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Омская академия

LAW. POLICE. SOCIETY
(ПРАВО. ПОЛИЦИЯ. ОБЩЕСТВО)

Учебник по английскому языку
В 2 частях

Под редакцией М. Н. Малаховой

Часть 2

Допущено Министерством внутренних дел Российской Федерации
в качестве учебника для курсантов и слушателей
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Учебник нацелен на развитие общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций, ориентированных на специфику деятельности сотрудника органов внутренних дел. Отличительной особенностью издания является широкий диапазон учебных тем, расширяющий лингвострановедческий, социокультурный, общеправовой кругозор, формирующий основы профессиональных знаний посредством аутентичных текстов и комплекса лексико-грамматических заданий, направленных на развитие всех видов речевой деятельности.

Предназначено для курсантов и слушателей, обучающихся в образовательных организациях МВД России по специальностям 40.05.02 Правоохранительная деятельность, 40.05.01 Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и направлениям подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция и 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка.

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CHAPTER II. POLICE COOPERATION WORLDWIDE

UNIT 17

SCOPE OF POLICING IN THE USA

Law enforcement officers are never 'off duty.'
They are dedicated public servants who are sworn to protect
public safety at any time and place that the peace is threatened.
They need all the help that they can get.

Barbara Boxer, United States Senator from California

STARTING UP

Task 1. What is your interpretation of the quote?

Police officers are the best of us. And the men and women, white, African-American, Asian, Latino, Hispanic, they put their lives on the line every single day.

Mike Pence, American politician and lawyer

Task 2. What do you think? Answer these questions and compare your answers with a partner.

1. What are the police?
2. What does the word “policing” mean?
3. Do you know the origin of the word “police”?
4. What is the role of the police in enforcement of laws?
5. Do you think that a male police officer is required to do different or more difficult and dangerous jobs than a female police officer?
6. What are the qualities a skilled police officer should have?
7. What are situations in your country when people call the police?

Task 3. Analyze the definitions of the term “police” quoted from dictionaries. Are they the same or different? Which one is the most appropriate to define this organization in your country?

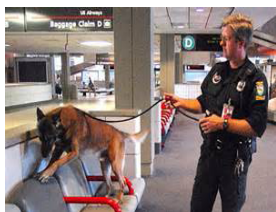
1. Police (*n*) 1) The governmental department charged with the preservation of public order, the promotion of public safety, and the prevention and

detection of crime. 2) The officers or members of this department (*Blacks Law Dictionary*).

2. Police is the function of that branch of the administrative machinery of government which is charged with the preservation of public order and tranquility, the promotion of the public health, safety, and morals, and the prevention, detection, and punishment of crimes (<http://thelawdictionary.org/police/>).

3. Police (*n*) is a judicial and executive system, for the government of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of rights, order, cleanliness, health, etc., and for the enforcement of the laws and prevention of crime; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town, or borough (*Random House Webster's College Dictionary*).

Task 4. Look at the pictures with different police functions.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12

Which picture shows the following:

- a) Patrolling by mounted police;
- b) Rescuing hostages;
- c) Identifying a risk driver and imposing a fine;
- d) Struggling against alcoholism;
- e) Promoting community service in a residential area;
- f) Investigating crimes and detecting criminals;
- g) Patrolling by dogs sniffing for drugs or weapons;
- h) Directing traffic stream in the peak-hour;
- i) Administering first aid;
- j) Patrolling the beat;
- k) Writing police reports;
- l) Controlling and observing traffic crime scene.

Task 5. According to definitions of police and illustrated functions distinguish three most important spheres of its duties.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. The Non-Finite Forms of a Verb. The Participle

Non-Finite Forms of a Verb or Verbals (Неличные формы глагола)

Неличные формы глаголов в английском языке представлены формами причастия, герундия и инфинитива.		
Participle I (Present Participle) (причастие I) = Ving <i>Ex.: apprehending — задерживающий</i>	The Gerund (герундий) = Ving <i>Ex.: apprehending — задержание</i>	The Infinitive (инфинитив) = to V <i>Ex.: to apprehend — задерживать</i>
Participle II (Past Participle) (причастие II): = Ved/ V3 <i>Ex.: apprehended — задержанный</i>		

Неличные формы глагола совмещают признаки двух частей речи: причастие — прилагательного и глагола; герундий — существительного и глагола; инфинитив — глагола и существительного.

Будучи неличными, эти формы выражают действие без указания лица, времени и наклонения, не являются сказуемыми в предложении, а представляют лишь значимую его часть.

Причастие, инфинитив и герундий имеют простые и сложные формы, среди сложных выделяют формы залога (действительный и страдательный) и формы временной отнесенности (неопределенные — Indefinite, длительные — Continuous, совершенные — Perfect, совершенные длительные — Perfect Continuous).

Формы временной отнесенности указывают на то, как протекало действие по отношению к действию, выраженному сказуемым. В частности, неопределенные и длительные формы указывают на то, что действие, выраженное неличной формой, одновременно действию, выраженному сказуемым, совершенные формы указывают, что действие предшествовало действию сказуемого. Все простые и сложные неличные формы и модели перевода представлены в таблице.

The Participles. Tense/ Voice Distinction

Forms	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Participle	Ving <i>investigating</i> — расследующий; <i>расследуя</i> (вообще)	being Ved/ V3 <i>being investigated</i> — <i>расследуемый/</i> <i>будучи расследованным</i> <i>(вообще)</i>
Past Participle	—	Ved/ V3 <i>investigated</i> — <i>расследуемый</i>
Perfect Participle	having Ved/ V3 <i>having investigated</i> — <i>расследовав (уже, до чего-то)</i>	having been Ved/ V3 <i>having been investigated</i> — <i>(уже) будучи расследуемым /</i> <i>уже был расследован</i>

The Gerund. Tense/ Voice Distinction

Aspect	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	Ving <i>investigating</i> — <i>расследование/</i> <i>расследовать</i>	being Ved/ V3 <i>being investigated</i> — <i>будучи</i> <i>расследован (-ным)</i>
Perfect	having Ved/ V3 <i>having investigated</i> — <i>расследовал (уже)</i>	having been Ved/V3 <i>having been investigated</i> — <i>был</i> <i>расследован (уже)</i>

The Infinitive. Tense/ Voice Distinction

Aspect	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	to V <i>to investigate</i> — <i>расследовать (вообще)</i>	to be Ved/V3 <i>to be investigated</i> — <i>быть</i> <i>расследованным (вообще)</i>
Continuous	to be Ving <i>to be investigating</i> — <i>расследовать</i> <i>(в определенный момент/сейчас)</i>	—

Perfect	to have Ved/V3 to have investigated — <i>расследовать</i> (уже)	to have been Ved/ V3 to have been investigated — <i>быть расследованным</i> (уже)
Perfect Continuous	to have been Ving to have been investigating — <i>расследовать</i> (в течение определенного времени)	—

Task 1. Using the models of the table translate the following non-finite forms into Russian:

1. to be asking to have asked to have been asked to ask to be asked 2. to be patrolled to be patrolling to have patrolled to have been patrolled to patrol 3. to rescue to be rescuing to have rescued to have been rescued to be rescued 4. to commit to have committed to have been committed to be committed to be committing 5. to have identified to be identifying to have been identified to identify to be identified	1. asked asking being asked having asked having been asked with asking 2. patrolling patrolled having patrolled being patrolled having been patrolled by patrolling 3. rescued rescuing being rescued having rescued having been rescued for rescuing 4. being committed committed committing after committing having been committed having committed 5. having been identified identified before identifying having identified identifying being identified
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The Participle (Причастие)

Причастие — это неличная форма глагола, которая обладает свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Подобно прилагательному, причастие может быть определением к существительному или имен-

ной частью составного сказуемого. Подобно наречию, причастие может быть обстоятельством, характеризующим действие, выраженное сказуемым.

The Participle

<p>Present Participle = Participle I = Ving соответствие в русском языке — действительное причастие с суф. -ущ, -ющ, -ащ, -ящ</p>	<p>Past Participle = Participle II = Ved/ V3 соответствие в русском языке — страдательное причастие с суф. -ный, -мый, -тый</p>
<p>Формы Indefinite Active <i>interrogating</i> — допрашивающий (допрашивая) Perfect Active <i>having interrogated</i> — допросив Indefinite Passive <i>being interrogated</i> — будучи допрошенным Perfect Passive <i>having been interrogated</i> — уже будучи допрошенным</p>	<p>Формы <i>Interrogated</i> — опрошенный, допрошенный <i>written</i> — написанный</p>
<p align="center">Функции причастий в предложении</p>	
<p>1. Определение: а) The Ving N — левое (стоит перед определяемым существительным) <i>The apprehending officer is using a gun.</i> Проводящий задержание офицер использует пистолет. б) The N Ving — правое (стоит за определяемым существительным) <i>The officer apprehending a criminal is using a gun.</i> Офицер, задерживающий преступника, использует пистолет. 2. Обстоятельство: Р I стоит или в начале, или в конце предложения, часто с союзом <i>while</i> или <i>when</i>. <i>Apprehending a criminal the officer used a gun.</i> Задерживая преступника, офицер использовал пистолет. 3. Часть сказуемого: <i>The plan of a crime scene search is being discussed by the operative group.</i> План осмотра места происшествия обсуждается оперативной группой.</p>	<p>1. Определение: а) The Ved/ V3 N — левое (стоит перед определяемым существительным) <i>The caught and interrogated criminal was very dangerous.</i> Преступник, которого поймали и допросили, был очень опасен. б) The N Ved/ V3 — правое (стоит за определяемым существительным) <i>The criminal apprehended committed a robbery.</i> Задержанный преступник совершил ограбление. 2. Обстоятельство: Р II стоит или в начале, или в конце предложения, часто с союзами <i>when</i>, <i>if</i>, <i>unless</i>. <i>When asked the suspect refused to answer the question.</i> Когда подозреваемого спросили, он отказался отвечать на вопрос. 3. Часть сказуемого: <i>The plan of a crime scene search is being discussed by the operative group.</i> План осмотра места происшествия обсуждается оперативной группой.</p>

Task 2. Use different forms of Participles as an attribute.

The man who is standing at the doorway is accused of burglary.

Model: *The man standing at the doorway is accused of burglary.*

1. The investigator picked up the cigarette stub which was lying on the floor.
2. The evidence which is being examined by forensic experts is very important for a successful crime solution.
3. The patrol officers were watching the criminal who was crossing the street.
4. The method of identification which is so much spoken about is very interesting.
5. Order maintenance is the main function which is being performed by police.

Task 3. Change the sentences so as to use the Past Participle as an attribute.

The operative noticed the incident report which was left on the table in the office.

Model: *The operative noticed the incident report **left** on the table in the office.*

1. The investigator interrogated the criminal who was caught in the vicinity of a crime scene.
2. The search commander brought the papers which were signed by the chief of the department.
3. A witness saw a criminal who was identified and detected by police.
4. It is necessary to analyze special files of modus operandi which are contained in identification bureaus.
5. Criminal records which are received and maintained in identification bureaus are of great importance in detecting different types of crimes.

Task 4. Transform the sentences using different forms of Participles as an adverbial modifier.

1. When a police officer was patrolling the beat he got the burglary alarm.
2. When a burglar was fleeing from the crime scene he lost his forcer.
3. When a complainant hadn't received the answer to the claim, he sent a new one.
4. As a victim had lost the key he couldn't open the car.
5. As a juvenile had lived in the town all his life he knew it very well.
6. A forensic specialist was sitting in a crime laboratory and was writing a report of an internal examination of a dead body.

Task 5. Choose the right Russian equivalent.

1. Having finished the preliminary crime scene search the divisional inspector called an operative group and made a record.

а) заканчивая; б) закончив; в) законченный.

2. The eye-witness being asked by the interrogator identifies the suspect.

а) которого спрашивает; б) спрошенный; в) спрашивая.

3. Having been defeated the enemy had to retreat.

а) потерпев поражение; б) терпящий поражение.

4. The problem being discussed now is very important.

а) обсуждая; б) обсуждаемая.

5. Having read a lot of police papers, manuscripts and records he carried out an interesting research on different types of crimes.

а) читая; б) читающий; в) прочитав.

II. Reading

Task 1. Read the text “Scope of Policing in the USA” and fill in the gaps with police duties in the table. Pay attention to a proper non-finite form in each blank:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Patrolling by mounted policeb) Rescuing hostagesc) Identifying a risk driver and imposing a fined) Struggling against alcoholisme) Promoting community service in a residential areaf) Investigating crimes and detecting criminalsg) Patrolling by dogs sniffing for drugs or weaponsh) Directing traffic stream in the peak-houri) Patrolling the beatj) Writing police reportsk) Controlling and observing traffic crime scenel) Performing three core functions of policing |
|---|

Scope of Policing in the USA

The system of Criminal Justice in the USA comprises three major components including courts, penitentiaries and law enforcement. Law enforcement activity is primarily implemented by police agencies and police officers performing a lot of complex and diverse functions, some of which are very dangerous while others can seem rather routine. Whether a police officer is on or off duty to protect the lives and property of people is the primary function of the police.

The priorities of police activity are related to 1 _____. They are crime control, the maintenance of order, and the provision of community service.

The first and the most glamorous function of the police is law enforcement. The Criminal police control crimes enforcing criminal laws, maintaining law and order and 2 _____. Law enforcement activity of Criminal police ranges from criminal investigation, crime detection, prevention of the commission of crimes such as robbery, murder or burglary to undercover operations involving infiltration into suspected criminal groups. Police Detectives are sometimes called plain-clothes officers because they do not wear uniforms. Criminal Police typically make up 15–25% of a police service's personnel and law enforcement constitutes only part of policing activity.

Policing has included an array of activities of the maintenance of public order. Police spend a lot of time 3 _____ looking for suspicious activity. A police officer may search for suspicious vehicles and violators of curfew, respond to complaints, investigate disturbances and car accidents. Being on the lookout for offenders and reprimanding petty criminals who commit minor crimes are main responsibilities of police officers on the beat. They identify, apprehend, warn and penalize offenders by issuing citations for minor offences.

Patrolling may be done on foot, on a motorcycle, or in a radio cruiser or sometimes on horseback. 4 _____ is employed for specialized duties ranging from patrol of parks and wilderness areas to riot and sport events in order to control crowds. Police perform day and night patrol service and combine their efforts 5 _____ and drug trafficking.

There are also many important duties of a police officer for keeping traffic ordinances. A common example is 6 _____ and at a particularly busy intersection. If an officer happens to be at the scene of a traffic accident, his duty is 7 _____ until the vehicles are removed. In case of violation of traffic rules, police officers have the right to 8 _____.

A police officer may also have special duties within a particular field. They may conduct forensic analysis, respond to emergencies or deal with police dogs. Police officers look after the security of airports and other public places 9 _____. Police may be called to serve during disasters, for search and rescue and in the aftermath of tragic events and catastrophes such as 9/11 in New York. In case of emergency they are involved in 10 _____ and protecting their lives.

The third function of policing is the provision of community services. Policemen are actively involved in the community policing. 11 _____ an officer

stays within a certain jurisdiction and builds relationships with citizens offering their services to local community organizations. Police perform numerous miscellaneous functions such as helping people with directions when they are lost, settling domestic and other kinds of disputes, taking care of lost children, providing tourist information, etc. When a person is in need particularly at the scenes of accidents or a bad collision an officer is obliged to **12** _____ to victims until paramedics arrive.

One important and time-consuming duty of a police officer is paper-work. A police officer is careful with **13** _____ and keeping records of their activities. It is imperative that records of all incidents a policeman encounters during the day are kept in details in case they must testify against a suspect in court.

Police agencies are traditionally available year-round, 24 hours a day and the majority of phone calls to the police are in need of social service as opposed to those relating to crimes.

Task 2. Match words and word combinations (1–14) on the left to their Russian equivalents (a–n) on the right. Identify words and word combinations with the same meaning in the text.

1. round-the-clock patrol service	a) конный патруль
2. to punish offenders	b) час пик
3. rangers	c) работа полиции с общественностью
4. forensic examination	d) процессуальные документы
5. a summons to appear in court	e) повестка о вызове в суд
6. rush hour	f) последствия
7. the results of an event of a catastrophe or disaster	g) незначительное преступление
8. police documentation	h) круглосуточная патрульная служба
9. to keep an eye open for	i) соблюдать правила дорожного движения
10. less serious violation/ delinquency	j) в непредвиденном случае, в критическом положении; в случае аварии
11. system for developing trust and understanding between the people, who live in a particular area, and the local police	k) судебно-медицинская экспертиза
12. to settle a controversy	l) урегулировать спор/ конфликт
13. to keep traffic regulations	m) наказывать правонарушителей
14. in case of serious, unexpected and extreme situation	n) внимательно следить за, быть бдительным

Task 3. Choose a correct word partnership in English on the basis of its Russian equivalent. The example is given in bold.

Russian word combinations	English phrases based on the text	
1) обеспечивать законность и порядок	maintain	on and off duty
2) на службе и во внеслужебное время	be	petty criminals
3) включать целый ряд операций	include	law and order
4) получать сведения о нарушителях комендантского часа	investigate	the law
5) предупреждать мелких нарушителей	reprimand	array of activities
6) совершать мелкое преступление	commit	a citation
7) нарушать закон	break	first aid
8) выдать повестку о вызове в суд	issue	minor crime
9) оказать первую помощь	administer	hostages
10) строить отношения с гражданами	build	a fine
11) спасти заложников	rescue	relationships with individuals
12) налагать штраф	impose	day and night patrol service
13) участвовать в работе полиции с общественностью	be involved	violators of curfew
14) нести круглосуточную патрульную службу	perform	in community policing

Glossary to the text “Scope of Policing in the USA”

aftermath ['ɑ:ftəmə:θ] — последствия (событий)

apprehend [ˌæprɪ'hend] — арестовывать, задерживать

array [ə'rei] — масса, совокупность, набор, множество

build relationships — строить отношения

burglary ['bɜ:gləri] — незаконное проникновение, кража со взломом

collision [kə'liʒ(ə)n] — столкновение

complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] — недовольство; жалоба

constitute ['kɒn(t)stɪtju:t] — составлять

curfew ['kɜ:fju:] — комендантский час

dangerous ['deɪndʒ(ə)rəs] — рискованный, опасный

diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s] — многообразный, разнообразный, разный

disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] — беда, бедствие, несчастье

disturbance [dɪ'stɜ:b(ə)n(t)s] — общественные волнения, беспорядки

drug trafficking — незаконный оборот наркотиков

emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)n(t)sɪ] — чрезвычайное положение

encounter [ɪn'kaʊntə] — встреча, столкновение, схватка, стычка

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] — опознавать, распознавать; устанавливать лич-

ность

infiltration [ˌɪnfɪl'treɪʃ(ə)n] — внедрение, проникновение

implement ['ɪmplɪment] — выполнять, осуществлять; проводить в жизнь

inconvenience [ˌɪnkənˈviːniəns] — неудобство, беспокойство, беспокоить
intersection [ˌɪntəˈsekʃ(ə)n] — перекресток
issue [ˈɪʃuː], [ˈɪsjuː] *n.* — выпуск, издание; номер; вопрос, предмет обсуждения; *v.* — выпускать; выдавать, обеспечивать
maintain law and order — поддерживать закон и порядок
obliged [əˈblaɪdʒd] — обязанный, вынужденный, принуждённый
reprimand [ˈreprɪmɑːnd] — делать выговор, предупреждать
robbery [ˈrɒb(ə)rɪ] — ограбление, грабёж, разбой
particularly [pəˈtɪkjələli] — особенно, в особенности
penalize [ˈpiːn(ə)laɪz] — наказывать, карать законом
plain(-)clothes [ˌpleɪnˈkləʊðz] — носящий штатскую одежду, в штатском
policing — работа полиции; патрулирование
primarily [ˈpraɪməri] — прежде всего, в основном, главным образом
primary [ˈpraɪm(ə)rɪ] — главный, основной
property [ˈprɒpəti] — имущество, собственность
provision [prəˈvɪz(ə)n] — обеспечение, предоставление; снабжение
rescue [ˈreskjuː] — спасать
respond (to) [rɪˈspɒnd] — отвечать, реагировать, отзываться на (что-л.)
riot [ˈraɪət] — волнение, восстание, мятеж; нарушение порядка
simplify [ˈsɪmplɪfaɪ] — упрощать, делать более простым
suspect [ˈsʌspekt] *n.* — подозреваемый или подозрительный человек;
adj. — подозрительный
suspect [səˈspekt] *v.* — подозревать
testify [ˈtestɪfaɪ] — давать показания, свидетельствовать, показывать
time-consuming [ˈtaɪmkənˌsjuːmɪŋ] — трудоемкий, требующий много времени
traffic (law)enforcement — применение правил уличного движения; дорожная полиция, дорожный надзор
traffic ordinance [ˈtræfɪk ˈɔːdɪnən(t)s] — правила дорожного движения
undercover [ˌʌndəˈkʌvə] — секретный, тайный, скрытый
vehicle [ˈviːkl], [ˈviːɪkl] — транспортное средство, автомобиль

Task 4. Before reading the text “US Law Enforcement Structure: agencies and powers” answer these questions and discuss the answers with your partner.

- What does the term “decentralized” mean?
- Why is the United States police defined the most decentralized police system in the world?
- Is there any national police force in the USA?
- What types of agencies provide policing in the USA?

Task 5. Read the text and check your answers.

US Law Enforcement Structure: agencies and powers

The United States has the most complex and decentralized police system in the world characterized by an extraordinary degree of duplication and conflicting jurisdiction. It is stressed that there's no national police force in the US and policing is organized on a federal, state and local basis including different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police departments to large U.S. federal agencies.

On the whole there are thousands of separate police forces classified into five major types: federal police, state police, county, local or municipal police and special-purpose district police. The types of jobs available will depend on the type of agency, its mission, size, and jurisdiction.

According to 2016 – Statistical Tables there are approximately 83 federal law enforcement agencies, and most of them reside in the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department, or the Homeland Security Department. Federal law enforcement fall into two broad categories. The first one includes investigative agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the United States Marshals Service (USMS), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and the United States Secret Service (USSS). The second category comprises uniformed security police agencies such as the Federal Protective Service, U. S. Mint Police, United States Park Police, U. S. Coast Guard and United States Border Patrol.

FBI is the principal investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. The FBI's main goal is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

The responsibilities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms include the investigation and prevention of federal offenses involving the unlawful use, manufacture and possession of firearms and explosives and illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products.

The United States Marshals Service is the oldest federal law enforcement agency in the United States. It is responsible for apprehending wanted fugitives, providing protection for the federal judiciary, transporting federal prisoners, protecting endangered federal witnesses.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead federal body in enforcing narcotics laws and regulations.

These federal police bodies are controlled by the federal government and are authorized to enforce various laws at the federal level.

State police agencies operate under a model of concurrent or shared jurisdiction with municipalities and counties. State police includes police forces and criminal investigation agencies established by each of the 50 states of the union. They may be called State Police, State Patrol or Highway Patrol, and are normally part of the state Department of Public Safety. Their functions are investigations and state patrols. Highway Patrol bodies usually limit their authority to patrolling state, federal highways and dealing with traffic law enforcement. State police function much the same as local agencies but with statewide jurisdiction.

County police comprises sheriffs' departments in several thousand counties, constables, and a few county police agencies that either duplicate the sheriffs' police jurisdictions or displace them. Most of sheriffs are elected officials who exercise political control and influence. Sheriffs, in general, have other duties besides law enforcement, they are charged with running the court system, handling the county jail, collecting taxes, serving papers and courthouse security.

Local or municipal policing is usually conducted by the police departments at the city, township or village level and may range from one person offices to 40,000 regular officers as in the New York Police Department (NYPD). At local level city police departments encompass all areas of police work from traffic control and detection to laboratory and forensic. County sheriffs, county police, state police, and highway patrols assist the local police with investigations of crimes and also operate county jails and state prisons.

Special district police tend to be security police forces. There are various special-purpose police forces attached to authorities governing bridges, tunnels, parks, airports, harbor, hospital, housing, port, railroad, school and transportation and special university or "campus" police forces.

Although there are tens of thousands of police forces throughout the United States, most of them consist of just a few officers.

Task 6. Read the text again and answer these questions.

1. What is the hierarchy of the US law enforcement structure?
2. What authorities supervise the activity of the leading police forces of federal level?
3. What are federal investigative agencies and their specializations?
4. How many state police forces are there in the USA?
5. What are two types of state police? Specify their functions.
6. What is the most prominent official in county policing?
7. What functions does a local police department perform?
8. What police department is one of the largest at the municipal level?

9. What spheres do special district police deal with?
10. What are the main characteristic features of the US law enforcement?

Task 7. Which of the statements are true? Correct the false ones.

1. The US national police system is based on state and local principles.
2. All federal law enforcement agencies fall under the jurisdiction of Department of Justice.
3. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms deals with illegal trafficking of alcohol.
4. The Marshals Service is the oldest service in the United States.
5. The Marshals Service handles investigation of crimes, detection and apprehension of felonies.
6. State police agencies work in close cooperation with county and local police.
7. All 50 American states have their own state police forces.
8. NYPD is the largest municipal police force in the USA.
9. Functions of special district police range from criminal investigation to protection of different objects of the infrastructure.
10. Police institutions of the county level frequently perform identical functions.

Task 8. Find English equivalents to the following Russian ones:

сталкивающиеся сферы полномочий; подразделяется на две основные категории; самостоятельные полицейские подразделения; незаконная торговля; разыскиваемые лица, скрывающиеся от правосудия; дорожный патруль; выполнять примерно одинаковые функции; полиция штата; окружная полиция; взыскивать налоги; избранные должностные лица; кадровый офицер; местная полиция; окружная полиция специального назначения; федеральное правосудие; находящийся в опасности свидетель; действовать на основании параллельной или общей юрисдикции; в масштабе штата; поселок; окружная тюрьма; тюрьма штата.

Task 9. What names of federal police bodies given in the text correspond to the following Russian ones?

Пограничный патруль США; Служба федеральных маршалов; Управление по борьбе с наркотиками; Управление по контролю за производством и оборотом алкогольных напитков, табачных изделий и огнестрельного оружия; Полицейская служба Монетного двора; Секретная служба США; Министерство юстиции США; Министерство финансов; Министерство национальной безопасности; Федеральная служба безопасности; Департамент общественной безопасности; Береговая охрана США; Парковая полиция США.

Task 10. Match the synonyms. It may be more than one.

1. jail	a) be responsible for
2. transit (<i>амер.</i>)	b) illegal
3. assist	c) purpose
4. various	d) prison
5. include	e) transportation
6. goal	f) help
7. protect	g) different
8. principal	h) majority of
9. offense	i) security
10. unlawful	j) investigative department
11. agency	k) crime
12. narcotic	l) handle
13. safety	m) body
14. deal with	n) involve
15. most of	o) defend
16. be charged with	p) main
17. investigative arm	q) drug
	r) comprise
	s) diverse

Glossary to the text "US Law Enforcement Structure: agencies and powers"

approximately [ə'prɒksɪmətli] — приблизительно, близко, около, почти

attach [ə'tæʃ] — присоединять, прикреплять

authority [ə:'θɒrɪti] — власть, отдел, управление, полномочия, права

authorities — (органы) власти, начальство, администрация

authorize ['ɔ:θ(ə)raɪz] — разрешать, поручать, оправдывать, объяснять

comprise [kəm'praɪz] — включать, заключать в себе, составлять

concurrent [kən'klʌr(ə)nt] — совпадающий; согласованный; параллельный

concurrent jurisdiction — совпадающая юрисдикция; параллельная юрисдикция

county ['kaunti] — округ (административно-территориальная единица в США)

displace [dis'pleɪs] — перемещать, двигать, заменять, замещать

duplication [ˌdju:plɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] — копирование, дублирование, повторение

encompass [ɪn'kʌmpəs] — выполнять, осуществлять, охватывать

endangered [ɪn'deɪndʒəd] — находящийся в опасности, под ударом

enforce laws [ɪn'fɔ:s lɔ:z] — следить за исполнением законов; проводить законы в жизнь, применить закон; стоять на страже закона

enterprise ['entəpraɪz] — предприятие

explosives [ɪk'spləʊsɪvz] — взрывчатые вещества

firearms ['faɪə(r)ɑ:mz] — огнестрельное оружие

foreign intelligence ['fɔrɪn ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)n(t)s] — иностранная разведка

fugitive ['fju:dʒətɪv] — беглец; лицо, скрывающееся от правосудия

illegal [ɪ'li:g(ə)l] — незаконный

jurisdiction [ˌdʒʉərɪs'dɪkʃ(ə)n] — отправление правосудия; власть, полномочия; компетенция; подведомственная область; сфера полномочий; судебный орган, правоохранительный орган

mint [mɪnt] — монетный двор

miscellaneous [ˌmɪs(ə)'leɪniəs] — смешанный, разнообразный

possession [pə'zeʃ(ə)n] — владение, обладание

prisoner ['prɪz(ə)nə] — заключенный, арестованный, обвиняемый

purpose ['pɜ:pəs] — цель, намерение, замысел, стремление

reside (in) [rɪ'zaɪd ɪn] — принадлежать (кому-либо; о праве, полномочии), относиться к

run [rʌn] — зд. руководить, управлять, контролировать

seize [si:z] — налагать арест, задерживать, конфисковать

separate ['sep(ə)rət] — отдельный, самостоятельный, независимый

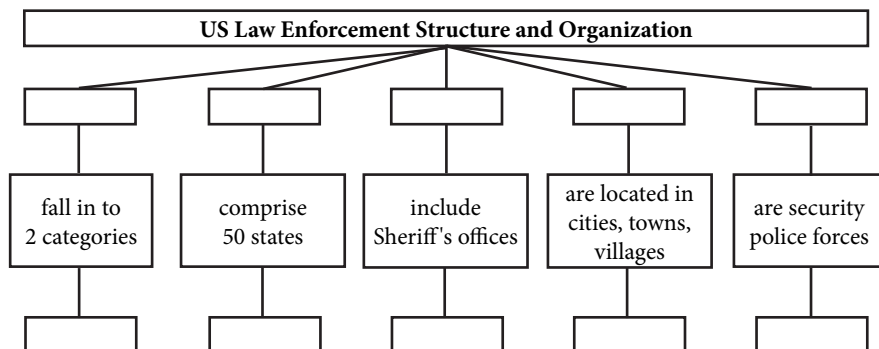
threat [θret] — опасность, угроза

trafficking — торговля запрещенным товаром

uphold [ʌp'həʊld] — поддерживать, помогать, подтверждать, одобрять

witness ['wɪtnəs] — свидетель

Task 11. Based on the text “US Law Enforcement Structure: agencies and powers” complete the chart using as many details as you can remember. Retell the text, the chart will prompt you.



III. Listening

Task 1. Study the types of weapons in English.

Handgun — легкое огнестрельное оружие; пистолет

side arm — оружие, которое носят на портупее или пояском ремне

shotgun — дробовик

semiautomatic rifle — полуавтоматическая винтовка

impact weapon — оружие ударного действия

submachine gun — пистолет-пулемет

sniper rifle — снайперская винтовка

flash bang grenade — светошумовая граната

protective armor vest — бронежилет

Task 2. Listen to the text “Police weapons and tools” and choose proper titles to each of its 5 parts:

Impact weapons; Firearms; Communication; Body armor; Special units with specialized weapons
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Task 3. Listen to the text again and answer the questions.

1. What types of firearms do US police officers use?
2. What types of impact weapon do they carry?
3. Are SWAT special purpose units?
4. What purposes are SWAT assigned for?
5. What types of weapon are special for SWAT units?
6. Are police officers provided with any personal protective equipment?
7. How do police officers communicate with each other and with police authority?

Task 4. Listen to the extracts of the text and fill in the blanks.

1. Police in the United States usually carry a handgun on duty. Many are required to be a) _____ and _____. Some police departments allow qualified officers to carry b) _____ and/or semiautomatic rifles in their vehicles for additional firepower.

2. US police officers often carry an impact weapon — c) _____, also known as a nightstick or a truncheon and use mace, d) _____, electroshock guns and electronic Taser to protect them and knock out aggressive offenders and drug addicts.

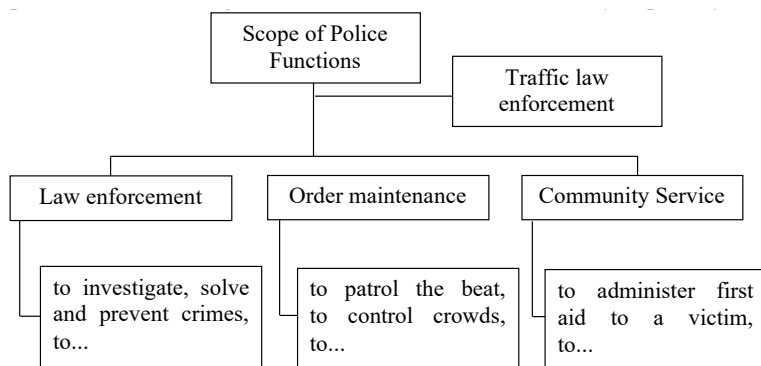
3. Most large police agencies have elite SWAT, e) _____ and _____ units, which are called in to handle exceptionally dangerous or potentially explosive situations. These units usually have f) _____, automatic carbines, semiautomatic shotguns, sniper rifles, g) _____, _____ and flash grenades, and other specialized weapons and equipment at the disposal.

4. Uniformed police officers often wear h) ____ under their shirts. Officers trained in bomb disposal wear specialized heavy protective armor vest designed to protect them from the effects of an i) _____ when working around live ordnance.

5. American police cars are equipped with j) _____, portable computers linked by radio to a network, which provides access to state department of motor vehicles information, criminal records department, and other important bureaus. Some police departments use k) _____ to inspect traffic.

IV. Speaking

Task 1. Complete the chart filling in special columns with appropriate police functions and give a one-minute talk on the diversity of police job.



Task 2. Give your opinion on the following statements and discuss your ideas with a partner. Start your answer with phrases given below.

1. There is no special Department of traffic safety in the USA as such, but in Russia there is. It is known as the State Inspection of Road Traffic Safety. Do you think the absence of a centralized department influences the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement?

2. As opposed to Russia the promotion of an American police officer does not depend on his years in grade or personal merits. To be promoted an applicant is to write a complex test on the topic of policing. However, only 5 percent of applicants could manage to pass it positively. Is it reasonable not to take into consideration a police career path to be promoted?

3. Though it is natural for American police to carry guns, to use coercive force is strictly limited for US law enforcers and permission of weapon employment is given only in cases of emergency. Do you think police always obey this rule? What about Russian police?

Useful Expressions

Asking for an opinion

What do you think about it? — *Что Вы думаете об этом?*

What is your opinion? — *Каково Ваше мнение?*

What is your point of view? — *Какова Ваша точка зрения?*

What is your attitude to the problem? — *Каково Ваше отношение к этой проблеме?*

Asking to explain

Could you explain it, please? — *Пожалуйста. Не могли бы вы объяснить это?*

Would you mind explaining it in detail? — *Не могли бы вы объяснить это в деталях?*

What do you mean? — *Что вы имеете в виду?*

Giving an opinion

To my mind ... — *По-моему ...*

In my opinion ... — *По моему мнению ...*

As for me ... — *Что касается меня ...*

It seems to me ... — *Мне кажется ...*

As far as I know ... — *Насколько мне известно ...*

I suppose / I believe / I guess ... — *Полагаю, что ...*

Generally speaking ... — *Вообще говоря ...*

Frankly speaking ... — *Откровенно говоря ...*

As a matter of fact ... — *По существу ...*

In fact — *Фактически, в действительности*

More than that ... — *Больше того ...*

I'm not really sure ... — *Я не вполне уверен ...*

Personally I think ... — *Лично я думаю, что ...*

I agree but there's one point I'd like to add. — *Я согласен, но есть кое-что, что я хотел бы добавить.*

Explaining

I mean that ... — *Я имею в виду, что ...*

In other words ... — *Другими словами ...*

You misunderstood. Let me explain. — *Вы не так поняли. Позвольте мне объяснить.*

V. Writing

Task 1. Compare the police system of Russia and the USA and write about what is common and what is different between two police systems. The following points will help you with your essay.

The organization and structure	The general and the particular of police activities	Types of weapons and equipment

UNIT 18

THE FBI: PAST AND PRESENT

The FBI is a massive culture.
It's been a culture that served America well,
and it's been focused on prosecution.
But what we need in terms of terrorism is prevention.

John Ashcroft

STARTING UP

Task 1. What is your interpretation of the quote?

I didn't know the organization, but the one thing you can say about
the FBI, it's tremendously professional.

Robert Mueller

Task 2. Discuss the following questions: Can you explain what abbreviation FBI stands for? What mission does the FBI have? What crimes would you consider federal?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. The Gerund (Герундий)

The Gerund (Герундий)

Герундий — это неличная форма глагола, сочетающая признаки глагола и существительного.

Формы герундия

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Indefinite</i>	identifying	being identified
<i>Perfect</i>	having identified	having been identified

Признаки герундия:

1. Герундий может употребляться с предлогом:
He is fond of **swimming**. — Ему нравится плавать.

2. Герундий может употребляться с притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже:

I insist on *your staying* here. — Я настаиваю на том, чтобы Вы остались здесь.

Функции герундия в предложении:

1. **Без предшествующего предлога** герундий употребляется как часть составного глагольного сказуемого, а также в функции именной части сказуемого, подлежащего и прямого дополнения.

The investigator *has finished making* the record. — Следователь закончил составление протокола.

Americans had to “*avoid reporting malicious gossip or idle rumors*”. — Американцы должны были избегать докладов о злостных сплетнях и досужих разговорах.

His greatest pleasure *was traveling*. — Его самым большим удовольствием было путешествовать.

Smoking is harmful to your health. — Курение вредит вашему здоровью.

Identifying suspects is important in criminal investigation. — Установление личности подозреваемого важно при расследовании уголовных дел.

Примечание. Герундий в качестве подлежащего может находиться после сказуемого. В этом случае перед сказуемым стоит местоимение **it**. Такое употребление герундия часто встречается после выражений: *it is (of) no use, it is useless, it is no good, it is worth (while)*.

Например: *It's no use looking for evidence there*. — Там искать доказательства бесполезно.

He mentioned **having heard** about the case from the newspaper. — Он упомянул, что слышал о деле из газет.

I remember **having seen** her before. — Я помню, что видел ее раньше.

2. После предлогов герундий употребляется в функции предложного косвенного дополнения, определения, обстоятельства и именной части сказуемого. Глаголы и глагольные конструкции, после которых употребляется **только герундий**: **accuse of, agree to, approve of, depend on, deny, persist in, prevent from, etc.**

Например: When do you think *of going* to the lab? — Когда вы думаете поехать в лабораторию?

The experts succeeded *in analyzing* DNA. — Экспертам удалось проанализировать ДНК.

We insisted *on being informed* about the investigation. — Мы настаивали на том, чтобы нам сообщали о ходе расследования.

В функции определения герундий употребляется с различными предлогами, чаще всего с предлогом *of*.

There are different ways of **solving** this problem. — Имеются различные способы разрешения этой проблемы.

Герундий в роли определения часто употребляется после различных существительных с предлогом *for* для указания назначения предмета.

This is an airplane **for transporting** goods. — Это самолет для перевозки товаров.

В функции обстоятельства герундий употребляется с предлогами *on* (*upon*), *after*, *before*, *in*, *for*, *by*, *without*.

Before leaving for London he called on his mother. — Перед отъездом в Лондон он зашел к маме.

Герундий может употребляться в функции именной части сказуемого с предлогами *for*, *against* ... или без предлога.

The investigator is **for sending** this evidence to the laboratory at once. — Следователь выступает за немедленное отправление этих улик в лабораторию.

Task 1. Translate the sentences into Russian. Explain the function of a Gerund in each case.

1. I think of spending my next summer in the Caucasus. 2. Everybody was surprised at seeing him here. 3. Do you mind my closing the door? 4. This book is not worth reading. 5. I object to discussing this question. 6. He has finished interrogating a suspect. 7. He was accused of robbing a bank. 8. He wanted to prevent her from giving false evidence. 9. She denied helping the accused. 10. The investigator insisted on her telling the truth. 11. One of the Met's significant functions is protecting the British Royal Family. 12. Tracking criminals is a crucial tool of law enforcement. 13. The suspect had just finished giving evidence. 14. Demetrio was arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of drugs. 15. He was arrested earlier in the day after being asked to attend the police station. 16. Prosecutors advised there was no realistic prospect of convicting him for common assault.

Task 2. Complete the sentences using the gerund forms in the frame:

keeping silence; taking; finding it; making it worse; thinking; meeting his eyes

1. And yet neither of them could do anything without _____.
2. She had not meant to, but she did it without _____.
3. She followed him without _____.
4. Had M. de Saint Alard been the criminal, he would never have kept an incriminating bottle. _____ was a proof of his innocence.
5. By _____ I too was a murderer.

6. They say she never ever chooses a thing without _____ his advice.
NB: incriminating — изобличающий.

II. Reading

Task 1. Read the first part of the text concerning the history of the FBI. Comment on the motto from the aspect of performing functions.

Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity
FBI motto

A Brief History of the FBI. Part I

Origins (1908–1910)

It's interesting to note that the FBI originated from a force of special agents created in 1908 by Attorney General Charles Bonaparte during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. It was 1892, a time when law enforcement was often political rather than professional. But Roosevelt and Bonaparte believed that efficiency and expertise, not political connections, should determine who could best serve in government. In 1908, Bonaparte applied that Progressive philosophy to the Department of Justice by creating a corps of special agents. These former detectives and Secret Service men were the forerunners of the FBI.

Early Days (1910–1921)

When the Bureau was established, there were few federal crimes. The Bureau of Investigation primarily investigated violations of laws involving national banking, bankruptcy, naturalization, antitrust, espionage, and land fraud. Because the early Bureau provided no formal training, previous law enforcement experience or a background in the law was considered desirable.

As a result of the World War I, the Bureau acquired responsibility for the Espionage, Selective Service, and Sabotage Acts and assisted the Department of Labor by investigating enemy aliens. During these years, special agents with general investigative experience and facility in certain languages augmented the Bureau.

The “Lawless Years” (1921–1933)

The years from 1921 to 1933 were sometimes called the “lawless years” because of gangsterism and the public disregard for Prohibition, which made it illegal to sell or import intoxicating beverages.

In the early days of Hoover's directorship an Identification Division was established. Tracking criminals by means of identification records had been

considered a crucial tool of law enforcement since the 19th century, and matching fingerprints was considered the most accurate method.

By the end of the decade, special agent training was institutionalized, the field office inspection system was solidly in place, and the National Division of Identification and Information was collecting and compiling uniform crime statistics for the entire United States. The Bureau was equipped to end the “lawless years”.

The New Deal (1933 — Late 1930s)

The 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression brought hard times to America. Hard times, in turn, created more criminals — and led Americans to escape their troubles through newspapers, radio, and movies. To combat the crime wave, President Franklin D. Roosevelt influenced Congress in his first administration to expand federal jurisdiction, and his Attorney General, Homer Cummings, fought an unrelenting campaign against rampant crime. One case highlighting the rampant crime included the swindling and murder of members of the Osage Indian tribe in Oklahoma for the rights to their oil fields.

Noting the widespread interest of the media in this war against crime, Hoover carried the message of FBI work through them to the American people. For example, in 1932, the first issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin — then called Fugitives Wanted by Police, was published.

World War II (Late 1930s — 1945)

With the actual outbreak of war in 1939, the responsibilities of the FBI escalated. Subversion, sabotage and espionage became major concerns. In addition to agents trained in general intelligence work, at least one agent trained in defense plant protection was placed in each of the FBI's 42 field offices. The FBI also developed a network of informational sources.

In 1939 and again in 1943, Presidential directives had authorized the FBI to carry out investigations of threats to national security. Any public or private agency or individual with information about subversive activities was urged to report it to the FBI. At the same time, it warned Americans to “avoid reporting malicious gossip or idle rumors”.

Glossary to the text “A Brief History of the FBI. Part I”

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] — получать

appropriated [ə'prəʊpriətɪd] — предназначенный

assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] — задание, обязанность

augment ['ɔ:gmənt] — усиливать; увеличивать, расширять; пополнять

beverage ['bevərɪdʒ] — напиток
compile [kəm'paɪl] — выбирать информацию, собирать материал, составлять
controversial [ˌkɒntrə'vɜːʃ(ə)l] — спорный, сомнительный, дискуссионный
crucial ['kruːʃ(ə)l] — ключевой; критический; решающий
determine [dɪ'tɜːmɪn] — определять, устанавливать
disregard [ˌdɪsrɪ'ɡɑːd] — нарушение
escape [ɪs'keɪp] — избежать
efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)n(t)sɪ] — эффективность, результативность, действенность
expand [ɪk'spænd] — расширяться, увеличиваться
fraud [frɔːd] — мошенничество
intervene [ˌɪntə'veɪn] — вмешиваться
naturalization [ˌnætʃ(ə)r(ə)laɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n] — предоставление прав гражданства
rampant ['ræmpənt] — свирепствующий, грозный, угрожающий
reserve [rɪ'zɜːv] — откладывать, сохранять
subversive [səb'vɜːsɪv] — подрывной
swindling ['swɪndlɪŋ] — мошенничество
unrelenting [ˌʌnrɪ'lentɪŋ] — неослабный
urge [ɜːdʒ] — заставлять, побуждать; убеждать, советовать

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What was the purpose of creating the FBI?
2. What federal crimes did the FBI deal with in 1910s — 1920s?
3. What type of offences was widely spread in “lawless time”?
4. What FBI division was organized in 1920s — 1930s?

Task 3. Make up word-combinations matching the verbs in the table with the words and word-units given below:

sell/ import	establish	track	match	carry out
achieve	equip	bring	expand	combat
publish	escalate	investigate	avoid	develop

network; bulletin; intoxicating beverages; potential threats; hard times; the bureau; goal; criminals; fingerprints; division; reporting; jurisdiction; crime wave; responsibilities; investigation; enemy aliens; violations of law; efforts; assignments.

Task 4. Read the second part of the text. Compare the FBI responsibilities in the early days and during after-the war times.

A Brief History of the FBI. Part II

Postwar America

Counteracting the communist threat became a paramount focus of government at all levels, as well as the private sector. While US foreign policy concentrated on defeating communist expansion abroad, many US citizens sought to defeat the communist threat at home.

