crime and performs satisfactorily under operational conditions which are often very intense, requiring great personal courage, high-level self-organization, liability and conviction.

Based on the media

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Оперуполномоченный уголовного розыска; тайное расследование; борьба с бандитизмом; предотвращение террористических угроз; борьба с организованной преступностью; пресечение каналов контрабанды оружия и взрывчатых веществ; раскрытие преступления; сложная оперативная об-

становка; задержание (преступника); улики; ответчик; доказательства вины; привлечь преступника к ответственности.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the Central Criminal Investigation Department organized?
2. What are the primary tasks of the Criminal Investigation Department?
3. What does the quick and accurate detection of a crime depend on?
4. What is of great importance for the operative?
5. When working at the crime scene the operative performs a lot of professional actions there, doesn't he? What are they?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

evidence; respondents; organized crime; criminal; solve the crime; terrorist attacks; investigation of crimes; crime solution

1. The Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) was organized in October, 1918 when Special Forces began to act in the local police force «for the protection order by the secret ... of a criminal nature and combating gangsterism».
2. The primary tasks of the Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) are the prevention of ..., fight against ..., suppression of trafficking networks of weapons and explosives.
3. An operative of the Criminal Investigation Department must do his best to combine theory and practice in crime prevention and
4. An operative should be attentive in order to notice all the trifles that can turn into serious ... and open the way to....
5. Every day the operative takes active measures to detect, catch and neutralize the ... and bring him to justice.
6. The operative of the CID should have such qualities, which cause the ... trust, respect, and desire to help the police officer.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Отдел уголовного розыска, одно из самых крупных и самых важных подразделений Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации, был создан 5 октября 1918 года.
2. Первостепенными задачами уголовного розыска являются предотвращение террористических угроз, борьба с организованной преступностью и пресечение каналов контрабанды оружия и взрывчатых веществ.
3. Быстрое и точное раскрытие преступления зависит от образования оперуполномоченного уголовного розыска, его интеллекта и способности принимать верные решения.
4. В течение рабочего дня оперуполномоченный уголовного розыска должен встречаться со множеством людей, совершенно разных по возрасту, образованию, профессии, чтобы получить всю необходимую информацию о преступлении.
5. Оперуполномоченный уголовного розыска исследует место совершения преступления, собирает вещественные доказательства и проводит их последующее исследование.
6. Он должен принимать все активные меры для обнаружения, поимки и обезвреживания преступника, чтобы в последующем привлечь его к ответственности.
7. Для оперуполномоченного очень важно быть внимательным, чтобы замечать все мелочи, которые могут обернуться серьезными уликами и открыть путь к раскрытию преступления.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

explosive

apprehension

respondent

gangsterism

operative

crime prevention

crime scene

bring to justice

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the Criminal Investigation Department and its primary tasks;
- the profession of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department;
- the functions of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department.

THE ACTIVITY OF A PRECINCT POLICE OFFICER

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «The activity of a precinct police officer».

precinct police officer – участковый уполномоченный полиции

claim – требование

district warden – районный надзиратель

protection of public order – охрана общественного порядка

strive – стараться

violator – нарушитель

educational outreach – просветительская работа

infringer – нарушитель

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE ACTIVITY OF A PRECINCT POLICE OFFICER



Perhaps, there is no other profession in the system of internal affairs bodies, which would be so close to ordinary people, directly related to their lifestyle, everyday problems and adversities. The precinct police officers are the face of the police. Many people have their claims to the precinct police officers, but their presence does not diminish the importance and seriousness of this service.

It was on November 17, 1923 that the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR published a special instruction in which the functional duties of district wardens were described in detail. Thus, the service of district police officers appeared in the Soviet militia, from which it takes its history the modern Russian service of precinct police officers. True, it should be noted that, in fact, units for the protection of public order with similar functions existed in the Russian police system before, much earlier than the release of the Soviet instruction itself.