Since 1946 the FBI had been responsible for determining the loyalty of federal employees “having access to restricted Atomic Energy data”. In these cases, the agency requesting the investigation made the final determination; the FBI only conducted the investigation and reported the results.

On March 14, 1950, the FBI began its “Ten Most Wanted Fugitives” list to increase law enforcement's ability to capture dangerous fugitives.

Congress gave the FBI new federal laws with which to fight civil rights violations, racketeering, and gambling. These new laws included the Civil Rights Acts of 1960 and 1964; the 1961 Crimes Aboard Aircraft Act; an expanded Federal Fugitive Act; and the Sports Bribery Act of 1964.

Congress passed two new laws to strengthen federal racketeering and gambling statutes that had been passed in the 1950s and early 1960s to aid the Bureau's fight against mob influence. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 provided for the use of court-ordered electronic surveillance in the investigation of certain specified violations. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Statute of 1970 allowed organized groups to be prosecuted for all of their diverse criminal activities.

The Vietnam War Era (1960s – mid-1970s)

This period can be characterized by increased urban crime and a propensity for some groups to resort to violence in challenging the “establishment”.

Most Americans objecting to involvement in Vietnam or to other policies wrote to Congress or carried peace signs in orderly demonstrations. However, in 1970 alone, an estimated 3,000 bombings and 50,000 bomb threats occurred in the United States.

The Rise of International Crime (1980s)

In 1978, the FBI began using laser technology in the Identification Division to detect latent crime scene fingerprints. The four national priorities of the FBI at that time were: foreign counterintelligence, organized crime, white-collar crime and counterterrorism.

Throughout the 1980s, the illegal drug trade severely challenged the resources of American law enforcement. To ease this challenge, in 1982 the attorney general gave the FBI concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) over narcotics violations in the United States. During this period the FBI managed to dismantle important drug rings and arrest major narcotics figures.

As the US faced a financial crisis in the failures of savings and loan associations during the 1980s, the FBI uncovered instances of fraud that lay behind many of those failures. Resources to investigate fraud during the savings and loan crisis were provided by the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enhancement Act.

The End of the Cold War (1989–1993)

The dismantling of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the formal dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 electrified the world. As for the FBI, it responded as an agency in January 1992 by reassigning 300 special agents from foreign counterintelligence duties to violent crime investigations across the country.

The FBI Laboratory helped change the face of violent criminal identification. Its breakthrough use of DNA technology enabled genetic crime-scene evidence to positively identify suspects by comparing their particular DNA patterns.

Rise of a Wired World (1993–2001)

The Bureau sharpened joint efforts against organized crime, drug-trafficking, and terrorism, and it expanded standardized training of international police in investigative processes, ethics, leadership, and professionalism, including in April 1995, the opening of the first International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest, Hungary. The Bureau also expanded its international presence by opening 21 new legal attache offices overseas. The Bureau formed the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) to deal more efficiently with crisis situations.

The FBI created the Computer Investigations and Infrastructure Threat Assessment Center (CITAC) to respond to physical and cyber attacks against U.S. infrastructure. In 1991, the FBI's Computer Analysis and Response Teams (CART) began to provide investigators with the technical expertise necessary to obtain evidence from the computers of suspects.

Change of Mandate (2001–2010)

On October 26, 2001, President George W. Bush signed into law the US Patriot Act, which granted new provisions to address the threat of terrorism. Since

that time the FBI's mission has been to protect the American people against future terrorist attacks.

The Bureau remains dedicated to protecting civil rights, combatting public corruption, organized crime, white-collar crime, and major acts of violent crime. The Bureau has also strengthened its support to federal, county, municipal, and international law enforcement partners and has dedicated itself to upgrading its technological infrastructure to successfully meet each of its priorities.

2010-Present

Today's FBI is an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities that is staffed by a dedicated cadre of more than 30,000 agents, analysts and other professionals who work around the clock and across the globe to protect the US from terrorism, espionage, cyber attacks and major criminal threats and provide its many partners with service, support, training and leadership.

June 17, 2013 The FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives program—an iconic symbol of the Bureau's crime-fighting ability recognized around the world—reached a milestone with the naming of the 500th fugitive to the list. This individual, who was charged with sexually exploiting children, was captured a few days later.

June 2, 2014 The Department of Justice and the FBI announced a multinational effort to disrupt the GameOver Zeus botnet, believed to be responsible for the theft of millions of dollars from businesses and consumers in the U.S. and around the world. In a related action, U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials seized Cryptolocker command and control servers. Cryptolocker is a type of ransomware that locks victims' computer files and demands a fee in return for unlocking them.

Glossary to the text “A Brief History of the FBI. Part II”

access ['ækses] — доступ

accommodation [ə,kəmə'deɪʃ(ə)n] — зд.
помещение

breakthrough ['breɪkθru:] —
достижение, успех

commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] —
приверженность

consumer [kən'sju:mə] — потребитель,
пользователь

counteract [ˌkaʊnt(ə)'rækt] — препят-
ствовать, противодействовать, сопро-
тивляться

latent ['leɪt(ə)nt] — скрытый

militant ['mɪlɪt(ə)nt] — активист, боец,
солдат

orderly ['ɔ:d(ə)li] — организованный,
спокойный

propensity [prə'pen(t)səti] — склонность,
предрасположение

ransomware ['ræn(t)s(ə)mweə] — вре-
доносная программа с требованием
выкупа

reassign [ˌri:ə'saɪn] — назначать на дру-
гую должность

concurrent [kən'kʌr(ə)nt] — совпадающий, действующий совместно
confluence ['kɒnfluən(t)s] — соединение
core values [kə: 'vælju:z] — основные ценности
defeat [di'fi:t] — одержать победу, наносить поражение
dismantle [dis'mæntl] — демонтировать, разоружать
discourage [dis'kʌrɪdʒ] — мешать осуществлению, препятствовать, не под-держивать
forensic science [fə'ren(t)sɪk 'saɪəns(t)s] — криминалистика
fugitive ['fju:dʒətɪv] — беглец
gambling ['gæmblɪŋ] — азартная игра
intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)n(t)s] — инфор-мация, сведения секретного характера
intrude [ɪn'tru:d] — вторгаться, входить без разрешения

request [rɪ'kwest] — запрашивать
resort [rɪ'zɔ:t] — обращаться, прибе-гнуть к
ring [rɪŋ] — клика, шайка, банда
savings and loan associations ['seɪvɪŋz ənd laʊn ə'səʊsi'eɪʃ(ə)nz] — ссудо-сберегательная ассоциация
seek [si:k] — искать
surveillance [sɜ:'veɪlən(t)s] — надзор, на-блюдение
target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] — цель
threat [θret] — опасность, угроза
unambiguous [ˌʌnæm'bigjuəs] — недву-смысленный
uphold [ʌp'həʊld] — поддерживать, по-могать
white-collar crime [ˌwaɪt'kɒlə kraɪm] — должностное преступление
wiretap ['waɪətæp] — подслушивать теле-фонные разговоры, подключать подслу-шивающее устройство

Task 5. Answer the questions.

1. What was the focus of government and private sector in postwar Ameri-ca?
2. What laws were passed from 1950 to 1970?
3. When was the increase of urban crime?
4. What did the people protest against in the mid-1970s?
5. What were the four national priorities in the 1980s?
6. What acts provided resources to investigate fraud during the savings and loan crisis?
7. Why were special agents reassigned from foreign counterintelligence duties to violent crime investigations in their own country after 1991?
8. What is the aim of CART?
9. What mission is carried out by the FBI today?

Task 6. Fill in the columns with the proper derivatives of the following verbs whenever possible:

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
appoint			
originate			
enforce			

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
preside			
connect			
apply			
govern			
investigate			
detect			
involve			
violate			

Task 7. Make up sentences using these words.

Task 8. Write 1–5 associations to these words. Read the words for your fellow students to guess the word-stimulus.

Study the example of giving associations:

e. g. (the word-stimulus) — weapon — (associations) defend, injure, knife.

Task 9. Match the definitions from the right with the concepts on the left:

disregard	use of deception to deprive (someone) of money or possessions
swindling	intended to weaken or destroy a political system or government
latent	the crime of stealing money or property from a bank, shop, or vehicle, often by using force or threats
wiretap	close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal
dismantle	the action or state of paying no attention to something
subversive	something which is hidden and not obvious at the moment, but which may develop further in the future
robbery	someone who is running away or hiding, usually in order to avoid being caught by the police
surveillance	attach a special device to the line so that they can secretly listen to your conversations
fugitive	carefully separate something into its different parts; to cause something to stop functioning by gradually reducing its power or purpose
law	careful and thorough examination; an inquiry; a searching inquiry for ascertaining facts; detailed or careful examination
justice	power to govern; the body of persons who rule the country; method of ruling; the political direction and control exercised over the actions of the members, citizens, or inhabitants of communities, societies, and states; direction of the affairs of a state, community, etc.
government	trial and judgment in a law-court; the quality of being right and just; the quality of being just; righteousness, equitableness, or moral rightness
investigation	a rule or regulation made by authority or custom and recognized by people as having force; these rules and regulations as a subject of study; jurisprudence

Task 10. Give your own definitions of some words from the text “A Brief History of the FBI” (Parts I, II) for your fellow students to guess what you mean.

Task 11. Comment on the use of gerund in the text.

Task 12. Match parts of the sentences, use the verbs given in brackets in the gerund-form:

US foreign policy concentrated on (<i>defeat</i>) ...	laser technology in the Identification division.
(<i>Counteract</i>) the communist threat ...	fingerprints.
The FBI began (<i>use</i>) ...	their particular DNA patterns.
The FBI Laboratory could identify suspects by (<i>compare</i>) ...	the American people against terrorist attacks.
The FBI is responsible for (<i>protect</i>) ...	communist expansion abroad.
They identified the suspect after (<i>compare</i>) ...	was the focus of the US government at all levels.

Task 13. Make up word-combinations matching the verbs in the table with the words and word-partnerships given below:

counteract	defeat	report	request	protect
increase	capture	pass	deal with	play
prosecute	sharpen	strengthen	object	challenge
terminate	detect	use	dismantle	combat
identify	respond	obtain	investigate	—
provide	meet	upgrade	compare	—

for criminal activities; fraud; the results; laser technology; latent fingerprints; terrorism; communist expansion; investigation; resources; ability; the role; fugitives; drug rings; evidence; responsibility; corruption; technological infrastructure; priorities; criminal laws; leadership; civil rights; (new) laws; statutes; to involvement; suspects; DNA patterns; joint efforts; crisis situations; to physical and cyber attacks; support; information; violations; organized groups; crime.

III. Speaking

Task 1. Work with your fellow-students, define whether the statements are true or false, correct the false ones. Use the model.

Model:

St.1: I think, in 1892 law enforcement was not political. — St.2: I am afraid you are mistaken. In 1892 law enforcement was often political rather than professional.

In the 1910s a lot of crimes were considered federal.

The early Bureau provided no formal training.

As a result of the World War II, the Bureau assisted the Department of Labor by investigating enemy aliens.

In the 1920s an Identification Division was established.

The period of 1933 — late 1930s is characterized by the FBI first cooperation with mass media.

It was illegal to sell or import intoxicating beverages in the 1940s.

Subversion, sabotage, and espionage were major concerns in the 1910s.

Prohibition of the years from 1946 to 1950 was disregarded by public.

In the 1950s there were no laws with which to fight civil rights violations.

There were no demonstrations against US involvement in Vietnam War.

In the 1980s no attention was paid by the Department of Justice to drug crimes.

In the 1990s the Bureau opened the Critical Incident Response Group to deal with illegal drug trade.

Task 2. Complete the sentences using the proper forms of the verbs given in the Passive Voice. Use them when producing a speech on the subject.

Part I

A special force of special agents (create) in 1908.

Charles Bonaparte (appoint) Attorney General in 1908.

In the early days such violations of laws as national banking, bankruptcy, naturalization, antitrust, espionage, and land fraud (investigate) by the Bureau.

Enemy aliens (investigate) by the FBI.

Selling or importing intoxicating beverages (prohibit).

Identification Division (establish).

Criminals (track) by means of identification records.

The Bureau (equip) to end the “lawless years”.

The first issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin — then called Fugitives Wanted by Police (publish) in 1932.

Subversion, sabotage, and espionage (investigate) in late 1930s – 1945.

Potential threats to national security (investigate) by special agents.

Any public or private agency or individual with information about subversive activities (urge) to report it to the FBI.

Americans (warn) to “avoid reporting malicious gossip or idle rumors”.

Part II

The loyalty of federal employees working in Atomic Energy sector (determine) by the FBI since 1946.

The Critical Incident Response Group (create) to deal more efficiently with crisis situations.

“Ten Most Wanted Fugitives” list (introduce) in 1950.

A lot of new laws (pass) during the 1950s – 1960s.

The resources of American Law enforcement (challenge) by the illegal drug trade in the 1980s.

300 special agents (reassign) from foreign counterintelligence duties to violent crime investigations across the country in 1992.

Suspects (could, identify) by comparing their particular DNA patterns.

Joint efforts against organized crime, terrorism, drug-trafficking (sharpen).

Task 3. Now comment on FBI events and activities during different periods: 1908–1910, 1910–1921, 1921–1933, 1933–late 1930s, late 1930s – 1945, 1945–1960s, 1960s –mid-1970s, 1980s, 1989–1993, 1993–2001, 2001–2010, 2001–present.

Task 1. Read the information about the crimes of modern times and how the FBI deals with them.

The FBI and Modern Crimes

Protecting the United States from terrorist attacks is the FBI’s number one priority. The Bureau works closely with its partners to neutralize terrorist cells and operatives in the United States, to help dismantle extremist networks worldwide, and to cut off financing and other forms of support provided to foreign terrorist organizations.

The FBI remains agile in its approach to the terrorism threat, which has continued to evolve since the September 11, 2001 terror attacks. Years after these attacks, the threat landscape has expanded considerably, and international terrorism remains a serious threat. The threat of domestic terrorism also remains persistent overall, with actors crossing the line from exercising First Amendment-protected rights to committing crimes in furtherance of violent agendas.

Many factors have contributed to the evolution of the terrorism threat on both the international and domestic fronts, such as: 1) **Lone offenders.** Terrorist threats have evolved from large-group conspiracies toward lone-offend-

er attacks. These individuals often radicalize online and mobilize to violence quickly. Without a clear group affiliation or guidance, lone offenders are challenging to identify, investigate, and disrupt. The FBI relies on partnerships and tips from the public to identify and thwart these attacks. 2) **The Internet and social media.** International and domestic violent extremists have developed an extensive presence on the Internet through messaging platforms and online images, videos, and publications. These facilitate the groups' ability to radicalize and recruit individuals who are receptive to extremist messaging. Social media has also allowed both international and domestic terrorists to gain unprecedented, virtual access to people living in the United States in an effort to enable homeland attacks.

Cyber crimes. The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating cyber attacks by criminals, overseas adversaries, and terrorists. Cyber intrusions are becoming more commonplace, more dangerous, and more sophisticated. American companies are targeted for trade secrets and other sensitive corporate data and universities for their cutting-edge research and development. Citizens are targeted by fraudsters and identity thieves, and children are targeted by online predators. Just as the FBI transformed itself to better address the terrorist threat after the 9/11 attacks, it is undertaking a similar transformation to address the pervasive and evolving cyber threat. Thus, the FBI enhanced the Cyber Division's investigative capacity to sharpen its focus on intrusions into government and private computer networks.

Glossary to the text "The FBI and Modern Crimes"

adversary ['ædvəs(ə)rɪ] — злоумышленник

agile ['ædʒaɪl] — быстро реагирующий, динамичный

conspiracy [kən'spɪrəsi] — заговор

cut off [kʌt] [ɔf] — пресекать

cutting edge ['kʌtɪŋ edʒ] — передовой, современный

enhance [ɪn'hɑ:n(t)s] — увеличивать, улучшать, усиливать

evolve [ɪ'vɒlv] — развивать

expand [ɪk'spænd] — увеличивать, расширять

persistent [pə'sɪst(ə)nt] — настойчивый, постоянный

pervasive [pə'veɪsɪv] — распространенный

predator ['predətə] — зл. сексуальный маньяк

receptive [rɪ'septɪv] — восприимчивый

sensitive (data) ['sen(t)sɪtɪv] — требующий деликатного обращения; засекреченный

sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] — современный, передовой

thwart [θwɔ:t] — мешать; расстраивать, разрушать

Task 2. Pay attention to the word formation chains. Name a part of speech and translate into Russian:

agile — agiler — agility
evolve — evolution — evolvable — evolutionary
expand — expandable — expandability — expansible — expansibility — expansion — expansive
intrude — intrusion — intrusive
persist — persistence — persistent
pervade — pervasion — pervasive
receive — reception — receptive

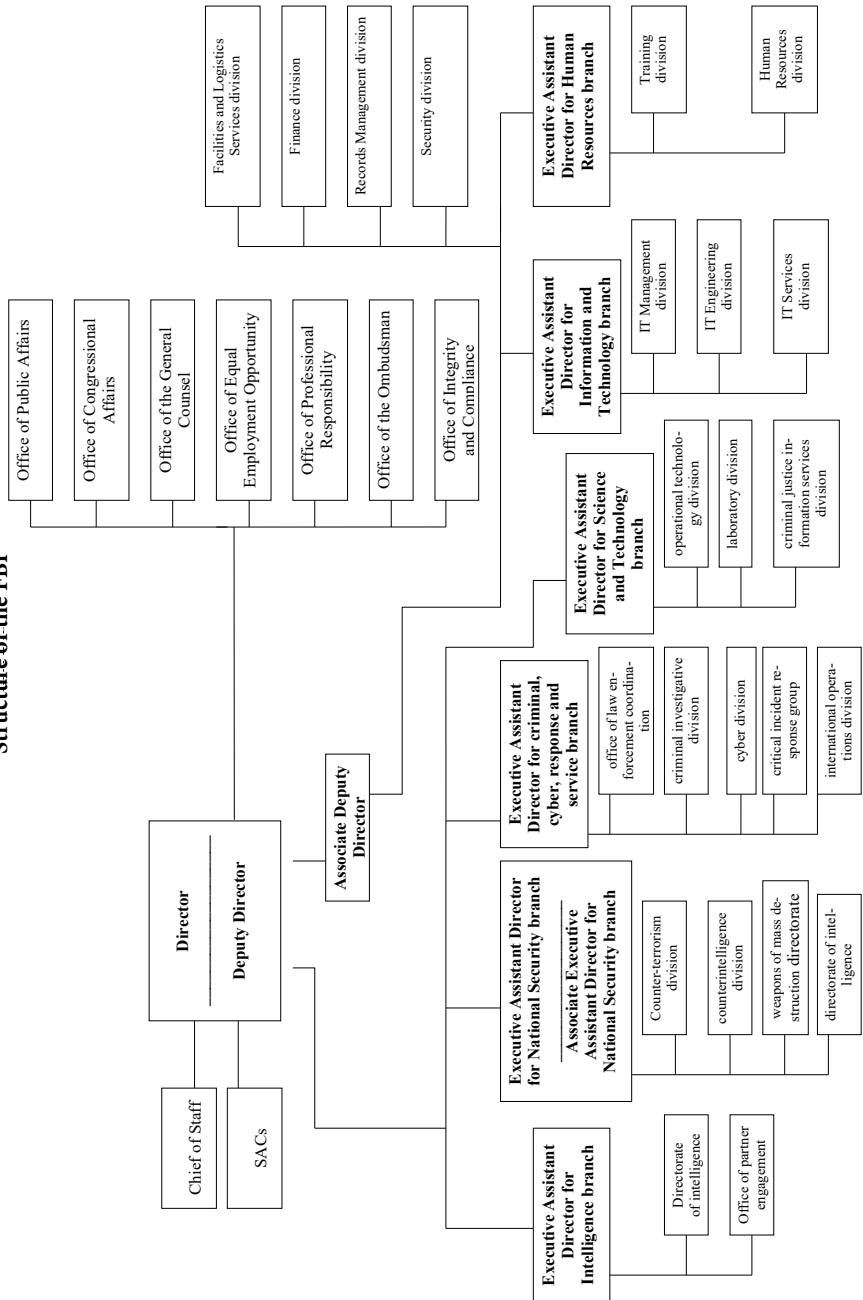
Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the targets of the FBI?
2. What types of terrorism threat does the FBI tackle?
3. Who commit cyber crimes?
4. What kind of information do cyber criminals target?

Task 4. Study the main principles/ concepts of the FBI nowadays

Vision	Ahead of the threat through leadership, agility, and integration.
Mission	To protect the American people and uphold the Constitution of the United States.
Priorities	Protect the United States from terrorist attack; against foreign intelligence operations and espionage; against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes. Combat public corruption at all levels; protect civil rights; combat transnational/national criminal organizations and enterprises; combat major white-collar crime; combat significant violent crime
Core values	Rigorous obedience to the Constitution of the United States; respect for the dignity of all those we protect; compassion; fairness; uncompromising personal integrity and institutional integrity; accountability by accepting responsibility for our actions and decisions and the consequences of our actions and decisions; leadership, both personal and professional; and diversity.

Structure of the FBI



Task 1. Insert appropriate words / word combinations and read the information about organizational structure of the FBI. Pay attention to the procedure of appointing the Director.

Structure of the FBI

President; qualified; governs; Director of National Intelligence; Information and Technology; headed; in charge
--

The FBI is 1 by the Director who is responsible for the day-to-day operations. Along with the deputy director, the director ensures cases and operations are handled correctly. The director also is 2 of staffing the leadership in any one of the FBI field offices with 3 agents. The director briefed the president on any issues that arise from within the FBI until the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 was enacted in response to the September 11 attacks. Since then, the director reports to the 4, who in turn reports to the President.

Directors are appointed by the 5 of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. In theory, they serve ten-year terms unless they resign, die, or are let go; in reality, none have served a full ten years, except J. Edgar Hoover and Robert Mueller, each of whom served longer than ten years.

There are Special Agents in Charge (SACs): Office of Public Affairs; Office of Congressional Affairs; Office of the General Counsel; Office of Equal Employment Opportunity; Office of Professional Responsibility; Office of the Ombudsman; Office of Integrity and Compliance.

Executive Assistant Director for National Security Branch/Associate Executive Assistant Director for National Security Branch whose remit includes work of Counterterrorism Division; Counterintelligence Division; Directorate of Intelligence; Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate.

Executive Assistant Director for Criminal, Cyber, Response, and Services Branch is in charge of the following divisions: Criminal Investigative Division; Cyber Division; Critical Incident Response Group; International Operations Division; Office of Law Enforcement Coordination.

Executive Assistant Director for Science and Technology Branch 6: Operational Technology Division; Laboratory Division; Criminal Justice Information Services Division.

Associate Deputy Director heads: Resource Planning Office; Inspection Division; Facilities and Logistics Services Division; Finance Division; Records Management Division; Security Division.

Executive Assistant Director for 7 Branch heads: IT Management Division; IT Engineering Division; IT Services Division.

Executive Assistant Director for Human Resources Branch heads: Training and Development Division; Human Resources Division.

Task 2. Describe the process of appointing the director of the FBI. What are his functions?

Task 3. In small groups discuss functions each of the FBI divisions might perform according to its *name*. Present your results to a larger audience, compare them with the results of other groups.

IV. Listening

Task 1. Listen to “10 most Wanted Criminals” and answer the questions.

1. What does the list of “10 most Wanted criminals” include?
2. What was the reason for creating such a list?
3. When did the “Ten Most Wanted” list start?
4. How did this list help the police?
5. What types of criminals were in the list in the 1950s?
6. What types of criminals were in the list in the 1960s?
7. What types of criminals were in the list in the 1990s?
8. What are “the requirements” for a suspect to be included into the “Ten

Most Wanted Fugitives” list?

Task 2. Watch Episode 2 (“News in Use”) about early days of the FBI, choose the proper variants to complete the sentences, then do some more comprehension activities.

Task 3.

ROLE-PLAY

Summarize the information given above and find necessary information about FBI: its activities, facilities, capacities, etc.

Get ready to play the part of an agent of the FBI of the 1930s and talk with the present-day agents.

Consider a number of factors: number of agents, historical and economic conditions, technologies, investigative and identification techniques, types of crimes, FBI facilities, criminals’ equipment, legislation.

These phrases will help you:

Conversational Phrases	
As far as I know, ...	It seems to me that ...
Can you tell me about ... ?	Precisely / exactly!
Could you explain why ...?	On the contrary!
I was ... I dealt with ...	I’m afraid you are not quite right.
In those years	You’ve got the wrong idea about / of...
There were no	I can see your point.
To my mind ...	

Vocabulary

Difficult; hard times; weapon; means of identification; danger; shooting; interaction with criminals; types of crimes; violation of civil rights; illegal drug trade; new technologies; laser technology; resources; challenge; security measures; statues; DNA patterns; intelligence information; handle weapon; training.

V. Writing

Task 1. Look through the biography of Walter Walsh and write down his curriculum vitae.

Task 2. Write an essay on the methods used in fighting organized crime in the 1930s and nowadays.

Task 3. Which agency in Russia has the similar functions and jurisdiction as the FBI? Write an essay about the history and main activities of the FBI.

UNIT 19

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE. HISTORY

The police must obey the law while enforcing the law.

Earl Warren

STARTING UP



Task 1. Look at the pictures (emblems). What do you know about the name of Scotland Yard? Are the Met and Scotland Yard the same organization? Do their remits cross?

Task 2. What is your interpretation of the quote?

«The police are the public and the public are the police; police being only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence».

Sir Robert Peel

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. The Infinitive (Инфинитив)

Инфинитив — неличная форма глагола, объединяющая признаки глагола и существительного. Глагольные свойства инфинитива: 1) инфинитив может иметь прямое дополнение; 2) инфинитив может определяться наречием; 3) инфинитив имеет формы времени и залога.

Формы инфинитива

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Indefinite</i>	to identify	to be identified
<i>Continuous</i>	to be identifying	—
<i>Perfect</i>	to have identified	to have been identified
<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	to have been identifying	—

Функции инфинитива в предложении.

1. Подлежащее.

To find that criminal was difficult. — Найти того преступника было сложно.

Примечание. Если инфинитив имеет при себе пояснительные слова, он обычно стоит после сказуемого. В этом случае перед сказуемым стоит местоимение **it**.

It is difficult to combat money laundering. — Трудно бороться с отмыванием денег.

2. Именная часть составного именного сказуемого.

The key responsibility is to identify victims. — Основная задача заключается в идентификации потерпевших.

Their functions are to coordinate counter-terrorism matters and protect the British Royal Family. — В их обязанности входит координирование контртеррористических мероприятий и охрана королевской семьи.

The function is to patrol the neighborhood area. — Функция — патрулирование соседней территории.

The advice is to donate to registered charities. — Совет заключается в том, чтобы вносить пожертвования в зарегистрированные благотворительные организации.

3. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого.

He can speak English. — Он умеет говорить по-английски.

The inmates decided to flee from prison. — Заключенные решили сбежать из тюрьмы.

I was glad to help you. — Я был рад вам помочь.

4. Прямое дополнение.

He asked me to translate the text. — Он попросил меня перевести текст.

5. Определение.

The decision to be made must suit both sides of the conflict. — Решение, которое будет принято (должно быть принято), должно удовлетворить обе стороны конфликта.

6. обстоятельство.

(In order) to apprehend the criminal they had to do a lot of undercover work. — Для того, чтобы задержать преступника, им пришлось выполнить много негласной работы.

7. Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject).

Инфинитив в обороте «именительный падеж с инфинитивом» может употребляться в различных формах.

1) He is said to work in Interpol. — Говорят, что он работает в Интерполе.

He was said to work in Interpol. — Говорили, что он работает в Интерполе.

2) Инфинитив в форме **Continuous** выражает длительное действие, одновременное с действием глагола в личной форме.

They are reported to be elaborating the project. — Как сообщается, они дорабатывают проект.

She seems to be measuring the crime scene. — Кажется, она делает замеры на месте преступления.

3) Инфинитив в форме **Perfect** выражает действие, предшествующее действию глагола в личной форме.

The gang is reported to have been arrested. — Сообщают, что банда уже арестована.

The gang was known to have been arrested a week before. — Было известно, что банда была арестована неделей раньше.

4) Инфинитив в форме **Perfect Continuous** выражает длительное действие, совершавшееся в течение отрезка времени, предшествовавшего действию глагола в личной форме.

They are known to have been fighting back for months. — Известно, что они отстреливаются в течение нескольких месяцев.

He was said to have been dealing with that case quite a lot of time. — Говорили, что он работал над делом очень долго.

Task 1. Match the parts to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. I am to study Law well | in order to | a) to find criminals. |
| 2. I am going to visit London | | b) to be a highly professional law enforcer. |
| 3. I am to know Crime Detection | | c) improve my English. |

Task 2. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to different functions of infinitive.

1. It has also added other quantative targets to be met by 2020. 2. The CPS initially decided not to bring charges against any of the officers. 3. The issue to consider next deals with crime prevention. 4. We have a lot of problems to solve now. 5. The first person to come was N. 6. James Marsh was the first to apply this new science to the art of forensics. 7. The first move towards informal coope-

ration between European police forces to tackle transnational crime is known to have been taken in the 1970s. 8. Alphonse Bertillon was the first to use the portrait parle. 9. The retina appears to be the most precise and reliable biometric identification. 10. He is alleged to have intruded the computer networks. 11. The area to be policed covered several boroughs.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to Complex Subject.

1. Each department is known to have contributed to safer London. 2. The Homicide and Serious Crime Command is considered to investigate homicide and other serious crimes in London. 3. The Central Criminal Court Trials Unit is known to support London's Murder Investigation Teams in prosecuting the offenders of serious crime. 4. DNA is likely to take a lot of time. 5. She is reported to have identified the criminal by his photo. 6. Fingerprinting analysis in this case is likely to lead to the identity of the criminal. 7. The mayor's office is expected to announce later on Wednesday which 65 police stations are to close. 8. Yazdi's body was reported to have been found in Fujairah. 9. "Yazdi is believed to hold dual British and Iranian nationality. He is understood to have spoken to two MPs in London in the weeks before his disappearance". 10. CCTV is believed to have captured only part of the alleged assault. 11. The report is understood to deal mainly with the actions of Harrington. 12. Sending text messages while driving the vehicle is believed to increase chances of fatal accidents by around eight times.

Task 4. Translate the sentences into English using Complex Subject-structure.

1. Его считают лучшим сыщиком. 2. Сообщают, что совместные следственные группы стран-участниц Европола раскрыли это преступление. 3. Как известно, обеспечение правопорядка в общественных местах является одним из основных направлений деятельности полиции. 4. Задержанный оказался главой криминальной группировки. 5. Он, вероятно, знаком с преступником. 6. Как предполагается, он сейчас работает в Интерполе. 7. Полагают, что он совершил это преступление в состоянии аффекта. 8. Как сообщают, преступник задержан. 9. Сообщают, что слушание по делу перенесено на вторник. 10. Полагают, что он сможет раскрыть это дело. 11. Оказалось, что эта группа занималась легализацией доходов от преступной деятельности. 12. Как стало известно, преступник уже задержан. 13. Полагают, что это преступление было совершено организованной преступной группой. 14. Считается, что дактилоскопия является одним из самых точных методов идентификации. 15. Вероятно, они уже

отправили вещественные доказательства в лабораторию. 16. Предполагается, что преступник был одет в черный костюм. 17. Сообщают, что личность потерпевшего установлена. 18. Сообщают, что потерпевший узнал нападавшего.

II. Reading

Task 1. Read the information about the history of the Metropolitan police and its main functions and tell about the innovations introduced by its first Commissioners.

From the History of the Metropolitan Police

The **Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)**, formerly and still commonly known as the **Metropolitan Police** and informally as **the Met**, Scotland Yard or “the Yard”, is the territorial police force responsible for law enforcement in the Metropolitan Police District (MPD). The MPD does not include the “square mile” of the City of London, which is policed by the much smaller City of London Police.

As far as the history is concerned, it should be noted that in 1748 Henry Fielding became chief magistrate of Bow Street and set out to improve the administration of justice. In 1750, he established a small group of volunteer, non-uniformed home owners to “take thieves.” Known as the “Bow Street Runners,” these Londoners hurried to the scenes of reported crimes and began investigations, thus becoming the first modern detective force.

In fact, England’s Parliament rejected proposals for a centralized professional police force for London three times (1816, 1818, and in 1822) as different political philosophies clashed. One group argued that such a force was a direct threat to personal liberty. The other group argued that the absence of social control was the greater danger. Finally, in 1829, owing largely to the efforts of Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary at that time, Parliament passed the Metropolitan Police Act, which created a metropolitan police force for London, replacing the previously disorganized system of parish constables and watchmen.

In 1839, the Marine Police Force, formed in 1798, was amalgamated into the Metropolitan Police. In 1837, it also incorporated with the Bow Street Horse Patrol that had been organized in 1805.

Police headquarters became known as “Scotland Yard”, because the building formerly had housed Scottish royalty. Police constables were referred to as “Bobbies,” a play on Peel’s first name.

Among the proposals made by Sir Robert Peel is his proposal that senior uniformed ranks should be filled from below and not brought in from the high-

er social classes, which has been followed to this day. Peel himself said that he accepted low pay for the men as he did not want any policeman feeling superior to the job or his colleagues.

There were two Commissioners, following the practice of the River Thames Marine Police who had two joint Commissioners. The first was Colonel (Sir) Charles Rowan who had seen small patrols criss-crossing territory during the Peninsular War, and it was this idea which led to the introduction of the beat system. He had also embraced the new idea that the quality of military discipline should not be judged by the number of **floggings** (зд. **порицание**) in a regiment's discipline records, but by the absence of harsh disciplinary action. This then developed into the doctrine that it was the absence of crime which should be the mark of an efficient police force.

The other Commissioner was (Sir) Richard Mayne who became the longest serving Commissioner in history. He was a barrister and provided the early instructions to the new police about the law and their powers as Constables.

Despite the growing popularity of the uniformed Bobbies, however, there was fear that the use of "police spies" — detectives in plain clothes — would reduce civil liberties. The British public was suspicious of, and at times even hostile to, the new force.

In response to the high standards set for the police force, police administrators were requiring officers to maintain high standards of conduct and during the first three years of operations there were 5,000 dismissals and 6,000 forced resignations from the force.

Gradually, however, the public opinion turned in the police's favour, partly as the result of the restraint, courage and forbearance shown by those early officers. Thus, within a few years, the London Metropolitan Police had won a reputation for fairness, and it became the international model of professional policing.

Glossary to the text "From the History of the Metropolitan Police"

accept [ək'sept] — принимать, допускать

amalgamate [ə'mælgəmeɪt] — объединять

clash [klæʃ] — сталкиваться

conduct ['kɒndʌkt] — поведение

dismissal [dɪs'mɪs(ə)l] — увольнение

embrace [ɪm'breɪs] — включать, заключать в себе, содержать, охватывать

forbearance [fɔ:'beərən(t)s] — терпеливость, выдержка

hostile ['hɒstail] — враждебный

house [haʊz] — помещать, располагать

incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:p(ə)reit] — соединяться, объединяться

owing to ['əʊɪŋtu] — благодаря

parish ['pærɪʃ] — церковный приход

reduce [rɪ'dju:s] — сокращать

reject [rɪ'dʒekt] — отклонять

require [rɪ'kwaɪə] — требовать

restraint [rɪ'streɪnt] — сдержанность

set out ['set'aʊt] — помещать, ставить, выставлять; намереваться, (подробно) излагать

suspicious [sə'spɪʃəs] — подозрительный

watchmen ['wɒʃmən] — стража, караул

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What forces were the basis for the foundation of the Metropolitan Police Service?
2. Why were the police headquarters called Scotland Yard?
3. What could have been the origin of the beat system?
4. What was the public reaction towards the new police force? And how did it change over the time?
5. What principle proposed by Robert Peel is still used for filling senior uniformed ranks?

Task 3. Make up word-combinations.

a)

maintain	forbearance
protect	the disorganized system
win	personal liberty
replace	government
reject	standards
threaten	proposals
reduce	reputation
show	civil liberties

b)

personal	system
reported	justice
administration of	discipline
beat	crimes
commonly	liberty
military	known

Task 4. Match the synonyms.

establish	freedom
replace	deny, refuse
urban	create
reduce	bravery
chief	collision
courage	substitute
reject	main
liberty	decrease, cut down
clash	city

Task 5. Match the antonyms.

create	cowardice, cowardness
courage	dependence
reject	lose
liberty	destroy
win	accept, admit

Task 6. Comment on the following statements describing the history of the Met.

1. An organized uniform police force was regarded to be a threat to civil liberties. 2. In the end public opinion turned to be on the police side. 3. According to Charles Rowan, "the quality of military discipline should not be judged by the number of floggings". 4. England's Parliament immediately accepted the proposal to organize a centralized professional police force for London. 5. During the first three years there were no dismissals from police.

Task 7. Translate the word-combinations into English: известное как; отправление правосудия; угроза свободам личности; учредить полицию; заменить неорганизованную систему; внедрение системы дозора; чувствовать себя выше; отклонить предложение; несмотря на растущую популярность; быть враждебно настроенным; требовать от сотрудников; заслужить репутацию.

Task 8. Read the information about the main responsibilities of the Metropolitan Police.**The Met Responsibilities**

Metropolitan Police officers have legal jurisdiction throughout all of England and Wales, including areas which have their own special police forces, such as the Ministry of Defence, as do all police officers of territorial police forces. Officers also have limited powers in Scotland and Northern Ire-

land. Within the MPD, the Met will take over the investigation of any serious crime from the British Transport Police and Ministry of Defence Police if it is deemed appropriate. Terrorist incidents and complex murder enquiries will almost always be investigated by the Met, with the assistance of any relevant specialist force.

The Met has significant national responsibilities, such as co-ordinating and leading on UK-wide national counter-terrorism matters and protecting the Royal Family, certain members of Her Majesty's Government, 164 foreign embassies and High Commissions, policing Heathrow Airport, the Palace of Westminster, as well as dealing with protests and mass events.

The Met full-time personnel includes sworn police officers, non-police staff, police community support officers and designated officers. Special constables work voluntarily part-time (a minimum of 16 hours a month) and have the same powers and uniform as their regular colleagues.

The overall operational leader of the force is the Commissioner, whose formal title is Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis. The Commissioner is answerable, responsible and accountable to the Queen, the Home Office and the Mayor of London, through the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime. Currently the post is held by Cressida Dick.

Task 9. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the Met's significant functions?
2. In what areas does the Met have jurisdiction?
3. What personnel does the Met include?

Task 10. Translate the word-combinations into English: охранять членов королевской семьи; послы иностранных государств; быть подотчетным; проводить расследование.

Task 11. Match the departments and special units with their functions.

	The officers of
the British Transport Police	investigate and intercept armed robberies.
Aviation Policing	police the rail network in the United Kingdom, including London.
the English part of the Royal Parks Constabulary	respond to calls involving firearms and weapons.
Protection Command	police Heathrow Airport and London City Airport.
Flying Squad	provide highly trained dogs and police handlers. They are trained to detect drugs, bombs and fire-arms, respond to searches, missing people, fleeing suspects.

Mounted Branch	investigate and work to prevent gang crime and non fatal shootings.
Specialist Firearms Command	patrol a number of Greater London's major parks.
Dog Support Unit (DSU)	track and stop illegal vessels entering and exiting London.
Trident Gang Crime Command	provide personal armed protection for the Royal family, Prime Minister and other ministers, ambassadors and visiting heads of state; provide armed officers to protect the Palace of Westminster, important residences such as Downing Street and the many embassies located in London.
Marine Policing Unit (MPU)	secure the capital against terrorism, respond to any disorder in London, and reduce priority crime through borough support. They respond in highly-protective uniform during riots or large disorder, protecting themselves from any thrown objects or hazards.
Territorial Support Group	escort the Royal Guard down The Mall, into and out of Buckingham Palace; provide policing on horseback in London. They provide public order support and are commonly called to police football matches in the event of any unrest.

Task 12. Read the text about the Met ranks and answer the question: Is there a prefix “woman” in front of female officers’ ranks?

The Met Ranks

The Metropolitan Police Service uses the standard British police ranks, indicated by shoulder boards, up to Chief Superintendent, but uniquely has five ranks above that level instead of the standard three; namely Commander, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. All senior officers above the rank of Commander are chief police officers of ACPO rank.

The Met approved the use of name badges in October 2003, with new recruits wearing the Velcro badges from September 2004. The badge consists of the wearer's rank, followed by their surname. Every uniformed officer whilst performing their duty can be identified by their shoulder identification numbers.

The Met also has several active Volunteer Police Cadet units, which maintain their own internal rank structure. The Metropolitan Special Constabulary (MSC) is a contingent of part-time volunteer police officers and is attached to

most Borough Operational Command Units. The MSC has its own internal rank structure.

The prefix “Woman” in front of female officers' ranks has been obsolete since 1999. Members of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) up to and including the rank of Chief Superintendent prefix their ranks with “Detective”. Detective ranks are equivalent in rank to their uniform counterparts. Other departments, such as Special Branch and Child Protection, award non-detectives “Branch Detective” status, allowing them to use the “Detective” prefix. None of these detective ranks confer on the holder any extra pay or supervisory authority compared to their uniformed colleagues.

Glossary to the text “The Met Ranks”

attach [ə'tæʃ] — прикреплять, присоединять

award [ə'wɔ:d] — присуждать

contingent [kən'tɪndʒ(ə)nt] — контингент, личный состав

counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t] — коллега

obsolete ['ɒbs(ə)li:t] — устарелый

velcro badge ['velkrəʊ] [bædʒ] — застёжка «липучка»

Look at the pictures denoting the ranks:

Police /
Special
Constable



Sergeant



Inspector



Chief
inspector



Superintendent



Chief
Superintendent



Commander



Deputy
Assistant
Commissioner



Assistant
Commissioner



Deputy
Commissioner



Commissioner



Task 13. Match the descriptions of shoulder boards with the ranks they denote:

1. Single crown over one pip	Inspector (Insp)
2. Crown over Commander's badge	Deputy Assistant Commissioner (DAC)
3. Three pointing-down chevrons above divisional call sign and shoulder number	Chief Superintendent (C/Supt)
4. One pip over Commander's badge	Sergeant (Sgt or PS)
5. Crossed tipstaves in a bayleaf wreath	Chief Inspector (C/Insp)
6. Crown above two side-by-side small pips, above Commander's badge	Police Constable (PC)
7. Crown above one pip above Commander's badge	Commander (Cmdr)
8. Three pips	Assistant Commissioner (Asst Comm)
9. Two Order of the Bath stars, informally known as "pips"	Deputy Commissioner (D/Comm)
10. Single crown	Commissioner (Comm)
11. Divisional call sign and shoulder number	Superintendent (Supt)

bayleaf — лавровый лист; **tipstaff** — жезл с металлическим наконечником; **wreath** — венок.

Task 14. Listen to the information about responsibilities of police staff. Match police staff with the functions they are to perform:

Uniformed police officers and Special Constables	are to	issue firearms certificates.
Police Community Support Officers		visit households.
Traffic Wardens		attend emergency calls.
Non-police Station Reception Officer		maintain criminal identity archives.
Non-police Crime Reduction Officers		be present in the community mostly by foot and assist in policing duties.
Non-police Firearms Enquiry Officers		interact with members of the public who enter the front office of the station.
Non-police fingerprinting and identification staff		investigate crimes.
CID detectives		enforce parking regulations.

Task 15. Read the text about the structure and branches of the Metropolitan Police Service. What is their common mission?

Task 16. Comprehend the functions of some of the departments.

Branches of the Metropolitan Police Service. Part I

The Metropolitan Police Service is made up of many different departments:

Air Support Unit	Counter Terrorism Command (formerly the Anti-Terrorist Branch and Special Branch)
Art and Antiques Unit	Met Intelligence Bureau
Child Abuse Investigation Command	Mounted Branch
Dog Support Unit	Resources Directorate
Specialist and Economic Crime Command	Safer Neighbourhoods
Counter Terrorism Command	Serious and Organized Crime Command
Charities Office	Specialist Crime & Operations
Directorate of Information	Special Operations
Drugs Directorate	Territorial Policing
Firearms Enquiries Teams	Trident — Gang Crime Command
Specialist Firearms Command	Traffic
Forensic Services	Transport
Homicide and Serious Crime Command	Wildlife Crime

Each department has a different focus aiming to make London the safest major city in the world.

SCO (Specialist Crime and Operations)

The two main functions of this branch are to protect London from, and reduce the harm caused by, serious crime and criminal networks; to provide highly visible specialist policing services across the whole of London.

SC&O is a large part of the MPS and delivers both uniform and detective services. It deals with all the serious crime in London ranging from murder and rape, through to human trafficking and fraud. The officers of this branch lead on confiscating illegally acquired financial assets of criminals, and via the Met Intelligence Bureau provide a London-wide intelligence picture. They give the MPS the capability to respond to fast-time life threatening incidents; provide specialist training to detectives via the Crime Academy, and carry out the forensic examination of all London's crime scenes. Their responsibility is to provide specialist policing functions such as armed officers or police dogs. This branch is to police public order events and prepare for major emergencies.

Specialist Crime Forensic Services. The Directorate of Forensic Services provides expertise in the investigation of the most serious violent crimes across

the MPS such as armed robbery or kidnapping. This includes Crime Scene Management and examination, Specialist Imaging and Evidence Recovery, Fingerprint Comparison and Evidential Services.

The **Fingerprint Bureau** searches and compares finger and palm marks from crime scenes against offender databases. It also compares finger and palm prints of arrestees and those of suspects specified by investigating officers against databases of unidentified marks. It also co-ordinates fingerprint evidence for presentation in court.

The **Evidence Recovery Unit (ERU)** conducts examination of crime scenes. The laboratory's task is to examine items for the recovery of biological evidence and the enhancement of fingerprints. There is also the firearms clearing house, which examines firearms for the presence of biological evidence and fingerprints and also classifies the firearms.

The **Counter-Terrorism Team** is to retrieve evidence from terrorist activities. The officers analyze, prepare and deliver evidence in court. This unit has both a national and international remit.

Task 17. Make up word-combinations corresponding to the verbs in the table:

investigate	compare	retrieve	provide
deliver	analyze	enhance	examine

expertise; evidence; advice; serious violent crimes; armed robbery; finger and palm marks; latent and bloodied shoeprints; crime scenes; fingerprints; firearms; functions; services; training.

Task 18. Match the words to make up word-combinations:

illegally	acquired
human	picture
financial	harm
intelligence	trafficking
reduce	networks
criminal	assets

Task 19. Match the verbs with appropriate prepositions:

range	into
carry	in
respond	with
deal	out
specialize	from... to
divide	to

Task 20. Translate the word-combinations into English:

вне компетенции; оценка рисков; преследовать в уголовном порядке; организовывать образовательные программы; выстраивать эффективное партнерство; провести расследование возможных причин смерти; осуществлять руководство; обеспечить соблюдение политики; следить за подозреваемым в совершении убийства; вооруженные операции; сравнивать отпечатки пальцев и ладоней; установить личность нарушителя; доставка улик; анализ образцов крови; проявлять скрытые следы обуви; сбор образцов для анализа ДНК; делать запросы.

Task 21. Read the second part of the text devoted to different branches of the Metropolitan Police.

Branches of the Metropolitan Police Service. Part II

The Homicide and Serious Crime Command is known to be in charge of the investigation of homicide and other serious crimes in London.

The key units supporting this task include the 24 Murder Investigation Teams (MIT's), the Homicide Task Force, HOLMES support (Home Office Large Major Enquiry System), the Central Criminal Court Trials Unit, Coroner's Office, Family Liaison Advisory Team, Disaster Victim Identification as well as significant police staff support across all areas.

Murder Investigation Teams investigate: all murder, manslaughter and **infanticide** (детоубийство) offences; deaths within the workplace or mass disaster where **culpability** (ответственность) for the loss of life is likely to be an issue in criminal court; attempted murder where the evidence of intent is clear or where a risk assessment identifies substantive risk to life; high-risk missing persons where there is a substantive reason to suspect life has been taken or is under threat, etc.

The Central Criminal Court Trials Unit supports London's Murder Investigation Teams in prosecuting the offenders of serious crime.

Community & Partnership Unit is to coordinate community engagement on behalf of the Homicide and Serious Crime Command. As part of their **remit** (круг обязанностей, сфера компетенции) they are managing an education programme across schools and community projects within London, which is an innovative programme that raises young people's awareness of the effects of homicide.

The primary role of the **Coroner's Office** is to ensure that deaths of a violent nature and those that are unnatural or sudden with an unknown cause are investigated in accordance with coronial law. Coroner's Officers also act as **a conduit** (посредник) between operational command units, the Coroner's

Office and the families of victims. The key responsibilities are to identify the deceased, to support officers in the **recovery (изъятие)** of the body and make enquiries into the possible causes of death.

The Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) team is a small unit based at New Scotland Yard. The team works closely with all other business groups in the MPS, particularly SO15 Counter Terrorist Command and with external partners, including hospitals and local authorities. They are to develop standard operating procedures providing guidance to officers and staff on how to deal with a major incident which has resulted in large numbers of deaths.

Task 22. Answer the following questions.

1. What cases do Murder Investigation Teams investigate?
2. What partners does the DVI cooperate with?
3. What is the primary function of the Coroner's Office?
4. Whose task is to manage an education programme across schools?

Task 23. Define whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The DVI is known to work with hospitals and local authorities.
2. It is important to raise young people's awareness of the effects of homicide.
3. Community & Partnership Unit is to make enquiries into the possible causes of death.
4. The Coroner's Office manages education programmes across schools.
5. The Central Criminal Court Trials Unit supports London's Murder Investigation Teams in prosecuting the offenders of misdemeanors.
6. It is necessary to investigate deaths of a violent nature in accordance with Administrative law.

Task 24. Read about the responsibilities of police community support officers. Give a summary of the text.

PCSO

Police community support officers (PCSOs) are responsible for building bridges with the public. They focus on the needs of the community, interact and engage with the public and help create safer neighbourhoods.

PCSOs were introduced into London in 2002 to provide the city with an increased visible police presence and to enable regular police officers to make more effective use of their specialist skills and training — tackling crime, making communities safer.

There are four different functions London's PCSOs perform: 1) providing safer Neighbourhoods (focusing on crime and antisocial behaviour); 2) ensur-

ing safer Transport (dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour on buses); 3) providing traffic safety (dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour on buses and in addition free flow of traffic); 4) carrying out initial investigation and recording of crime — (Station PCSO). PCSOs generally perform routine duties, assisting and supporting police officers, gathering intelligence, carrying out security patrols. PCSOs are taught how to provide support at ceremonial and special events, respond to major incidents and security alerts, make house-to-house enquiries, directing traffic, removing vehicles; issue fixed penalty notices. PCSOs are posted to a particular borough.

Task 25. Make up word-combinations.

create	interact	make
tackle	gather	carry out
direct	respond	issue

intelligence; to major incidents; with the public; security patrols; safer neighbourhoods; inquires; penalty notices; crimes; communities safer; the public; traffic; investigation.

Task 26. Answer the following questions.

1. Why were PCSOs introduced?
2. What are their primary responsibilities?

Task 27. Fill in the gaps using the words in the frame. Use the proper forms of the verbs and *the verb to be* (for the Passive Voice). Use the information to talk about Scotland-Yard:

investigative; launched; acquire; identification; appoint; form; led; companion; headquarters; murder
--

1. Scotland Yard is a popular name for the _____ of London's Metropolitan Police Force, and especially its Criminal Investigation Department.
2. Sir Robert Peel's police Bill _____ to the setting up of the Metropolitan Police on 29 September, 1829.
3. The Detective department _____ in 1842.
4. In 1858 first Police vans for conveying prisoners _____.
5. In 1878 Charles Vincent _____ Director of Criminal Investigations.
6. The Criminal Investigation Department is known for its extensive _____ techniques and activities.
7. The Alphonse Bertillon system of _____ came into operation in 1894.
8. In 1898–1899 after series of assaults and the _____ of PC there were calls for the Metropolitan Police to be armed with revolvers.

9. Since 1908 the authorities at Scotland Yard had been seriously discussing the use of dogs as the constable _____ and help.

10. The Metropolitan Police have _____ the Policing Diversity Strategy since 1998.

Task 28. Match the definitions from the right with the concepts on the left.

intelligence	an unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation, especially an accident, which happens suddenly and which requires quick action to deal with it.
recover	the crime of gaining money or financial benefits by a trick or by lying
emergency	find or get back something which has been lost or stolen; to obtain by judgment in a court of law, or by legal proceedings
fraud	a collection of data that is stored in a computer and that can easily be used and added to
guardhouse	the deliberate and illegal killing of a person
database	cover or hide something carefully; not let other people know about something
murder	to take or receive (something offered); receive with approval or favor; to agree or consent to
part-time	a building serving as the headquarters or a post for military police and in which military prisoners are detained; a building used by the members of a guard when not walking a post
accept	information that is gathered by the government or the army about their country's enemies and their activities; the gathering of secret information, as for military or police purposes
conceal	employed to work, used, expected to function, etc., less than the usual or full time

Task 29. Metropolitan police keep in contact with public and are ready to discuss some points with the people they serve. Look at the script of a web-chat devoted to the issue of police wearing weapon.

access — доступ; **account** — отчитываться; **balacava** — маска, закрывающая низ лица; **on behalf of** — от лица...; **bias** — предвзвешенность; **confidence** — доверие; **challenge** — вызов; **deliberate** — преднамеренный; **hindsight** — оценка прошедших событий; **hold up** — грабить; **restrained** — сдержанный; **scrutiny** — тщательная проверка; **transparent** — прозрачный; **unpredictable** — непредсказуемый

Task 30. Perform some comprehension activities.

Give the full forms of the following contractions: *rep, MPS, PC, IPCC, CPS, AFO, NHS, BBC, LAS*.

How long (of training) does it take to become an armed officer?

What are police going to try this year?

Explain what Judgment Range is. What people do the police invite to take part in Judgment Range?

What does PC John say in response to the question about the cause why police wear balaclavas?

How are armed policemen scrutinized / accountable for? Do you think it is necessary?

What is the purpose of inviting people to take part in Judgment Range?

Task 31. What do you think about possible ways of police and public communication on important issues? What ways of dealing with the public do you know? What new avenues of building communication of this kind can you suggest? Discuss the problem with your fellow-students and write an essay: 1) “Dealing with the public: only law-abiding citizens or potential criminals as well?” (shall the meetings be separate for each group of people?); 2) “Is the communication and cooperation between police and public necessary?” (or is it the police job to cut crimes?).

VI. Writing

Task 1. Work over the newspaper articles.

1

“Police in post offices as Scotland Yard axes 65 stations across London”
(Sandra Laville, crime correspondent, *theguardian.com*, Wednesday 9 January 2013)

Answer the question: Why did police officers move to post offices?

Glossary: **allegation** — утверждение, заявление, обвинение; **announce** — объявлять; **axe** — резко сократить бюджет; **blueprint** — проект; **borough** — городской район; **courtyard** — внутренний двор; **extend** — расширяться, простирается; **margin** — граница; **pursue** — преследовать; **recruitment** — набор (комплектование личного состава); **reduce** — сокращать, **riot** — беспорядки; **spy** — шпион, шпионить; **squad** — отряд; **streamline** — упорядочить; **summons** — вызов (в суд); **undergo** — испытать, переносить; **unveil** — предать гласности; **verbal abuse** — оскорбление словом.

Task 2. Comment on the grammar structures of the following sentences:

The mayor's office is expected to announce later on Wednesday which 65 police stations are to close.

1,200 more constables will be put into boroughs, and neighbourhood teams will be boosted by 2,600 officers.

Eight hundred of the 1,200 extra constables will be detectives who are to be taken out of specialist squads...

Task 3. Write an annotation of the article.

2

How Scotland Yard's racism allegations unfolded

The week's allegations of police racism date back to just after the 2011 riots, and encompass assault and verbal abuse (Paul Lewis — The Guardian Thursday 5 April 2012 20.41 BST).

Glossary:

abduction — похищение

cage — клетка

charge against — выдвигать обвинение против

coastline — береговая линия

Crown Prosecution Service — Королевская государственная прокуратура по уголовным делам

dement — свести с ума

devastate — опустошать, уничтожать

disappearance — исчезновение

occupy — занимать

oversee — надзирать, наблюдать

refer — иметь отношение к

seek — искать

slur — замалчивать

spokesman — пресс-секретарь

subsequent — последующий, последовательный

suicide bomber — террорист-смертник

supersede — заменять

thrive — процветать

watchman/watchdog — сотрудник охраны

Task 4. Match the synonyms.

slander	shirk
behavior	threat
avoid	libel, defamation
involvement	conduct
jeopardy	engagement

Task 5. Write the annotation of the article.

3

Scotland Yard counter-terrorism unit investigate Dubai abduction

Family of Abbas Yazasanpanah Yazdi fear he is dead following claims he was kidnapped by Iranian intelligence officers (Owen Bowcott and Saeed Kamali Dehghan /The Guardian, Friday 9 August 2013).

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What might be (are) the (possible) reasons for his disappearance?
2. What organs / departments cooperate to deal with the case?

Task 7. Write the annotation of the article.

UNIT 20

INTERPOL

Our role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Our high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century.

<http://www.interpol.int>

STARTING UP

Task 1. What do you know about the Interpol organization? Do the quiz.

1. What is an official and full name of the “Interpol” organization?
 - a) International Criminal Police Organization;
 - b) International Police Organization;
 - c) International Criminal Police Commission;
 - d) United International Police.
2. What is the date of its foundation?
 - a) 1905;
 - b) 1923;
 - c) 1946;
 - d) 1962.
3. How many member countries are there in the Interpol organization?
 - a) 74;
 - b) 186;
 - c) 194;
 - d) 203.
4. Is Russia a member of Interpol?
 - a) It was. At present it has no longer participated in its activity;
 - b) Yes, it is;
 - c) I’m not sure;
 - d) No, it isn’t.
5. When did Russia join Interpol?
 - a) Ten years ago;
 - b) In September, 1990;
 - c) Unfortunately, I don’t know;
 - d) On the 5th of May 1992.

6. What official languages are used for communication with foreign countries?

- a) Arabic, English, Russian, French;
 - b) German, English, French, Spanish;
 - c) English, Arabic, French, Spanish;
 - d) Italian, French, Russian, German.
- 7) Where is the headquarters of Interpol located nowadays?
- a) Berlin;
 - b) Lyon;
 - c) Hague;
 - d) Zurich.

Task 2. Relying on your experience, knowledge and world outlook.

1. Can you define the mission and vision of Interpol?
2. Is there any difference between two abbreviations ICPO-INTERPOL and INTERPOL?
3. What are Interpol's distinctive signs?

Task 3. Read the information and check your answers.

1. The **vision** of Interpol is “Connecting police for a safer world”. Its **mission** is “Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation on police matters”.

2. You should keep in mind that the official abbreviations are presented in two languages: “O.I.P.C.”, which stands for “Organisation internationale de police criminelle” in French; and “ICPO”, which stands for “International Criminal Police Organization” in English. The official name is “ICPO-INTERPOL”. The word “INTERPOL” is a contraction of “international police”, it was chosen in 1946 as the telegraphic address. In 1956 the International Criminal Police Commission changed its name to become the International Criminal Police Organization — INTERPOL.

3. There are two **distinctive signs** or attributes to identify Interpol. They are an **emblem** and a flag.

The emblem, in use since 1950, comprises the following elements:

- a representation of the globe to indicate that Interpol's activities are worldwide;
- olive branches either side of the globe to symbolize peace;
- the name “INTERPOL” below the globe in the centre of the olive branches;
- a vertical sword behind the globe, representing police action;
- the abbreviations “OIPC” and “ICPO” above the globe either side of the sword;



- the scales below the olive branches symbolize justice.

The **flag** has been in use since 1950:

- It has a light blue background
- The emblem is in the centre
- The four lightning flashes arranged symmetrically around the emblem represented telecommunications and speed in police action.



LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. English Tenses. Word formation: suffix *-ship*. The construction *It is ... that (which, who)* to express emphasis.

Tenses. Active Voice

(Времена английского глагола. Действительный залог)

<p>Времена группы Indefinite (Simple) выражают обычное, регулярное действие или действие как факт безотносительно к его результату или длительности в прошлом, настоящем или будущем.</p> <p>В данную группу входят:</p> <p>Present Indefinite (Simple Present) — V / Vs (-es),</p> <p>Past Indefinite (Simple Past) — Ved (прав. глагол) или V2 (неправ. глагол),</p> <p>Future Indefinite (Simple Future) — will V.</p>
<p>Времена группы Continuous (Progressive) представляют действие как процесс, которое протекает в определенный момент в прошлом, настоящем или будущем.</p> <p>В данную группу входят:</p> <p>Present Continuous (Present Progressive) — am / is / are Ving,</p> <p>Past Continuous (Past Progressive) — was / were Ving,</p> <p>Future Continuous (Future Progressive) — will be Ving.</p>
<p>Времена группы Perfect обозначают действие, законченное до определенного момента в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем.</p> <p>В данную группу входят:</p> <p>Present Perfect — have / has Ved / V3</p> <p>Past Perfect — had Ved / V3,</p> <p>Future Perfect — will have Ved / V3.</p>
<p>Времена группы Perfect Continuous обозначают действие, начатое некоторое время назад и все еще продолжающееся или только что закончившееся.</p> <p>В данную группу входят:</p> <p>Present Perfect Continuous — have / has been Ving,</p> <p>Past Perfect Continuous — had been Ving,</p> <p>Future Perfect Continuous — will have been Ving.</p> <p>Подробно все глагольные формы представлены в сводной таблице времен</p> <p>Chart of English Tenses (Active Voice).</p>

Tenses, Active Voice

Aspect Meaning	Indefinite/ Simple <i>a common aspect</i>	Continuous/Progressive <i>a process</i>	Perfect <i>priority</i>	Perfect Continuous <i>priority + process</i>
Period of time	When? <i>often, seldom, always, usually, every day ...</i>	At what time? <i>now, at the moment</i>	By what time? <i>ever, never, just, already, not...yet, by 7 a. m.</i>	Since what time? How long? <i>since 7 a.m., for a long time, for a month...</i>
+	S + V He } She } Vs(-es) It }	am S + is are } Ving	S + have He } She } + has It }	S + have He } She } + has It }
Present				
?	Do + S Does he, she, it } V?	Am Is Are } + S Ving ?	Have Has } + S Ved/V3?	Have Has } + S been Ving?
-	S + do/ does not V	am S + is are } not Ving	have S + has } not Ved/ V3	have S + has } not been Ving
Past	yesterday, last week... long ago, in 1990...	yesterday at 7a.m., when..., all day/ night...	yesterday by 7 a.m., until, by the time, when ...	yesterday since 7 a.m., for some time in the past
+	S + Ved/ V2	S + was / were Ving	S + had Ved/ V3	S + had been Ving
?	Did + S V?	Was / Were + S Ving ?	Had + S Ved/ V3 ?	Had + S been Ving ?
-	S + did not V.	S + was / were not Ving	S + had not Ved/ V3	S + had not been Ving
Future	tomorrow, next week/ month/ year, soon	tomorrow at 7 a.m., when you come ...	tomorrow by 7a.m., before some time in the future	tomorrow since 7a.m., for some time in the future
+	S + will V	S + will be Ving	S + will have Ved/V3	S + will have been Ving
?	Will + S V ?	Will + S be Ving ?	Will + S have Ved/ V3 ?	Will + S have been Ving ?
-	S + will not (won't) V	S + won't be Ving	S + won't have Ved/ V3	S + won't have been Ving

Task 1. Choose a correct auxiliary verb and fill in the blank.

1. We ____ done the sketch yet.
a) don't; b) didn't; c) hasn't; d) haven't.
2. ____ you think they are working tonight?
a) Do; b) Does; c) Did; d) Have; e) Has.
3. ____ you see these cadets yesterday?
a) Do; b) Did; c) Have; d) Has.
4. ____ you going out this evening?
a) Are; b) Have; c) Do; d) Will.
5. How long ____ it take you to get to your office?
a) do; b) does; c) is; d) was.
6. What ____ you writing at the moment?
a) are; b) do; c) have; d) will.
7. It was horrible. I really ____ like the play.
a) did; b) didn't; c) won't; d) don't.
8. They ____ called back yet.
a) have; b) has; c) haven't; d) hasn't.
9. ____ you learn English or German when you were at school?
a) Do; b) Does; c) Did; d) Have; e) Has.
10. ____ you enjoying your meal?
a) Do; b) Is; c) Are; d) Have; e) Has.
11. ____ you decided yet?
a) Have; b) Has; c) Do; d) Did.
12. ____ everybody going to be at the meeting?
a) Is; b) Are; c) Do; d) Will.
13. I ____ finished to make a report.
a) didn't; b) haven't; c) hasn't; d) don't.
14. I ____ had time to analyze the photograph yet.
a) didn't; b) haven't; c) hasn't; d) won't.

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with correct forms of the verbs from the box:

to discover; to state; to return; to be (x2); to occur; to steal; to make

On 20th, June, 2013 police received a call about a house burglary that... .. in the town. At the house officers met up with the owner, 49 year old Mr. Anek, who ... that when he ... home at 9 p. m. he ... that many valuable items by thieves who got into the house from the back entrance. Police believe the thieves ... more likely to be local teenagers or drug addicts who ... very familiar with the area. A report and an investigation is underway.

Task 3. Review the types of the Word formation. Mind the derivative suffix -ship. Translate derivatives into Russian:

Suffix	Structure/ Meaning	Example	Translation
- ship	N+ship = N — определенное состояние, степень отношений, положение, свойство	fellowship	товарищество

Comradeship (comrade — товарищ); relationship (relation — отношение); friendship (friend — друг); membership (member — член); partnership (partner — партнер); leadership (leader — руководитель); ownership (owner — собственник); hardship (hard — трудный); directorship (director — директор).

Task 4. Review the emphatic construction *It is ... that (which, who)* and the way of its interpretation in Russian. Translate the sentences:

Эмфатическая конструкция **It is (was, will be) ... who (that, when, etc.)** используется для выделения любого члена предложения, кроме сказуемого. Выделяемый член предложения ставится между двумя частями конструкции, которая представляет собой сложноподчиненное предложение по форме, но простое по содержанию. Эмфаза с использованием предваряющего «It» чаще всего передается русскими усилительными словами «именно» («как раз», «только») + объект. При этом It и относительное местоимение или союз не переводятся.

Ex.: It is effective law enforcement, educational and preventive work that are to be in the centre of the activity of police today. Именно результативная охрана правопорядка, воспитательная и профилактическая работа должны быть в центре деятельности полиции сегодня.

1. It is language that enables us to communicate with each other. 2. It was then that the London Bridge began to be rebuilt. 3. It is the mutual efforts of the police and the public that are absolutely necessary for effective law enforcement. 4. It is Interpol that co-ordinates the widest-possible mutual assistance among police organizations and promotes the partnership in combatting terrorism, organized crime and crimes against humanity. 5. It is a risk driver who is to blame for the traffic accident. 6. It was they who were looking for the evidence at the crime scene. 7. It was in 1923 that the International Criminal Police Commission, later on known as Interpol, was created. 8. It is an extensive telecommunications system and a unique database that Interpol relies on in its coordination of the activities of member countries worldwide. 9. It was in Vienna that the first headquarters of International Criminal Police Commission was established. 10. It was Johann Schober, the head of the Vienna police who became the first president of the Interpol organization.

II. Reading

Vocabulary

Task 1. Match the words of the left column with their definitions of the right one. Define its meaning in Russian:

1) milestone	a) start or set in motion an activity or enterprise;
2) to annex	b) transferring an alleged offender or fugitive to the state in whose territory the alleged offence was committed;
3) headquarters	c) the place serving as the managerial and administrative center of an organization;
4) membership	d) an important event in the history or development ;
5) destruction	e) process of causing so much damage to something;
6) extradition	f) the fact of being a member of a group;
7) to launch	g) seize a country or an area of land and take control of it;
8) to flourish	h) prosper, to be at the peak, to be successful

Task 2. Keep in mind connecting and linking words used to make parts of sentences logically and grammatically correct:

actually — фактически, в действительности

as for — что касается

in order to — с целью, для того чтобы

subsequently — впоследствии

that's why — вот почему

thus — так, таким образом

Task 3. Before reading find in the text English proper nouns for the Russian ones.

Международная комиссия уголовной полиции, нацистская Германия, Генеральный секретариат, Генеральная Ассамблея, Вторая мировая война, Национальное центральное бюро Интерпола, Генеральный секретарь, Организация Объединенных Наций, специальные уведомления Интерпола — Организации Объединенных Наций, коммуникационная система I-24/7 на базе онлайн-технологий, база данных уголовной информационной системы Интерпола, мобильная сеть базы данных Интерпола, фиксированная сеть базы данных Интерпола.

Task 4. Look through the statements given in Task 5 and the text and find the initial abbreviations for the following word combinations:

International Criminal Police Commission; United Nations; Interpol Criminal Information System; National Central Bureau; Fixed Interpol Network Database; Mobile Interpol Network Database; World War II.

Task 5. Read the text and fill in the A- H blanks at the beginning or the end of passages with appropriate 1–8 statements from the box:

1. Russia joined the International Police organization as its 151st member in September 1990.
2. From 1998 to 2003 new initiatives and innovative systems were introduced for Interpol.
3. In the second decade of the 21st century Interpol comprises 194 member countries.
4. At first Interpol was mainly a European organization drawing only limited support from the United States and other non-European countries.
5. Technology known as Mind/Find allows frontline officers to connect directly to Interpol's systems.
6. After the WWII in 1946 the French government offered to locate the ICPC's headquarters in Paris.
7. Participants at the first International Criminal Police Congress expressed 12 wishes for the future of international police cooperation.
8. In 1923 there was a significant increase in international crime that particularly affected Austria.

Historical Review of Interpol

Interpol is famous for its glamorous history with important milestones. Interpol traces its history to 1914 when a Congress of International Criminal Police, attended by delegates from 24 countries was held in Monaco. Police officers, lawyers and magistrates met to discuss arrest procedures, identification techniques, centralized international criminal records and extradition proceedings.

A ____. Several of the original principles from 1914 remain fundamental to the work of Interpol. Today they focus on contacts between national police forces, international police communications, official languages, training, identifying criminals, international records and extradition.

B ____. That's why that year representatives of the criminal police forces of 20 countries met in Vienna and formed the International Criminal Police Commission. The ICPC's headquarters was established in Vienna, and Johann Schober, who was the head of the Vienna police, became the first president of the organization. The ICPC flourished until 1938 when Nazi Germany annexed Austria. In 1942 the ICPC's records were subsequently relocated to Berlin and the organization came under control of Nazi Germany. World War II actually ended the ICPC's activities.

C ____. Thus the ICPC was recovered though the destruction of all its pre war records required it to be completely reorganized. From 1946 to 1955 its membership grew from 19 countries to 55. In 1956 the ICPC ratified a new constitution, under which it was renamed the International Criminal Police Organization abbreviated to ICPO–INTERPOL or just INTERPOL.

D ____. As for the United States it didn't join the ICPC until 1938. In 1965 the General Assembly sets out formal responsibilities and operating policies for National Central Bureaus in each member country.

In the 70s and 80s years under the French Secretary General Jean Ne-pote Interpol became increasingly effective. In 1971 the United Nations re-cognized Interpol as an intergovernmental organization. In 1989 its govern-ing organ General Secretariat left Paris and the organization moved to its present headquarters in Lyon. By mid- 1980s the number of member coun-tries comprised more than 123 units covering all the inhabited continents of the world. **E ____.**

F ____. The first Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS) data-base was created in 1998. The other one the I-24/7 web-based communica-tion system was launched in order to improve significantly NCBs' access to Interpol's databases and services. It was Canada that first connected to the I-24/7 system in 2002. This year database of stolen and lost travel docu-ments was launched.

In 2005 first Interpol-United Nations Special Notices were issued for individuals subject to UN sanctions against Al Qaeda and the Taliban. **G ____ .**

H ____. Nowadays Interpol is the world's largest international police orga-nization, its role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place.

Task 6. Read the whole text with statements and answer the questions.

1. What milestone event for the history of Interpol took place in 1914?
2. What fundamental wishes were defined by participants of the first International Criminal Police Congress which are up-to-date for Interpol activity?
3. When and where was the International Criminal Police Commission formed?
4. Who was the first president of the Interpol organization?
5. How did World War II affect the activity of Interpol?
6. What is the date of the foundation of National Central Bureaus?
7. What is Lyon famous for in the history of Interpol?
8. What innovative methods were launched by Interpol in the early of 21st century?
9. How large is the membership of the International Criminal Police Organization?

Task 7. Look through the whole text and express your ideas on the history of Interpol using the table. Be ready to talk about milestones in its history.

Milestones of International Criminal Police Organization 1914–2014

1914 — Congress of International Police in Monaco. Delegates of the congress were ... It defened ...

1923 — Foundation of the International Criminal Police Commission in Vienna ... The ICPC's headquarters ... Johann Schober was ...

1942 — ICPO fell completely under German control and was relocated to Berlin ... In 1946 the ICPC was reoganized and ...

1956 — New modernized constitution was adopted and the organization was renamed the International Criminal Police Organization — ICPO. ...

1965 — It was this year when the National Central Bureau was crerated in each member country. The General Assembly sets out ...

In 1971 the United Nations ...

1989 — Lyon became a headquarters of the ICPO-INTERPOL ...

1998 — Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS) database was created and ...

The 21st century — Innovations and initiatives of Interpol. In 2002 the first I-24/7 communication system ...

In 2005 Interpol-United Nations Special Notices ...

Task 8. Recollect key words and expressions describing spheres of Interpol activities:

world's largest international police organization; to prevent international crimes; to combat international crime; to develop communications channels; to provide database; to co-ordinate activities worldwide; to communicate with; location and apprehension of fugitives; to constitute a serious threat; public safety; drugs and organized crime; trafficking in human beings; to achieve the goals; fingerprints; DNA profiles; stolen identification documents; stolen works of art; to exchange critical information.

Task 9. Pay attention to the synonyms:

aim = object, target, goal, mission

help = assistance, aid, support

overseas = cross-border, foreign

to launch = to undertake, begin, initiate

to enhance = to improve, increase

critical = vital, important, crucial, decisive, serious
by means of = through
to achieve the goal = to prevail
query = request.

Task 10. Look through the text. Choose a keynote (1–7) to express the meaning of the passage (A–G) accurately.

1. Governance.
2. Goals of Interpol.
3. Interpol officers' duties.
4. Priority crimes Interpol deals with.
5. Interpol's core functions.
6. A contact point for a member country.
7. Legal authorities for Interpol functions.

Interpol Worldwide

A. Interpol is the world's largest international police organization that facilitates cross-border police co-operation to prevent and suppress international crimes. It aims to provide the widest-possible mutual assistance among police organizations, authorities and services of member countries whose object is to combat international crime. Interpol carries out this task by developing and providing database tools through which police on the ground can communicate and share information, intelligence and analysis. It trains police how to build their crime-fighting capacity and co-ordinate their activities worldwide. Interpol is the only police organization that spans the entire globe.

B. In contrast to the image occasionally conveyed on television and in the movies Interpol agents do not make arrests, a practice that would infringe on the national sovereignty of member countries. The Interpol officers promote targets of training and expert investigative support, provide relevant data and secure communications channels in order to promote partnership.

C. According to the Constitution Interpol shall comprise the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the National Central Bureau and the Advisers. The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France, and operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. INTERPOL also has seven regional offices across the world and a representative office at the United Nations in New York and at the European Union in Brussels.

D. The National Central Bureau is a domestic clearinghouse located in each member country and staffed by national law enforcement officers. It is through this organization that individual police forces may communicate with the General Secretariat or with the police forces of other member countries.

By means of the NCB member countries may require assistance with overseas investigations and the location and apprehension of fugitives. It is also the gateway to police information and co-operation between the national police organization and their foreign counterparts.

E. To keep Interpol as politically neutral as possible all its actions are taken on the basis of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ICPO — Interpol Constitution. Interpol's constitution forbids it from undertaking interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature.

F. Interpol prevails through the development of emergency support and operational activities in five priority crime areas that constitute a serious threat to all regions of the world. They are public safety and terrorism, drugs and organized crime, trafficking in human beings, financial and high-tech crime, and fugitive investigative support.

G. To achieve the goals ICPO possesses a high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support. Interpol relies on an extensive telecommunications system and a unique database of international police intelligence. Interpol's activities centre on three core functions: 1) secure global police communications services; 2) operational data services and databases for police; 3) operational police support services. Secure global police communications services are provided by a system known as I-24/7, introduced in 2002. It connects Interpol General Secretariat, National Central Bureaus and regional offices and provides NCBs with quick direct access to a wide variety of data, including fingerprints, DNA profiles, watch lists of criminal suspects and persons wanted for questioning, child sexual abuse images and lists of stolen identification documents and works of art. Using the I-24/7 system Interpol member countries are virtually linked to exchange critical information much easier, faster and in real time. Each year, Interpol's telecommunications staff handles millions of messages in the organization's four official languages: Arabic, English, French, and Spanish. Search results are automatically sent in the language of the query. It is with the creation of the I-24/7 system that the exchange of messages between Interpol and member countries has increased dramatically.

Task 11. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What are the aim and tasks of Interpol?
2. Do Interpol officers take an active part in operational situations on the territory of member countries?
3. What are the main subjects of the organizational structure of Interpol?
4. What is the National Central Bureau?
5. What functions does the National Central Bureau fulfill?
6. What initiatives does Interpol use to provide its goals?

7. What legal papers are on the basis of Interpol activity?
8. What priorities are of Interpol's concerns?

Task 12. On the basis of the text match the verbs on the left (1–13) and the nouns on the right (a–m) to make collocations. Translate the collocations and make sentences of your own:

1) to require	a) organized crime
2) to suppress	b) tasks
3) to secure	c) assistance
4) to combat	d) 24 hours a day
5) to carry out	e) communications channels
6) to share	f) information
7) to build	g) crime-fighting capacity
8) to infringe on	h) the goal
9) to undertake	i) sovereignty
10) to constitute	j) interventions
11) to rely on	k) serious threat
12) to achieve	l) extensive telecommunications system
13) to operate	m) international crimes

Task 13. Find in the text English equivalents for the Russian ones:

международное полицейское сотрудничество; взаимопомощь; база данных; полицейские на местах; общаться и обмениваться информацией; наращивать потенциал борьбы с преступностью; во всем мире; образ, создаваемый на теле- и киноэкране; нарушать суверенитет государства; преследовать цели; экспертная помощь в проведении следствия; информационные каналы; содействовать сотрудничеству; представительство; информационно-аналитический центр; укомплектованный; посредством; страны-участницы; доступ к полицейской информации; иностранные коллеги; оказание помощи в чрезвычайной обстановке; услуги защищенной глобальной полицейской коммуникационной системы; оперативные базы данных и информационные услуги для полиции; услуги по оказанию поддержки оперативной деятельности полиции; ДНК-профиль; список отслеживания подозреваемых преступников; изображения сексуального насилия над детьми; наиболее важная информация; передача информации.

Glossary to the text "Interpol Worldwide"

- abuse** [ə'bjʊ:s] — плохое или жестокое обращение, брань, оскорбление
child abuse ['tʃaɪld əbjʊ:s] — жестокое обращение с детьми
child sexual abuse ['sekʃʊəl əbjʊ:s] — сексуальное насилие над ребенком
access ['ækses] — доступ
achieve [ə'tʃi:v] — добиваться, достигать; доводить до конца, выполнять

authorities [ə:'θɔ:ritɪz] — (органы) власти, администрация, полномочный орган

capacity [kə'pæsəti] — возможность; способность; потенциал; компетенция; мощность; пропускная способность; должность; качество; положение

carry out ['kæri 'aut] — выполнять, осуществлять, приводить в исполнение

comprise [kəm'praɪz] — включать; заключать в себе, содержать; составлять

convey [kən'veɪ] — перевозить; транспортировать; передавать; сообщать; выражать

co-operation [kəʊ,əprə'reɪʃ(ə)n] — сотрудничество, совместные действия или усилия, взаимодействие

co-ordinate [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt] — координировать, согласовывать

dramatically [drə'mætk(ə)li] — разительно, поразительно, значительно, сильно, ярко, впечатляюще

expert ['ekspɜ:t] *adj* — опытный, знающий, сведущий; квалифицированный

facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] — облегчать, содействовать, способствовать, помогать

forbid [fə'bid] — запрещать, не позволять, препятствовать

fugitive ['fju: dʒətɪv] — беглец; беженец, эмигрант; перебежчик; дезертир

infringe [ɪn'frɪndʒ] — нарушать, преступать; (on, upon) посягать

intervention [ˌɪntə'veɪnʃ(ə)n] — вмешательство

gateway ['geɪtweɪ] — доступ; ключ; подход; вход

mutual ['mju:tʃuəl] — взаимный, обоюдный; общий, совместный

overseas [ˌəʊvə'si:(z)] — иностранный, заокеанский, заграничный

oversee [ˌəʊvə'si:] — наблюдать, надзирать; следить, смотреть

prevail [pri'veɪl] — преобладать, иметь преимущественную силу, достигать цели

promote [prə'məʊt] — поощрять, поддерживать, содействовать, учреждать

rely [ri'lai] — полагаться, рассчитывать на (on/upon), доверять

responsiveness [rɪ'spɒnsɪvnɪs] — быстрота реагирования; оперативность

query ['kwɪəri] — запрос

seek [si:k] — добиваться, стремиться, предпринимать попытки, пытаться

secure [sɪ'kjʊə] *adj.* — безопасный, надёжный, заслуживающий доверия; *v.* — охранять; защищать; оберегать; гарантировать, обеспечивать

share [ʃeə] — делить, распределять; делиться

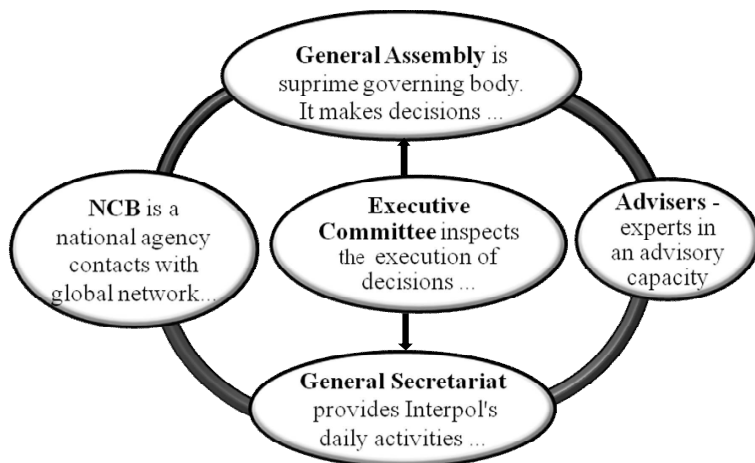
span [spæn] — обхватывать; охватывать

suppress [sə'pres] — пресекать, сдерживать, подавлять (сопротивление)

threat [θret] — опасность, угроза

undertake [ˌʌndə'teɪk] — предпринимать; совершать

Task 14. Read the information about the structure of Interpol and be ready to discuss the functions of its bodies. The chart below can help you.



Article 5 of the Interpol Constitution stipulates the structure of the International Criminal Police Organization — Interpol. It is the second largest inter governmental organization after the United Nations by member states. The General Assembly and Executive Committee form the Organization's governance.

The General Assembly is Interpol's supreme governing and decision-making body. It involves one delegate from each member country, and meets once a year. General Assembly makes decisions about strategy, policy and finance. It develops instruments and methods of cooperation and programmes of activities.

Interpol's day-to-day operation is managed by a General Secretariat under the direction of a Secretary General, who is appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly. It provides a fast and reliable communication system.

An Executive Committee consists of 13 members; each represents a different region of the world. It is appointed by the General Assembly at its annual meeting. The Executive Committee oversees the implementation of decisions made by the General Assembly and supervises the work of the Secretary General.

Advisers are experts in a purely advisory capacity. They may be individually or collectively consulted on the initiative of the Assembly, the Executive Committee, the President or the Secretary General.

Nowadays at the heart of every Interpol member country there is a National Central Bureau linking national police with the Interpol's global network. It was in 1926 when the General Assembly, held in Berlin, proposed that each country should establish a central point of contact within its police structure: the forerunner of the National Central Bureau (NCB). Nowadays it is typically a division of the national police agency or investigation service and serves as the contact point for all Interpol activities in the field.

III. Speaking

Task 1. Work in pairs. Take it in turns to tell each other about:

1. The most important milestones in the history of Interpol.
2. Core functions of Interpol.
3. The NCB as a contact point for all Interpol activities in the field.
4. Areas of crimes Interpol deals with.
5. Structure and governance of Interpol.

Task 2. Think about your opportunity to be involved into the Interpol activity. What is your opinion about the crucial qualities of an Interpol officer? Name them to your partner. Do you have any of them?

Task 3. Is there any Interpol division at the Department of the Interior in your region? Discuss with your partner advantages and disadvantages of the position of an Interpol specialist in a local Interpol division.

IV. Listening

Task 1. Listen to the first part of the text and answer the questions.

1. What particular types of crime does Interpol deal with?
2. What type of document is a Notice?
3. What language is it published in?
4. Is a notice limited only to the description of criminal's appearance including his photo and nickname?

Task 2. Listen to the extracts of the text and fill in the blanks.

1. Its work focuses on public safety, terrorism, organized crime, environmental crime, _____, illicit traffic in _____, illicit drug production, drug trafficking, _____, human trafficking, money laundering, child pornography, _____, computer crime, intellectual property crime and _____.
2. The notices often contain personal information about a particular crime. This can include details of the identity of a criminal, his name or _____, a physical description with a mugshot, fingerprints and _____ or passport number. The _____ information about the type of offence may be included.

3. Notices give information about____, who are wanted for serious crimes with a view to their arrest and extradition, information about a person's identity, ____ or activities in relation to a crime, ____ ____, unidentified bodies, potential threat to public safety and ____ ____, objects, devices and methods used by criminals.

4. In addition, notices are used by the ____ ____, International Criminal Tribunals and the International ____ ____, to seek persons wanted for committing crimes within their jurisdiction, notably genocide, ____ ____, and crimes against humanity.

Task 3. Listen to the officer from Interpol talking about the system of international notices and match the notices (1–8) with the kind of information (a–h) they give.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

- information about an unidentified dead body;
- information about a serious criminal who is wanted for arrest and extradition to their own country;
- information about a missing person or a person who is unable to identify him or herself;
- information on modus operandi, objects, devices and methods used by criminals;
- information on a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime;

- f) warning about any type of serious or immanent threat to public safety;
- g) warnings about criminals who are inclined to repeat the criminal activity in other countries;
- h) information about groups and individuals who are the targets of UN Sanctions.

V. Writing

Task 1. Read through a likely pattern of a request to the Interpol, mind the style, grammar and vocabulary to be involved.

The Law Enforcement bodies of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania makes the check № 17864, started on 18.06.2010 relating to Roy Frank Grayer, dob 08/11/1970, place of birth Cleveland, Ohio.

According to the available operational information on the morning of May15, 2010, he called his girlfriend and told her that he was going to drive in his red and white Mini Cooper automobile along state Route 192 in Penns Valley, Pennsylvania. He was reported missing when he did not return. The car was located in a parking lot in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, near the Susquehanna River, on May16, 2010; however, Grayer has not been located. His girlfriend informed that R. F. Grayer could stay at his ex-wife place in Mexico.

Roy Grayer may also use the name Roy Gray. There is no information about R. F. Grayer's location at present, but he has ties to Ohio, California and Mexico.

R. F. Grayer's description: the height — 179 cm, long brown hair, green eyes, white race. He has no definite distinctive marks.

We request urgent assistance in checking R. F. Grayer under national migration and criminal files of Mexico and the fact of his crossing the Mexican frontier in the period of time from 18.05.2010 till now.

We will appreciate your help in checking the medical institutions on the fact of R. F. Grayer's appealing in the period of time since 18.05.2010 till now. In positive case provide us with the information about the period of treatment and diagnosis.

Regards

DI Peter Scott.

Appendix: R F Grayer's photo in jpeg-format.

Task 2. Imagine that you are a police officer of the local Interpol division. Compose your request to the NCB of Interpol to ask the information and assistance in identifying a missing person. Start your request with the introduction of the legal ground for the investigation then give a summary of the case, description of a missing person and write a subject matter of the request.



SUMMARY

KRISTINE NICOLE HAMILTON

July 7, 2005

Moreno Valley, California

Kristine Nicole Hamilton has been missing from California, since July 7, 2005. She was last seen by a family member leaving her residence in Moreno Valley and entering a white vehicle.

Kristine has the following tattoos: a teal star on the upper left side of her back; a black star on her upper left shoulder; her initials “KNH” on the upper right side of her back; and an unidentified tattoo on her hip. The left side of her nose is pierced.

Kristine's nicknames are Krissy and Kris. She has worked in a fast food restaurant and has ties to Illinois, Indiana, and Mississippi.

DESCRIPTION

Date(s) of Birth Used:	April 6, 1987	Hair:	Brown	
Place of Birth:	Unknown	Eyes:	Blue	Height: 5'6"
Weight: 120 pounds	Sex: Female	Race:	White	

Task 3. Write an essay under the title “Interpol is a global organization because...” including the scope of information that you have known and add your own ideas.

UNIT 21

EUROPOL



There is immense power when a group of people with similar interests gets together to work toward the same goals.

Idowu Koyenikan

STARTING UP

Task 1. Answer the questions below and compare your answers with a partner. Use the following phrases to start:

I think that...; I believe that...; I consider that...;

In my opinion, ...; To my mind,...; If you ask me, ...

1. Do you agree with the quotation above?
2. Can you give own examples of it?
3. Do you think it's necessary for police from different countries to cooperate? Explain your answer.
4. What types of crime can be dealt with more effectively due to international police cooperation?
5. What forms of international police cooperation do you know?
6. What police organizations of international value do you know?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. Passive Voice (Пассивный залог)

Task 1. Focus on Grammar Notes. Revise some information concerning the Passive Voice. Study the examples given in the table.

PASSIVE VOICE

The **subject** of a **passive** verb corresponds to the **object** of an active verb.

SUBJECT
Passive *This house **was built** in 1486.*
Active *They **built** this house in 1486.*
 OBJECT

SUBJECT
*German **is spoken** in Austria.*
*Austrians **speak** German.*
 OBJECT

Tense	Structure	Example
Present Simple	Am/are/is + V3 (P II)	Crimes are prevented .
Present Progressive	Am/are/is + being + V3 (P II)	The suspect is being interrogated .
Past Simple	Was/were + V3 (P II)	Some evidence was found .
Past Progressive	Was/were + being + V3 (P II)	Witnesses were being interviewed .
Present Perfect	Have/has been + V3 (P II)	The crime scene has been examined .
Past Perfect	Had been + V3 (P II)	The criminal had been located .
Future Simple	Will be + V3 (P II)	The record will be made .
Future Perfect	Will have been + V3 (P II)	The criminal will have been caught .
Modal Verbs	Can/must/should be + V3 (P II)	The criminal must be found .
Modal Verbs	Had/have/has to be + V3 (P II)	The criminal has to be found .
Modal Verbs	Am/is/are/was/were to be + V3 (P II)	Witnesses are to be interviewed .

Task 2. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Counter-terrorism officers from Scotland Yard have been called in to investigate the abduction of a British citizen. 2. All these establishments had been absorbed by the Metropolitan Police Force. 3. A leaflet has been designed which outlines the consequences of travelling to Syria and will be issued at ports across the country. 4. Ferguson had been transferred to Forest Gate from a police station in Stratford, east London. 5. The matter for which he was wanted has since been dropped.

Task 3. Make up the sentences using the proper passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The pilot (interrogate) now. 2. The weapon (seize) just. 3. The message (send) tomorrow. 4. Burglars (see) yesterday. 5. The work (finish) by the time the group arrived. 6. Mistakes usually (make). 7. The President (elect) tomorrow. 8. The competition (hold) last week. 9. The car (damage) five days ago. 10. The witness just (interview). 11. The road (build) at this time last year. 12. The issue (discuss) during the meeting tomorrow. 13. The suspect (interrogate) yesterday. 14. When we arrived fingerprints already (take).

Task 4. Make the sentences passive.

1. The investigator **established** *corpus delicti*. 2. They **have arrested** the girl for shoplifting. 3. The forensic expert **will take** fingerprints. 4. An operative group **must search** a crime scene.

Task 5. Review peculiarities of Passive Voice-structures. Write passive sentences.

- Chinese (*speak*) in Singapore.
- The Taj Mahal (*build*) around 1640.
- The new hospital (*open*) next year.
- She (*interview*) now.
- He found that all his money (*steal*).
- These computers (*make*) in Korea.
- The suspect already (*identify*).
- Drivers (*fine*) for exceeding the speed.
- Streets (*patrol*) every night.
- The criminal (*must, catch*).
- I am sure the criminal (*find*) by June.
- The criminal action already (*bring*).