Precinct police officer is one of the best known and common job options. Today, the precinct police officer is the first assistant and the defender of citizens. His job is to protect his community by fighting and preventing crime, as well as maintaining law and order. Precinct police officers strive to keep the streets of their community safe, reducing the fear of crime and improving the overall quality of life of the citizens.

Common duties of precinct police officers include patrolling neighborhoods, responding to emergency calls, writing citations, arresting violators and submitting incidents reports in a timely manner. They are also called occasionally to testify in court about a situation they witnessed or handled. Additionally, the duties of a precinct police officer include educational outreach to the public to help in preventing and solving crimes.

The contemporary precinct police officer should combine most different qualities: the adherence to principles and severity while dealing with infringers of the law, the responsiveness and understanding for those who are in trouble, the ability to save people from making reckless steps and to prevent them from served wrong.

From: <https://en.topwar.ru/149903-den-uchastkovogo-upolnomochennogo-policii.html>

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Участковый уполномоченный полиции; требование; обязанности районного надзирателя; отдел по охране общественного порядка; первый помощник и защитник граждан; борьба с преступностью; поддержание правопорядка; улучшать общее качество жизни граждан; патрулирование района; срочный вызов; задержание нарушителей; давать свидетельские показания в суде; просветительская работа среди граждан; предотвращение и раскрытие преступлений; нарушитель закона.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. When do the precinct police officers celebrate their professional holiday?
2. When does the modern Russian service of precinct police officers take its history?
3. Who is the precinct police officer today? What is his job?
4. The precinct police officers are the face of the police, aren't they?
5. What are the common duties of precinct police officers?
6. Do the duties of a precinct police officer include educational outreach to the public?
7. What qualities should the contemporary precinct police officer combine?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

patrolling; educational outreach; precinct police officer; fighting and preventing; district wardens; to testify; violators; maintaining

1. On November 17, 1923 the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR published a special instruction in which the functional duties of ... were described in detail.
2. The precinct police officer's job is to protect his community by ... crime, as well as ... law and order.
3. Common duties of precinct police officers include ... neighborhoods, responding to emergency calls, writing citations, arresting ... and submitting incidents reports in a timely manner.
4. They may be also called ... in court about a situation they witnessed or handled.
5. The duties of a precinct police officer also include ... to the public to help in preventing and solving crimes.
6. The ... should be responsible for those who are in trouble, save people from making reckless steps and prevent them from served wrong.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. История службы участковых уполномоченных полиции берет свое начало 17 ноября 1923 года, когда Народный комиссариат внутренних дел РСФСР опубликовал специальную инструкцию, в которой детально описал должностные полномочия районных надзирателей.
2. Многие предъявляют свои требования к участковым уполномоченным полиции, но это не уменьшает важность и значимость этой службы МВД России.
3. Участковый уполномоченный полиции – первый помощник и защитник граждан.
4. Участковые уполномоченные полиции стараются сохранять улицы своих районов в безопасности, снижая страх перед преступностью и улучшая общее качество жизни граждан.
5. В общие обязанности участковых уполномоченных входит патрулирование районов, реагирование на срочные вызовы, написание справок, задержание нарушителей и своевременное представление отчетов о нарушениях.
6. В обязанности участкового уполномоченного также входит проведение просветительской работы среди населения для оказания помощи в предотвращении и раскрытии преступлений.
7. Современный участковый уполномоченный полиции должен совмещать в себе различные качества, такие как строгость в отношении нарушителей закона, отзывчивость и понимание тех, кто попал в беду, способность уберечь людей от необдуманных шагов и не дать им совершить ошибку.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

precinct

claim

district warden

violation

infringement

order

patrol

incident

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- the creation of the unit of precinct police officers;
- the duties of precinct police officers;
- the qualities of a precinct police officer.