Task 6. You are at the crime scene. Tell what has already been done by the operative group. Use the vocabulary given in the boxes.

Present Perfect Passive Voice — have/has been + V3 (P II)

evidence	the record of a crime scene search	fingerprints
crime	pictures of the objects	witnesses
to take	to interview	to protect/find
to collect	to make	to define

Task 7. Translate the sentences into English using Passive Voice-structures.

1. Он уже заключен (взят) под стражу. 2. Имущество было опознано. 3. Преступление будет раскрыто. 4. Группировку возглавляет известный вор. 5. Постановление суда было получено до того, как он прибыл в город. 6. Подозреваемого сейчас допрашивают. 7. Ее обвиняют в совершении грабежа. 8. Место происшествия будет осмотрено экспертом. 9. Пропавшие без вести лица разыскиваются полицией. 10. Потерпевшему угрожал подозреваемый. 11. Информация была предоставлена негласным источником.

II. Reading

Task 1. Read the text about the early history of Europol. Find out the meanings of all proper names mentioned.

Europol History. Part I

The first move towards informal cooperation between European police forces to tackle transnational crime is known to have been taken in the 1970s when European Communities' interior and justice ministers set up the Trevi group. Trevi's initial goal was to deal with international terrorism, but soon it included other areas of cross-border crime within the European Community.

In the 1970s and 1980s, there were frequent calls from within and outside the Trevi group to formalize police cooperation within the Community. The first concrete reference to a European police force is usually attributed to Helmut Kohl. In 1991, at the European Summit in Luxembourg, the German chancellor called for a European police agency to be set up along the lines of the American FBI. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty on the European Union provided for police cooperation between member states to combat terrorism, drug trafficking and other international crime, and made explicit reference to a European Police Office (Europol).

On 29 October, 1993, the European Council decided that Europol should be established in the Hague. The first Unit — Europol Drugs Unit (EDU) — started operating in January 1994. It was empowered to assist national police forces in criminal investigations. Other areas of transnational crime this Unit dealt with included terrorism, motor vehicle crime and organized crime.

The Convention establishing Europol was agreed in 1995 and, after ratification by the Member States, came into force on 1 October 1998. Under the Convention each Member State was required to designate a national unit to liaise between its own competent authorities and Europol.

Glossary to the text “Europol History. Parts I, II”

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] — отменять

affect [ə'fekt] — воздействовать, влиять, затрагивать

comprise [kəm'praɪz] — включать

designate ['deɪzɪneɪt] — определять, назначать

elaborate [ɪ'læb(ə)reɪt] — разрабатывать в деталях

empower [ɪm'paʊə] — уполномочить

explicit [ɪk'splɪsɪt] — четко сформулированный

judicial [dʒu:'dɪʃ(ə)l] — судебный

liaise [li'eɪz] — осуществлять взаимодействие, устанавливать связь

pivotal ['pɪvət(ə)l] — основной

signatory state ['sɪgnət(ə)rɪ] [steɪt] — государство, подписавшее договор

strengthen ['streŋθ(ə)n] — усиливать(ся), укреплять(ся)

tackle ['tækəl] — бороться

trim (down) [trɪm daʊn] — сокращать

Additional Information

Treaty — the term is derived from the French *trailer* [L. *tractare*], which means “to negotiate”.

Convention — a most solemn type of international engagement, the term being derived from the Latin word *conventio* meaning “agreement”. (This term

is often, though not necessarily, used in connection with agreements to which a large number of countries are parties, and especially to agreements of the law-making type).

Task 2. Make up word-combinations:

the verbs — formalize, cover, set up, deal with, combat; *nouns and noun groups* — crime areas, police cooperation, group, terrorism, international crimes.

Task 3. Prepare a short review of the early history of Europol using dates and key words in the table below.

1970s – 1980s	set up, tackle, Trevi group, attribute, call for, formalize
1991	set up, call for, European police agency
1992	provide for, terrorism, combat
1993	decide, establish, form, EDU
1994	be empowered, criminal investigations
1995	agree, Convention
1998	require, designate, liaise

Task 4. Read about further development of Europol and enumerate the main documents and milestones of Europol.

Europol History. Part II

In the second half of the 1990s, the European Union underwent a series of changes, which also affected Europol. In 1995, the number of Member States increased from 12 to 15, with Austria, Finland and Sweden joining the EU.

In 1997, the Treaty of Amsterdam was signed, amending the 1992 Maastricht Treaty on the European Union. In the new Treaty the EU's "third pillar", Justice and Home Affairs, was trimmed down to focus on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Its overall aim was to "create an area of freedom, security and justice". The Treaty of Amsterdam incorporated the Schengen Agreements into EU law. The two Schengen Agreements, originally dating from 1985 and 1990, essentially abolished internal borders between the signatory states.

It getting easier for criminals to move from one European country to another, the Schengen Agreements comprised provisions on cross-border police and judicial cooperation. Due to the amended text of the Treaty Europol became the centre for coordinating police cooperation within the Union. The Amsterdam Treaty made the first mention of what were later to become Joint Investigation Teams (JITs). The idea was picked up and further elaborated at the European Council in Tampere, Finland, in October 1999. The Council's conclu-

sions called for “joint investigative teams to be set up without delay, as a first step, to combat trafficking in drugs and human beings as well as terrorism”. Now JITs are pivotal in Europol’s activities.

At Tampere, the EU moved closer to an institutional approach to internal security matters. In addition to strengthening the role of Europol, it also decided to set up Eurojust to improve judicial cooperation and a European Police Chiefs Task Force to coordinate policing at operational level.

Today, Europol is one of international law and justice organisations located in the “legal capital of the world”, including Eurojust, the EU agency dealing with judicial cooperation, and the International Criminal Court.

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was it necessary to establish cross-border police?
2. What are the other international law and justice organizations?

Task 6. Fill in the columns with the proper derivatives of the following verbs whenever possible.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
require			
designate			
empower			
amend			
create			

Task 7. Make up sentences using these words.

Task 8. Write 1–5 associations to these words. Read the words for your fellow students to guess the word-stimulus.

Study the example of giving associations:

e. g.: (the word-stimulus) — WEAPON — (associations) DEFEND, INJURE, KNIFE.

Task 9. Read and translate the words, define the meanings of the suffixes:

include — inclusion — inclusive, provide — provision — provider, coordinate — coordinator — coordination, conclude — conclusion — conclusive, just — judge — judicial — judiciary, rely — reliance — self-reliable.

Task 10. Match each definition on the right with the appropriate word on the left.

Word	Definition
explicit	of crucial importance
elaborate	communicate and maintain contact (with)

pivotal	precisely and clearly expressed
liaise	add information or detail (to an account); expand (upon); to work out in detail; develop

Task 11. Match the synonyms.

1. require	a) aim
2. alter	b) influence
3. elaborate	c) pick up
4. choose	d) facilitate
5. affect	e) set up
6. assist	f) amend
7. establish	g) demand
8. objective	h) develop, enhance

Task 12. Match the antonyms.

increase	require
create	deteriorate
forgo	decrease
improve	abolish

Task 13. Make up word-combinations.

tackle	abolish
pivotal	amend
improve	combat
appoint	liaise

the bill; the text; point; cooperation; the situation; the concept; decisions; business; with clients; every aspect; the director; advice; moment; with overseas consultants; the problem; a scheme; with the press department; the plans; information; data; borders.

Task 14. Translate the following word-combinations into English:

претерпеть ряд изменений; сосредоточиться на сотрудничестве; отменять внутренние границы; страны-участники; согласно измененному тексту; впервые упомянуть; доработать (развить) идею; без промедления; вопросы внутренней безопасности; усилить роль.

Task 15. Prepare a short review of further development of Europol using the dates and key words in the table below:

1995	number, increase, join
1997	amend, "third pillar", aim, create, incorporate, abolish
1999	elaborate, drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, internal security matters, improve, strengthen

Task 16. Read the text and match the paragraphs with the headings suggested below.

Europol. Spheres of Activity

Director of the Europol, Rob Wainwright, outlines the following **five values** which best characterize the culture of Europol and the work of its people: integrity, accountability, initiative, teamwork, effectiveness. Europol's value lies in the quality of its people, their knowledge and their wellbeing.

The Europol operates in three main areas: 1) it functions as the principal EU support hub for law enforcement operations; 2) it is the criminal information centre of the European Union; 3) it further develops as an EU centre for law enforcement expertise.

Europol is the European Union's law enforcement agency and its mission is to support its Member States in preventing and combatting all forms of serious international crime and terrorism. This organization uses every opportunity to streamline the fight against organised crime and terrorism. Such new opportunities have been identified and include a need to: enable more effective investigations on cybercrime, supported by centralised EU expertise and resources; explore better cooperation with the private sector to make greater use of expertise on issues like cybercrime, money laundering and intellectual property crime.

Europol is a unique cooperation partner for EU law enforcement agencies and also an important contributor to the EU decision-making process. Europol is a relatively young and growing organization that uses innovative and leading-edge technology in a unique, multi-lingual and multi-disciplinary international law enforcement environment. Europol officers are creative, self-reliant, energetic and willing to take up challenges. They work in a dynamic and fast-moving environment that requires a high level of flexibility.

- A. Areas.
- B. General characteristic of the organization and its officers.
- C. Europol values.
- D. Europol activities.

Glossary to the text "Europol. Spheres of Activity"

accountability [əˌkauntə'bɪləti] — ответственность, подотчетность

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] — достигать

benefit ['benɪfɪt] — польза

environment [ɪn'vaɪə(ə)nmənt] — окружение, среда

explore [ɪk'splɔ:] — исследовать, рассматривать, анализировать

hub [hʌb] — центр

integrity [ɪn'teɡrəti] — честность

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)n(t)s] — информация, сведения секретного характера

rely [rɪ'laɪ] — полагаться

streamline ['stri:mlaɪn] — систематизировать, упорядочить

Task 17. Match the synonyms.

environment	investigate
benefit	centre
opportunity	profit
explore	conditions
hub	chance

Task 18. Make up word-combinations with the following words and word-partnerships.

streamline	investigate	take up	explore
prevent	make	analyze	combat
contribute to	enable	require	use

money laundering; intellectual property crime; cooperation; use of; intelligence; opportunity; investigation; cybercrime; decision-making process; challenges; a high level; serious crime; terrorism; fight.

Task 19. Translate the word-combinations into English:

центр поддержки; преступление против интеллектуальной собственности; процесс принятия решений; передовые технологии.

Task 20. Answer the following questions.

1. What does Europol do to help achieve a safer Europe?
2. What qualities do Europol officers possess?
3. What types of crime does Europol help to combat?

Task 21. Give the characteristics of Europol using the information above.

Task 22. Read the information about Europol structural units and comprehend their functions.

Europol Structure

Council of the European Union and European parliament

Europol is accountable at EU level to the Council of Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs. The Council is responsible for the main control and guidance of Europol. It appoints the Director and the Deputy Directors and approves Europol's budget together with the European Parliament.

Europol's governing board, the Europol **Management Board**, gives strategic guidance and supervises the implementation of Europol's tasks. It comprises one high-ranking representative from each Member State and the European Commission. It takes its decisions by two-thirds majority, with each member having one vote.

The Management Board meets at least twice a year to discuss Europol issues which relate to its current activities and its future developments.

Directorate

The Head of Europol is the Director who is appointed by the Council acting unanimously, after obtaining the opinion of the Europol Management Board. The Director is appointed for a four-year period which may be extended once for a further period of four years. The Director is responsible for the administration of Europol, the performance of tasks assigned to Europol, the management of personnel and any other tasks consigned to him by the Europol Council Decision or by the Management Board. He is assisted in this position by three Deputy Directors who are also appointed by the Council, for a four-year period which may be extended once.

Europol National Units (ENUs)

Each EU Member State has a designated Europol National Unit which is the liaison body between Europol and the competent authorities of EU Member States. The heads of national units meet on a regular basis to assist Europol on operational matters, on their own initiative or at the request of the Management Board or Director. Each national unit seconds at least one liaison officer to Europol, who is hosted at Europol headquarters in their own liaison bureau.

Europol also hosts liaison officers from non-EU countries and organizations who work together with Europol on the basis of cooperation agreements.

Data Protection Officer (DPO)

The Europol Management Board appoints the DPO on a proposal of the Director. The DPO works independently and has access to all the data processed by Europol and to all Europol premises in the performance of his or her tasks. The main activity is the assurance on the lawfulness and compliance with the ECD of processing of personal data. The DPO is to ensure that data subjects are informed of their rights.

The Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) is an independent entity whose mission is to review the activities of Europol in order to ensure that the rights of

the individual are safeguarded during the storage, processing and utilization of personal data held by Europol. This body is composed of two representatives of each of the national Supervisory Bodies who are appointed for a period of five years by each Member State.

European Cybercrime Centre (ECC) at Europol in the Hague, which is the focal point in the EU's fight against cybercrime, pools expertise and information, supports criminal investigations and promotes EU-wide solutions. This Centre came into force in 2013.

The European Ombudsman checks complaints about maladministration in EU institutions and bodies. In line with Europol's Values, Europol adheres to the key principles of good governance, as promoted by the European Code of Good Administrative Behaviour (ECGAB): Fairness, Proportionality, Objectivity, Lawfulness and Impartiality.

Glossary to the text “Europol Structure”

adhere [əd'hɪə] — придерживаться

adopt [ə'dɒpt] — принимать

assign [ə'saɪn] — назначать, поручать

assure [ə'ʃʊə] — обеспечивать

comply with [kəm'plaɪ wɪð] — соответствовать

consign [kən'saɪn] — поручать, предназначать

entitle [ɪn'taɪtl] — уполномочивать

extend [ɪk'stend] — продлять

host [həʊst] — принимать

implement ['ɪmplɪmənt] — выполнять

maladministration [ˌmælədˌmɪnɪs'treɪʃ(ə)n] — неправомерные действия

pool [pu:l] — объединять, группировать

request (n) [rɪ'kwest] — просьба, требование, запрос

safeguard ['seɪfɡɑ:d] — защищать

second (v) [sɪ'kɒnd] — командировать

unanimous [ju:'nænɪməs] — единогласный

Task 23. Answer the questions.

1. How often does the Management Board meet? What are its functions?
2. What is the term the Director is appointed for?
3. What functions are the Director and Deputy Directors to perform?
4. When do the heads of national units meet?
5. What is the main activity of Data Protection Officer?
6. What is the main activity of Joint Supervisory Body?

Task 24. Make up word-combinations with the following words and word-partnerships:

process	extend	appoint	pool
store	safeguard	implement	consign

the data protection officer; director; the term; tasks; data; expertise; rights; a plan; the law; information.

Task 25. Review the responsibilities of each of Europol's unit. Use the verbs and word-combinations on the right.

Unit	Functions
Council of the European Union and European parliament	appoint, approve, control, guide
Management Board	guide, supervise, meet, take decisions
Directorate	manage, administer
Europol National Units (ENUs)	assist, liaison, second
Data Protection Officer (DPO)	access, assure, ensure, inform
Joint Supervisory Body	review, ensure, safeguard
European Cybercrime Centre	fight, support, promote
European Ombudsman	check complaints

III. Writing

Task 1. Review the rules of writing a summary (see Unit 26). Scan the abridged version of European Commission's press release on work of European Cybercrime Centre. Write the summary of the release.

UNIT 22

INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION



It is through cooperation, rather than conflict,
that your greatest successes will be derived.

Ralf Charell, American Writer

STARTING UP

Task 1. Think about the meaning of the term “cooperation”. In what spheres is cooperation possible? Compare your ideas with the definitions of this term from different dictionaries:

cooperation or co-operation (n)

1. Voluntarily arrangement in which two or more entities engage in a mutually beneficial exchange instead of competing. Cooperation can happen where resources adequate for both parties exist or are created by their interaction.

<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/cooperation.html>

2. 1) an act or instance of working or acting together for a common purpose or benefit; joint action;

2) more or less active assistance from a person, organization, etc.: We sought the cooperation of various civic leaders;

3) willingness to cooperate: to indicate cooperation;
 4) *economics* the combination of persons for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit: producers' cooperation; consumers' cooperation;

5) *sociology* activity shared for mutual benefit;

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/cooperation>

3. 1) joint operation or action;

2) assistance or willingness to assist;

3) *economics* the combination of consumers, workers, farmers, etc, in activities usually embracing production, distribution, or trade.

Collins English Dictionary — <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/cooperation>

Task 2. What definition is more precise? Do you know anything about international police cooperation? Share your ideas with the partner.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review

The Word Order (Порядок слов)

Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении

Подлежащее Subject	Сказуемое Predicate	Дополнение Object	Обстоятельство Adverbial Modifier of		
			образа действия Manner	места Place	времени Time
He	caught	the criminal	quickly	at the crime scene	last week.
She	didn't see	the victim	by herself	at home	yesterday.
I	will do	this work	carefully	at the CID	tomorrow.
<p>Определение не имеет постоянного места в предложении, например:</p> <p>The picture <i>valued at 10,000 dollars</i> was stolen from the <i>world famous</i> museum.</p> <p>We have received very <i>important</i> evidence.</p> <p>A <i>young</i> burglar was dressed in a <i>black</i> jacket.</p>					
<p>Дополнения располагаются в предложении в следующем порядке:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Прямое дополнение</i> ставится после глагола, e.g. A police officer found <i>finger-prints</i>. 2. При наличии беспредложного косвенного дополнения <i>прямое дополнение</i> ставится после него, e.g. He sent the witness <i>a letter</i>. 3. <i>Беспредложное косвенное дополнение</i> всегда ставится между глаголом и прямым дополнением, e.g. She sent <i>the suspect</i> a document. 4. <i>Предложное косвенное дополнение</i> ставится после прямого, e.g. They received the report <i>from the crime laboratory</i>. 					

Если **обстоятельство** образа действия выражено наречием, оно может стоять перед глаголом, e.g. He *quickly* drove away from the crime scene.

She *easily* broke into the house.

The officer *thoroughly* looked through the document.

Обстоятельство времени обычно ставится в конце предложения, однако может стоять и в его начале, e.g. He interrogated the criminal *on Monday*.

On Monday he interrogated the criminal.

Если требуется выделить **обстоятельство**, его можно поставить в начале предложения, e.g. *Quickly*, she opened the letter.

In London, he went to New Scotland Yard.

Обратный порядок слов (Инверсия)

Подлежащее может стоять после сказуемого в предложениях:

1) с оборотом there is/are, e.g. There is a blood stain in the room;
2) вводящих прямую речь глаголами say, ask, answer, reply и стоящих после прямой речи, e.g. "I didn't see the suspect there," said the girl;

3) начинающихся с обстоятельственных слов или со следующих наречий или союзов: never — никогда, hardly — едва ли, вряд ли, seldom — редко, little — мало, in vain — напрасно, e.g. *On the right* is the hotel "International". *Hardly* could he commit such a crime. *Never* in my life have I seen him. *Little* did he know;

4) в придаточной части условных предложений при отсутствии подчинительного союза;

e.g.: *Had* I seen him yesterday, I would have told him about it. — Если бы я увидел его вчера, я бы рассказал ему об этом.

Task 1. Explain the word order in the following sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. A lawyer should be a perfect expert in laws and their proper usage.
2. There is no hard and fast line between the work of a solicitor and the work of a barrister.
3. The judge should decide the interpretation of the law.
4. From time to time they took instructions from a radio dispatcher.
5. They gave first aid or transported people to the hospital.
6. A year ago he served as a policeman.
7. A picture easily may be transmitted by a computer to other agencies.
8. Physical evidence may be removed from the crime scene.
9. Frequently, crime prevention campaigns are held at national and local levels.
10. "When did you go home?" asked the policeman.
11. Hardly could she do it.
12. There were many people in the street at the time of an accident.
13. Had I known about it, I would not have gone there.
14. Could she come in the evening, we would be very glad.
15. "Call an ambulance, please," asked the foreigner.

Task 2. Put the words in the right order.

- 1) are, cadets, 15, There, group, our, in;
- 2) park, She, suspect, saw, in, the, the;
- 3) visited, a, He, London, ago, year;

- 4) officer, quickly, The, sent, to, crime, the, laboratory, fingerprints;
- 5) on, The, Friday, criminal, caught, was, police, the, by;
- 6) solved, the, very, crime, officer, This, quickly;
- 7) from, A, his, neighbor, saw, auto, window, theft;
- 8) morning, the, metro, crowded, people, station, is, with, always, in, This.

II. Reading

Task 1. Before reading the text try to answer the following questions:

- Is there any need for international police cooperation?
- What factors contributed to the growth of international criminality?
- How can the types of police cooperation be classified?

Task 2. Read the text “International Police Cooperation”, try to understand it and be ready to answer these and some other questions.

International Police Cooperation

The intensity of international law enforcement cooperation has greatly accelerated in recent years, although some forms of police cooperation among independent states are very old. Throughout modern European history, there have been contacts and networks among police agencies across international borders.

The need for police cooperation has greatly increased with economic and social change. Such *factors* as rapid transport, improved communications, the development and integration of international markets contributed to the growth of international criminality, both petty and sophisticated. These factors assisted the mobility of criminals, the transportation of illegal substances, and the organization of complex conspiracies. They provided new opportunities for theft, fraud, and the disposal of the profits of crime. Certain conditions also allow the growth of international criminality, such as the lack of stable political authority and social dislocation.

The *obstacles* to cooperation are the diversity of police systems and of legal systems, and the divergence of national interests.

The *types* of cooperation introduced to combat the increasing problems posed by international criminality can be classified as *bilateral, global, and regional*.

Different countries sign *bilateral* agreements with their neighbours on cross-border police cooperation. These agreements govern:

- the automated exchange of DNA data, fingerprint data and information from motor vehicle registers, as well as the necessary data protection;
- information-sharing on terrorist threats and hooligans;

- various forms of operational police cooperation, such as joint patrols and police assistance in case of major events and disasters.
- work at the joint centres for police and customs cooperation.

At these joint centres, the police and customs authorities of the partner countries work together in mixed international teams under one roof on the basis of mutual trust. They share information and experience on all matters related to the shared border area. This makes it easier to coordinate cross-border operations, for example by identifying additional contact persons in the neighbouring country. And language is no barrier, as the officers working at the joint centres can speak the language of both partner countries.

The most intensive *regional* cooperation is now taking place in the European Union. EUROPOL is intended to support and reinforce the work of the authorities in the member states and their cooperation in preventing and fighting serious crime affecting two or more member states; terrorism; and types of crime which harm Union interests. EUROPOL uses the latest technology and employs the best-trained experts in the field. EUROPOL collects criminal intelligence and analyses it in the interests of preventing and combating organised crime. EUROPOL stores the information in a registration system and, in doing so, abides by strict rules for protecting human rights. EUROPOL has no operational or investigative powers and does not carry out investigations independently. Its main task is to facilitate information-sharing between countries.

INTERPOL is the key agency for *global* law enforcement cooperation. INTERPOL provides a secure global information and communications network and keeps criminal records and databases. It also provides additional support by:

- producing situation reports as well as strategic and operational crime analyses;
- publishing notices of missing and wanted persons and stolen goods;
- making available expertise on specific types of crime; and
- offering basic and advanced training.

Glossary to the text “International Police Cooperation”

affect [ə'fekt] — затрагивать интересы, воздействовать (негативно)
на...

bilateral [baɪ'læt(ə)rəl] — двусторонний

conspiracy [kən'spɪrəsi] — преступное сообщество; сговор о совершении преступления

contribute [kən'tribju:t] (to) — способствовать, содействовать

disaster [dɪ'zɑːstə] — (стихийное) бедствие, катастрофа, трагедия
dislocation [ˈdɪslə'keɪʃ(ə)n] — дезорганизация; дезориентация; диспропорция;
disposal [dɪs'pəʊz(ə)l] — реализация, использование
divergence [daɪ'vɜːdʒ(ə)ns] — расхождение; противоречие
diversity [daɪ'vɜːsɪtɪ] — разнообразие; многообразие
govern ['glʌvən] — руководить, определять, регламентировать
harm [hɑːm] — нанести вред, вредить, подрывать
illegal substance [ɪ'li:g(ə)l 'sʌbstəns] — незаконное вещество
lack [læk] (of) — отсутствие
network ['netwɜːk] — сеть, структура, комплекс
obstacle ['ɒbstəkl(ə)l] (to) — помеха
petty ['petɪ] — мелкий; маловажный
pose [pəʊz] — ставить (вопрос, задачу, проблему)
reinforce [riːn'fɔːs] — укрепить, усилить
secure [sɪ'kjʊə] — надежно защищенный
sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] — изощрённый; хитроумный
customs ['kʌstəmz] — таможня
share [ʃeə] — делиться; предоставлять друг другу, сотрудничать для обмена
trust [trʌst] — доверие; взятое на себя обязательство

Task 3. Pay attention to word building elements. Use these patterns to form other words. Translate them into Russian:

illegal, illegible, illegitimate, illiberal, illimitable, illiterate, illogical;
 bilateral, bicameral, bifocal, bilingual;
 integration, communication, transportation, condition, dislocation, protection;
 co-operation, co-head, co-owner, co-relation, co-partner, co-prisoner, co-property;
 authority, criminality, diversity, mobility.

Task 4. Make up word combinations.

police	change
economic	records
criminal	cooperation
data	criminality
petty	conspiracies
sophisticated	protection

illegal	dislocation
complex	problems
social	databases
increasing	substances
bilateral	crime
fight	terrorism
cross-border	agreement

Task 5. Complete the sentences. Use text A for information.

1. Throughout modern European history, there have been contacts and networks among police authorities across 2. The need for police cooperation has greatly increased with ...and ...change. 3. Such factors as... contributed to the growth of international criminality, both ... and 4. These factors assisted the ...of criminals, the transportation of ... substances, and the organization of complex ..., and also provided new opportunities for ... and the disposal of the ... of crime. 5. The types of cooperation introduced to combat the increasing problems posed by ... criminality can be classified as6. Different countries sign bilateral ... with their ... on ... police cooperation. 7. The most intensive ... cooperation is now taking place in the European Union. 8. Europol uses the ... technology and employs the best-trained ... in the field. 9. INTERPOL is the key agency for ... law enforcement cooperation.

Task 6. Answer questions to the text “International Police Cooperation”.

1. Has the intensity of international law enforcement cooperation greatly accelerated in recent years?
2. What factors contributed to the growth of international criminality?
3. What are the obstacles to cooperation?
4. How can the types of cooperation introduced to combat the increasing problems posed by international criminality be classified?
5. What agreements do countries sign with their neighbours?
6. What do these agreements govern?
7. What cooperation is now taking place in the European Union?
8. What is the key agency for global law enforcement cooperation?
9. What does INTERPOL provide additional support by?

Task 7. Before reading the text B try to answer the following questions.

1. What is the UN Organization?
2. What is the UN Police?
3. What are the main principles of UN Police Activity?

What is the UN Police?



The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

The main purposes of the United Nations are:

- 1) to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace;
- 2) to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

The United Nations Police is a system of the international enforcement authorities, called to protect the lives, health, rights and freedom of people, property, interests of the international society and every state from criminal and other illegal activities.

The mission of the UN police is to enhance international peace and security by supporting Member States in conflict, post-conflict and other crisis situations to realize effective, efficient, responsive police services that serve and protect the population.

Peacekeeping is one of the main activities of the United Nations for maintaining international peace. Peacekeeping is one of the most effective tools to assist host countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. UN peacekeeping is a unique global partnership.

Tasks of the UN Police.

1. Providing safety for people.
2. Prevention and suppression of crimes and administrative offences.
3. Revealing and disclosing of crimes.
4. Protection and maintenance of public order and safety.
5. Protection of state and private property.

Principles of UN Police Activity. UN Police Activity is based on principles of respect of human rights and freedom of the person, legality and humanism.

The Legal Basis of UN Police Activity. The United Nations Police is guided in its activities by the local legislation, and also by the statutory acts of the United Nations and in particular the United Nations Mandate.

Activity of the UN Police and Human Rights. The United Nations Police protects human rights and freedom of the person irrespective of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official position, residence, attitude to religion, belief. The UN Police is forbidden to resort to torture, violence and other humiliating treatment.

United Nations Peace Operations. According to their mandates United Nations peace operations over its history have fallen into 3 main categories known as *traditional*, *multidimensional* and *governance* operations.

Traditional peace operations are largely military in nature. These operations involve military tasks and are carried out by UN peacekeepers who may be armed and who are widely known as “blue helmets” or “blue berets” because of their distinctive headgear. Examples of traditional peace operations are United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

Today a growing number of UN peacekeeping operations are much more complex and “*multidimensional*”, having a broader role in restoring public order and provide political and peacebuilding support in the host country. Examples of current and past multidimensional peace operations are United Nations Mission in Liberia, United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the others.

Governance missions are some multidimensional peace operations which are authorized to act as an interim administration or governance authority in the country or territory of deployment until such time as the local authorities take over those functions. Examples of governance missions are United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

In the twenty-first century, much is to be done to strengthen the central coordinating role of the UN for adequate response to emerging risks and threats (terrorism and extremism, settlement of regional conflicts, the elimination of poverty and hunger, overcoming environmental crises).

Glossary to the text “What is the UN Police?”

breach [bri:tʃ] — нарушение

current [ˈkʌrənt] — происходящий, действующий

deployment [di'plɔimənt] — дислокация, базирование
distinction [dis'tɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n] — различие, различение
efficient [i'fɪʃ(ə)nt] — квалифицированный, оперативный
emerge [i'mɜ:dʒ] — возникать
encouraging [in'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ] — поощрение
end [end] — задача, завершение, результат
enhance [in'hɑ:ns] — укреплять, углублять
forbid [fə'bid] — запрещать, не позволять
governance ['gʌvənəns] — управление, руководство, деятельность органов власти
headgear ['hedgiə] — головные уборы
helmet ['helmit] — каска
host country ['həʊst 'kʌntri] — страна пребывания, принимающее государство
humiliating treatment [hju:'miliɪtɪŋ 'tri:tmənt] — унижающее достоинство обращение
interim ['ɪntərɪm] — переходный, промежуточный
maintain [meɪn'teɪn] — сохранять, защищать, отстаивать
multidimensional ['mʌltɪd(a)ɪ'menʃ(ə)nəl] — комплексный, многоплановый
path [pɑ: θ] — путь, курс, траектория движения
removal [ri'mu:v(ə)l] — устранение
resort [ri'zɔ:t] (to) — прибегать (к чему-либо)
responsive [ri'spɒnsɪv] — быстро реагирующий на изменение обстановки, легкий в управлении
suppression [sə'preʃ(ə)n] — подавление
tool [tu:l] — инструмент, средство
torture ['tɔ:ʃə] — пытка, мучение, издевательство

Task 8. Answer the questions.

1. What can you say about the UN?
2. What are the main purposes of the UN?
3. What is the UN Police?
4. What are the tasks of the UN Police?
5. Does the UN Police protect human rights?
6. What are the three categories of the UN peace operations?
7. How are UN peacekeepers called?
8. What can you say about traditional, multidimensional and governance peace operations?

Task 9. Make up dialogues discussing the goals, structure and the activity of the UN Police and the police in Russia.

Task 10. Choose the correct definition of the words given below: breach, to forbid, tool, torture, to humiliate, multidimensional, to enhance, removal, suppression, current:

- a) to cause to feel ashamed, put to shame, lower the dignity or self-respect;
- b) intensify, increase, or further improve the quality or value;
- c) a device used to carry out a particular function;
- d) not to allow (something), to prevent a particular plan of action;
- e) the action of inflicting pain on someone as a punishment or in order to force them to do or say something;
- f) the action of taking away something unwanted;
- g) the action of suppressing something such as an activity or publication;
- h) an act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct;
- i) involving several dimensions;
- j) belonging to the present time, happening now.

Task 11. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations given below: peace, equality, enhance, global, organization, principles, are guided, military, helmets, multidimensional.

1. The United Nations is an international ... founded in 1945.
2. The mission and work of the United Nations ... by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.
3. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign ... of all its Members.
4. The mission of the UN police is to ... international peace and security by supporting Member States in conflict, post-conflict and other crisis situations.
5. Peacekeeping is one of the main activities of the United Nations for maintaining international
6. UN peacekeeping is a unique ... partnership.
7. UN Police Activity is based on ... of respect of human rights and freedom of the person, legality and humanism.
8. Traditional peace operations are largely ... in nature.
9. UN peacekeepers are widely known as "blue..." .
10. Today a growing number of UN peacekeeping operations are much more complex and "...".

Task 12. Match synonyms, remember them and use in your speech:

to enhance	moving, transfer, shifting
tool	violation, breaking
removal	well organized, systematic
efficient	to increase, to intensify
breach	instrument, apparatus
maintain	way, track
path	keep, support
multidimensional	present-day, ongoing
current	complex, complicated

III. Listening

Task 1. Watch the video episode “UN Help to Re-establish Law & Order in Somalia”. Listen to the information attentively. Be ready to answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of the episode?
2. How does the UN Organization support Somaliland’s police?
3. What was the priority according to the words of the US law enforcement advisor?
4. Why is it difficult for women in Somalia to join the police force?

IV. Speaking

Task 1. Read the following quotes. Interpret them from the point of view of a policeman. Work in pairs or in small groups.

1. “It takes both sides to build a bridge” (*Fredrik Nael*).
2. Teamwork divides the task and multiplies the success.
3. We rise by lifting each other.
4. A true police officer fights not because he hates what’s in front of him ... but because he loves who stands behind him.

Task 2. Illustrate one of the quotes from task 1 with a short story.

Task 3. At the Training Unit of United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations each peacekeeper is given a special leaflet containing written rules of behaviour. Read these rules and express your opinion about these do’s and don’t’s.

The UN Charter requires that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct.

We will always:

- conduct ourselves in a professional and disciplined manner, at all times;
- dedicate ourselves to achieving the goals of the United Nations;
- respect the environment of the host country;

- respect local customs and practices through respect for the culture, religion, traditions and gender issues;
- support and aid the sick and weak;
- respect all other peace-keeping members of the mission regardless of status, rank, ethnic or national origin, race, gender, or creed.

We will never:

- take any action that might jeopardize the mission;
- abuse alcohol, use or traffic in drugs;
- improperly disclose or use information gained through our employment;
- use unnecessary violence or threaten anyone in custody;
- commit any act that could result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to members of the local population, especially women and children;
- participate in any illegal activities, corrupt or improper practices; or
- attempt to use our positions for personal advantage.

Task 4. Make up dialogues discussing:

- 1) your future professional work;
- 2) the importance of teamwork;
- 3) relations with the public;
- 4) skills and abilities necessary for a peacekeeper;
- 5) your possible participation in UN mission as a peacekeeper.

V. Writing

Task 1. Using the information of Unit 22 write an essay entitled «International Police Cooperation» or «Peace-keeping Mission as a Part of International Cooperation».

CHAPTER III. LAW ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES

UNIT 23

PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE



Government's first duty and highest obligation is public safety.
Arnold Schwarzenegger

STARTING UP

Task 1. What is your interpretation of the quote?

“COP means Caretaker of People”.

Abhijit Naskar

Task 2. Read the definitions of public order crime.

In criminology *public order crime* is defined as “... crime which involves acts that interfere with the operations of society and the ability of people to function efficiently”, i.e. it is behaviour that has been labelled criminal because it is contrary to shared norms, social values, and customs (from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

Public order crimes mean criminal acts that deviate from society's general ideas of normal social behavior and moral values. Public order crimes are considered as harmful to the public good and disruptive to a community's daily life. For example, prostitution, pornography, alcohol and drug offenses are public order crimes. Further, public order crime includes consensual crime, victimless vice, and victimless crime (<http://definitions.uslegal.com/p/public-order-crime>).

What definition is more precise in your opinion?

Task 3. Do you study at the faculty of Public Security Police? What do you think about public security? Share your ideas with your classmates.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. The Imperative Sentence.

The Imperative Sentence.

(Побудительное (повелительное) предложение)

Побудительное предложение служит для побуждения собеседника к совершению какого-либо действия. Оно выражает приказание, просьбу, запрещение, рекомендацию, совет. В побудительном предложении нет подлежащего, так как подразумевается, что действие должен выполнять тот, кому адресовано обращение. Такое предложение начинается со сказуемого.

Task 1. Read and translate into Russian the following phrases used by a police officer for maintaining public order. Pay attention to the structure of the imperative sentence. Use your dictionary if it is necessary.

Грамматическая структура	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Инфинитив без частицы to	Stop! Sign your name! Do hurry! (do усиливает значение смыслового глагола)	Don't panic! Don't smoke!
let + инфинитив без частицы to	Let me do it.	Don't let him take pictures.

1. Sign the report, please. 2. Follow me for a medical examination. 3. Don't make so much noise! 4. Observe road traffic rules! 5. Tell me the building and the room number of the hotel where you live. 6. Don't drive under the influence of alcohol! 7. Give me your name, surname, address, telephone number. 8. Go to the chief. 9. Don't let her do it! 10. Keep quiet, please! 11. Stop picture taking, please. 12. Leave this territory. 13. Don't drop cigarette stubs! 14. Don't smoke here. 15. Will you show your identity papers? 16. Get in the car! 17. Hands up! 18. Throw away the weapons! 19. Go ahead before me! 20. Halt! Stop the unlawful act. 21. Please, stop video shooting here. 22. Answer my questions, please. 23. Will you show your driver's license? 24. Give me your papers! 25. Don't make problems! 26. Let him ask questions. 27. Let her drive a car. 28. Let them follow you. Let's go there. 29. Don't let her interrupt me. 30. Don't let them go away.

II. Reading

Task 1. Before reading the text try to answer the following questions.

1. Is the image of the police associated with crime fighting and thief taking?
2. What can you say about community-oriented service function of the police?

3. Do you agree that patrolling a beat is the main method of law enforcement?

Task 2. Read the texts “The Maintenance of Law and Order” and “Patrol”, try to understand them and be ready to do the tasks.

The Maintenance of Law and Order

What is the basic function of the police?

The police are the only 24-hour service agency available to respond to people in need. The result is that the police handle everything from unexpected childbirths, alcoholics, drug addicts, emergency psychiatric cases, family fights, and traffic violations, to occasional incidents of crime. Researchers agree that relatively little police time is spent on actual criminal cases. Home Office concluded that “criminal incidents constituted only a third of the incidents attended”.

It is officially stated that policing should: become more “proactive” and less “reactive”; prioritize prevention and investigation; place greater emphasis on information technology; and target known repeat offenders.

The police can help to prevent crime and raise clear-up rates significantly. The ultimate prize for the police is the development of a strategy in which the crime rate could be brought under control.

Most realistic discussions of police work suggest that the police role includes: order maintenance; crime control; environmental and traffic functions; assistance in the times of emergency; crime prevention; and conciliation and conflict resolution. In recent years greater emphasis has been placed on the “service” rather than the “force” element in the police role. Yet the image of policing continues to be associated with crime fighting. Detectives, the officers who are the embodiment of crime fighting and thief taking, occupy high status within the police.

The police undertake crime control. They are the principal law enforcement agency. But they also constitute an all-purpose social service. In 1980s the Statement of Common Purposes and Values of the Metropolitan Police read:

“The purpose of the police service is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the peace; to protect, help, and reassure the community; and to be seen to do this with integrity, common sense and sound judgement.

We must be compassionate, courteous and patient. We need to be professional, calm and restrained in the face of violence and apply only that force which is necessary to accomplish our lawful duty. We must respond to well founded criticism with a willingness to change.”

In the past the role of the police officer would have been summarized as patrolling a beat on foot. In recent decades patrol remains the main activity of the police personnel. It is well-known that over half of police efforts is absorbed by patrol.

Police resources: operational patrol 55%, CID 15%, traffic 7%, other 23%.

It is not just in Britain that patrol, most of it now in cars, remains the dominant police activity. A similar pattern is found in the United States (where 65 per cent of police officers are assigned to patrol), Canada (64 per cent), and in Australia (54 per cent).

How do police officers spend their time? On average 55 per cent of all uniformed officers' time is spent outside police premises and 45 per cent on police premises. Most of the time spent in police stations is devoted to administration and paperwork. Of total police time, 10 per cent is spent patrolling on foot and 18 per cent patrolling in the vehicle.

One can think that routine police work involves high-speed chases, frequent arrests, and after a game of cat and mouse in the interview room, the successful charging of guilty parties. This really is fiction. Routine police work actually involves patient listening, gentle counselling and responding to calls from the public.

Patrol

To most people, policing is the force of officers visible in a community, in a uniform, armed, and on call twenty-four hours a day. On foot or in cars, patrol remains basic to police work.

Policing city streets includes a variety of tasks. Some of these are routine and a few can be dangerous. Patrol work can involve administering first aid, breaking up family fights, pursuing a fleeing felon, directing traffic, investigating a crime scene, calming a lost child, or writing a parking ticket. The patrol force is the foundation of the police department and its largest operating unit.

Police patrols have *five* distinct functions: to protect public safety, to enforce the law, to control traffic, to conduct criminal investigations, and to interpret the law.

In their role of *protectors*, patrols promote and preserve public order, resolve conflicts, and respond to requests for defensive service.

Patrol *enforcement* duties include both the preservation of constitutional guarantees and the enforcement of legal statutes.

The *traffic* control functions of patrol involve enforcing the motor vehicle and traffic laws, and handling accidents and disasters.

As *investigators*, police officers on patrol conduct preliminary examinations of criminal acts, gather physical evidence and interview witnesses. During

such investigations they may also uncover evidence, identify and apprehend suspects, and recover stolen property.

Finally, patrol officers have *quasi-judicial functions*: they make the first interpretation of whether a law has been violated. In such circumstances police may choose to take no action or to arrest, or they may only advise, instruct, or warn.

Glossary to the texts “The Maintenance of Law and Order” and “Patrol”

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] — выполнять

be assigned to... ['bi: ə'saɪnd tu] — быть приданным (чему-либо)

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] — обвинять

clear-up rate ['kliə(r)'ʌp 'reɪt] — уровень раскрываемости

compassionate [kəm'pæʃ(ə)nɪt] — жалостливый, сострадательный

conciliation [kən'sɪlɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] — примирение, умиротворение

constitute ['kɒnstɪtju:t] — составлять

counsel ['kaʊns(ə)l] — советовать, рекомендовать

disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] — беда, бедствие, несчастье

drug addict ['drʌg 'ædɪkt] — наркоман

embodiment [ɪm'bɒdɪmənt] — воплощение

emphasis ['emfəsis] — сила, ударение;

to put/ place ~ on smth — придавать особое значение чему-либо

fleeing felon ['fli: ɪn 'felən] — сбежавший опасный уголовный преступник

integrity [ɪn'tegərɪtɪ] — честность, прямота

Metropolitan Police ['metrə'pɒlɪtn pə'li:s] — полиция Лондона

on average ['æv(ə)rɪdʒ] — в среднем

pattern ['pætɪn] — образец

premise ['premɪs] — служебное помещение

preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] — сохранять

proactive [prəʊ'æktɪv] — профилактический, действующий на опережение

promote [prə'məʊt] — содействовать, способствовать, поддерживать

quasi ['kwɑ:zɪ] — (лат.) как бы, якобы, как будто, почти

rather than ['rɑ:ðə ðæn] — скорее ... чем ..., ... а не ...

reactive [rɪ'æktɪv] — реагирующий на возникшие обстоятельства

reassure ['ri:ə'sʊə] — переубеждать, успокаивать

repeat offender [rɪ'pi:t ə'fendə] — рецидивист

researcher [rɪ'sɜ:ʃə] — исследователь, сотрудник аналитического отдела

restrained [rɪ'streɪnd] — сдержанный, умеренный

sound judgement ['saund 'dʒʌdʒmənt] — трезвость ума, рассудитель-

ность

suggest [sə'dʒest] — предполагать

target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] — целиться, направлять свои усилия

uncover [ʌn'kʌvə] — обнаруживать, раскрывать

unexpected [ʌnik'spektɪd] — неожиданный

uphold [ʌp'həʊld] — поддерживать

warn [wɔ:n] — предупреждать, предостерегать, обращать чье-либо

внимание

well founded ['wel 'faʊndɪd] — обоснованный, подкрепленный фак-

тами.

Task 3. Make up word combinations and translate them into Russian.

drug	violation
family	child
traffic	addict
Home	requests
to apprehend	fight
to respond to	offender
lost	Office
repeat	clear-up rate
pursue	resolution
to raise	suspects
conflict	to justice
routine	a fleeing felon
to bring	police work

Task 4. Find in the text English equivalents to the following word combinations:

орган, несущий службу 24 часа в сутки; неожиданные роды; лишь одна треть происшествий; считать приоритетными профилактику и расследование; делать больший акцент на информационные технологии; выявлять известных рецидивистов; существенно повысить уровень раскрываемости; удерживать потенциальных преступников; поддержание порядка; помощь во время чрезвычайных ситуаций; продолжает ассоциироваться с борьбой с преступностью; воплощение борьбы с преступностью; служба на пользу общества для всех целей; рассудительность; перед лицом насилия; применять только ту силу, которая необходима; желание меняться; патрулирование участка пешком; остается преобладающей полицейской деятельностью; погоня на высокой скорости; игра в кошки-мышки; вымысел.

Task 5. Choose the correct definition of the words given in the box.

to accomplish; to charge; integrity; to counsel; addict; to promote; to flee; to preserve;
a disaster; quasi

- a) to keep safe from harm or danger;
- b) to give a higher position or rank, help to organize and start, help the progress of;
- c) to perform, finish successfully;
- d) to a certain extent, seemingly;
- e) to accuse; bring a charge against;
- f) to run or hurry away from;
- g) quality of being honest and upright in character;
- h) person who is addicted, especially to smth harmful;
- i) great or sudden misfortune, terrible accident;
- j) to advise, give counsel suggestions to.

Task 6. Match synonyms and antonyms, read and translate them, make up sentences with them:

to flee	honesty, loyalty; to dishonor, falsity
average	model, standard, prototype
integrity	to carry out, perform; to fail, frustrate
to preserve	to escape, fly, avoid
to accomplish	to organize; help; to discredit, ignore
pattern	to maintain, keep; to destroy, abolish
to promote	normal, medium, usual; extraordinary

Task 7. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

- 1) to handle everything from traffic violations to incidents of crime;
- 2) researchers agree that ..., Home Office concluded that ..., a discussion suggests that ..., it is stated that ...; it is well-known that ...;
- 3) only a third of the incidents, over half of police efforts;
- 4) more proactive — less reactive, to place greater emphasis on technology (management), most of the time, most realistic discussions, the largest operating unit;
- 5) the “service” rather than the “force” element;
- 6) to be associated with crime fighting (drug-dealing, crime prevention);
- 7) in the face of violence (danger, threat);
- 8) to apply only that force which is necessary, to apply only that device which is useful, apply only that method which is effective;
- 9) well founded criticism;

- 10) whether a law has been violated (broken);
- 11) to be devoted to administration (paperwork, investigation);
- 12) a game of cat and mouse;
- 13) patient listening, gentle counseling;
- 14) a variety of tasks (methods).

Task 8. Say whether the following statements are right or wrong.

1. The police frequently are the only 24-hour service agency available to respond to people in need.
2. Home Office concluded that “criminal incidents constituted two thirds of the incidents attended”.
3. Policing should become more “proactive” and less “reactive” in what it does.
4. Police should not target known repeat offenders who are responsible for crimes.
5. Detectives occupy high status within the police.
6. The police shouldn’t respond to well founded criticism.
7. Over half of police efforts is absorbed by patrol.
8. Routine police work involves only high-speed chases and frequent arrests.
9. Patrol remains basic to police work.
10. Police patrols have three distinct functions.

III. Listening

Task 1. Watch the video episode “History of Policing in the U.S.”. Listen to the information attentively and choose proper variants to complete the sentences. (Use the book “News in Use”).

Task 2. Listen to Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) from Great Britain talking about her job. Be ready to answer questions.

1. What does she like most about her work?
2. Can she arrest people?
3. Can she interview suspects?
4. Can she issue warnings and fines?
5. Can she confiscate alcohol and tobacco from underage drinkers?
6. Can PCSOs deal with minor offences or carry out high-risk tasks?
7. In what way does she patrol?
8. Does she have any equipment?

IV. Speaking

Task 1. Comment on the following quotes. Work in pairs or small groups.

1. The essential function of the State is to maintain peace, justice, law, and order, and to protect the individual citizen against aggression, violence, theft, and fraud (Henry Hazlitt).

2. We can only have true public safety with public trust (Betsy Hodges).

3. True public safety requires a collaboration between law enforcement and the community (Betsy Hodges).

Task 2. Act out the dialogues between a police officer and a foreigner in situations of maintenance of peace and order. Try to make up and act out your own dialogues about foreigners smoking and being drunk in public places.

P. Let me introduce myself. Lieutenant of police Petrov. Tell me your name and surname.

F. Jack Brown.

P. What country are you from?

F. I'm from Canada.

P. Show me your documents.

F. Here they are. What's up?

P. You are exchanging currency in the street. It's not allowed.

F. Excuse me, officer. I didn't know about it. Where can I exchange currency?

P. You can do it in the bank. It's not far from here. Turn to the right. You can't miss it.

F. Thank you very much.

P. Not at all. It's my duty.

F. Excuse me, officer.

P. Yes, what's the matter?

F. Some people are spraying graffiti on the walls of the magnificent building not far from here.

P. I see, madam. Where is it? Can you tell me the address?

F. Oh, I'm sorry, officer. I'm a foreigner and don't know this city but I can show you the way there.

P. Thank you, madam. Let's go very quickly.

F. I agree.

P. Oh, it's the drama theatre. Where are these people spraying graffiti? It's prohibited to do so. It's a building with historical significance.

F. They are over there.

P. Thank you for your help, madam.

F. Don't mention it.

Task 3. Make up dialogues discussing.

- a) the “force” and the “service” element in the police role;
- b) the professional and personal qualities the policeman should have;
- c) the time a police officer spends outside police premises and on police premises;
- d) routine police work;
- e) functions of police patrols.

V. Writing

Task 1. Write an essay about:

- the basic function of the police;
- the police role;
- professional qualities of a policeman;
- the functions of police patrols.

UNIT 24

CRIME AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Nothing matters but the facts. Without them,
the science of criminal investigation is nothing more than a guessing game.
Blake Edwards

STARTING UP

Task 1. Analyze Blake Edwards' statement quoted as a motto to the Unit. Say what you think about it, using the phrases:

Speaking for myself ...; As far as I'm concerned ...; I'd say that ...; I quite agree with the statement that ...because ...; Just what I think ... because

Task 2. Comment on the definitions of "criminal investigation" registered in different sources. Is there anything special you could add to definitions?

1. Criminal Investigation is an applied science that involves the study of facts, used to identify, locate and prove the guilt of a criminal. A complete criminal investigation can include searching, interviews, interrogations, evidence collection and preservation and various methods of investigation (<http://en.wikipedia.org>).

2. Criminal investigation is the ensemble of methods by which crimes are studied and criminals apprehended (www.britannica.com).

Task 3. What do you think about the statement? Detail your opinion. Use speech pattern: *In my experience ...; I'd say that ...; I'd suggest that ...;*

I'd like to point out that ...; I believe that ...; What I mean is

Crime detection and investigation is both an art and a science; a cooperation of common sense, judgment, intellect, experience and professional instinct along with relative technical knowledge.

(Charles M. Alifano. www.worldwidelawenforcement.com)

Task 4. What is crime? With your partner, match the crimes in the box with their definitions 1–13:

a) burglary; b) murder; c) arson; d) forgery; e) shoplifting; f) robbery; g) theft; h) assault;
i) kidnapping; j) conspiracy; k) manslaughter; l) hijacking; m) mugging

- 1) the act of stealing goods from a shop during shopping hours;
- 2) killing someone intentionally;
- 3) the dishonest taking of property belonging to another person;
- 4) breaking and entering a building to steal things;
- 5) intentionally or recklessly setting fire to another's property;
- 6) attacking and hurting someone physically;
- 7) making any false document, such as a cheque or character reference or any tape or disc on which information is stored;
- 8) taking and holding a person usually for ransom;
- 9) stealing property from a person by using or threatening to use force;
- 10) seizure or appropriation of a vehicle or the goods it carries while in transit;
- 11) attacking someone and stealing from him in the street;
- 12) a secret plan to carry out an illegal or harmful act with political motivation;
- 13) the killing of a human being without malice or intend to kill.

Task 5. Look through the types of crimes given in task 4. Discuss with your partner the questions below. Responding to a question use speech patterns:

In my opinion ...; To my mind ...; If you ask me ...; You may be right;

In my experience ...; As far as I'm concerned ...

1. Which is the most serious of these crimes?
2. Which is the most common in your country?
3. Which is the least common?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. Modal Verbs. Prepositions. Phrasal Verbs.

Task 1. Brush up your English Modal Verbs and answer the questions.

1. What modal verb is used to express polite advice or recommendation?
2. What modal verb is used to express urgent necessity?
3. What modal verb deals with permission?
4. What modal verb deals with urgent advice or reproach?
5. Which modal verbs do not use the particle "to" + Infinitive?
6. What modal verbs are usually used to deal with legal rules and requirements of law?

Task 2. Focus on Grammar Notes and check your answers.

Modal Verbs (Модальные глаголы)

Значение: модальные глаголы **can, may, must, need, should, ought to, be able to, be to, have to** называются неполными, они не обозначают действие или состояние, а передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом, в предложении образуют составное модальное сказуемое, выражают **возможность** или **необходимость** совершения действия, в том числе физическую возможность, умственную способность; разрешение, позволение; вероятность, предположение, долженствование.

Особенности:

- не изменяются по лицам и числам (исключения: be able to, be to, have to). *E. g. I can drive a car. He can drive a car. He is to drive a car.*
- имеют не все временные формы; не имеют неличных форм и форм инфинитива.
- вопросительную и отрицательную формы образуют без помощи вспомогательных глаголов. *E. g. May I come in? You need not be nervous about it.*
- **have to** образует вопросительную и отрицательную формы с помощью вспомогательных глаголов: do/ does/, did, will.

Модальные глаголы **can, may, must** могут употребляться в двух значениях — **прямом** и **вероятностном**. В прямом значении они употребляются только с Indefinite Infinitive, а в вероятностном — с любым из четырех инфинитивов.

Как часть составного глагольного сказуемого Indefinite Infinitive указывает на регулярный характер действия в настоящем, прошлом или будущем. Continuous Infinitive относит действие к моменту повествования. Perfect и Perfect Continuous Infinitive выражают предшествование действия.

Модальный глагол		Форма	
Can (эквивалент — be able to V)			
Значение	Present	Past	Future
Прямое — возможность, способность совершить действие	can V (мочь, быть в состоянии)	could V	will + be able to V
<p><i>E. g. Can he speak and write English well? Умеет ли он хорошо говорить и писать по-английски?</i> <i>He can speak English but he can't write it well. — Он может хорошо говорить по-английски, но не умеет хорошо писать.</i> <i>The inspector couldn't arrive in time. — Инспектор не смог приехать вовремя.</i> <i>The patrol officer will be able to draw the report in an hour. — Патрульный офицер сможет оформить протокол через час.</i></p>			
Вероятностное — недоверие	can V/ can be Ving/ can have V3/ can have been Ving в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях		
<p><i>E. g. (?) Can the robber have run away? Неужели грабитель сбежал?</i> <i>(-) The robber can't have run away. — Не может быть, чтобы грабитель сбежал. (Он не мог сбежать.)</i> <i>(?) Can the investigator be still interrogating the suspect? — Неужели следователь все еще допрашивает подозреваемого?</i></p>			

Must V (эквиваленты — have to V; be to V)			
Прямое — долженствование: 1) долг, обязанность 2) вынужденность, обязанность согласно правилам и требованиям закона 3) план, договоренность	must V(должен, обязан) have to/ has to V (вынужден, придется)	– had to V was / were to V	– will have to V Present forms: am/is/are to V
	to be to = am/ is/ are to V (должен)		
	E.g. You must do as I tell you. — Ты должен делать так, как я тебе говорю. Do you always have to get up early? — Тебе все время приходится вставать рано? The train is to arrive on time. — Поезд должен прийти вовремя.		
Вероятностное — высокая вероятность: должно быть, скорее всего, вероятно	Must V/ must be Ving/ must have V3/ must have been Ving — в утвердительных предложениях		
E.g. The head of the police department must be in his office. — Вероятно, начальник отдела полиции у себя в кабинете. They must be waiting for a medical examiner at the police station. — Скорее всего, они ожидают судмедэксперта в отделении полиции.			
May/ might V (эквивалент — be allowed to V)			
Прямое — разрешение, позволение	may V (можно, есть разрешение)	might V	will be allowed to V
E.g. May I see the chief now? — Yes, you may. — Могу я увидеть начальника сейчас? Да, можете. The suspect will be allowed to be released on bail. — Подозреваемый сможет (ему разрешат) выйти на свободу под залог.			
Вероятностное — слабая вероятность: возможно, может быть	may V/ may be Ving/ may have V3/ may have been Ving — в утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях		
E.g. (+) The witness may identify a mugger. — Возможно, свидетель опознает грабителя. (–) The operative group may not have received the information yesterday. — Возможно, оперативная группа не получила вчера информацию.			
Should V/ ought to V			
Прямое — целесообразность: должен, следует; совет	should V (следует)	–	–
	ought to V (следует)	–	–
E.g. You should help her. — Вам следовало (бы) помочь ей. You ought to inform the police about the incident. — Следует сообщить полиции о происшествии.			
Эмоциональное — настоятельный совет, упрек	Should/ ought to — с разными видами инфинитива		

<i>E.g. You ought to have more regard for your health. — Ты должен больше заботиться о своем здоровье.</i> <i>You should have seen a doctor a long time ago. — Нужно было давно пойти к врачу.</i> <i>The police ought not to have handled the demonstrators so roughly. — Полиции не следовало так грубо обращаться с демонстрантами.</i>	
Need V (не путать со знаменательным глаголом need to V)	
Сомнение в необходимости — «нужно ли», отсутствие необходимости — «не обязательно»	Need V имеет только форму настоящего времени, не требует вспомогательных глаголов, употребляется только в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях с разными видами инфинитивов
<i>E.g. (–) You needn't see a doctor. — Нет необходимости идти к врачу.</i> <i>(?) Need you be analyzing the evidence now? — Стоит ли анализировать улики сейчас?</i> <i>(–) You needn't have phoned the police. — Тебе не было нужды звонить в полицию.</i>	
Need to V — «нуждаться», «требоваться» — знаменательный глагол образует разные временные формы со вспомогательными глаголами во всех видах предложений.	
<i>E.g. He needs help. — Он нуждается в помощи. Does he need any help? — Нужна ли ему помощь? I didn't need money then. — Тогда мне не нужны были деньги.</i>	

Task 3. Explain the meaning of modal verbs and equivalents. Translate sentences into Russian.

1. What **are** we **to** do next week? 2. Traffic officers **ought not to** have spoken with a witness so roughly. 3. **May** I use a mobile phone in the court room? No you **may not**. I'm afraid you **can't**. 4. Investigators **must** be knowledgeable in all aspects of crime investigation. 5. Witnesses **must** testify under oath. 6. The investigator **had to** interview a lot of witnesses and analyze different facts to establish proof of guilt against a person responsible for a crime. 7. The police officer who first arrives at the scene **is to** determine whether a crime has been committed, give first aid to the injured and arrest the offender. 8. If detained a suspect **is to** be interrogated, if a suspect is not in custody but his identity is known an investigator **will be able to** analyze his modus operandi and check files for similarity. 9. If you drive too fast, you **might have** an accident. 10. **Does** the traffic violator **have to** pay the fine? Yes, **he does**/ No, **he doesn't**. 11. The witness **doesn't have to** come to the police station for an identity parade; police officers **can** come to the witness' house. 12. Everybody **ought to** pay his debts. 13. When the judge sums up the evidence, the witnesses **will be allowed to** be present at the trial. They **are not allowed to** be present inside as they should not listen to the evidence of each other. 14. The commander **can't** remain misunderstood. 15. I **need not** have told you about the incident.

Task 4. Insert modal verbs according to the context, use the prompt in Russian. Explain your choice.

1. The investigator (**следует**)... be able to use all evidence to prove this case.
 2. You (**обязаны не**)... exceed the speed limit. 3. If a driver doesn't have a licence, he (**может**) be arrested. 4. Every homeowner (**следует**)... install a burglar alarm and a spyhole to secure his dwelling. 5. Police (**не разрешается**) ... hold a suspect in custody without charge for more than 24 hours. 6. You (**не следовало бы**)... to have spoken so rudely. 7. Police officers (**не должны**) ... hesitate to check persons behaving in a suspicious manner. 8. Reports (**должны**) be clear, simple and brief. They (**не следует**) ... contain opinions of the police officer. 9. If a suspect is charged and released on bail he (**придется**) leave money as security. 10. (**Нужно ли**) a victim tell all details of the mugging to the investigator?

Task 5. Translate from Russian into English, mind modal verbs and their equivalents. Follow the chart.

Modal Verb	Meaning	Translation
can to be able (to)	физическая или умственная способность; возможность совершения действия	могу, умею, способен; неужели
may be allowed (to)	разрешение, просьба; возможность совершения действия, которое может осуществиться, но может и не осуществиться	разрешите, можно; возможно, может быть
must	долг, обязанность, необходимость выполнить действие	должен, обязан
have to	необходимость выполнения действия из-за обстоятельств	вынужден, приходится
be to	необходимость выполнения заранее запланированного действия, по договоренности	должен, обязан
should	рекомендации по совершению действия, совет	должен, следует, рекомендуется
ought	моральный долг, совет (not + perfect inf. — упрек, порицание)	следует, следовало бы, должно быть
need	необходимость совершения действия	нужно, надо

1. Все граждане **должны** соблюдать законы общества, в котором живут.
2. Свидетель **должен** прийти в кабинет следователя в 10 часов утра.
3. Следователю **следует** осмотреть все вещественные доказательства, собранные на месте преступления.
4. Все граждане **обязаны** платить налоги.
5. Судьи и присяжные **обязаны** действовать в соответствии с законом.

6. **Могу** я задать несколько вопросов свидетелю?
7. Он **не может** быть судьей, он слишком молод.
8. Вы **должны** приходить вовремя.
9. Свидетелю **пришлось** взять такси, чтобы не опоздать на судебное разбирательство.
10. Тебе **не обязательно** лично присутствовать на судебном процессе.
11. **Не следует** игнорировать советы вашего адвоката.
12. В Великобритании полицейские **не обязаны** просить разрешения подозреваемого на проведение дактилоскопии.
13. Мне **не обязательно** было вам это говорить.
14. Здесь **нельзя** употреблять алкоголь.

Task 6. Which of the ideas in the left column do or don't you support? Express your attitude to the statements using phrases in the right column:

1. You as a cadet of the police academy are to keep up with routine regulation.	a) I don't think it's a bad thing to do.
2. You should be more attentive at your English classes.	b) Don't do it because it is dangerous.
3. All citizens have to observe the law.	c) I think it's a good thing to do.
4. You should not leave the keys in the lock.	d) Don't do it. It is not allowed. It's against the law.
5. You mustn't drive without a seatbelt.	e) Do it. I think it's very important.
6. You have to pay a fine in case of traffic rules violations.	f) Do it because it's the law.

Task 7. Keep in mind verbs followed by certain prepositions. Match verbs with preposition (1–15) to their Russian equivalents (a–o). Make up your own sentences with some of them:

1. deal with	a) обвинять в
2. escape from	b) представлять, подавать на рассмотрение
3. bring a charge against	c) предъявлять обвинение кому-либо
4. charge with	d) бежать (из заключения), совершать побег из
5. be accused of	e) состоять из
6. listen to	f) иметь отношение
7. consist of	g) специализироваться в
8. originate from / with	h) быть обвиняемым в
9. submit to	i) относить к
10. pertain to	j) заниматься, иметь дело с
11. be familiar with	k) реагировать, отзываться на (что-либо)
12. specialize in	l) быть знакомым с
13. respond to	m) вести свое начало от кого-либо, исходить от
14. refer to	n) обосновывать, основывать.
15. base on (upon)	o) слушать

Task 8. Refresh the information about phrasal verbs. Study the definition and give Russian equivalents to the phrasal verbs given in the chart:

Phrasal verbs are usually two-word phrases consisting of <i>verb</i> + <i>adverb</i> or <i>verb</i> + <i>preposition</i> . The meaning of a phrasal verb is always different from the meaning of its separate parts.	
1. break in	get into a building by force
2. count on	rely on
3. draw up	prepare a document and write it out
4. find out	discover
5. follow up	pursue or investigate (a person, evidence, etc.) closely
6. give away	reveal hidden information about someone
7. hold up	rob
8. look after	take care of
9. look for	seek; search for
10. look out	be careful
11. look up	search and find information in a reference book or database
12. put together	assemble
13. run away	leave unexpectedly, to escape
14. set out	arrange something in an organized way
15. take place	to happen or occur

Task 9. Translate sentences into Russian to be sure that you guess the meaning of phrasal verbs given above properly.

1. Somebody broke in last night and stole our stereo. 2. You can count on my help. 3. A patrol officer is to draw up a report about the traffic accident. 4. To find out the truth is the goal of crime detection and criminal investigation. 5. The police are following up the information about robbery. 6. The thief gave his companions away (to the police), hoping to escape punishment. 7. The gang of robbers held up the bank. 8. Children must look after their parents in their old age. 9. The forensic expert is looking for some evidence at the crime scene. 10. Look out! That car's going to hit you! 11. The detective could look her phone number up on the Internet. 12. The thief ran away with the purse and identification papers. 13. To put together a description of events is to reconstruct the happening. 14. The details are clearly set out in the police report.

II. Reading

Task 1. Match the equivalents from the columns; it might be more than one. Which of the following actions can be performed by an investigator, a criminal, a judge?

Vocabulary

1) solve crime	a) react
2) gather information	b) obtain information
3) commit a crime	c) investigate
4) escape from a crime scene	d) accuse smb. of
5) identify	e) make a report
6) be charged with	f) clear a crime
7) draw up a report	g) establish identity
8) respond to	h) perpetrator
9) conduct investigation	i) detect crime
10) examine the information	j) receive information
11) render a judgement	k) flee
12) bring a charge against	l) write a report
13) pertinent	m) be prosecuted for
14) criminal	n) run away
15) indictment	o) analyze the facts
	p) relevant
	q) arraignment
	r) perpetrate an offence
	s) pass a sentence
	t) be accused of
	u) prosecution

Task 2. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

detect criminals, detect a crime, physical evidence, apprehend the suspects, recover stolen property, commit a crime, establish, uniformed patrol officer, identify, vehicle, require certain knowledge, court proceedings, article, criminal code, systematic inquiry, conclusion, victim, witness, conduct investigation of crime.

Task 3. Work with the dictionary. Find words that are used for the action and the person. Fill in the chart below according to the model:

Verb	Noun (action)	Noun (person)
accuse apprehend assign respond investigate judge dispatch detain evaluate indict convict perpetrate	accusation	accused

Task 4. Before reading the text discuss with your partner the following:

1. The objectives of a criminal investigation.
2. The sequence of events in most criminal investigations.

Task 5. Read the text “Criminal Investigation” and choose a correct title to each part (A–E).

1. Careful scene assessment.
2. The starting point of the criminal investigation process.
3. The objectives of criminal investigation.
4. The process of arraignment.
5. Investigator’s expertise.



Criminal Investigation

A ____. Criminal investigation is a keystone of the police service for it is a reconstruction of a past event through which police officers solve crimes, detain suspects and detect criminals. Criminal investigation is a complex process of gathering information from the crime scene through physical evidence, by interviewing victims and witnesses, and a final analysis of all these facts. It is conducted in order to establish that a crime was actually committed, identify and apprehend perpetrators, recover stolen property, assist in the prosecution of the person charged with the crime, set out details and present the facts to a court of law.

B ____. The criminal investigation process consists of two primary stages: the preliminary investigation and the follow-up one. The preliminary investigation is the initial phase of any investigation. It includes the following steps: receiving information, initial response, emergency care, security of persons at the scene, evidence procedures and drawing up the incident or offense report. When the crime is found out, it is reported to the police. Information about the perpetration of a crime typically originates from a victim or a witness. Police officers are given an assignment to respond and verify that a crime has been committed. A uniformed patrol officer usually makes the initial response. The responding officer must identify and control the crime scene, followed by issuing a “be-on-the-lookout” order as needed. He is to notify a supervisor and the investigating team, identify, detain, and keep all witnesses separated and make a report.

C ____. The follow-up investigation is the secondary stage and includes further examination of physical evidence, neighborhood and vehicle canvasses, checking pertinent databases, and interviewing victims and witnesses. The assigned investigators assess the scene and decide what additional assistance they will need, i.e. forensic experts, medical examiner, additional police officers, etc. They are to conduct a thorough professional investigation, identify, photograph, document, collect evidence and submit it for analysis. If detained a

suspect is to be interrogated, if a suspect is fled an investigator ought to analyze the crime scene, identify modus operandi and check files for similarity. When an escaped suspect is taken into custody, all pertinent materials gathered from the investigation must be reviewed, analyzed, and put together into a case file for presentation to the court.

D ____. Criminal investigation requires a certain knowledge base, skills, attention to detail and professional instinct. Investigators must be able to take control and direct the investigation of any crime scene and be knowledgeable in protection, preservation and the proper collection of evidence. They are to be specialized in interviewing, setting out the details, report writing, proper case preparation for court and testifying in court proceedings. Criminal investigators should be experts in the criminal law, concept and types of crimes in order to specify the article of the criminal code covering the act of the accused. They must be familiar with the law as it pertains to search and arrest warrants. Thus during the investigation a police officer makes a systematic inquiry and closely analyzes all facts to obtain a conclusive proof of the guilt of the accused while scrutinizing information. An investigation, therefore, is based on a complete and objective evaluation of facts and not on speculation or supposition.

E ____. The indictment is the culminating stage of the investigation. All efforts and activity of the investigator must take place in a court where the results of the investigation will be presented before the fact-finders. The written and verbal testimony, conclusions and findings of the investigation are to be subject to close examination before a judgement of conviction is rendered according to the letter of the law. Criminal investigation is perhaps the single most important function performed by police because it starts the action of a case in the entire criminal justice system.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. Criminal investigation is a basic principle of the police activity, isn't it?
2. What are the aims of criminal investigation?
3. What factors would contribute to a thorough criminal investigation?
4. What stages are included in the complete process of criminal investigation?
5. What officer usually starts the initial response?
6. Who usually informs the police about crime commission?
7. What distinctions are there between preliminary and follow-up phases of investigation?
8. What professional skills and abilities should a criminal investigator possess to be successful in crime solution?

9. What spheres of police science and law should an experienced investigator be specialized in?

10. Why is it important to obtain conclusive proof of an offence and objective evaluation of facts surrounding crime commission?

11. What does the process of indictment consist of?

Task 7. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

основа полицейской службы; воссоздание происшедшего события; преступление было совершено на самом деле; два основных этапа; начальный этап любого расследования; неотложная медицинская помощь; первоначальная реакция; порядок процесса обработки доказательств; издавать приказ; по необходимости; содержать свидетелей отдельно друг от друга; опрос соседей и выявление транспортных средств; эксперт-криминалист; судебно-медицинский эксперт; проверять дела в архиве на наличие сходства; материалы уголовного дела; ордер на обыск и арест; убедительное доказательство; тщательное изучение; основываться на полной и объективной оценке фактов; завершающий этап расследования; письменные и устные свидетельские показания; выносить обвинительный приговор; лицо, устанавливающее и оценивающее факты; согласно букве закона.

Glossary to the text "Criminal Investigation"

actually ['æktʃʊəli] — фактически, на самом деле, в действительности

additional [ə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l] — добавочный, дополнительный

arraignment [ə'reɪnmənt] — привлечение к суду, предъявление обвинения

assess [ə'ses] — оценивать, давать оценку

assign [ə'saɪn] — назначать, определять, устанавливать

assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] — назначение, задание

be-on-the-lookout (BOLO) — быть начеку; ориентировка на розыск подозреваемого

be subject to — подлежать, являться объектом

canvass ['kænvəs] — опрос (населения), обсуждение, анализ, разбор

cover ['kʌvə] — покрывать, охватывать, относиться, предусматривать

conclusive proof [kən'kluːsɪv 'pruːf] — убедительное доказательство

detain [dɪ'teɪn] — задерживать, арестовывать, брать под стражу

detect [dɪ'tekt] — раскрыть преступление, разыскать, найти, обнаружить, расследовать

draw up ['drɔː 'ʌp] — составлять (протокол)

- escaped** [ɪs'keɪpt] — сбежавший
- evaluation** [ɪ,væljʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n] — оценка, определение (качества, важности)
- findings** ['faɪndɪŋz] — полученные данные, добытые сведения, результаты
- find out** ['faɪndaʊt] — разузнать, выяснить, раскрыть, разгадать
- flee** [fli:] (fled) — бежать, убегать, спастись бегством
- follow-up** ['fɒləʊʌp] (n) — исполнение, доведение до конца, завершение; (adj) — последующий, дополнительный
- follow up** (v.) — преследовать, доводить до конца, завершать
- further** ['fɜ:ðə] (adj) — дальнейший; (v) — поддерживать, содействовать
- indictment** [ɪn'daɪtmənt] — официальное обвинение
- initial** [ɪ'nɪʃ(ə)l] — начальный, исходный, отправной, первоначальный, начинающийся
- issue** ['ɪʃu:, 'ɪʃju:] — выпускать, издавать; отдавать приказы
- keystone** ['ki:stəʊn] — краеугольный камень, основа
- knowledge** ['nɒlɪdʒ] — знание, осведомленность, сведения
- modus operandi** [ˌmɒdəs, ɔpə'rændi:] *от лат. modi operandi* — образ действия, способ действия
- neighborhood** ['neɪbəhʊd] — соседство, соседи, окрестности, микрорайон, квартал
- notify** ['nəʊtɪfaɪ] — информировать, сообщать, предупреждать, объявлять
- originate from/ with** [ə'ɪrɪdʒ(ə)neɪt frəm/wɪð] — исходить от; возникать из; брать начало от; происходить из
- perpetration** [ˌpɜ:pɪ'treɪʃ(ə)n] — совершение (преступления), правонарушение, преступление; жестокость, зверство, грубость
- pertain** [pə'teɪn] — относиться, иметь отношение к, подходить
- pertinent** ['pɜ:tinənt] — уместный, подходящий, имеющий отношение
- preliminary** [prɪ'limɪn(ə)rɪ] — предварительный
- prosecution** [ˌprɒsɪ'kju:ʃ(ə)n] — судебное преследование, предъявление иска
- set out** [setaʊt] — подробно излагать; представлять
- scrutinize** ['skru:tɪnaɪz] — тщательно исследовать, изучать, тщательно рассматривать, проверять
- similarity** [ˌsɪmɪ'lærəti] — сходство, подобие

specify ['spesɪfaɪ] — точно определять, устанавливать, детально излагать

speculation [ˌspekjə'leɪʃ(ə)n] — предположение, теория, догадка

statement ['steɪtmənt] — показание; заявление, утверждение

supervisor ['s(j)u:pəvaɪzə] — руководитель

supposition [ˌsʌpə'zɪʃ(ə)n] — гипотеза, предположение

take into custody [teɪk 'ɪntə'kʌstədi] — заключать под стражу, арестовать

вызывать

testify ['testɪfaɪ] — давать показания, свидетельствовать, показывать

testimony ['testɪməni] — свидетельское показание, доказательство;

довод, свидетельство

thorough ['θʌrə] — тщательный, основательный, доскональный, детальный, полный

verbal ['vɜ:b(ə)l] — словесный, устный

verify ['verɪfaɪ] — проверять, контролировать, подтверждать, исполнять

warrant ['wɒr(ə)nt] — ордер, предписание, приказ

Task 8. Read and guess the meaning of international words:

unique, definition, legal, normative, perspective, juridical, deviant, cultural, penalty, misdemeanor, felony, concept, nature, jurisdiction, criterion, credit card, computer hacker, accessories.

Task 9. What do you know about crimes? Express your opinion and answer the questions.

1. What definitions of crime do you know?
2. Can you give a definition of crime? If yes, what is it?
3. What is the concept of crime in your opinion?
4. What classifications of crimes are there in different countries?
5. What types of crime are there in the classifications you know?
6. Can you identify the elements of a crime?
7. Do you know the difference between Latin opposite terms “mala in se” and “mala prohibita”, “actus reus” and “mens rea”?

Task 10. Read the text “The Concept of Crime” and compare your answers with the information given in the text.

The Concept of Crime

There is not a unique definition of a crime and its types. Crime can be viewed from either a legal or normative perspective. A juridical definition considers crime as any culpable action or omission prohibited by law and punished

by the state. A normative definition views crime as deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms, i.e. cultural standards specifying how humans ought to behave.

Taking into consideration the criminal justice system in the United States crimes may be classified according to the seriousness of the offense, two main categories are used for this purpose, and they are misdemeanors and felonies. Misdemeanors are the less serious offenses, and felonies are the more serious ones. Generally misdemeanors are punishable by a short jail term, fine, probation, or some other penalty that does not involve incarceration in a prison. Felonies are punishable by more than a year jail, incarceration in prison, or capital punishment.

Speaking of law theory there are two distinct concepts of crime. They are expressed with the phrases *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*. Thus crimes may be classified as *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*.

Mala in se refers to acts that are considered to be criminal in nature such as murder and rape. *Mala prohibita* refers to acts that are not usually regarded as criminal; they are criminal because the legislature has designated them as crimes. For example laws regulate the private consensual sexual conduct of adults, the use of some drugs and the use of alcohol by certain age groups.

Every law has specific parts, which when taken together, constitute a crime. The elements that must be proved for conviction of a crime vary from crime to crime and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. There are, however, some common elements that distinguish crime from non-crime. Act (*actus reus*), intent (*mens rea*), motive, attempt, negligence are considered to be more or less common.

For an act to be a crime the law requires the element of intent. The intent requirement may vary from crime to crime but it is clear that some kind of intent must be present in order to consider an act to be a crime.

The second criterion of classification of crimes depends on the object against which or whom the crime was committed. There are two distinct categories of crime. They are violent crimes, i.e. crime against person including homicide, murder, manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, forcible rape and property crimes such as burglary, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

Most of the serious crimes committed are not violent personal crimes, they are crimes against property. The most frequently committed property offenses are larceny and theft. Larceny- theft category includes crimes such as shoplifting, pick pocketing, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, and bicycle thefts in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. Among the modern types of theft which are growing

very fast credit card theft and theft by computer are worth mentioning. The main problem is that many computer hackers are rarely caught and they make millions of dollars' worth of credit-card purchases.

Task 11. Answer the questions.

1. What are two conceptual alternatives of a crime?
2. Is the definition of a crime in the American jurisdiction similar to the Russian one or are they different?
3. Do the terms "crime", "violation", "infraction" mean the same or different?
4. What criteria are taken into consideration for classifications of crimes?
5. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor both in concept and penalty?
6. Why is it important to distinguish *mala in se* and *mala prohibita* crimes?
7. What are the elements of a crime?

Task 12. Look through the types of crimes in the table. Do you know all of them? Give Russian equivalents. Use a dictionary as needed.

The following types are considered to be crimes in many jurisdictions:

arson	cybercrime	extortion	kidnapping	smuggling
assault	defamation	forgery	perjury	theft
child abuse	embezzlement	fraud	piracy	treason
counterfeiting	espionage	homicide	rape	trespass

Glossary to the text "The Concept of Crime"

actus reus [ˌaktəs 'reɪəs] (лат.) — противоправное действие, правонарушение

aggravated assault ['ægrəveɪtɪd ə'sɔːlt] — нападение с применением физического насилия

capital punishment [ˌkæpɪt(ə)l'pʌnɪʃmənt] — смертная казнь, высшая мера наказания

consensual [kən'sen(t)sjuəl] — согласованный, всеобщий

culpable ['kʌlpəbl] — виновный, преступный

designate ['deziɡneɪt] — объявлять, называть

deviant behavior ['diːviənt bɪ'heɪvjər] — девиантное поведение

felony ['feləni] — фелония (категория тяжких преступлений, по степени опасности находящаяся между государственной изменой и мисди-миномор)

in line with — в соответствии с чем-либо, в согласии с кем-либо

incarceration [ɪnˌkɑːs(ə)reɪʃ(ə)n] — лишение свободы, взятие под стражу, заключение в тюрьму

infraction [ɪnˈfrækʃ(ə)n] — нарушение (права, закона, договора)

intent [ɪn'tent] — намерение, умысел, цель
jail [dʒeɪl] — тюрьма (следственная и/ или краткосрочного заключения)
juridical [dʒuə'ɹɪdɪk(ə)l] — юридический
malum in se (лат.) — деяние, преступное по своему характеру
malum prohibitum (лат.) — деяние, преступное в силу запрещения законом
mens rea [ˌmɛnz 'riːə] — виновная воля, вина
misdemeanor [ˌmɪsdɪ'miːnə] — мисдиминор, т. е. категория мелких уголовных преступлений, граничащих с административными правонарушениями
negligence ['neglɪdʒən(t)s] — небрежность, неосторожность, халатность
noncustodial sentence [nɒnkʌs'təʊdiə 'sentəns(t)s] — приговор, не связанный с лишением свободы
omission [ə'mɪʃ(ə)n] — упущение, бездействие, несовершение действия
penalty ['pen(ə)ltɪ] — санкция, штраф, наказание, карательная мера
prison ['prɪz(ə)n] — тюрьма
probation [prə'beɪʃ(ə)n] — условное освобождение подсудимого на поруки
prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt] — запрещать
seriousness ['sɪəriəsənəs] — серьезность, значимость, важность
subject to ['sʌbdʒɪkt, tu] — подвергать
treaty ['triːtɪ] — договор, соглашение, конвенция
violent crime ['vaɪəl(ə)nt kraɪm] — преступление против личности

III. Speaking

Task 1. How can you interpret the following Latin saying? Discuss your ideas with the partner, some phrases can be helpful:

The act itself does not constitute a crime, unless the intent is criminal.

I think that ...; I believe that ...; I consider that ...; What I think is ...

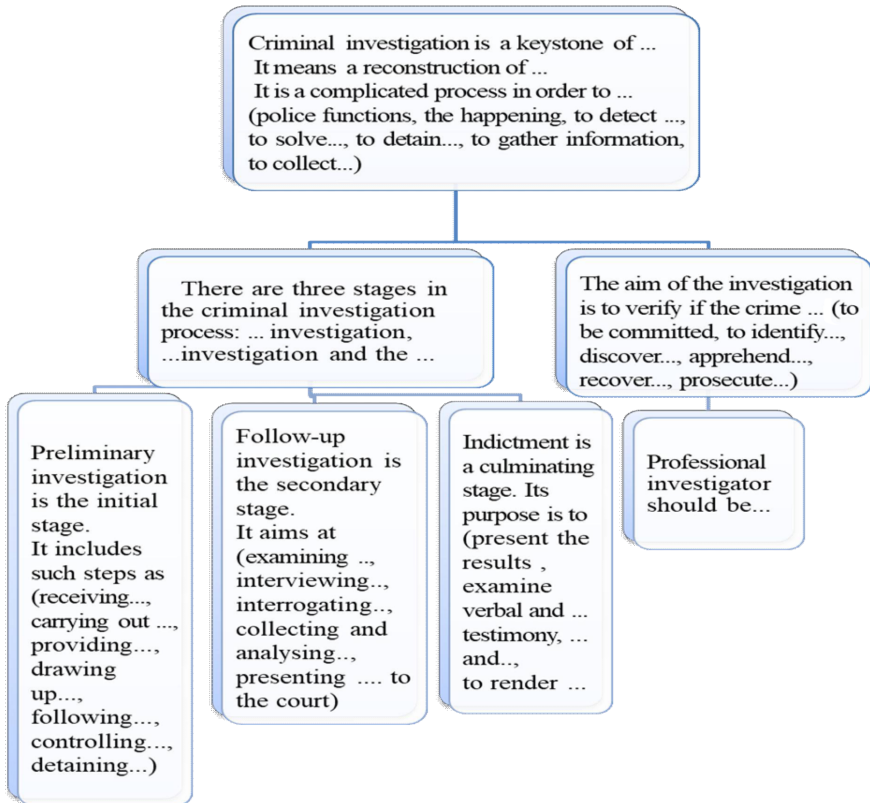
Task 2. Discuss with your partner.

1. The responsibilities of the first responder and the investigator in the process of criminal investigation.
2. The role of the investigator and the knowledge he/she must possess.
3. Although each crime is unique and requires individual investigation, all crimes have certain similarities and procedures that are common to each other.

List these similarities on paper and give your reasons why these similarities are common to most crimes.

4. Types of crimes that attract prominent attention of mass media.

Task 3. Study the diagram, complete the blanks of the diagram on the basis of the text “Criminal Investigation”, and speak about the idea of the criminal investigation process.



IV. Listening

Task 1. Listen to the speaker and answer the questions.

1. Does a criminal investigator usually work as a member of investigative teams?
2. What spheres may an investigator specialize in?
3. What education should forensic experts have?
4. What are the duties of crime laboratory technicians?

5. Why does the criminal investigator bring the evidence to a crime laboratory?

6. What operations do criminal investigators have to carry out to find out criminals and prevent underworld activity?

7. When may an investigative team observe a suspect's house and belongings?

Task 2. Listen to the extracts of the text and fill in the blanks.

1. Professionals may work ____ or in ____ to discover facts about a case.

2. Depending on a ____, the responsibilities and requirements of the job can range greatly.

3. Crime scene investigators may carefully examine a scene and collect evidence such as ____, ____, and ____.

4. Criminal investigators may install and monitor surveillance ____ or ____ to find out more about a suspicious person or organization.

5. Investigators may also spend a lot of time ____ and performing background checks and ____.

6. Searches reveal new pieces of evidence, such as ____ items, ____, letters, and ____, that confirm a suspect is involved with a crime.

V. Writing

Task 1. Write a summary of the text “The Concept of Crime”.

Task 2. Read through report writing instructions and be ready to use the tips while writing your own report.

Police report is a legal document of the crime and the events surrounding it. There are the four “Cs” to chronicle criminal activity correctly. They are clarity, conciseness, completeness, correction.

Clarity (ясность) is important in writing because these legal documents will be seen by a lot of people. It is necessary to state clearly what events occurred so that there is no uncertainty that may be questioned later.

Conciseness (лаконичность) requires that police reports should summarize an event and provide all of the details that occurred. It should not contain inessential details. Police reports contain only facts.

Completeness (завершенность) is that police reports should be concise without being incomplete. It means that all of the necessary details should be included in the police report.

An official report contains a number of sections where information is to be provided. Information in an earlier section should not be repeated in a later

section. Along with a standard form police reports also provide a narrative section in which the officer provides details in his own words. Completed criminal report is the one, which gives the answers to all main criminalistics questions, the so-called “golden questions”:

- Who committed the crime?
- Who participated in the commission?
- Where was the crime committed?
- When was the crime committed?
- What are the consequences as a result of the crime?
- What was done during the commission?
- How was it done?
- What was it done with?
- Why was it done?

Correction (корректирование) means that police reports should follow all the necessary grammar rules of Standard English such as correct spelling, punctuation and sentence structure.

Some tips for successful report writing.

- Write the police report on the computer. This will make it more legible and allow you to check it for spelling, punctuation and content errors.

- Write an opening sentence (вводная часть) that includes completely objective information about when and where the incident took place and who was involved.

- The opening sentence should include the following:

- The time, date and location of the incident;
- Your name and ID number;
- Names of other officers who were present;
- What brought you to the scene of the incident;
- The basic nature of the incident;

- After the opening sentence, write a detailed chronological narrative (изложение фактов) of what happened during the incident;

- In a detailed chronological narrative:

- Don't write about emotions and give clear descriptions;
- Avoid using slang, abbreviations, and other unprofessional language;
- Do not use opinions in a police report. A police report should be objective rather than subjective;

- Do not ignore facts as irrelevant. It is important to give as many objective details as possible. Some details that seem irrelevant may be important with new evidence or testimony.

Task 3. Look through the sample report and analyze its components.

Sample Report

Number: 010147858

Date: 13 August 2020

Reporting Officer: Inspector Jones

Incident Type: Robbery

Address of Occurrence: 557 Maple Street, Manchester, NH 03104

Witnesses: Alan Parker: Store owner. Male, 43, Latino;

Michael Terry: Employee. Male, 21, African American;

Lee Wang: Customer. Female, 27, Asian American.

Evidence:

Closed-circuit surveillance footage

Fingerprints (taken from counter)

Footprint (found in drying paint)

Weapon/Objects Used: Pistol/ Firearm

Description of the offence:

On August 13, 2020, at approximately 17:38, two unidentified males entered an Eleven convenience store and stole \$232 from the register at gunpoint. The store's security camera recorded the incident as one man pointed a handgun at store owner Alan Parker while the other man demanded that Parker give him the money from the cash register. "Two guys came in with masks and a gun", Parker said in his witness statement. Michael Terry, an employee, described the suspects as middle-aged, white, both wearing leather jackets, jeans, and ski masks. The only customer in the store was Lee Wang, but she did not see the robbery. After obtaining the money from the cash register, the two suspects ran out of the store. The parking lot had been painted earlier that afternoon, and Parker identified one of the suspect's footprints in the drying paint.

Inspector Jones arrived on the scene at around 18:15, responding to Parker's 911 call. After reviewing the security footage, Inspector Jones noticed that the unarmed suspect had touched the counter and left his fingerprints when he was grabbing money. Fingerprints were captured from the counter. The footprints were revealed in the drying paint and sent to the forensics lab for analysis.

Attachment:

Police Officer: _____ (signature)

Task 4. Imagine you are an investigator, read the scenario of a criminal situation and, using a sample report as a model, write your own report.

Scenario

At 10.00 am Monday 11th May 2020 a female, Saranda, was walking along Mother Teresa Street in Pristina when she was approached by two men Blerim

and Ahmet. She did not know either man. Blerim then told her to hand over her bag or he would hit her, she refused and at this point Ahmet punched her in the face. Blerim then took the bag from her and both men ran off in the direction of Dragadan. As a result of the assault Saranda sustained bruising to her eye and a broken nose. The handbag [value 50 Euros] that was stolen contained her purse with 1500 Euros and a Nokia mobile telephone [value 100 Euros].

A man, Haxhi, witnessed the incident and followed the two offenders to their house. He then telephoned the KPS who arrested Blerim and Ahmet in their house where they recovered the stolen property.

UNIT 25

CRIME PREVENTION

He, who does not prevent a crime when he can, encourages it.
Seneca

STARTING UP

Task 1. Look at the pictures and say which of them reflects the idea of crime prevention better.



Task 2. Read the definitions of the term “crime prevention” and comment on them. What definition do you consider the most adequate one?

1. Crime prevention is the attempt to reduce victimization and to deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice (*From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*).

2. Steps you can take to minimize the risk that your business may be the victim of either an internal or external crime (<http://www.entrepreneur.com/encyclopedia/crime-prevention>).

3. Crime prevention is an effective approach to reducing crime. It is internationally recognised as an important component of a national approach to building viable (жизнеспособный) communities (http://www.aic.gov.au/crime_community/crimeprevention/ncpf.html).

Task 3. Think about the methods of crime prevention. What can you advise your friend to do not to become a victim of crime?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. The Apostrophe

Апостроф (The Apostrophe)

Знак апострофа ' используется в следующих случаях:

1) для образования кратких форм глаголов	I am=I'm, he is=he's, I have=I've, can not=can't, does not=doesn't
2) для образования притяжательного падежа существительных	my father's car — машина моего отца, his friends' books — книги его друзей
3) при обозначении периода времени или расстояния	ten minutes' walk — десятиминутная прогулка, two miles' distance — расстояние в 2 мили
4) в названиях магазинов, домов со значением принадлежности	the butcher's — мясной магазин, the baker's — булочная, the chemist's — аптека, at the Smiths' — у Смитов
5) при пропуске букв	let us=let's, them='m
6) при образовании множественного числа слов, которые обычно не изменяются по числам	do's and don'ts — правила, что можно и чего нельзя Are there two m's in "grammar"? — В слове «грамматика» две буквы «м»? 2020's — 2020-е годы

Сокращение глагольных форм характерно только для неформальной речи и не является обычным для формальной, официальной речи.