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Exercise 1. Study the key words for the topic «My future profession».

field-criminalist – эксперт-криминалист

solution of the case – раскрытие дела

eye-witness – очевидец

apprehend – задерживать, арестовывать

seize – конфисковать, наложить арест

bring a criminal action – возбуждать уголовное дело

seize evidence – добыть доказательства

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

MY FUTURE PROFESSION



We are law enforcement officers and are to fight against criminality. Crime prevention, crime investigation and crime detection is the main aim of our work.

A lot of professionals work in the police – investigators, detectives, precinct police officers, field-criminalists and others. Each of them has its own duties.

Detectives are responsible for all detection required for quick and accurate solution of the case. To obtain all the necessary information detectives find and interview witnesses, eye-witnesses, victims and suspects. They should take immediate measures to detect the criminal that is to identify, locate and apprehend him. Detectives also make efforts to search, discover and seize stolen property and instruments of the crime.

Investigators direct crime investigation. Basing on all the data gathered by detectives and other specialists they analyze the situation, bring a criminal action, seize evidence, interrogate persons and make records.

Field-criminalists find, collect and protect evidence – fingerprints, footmarks, and other traces of the criminal act, and analyze it at a crime laboratory.

Precinct police officers ensure crime scene protection, help detectives to find witnesses and eye-witnesses and to apprehend the suspect.

To solve crimes quickly and accurately we should work in close cooperation and help each other.

The profession I have chosen is difficult and interesting. Combating crime, decreasing it we must not forget one of our priorities – strict observance of legality and protection of rights and interests of the citizens. To gain the people's confidence we should make our activities clear to them and have their support and approval.

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Расследование преступлений; раскрытие преступлений; эксперт-криминалист; опрашивать свидетелей; очевидец; потерпевший; подозреваемый; определять точное местонахождение; задержать преступника; конфисковать; возбуждать уголовное дело; добыть доказательства; отпечатки пальцев; отпечаток ступни; борьба с преступностью; соблюдение законности.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the main aim of the law enforcement officers' work?
2. What are the detectives responsible for?
3. What are the investigators' responsibilities?
4. What are the duties of field-criminalists?
5. What can you say about the precinct police officers' functions?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

crime investigation; eye-witnesses; solution of the case; to apprehend; evidence; precinct police officers; stolen property; crime scene

1. A lot of professionals work in the police – investigators, detectives, ..., field-criminalists and others.
2. Detectives are responsible for all detection required for quick and accurate ..., they make efforts to search, discover and seize ... and instruments of the crime.
3. Investigators direct
4. Precinct police officers ensure ... protection, help detectives to find witnesses and ... and ... the suspect.
5. Field-criminalists find, collect and protect

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Предотвращение, раскрытие и расследование преступлений – одна из основных целей работы сотрудников органов внутренних дел.
2. Чтобы получить всю необходимую информацию о преступлении, оперуполномоченный уголовного розыска находит и опрашивает свидетелей и очевидцев, потерпевших и подозреваемых.
3. Основываясь на данных, собранных сотрудниками уголовного розыска и другими специалистами, следователи анализируют ситуацию, возбуждают уголовное дело, добывают доказательства, проводят допросы и делают записи.
4. Эксперты-криминалисты находят, собирают и сохраняют улики, такие как отпечатки пальцев и стоп и другие следы преступного деяния и проводят анализ в криминалистической лаборатории.
5. Участковые уполномоченные полиции обеспечивают сохранность места преступления, помогают сотрудникам уголовного розыска найти свидетелей и очевидцев и задержать подозреваемого.

6. Чтобы быстро и точно раскрыть преступление сотрудники правоохранительных органов должны работать в тесном сотрудничестве и помогать друг другу.
7. В борьбе с преступностью мы не должны забывать одну из наших первостепенных задач – строгое соблюдение законности и защита прав и интересов граждан.

Exercise 7. How can you explain the following words and word combinations?

eye-witness

victim

seize

identify

criminality

legality

Exercise 8. Give a summary of the text. Speak on:

- different law enforcement specialties;
- the profession you have chosen.

BRIEF LEGAL GLOSSARY

A a

accountability – the fact or condition of being accountable; responsibility

acknowledgement letter – a letter that you receive from someone, telling you that something you have sent to them has arrived

adjustment letter – a letter that carries a favorable response against any reasonable request or claim

adviser – an expert whose job is to give advice to another person or to a group of people

aggravated assault – a serious, violent attack on someone

apprehension – the action of arresting someone

arson – the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or vehicle

authority – the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience

background – the kind of family one comes from and the kind of education one has had. It can also refer to such things as person's social and racial origins, his financial status, or the type of work experience that he has

B b

bill – a draft of a proposed law presented to parliament for discussion

boundary – a line which marks the limits of an area; a dividing line

bring to justice – to cause (a wrongdoer) to be tried in court and duly punished

burglary – illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft

C c

cabinet – the committee of senior ministers responsible for controlling government policy

case – a crime or mystery that the police are investigating

chamber – one of the houses of a parliament

charge – 1) formally accuse (someone) of something, especially an offence under law; 2) an accusation, typically one formally made against a prisoner brought to trial

claim – 1) a demand or request for something considered one's due; 2) something which someone says which they cannot prove and which may be false

commissioner – an important official in a government department or other organization

common law – the system of law which is based on judges' decisions and on custom rather than on written laws

complaint – a statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with a particular situation

confrontation – 1) a meeting of persons face to face; 2) a situation in which people or groups with opposing ideas or opinions disagree angrily

constitution – a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed

convict (*n*) – a person found guilty of a criminal offence and serving a sentence of imprisonment

cooperation – 1) the action or process of working together to the same end; 2) assistance, especially by complying readily with requests

correction – punishment, especially that of criminals in prison intended to rectify their behaviour

court – a body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases

crime – an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law

crime prevention – ensuring that a crime will not happen

crime scene – a place that is being investigated by the police because a crime has taken place there

criminality – behavior that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law

cybercrime – criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet

D d

damage – 1) physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something; 2) a sum of money claimed or awarded in compensation for a loss or an injury

database – a structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible in various ways

detain – keep (someone) in official custody, typically for questioning about a crime or in a politically sensitive situation

district warden – a person responsible for the supervision of a particular place or activity or for enforcing the regulations associated with it

disturbance – the interruption of a settled and peaceful condition; a breakdown of peaceful and law-abiding behaviour

duty – 1) a task or action that one is required to perform as part of one's job; 2) a moral or legal obligation

E e

embezzlement – theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer

empire – a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country

espionage – the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information

executive – denoting or relating to the part of a political administration with responsibility for putting into effect laws drawn up by the legislature

expert – a person who is very skilled at doing something or who knows a lot about a particular subject.

explosive – a substance which can be made to explode, especially any of those used in bombs or shells

eye-witness – a person who saw something happen, for example a crime or an accident

F f

false imprisonment – the limiting of someone's freedom without the authority or right to do so

false pretence – behaviour intended to deceive others

federal crime – an act that is made illegal by US federal legislation enacted by both the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives and signed into law by the President

fingerprints – marks made by a person's fingers which show the lines on the skin. Everyone's fingerprints are different, so they can be used to identify criminals.

firearm – a rifle, pistol, or other portable gun

forensics – scientific methods of solving crimes, that involve examining objects or substances related to a crime

G g

gangsterism – the culture of belonging to organized gangs of criminals, esp/ involving violence

general public – the people in a society, especially when one is contrasting people in general with a small group

government – the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state; a particular ministry in office; the system by which a state or community is governed

H h

hate crime – a crime, especially against people such as homosexuals and members of ethnic minorities, that is motivated by feelings of hatred

headquarters – the premises serving as the managerial and administrative center of an organization

heredity – 1) the passing on of physical or mental characteristics genetically from one generation to another; 2) the inheritance of a title, office, or right

high-technology crime – a form of cybercrime, it refers to crimes that use electronic and digitally based technology to attack computers or a computer network. Such crime includes the hacking of computers or any unauthorized use or distribution of data, denial of service attacks and distribution of computer viruses

highway patrolman – 1) a worker who maintains the condition of roads as part of the highway patrol (now rare); 2) a police officer belonging to the highway patrol

house arrest – the state of being kept as a prisoner in one's own house, rather than in a prison (If someone is under *house arrest*, they are officially ordered not to leave their home, because they are suspected of being involved in an illegal activity)