Утвердительные сокращения: местоимение+ 'm, 're, 's, 've, 'd, 'll	Отрицательные сокращения: вспомогательный глагол/ be + n't
I am=I'm	are not=aren't shall not=shan't
we are=we're	is not=isn't would not=wouldn't
she is=she's	have not=haven't should not=shouldn't
he has=he's	has not=hasn't cannot=can't
I have=I've	had not=hadn't could not=couldn't
you had=you'd	do not=don't might not=mightn't
you would=you'd	does not=doesn't must not=mustn't
they will=they'll	did not=didn't ought not=oughtn't
	will not=won't need not=needn't

Сокращение 's может ставиться после местоимений, существительных, вопросительных слов, слов "here" и "there", e.g. It's late. My friend's gone away. How's life? There's the phone. Here's your jacket.

Task 1. Rewrite these sentences using contractions.

1. I am hungry. 2. He is German. 3. She has forgotten about it. 4. They have finished their work. 5. He thought you had left for London. 6. We will tell you about him tomorrow. 7. I wish he would do it. 8. How is your sister? 9. Nobody

is absent. 10. Her bike has broken down. 11. You need not go there. 12. I cannot play the piano. 13. The door will not open. 14. It does not matter. 15. I have not done it. 16. I am not guilty. 17. Why are you not at the crime scene? 18. Do you not like this?

Task 2. Imagine that you must tell people not to do something. Use contracted forms in the following sentences. Imitate the situation. Work in pairs.

1. Do not cross the road here. It is prohibited. 2. Do not smoke in this place. 3. Do not sing so loudly in the street. It is already late. 4. Do not change money here. The nearest bank is over there. 5. Do not go there. It is dangerous. 6. Do not litter here. 7. Do not shoot a film here. 8. Do not take pictures here. It is a protected object. 9. Do not open the window. We are on the 12-th floor. 10. Do not worry. I will help you. 11. Do not open fire. I am a policeman. 12. Do not panic. I will call an ambulance.

II. Reading

Task 1. Before reading the text “Crime Prevention” try to answer the following questions.

1. Is crime prevention more important than investigation of crimes?
2. What do you know about the situational crime prevention and the social crime prevention?
3. Do you know anything about community crime prevention?

Task 2. Read the text and check your answers.

Crime Prevention

What is crime prevention?

Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk, and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it. Crime prevention is an active approach using public awareness and preventive measures to reduce crime. It reflects a philosophy of self-defense where the police and the community take action before crimes are committed.

Crime prevention reduces crime, stimulates public awareness concerning crime prevention and enhances communities. It is cheaper, safer, and healthier for communities to prevent crime than to have to treat its victims and deal with its perpetrators.

But the responsibility of crime prevention doesn't fall on one person — it's everyone's business. Crime prevention includes all the activities that contribute to reducing crime as a social phenomenon. These activities are undertaken by all the actors that must play a preventive role: local politicians, law enforcement

agencies and the judicial system, social services, the education system, civil society organizations, industry, banks, the private sector, research workers and scientists and the general public, supported by the media.

Law enforcement agencies are the focal point in community crime prevention. Law enforcement officers:

- know what crime is happening, where it is happening, and by whom;
- have the expertise to stop crime before it happens;
- can bring community members, police departments, and government officials together.

We shall speak about situational crime prevention and social crime prevention.

Situational crime prevention attempts to prevent crime by changing the situation in which crime occurs. A key concept is that of *opportunity*.

There are three points at which situational crime prevention initiatives can be introduced: (A) primary intervention is taken to protect the target. The aim of primary intervention is to pre-empt crime by making the target less attractive. If you take away the opportunity to commit crime it will not occur; (B) secondary intervention occurs at the point at which actual or potential offenders have been identified; and (C) tertiary intervention, practiced mainly by the courts and the penal system.

(A) Primary prevention

Target hardening is the most universally applied form of crime prevention. In its simplest form it is closing the door after leaving the room or building unoccupied. A target can be removed completely instead of being protected. An alternative strategy lies in reducing its attraction to thieves.

(B) Secondary prevention

Proponents of the effectiveness of formal surveillance say that potential offenders will be deterred by the threat of being seen. Police on the beat should be the most effective form of formal surveillance. The very presence of a visible patrolling officer usually constitutes a form of crime prevention.

Proponents of **social crime prevention** emphasize the need to eliminate criminogenic environments which encourage their inhabitants to become deviant. There is no such thing in their view as the “born” criminal. Offenders are a product of their homes, their neighbourhoods and their schools. Providing leisure facilities, particularly for actual and potential juvenile delinquents is to reduce crime.

Community-centered crime prevention frequently advocates a mixture of both situational and social crime prevention initiatives.

Glossary to the text “Crime Prevention”

- advocate** [ˈædvəkeɪt] — поддерживать, пропагандировать; советовать, рекомендовать
- anticipation** [ænˈtɪsɪˈpeɪʃ(ə)n] — предвидение, прогнозирование
- apply** [əˈplaɪ] — применять, использовать
- appraisal** [əˈpreɪz(ə)l] — оценка
- approach** [əˈprəʊʃ] — подход, метод
- attractive** [əˈtræktɪv] — привлекательный
- awareness** [əˈweənɪs] — информированность, осведомленность, бдительность
- deter** [dɪˈtɜː] — останавливать, удерживать от совершения
- deviant** [ˈdiːviənt] — девиантный, отклоняющийся от нормы
- emphasize** [ˈemfəsaɪz] — подчеркивать, акцентировать
- encourage** [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] — подстрекать, потворствовать, попустительствовать
- enhance** [ɪnˈhɑːns] — усиливать, активизировать, придавать новый импульс
- environment** [ɪnˈvaɪ(ə)rənmənt] — окружение, окружающая среда
- hardening** [ˈhɑːdnɪŋ] — укрепление
- initiation** [ɪˈnɪʃɪeɪʃ(ə)n] — инициирование, введение
- juvenile delinquent** [ˈdʒuːvənaɪl dɪˈlɪŋkwənt] — малолетний преступник, несовершеннолетний правонарушитель
- leisure** [ˈleɪzə] — досуг, свободное время
- neighbourhood** [ˈneɪbəhʊd] — окрестности, округ, район; соседи; соседские отношения
- occur** [əˈkɜː] — случаться, происходить, иметь место
- opportunity** [ˈɒpəˈtjuːnɪti] — возможность
- perpetrator** [ˈpɜːpɪtreɪtə] — виновник, преступник, нарушитель
- pre-empt** [priˈempt] — предотвращать, предупреждать, мешать
- preventive measure** [priˈventɪv ˈmeɪʒə] — превентивная (предупредительная, профилактическая) мера
- primary** [ˈpraɪm(ə)rɪ] — главный, первостепенный
- proponent** [prəˈpəʊnənt] — сторонник, защитник, приверженец
- recognition** [ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃ(ə)n] — выявление, признание (факта)
- reduce** [rɪˈdʒuːs] — уменьшать, сокращать, снижать
- secondary** [ˈsekənd(ə)rɪ] — второстепенный
- target** [ˈtɑːɡɪt] — цель, мишень, объект преступного посягательства
- tertiary** [ˈtɜːʃ(ə)rɪ] — третий

the very [ðə 'veri] — сам, сам по себе

treat [tri:t] — лечить, иметь дело, обращаться с ...

Task 3. Look through the texts, find the sentences with *-ing* forms and translate them into Russian.

Task 4. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

- 1) the very presence (absence, truth);
- 2) appraisal of a crime risk (situation, opportunity);
- 3) primary (secondary, tertiary) intervention;
- 4) emphasize the need (danger, threat);
- 5) both situational and social crime prevention;
- 6) preventive (immediate, emergency) measures;
- 7) the key concept is that of opportunity (criminality, environment);
- 8) target hardening;
- 9) it is cheaper(safer, healthier) for ... to ... than to ...;
- 10) a threat of being seen (arrested, convicted).

Task 5. Choose the correct definition of the words given below:

to encourage, to prevent, proponent, neighbourhood, potential, environment, to deter, opportunity, to anticipate:

- a) to give hope, support;
- b) surroundings, circumstances, influences;
- c) to stop or hinder;
- d) favourable time or chance;
- e) a person who proposes smth;
- f) that can or may come into existence or action;
- g) (people living in a) district, area near the place;
- h) discourage, hinder (smb from doing smth);
- i) see what needs doing, what is likely to happen and do what is necessary.

Task 6. Pay attention to the antonyms and synonyms, read and translate them, make up sentences with them:

actual — potential;

opponent — proponent;

to apply — to use;

to occur — to happen, take place;

to prevent — to stop, to interrupt; to allow, to permit, to help;

to advocate — to support, to recommend, to promote; to attack, to oppose;

to reduce — to decrease, to eliminate; to increase, to raise, to develop;

primary — basic, fundamental, leading, main; secondary, subordinate;

opportunity — chance, occasion, situation, time, possibility;
appraisal — valuation, assessment;
perpetrator — criminal, offender, culprit.

Task 7. Translate word combinations including degrees of comparison:

to be cheaper, safer, and healthier for communities, in its simplest form, to make the target less attractive, the most universally applied form, the most effective form.

Task 8. Say whether the following statements are right or wrong.

1. Crime prevention is the task of the police.
2. Crime prevention is very expensive for the community.
3. Situational crime prevention attempts to prevent crime by changing the situation in which crime occurs.
4. Law enforcement officers never know what crime is happening, where it is happening, and by whom.
5. Offenders are a product of their homes, their neighbourhoods and their schools.
6. Providing leisure facilities, particularly for actual and potential juvenile delinquents is to reduce crime.
7. The very presence of a visible patrolling officer usually constitutes a form of crime prevention.
8. “Born” criminals exist.

Task 9. Before reading text B try to answer the following questions.

1. What should people do to avoid being burgled?
2. How can they help the police find their stolen goods if they *are* burgled?

Task 10. Read the text and find all the instructions how to prevent a burglary.

**When You're Away From Home
(Using the Postcode for Marking Valuables)**

Eight out of ten burglaries occur when a house or flat is empty. So don't advertise your absence when you're on holiday, or even out at work or shopping. Instead, fit time switches — available from DIY shops — to turn your lights on after dark. Don't leave valuable items such as a TV or video visible through the window. During the day, keep the items out of sight; at night, draw the curtains. Ask a friend or neighbour to keep an eye on the house while you're away on holiday — to collect mail left in the letterbox, sweep up leaves, even mow the lawn and generally make the house look lived in.

Thieves look for portable, high-value, easy saleable goods. One excellent way to protect items is to mark them with an indelible identification showing your postcode, the number of your house or flat or the first two letters of its name. Put a sticker — available from police stations — in a front window to tell thieves that your property is marked. The sticker will make them think twice. The marking makes it harder for the thief to sell your property to a dealer, and easier for the police to return the property to you if it is found. Keep a list too of the serial numbers of your television, video and hi-fi equipment. The numbers will be useful if you need to make an insurance claim.

Task 11. Choose the correct definition of the words and word-combinations given below:

to advertise, to fit, available, DIY, to keep an eye on smth, to mow, a lawn, indelible, hi-fi, insurance, a claim

- a) (of marks, stains, ink) that cannot be rubbed out or removed;
- b) (of objects) able to be used, that may be obtained;
- c) to make known to people (by printing notices in newspapers or by other means);
- d) to put into place, to make suitable;
- e) high fidelity (accuracy);
- f) assertion of a right, right to ask for;
- g) safeguard against loss, sickness, death in return for regular payments;
- h) (do it yourself) do house decorating, furnishing oneself (instead of employing professional workers);
- i) area of grass kept closely cut and smooth;
- j) to cut (grass) with a machine;
- k) to keep a watch on.

Task 12. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations given below:

valuable, thieves, saleable, on, dealer, insurance claim, out of sight, post-code

1. One excellent way to protect items is to mark them with an indelible identification showing your _____.
2. Don't leave _____ items visible through the window.
3. During the day, keep the items _____.
4. Serial numbers of your TV, video and hi-fi equipment will be useful if you need to make an _____.
5. The marking makes it harder for the thief to sell your property to a _____.

6. Put a sticker — available from police stations — in a front window to tell _____ that your property is marked.
7. Fit time switches — available from DIY shops — to turn your lights _____ after dark.
8. Thieves look for portable, high-value, easy _____ goods.

III. Listening

Task 1. Watch the video episode “Holiday Crime Prevention Tips”. Listen to the information attentively. Be ready to answer the questions.

1. Do criminals enjoy the holiday shopping season? Why?
2. Where is it recommended to park the car?
3. Is it a good idea to carry large amounts of cash?
4. Is it better to shop alone or with someone else?
5. How do you understand the phrase “there is safety in numbers”?
6. Do you often leave your cell phone, purse or other items of value in view for everyone to see?

IV. Speaking

Task 1. Make up dialogues discussing:

- a) the importance of crime prevention;
- b) situational crime prevention;
- c) social crime prevention;
- d) the idea of “born” criminals;
- e) holiday crime prevention tips.

Task 2. Summarize the text “When You’re Away From Home” by expressing the main instructions. Add explanations if necessary.

Task 3. Comment on one of the following quotes. Work in pairs or small groups.

1. “Prevention is better than cure” (Desiderius Erasmus).
2. “Crime prevention is everybody’s business” (Harry Hall).
3. “Not everyone who commits a crime is a criminal” (Ram Mohan).
4. “Poverty is the mother of crime” (Marcus Aurelius).
5. “Locks keep honest people honest. Criminals will still find their way in” (Anonymous).

Task 4. Read these “Catchy Crime Prevention Slogans”.

1. If crime is cool, then why are jails so full?
2. Stop crime, before crime stops you.
3. Do the crime and you’ll do the time.

4. Don't turn your back on knife crime, as it may stab YOU in the back!
5. Education is key to preventing crime.

To understand them better pay attention to some explanations:

slogan ['sləʊɡən] — лозунг, призыв, девиз

cool [ku:l] — междометие, выражающее одобрение (в основном, в речи молодежи)

do the time ['du: ðə 'taɪm] — отбыть срок в тюрьме

turn one's back on smth ['tɜ:n 'wʌnz 'bæk ɒn 'sɪmθɪŋ] — повернуться спиной к чему-либо

knife crime ['naɪf 'kraɪm] — преступление с применением холодного оружия

stab [stæb] — ранить, ударить ножом, всадить нож в спину.

What do you think about their meaning? Are they easy to remember? Why? Can you give your own ideas for such slogans? Express them.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Write an essay about:

- the importance of crime prevention;
- situational crime prevention;
- social crime prevention.

Task 2. Read these recommendations “How to Prevent Becoming a Victim of Crime”.

1. Keep personal information private.
2. Protect passwords, PINs, and usernames.
3. Don't answer the door for strangers and keep your doors and windows locked.
4. Let people know if you are going out of town.
5. Know your vulnerabilities, whether they are mental, emotional, physical, medical, or financial.
6. Avoid walking alone at night or in potentially unsafe areas.
7. Carefully chose the company you keep.
8. Try to keep both hands free and don't walk with your hands in your pockets.
9. Keep your mind on your surroundings — remember if you are speaking on your mobile phone or wearing a personal stereo, you will not hear trouble approaching.
10. Try not to keep all your valuables in one place. It's a good idea to keep valuables such as wallets in an inside pocket.

11. Consider carrying a personal safety alarm, which can be used to shock and disorientate an attacker giving you vital seconds to get away.

12. If you've been the victim of a crime, please do not hesitate to contact law enforcement — there is NO SHAME in asking for help!

Which of them do you consider to be the most important ones? Why?

Write a letter to your friend. Tell him how not to become a victim of crime.

Give your own instructions if you can.

UNIT 26

CRIME DETECTION

Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science,
and should be treated in the same cold unemotional manner.

Arthur Conan Doyle

STARTING UP

Task 1. Give your comments on the A. Conan Doyle's quotation about crime detection.

Task 2. What is your interpretation of the quote ? Say what you think using the following phrases.

Every man at the bottom of his heart believes that he is a born detective.

John Buchan

*I think that ...; I believe that ...; I consider that ...;
In my opinion, ...; To my mind, ...; If you ask me, ...*

Task 3. Name key words to the topic "Crime Detection".

Task 4. Answer the questions and compare your answers with a partner. Use speech pattern.

I really think (that)... I am not sure, but...

What I think is... I feel that...

1. What is your idea of crime detection?
2. What is the starting point of any crime detection?
3. What does the term "crime detection" mean in Russian?
4. Do you know any methods of crime detection?
5. What are the stages of crime detection?
6. Are the terms "criminal investigation" and "crime solution" synonymous to crime detection or different?

Task 5. Do you agree with the following definition? Are all components of crime detection included in the definition? Start your answer with phrases:

1) I fully agree with the statement. 2) I am afraid, I can't agree with it.

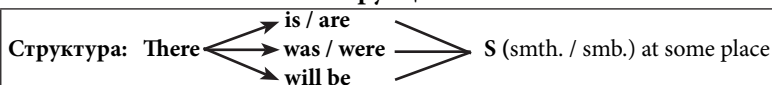
To solve a crime means to establish the fact of a crime committed and the identity of the offender who is guilty of its commission.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. The Construction „there + be“. The Passive Voice

Task 1. Revise the Construction there + be.

Конструкция • There + be



Значение:

- 1) оборот стоит в начале предложения и вводит подлежащее;
- 2) указывает на наличие/ отсутствие предмета или лица, выраженного подлежащим и неизвестного для собеседника;
- 3) описывает его местонахождение.

Перевод:

1) начинается с обстоятельства места, которое стоит в конце предложения; слово **there** не имеет самостоятельного значения и на русский язык не переводится.

E.g.: *There are far more good people than bad in the world.* — В мире гораздо больше хороших людей, чем плохих.

2) при отсутствии обстоятельства перевод начинают с оборота **there is/ are** в качестве сказуемого — *есть, имеется, существует, находится* в соответствующем времени.

E.g.: *There are different types of crimes and criminals.* — Существуют различные виды преступлений и преступников.

Особенности:

1) при наличии нескольких подлежащих глагол **to be** согласуется с подлежащим, стоящим за ним:

E.g.: *There is a shooting range and some gyms in the academy.* — В академии есть тир и несколько спортивных залов.

2) конструкция не используется, когда соответствующее русское предложение начинается с существительного, обозначающего предмет речи.

E.g.: *The man is in the room.* — Человек в комнате.

3) обстоятельство места **there** «там», если оно требуется по смыслу, ставится в конце предложения.

E.g.: *There are a lot of interesting books there.* — Там имеется много интересных книг.

4) подлежащее, выраженное существительным во множественном числе или неисчисляемым существительным, употребляется с неопределенными местоимениями *some, any* и другими словами со значением количества: *a lot of, few, a few, little, a little* и т. д.

E.g.: *There are a lot of buildings and sports facilities in the university campus.* — В университетском городке находится много зданий и спортивных сооружений.

5) глагол **to be** после **there** может сочетаться с модальными глаголами.

E.g.: *There can be no questions of going out in this rain.* — Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы выйти на улицу в такой дождь.

Временные формы конструкции и виды предложений

Время	+	?	-
Present	There is a S There are (some) S-s	Is there ... ? Are there (any)...?	There is no ... There are no ... There isn't any ... There aren't any ...
Past	There was a S There were (some) S-s	Was there ...? Were there (any)...?	There was no ... There were no ... There wasn't any ... There weren't any ...
Future	There will be S / (S-s)	Will there be...?	There will be no ... There won't be any ...

Task 2. Do the quiz. Choose the correct version from those given in brackets.

- Q1. There ____ two (*is/ are*).
- Q2. There ____ a lot of people arguing at football match (*was / were*).
- Q3. There ____ a lot of blood on the floor (*is / are*).
- Q4. There ____ a victim and two witnesses at the crime scene (*is / are*).
- Q5. There ____ a lot of traffic in the rush hour (*are / is*).
- Q6. There ____ only one possible answer (*is / are*).
- Q7. There ____ two possible answers (*is / are*).
- Q8. There ____ never enough time to finish it (*is / are*).
- Q9. There ____ some people to see you yesterday (*were / was*).
- Q10. There ____ nobody there last time (*was / were*).
- Q11. There ____ little information available (*were / was*).
- Q12. There ____ little time left (*is / are*).
- Q13. There ____ no time like the present (*are / is*).
- Q14. There ____ much to say on the subject (*is / are*).
- Q 15. There ____ enough evidence in this case (*was no / was not*).
- Q 16. There ____ a single juvenile in the area under curfew (*was no / was not*).
- Q17. There ____ any confession in this case (*was no / was not*).

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with "there + be" structure, use the correct form of the verb «to be».

1. ... a lot of noise, pollution and rubbish in big cities. 2. ... a lot of fingerprints of a wanted criminal on the windscreen of the car broken a week ago. 3. Are you thirsty? ... some orange juice in that bottle. 4. ... a lot of people at the crime scene. They could destroy some evidence. That's why it's difficult to reconstruct the happening now. 5. ... three teenagers in the photograph and a witness was asked to identify each of them. 6. ... more Americans killed in road accidents than in all the wars since 1900. 7. ... any money in the wallet stolen

in the shop? I don't know. I did not see it yesterday. 8. ... much blood on the victim's face, when a detective found him out. 9....nobody in the office now. The detectives are taking part in a motorized pursuit. 10. ... any ash on the table and blood stains on the carpet? 11. What approaches ... to the crime scene? 12. ... any traces of criminal act, e.g. fingerprints, footmarks, bullets and shells? 13. ... a chief of the police precinct at the roll call tomorrow? 14. ... anything I can do to help you? — No, ... much you can do for me, I am afraid.

Task 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English using «there + be» structure.

1. Есть слишком много вопросов, но нет ни одного разумного решения.
2. Есть много вещей, которые я бы хотел сказать тебе, но не хватает слов.
3. Другого пути не существует, есть только этот.
4. Существуют три отличительные стадии в процессе раскрытия преступления.
5. В специальной картотеке есть список похищенного и потерянного имущества и номера угнанных автомобилей.
6. Существуют различные методы расследования и раскрытия преступлений, связанных с организованной преступностью.
7. В практике опытного следователя есть не один метод ведения допроса.
8. Нет необходимости торопиться с допросом этого подозреваемого.

Task 5. Revise the structure of the Passive Voice and possible ways of its translation.

Active = [to V]	Passive = [to be] + Ved / V3
Policemen identify and catch criminals. ↓ П = a doer Д = Object Полицейские устанавливают и ловят преступников.	Criminals are identified and caught by policemen. ↓ П ≠ a doer Д = a doer Преступников устанавливают и ловят полицейские.

Способы перевода страдательного залога

1. Глаголом «быть» с кратким причастием	<i>The crime was solved. — Преступление было раскрыто.</i>
2. Возвратным глаголом с окончанием -сь, -ся	<i>This problem is being discussed. — Эта проблема обсуждается.</i>
3. Глаголом 3-го лица множественного числа с неопределенно-личным значением	<i>Streets are patrolled. — Улицы патрулируют.</i>
4. Глаголы с предлогом в пассивной конструкции сохраняют предлог, и перевод предложения начинается с предлога	<i>The medical expert was sent for. — За судебно-медицинским экспертом послали.</i>
5. Сочетание модального глагола с инфинитивом в страдательном залоге переводится русским безличным предложением с инфинитивом после модального глагола	<i>A witness must be interviewed. — Свидетеля нужно опросить.</i>

Task 6. Translate the passive verbs in the following sentences.

1. Sometimes witnesses experience difficulties in describing a person or a place, but when they are shown a photograph they can do it much easier.
2. This car is in excellent working condition. It has been looked after carefully.
3. My friend is an honest and trustworthy person. He is always relied on.
4. The clothes which the murderer was dressed in while committing the crime has been dry-cleaned.
5. The judge has been spoken to about his decision.
6. Public transport may be very crowded in the rush hours.
7. What is done cannot be undone.
8. Traffic rules must be learned and they should be observed carefully.
9. Stolen goods must be identified as the property of the real owner and returned to him as soon as possible.
10. Once an investigator has established the corpus delicti of burglary the investigation should be concentrated on the identity and apprehension of a burglar.
11. There is a traffic accident. A driver can be hurt. An ambulance should be phoned for.

II. Reading**Vocabulary****Task 1. Translate the word chains:**

to respond — response — responsible — responsibility
to detect — detective — detection
to enforce the law — law enforcement — law enforcer
to suspect — suspect — suspicion — suspicious
to identify — identification — identity — identical
to locate — location — local — locality
to distinguish — distinguishable — distinguisher — distinguishing
to perpetrate — perpetration — perpetrator
to know — knowledge — knowledgeable — knowledgeably

Task 2. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

crime detection, criminal investigation, law enforcement agencies, guilty of the offense, to commit a crime, discovery, identification of a suspect, collection of evidence, operative group, to interrogate suspects, fingerprints, automobile and firearms registrations, criminal activity, to take place, police observation, crime scene observation, source of information.

Task 3. Pay attention to the following synonyms:

offense = crime — wrongdoing
perpetrator = criminal — offender — evil-doer
to be responsible for = to be charged with
commission = perpetration
method = procedure — process
covert = undercover — secret
crime scene observation = crime scene search
to handle = to deal with
to employ = to use
to aid = to help — to assist
aim = purpose — goal — intention — target

Task 4. Before reading the text, answer these questions.

1. Whose responsibility is it to detect crime in a modern democratic society?
2. Who plays the basic essential role in crime detection?
3. What phases are there in crime detection?
4. What techniques are there at the disposal of law enforcement officers?
5. What are the sources of information obtained by police while detecting a crime?
6. What is the oldest technique of crime detection?
7. What are the types of covert surveillance?
8. What are the sources of direct information in a criminal investigation?

Task 5. Read the text «Crime Detection» and check your answers.

Crime Detection



In a modern democratic society the aim of law enforcement agencies is to reach an equal balance between the laws of the country and the rights of the individual. It is the responsibility of the police and the judicial system to prove that the individual charged with an offense is in fact guilty of that offense.

The system of detecting crimes, identifying, locating and apprehending an evil-doer, reconstructing the happening and recovering information about the crime committed or the circumstances surrounding the crime is called crime detection.

Crime detection falls into three distinguishable stages: the discovery that a crime has been committed, the identification of a suspect, and the collection of evidence sufficient to indict the suspect before the court. Thorough crime detection is impracticable without active measures taken by an investigator and the members of the operative group at each stage of the investigation. They are to determine the facts of a criminal act, that is what the criminal act was, where it was, who the offender was, when, why and how he was committing a crime.

The detectives and investigators seek to ascertain the methods, motives and identities of criminals; they also search for and interrogate witnesses and suspects. Identification of a criminal who has left no fingerprints or other conclusive evidence can often be advanced by analysis of his *modus operandi* that is a certain technique in the perpetration of the crime. Crime Detection and Criminal Investigation departments contain special files of M.O. in their identification bureaus, as well as lists of stolen and lost property, and have ready access to such public records as automobile and firearms registrations and such private records as pawnshop and secondhand dealers' transactions, and many more.

The methods of detection employed by a detective are dictated by the nature of the crime and the procedures permitted by the legal system. One of the oldest ways of detecting criminal activity is surveillance. This method is used when it is likely that a crime will take place at a specific location or when certain persons are suspected of criminal activity. The first situation is usually handled by fixed police observation known as a stakeout; the second circumstance may require mobile observation as well, it might be on foot or by automobile.

Covert observations are allied to surveillance. These methods in the process of crime detection are usually confined to activities such as gambling, dealing in illicit drugs, prostitution and other major organized crimes. In order to ferret out organized crimes and frustrate the efforts of professional criminals there are some certain methods such as interception of communications, electronic eavesdropping, infiltrations of gangs, wiretapping and other electronic-surveillance and even entrapment which are effective and extremely important in special situations but are considered to be controversial to some extent and subject to legal restraints.

Information flows in more or less continuously from police informants and undercover agents. Informants are the source of very useful information in investigations; they may be citizens motivated by civic duty or sometimes, criminals motivated by self-interest.

The information must be obtained from people who have some significant knowledge concerning the crime. They might be witnesses, victims, suspects and criminals. The interrogation of criminals and suspects and interviewing witnesses or victims is the greatest source of direct information in crime detection.

Most investigations begin with careful crime scene observations. The scene of a crime is the central location toward which all evidence points before, during and after the crime. Crime scene search is one of the most important sources of information concerning the commission of a crime.

Of increasing assistance in crime detection is the crime laboratory, equipped to deal with a wide range of physical evidence by means of chemical and other analyses. Forensic experts deal with all items discovered inside and outside the crime scene. They examine weapons and instruments of crime commission, make thorough analysis of blood, saliva and urine, and identify traces of chemical substances in bodily organs of homicide victims. So providing evidence of guilt against a person suspected in wrongdoing must be the primary focus in the activity of detectives, operatives and investigators.

Task 6. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

Use speech patterns.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>I think it is true. The text tells us that...</i> | 6. <i>To my mind, it is false because...</i> |
| 2. <i>You're absolutely right.</i> | 7. <i>I'm afraid I disagree.</i> |
| 3. <i>Absolutely.</i> | 8. <i>That's different.</i> |
| 4. <i>That's exactly how I feel.</i> | 9. <i>I'm not sure, in fact...</i> |
| 5. <i>Exactly.</i> | 10. <i>That's not true.</i> |

1. The process of crime detection includes collection, identification and preservation of facts and information surrounding the crime committed.

2. It is the investigator who leads and directs the investigation, and he is the only person responsible for accurate crime solution.

3. One of the methods of identification is the analysis of criminal's modus operandi that is a manner of procedure of wrongdoings and ways of avoiding prosecution and punishment.

4. There is a lot of confidential public information filed in police database available to be used in a criminal investigation.

5. The legal system and a certain type of crime prescribe to use particular methods of crime detection.

6. Investigation of organized crime is conducted by means of undercover observations.

7. All types of electronic surveillance are very effective and prevalent without any restrictions.

8. Different persons can become the sources of criminal information and the general reason for their cooperation with the police is the self-interest.

9. It is difficult to overestimate the assistance of Forensic science in crime detection.

Task 7. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

достичь равновесия; основная сфера деятельности; лицо, обвиняемое в преступлении; выделять три составные части; полное раскрытие преступления; убедительное доказательство; пешком; свободный доступ; информация из открытых источников; частная информация (закрытая документация); слежка с помощью микрофонов и звукозаписи; правовые ограничения; стационарное и передвижное полицейское наблюдение; более или менее непрерывно; негласный надзор; вещественное доказательство; посредством; широкий диапазон.

Glossary to the text “Crime Detection”

access ['ækses] — доступ

allied [ə'laid] — близкий, родственный; связанный, взаимосвязанный

apprehend [,æpri'hend] — арестовывать, задерживать

ascertain [,æsə'tein] — выяснять, устанавливать; убеждаться, удостоверяться

circumstance ['sɜ:kəmstæn(t)s] — обстоятельство; случай; условие

confine ['kɒnfain] — ограничивать

controversial [,kɒntɹə'vɜ:ʃ(ə)l] — спорный, сомнительный; дискуссионный, противоречивый

covert ['kɒvət] — тайный, секретный

deal in illicit drugs ['di:l in ɪ'lɪsɪt 'drʌgz] — нелегально торговать наркотиками

eavesdropping ['i:vz,dɹɒpɪŋ] — подслушивание; «прослушка»; пассивный перехват данных, пересылаемых по линии связи

entrapment [ɪn'træpmənt] — провокация преступления в целях его изобличения

evil-doer [,i:v(ə)l'du:ə] — злодей, преступник

ferret out ['ferɪt'au] — разведывать, разыскивать, выявлять, добывать

fixed [fɪkst] — неподвижный, постоянный, стационарный

forensic expert [fə'ren(t)sɪk'ekspɜ:t] — эксперт-криминалист; судебно-медицинский эксперт

frustrate [frʌ'streɪt] — расстраивать, срывать; препятствовать, мешать

gambling [ˈɡæmblɪŋ] — азартная игра; игра на деньги
gang [ɡæŋ] — банда, шайка
identify [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] — опознавать, распознавать; устанавливать личность
impracticable [ɪmˈpræktɪkəbl̩] — невозможный, невыполнимый, неосуществимый
indict [ɪnˈdaɪt] — обвинять, предъявлять официальное обвинение
infiltration [ˌɪnfɪlˈtreɪʃ(ə)n] — внедрение агентов в преступную среду
interception [ˌɪntəˈsepʃ(ə)n] — перехват; прослушивание (телефонных разговоров); перехваченная информация, подслушанный разговор
locate [ləʊˈkeɪt] — устанавливать, обнаруживать местонахождение
lost property [ˌlɒstˈprɒpəti] — потерянное, утраченное имущество
measure [ˈmeʒə] — мера, мероприятие, основание
take active measures — принять действенные меры
pawnshop [ˈpɔːnʃɒp] — ломбард
perpetration [ˌpɜːpiˈtreɪʃ(ə)n] — совершение (преступления), правонарушение, преступление
reach [riːtʃ] — достичь, добиться
reconstruct the happening [ˌriːk(ə)nˈstrʌkt ðə ˈhæp(ə)nɪŋ] — восстановить события преступления
responsibility [rɪˌspɒn(t)səˈbɪləti] — ответственность, обязанность, обязательство
search [sɜːtʃ] — (v) искать, обыскивать, производить обыск (n)поиск(и), розыск, обыск, расследование, изучение
seek [siːk] — искать, разыскивать; пытаться
self-interest [ˌselfˈɪntrəst] — личная выгода; заинтересованность, корыстолюбие
stakeout [ˈsteɪkaʊt] — полицейский надзор; слежка, засада
stolen property [ˈstəʊlənˈprɒpəti] — похищенная собственность
sufficient [səˈfɪʃ(ə)nt] — достаточный; обоснованный
surveillance [sɜːˈveɪlən(t)s] — надзор, наблюдение, слежка
transaction [trænzækʃ(ə)n] — дело; сделка, соглашение
undercover [ˌʌndəˈkʌvə] — секретный, тайный
undercover agent [ˌʌndəˈkʌvəˈeɪdʒ(ə)nt] — тайный агент
wiretapping [ˈwaɪəˌtæpɪŋ] — перехват телефонных сообщений; подслушивание телефонных разговоров

III. Speaking

Task 1. Act out a dialogue between an experienced investigator of the CID and a probationer policeman about the process of crime detection. Express your opinion and exchange views. Start with the following cliches.

First of all, I'd like to ask you about ... I am very/ particularly interested in ...

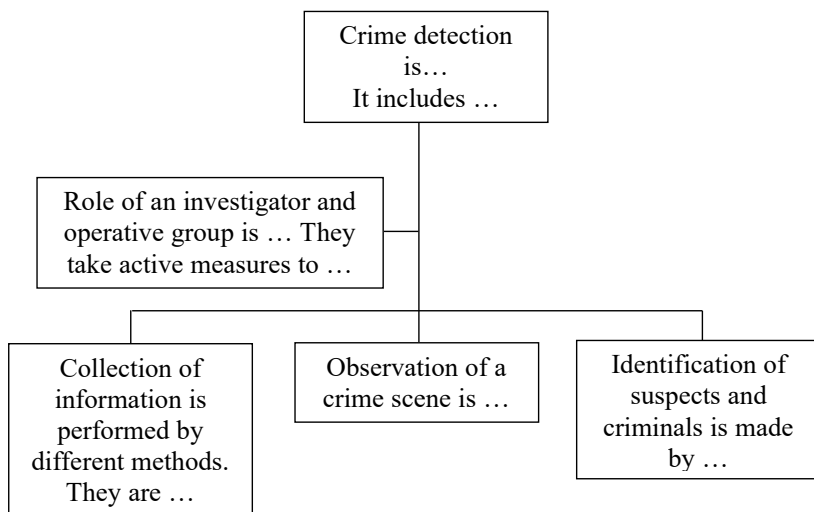
I wonder how ...

May I ask you ...?

What's your idea about ...?

Do you have anything to say about this?

Task 2. Give a talk about crime detection. Use the chart expressing the main points of the process.



IV. Writing

Writing Annotation

Task 1. Read through the information on types and structure of an annotation. Keep in mind recommendations how to write an abstract and a summary.

Аннотация (от лат. *annotatio* — замечание) — краткая характеристика книги, монографии, статьи, она дает описание анализируемого первоисточника и содержит перечень основных вопросов и темы без полного раскрытия их содержания. Особенностью аннотации является максимальное сжатие текста с последовательным перечислением всех затронутых в тексте вопросов, дополненных выводом автора по представленной теме.

Четкость изложения мысли является ключевым моментом при написании аннотации, поэтому в аннотации не рекомендуется повторять текст самой статьи, а также ее название.

Необходимо помнить о разнице между рефератом (summary, synopsis) и аннотацией (abstract). **Аннотация перечисляет вопросы, освещенные в тексте, не раскрывая их содержания.** Реферат не только перечисляет основные вопросы, но и передает существенное содержание каждого из них. Аннотации могут содержать от 50 до 400 слов в зависимости от сложности материала и требований конкретного журнала.

Существует несколько видов аннотаций, по содержанию и целевому назначению они подразделяются на справочные и рекомендательные; по полноте охвата содержания — на общие и специализированные.

Справочные аннотации дают краткую информацию о содержании и специфике первоисточника, пишутся для характеристики научных, учебных или справочных изданий.

Рекомендательные аннотации дают характеристику и оценку текста относительно возможности использования первоисточника в определенной аудитории. Они нацелены на то, чтобы заинтересовать аудиторию.

Общие аннотации характеризуют текст в целом и рассчитаны на широкий круг читателей.

Специализированные аннотации дают характеристику специфического текста, рассчитанного на узкий круг специалистов.

Рекомендации по составлению аннотации и реферата

1. Просмотрите текст в целях получения общего представления о нем.
2. Разбейте текст на логически законченные части по теме статьи (обычно это абзацы) и найдите в каждом абзаце основную и дополнительную информацию.
3. Сократите малосущественную информацию в абзацах.
4. Найдите в каждом абзаце предложение, которое может служить заголовком, озаглавьте каждую часть.
5. Если в абзаце содержится несколько основных вопросов, разбейте его на части и озаглавьте их.
6. Определите количество фактов, излагаемых в тексте.
7. Обобщите материал и составьте план текста.
8. Используйте лексическое, грамматическое перефразирование и объедините полученную информацию в новый текст. Содержание аннотации должно быть простым и понятным.
9. Отдельным предложением необходимо подчеркнуть отношение автора, его позицию, новизну вопроса.

Язык аннотации

К аннотации предъявляются определенные требования.

1. Лаконичность языка, т. е. использование простых или сложных предложений, носящих обобщающий характер. *Ex.: The article describes/ outlines/ analyzes ...; The author also summarizes/ addresses the issue of ...*

2. Четкость изложения текста оригинала осуществляется с помощью безличных конструкций и клише. *Ex.: “Сообщается...” — “It is reported ...”, “Подробно описывается” — “It is spoken in detail...”, “Анализируется” — “It is analyzed...”*

3. Глаголы употребляются в настоящем времени в действительном или страдательном залоге. В тех случаях, когда необходимо подчеркнуть законченный характер действия, используют Present Perfect. Форма Past Indefinite используется при описании проделанной работы (эксперимента, исследования), если работа послужила основой для каких-либо заключений. Модальные глаголы, как правило, отсутствуют.

4. В аннотации необходимо избегать лишних деталей и цифр.

5. Приветствуется строгая логическая структура аннотации.

Структура аннотации

Основные компоненты классической аннотации представлены в таблице 1. Этой структуры следует придерживаться при подготовке документов в зарубежные научные фонды и журналы.

Table 1

Компонент	Лексические единицы, типичные для английской аннотации
Актуальность	<i>to show</i> — показывать, <i>find</i> — обнаруживать, <i>conclude</i> — делать вывод <i>to study, investigate, examine, consider, analyze</i> — изучать, исследовать, рассматривать
Постановка проблемы	<i>to describe, discuss, outline, consider</i> — обсуждать, описывать, рассматривать
Пути решения проблемы	<i>to obtain, determine, find, establish</i> — получать, определять, находить (любым способом), устанавливать (точно)
Результаты	<i>to pay (give) attention to</i> — обращать внимание на; <i>to emphasize, give emphasis to, place emphasis on</i> — подчеркивать; <i>to propose, suggest, recommend</i> — предлагать, рекомендовать; <i>to make a suggestion</i> — делать (вносить) предложение; <i>especially, particularly, specially, specifically</i> — особенно (исключительно)
Вывод	<i>conclude, make, draw, reach a conclusion, come to a conclusion that...</i> — приходить к заключению.

Во многих случаях, когда не представлены результаты исследования, структуру аннотации ограничивают первыми тремя компонентами: актуальностью, постановкой проблемы и путями решения проблемы. Например:

The author explores the issues of establishing actual and legal grounds for investigation ordered by the court. Additionally the article proves that only sufficient assembly of evidence can become actual grounds for conducting any investigative actions. The researcher concludes that it's obligatory to present files containing the evidence of actual and legal grounds to conduct investigative actions and suggests appropriate additions to the criminal procedural legislature.

Иная структура представлена в таблице 2, она отражает содержание справочной, рекомендательной и общей аннотаций.

Table 2

Аннотация	
1. Предметная рубрика: область реферируемого первоисточника. <i>Ex.: Criminal Law</i>	
2. Тема: обычно определяется названием текста. The title of the article.	
3. Выходные данные: автор, название текста, журнал, издательство, место и время издания. The author of the article, where and when the article was published.	
4. Характеристика: перечисляются все затронутые вопросы и вывод автора. The main idea of the article. The contents of the article. Some facts, names, figures. The author's conclusion	
5. Критическая оценка: излагается точка зрения референта на реферируемый материал, указывается, на кого материал рассчитан. Your opinion.	

*Фразы для аннотирования на английском языке
Phrases for writing an abstract and a summary*

Plan of Annotation/ Summary	
1. The title of the article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article is headlined... • The headline of the article I have read is... • As the title implies the article describes ...
2. The author of the article, where and when the article was published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The author of the article is... • Unfortunately the author's name is not mentioned • The article is written by... • It was published in ... (on the Internet). • It is a newspaper (scientific) article (published on May 15, 2014 / in 2014).
3. The main idea of the article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main idea of the article is... • The article is about... • The article is devoted to... • The article deals (is concerned) with... • The article touches upon the issue of... • The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on... • The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on... • It is interesting to note ... • There are some interesting details of ...

<p>4. The contents of the article. Some facts, names, figures. The author's conclusion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The author starts by telling (the reader) that... • The author (of the article) writes (reports, states, stresses, thinks, notes, considers, believes, analyses, points out, says, describes,) that... / draws reader's attention to... • The author focuses on ... • Much attention is given to... • According to the article... • The article goes on to say that... • It is reported (shown, stressed) that ... • It is spoken in detail about... • The fact that ... is stressed. • The article gives a detailed analysis of... • Further the author reports (writes, states ...) that... / draws reader's attention to... • Data are given about... • Attempts are made to analyze, formulate • In conclusion the author writes (reports, states ...) that... / draws reader's attention to... • The author comes to the conclusion that... • The following conclusions are drawn: ...
<p>5. Your opinion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I found the article (rather) interesting (important, useful) as / because... • I think / In my opinion the article is (rather) interesting (important, useful) as / because... • I found the article too hard to understand / rather boring as / because... • The article is of great help to ... • The article is of interest to ... • ... is/ are noted, examined, discussed in detail, stressed, reported, considered. • As far as I know ... • As for... • Talking of ...

Task 2. Look through the article and write both an abstract and a summary.

Role of Computers in Crime Detection

Crime detection depends upon human intelligence. Detectives use intuition, informants and interview skills to solve crimes. At the same time, many investigations require monotonous and repetitive procedures that can be performed in part or entirely by computers. Gone are the days when a police officer spends all night in a file room looking for a positive match of fingerprints. The 21st century law enforcement has become faster, cheaper and more efficient through technology.

Surveillance

Security at high-risk facilities such as military bases or large banks often requires live monitoring of multiple surveillance video cameras. While people still remain essential in keeping an eye on activities, human attention span may be limited. Fortunately, recent technological research done by the University of Maryland's Computer Vision Laboratory has begun to develop computerized detection methods for video surveillance. For instance, a stationary camera displays a stationary image. If something moves across that still image, a form of computer video surveillance known as nonparametric background subtraction automatically will detect the moving object (which could be a thief or terrorist). Besides alerting security staff, the computer can track the moving object and even analyze the person's behavior.

Computational Forensics

Computational forensics (CF) is a term for a large number of computing practices that assist crime scene investigators such as 3D modeling, signal processing, graphical analysis and even robotics. It may involve complex comparisons of DNA samples or fingerprints in a large database in search of a match. CF also may involve simulation software to reconstruct the events at a crime scene. For instance, a specialized application might analyze the positions of the shooter and victim in a homicide in an attempt to match ballistics evidence. Given its emphasis on automation and quantitative analysis, CF may have greater scientific result than many traditional forensic methods that rely upon human intelligence.

Glossary to the text “Role of Computers in Crime Detection”

attention span [ə'ten(t)ʃ(ə)n spæn] — объем внимания

alerting [ə'lɜ:tɪŋ] — сигнальное оповещение

facilities [fə'sɪlətɪz] — средства обслуживания; оборудование, сооружения, устройства

match [mætʃ] — совпадение

software simulation ['sɔftweə, sɪmjə'leɪʃ(ə)n] — программное моделирование

still image [stɪl 'ɪmɪdʒ] — неподвижное изображение, видеокادر

subtraction [səb'trækʃ(ə)n] — вычитание

track [træk] — следить, проследживать; выслеживать

Task 3. Look through the article and write both an abstract and a summary.

Historical Milestones of Russian Crime Detection

The history of the Russian police is complex and diverse. In its evolution the police went through a lot of different stages and each of them had a power-

ful influence on the growth of crime detection activity. Centuries before the formation of the official crime detection had passed when attempts were made to provide some means of detective policing in Russia. In the ninth and twelfth centuries the first attempts to carry out the detective activity were made in Ancient Russia. In Kiev's Russia of the Rurik Dynasty the laws and procedures of searching, catching and punishing criminals were collected and codified in the Code of law named "The Russian Truth".

In the sixteenth century different police functions were performed by special units known in the history of Russia as «Streltsy» or Marksman Troops. In those days the "strelets" armed guardsmen combined the functions of different services such as emergency forces, soldiers and police. There were no special police bodies in Russia until Peter the Great and all the law enforcement activity was carried out by military and judicial bodies.

In the early 18th century the official police forces appeared in Russia. Actually the starting point of the first Russian police was the Decree of Peter the Great on the establishment of the position of General Chief of Police in the capital signed in May, 1718 and on June, 7 the first police force was established as the Main Police of St. Petersburg. Anton de Vieira was appointed the first Chief of St. Petersburg Police. On January 19, 1722 the governing Senate established the official police forces in Moscow. Specialized bodies of crime detection and criminal investigation were formed in St. Petersburg in 1729 and in Moscow in 1730. The St. Petersburg Detective Police Unit known as "Expedition" carried out the search for stolen property, detection and capture of thieves and robbers. Detective units or regiments known in Russian as "prikaz" conducted the investigations of robberies and murders.