I i

identify – establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is

imprisonment – an act of putting someone in prison or the condition of being kept in prison

incident – something that happens, often something that is unpleasant

infringement – the action of breaking the terms of a law, agreement, etc.; violation

injury – damage done to a person's or an animal's body

inquiry – the process of asking about or investigating something in order to find out more about it

institute – an organization having a particular purpose, especially one that is involved with science, education, or a specific profession

intelligence – 1) information that is gathered by the government or the army about their country's enemies and their activities; 2) the ability to think, reason, and understand instead of doing things automatically or by instinct

intelligence agency – a governmental agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and exploitation of information in support of law enforcement, national security, military and foreign policy objectives

interrogate – to question somebody thoroughly for a long time in order to get some information about a crime

interrogation – a process of asking someone a lot of questions for a long time in order to get information

interrogator – a person who conducts an official inquiry and asks someone a lot of questions for a long time in order to get information

interview – 1) a session of formal questioning of a person by the police; 2) an oral examination of an applicant for a job, college place, etc

investigate – carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts of (an incident, allegation, etc.) so as to establish the truth

investigator – a person who carries out a formal inquiry or investigation

Ji

judiciary – the branch of authority in a country which is concerned with law and the legal system.

jurisdiction – 1) the official power to make legal decisions and judgments; 2) the territory or sphere of activity over which the legal authority of a court or other institution extends

justice – the legal system that a country uses in order to deal with people who break the law

kidnapping – an act of abducting someone and holding them captive

Li

larceny – theft of personal property (In English law larceny was replaced as a statutory crime by theft in 1968)

law – combination of rules and principles of conduct made known by legislative authority; combination of rules and principles of conduct made known by legislative authority

law and order – a situation characterized by respect for and obedience to the rules of a society

law enforcement agencies – agencies that are responsible for catching people who break the law

law enforcement officer – a government employee appointed to enforce the law, such as a police officer or sheriff

legal correspondence – letters which are sent to or received from a designated class of correspondence, as defined in a particular standard, such as a court, legal counsel, administrators of the grievance system, or administrators of the departments

legal system – the organization and people in a country or area who work in the area of law

legality – the quality or state of being in accordance with the law; obligations imposed by law

legislation – the process of making or enacting laws

legislature – the group of people of a particular state or country who have the power to make and pass laws

legitimacy – 1) conformity to the law or to rules refusal to recognize the legitimacy of both governments; 2) ability to be defended with logic or justification; validity

M m

minor crime – a crime the maximum term of imprisonment for the commission of which does not exceed 2 years

misconduct – unacceptable or improper behaviour, especially by an employee or professional person

moderate crime – a crime the maximum term of imprisonment for the commission of which does not exceed 5 years

money laundering – the crime of processing stolen money through a legitimate business or sending it abroad to a foreign bank, to hide the fact that the money was illegally obtained

Mounted Branch – police that ride horses when they are on duty

murder – the unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another

O o

offence – a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act; a thing that constitutes a violation of what is judged to be right or natural

operative – a police officer who works in the Criminal Investigation Department; a secret agent or private detective

opposition – the political parties or groups that are opposed to a government.

P p

parliament – the group of people who make or change its laws, and decide what policies the country should follow

patrol – 1) an expedition to keep watch over an area, especially by guards or police walking or driving around at regular intervals; 2) an official who controls traffic where children cross the road

police – the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order

police station – the local office of a police force in a particular area

policing – the maintenance of law and order by a police force

policy – a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics, or business

postgraduate – a student who has already received one degree and is studying at the university for a more advanced degree

power – political or social authority or control, especially that exercised by a government

precinct – a district of a city or town as defined for policing purposes; the police station situated in a precinct

probation – a period of time during which a person who has committed a crime has to obey the law and be supervised by a probation officer, rather than being sent to prison

prosecutor – a lawyer or official who brings charges against someone or tries to prove in a trial that they are guilty

public – 1) ordinary people in general; the community; 2) a section of the community having a particular interest or connection

public order – 1) the situation that exists when people obey the laws, rules or authority of the state; 2) the state of normality and security that is needed in a society and that should be pursued by the state in order to exercise constitutional rights and to thus benefit a harmonious development of society

punishment – the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence

R r

rape – the crime, typically committed by a man, of forcing another person to have sexual intercourse with the offender against their will

record – 1) a thing constituting a piece of evidence about the past, especially an account kept in writing or some other permanent form; 2) an official report of the proceedings and judgement in a court; 3) the sum of the past achievements or performance of a person, organization, or thing

representative – a person chosen or appointed to act or speak for another or others, in particular: ■ an agent of a firm who travels to potential clients to sell its products ■ an employee of a travel company who lives in a resort and looks after the needs of its holidaymakers ■ a person chosen or elected to speak and act on behalf of others in a legislative assembly or deliberative body ■ a delegate who attends a conference, negotiations, etc., so as to represent the interests of another person or group ■ a person who takes the place of another on an official occasion

respondent – a party against whom a petition is filed, especially one in an appeal or a divorce case

responsibility – 1) the state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone; 2) a moral obligation to behave correctly towards or in respect of; 3) a thing which one is required to do as part of a job, role, or legal obligation

right – a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something

robbery – is the crime of stealing money or property from a bank, shop, or vehicle, often by using force or threats

Rogues' Gallery – a collection of photographs of criminals that is kept by the police and used when they want to identify someone

S s

search – 1) examine (a place, vehicle, or person) thoroughly in order to find something or someone; 2) an investigation of public records to find if a property is subject to any liabilities or encumbrances

search warrant – a legal document authorizing a police officer or other official to enter and search premises

security service – the governmental agency responsible for dealing with internal security and counter-intelligence

seize – take possession of (something) by warrant or legal right

sign into law – to sign (a proposed law) so that it becomes a law

staff – all the people employed by a particular organization

state – a nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government

Supreme Court – the highest judicial court in a country or state

surety – a person who takes responsibility for another's performance of an undertaking, for example their appearing in court or paying a debt

suspect – 1) believe or feel that (someone) is guilty of an illegal, dishonest, or unpleasant act, without certain proof; 2) a person thought to be guilty of a crime or offence

suspended sentence – If a criminal is given a *suspended sentence*, they are given a prison sentence which they have to serve if they commit another crime within a specified period of time

swindle – use deception to deprive (someone) of money or possessions

T t

tax evasion –the illegal non-payment or underpayment of tax

territorial police force – a police service that is responsible for an area defined by sub-national boundaries, distinguished from other police services which deal with the entire country or a type of crime

threaten – state one's intention to take hostile action against (someone) in retribution for something done or not done

transport police – the national police force for railways in Britain, which protects rail operators , staff and passengers

U u

unlawful – not conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules

V v

victim – a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action

victimless crime – a crime which is considered to be less serious than other crimes because nobody suffers directly as a result of it

violation – the action of violating someone or something

violator – a person or organization that acts against something, especially a law, agreement, principle, or something that should be treated with respect

violent act – behavior that resulted in homicide, attempted suicide, non-fatal injuries or substantial damage to property

W w

warrant – a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or another body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice

white-collar crime – a crime committed by people who work in offices, and involves stealing money secretly from companies or the government, or getting money in an illegal way

witness – a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place; a person giving sworn testimony to a court of law or the police; a person who is present at the signing of a document and signs it to confirm

writ – a form of written command in the name of a court or other legal authority to act, or abstain from acting, in a particular way

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