Significant reforms of the criminal investigation took place at the beginning of the 19th century. On September 8, 1802 in the process of government reforms Alexander I created the Ministry of Internal Affairs (the MIA), the body that replaced outdated Collegium of Peter the Great. The MIA was one of the most powerful governmental bodies of the Empire, responsible for the police forces and Internal Guards and the supervision of provinces administrations. Its initial responsibilities also included penitentiaries, fire-fighting, state enterprises, state postal system, state property, construction, roads, medicine, clergy, natural resources, and nobility. In 1811 the Ministry of Police was founded in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in 1819 it became a part of the MIA.

In 1864 the Criminal Procedure Code was adopted and it regulated the norms of criminal investigation. The first detective department specializing in the disclosure of crimes and criminal investigation was founded in St. Peters-

burg in 1866. It operated under the guidance of the Police Department of the MIA. By 1907 similar departments had been created in other major cities of the Russian Empire including Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Tiflis, Baku and Rostov-on-Don.

On July 6, 1908 special Decree "On Creation of Detective Police" was adopted by State Duma. Under that law special detective divisions were organized in 89 police departments of the Russian Empire and operative work and crime detection became an independent function of law enforcement agencies of the state.

Real professionals of crime detection of pre-revolutionary Russia played a prominent role in the development and extension of criminal investigation. Their activity can be estimated as a separate milestone in the history of police in Russia. Arkady Koshko and Ivan Putilin are legendary Russian detectives the very names of whom made the criminal world tremble. It was Arkady Koshko who created the first accurate file of criminals in Russia and developed a special identification evidence system of photographic, anthropometric and fingerprint data, a system adopted later by Scotland Yard. In 1913 at the International Congress of Criminalists held in Switzerland the Moscow detective police service was rightfully recognized the best in the world owing to its investigative activity and skills of crime solution.

On coming to power in 1917 the Bolsheviks' Party issued a series of revolutionary decrees. The new government created a secret police agency named the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage (the VChK), abolished the tsarist police forces and established a new type of police having formed the Workers' and Peasants' Militia. On October 5, 1918 under the Decree of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (the NKVD) "On the Establishment of the Department of Crime Detection" a new crime detection service aimed to carry out undercover investigation of crimes and combatting banditry was created within law enforcement bodies. The Moscow Criminal Investigation Department (or just MUR) has been one of the leading crime detection bodies in Russia since the date of its establishment in 1919. The former operative workers were people without basic knowledge of crime detection, criminalistics and legal subjects but they were dedicated fighters against criminality, sabotage and gangsterism. The first scientific and technical divisions including the forensic examination laboratories, the registration office and the fingerprinting bureau appeared at the crime detection departments.

During the Great Patriotic War, in addition to their basic duties, operatives of crime detection departments were actively engaged in combating

sabotage, looting, alarmism, desertion, embezzlement of state property and joined the mopping-up detachments that destroyed enemy subversive activity.

In different milestones of its history the country has developed skills and perfected professionalism in methods and techniques of fighting crimes. Thanks to its specialists the Soviet militia accumulated great experience, improved scientific and technical base, and introduced new methods of crime detection. The positive image, proficiency and traditions of pre-revolutionary detectives were adopted by Soviet crime detection professionals. There are some prominent names of Soviet investigators who are to be included into the List of Honors. They are Vladimir Arapov, Igor Skorin, David Kurlyand, Ivan Khrapov, Yakov Vagin, Yumurhan Yandiev.

On November 25, 1968 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree on the renaming of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, after which a new structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR was approved on February 11, 1969.

An important event in the history of the Russian police was the reform of 2011 and the adoption of a new Federal police law. According to the law the Russian militia was renamed into the police aimed to protect the life, health, rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens, stateless persons; to counter crime, to protect public order and property and to ensure public security. The law establishes that the police are an integral part of a single centralized system of the federal executive body. It may include units, organizations and services created to fulfill the duties assigned to the police.

Through the perspective of historical milestones the evolution of the police in general and evolution of crime detection in particular is evident. Thus all historical events that affected the police, all the historical figures who were involved in detective activities are the key factors in its evolution.

UNIT 27

INTERROGATION

Understanding the correct processes and legal parameters for interviewing, questioning, and interrogation, can make the difference between having a suspect's confession accepted as evidence by the court or not.

<https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/criminalinvestigation>

STARTING UP

Task 1. Name key terms to describe the process of interrogation.

Task 2. What do you think? Answer these questions and compare your answers with a partner. Use the following phrases to start:

I think that ..., I believe that ...; I consider that ...; In my opinion, ...; To my mind, ...; If you ask me, ...

1. What is interrogation?
2. Are interrogation and interview similar notions or different?
3. What is interview?
4. Is there any difference between types of people who can be under interview and interrogation? What are they?
5. What factors make an interrogation successful?
6. What do you think “a skilled interrogator” is?

Task 3. What methods of interrogation are called enhanced interrogation techniques? Comment on the following quotation using the speech pattern.

I really think (that) ... ; What I think is ...

“While the notion that torture works has been glorified in television shows and movies, the simple truth is this: torture has never been an effective interrogation method. We do not need torture as an available instrument of interrogation”.

Jerrold Nadler

Task 4. Comment on the definitions of the term “interrogation” registered in different sources. What are the distinctions between them?

1. Interrogation (n) — the formal or systematic questioning of a person; especially, intensive questioning by the police, usually of a person arrested for or suspected of committing a crime (*Black’s Law Dictionary*).

2. Interrogation (n) — the detailed questioning of a suspect by the police or other law-enforcement authorities (*Webster’s New World Law Dictionary*).

3. Interrogation (also called questioning or interpellation) is interviewing as commonly employed by officers of the police, military, and intelligence agencies with the goal of extracting a confession or incriminating statements (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interrogation>).

Task 5. Do you agree with this point of view about interviewing and interrogation? Detail your opinion. Use speech pattern.

1. *I fully agree with the statement.* 2. *I am afraid, I can’t agree with it.*

The term “interviewing” is preferred rather than “interrogation” as the term that describes the task of obtaining information from witnesses, victims or suspects by police officers. Interviewing is a much broader concept than interrogation, originally meaning an occasion when two people can examine each other’s views: the term “interrogation” may be associated with oppressive tactics.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review

Interrogative Sentences. Word Formation: suffixes -er/ee.

Interrogative Sentences. Types of Questions (Вопросительные предложения. Типы вопросов)

В вопросительных предложениях содержится определенный вопрос для получения необходимой информации. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях зависит от типа вопроса и от сказуемого (predicate). Но основной принцип — это постановка вопросительного слова (wh — question word), если оно присутствует, и вспомогательного глагола (**auxiliary verb**) в начале предложения. Структура английского вопросительного предложения отражена в таблице.

Вопросительное слово или группа (wh-qu. word)	Вспомогательный глагол (Auxiliary verb — AV), модальный глагол (Modal verb — MV), глагол — to be	Подлежащее (Subject — S)	Основной глагол (Verb — V)
What evidence	is	the operative	looking for?

Существуют следующие типы вопросов в английском языке:

- общий вопрос — General question (Yes/No questions)
- специальные вопросы — Special questions (Informative or “wh” questions)
- альтернативные вопросы — Alternative questions (“or” questions)
- разделительные вопросы — Disjunctive or tag questions (Tag-questions)
- вопрос к подлежащему — a question to a subject.

Общий вопрос подразумевает постановку вопроса ко всему предложению, требует краткого ответа “Yes / No”, имеет обратный порядок слов; на первом месте стоит вспомогательный глагол, глагол to be в необходимой форме или модальный глагол. Структура общего вопроса:

AV	Subject	Verb	Object	Adverbial modifier?
Do	cadets	speak	English	at their English classes?

Ex.: *Do you detect criminals? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*

Can police cadets drive a car and use the weapon? Yes, they can.

Is he a skilled investigator? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Will there be a briefing tomorrow at the criminal investigation department? — Завтра в отделе уголовного расследования будет оперативное совещание?

Специальный вопрос задается к любому члену предложения, начинается со специального вопросительного слова, имеет обратный порядок слов. Структура специального вопроса:

Wh-question word	AV	Subject	Verb?
What	does	he	read?
Where	did	he	go?

Вопросительные слова в специальном вопросе

Вопросительное слово	Перевод	Пример
Who (Whom)	кто (кого, кому и т. д.)	Who is it? Who(m) have you invited to the party?
Whose	чей	Whose prints are they?
What	что	What do you think about it?
What + Noun	какой	What colour are his eyes?
What...for?	зачем, для чего	What is this evidence for?
Which	который	Which hand does the criminal write with?
When	когда	When did you graduate from the Academy?
What time	в какое время	What time did the incident happen?
Where	где/куда	Where did the criminal run away?
How	как	How did the criminal kill the victim?
How many	сколько (исчисляемые)	How many witnesses were there?
How much	сколько (неисчисляемые)	How much time does it take to get there?

How long	как долго	How long have you known the suspect?
How often	как часто	How often do you attend lectures?
Why	почему	Why did you apprehend this evildoer?

Альтернативный вопрос задается к любому члену предложения, предлагает выбор между двумя предметами, лицами, качествами, действиями и требует полного ответа. Вопрос начинается как общий и включает часть с союзом **or** — «или», союз **or** ставится в любом месте предложения, где предполагается выбор. **Ex.:** *Did they finish writing the record of the crime scene search in the afternoon or at night?* — Они закончили писать протокол осмотра места происшествия днем или вечером?

Was an evil-doer alone or in a company with his associates? — Злоумышленник был один или с соучастниками?

Разделительный вопрос используется для выражения сомнения, удивления, подтверждения сказанного. Аналогом данного вопроса в русском языке является оборот «не правда ли?», «не так ли?». Вопрос состоит из двух частей, разделенных запятой. Первая — это повествовательное предложение в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Вторая — краткий вопрос, который включает вспомогательный или модальный глагол, необходимый для образования вопроса. Есть два способа образования такого вопроса в английском языке:

1) предложение утвердительное, краткий вопрос стоит в вопросительно-отрицательной форме. **Ex.:** *You are free, aren't you?* — Вы свободны, не так ли?; *There are a lot of fingerprints here, aren't there?* — Здесь много отпечатков пальцев, не так ли?

2) предложение отрицательное, краткий вопрос стоит в простой положительной форме: **Ex.:** *She is not late, is she?* — No. (Нет, не опоздала.)

You don't like this book, do you? — No, I don't. (Да, не нравится.)

Вопрос к подлежащему имеет прямой порядок слов, начинается с вопросительного слова (who/ what/ which (of)), которое ставится на место подлежащего, не требует вспомогательного глагола. **Ex.:** *Who conducts the investigation of this case?* — *Lieutenant Petrov does.* — Кто проводит расследование этого дела? — Лейтенант Петров.

What was found at the scene of burglary? — *A lot of fingerprints and cigarette ash were found there.* — Что было найдено на месте кражи со взломом? — Много отпечатков пальцев и пепел от сигарет.

Прямой порядок слов сохраняется, если вопрос задается к определению подлежащего. **Ex:** *What distinctive marks are there in this report?* — Какие приметы указаны в рапорте?

Task 1. Choose a correct answer.

- Can you speak English?
a) At the English class. b) Yes, I can. c) Very well.
- Did he go to work or to school?
a) To work. b) No, he doesn't. c) At 3.00 p. m.

3. Has the meeting finished in disorder?
a) *Yes, it has.* b) *In an hour.* c) *It has been violent.*
4. Where is my report?
a) *Because it's lost.* b) *On the table.* c) *No, I didn't.*
5. Who did you visit?
a) *I visit my colleague.* b) *Yes, I did.* c) *I visited the deputy chief of police.*
6. Shall we go to your place or mine?
a) *Yes, we shall.* b) *My place.* c) *It is yours.*
7. Who called to the police precinct so late?
a) *It's midnight.* b) *Yes, a citizen called.* c) *It was an officer on duty.*
8. Do you want to search for the evidence?
a) *At the crime scene.* b) *Yes, I searched it for.* c) *No, I don't.*
9. Have you conducted the interview?
a) *Yes, I do.* b) *On Monday.* c) *No, I haven't.*

Task 2. Match the questions and the answers.

1. What's your first name?	a) Popov
2. What's your family name?	b) A cadet
3. How old are you?	c) Pavel
4. When were you born?	d) On 5 th of March, 1995
5. Where were you born?	e) In Omsk
6. What's your address?	f) At 6.30 a. m.
7. What is your occupation?	g) Sophomore
8. What is your police rank?	h) I am 25
9. When do you usually wake up?	i) I live at 59 Gorky St., Omsk, Russia.
10. What's your email address?	j) An operative of the CID
11. Are you married or single?	k) Single
12. What year student are you?	l) Private
13. What is your future profession?	m) pavelcad@mail.ru

Task 3. Put the words in order to form a question. Write a complete question with all punctuation marks:

1. committed, the crime, Who?
2. in, participated, Who, the commission?
3. the, was, committed, where, and, crime, When?
4. is, the, victim, Who?
5. the, did, the, perpetrator, crime, enter, How, scene?
6. he, alone, Was, a, or, company, another, with, in?
7. specific, Could, any, suspected, be, individual?
8. Is, any description, the, perpetrator, there, of?
9. scene, Is, or, anything, from, there, the, crime, victim, from, the, missing?

10. any, Is, vehicles, information, there, on, used?
11. the, Did, leave, perpetrator, anything, behind?
12. did, the, How, evil-doer, the, scene, from, crime, flee?
13. skilled, Why, the, does, a, reconstruct, investigator, happening?
14. Is, a, detection, major, interrogation, an, factor, in, the, of crime?

Task 4. The investigator is interviewing a victim of mugging. Fill in the investigator's part choosing an appropriate question among variants given below.

I.: 1 _____

V.: I've been mugged.

I.: 2 _____

F.: It happened at 7 Laney Street not far from the supermarket.

I.: 3 _____

V.: Two hours ago.

I.: 4 _____

V.: No, I was with my girl friend.

I.: 5 _____

V.: No. There were three youths there.

I.: 6 _____

V.: Yes, they did. They had a knife and something like a gun.

I.: 7 _____

V.: My handbag.

I.: 8 _____

V.: There was a mobile phone, papers and a wallet.

I.: 9 _____

V.: It's black.

I.: 10 _____

V.: It was a leather handbag with one long handle.

I.: 11 _____

V.: It's of "Nokia" trade mark and its model is Lumia 930.

I.: 12 _____

V.: It's of dark brown color, handmade and very expensive.

I.: 13 _____

V.: I'm not absolutely sure. It seems to me about 3,000 rubles and a hundred euros and there was my credit card there.

I.: 14 _____

V.: Yes, I can. Two guys were tall and slender. The third one was short and dark-skinned.

I.: 15

V.: One of them had tattoos on his hand and the short one was wearing glasses.

I.: 16

V.: Yes. I do. They were wearing jeans, trainers and hooded sweatshirts.

(What's happened? / Were you alone at this time? / Where did it happen? / What things were stolen? / When did it happen? / Was the mugger alone? / Did they have any weapon? / What is the trade mark of the mobile phone? / What colour is your bag? / Can you describe the muggers? / What material was the stolen bag made of? / How much money was there in your wallet? / What things were there in your handbag? / Can you describe your wallet? / Did the evil-doers have any distinctive marks? / Do you remember what they were wearing?)

Task 5. Look through the table and revise Word Formation. Mind the meaning of suffixes -er/'ee:

Verb	V+er/or > N — действующее лицо (деятель)	V+ee > N — лицо, на которое направлено действие
to examine	examiner — эксперт; наблюдатель	examinee — экзаменуемый
to interview	interviewer — опрашивающий	interviewee — опрашиваемый

Task 6. Derive nouns with -er/ - ee suffixes from the verbs given below, translate them into Russian. Use nouns to make up sentences of your own:

To V	N-er/or	Russian equivalent	N-ee	Russian equivalent
address employ interrogate trust train abuse assault kidnap survey	addresser	адресант, отправитель	addressee	адресат, получатель

II. Reading

Vocabulary

Task 1. Look through the key words (1–15) and their meaning (a–o). Discuss the vocabulary with your partner and give Russian translation.

1) adaptability	a) ability to adjust to the situation or person being interrogated
2) persuasion	b) the action of persuading someone to do something
3) confession	c) a formal written acknowledgment of guilt by a person accused of a crime
4) correct attitude	d) open-minded, sympathetic and understanding
5) be courteous and tactful	e) be polite, sit quietly and listen
6) interrogation	f) the questioning of a person suspected of criminal activity
7) interview	g) the questioning of a subject who is not suspected of criminal activity at the time of the encounter
8) patience	h) the capacity to accept troubles without getting angry
9) self-confidence	i) state of mind feeling sure, calm, and self-assured
10) statement	j) an oral or written declaration or assertion
11) suspect	k) a person who the police think may be guilty of a crime
12) victim	l) a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime
13) witness	m) a person who sees a crime or accident take place
14) to discover the truth	n) to find out all real facts relating to an event or a crime
15) rapport	o) mutual understanding

Task 2. Match verbs in A box to nouns in B section to make possible word partnerships. Translate them into Russian.

A.	to conduct, to obtain, to possess, to develop, to disclose
B.	crime, information, interview, interrogation, activity, the truth, knowledge, tactics, details, rapport, self-confidence, adaptability, persuasion, courtesy and tactfulness, correct attitude, questioning

Task 3. Translate the word chains:

interrogate — interrogation — interrogator — interrogatee — interrogative
suspect — suspect — suspicion — suspicious — unsuspected
apply — applicable — application — applicant — appliance
accuse — accused — accusatory — accusatorial — accusation — accusative
will — willing — willingly — unwillingly
interpret — interpretation — interpretational — interpretative — misinterpretation
confide — confidential — confidence — confidentially — self-confidence
adapt — adapted — adaptable — adaptability — adapter
threat — threaten — threatening — life-threatening
confess — confessed — confession — confessional — confessing — confessor

Task 4. Choose the correct word partnerships in English that correspond to the given Russian equivalents. The first word collocation is given:

1. установить вину	1. determine	a) information
2. добиться признания	2. extract	b) the background
3. получить сведения	3. obtain	c) resistance
4. обнаружить правду	4. discover	d) guilt
5. преодолевать сопротивление	5. deal with	e) a confession
6. зависеть от биографических данных	6. depend on	f) a subject
7. достичь взаимопонимания	7. build	g) an interrogatee
8. создать атмосферу доверия	8. create	h) the truth
9. использовать принудительную силу	9. use	i) a statement
10. угрожать допрашиваемому	10. threaten	j) rapport
11. запугивать субъект допроса	11. intimidate	k) confidence
12. дать показания/сделать заявление	12. make	l) coercive force

Task 5. Read the text “Interrogation” and choose the correct title to each part.

1. United phases of interrogation.
2. Enhanced interrogation techniques.
3. Purposes of interrogation.
4. The line of distinction between two types of questioning.
5. Investigator’s outstanding qualifications.

Interrogation



A _____. A major factor in the detection of crime and determining the guilt of a person suspected in the commission of a crime is interrogation. While physical evidence is important to crime detection, much of the information will be obtained through interviews and interrogations. Although they have a common goal, interviews and interrogations differ in their communication tactic. An interview is a

non-accusatory dialogue used to develop information that is relevant to a case. An interrogation is an accusatory monologue, dominated by the interrogator that is used to discover the truth from an individual suspected of committing a crime. An unsuspected person being interviewed may become a suspect and then the questioning becomes interrogation.

B _____. Subjects of interrogation are suspects, accused persons, criminals, victims, or witnesses who possess any information relevant to the inves-

tigated case. The intent of interrogation is to discover the truth, to control an individual so that he will willingly reveal the requested information or, if someone is unwilling and uncooperative, to make the person submit to the demands for disclosing the information and making statement.

C_____. There are several different interrogation tactics used by law enforcement. These are direct confrontation, theme development, dealing with resistance, alternative questions, and developing details. All the tactics can be applied in any interrogation. However, depending on the situation, character, psychological state and the background of a suspect, certain tactics may be more applicable, and others may not be used at all. Investigators will employ a wide variety of questioning techniques when conducting an interview or interrogation. These techniques include alternation between direct and indirect questions. Direct questions are short and to the point, leaving little room for misinterpretation. Indirect questions are more open-ended, with a goal of getting the subject talking freely. A skilled interrogator will also observe a subject's physical posture and listen carefully to the tone of subject's voice, especially if behavior changes in response to some aspect of the conversation.

D_____. The interrogators hold much power in the interrogation process and aim to manipulate the subjects psychologically, and dominate the subject. The very first thing an investigator must do is to build rapport with an interogatee. If it is possible, it is beneficial to create some confidence between the suspect and the interrogator and to pursue that it is in the suspect's best interest to cooperate. The interrogator must have a basic knowledge of human personality and psychology in order to persuade effectively. That's why a professional interrogator should possess certain interrogation qualifications such as patience, self-confidence, adaptability, correct attitude, sympathy, alertness, courtesy and tactfulness but still he is to be persistent and firm in some particular situations.

E_____. Interrogation may involve a diverse array of techniques, ranging from developing a rapport with the subject to intimidation, fear and even torture. Interrogation with torture may utilize drugs, hypnosis, threat of violence, physical pain and injury to extract information. But humiliation, intimidation and fear have never been an effective interrogation method and confessions obtained by the coercive force could not be used as evidence at trial. While interrogating a suspect that seems guilty, a skilled interrogator should neither threaten nor intimidate a subject, he is to persuade him that confessing is the best thing to do. Quite apart from moral and legal considerations, physical torture or extreme mental torture is not an expedient device.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What is general and what is particular in two types of questioning?
2. What is the aim of the interrogation?
3. How many phases are there in the process of interrogation? What are they?
4. Does an investigator take into consideration any peculiarities, while choosing a special strategy in a suspect's interrogation?
5. What does a skilled investigator try to create at the very beginning of the interrogation?
6. What types of dramatic interrogation methods are used to extract the information?
7. Is the coerced confession admissible in court?

Task 7. Read the text again and decide whether these statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Both interrogation and interview form a very important component of the investigation of criminal offences.
2. It is rare when during an interview a non suspect becomes a suspect and the questioning becomes an interrogation.
3. The success of any interrogation depends primarily on the efforts and specialized abilities of the investigator.
4. The subject of interrogation may be willing or unwilling, cooperative or uncooperative but in any case the interrogator is to discover the truth at all costs.
5. To create confidence between a suspect and an interrogator is less important and more difficult than to use a coercive force and misleading tactics to get the information.

Task 8. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

психологическое состояние, вещественное доказательство, заставить субъекта подчиняться требованиям, прямое противостояние, методика опроса, по существу, прямой и косвенный вопросы, мало возможностей, обладать значительной властью, профессионализм, принудительная сила, добывать информацию, нецелесообразный метод, даже если не рассматривать.

Glossary to the text "Interrogation"

accusatory [ə'kju:zət(ə)rɪ] — обвинительный, обличительный, разоблачающий

accused [ə'kju:zd] — обвиняемый (в преступлении)

alternation [ˌɔ:ltə'neɪʃ(ə)n] — чередование, смена

alertness [ə'�z:tnəs] — бдительность, осторожность

apply [ə'plai] — применять, использовать, употреблять

applicable ['æplɪkəbl] — применимый, подходящий, пригодный
array [ə'reɪ] — масса, множество, совокупность; набор, комплект
background ['bækgraʊnd] — биографические или анкетные данные; происхождение; общественный и моральный облик; сведения общего характера; исходные данные

confession [kən'feɪʃ(ə)n] — признание, сознание (своей вины)

confrontation [ˌkɒnfrən'teɪʃ(ə)n] — столкновение, противостояние, очная ставка

direct confrontation [dɪ'rekt ˌkɒnfrən'teɪʃ(ə)n] — прямая конфронтация, прямое противостояние

disclose [dɪs'kləʊz] — обнаруживать, открывать, разоблачать, раскрывать

firm [fɜ:m] — твердый, непоколебимый, непреклонный, решительный

humiliation [hju:ˌmɪli'eɪʃ(ə)n] — унижение, оскорбление

intent [ɪn'tent] — намерение, умысел, замысел, цель, желание

intimidate [ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt] — пугать, запугивать, устрашать

intimidation [ɪnˌtɪmɪ'deɪʃ(ə)n] — запугивание, устрашение, отпугивание

misinterpretation [ˌmɪsɪnˌtɜ:pri'teɪʃ(ə)n] — неправильное истолкование или понимание

open-ended [ˌəʊp(ə)n'endɪd] — не ограниченный временем, неокончательный, свободный

persistent [pə'sɪst(ə)nt] — настойчивый, упорный

physical evidence ['fɪzɪk(ə)l'eɪvɪd(ə)n(t)s] — вещественное доказательство

possess [pə'zes] — владеть, иметь, обладать, располагать

pursue [pə'sju:] — преследовать цель, придерживаться намеченного плана

persuade [pə'sweɪd] — убедить, склонить, уговорить

rapprochement [ræ'pʁə:] — хорошие взаимоотношения, понимание, согласие

relevant ['reləvənt] — релевантный, значимый, существенный, важный

resistance [rɪ'zɪst(ə)n(t)s] — сопротивление, отпор, противодействие

reveal [rɪ'vi:l] — открывать, сообщать

statement ['steɪtmənt] — показания, дача показаний, заявление, утверждение

submit [səb'mɪt] — подчиняться, покоряться

threaten ['θret(ə)n] — грозить, угрожать

torture ['tɔ:ʃə] — пытка

uncooperative [ˌʌnkəʊ'ɔ:pərətɪv] — отказывающийся действовать согласованно, несговорчивый, не сотрудничающий, не настроенный на взаимодействие

unsuspected [ˌʌnsə'spektɪd] — вне подозрений, не подозреваемый

unwilling [ʌn'wɪlɪŋ] — нерасположенный, несклонный
willingly ['wɪlɪŋli] — охотно, с готовностью

IV. Speaking

Task 1. Discuss with your partner four different interrogator's tactics.

1. The idea of “good cop, bad cop”.

An interrogation is sometimes accomplished by a pair of interrogators, often with very different personalities. One person will be tyrannical, rude, profane, and loud. The other interrogator will be friendly, sympathetic, and quiet. This contrast can work to the interrogator's advantage, particularly with women, teenagers, and shy people, who usually will respond to the quiet interrogator. The “Good cop, bad cop” method is one of the simplest and most effective in police interrogation.

2. The method of maximization.

Another technique of interrogation is called maximization, where a police officer tries to scare the suspects by telling them all the bad things they will face if the court convicts them. This method uses the presumption that fear will make people talk.

3. Polygraphs or lie detectors.

Polygraphs are another police approach in interrogations but this method is not always admissible in court and the other disadvantage of this technique is the expense.

4. The usage of misleading tactics.

Misleading tactics in interrogation are allowed in most of cases. For example, a police officer may tell the suspects their fingerprints were found at the crime scene, even if they know they were wearing gloves.

Task 2. Choose from the box a heading to name each factor of successful interrogation and fill in the blanks. Express your opinion about factors which a skilled interrogator should take into account:

Familiarity with the suspect's background; Knowledge of case facts; Interrogations; Setting and surroundings concerns; Written, printed or electronic matter; Interviews

Factors that make an interrogation successful

A skilled interrogator should:

a) Prepare for the interrogation

1. _____

The particular place of an interrogation is very important. The interrogation area should be a small, empty room with minimal furniture and no distractions. The room should be sound-insulated to avoid unwanted noise.

2. _____

It is essential that the interrogator knows as many facts about the case as possible, including how the crime was committed. It can help him more readily recognize contradictory facts, inconsistencies and important information.

3. _____

Knowledge of the suspect's history is important in an interrogation. If an interrogator understands the suspect's goals, feelings, attitudes, and personal values, he stands a greater chance of obtaining a confession.

b) Determine whether to conduct an interview or interrogation

4. _____

It is used by investigators to learn information about suspects which may later be useful in the investigation and consists of questions about the subjects themselves, the crime, and others that might have been involved. It helps build rapport and establish common ground.

5. _____

It is a process that brings the investigation to a close. Its ultimate goal is to obtain a truthful admission or confession.

c) Document the confession

6. _____

An interrogator takes care of the details prior to beginning the interrogation. There is a risk of being unsuccessful if he fails to take care of paperwork, voice recorder, etc. Audio and video recordings should always occur during an interrogation, they are oral statements. Statements written and signed by a suspect are written statements. If the audio and video fail, a written statement is evidence admissible in court.

V. Listening

Task 1. Listen to what the interrogator is telling about the preliminary interview, choose a proper point of interview from a box and put it in a correct order A–D according to the speaker.

1. Documentation. 2. The ability to listening and making assessment. 3. Setting and Location. 4. Qualifications of a skilled interrogator.

A _____.

B _____.

C _____.

D _____.

Task 2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What is the aim of preliminary interview?

2. What place should the interrogator occupy?

3. What personal qualities are required to begin a successful interview?
4. What detailed information is necessary in the subject's story?

VI. Writing

Task 1. Read through the incident brief and the information about a witness. Imagine you are an investigator. You should write a list of questions to ask a witness of the offense.

Witness Information

Name: Bart Grey

DOB: 06/20/2012

Address: 241 Thomas Avenue, Salado, TX

Phone #: 803-555-947 home

Occupation: student of Elementary school, 1st grade.

On the 10th, October, 2019 the student observed a fight on the playground during the break. Two 3rd graders engaged in throwing punches. The witness overheard one student told the other student: "I will not stand by and let you steal my lunch money anymore". The red-headed boy then swung his right fist and hit the blond-headed boy in the face. The red-headed boy was wearing brown glasses and has lots of freckles. His hair is almost orange. The red-headed boy is named Sam. He was wearing a red superman shirt and blue jeans. The blond boy is named David. David was wearing a green shirt and black shorts. After David was hit, he fell to the ground, grabbed his nose and began screaming, "My nose! My nose!" The fight occurred after lunch by the monkey bars.

Notes:

throw a punch — ударить кулаком

overhear — подслушивать, нечаянно услышать

stand by — безучастно наблюдать

swing — размахивать

fist — кулак

to hit smb in the face — ударить кого-либо в лицо.

Task 2. Make a short incident report using words and expression given in the incident brief.

UNIT 28

OBSERVATION OF A CRIME SCENE

Every crime scene has a story to tell. It takes years of training to gain all of the skills you need to accurately read the most complex crime scenes. But if you always remember to stop, observe, and think, you will be well on your way to understanding what your crime scene is trying to tell you.

Dick Warrington, a crime scene consultant

STARTING UP

Task 1. Answer the questions and compare your answers with a partner. Use speech pattern.

Personally I believe that...; It seems to me that...; As I see it ...; I'd say that...

1. What is a crime scene?
2. What specialists take part in processing a crime scene?
3. What types of evidence can be found at a crime scene?
4. Can you give a list of “do’s and don’ts” instructions for a crime scene investigation?
5. The scene where the crime has been discovered is the only place where a crime could be committed, isn’t it?

Task 2. Do you remember any popular phrases of the brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes? Author Conan Doyle made him a master of observation. There are some famous Sherlock Holmes quotes. Discuss them with your partner. What do they have in common? Give your opinion using the speech patterns.

What do you think about ...? I am sure that As far as I'm concerned ...; The idea is partially right. I'd like to point out that

1. “You see, but you do not observe. The distinction is clear”.
2. “You know my method. It is founded upon the observation of trifles”.
3. “There is nothing more deceptive than an obvious fact”.

Task 3. If you are/ were a professional investigator what terms will you/ would you include in the list of keywords describing the process of a crime scene observation? Start you answer with the grammar models:

*If I am/were a professional investigator I will/would list the following key terms:
It might be a good idea to list (to name) such terms as ...*

No matter what type of an investigator is, the list of key words will include ...

It is important that the list should include ...

**Task 4. Compare your keywords with fundamental terms given in the table.
Match the core terms in the left column with their definitions in the right one:**

1) crime scene	a) statement of where a suspect was at the time of a crime
2) alibi	b) a person associated with someone suspected of committing a crime
3) accomplice	c) an alternate location where additional evidence may be found
4) suspect	d) the action or process of carefully watching something
5) evidence	e) testimony, documents and material objects that tends to prove or disprove the existence of an alleged fact
6) secondary crime scene	f) any place where evidence may be located to help explain events
7) primary crime scene	g) the act of destroying something
8) contamination	h) person thought to be capable of committing a crime
9) observation	i) soiling
10) chain of custody	j) the original location of a crime or accident
11) destruction	k) the order in which a piece of criminal evidence should be handled by persons investigating a case

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

I. Grammar review. The Imperative Mood. The Subjunctive Mood. Word Formation: Conversion

The Mood of the English Verb

(Категория наклонения английского глагола)

Наклонение — это грамматическая категория глагола, показывающая отношение говорящего к действию. Как в русском, так и в английском языке существуют три наклонения: изъявительное (the Indicative Mood), повелительное (the Imperative Mood) и сослагательное (the Subjunctive Mood).

Изъявительное наклонение служит для выражения реально происходящих действий в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

*Ex.: He always **conducts** a crime scene search properly. — Он всегда проводит осмотр места происшествия должным образом.*

*He **committed** crimes with his accomplices. — Он совершал преступления с соучастниками.*

*Forensic expert **will send** the traces of the crime to the crime laboratory. — Эксперт-криминалист отправит собранный материал в криминалистическую лабораторию.*

Повелительное наклонение выражает приказ, совет, просьбу и служит для побуждения собеседника к действию.

Ex.: Be careful! Don't destroy evidence at the crime scene. — Будьте осторожны! Не уничтожьте доказательства на месте происшествия.

Let forensic expert examine the trace. — Пусть эксперт-криминалист исследует отпечаток.

Форма	Пример																																								
2-е лицо (+) Answer the questions! (-) Don't threaten a subject!	Отвечайте на вопросы! Не угрожайте субъекту допроса.																																								
1 и 3 лицо (ед. и мн. число) (+) <table><tr><td>me</td><td rowspan="6">} solve a crime</td></tr><tr><td>him</td></tr><tr><td>Let her</td></tr><tr><td>it</td></tr><tr><td>us</td></tr><tr><td>them</td></tr></table> (-) <table><tr><td>me</td><td rowspan="6">} talk to a victim</td></tr><tr><td>him</td></tr><tr><td>Don't let her</td></tr><tr><td>it</td></tr><tr><td>us</td></tr><tr><td>them</td></tr></table>	me	} solve a crime	him	Let her	it	us	them	me	} talk to a victim	him	Don't let her	it	us	them	<table><tr><td>Дайте</td><td>мне</td><td rowspan="6">} раскрыть преступление</td></tr><tr><td>(Позвольте,</td><td>ему</td></tr><tr><td>разрешите)</td><td>ей</td></tr><tr><td>(Пусть)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>нам</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>им</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Не давайте</td><td>мне</td><td rowspan="6">} говорить с пострадавшим</td></tr><tr><td>(Не позво-</td><td>ему</td></tr><tr><td>ляйте,</td><td>ей</td></tr><tr><td>не разрешайте)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>нам</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>им</td></tr></table>	Дайте	мне	} раскрыть преступление	(Позвольте,	ему	разрешите)	ей	(Пусть)			нам		им	Не давайте	мне	} говорить с пострадавшим	(Не позво-	ему	ляйте,	ей	не разрешайте)			нам		им
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Вежливая форма V → will/ won't you? Don't V ... → will you? Let's V → ...shall we? Усиленная форма Do V!	Stop talking, will you/won't you? Прекратите разговаривать, хорошо (ладно)? Don't read, will you? Не читайте, хорошо? Let's speak English, shall we? Давайте говорить по-английски, хорошо? Do be careful! Ну, будь же внимательным, пожалуйста!																																								

Сослагательное наклонение служит для выражения предполагаемых, желаемых или нереальных действий. Глагол в сослагательном наклонении переводится на русский язык формой прошедшего времени с частицей «бы». Примерами использования сослагательного наклонения в речи чаще всего являются придаточные предложения, в том числе условные придаточные предложения, которые вводятся союзом **if (если)**.

Условные придаточные предложения делятся на три основных типа: реальное условие в настоящем или будущем, воображаемое (но маловероятное) условие в настоящем или будущем и воображаемое, но нереальное условие в прошлом.

Тип	Ситуация	Структура предложения	
		“if” — clause (придаточное)	“main” clause (главное)
I	Реальное условие в настоящем /будущем	if + present tenses: V / Vs; am/ is/ are Ving have / has Ved/ V3 have / has been Ved/ V3; can/ must / may V	shall/ will V
Ex.: <i>If you don't work systematically, you will fail the examination.</i> <i>Если ты не будешь работать систематически, ты не сдашь экзамен.</i>			
II	Воображаемое, но маловероятное условие в настоящем/будущем	if + past simple: Ved/ V2	would could might } V
Ex.: <i>If I were a policeman, I would fine you for exceeding the speed limit.</i> <i>Если бы я был полицейским, я бы оштрафовал тебя за превышение скорости.</i> <i>What would he do if he were turned out? Что бы он стал делать, если бы его уволили?</i>			
III	Воображаемое, но нереальное условие в прошлом	if + past perfect: had Ved/ V3	would should could } +have Ved/ V3
Ex.: <i>If you had persuaded me, I wouldn't have trusted him with my money.</i> <i>Если бы ты убедил меня, то я бы не доверил ему мои деньги.</i>			
Особый тип		“main” clause (главное)	“that” — clause (придаточное)
В придаточных предложениях подлежащих, вводимых союзом that после безличных оборотов, содержащих составное именное сказуемое с оценочным словом, для выражения необходимости, намерения, планов		It is (was) { essential important necessary strange } that	S (should) + V
Ex.: <i>It is essential that the investigator (should) set out all details of the search.</i> — <i>Очень важно, чтобы следователь подробно излагал все детали осмотра.</i>			
Вежливая форма : V+Ob., please. Will S+ V? Ex.: <i>Help me, please! — Помогите мне, пожалуйста.</i> <i>Will you help me? — Не можете ли Вы мне?</i> <i>Will you do me a favor? — Не сделаете ли Вы мне одолжение?</i>			

Task 1. Revise Word Formation: conversion as a type of the word formation process.

Конверсия — способ словообразования без помощи словообразовательных элементов, характерное отличие которого заключается в том, что один и тот же звуковой и буквенный комплекс слова может выступать в виде разных частей речи с разными значениями и выполнять функции различных членов предложения.

Ex.: a knife — to knife (нож — резать ножом); a name — to name (имя — называть); a pocket — to pocket (карман — класть в карман, прикармливать); a face — to face (лицо — стоять лицом к лицу, сталкиваться)

Определить, какой частью речи является то или иное слово в тексте при абсолютном их совпадении в написании и произношении, можно по контексту, для этого необходимо определить функциональные особенности данного конверсива, т. е. выяснить, каким членом предложения он является, и обратить внимание на сопутствующие предлоги, артикли и т. д.

Task 2. Compare two different parts of speech in two different grammar models. Analyze the structures the N+ of N (“of N” as an attribute) and V+N (Imperative Mood). Translate sentences into English.

1. What is the **name** of the suspect? 2. **Name** the suspect. 3. Where is the **list** of key words? 4. **List** the key words to the topic of the crime scene observation. 5. It is necessary to develop the **plan** of the crime scene search. 6. **Plan** your search. 7. **Stop** and **search** any suspicious person moving at the proximity of a crime commission area. 8. What is the **number** of the page with photographs and sketches? 9. **Photograph** this blood stain on the floor. 10. Do you know the **address** of the chief of the police department? 11. **Address** the chief of the police department. 12. Make a **pause** before asking a new question. 13. **Pause** before starting a discussion. 14. Let me **pause** on these matters for a time before I make a decision. 15. **Place** the chronological narrative of the crime at the end of the police report after a formal part of it. 16. Let's **face** it! 17. A detective and a murderer met **face** to **face**. A murderer was rather tall with a round **face** and close-set eyes. 18. Taking **notes** is one of the most important activities of the police at the crime scene. 19. **Note** the place in details. 20. **Interview** the victim and don't forget to **hand** the record of the **interview** to the victim to sign. 21. Put up your **hands**! Now!

Task 3. Explain the meaning of Subjunctive Mood. Translate sentences into Russian.

1. If I were you, I would study better and never miss classes. 2. If a medical expert were at the crime scene, he could answer the question. 3. If I am free tomorrow, I'll join you and help with the search. 4. If a witness identified a criminal, it might save us a lot of time. 5. It is possible that the investigative team should arrive at the crime scene. 6. If I win a case, I'll share the remuneration with the members of the company. 7. If I had saved the money, I could have bought a new car. 8. It is desirable that he be there at 5 o'clock. 9. If I saw a criminal, I would phone the police station. 10. If you had warned me about the danger, I would not have participated in this competition.

Task 4. Read the information and think about the decision of a given situation.

A police officer was on routine patrol at midnight on Friday. He observed a car going down the highway exceeding the speed limit. The officer turned on his

siren and lights and directed the car to stop. After checking the driver's license, the patrol officer inquired where the person was going and why he was speeding. The driver replied that he was in a hurry to get home because there was something wrong with his contact lens. Something apparently flew into his eye and made his vision less distinct. He was trying to get to his home that was not far from the highway. When asked where he had been, the driver replied that he was a student and had been at a friend's house studying. When asked whether he was drinking the driver answered that he wasn't (it was only beer). The driver answered all questions politely and frankly.

Task 5. Try to make your decision and answer the questions. Mind the Subjunctive Mood. Start your answer with the model.

If I were a police officer I would/ could/ might V...

1. What would you do if you were the police officer in that situation?
2. Would you fine the driver for driving over the speed limit?
3. Would you believe his response about the contact lens?
4. Would you believe what he told you about drinking nothing?
5. Would it make any difference in your decision if you had stopped him at 3 a. m. rather than at midnight?

Task 6. You may choose any possible decisions among given below or make your own. Start with the pattern:

If I were a traffic officer I would/ could/ might V...

It's important/reasonable/ necessary that the police officer should V/ V ...

1. You could, of course, give the driver a verbal warning and let him go.
2. You could give him a speeding ticket.
3. If you had a sufficient reason to think that he was under the influence of alcohol you could ask him to go out of the car and perform some medical examination or give roadside tests for intoxication.
4. You might arrest him and take him to the police station to begin the official processing in the criminal justice system.

II. Reading

Vocabulary

Task 1. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

sources of vital information, illegal act, law enforcement personnel, crime scene search, collection of evidence, sketching the crime scene, processing the scene, videotaping the crime scene, initial response, physical evidence, physical condition, protection, preservation, to package evidence.


Task 2. Pay attention to connecting and linking words (conjunctions, prepositions and adverbs) used to make parts of sentences logically and grammatically correct:

this is not to say — это не значит, что...	however — однако, тем не менее
strictly speaking — строго говоря	even though — даже если
indeed — в действительности, фактически	for instance — например
in addition to — вдобавок, кроме того	typically — обычно, чаще всего
finally — в конце концов, наконец	wherein — там, где; в чём
so as to — с тем чтобы, для того чтобы	furthermore — кроме того
in the order — в следующем порядке	nevertheless — тем не менее, все же

Task 3. Pay attention to partial synonyms used in the context. Match the synonyms in the table. There may be more than one:

1) observation; 2) retrieve; 3) location; 4) aid; 5) take notes; 6) to photograph; 7) visuals; 8) sketch; 9) occur; 10) crucial; 11) footprint; 12) destroy
a) place; b) drawing; c) investigation; d) shoeprint; e) search; f) take pictures; g) help; h) assistance; i) record; j) write down; k) pictures; l) happen; m) area; n) critical; o) important; p) essential; q) imperative; r) damage; s) find

Task 4. Match the verbs on the left to the nouns on the right to form common expressions. There may be more than one version. Translate into Russian:

do make take		a picture, part in, photos, into consideration, notes, place, action, forensic examination, steps, sketch, assessment, exercises, research, a course of Criminalistics, decision, progress, mistake, pause
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Task 5. Pay attention to the word formation chains. Name a part of speech and translate into Russian:

to 'photograph — 'photograph — pho'tography — pho'tographer — 'photographing — a 'photo;

to occur — occurring — occurrent — occurrence;

to observe — observed — observing — observation — observatory — observer;

to comprehend — comprehensive — comprehension — comprehensibility;

to contaminate — contaminated — contaminating — contamination;

to assess — assessing — assessed — assessable — assessment;

to prosecute — prosecuting — prosecution — prosecutor;

to visualize — visual — visuals — visuality — visualisation — visually;

to destroy — destruction — destructive — destructor — destroyer;

to preserve — preserving — preserved — preservation — preserver;

legal — legality — illegal — to legalize — illegality — legalization;

to sketch — sketch — sketching — sketchiness — sketcher — sketchy.

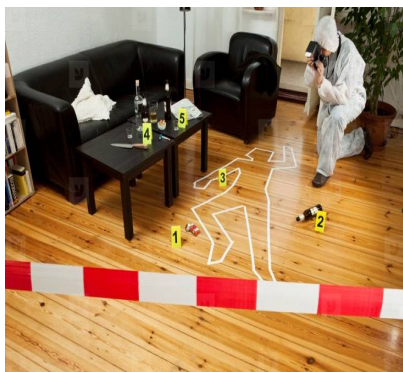
Task 6. Answer these questions before you read the text. Then look through the text and find out the replies.

1. How many crime scenes might there be in a crime commission?
2. What phases are there in the crime scene observation?

Task 7. Read the text “Observation of a Crime Scene” and match the headings below to paragraphs A–F.

1. Searching the scene for evidence.
2. Stages of the search.
3. Preserving and isolating the crime scene.
4. Observing and documenting the scene.
5. The source of significant intelligence.
6. Complexity of a crime scene structure.

Observation of a Crime Scene



A _____. One of the most crucial and obvious sources of vital information is the crime scene. It is the central location where an illegal act took place and usually the starting point of any investigation. The purpose of the crime scene observation is to help establish how, when, where and what type of crime occurred. The information obtained from a crime scene can afford the criminal investigator a proper direction during the overall investigative effort.

B _____. Strictly speaking, a crime scene is a location wherein physical evidence may be retrieved by law enforcement personnel, crime scene investigators (CSIs) or forensic scientists. This, however, is not to say that the crime scene is necessarily the place where the crime was committed. Indeed, there are primary, secondary and often tertiary crime scenes. For instance, the police may use a warrant to search a suspect's home. Even though the suspect did not commit the crime at that location, evidence of the crime could be found there. In another instance, an offender might kidnap at one location (primary crime scene), transport the victim (the vehicle being a secondary crime scene), commit another crime at a distant location (murder, for instance) and then dispose of the body at a fourth scene.

C _____. Comprehensive crime scene processing consists of the following components: developing a plan of action, note taking, crime scene

search, crime scene photography, sketching the crime scene, and collection of evidence. The plan of action will vary from crime to crime. It is important that an investigator should do an initial assessment of the scene to ensure that all aspects of the crime are covered. The crime scene search should cover the entire area within the crime scene boundaries, but the areas surrounding the crime scene within reasonable proximity to it should also be taken into consideration.

D _____. Note taking should be done throughout the entire process, it is the most important part of processing the scene. Notes should detail step by step all actions that the investigator takes in the order in which they happened and may be used in court by both the prosecution and the defense.

Photographing or videotaping the crime scene with multiple views of relevant items is necessary. Photographs should be taken before the crime scene has been altered by a more detailed search. Photographs provide visuals of objects in their original states and aid in demonstrating size by means of measuring tools that are also present in the photographs. Pictures and videotapes help CSI remember details and help jury, judge and prosecutor visualize the scene.

Sketching the crime scene at the moment of the initial response is imperative because objects may be moved during the course of processing the scene. Typically a rough sketch is done at the crime scene and a final sketch, usually for use in court, is done after the scene is processed. Sometimes technological aids for computer-aided drawing are used.

E _____. Finally, collecting and packaging evidence must be done. This work requires strict adherence to procedures in order not to make a mistake and damage the evidence. Some form of physical evidence is always present at a crime scene whether it is visible to the naked eye or not. The investigator must put each item in a separate container and label it. When collecting evidence, investigators start with evidence that is fragile or that is likely to be lost, damaged, or contaminated, such as blood, fibers, hair, fingerprints, shoeprints, and tire tracks.

Nowadays in addition to physical evidence digital evidence may be left at crime scenes. Digital evidence is any data stored or transmitted using a computer that supports or refutes a theory of how an offense occurred, the intent of the offence, accomplices in crime or alibi of a suspect.

F _____. Furthermore it is imperative to maintain control of the crime scene because it is an area with the greatest potential for the destruction or contamination of evidence. It is essential that investigators should protect the integrity of the scene. It is usually achieved by taping a wide area around the place the crime was committed to prevent access by any person other than the

investigators. Preserving and protecting the crime scene means keeping the site of the crime in the same physical condition as it was left by the criminal.

The conditions at the crime scene must be carefully recorded in great detail, as well as conserved. Only when recording has taken place items can be removed for laboratory analysis. It is important that the investigators should maintain the chain of custody while observing a crime scene. Chain of custody (CoC) refers to the chronological documentation, showing the seizure, custody, control, transfer, analysis, and disposition of physical or electronic evidence. Chain of custody is a documentation process that is accepted by courts and government agencies.

Task 8. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What is a crime scene?
2. What questions are to be answered during a crime scene observation?
3. What specialists are involved in the process of a crime scene search?
4. What activities does the crime scene investigation unit perform while observing and documenting a crime scene?
5. What two categories of evidence could be found at the crime scene?
6. What is digital evidence?
7. What are the rules of packaging evidence?
8. Why is it important to protect the integrity of the scene?
9. What does the phrase “preservation and protection of a crime scene” mean?

Task 9. Which of the statements are true? Correct the false ones.

1. Crime scene is a direct source of information, but interview and interrogation are much more crucial for a quick crime solution.
2. It is necessary to provide a search within the scope of the committed crime location.
3. On the whole there are at least seven components in the processing of a crime scene.
4. All components of the crime scene processing are equally important for the crime solution.
5. It is important to start collecting, packing and tagging with the most delicate and easily destroyed types of evidence.
6. Obviously there is some latent evidence at the crime scene.
7. Taping a crime scene is number one action in the processing of any crime scene.
8. The better the chain of custody is maintained the more effective the detection of crime would be.

Task 10. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

важная информация; судебный эксперт; шаг за шагом; эскиз; автоматизированное оформление рисунка; невооруженным глазом; электронные доказательства; измерительные средства; делать записи; третий по счету; изображения; маркировать; объединенные усилия в процессе расследования преступления; система обеспечения передачи и охраны вещественных доказательств; сохранить в том же физическом состоянии.

Glossary to the text "Observation of a Crime Scene"

access ['ækses] — доступ

accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs] — сообщник, соучастник (преступления)

adherence [əd'hɪər(ə)n(t)s] — строгое соблюдение, приверженность, верность

afford [ə'fɔ:d] — предоставлять, давать

aid (in) [eɪd] — помочь в

alibi ['ælibaɪ] — алиби

alter ['ɔ:ltə] — изменять, менять, видоизменять, переделывать

blood [blʌd] — кровь

comprehensive [ˌkɒmprɪ'hen(t)sɪv] — всесторонний, полный, всеобъемлющий

conserve [kən'sɜ:v] — беречь, охранять, сберегать, сохранять

contaminate [kən'tæmɪneɪt] — загрязнять, заражать

contamination [kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] — порча, загрязнение, заражение, разложение, загрязненность

cover ['kʌvə] — охватывать, покрывать

custody ['kʌstədi] — охрана, задержание, лишение свободы, содержание под стражей

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] — повреждать, портить, наносить ущерб, убыток

destruction [dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n] — разрушение, уничтожение

dispose of [dɪs'pəʊz əv] — отделаться, избавиться, ликвидировать

entire [ɪn'taɪə] — весь, целый, полный

establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ] — устанавливать, основывать, учреждать

fibre (= fiber) ['faɪbə] — нить, волокно, клетчатка

forensic scientist [fə'ren(t)sɪk 'saɪəntɪst] — судебный эксперт

fragile ['frædʒaɪl] — ломкий, хрупкий

integrity [ɪn'tegrəti] — целостность, нетронутость, неприкосновенность, честность

intent [ɪn'tent] — намерение, умысел, замысел, цель, желание

item ['aɪtəm] — отдельный предмет, пункт, параграф, статья, вопрос

kidnap ['kɪdnæp] — похищать людей
overall ['əʊvəɹɔ:l] — полный, общий, от начала до конца
packaging ['pækɪdʒɪŋ] — упаковка, герметизация
preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] — сохранять, сберегать, оберегать, охранять, защищать

proximity [prɒk'sɪmətɪ] — близость, соседство
refute [rɪ'fju:t] — опровергать, доказывать ложность, несостоятельность
relevant ['reləvənt] — уместный, относящийся к делу, релевантный
retrieve [rɪ'tri:v] — отыскивать, извлекать
search [sɜ:ʃ] — *n.* обыск, досмотр, расследование, исследование, осмотр; *v.* искать, разыскать (**search out**), **обыскивать, исследовать, расследовать**

seizure ['si:ʒə] — изъятие, конфискация, наложение ареста
shoeprint ['ʃu:prɪnt] — отпечаток обуви, след ботинка
sketch [sketʃ] — *n.* эскиз, набросок; *v.* рисовать эскиз, делать набросок
take notes — делать записи
tertiary ['tɜ:ʃ(ə)rɪ] — относящийся к третьему рангу, классу, ступени;
 третий

tire ['taɪə] — шина, покрышка
videotape ['vɪdiəuteɪp] — видеозапись, видеоплѐнка
visible ['vɪzəbl] — видимый, видный
visualize ['vɪʒuəlaɪz] — отчетливо представлять себе, мысленно видеть
warrant [['wɒr(ə)nt] — ордер (на арест, обыск и т. п.); предписание, приказ

Task 11. Read the text “What is Forensic science?” Fill in the blanks (1–13) with words and expressions given in the box. Use capital letters if necessary.

a) physical evidence; b) forensic science; c) ballistics; d) digital forensics; e) forensic anthropology; f) forensic toxicology; g) forensic entomology; h) forensic psychology; i) crime scene investigation; j) forensic geology; k) the founding principle; l) forensic pathology; m) forensic odontology
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What is Forensic science?

Nowadays there are a lot of different forensic techniques being used for proper crime scene investigation and quick and accurate crime solution. It is imperative that crime scene experts should identify a crucial role of forensic science in this process.

1 _____ is the application of various scientific disciplines to legal investigations. It begins at the crime scene which can provide useful information that must be carefully, systemically, scientifically, and legally collected.

French criminologist and forensic science pioneer Dr. Edmond Locard developed 2 _____ of forensic science, which has become known as the Locard Exchange Principle: it focuses on the fact that every contact leaves a trace. It means that whenever a person commits a crime that person leaves behind some item of evidence at the crime scene that was not there prior to the suspect's arrival and, likewise, takes away something that was there before.

In relation to 3 _____, its range is enormous, for example, a piece of evidence may be so small that a microscope is needed to see it, or as large as a truck. The criminalist examines and identifies hair, fibers, blood, seminal and body fluid stains, alcohol, drugs, paint, glass, soil, flammables, identifies firearms and compares bullets, tool markings, and footprints.

There are several specialized branches of forensic science used in a myriad of ways to help solve crimes.

Although the term criminalistics is often used interchangeably with the term forensic science, it is in fact as the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) acknowledges a distinct discipline that operates along with other disciplines under the umbrella of forensic science. 4 _____ is a branch of forensic science and it is the process of examining a crime scene and collecting, recording and preserving any evidence that is found.

5 _____ is the forensic technique also known as Data Recovery used to recover data from digital or electronic media.

6 _____ is concerned with identifying human remains based on the skeleton. By studying remains, specialists are able to identify age, gender, ancestry and unique features of the deceased.

7 _____ is the scientific study of the characteristics of projectiles and firearms such as bullets or missiles, and the way they move in flight. It is employed in detection and identification of weapons used in crimes.

8 _____ deals with the evidence in the forms of soils and minerals.

9 _____ focuses on the study of insects that are on or around the human remains. These particular insects can be used to determine time, location and even cause of death. It can also help determine whether the body had been moved post mortem.

10 _____ is a forensic technique that studies the teeth to determine identity. It can also analyze bite marks left behind on a victim, both living and deceased, to determine the guilty party.

11 _____ is a forensic technique used to determine cause of death in a legal inquiry using the principles of medicine and pathology. Specialists working in this sphere also referred to as medical examiners are medical doctors focused on the death of a person.

12 ____ discovers the circumstance behind a criminal behaviour by using forensic methods to study the criminal's mind.

13 ____ studies the effect of a poison/drug on a person who appeared to be a victim of a crime. In other circumstances, drug and alcohol use can help to determine and narrow down potential suspects.

There are a number of other smaller disciplines in forensic science recognized by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) that are relied upon to help solve cases. Particular experts are called upon when expertise is required and sought out in a legal or criminal matter.

Glossary to the text “What is Forensic science?”

body fluid ['bɒdɪ 'fluːɪd] — жидкий компонент организма; биологическая жидкость

ancestry ['ænsɛstri] — предки, прародители

deceased [di'siːst] — покойный, умерший

enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] — громадный, гигантский, обширный, огромный

flammables ['flæməblz] — горючие вещества, легковоспламеняющиеся вещества

founding principle [faʊndɪŋ 'prɪn(t)səpl] — основополагающий принцип

insect ['ɪnsɛkt] — насекомое

in relation to [ɪn rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n tu] — относительно; что касается

likewise ['laɪkwaɪz] — подобно, так же

poison ['pɔɪz(ə)n] — яд, отравка

post mortem [ˌpəʊst'mɔːtəm] (*лат.*) — после смерти, посмертный

projectile [prə'dʒɛktail] — (реактивный) снаряд, пуля, ракета

remains [rɪ'meɪnz] — останки, прах

seminal fluid ['seɪn(ə)l 'fluːɪd] — семенная жидкость, сперма

soil [sɔɪl] — грунт, земля, почва

stain [steɪn] — пятно

under the umbrella ['ʌndə ðɪ ʌm'brelə] — под руководством, под защитой, под охраной

Task 12. Look through the list of Do's and Don'ts crime scene specialists should follow working at the crime scene. Do you think all these instructions are of great practical value? Discuss them with your partner.

Start every case with the expectation of solving it.

Until the evidence points to a particular suspect, keep an open mind.

Remember, just because you believe something, doesn't make it true.

Learn how to recognize, preserve, handle, package and mark physical evidence.

In gathering crime scene evidence, use the rule of inclusiveness.

Make crime scene sketches that include accurate measurements.

Take plenty of crime scene photographs; there will not be another chance to do so.

Maintain sole custody of the evidence you have recovered until it is turned over to crime lab personnel, thus avoiding chain-of-custody problems.

Absent special circumstances, conduct crime scene investigations in daylight.

Through the interpretation of crime scene evidence, for example, blood spatter analysis, bullet holes and various kinds of impression evidence, reconstruct what had taken place at the crime scene.

Be alert to the possibility that the crime scene has been sanitized or in some way altered by the criminal.

Don't handle or even touch physical evidence before it is photographed.

Don't allow anyone on the scene who has no immediate investigative reason to be on the site. Only essential people may enter so that you can conduct your investigation.

Don't leave the crime scene until you finish processing it.

Task 13. Read the text paying attention to structure of the Imperative Mood of the English Verb. Translate the list into Russian.

IV. Listening

Task 1. Listen to the information about the activities of Crime Scene Personnel during the reconstruction of a crime scene. Name all the participants of a search in the order the speaker introduces them.

1. ; 2. ; 3. ; 4. ; 5. ; 6.

Task 2. Listen to the second part of the text and chose a correct type of specialist the speaker is talking about. Different types of forensic specialists are presented in the box below:

a) forensic scientist; b) DNA profile examiner; c) forensic odontologist; d) forensic pathologist; e) forensic toxicologist; f) crime lab technician; g) forensic entomologist; h) forensic anthropologist; i) ballistics expert; j) blood spatter analysis expert

Task 3. Watch the video film «Introduction to a Crime Scene» (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JgzdhUAJrBA>). It demonstrates the work of a profes-

sional investigative team, listen to the instructions and study detailed actions performed by forensic specialists at the crime scene. Be ready to answer the following questions.

1. While watching the video what meaningful parts can you distinguish?
2. What is the variety of crime scenes locations?
3. Are the most crime scenes different or similar?
4. What is protective clothing?
5. Why is it recommended to wear a set of protective clothing?
6. How does the CSI protect and approach the crime scene?
7. What environmental and surrounding factors are important to keep in mind during outdoor crime scene observation and why?
8. What attributes should an experienced investigator possess to deal with victims at an indoor crime scene?
9. What are the peculiarities of a vehicle crime scene?
10. What principles are considered to be basic at any crime scene search?
11. Comparing the information and actions presented in the film what general and special features are there in crime scene observation practice in Russia?

Task 4. Give your comments on the following topics presented in the film:

Crime scene and its various locations.

Protective clothing of the CSI working at the crime scene.

The first actions of a police officer at the crime scene.

Factors affecting the crime scene processing.

The peculiarities of indoor crime scene processing.

V. Speaking

Task 1. Name some potential primary and secondary crime scenes in the following crimes: *bank robbery, burglary, murder, theft, kidnapping.*

Task 2. The principle that every contact leaves a trace is one of the most important considerations in the crime scene reconstruction. Paul Kirk, who is considered to be the father of modern criminalistics, advanced this idea in the following quote. Give your interpretation of the statement and further it in a form of a dialogue. Use the following speech phrases in your answers:

Do you really think that ...? I have absolutely no doubt that

Don't you think that ...? My view about this idea is positive.

Am I right in thinking that... ? I'm afraid I can't agree. I don't accept that.

I agree with some, but not all, of what you are saying.

“Wherever he steps, whatever he touches, whatever he leaves — even unconsciously — will serve as silent evidence against him. Not only his fingerprints and his shoeprints, but also his hair, the fibers from his clothes, the glass he breaks, the tool mark he leaves, the paint he scratches, the blood or semen that he deposits or collects — all these and more bear mute witness against him. This is evidence that does not forget. It is not confused by the excitement of the moment. It is not absent because witnesses are. It is factual evidence. Physical evidence cannot be wrong; it cannot perjure itself; it cannot be wholly absent. Only in its interpretation can there be error. Only human failure to find, study, and understand it can diminish its value”.

<http://www.crimescenejournal.com>

Task 3. Make presentation on the topic “Crime scene observation”. Keep in mind the plan for presentation and steps to follow. There are some tips.

1. Start with words and collocations which are key terms for your topic.
2. Define the subject matter of your talk.
3. Brainstorm the audience with questions they are able to answer.
4. Give the definition of the terms “crime scene” and “crime scene search”.
5. Highlight steps of crime scene processing:
 - Developing a plan of action.
 - Note taking.
 - Crime scene photography.
 - Sketching the crime scene.
 - Types of evidence.
 - Collecting and packaging evidence.
 - Experts engaged in searching a crime scene.

Task 4. Using the information of the Unit prepare a briefing on the activity of crime scene personnel during the process of a crime scene observation.

VI. Writing

Task 1. There are some initial instructions that all participants of a crime scene observation are to comply. Write down more recommendations of your own how to search a crime scene carefully. Mind the structure of the Imperative Mood.

1. Obtain a warrant. A warrant allows you to enter the crime scene.
2. Arrive early. You will be able to see the crime scene in its original state.
3. Wear gloves to collect evidence.

Task 2. Imagine you are an investigator searching a crime scene, read the scenario of a criminal situation and using a pattern of police report as a model write your own report of a crime scene search.

Don't forget that notes are the most important part of processing the scene. They should be complete and written clearly and legibly. Notes should include: 1) date and time; 2) location, environment and weather description; 3) description of the scene; 4) written description of physical evidence, location, time of discovery and packaging; 5) names of the people involved.

Pattern of a Police Report

Items to be included in the report:

- Existing witness reports
- Description of the crime scene:
 - Address
 - Crime scene evidence
 - Date
 - Specific crime committed
 - Locations
 - Time
- Chronological narrative (include each of the following, if they apply):
 - How did you come upon the scene?
 - Which investigative avenues are being taken?
 - Who was involved?
 - What was said?
- Arrests made
- Evidence
- Description of witnesses
- Description of the crime committed
- Details about other officers involved
- Any other relevant factors.

Scenario

Borwin police were called out in the early hours of Sunday, 6th July, 2013 by Mr. Kasemsit, who stated that whilst he was out, his grocery store had just been broken into and his wife and son had been attacked and tied up by the burglars, resulting in millions of baht worth of goods being taken.

According to the wife, she woke up with a torch shining in her face and then one of the intruders kicked her and tied both her and her son up before ransacking the premises, taking away countless valuable gold chains, cash, bank books, ATM cards and cartons of cigarettes.

Police noted that the CCTV had been covered and the recording machine was missing, so the thieves knew the layout of the premises, by breaking in from the rear, lifting the ceiling and covering the camera. A report was made and a full investigation is now underway.

UNIT 29

IDENTIFICATION IN POLICE INVESTIGATION

One man's trash is a forensic scientist's treasure".

Ella Lopez (from the film series)

STARTING UP

Task 1. What can you tell about the ways of identifying an individual presented in the pictures?



Task 2. What do you think? Discuss the following questions with a partner. Use the following phrases to start:

I think that ...; I believe that ...; I consider that ...;

In my opinion, ...; To my mind, ...; If you ask me, ...

In what fields is identification used? Can you give examples of positive identification of suspects / criminals from the books or films? Is it necessary to have special identification officers in a criminal investigation department / police forces? What scientific methods of identification do you know?

Task 3. Read the quote belonging to a famous detective Sherlock Holmes and make your comments on it.

It's a capital mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence. It biases the judgement.

Author Conan Doyle(adapted from «A Study in Scarlet»)

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. Passive Voice with Modal Verbs (Страдательный залог с модальными глаголами)

Task 1. Review the structures of passive Voice with modal verbs (Passive voice). Study the examples given below.

Structure	Example	Translation
Can/must/should be+V3 (P II)	The criminal <u>must be found</u> .	Преступник <u>должен быть найден</u> .
Had/have/has to be + V3 (P II)	The criminal <u>has to be found</u> .	Преступника <u>необходимо найти</u> .
Am/is/are/ was/were to be+V3 (P II)	Witnesses <u>are to be interviewed</u> .	Свидетелей <u>необходимо опросить</u> . Свидетели <u>должны быть опрошены</u> .

Task 2. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian.

1. Criminal records must be classified. 2. This method can be employed. 3. The photograph must be shown. 4. The happening must be reconstructed. 5. The fingerprints must be compared with those found at the crime scene. 6. A new division must be established. 7. Two fired bullets ought to have been compared. 8. Identification cannot be established. 9. An individual must be identified. 10. Postmortem samples should be retained for comparison with antemortem samples. 11. Retinal scanning must be used in prisons.

Task 3. Make up the sentences using the proper passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The guilt of the accused (must, prove) beyond a reasonable doubt. 2. Barristers (can, employ) through a solicitor. 3. The suspect (must, interrogate). 4. The tests (must, check). 5. Road traffic rules (may not, break). 6. Information (must, exchange). 7. Traffic signs (must, observe). 8. The way (must, block). 9. The instructions (must, comply with). 10. The hostages (must, release) at once.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using the Passive Voice structures.

1. Тест необходимо повторить. 2. Доказательства можно исследовать. 3. Ошибки необходимо исключить. 4. Гипотезу необходимо построить. 5. Эксперимент следует провести. 6. Информацию необходимо включить. 7. Место преступления необходимо осмотреть. 8. Картина происшедшего должна быть восстановлена. 9. Данные необходимо собрать. 10. Отпечатки необходимо сравнить.

II. Reading

Task 1. Study definitions of the verb “identify” and its derivatives. Illustrate each meaning with your own examples.

Terminology

The origin of the word “identify” and its derivatives comes from the Latin word “idem”, which means “the same as that previously mentioned”.

“To identify” means “to prove or recognize as being a certain person or thing; determine the identity of; to consider as the same or equivalent”.

Identification means the act of identifying or the state of being identified; something that identifies a person or thing (as modifier) *e. g. an identification card*. In psychology this term is used to describe the process of recognizing specific objects as the result of remembering; the process by which one incorporates aspects of another person’s personality; the transferring of a response from one situation to another because the two bear similar features.

Identity is defined as: 1) the state of having unique identifying characteristics held by no other person or thing; 2) the individual characteristics by which a person or thing is recognized; (also called): *numerical identity* — the property of being one and the same individual, *e. g. His loss of memory did not affect his identity*, (also called) *qualitative identity* — the state of being the same in nature, quality, etc., *e. g. They were linked by the identity of their tastes*; 3) the state of being the same as a person or thing described or claimed, *e. g. The identity of the fingerprints on the gun with those on file provided evidence that he was the killer*. The condition of being oneself or itself, and not another, *e. g. Moving to London destroyed his Welsh identity. He doubted his own identity*.

Task 2. Match the definitions on the right with some words, word-collocations relating to “identification” given on the left:

<i>ballistic fingerprinting, ballistic identification, bullet fingerprinting</i>	evidence proving that you are who you say you are (evidence establishing that you are among the group of people already known to the system)
<i>profiling</i>	identification of criminals and terrorists by means of videotapes of their faces
<i>negative identification</i>	identification of a person from the sound of their voice
<i>linguistic profiling</i>	a generic term for any identifying characteristic
<i>facial profiling</i>	using speech characteristics or dialect to identify a speaker's race or religion or social class

<i>fingerprint</i>	evidence proving that you are not who you say you are (evidence establishing that you are not among a group of people already known to the system)
<i>positive identification</i>	the automatic identification of living individuals by using their physiological and behavioral characteristics
<i>biometric authentication, biometric identification, identity verification</i>	identification of the gun that fired a bullet from an analysis of the unique marks that every gun makes on the bullet it fires and on the shell ejected from it
<i>evidence</i>	recording a person's behavior and analyzing psychological characteristics in order to predict or assess their ability in a certain sphere or to identify a particular group of people
<i>speaker identification, talker identification</i>	an indication that makes something evident

Task 3. Complete the word-building table:

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
expand			
identify			
		admissible	
examine			
	evidence		
		violent	
rely			
	assessment		
	description		
invent			
	measurement		
accept			
	perpetrator		

Task 4. Give your associations to these words; use them in your own sentences.

Task 5. Read the text and give your vision of the role identification plays in criminal investigation.

Identification in Criminal Investigation

Identification of suspects by victims and witnesses is a fundamental part of any investigation. The criminal investigator seeks to establish the methods, motives, and identities of criminals and the identity of victims.

Identification of a criminal who has left no fingerprints or other conclusive evidence can often be advanced by analysis of the modus operandi; professional

criminals tend to stick to a certain technique (e. g., forcing entrance), to seek certain types of **booty** (**трофеи, добыча**) and to leave a certain trademark (e. g., the means by which a victim is tied up). Criminal investigation departments compile such data, as well as lists of stolen and lost property, and have ready access to such public records as automobile and firearms registrations and such private records as laundry marks, pawnshop and secondhand-dealers' transactions, and many more.

Glossary to the text “Identification in Criminal Investigation”

- access** ['ækses] — доступ
- advance** [əd'vɑ:n(t)s] — развиваться
- compile** [kəm'pail] — собирать
- establish** [is'tæblɪʃ] — устанавливать
- laundry** ['lɔ:ndrɪ] — прачечная
- pawnshop** ['pɔ:nʃɒp] — ломбард
- lost / stolen property** [lɒst] ['stəʊlən] ['prɒpərtɪ] — пропавшее (похищенное) имущество

Task 6. Make up word-combinations:

share	modus operandi
leave	information
compile	fingerprints
examine	trademark
analyze	data
	evidence

Task 7. Read the information about introducing forensics into criminal investigation. Recall some cases Sherlock Holmes dealt with using forensics.

Forensic Science

To begin with, it should be noted that forensic science is applied in different fields, such as astronomy, archaeology, biology and geology to investigate ancient times. **Forensic science** is the scientific method of gathering and examining information about the past. By the turn of the 20th century, the science of forensics had become largely established in the sphere of criminal investigation.

In the 16th-century Europe medical practitioners in army and university settings began to gather information on the cause and manner of death. Ambroise Pare, a French army surgeon, systematically studied the effects of violent death on internal organs. Two Italian surgeons, Fortunato Fidelis and Paolo Zacchia, were the forerunners of modern pathology.

Toxicology. A method for detecting arsenic in corpses was devised in 1773 by the Swedish chemist Carl Wilhelm Scheele. His work was expanded, in 1806, by German chemist Valentin Ross, who learned to detect the poison in the walls of a victim's stomach. James Marsh was the first to apply this new science to the art of forensics.

Ballistics. As a specialty within forensic science, firearms identification extends far beyond the comparison of two fired bullets. It includes identification of types of ammunition, knowledge of the design and functioning of firearms, restoration of obliterated serial numbers on weapons, and estimation of the distance between a gun's muzzle and a victim when the weapon was fired.

Glossary to the text "Forensic Science"

apply [ə'plai] — применять

arsenic ['ɑ:s(ə)nɪk] — мышьяк

devise [dɪ'vaɪz] — разрабатывать

expand [ɪk'spænd] — растягиваться, расширяться, увеличиваться

forensic science / forensics [fə'ren(t)sɪk 'saɪəns(t)s] / [fə'ren(t)sɪks] — криминалистика

muzzle ['mʌzl] — дуло, ствол

obliterate [ə'blɪt(ə)reɪt] — стирать

poison ['pɔɪz(ə)n] — яд

restore [rɪ'stɔ:] — восстанавливать

Task 8. Read the text part by part and answer the questions to each part.

Biometric Based Personal Identification

Biometrics is from the Greek meaning life measurement. The most important goal of biometric measurements is to uniquely identify, or verify the identity of, an individual through characteristics of the human body. Historically, there have been three major scientific systems of biometric-based personal identification of criminals in wide use: **anthropometry, dactylography, and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) typing.** DNA is a relatively contemporary development.

Anthropometry

The techniques of criminal identification used by law enforcement agencies around the world today are rooted in the science of anthropometry, which focuses on the meticulous measurement and recording of different parts and components of the human body. Alphonse Bertillon was the first to develop this anthropometric system of physical measurements of body parts, especially components of the head and face. In 1888 Bertillon made another innovation, the portrait parle or "speaking picture", which combines full-face and profile photographs of each criminal with his or her exact body measurements and other descriptive data onto a single card. Soon, almost all European countries adopted Bertillon's system of anthropometry. This system became known as the Bertillon system, or *bertillonage*, and quickly gained wide acceptance as a reliable, scientific method of criminal identification.

The Bertillon method of criminal identification was in use both in the U.S. and Europe for almost three decades. In the early decades of the 20th century Bertillon measurements were commonly used in conjunction with fingerprinting.

What does the portrait parle combine?

What kind of method was the Bertillon system considered to be?

Dactylography

Dactylography is the study of fingerprints. A fingerprint usually appears as a series of dark lines that represent the high, peaking portion of the friction ridge skin, while the valleys between these ridges appear as white space and are the low, shallow portion of the friction ridge skin. Fingerprint identification is based primarily on the minutiae, or the location and direction of the ridge endings and bifurcations (splits) along a ridge path.

The two main categories of fingerprint matching techniques are minutiae-based matching and pattern matching. Pattern matching simply compares two images to see how similar they are. Pattern matching is usually used in fingerprint systems to detect **duplicates (копии)**. The most widely used recognition technique, minutiae-based matching, relies on the minutiae points described above, specifically the location and direction of each point.

What is dactylography used for?

What is fingerprint identification based on?

What does minutiae-based matching rely on?

Dental Records

Forensic odontology is “a branch of forensic science that deals with the handling, examination, and presentation of dental evidence in court”. Dental evidence can be helpful in the identification of a person, but it can also help assess their age and whether or not there were signs of violence.

What can one learn from dental records?

DNA

DNA can also be used as a technique for positive identification. Each person's DNA is unique, except in the case of identical twins. Scientists first applied DNA to forensics in the 1980s. In order to establish identity using DNA, examiners should retain postmortem samples such as blood, hair with root bulb, skin, and **bone marrow (костный мозг)** for comparison to antemortem samples.

The main steps to create a DNA profile are: isolate the DNA from a sample such as blood, saliva, hair, semen, or tissue, cut the DNA up into shorter fragments containing known VNTR (variable number tandem repeats) areas, sort the DNA fragments by size, and compare the DNA fragments in different samples.

The benefit of using DNA as a biometric identifier is the level of accuracy offered.

What should be done to establish identity using DNA?
What does the process of creating a DNA profile involve?
What is the benefit of using DNA?

Innovations in Identification

Another innovation in the method of identification is based on **radio-graph of the human knee joint**. To forge the unique characteristics of the knee joint is impossible.

The idea for **retinal identification** was first devised by Dr. Carleton Simon and Dr. Isadore Goldstein in 1935. The concept for a retinal scanning device emerged in 1975. The human retina remains unchanged from birth until death. Retinal scanning is used in prisons, for ATM (cashpoint) identity verification and the prevention of welfare fraud.

The original device called AIRprint has been created in America. A small device equipped with a source of polarized light and two cameras can catch the light of different polarizations. It is capable of identifying a fingerprint at a distance of two meters.

A further avenue of identifying a person is based on **an otoacoustic emission** (OAE). In 2009, Dr Stephen Beeby of The University of Southampton, led research into utilizing otoacoustic emissions for biometric identification. Devices equipped with a microphone could detect these subsonic emissions and potentially identify an individual, thereby providing access to the device, without the need of a traditional password.

Where is retinal identification used?

What is peculiar about AIRprint device?

How are otoacoustic emissions used? Can you give examples of its practical usage (recall the criminal cases)?

Glossary to the text “Biometric Based Personal Identification”

acceptance [ək'septən(t)s] — признание

antemortem [ˌantə'mɔ:təm] — до наступления смерти

be involved [bi: in'vɒlvd] — быть вовлеченным

be rooted in [bi: 'ru:tɪd] [ɪn] — корениться

bifurcation [ˌbaɪfə'keɪʃ(ə)n] — разветвление

biometrics [ˌbaɪəu'metɪks] — биометрия, идентификация человека по его жизненным уникальным биологическим параметрам (отпечатки пальцев, радужная оболочка глаз, голос, овал лица, геометрия руки и др.)

conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃ(ə)n] — соединение

develop [dɪ'veləp] — совершенствовать, развивать, проектировать, разрабатывать

focus on ['fəʊkəs ɒn] — сосредоточивать, обращать (внимание)

forge [fɔ:dʒ] — фабриковать, подделывать

invent [ɪn'vent] — изобретать, создавать, выдвигать что-либо новое

meticulous [mə'tɪkjələs] — тщательный

minutiae [maɪ'n(j)u:'fi:ɪ], [-fi:ɪ] — мелкий рисунок

minutiae-based system [maɪ'n(j)u:'fi:ɪ]/[-fi:ɪ] [beɪst] ['sɪstəm] — система идентификации на основе сравнения мелких подробностей

pattern ['pæt(ə)n] — рисунок

perpetrator ['pɜ:pɪtreɪtə] — злоумышленник; правонарушитель, преступник

postmortem [ˌpəʊst'mɔ:təm] — после смерти

reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] — надежный

ridge [rɪdʒ] — бороздка

Task 9. Make up all possible combinations with the words given. Use them when talking about methods of identification:

collect	identify	invent	examine
apply	positive	track down	detect
negative	devise	create	adopt
compare	utilize	fire	expand
confirm	civil	equip	law
measure	forensic	establish	prevent

DNA profiles, (otoacoustic) emissions, a person, arsenic, evidence, images, fingerprints, identification, a bullet, fraud, information, enforcement, duplicates, a method / methods, work, science, law, weapon, devices, criminals, parts of the human body, identity, a system, firearms, ammunition, dental evidence, DNA, poison.

Task 10. Match the synonyms:

use	thorough
accept	estimate
match	invent
carry out	adopt
devise	employ
meticulous	perform
assess	suit

Task 11. Translate the following words and word-combinations from Russian into English:

точные измерения; разрабатывать (систему, метод); объединять; предназначать; принять (на вооружение); получить широкое признание; надежный метод; определять; в сочетании с ...; отслеживать; доступ; до-

пустимый; ценность; устанавливать; собирать; похищенное имущество; наряду с ...; действительный (имеющий силу); применение.

Task 12. Match the words in English on the left with their Russian equivalents on the right:

employ	оценивать
measurement	внешность
accurate	заменять
appearance	улучшение
substitute	использовать
estimate	сравнивать
compare	измерение
enhancement	точный

Task 13. Translate the following word-combinations with Participle II:

следы пальцев рук, оставленные на месте преступления; вопросы, рассматриваемые судьей; подход, основанный на научном методе; доказательства, собранные на месте преступления; версия, предложенная экспертом; вина, доказанная стороной обвинения.

Task 14. Make up questions using the Passive Voice structure. Put the questions for your fellow students to answer.

1. applied / is / where / forensic science ?
2. can / how / the criminal / identified / be / ?
3. was / a method for detecting arsenic in corpses / when / devised ?
4. obliterated serial numbers on weapons / be / can / restored ?

Task 15. Define what method of identification is referred to in the following sentences:

1. _____ measures the heart and pulse rate.
2. _____ combines photographs of the criminal with his / her body measurements.
3. Each person's _____ is unique.
4. _____ examines fired bullets.
(portrait parle / DNA / polygraph test / firearms identification).

Task 16. Answer the questions.

1. Why is forensic science important in law enforcement?
2. What is the main objective of biometric measurements?
3. What are the benefits of using DNA?
4. What did investigators use the Bertillon system for?
5. What science deals with the handling, examination, and presentation of dental evidence in court?

Task 17. Complete the following sentences.

1. Forensic science is the scientific method of
2. A method for detecting arsenic was devised
3. Ballistics includes identification of types of
4. The benefit of using DNA as a biometric identifier is the level of
5. The two main categories of fingerprint matching techniques are

III. Listening

Task 1. Watch the episode “Developing Latent Fingerprints with Black Powder” and write down your comments.

Task 2. Read the following “Do’s and Don’ts” and contemplate what tips were taken into account by the “demonstrator” in the video episode “Developing Latent Fingerprints with Black Powder”.

“Do’s and Don’ts” when taking fingerprints

1. Remove any excess powder from the surface of the developed impression before applying the lifting tape. This can be done by blowing on the surface, using a small can of compressed air or brushing lightly in the opposite direction over the area.

2. Wear a respiratory (dust) mask, gloves and eye protection when working with powders of any kind for prolonged periods.

3. Never hold the bristle (щетина) part of the brush. There should be no oil or contaminations.

4. Never reach up to apply powder to an item above you. Use a ladder or step stool to keep the processing procedure below eye level. Small powder particles may cause irritation (раздражение) and/or infection to the eyes.

Task 3. Listen to the information about fingerprinting and answer the questions.

Useful words: close-up — снятый крупным планом.

1. What does fingerprinting method help to maintain?
2. Is this method used only in criminal investigation?
3. When is this method extremely important?
4. Is it possible to analyze the fingerprints by ridges on the rest of the palm if a criminal tries to alter the imprints of his fingertips, by skin grafting?

Task 4. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. We develop friction ridges at the age of 7.
2. A recording of fingerprints has a higher chance of perfectly identifying criminals than even competing test like DNA analysis.

3. Latent prints are very much visible to the human eye.
4. Fingerprints, especially latent prints, help to verify if the person is a drug abuser or not.

Task 5. Listen to the information about fingerprint identification and answer the questions.

Useful words: surmise — предполагать

1. What makes fingerprint identification an outstanding science?
2. When was the first professional forensics organization founded?

Task 6. Define whether the statement is true or false.

Fingerprints have solved ten times more crime cases than DNA in practically every jurisdiction.

IV. Speaking

Task 1. Scan the article “DNA fingerprinting “no longer foolproof” by Alok Jha. (The Guardian, Thursday 9 September 2004). Discuss the points of view presented by the pioneer of fingerprinting Professor Sir Alec Jeffreys and the representative of British Forensic Science Service Peter Gill.

Use the phrases to discuss the points:

I'm sure that ...

I'm convinced that ...

I feel quite sure that ...

I believe that ...

It seems to me that ...

That's how I see it.

It's essential for me ...

What are your views on ...?

What do you feel about ...?

Task 2. Work over the vocabulary helpful to describe appearance and make a photo-fit picture.

Task 3. Study the following words:

face	long, round, oval, thin, plump, fleshy, puffy, wrinkled, pasty, pimpled, freckled, pock-marked, clean-shaven	вытянутое, круглое, овальное, худое, рыхлое, морщинистое, одутловатое, прыщавое, веснушчатое, покрытое оспинами, чисто (гладко) выбритое
features	clean-cut, delicate, forceful, regular/irregular, large, small	точенные, тонкие, грубые, правильные, неправильные, крупные, мелкие

complexion	fair, pale, dark, sallow	светлый, бледный, темный, болезненно-желтый
hair	curly, wavy, straight, receding (scanty), rumpled, shoulder-length, short-cut, dyed, bald	кудрявые, вьющиеся, прямые, редкие, взъерошенные, длинной до плеч, коротко стриженные, окрашенные, лысый
skin	smooth, creased (wrinkled)	гладкая, морщинистая
forehead	high, low, broad	высокий, низкий, широкий
eyes	hollowed, bulging, close-set, wide-apart, cross-eyed	впавшие, навывкате, близко (широко) посаженные, глаза с косинкой
eyebrows	thick, bushy, arched	густые, кустистые, изогнутые (дугой)
ears	small, big, jug-eared, protruding / flat against head	маленькие, большие, лопухость, торчащие, плотно прилегающие
nose	straight, hooked, flat, aquiline, snub-nosed	прямой, крючком, плоский, орлиный, вздернутый
lips	full, thin, cleft lip	полные (пухлые), тонкие, заячья губа
teeth	even, uneven, sparse, artificial	ровные, неровные, редкие, искусственные
cheeks	plump, hollow, ruddy	пухлые, впалые, румяные
neck	adam's apple	кадык
chin	square, pointed, double, massive, oval, round, cleft, dimpled	квадратный, заостренный, двойной, массивный, овальный, круглый, расщепленный, с ямочкой
beard	full, bushy, spade beard, grey-bearded, goatee, sideburns	густая, окладистая, седая, эспаньолка, бакенбарды
moustache	thin, thick, walrus	тонкие; густые, как у моржа
height	tall, short, of medium height	высокий, низкий, среднего роста
build	medium build, average, fat (plump), skinny, well built, slim, muscular, husky	среднего телосложения, толстый (полный), худой, хорошо сложен, стройный, мускулистый (сильный), рослый, крепкий
distinguishing features	birth marks, freckles, scar, wooden leg, humpback, tattoo	родинка, родимое пятно, веснушки, шрам, протез, горб, татуировка

Task 4. A variety of general description information about the suspect should be noted. Mind that it's difficult to estimate precisely another person's height if you saw him just for a moment. Think about possible comparisons to help a witness describe a suspect's appearance.

Task 5. Match beginnings and ends to make up questions, then complete the questions with your own versions.

Can you estimate his height? Is he taller than ...	European?
Are there wrinkles around ...	sunken, filled out, dried or oily?
Does he look more Asian or ...	that door / my height?
Are the cheek bones ...	turn up, turn down, or level?
Do corners ...	nose or mouth?
Are the lips ...?	high or low, wide or narrow?
Can you estimate his age?	thin, medium, full
Is the flesh ...	advanced in years.

Task 6. Prepare a photofit of a missing person. Use the vocabulary given above.



Task 7. Translate the descriptions of people wanted.

I

He is of medium build. He's got a long clean-shaven face. He's got wavy shoulder-length hair. He's got a high forehead. His eyes are hollowed. He's got thin lips. His chin is pointed. No distinctive marks.

III

He's very skinny. He's got dark complexion. His forehead is narrow. He's got black crew-cut hair, small sunken eyes. He's got a scar running from the right eye to the corner of his mouth.

V

He is of average build. He's got delicate features. His face is pasty. He's got deep-set eyes, thin eyebrows, a pointed nose. He's got a birth mark under his left eye.

II

Худощавого телосложения, коротко подстриженные черные прямые волосы, лицо круглое, бледное, нос орлиный, глаза слегка навывкате. Без особых примет.

IV

Среднего телосложения, волосы светлые, вьющиеся, до плеч, лицо овальное, нос курносый, брови густые. Особые приметы: на лбу шрам.

VI

Плотного телосложения, крупные черты лица. Необычайно большие уши, полные губы, массивный подбородок. Лысый.

Task 8. Now scan the information about people wanted for crimes. Look at their photos. Prepare their portrait parle.



WANTED

Fidel Urbina

Aliases: Lorenzo Maes, Fernando Ramos, Fidel Bahena, Fidel Urbina Aguirre, Lorenzo Fidel, Lorenzo M. Maes, Marcos Antonio, Victor Urbina, "Tonorio"

First Degree Murder; Aggravated Kidnapping; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution — Aggravated Sexual Assault, Failure to Appear

REWARD: The FBI is offering a reward of up to \$100,000 for information leading directly to the arrest of Fidel Urbina.

Fidel Urbina is wanted for allegedly beating and raping a woman in March of 1998. While out on bond, he also allegedly beat, raped and strangled a second woman to death in October of 1998. Her body was later found in the trunk of a vehicle that had been burned. Both crimes occurred in Chicago, Illinois.

Urbina may be residing in Durango, Mexico. He also has ties to the Chicago, Illinois, area.



ALEXSEY BELAN

Computer Intrusion; Aggravated Identity Theft; Fraud in Connection With a Computer

REWARD: The FBI is offering a reward of up to \$100,000 for information leading to the arrest of Alexsey Belan.

Between January of 2012, and April of 2013, Alexsey Belan is alleged to have intruded the computer networks of three major United States-based e-commerce companies in Nevada and California. He is alleged to have stolen their user databases which he then exported and made readily accessible on his server. Belan allegedly stole the user data and the encrypted passwords of millions of accounts and then negotiated the sales of the databases.

Two separate federal arrest warrants for Belan have been issued. One was issued on September 12, 2012, in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, after Belan was charged with obtaining information by computer from a protected computer; possession of fifteen or more unauthorized access devices; and aggravated identity theft. The second warrant was issued on June 6, 2013, in the United States District Court.

Task 9. An interrogator is interviewing a witness. Complete the dialogue inserting appropriate questions. Dramatize your dialogue.

- ... ?
 — I don't know exactly but he is rather tall.
 — ... ?
 — I am not sure, perhaps green.
 — ... ?
 — He was dressed in a black jacket.
 — ... ?
 — I can't remember anything striking about his appearance.
 — ... ?
 — Oh, I suppose he is very heavy. About 90 kg.
 — ... ?
 — Yes, there is a small scar on his chin.
 — ... ?
 — Oh, yes. He has got a beard.

Task 10. Prepare similar dialogues using the information about the suspects wanted by Chicago police.

Description 1		Description 2	
Name:	RYBKA, ANDRZEJ	Name:	LAWRENCE, JEROME
Alias/Nickname:		Alias/Nickname:	BOO BEAR
Date(s) of Birth Used:	03-FEB-1983	Date(s) of Birth Used:	27-APR-1969
Place of Birth:	Mexico	Place of Birth:	
Height:	6'05"	Height:	5'11"
Weight:	280 pounds	Weight:	210 pounds
Warrant:	CK019078	Warrant:	CD010442
Hair:	Black	Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown	Eyes:	Brown
Sex:	Male	Sex:	Male
Race:	White	Race:	Black
Scars and Marks:		Scars and Marks:	
Remarks:		Remarks:	
Wanted Info:	Wanted for reckless homicide	Wanted Info:	Wanted for first degree murder

Task 11. Find the information about people wanted in your city, prepare the description for your colleagues world-wide.

Task 12. Insert suitable words into the text describing the identity parade.

The (1) officer is responsible for ensuring that witnesses are unable to communicate with each other about the (2) or overhear other (3) who have seen the film before they themselves see it. There must be no (4) between him and witnesses about the composition of the film nor shall he (5) whether or not other witnesses made an (6). Only one (7) at a time may view the film. As with an ordinary (8) the witness must be told that the person he saw may or may not be on the video film.

He should be told that he may at any point ask to see a particular part of the film again or have a particular (9) frozen for him to study and that there is no limit on the number of times he can view the whole (10) or any part of it. However, he should be asked to refrain from making a positive (11) or saying that he cannot make one until he has the entire film at least twice.

Once the witness has seen the film twice and indicated that he does not want to view it or any part of it again, the (12) officer should ask the witness whether the person he saw on a previous relevant occasion has been shown on the film and, if so, to (13) him by number. He will then show the film of the person (14) again to (15) the identification. As with a witness who identifies a (16) but cannot remember the number identified at trial, the (17) officer may give evidence of the identification.

(witnesses, identification, discussion, picture, witness, suspect, identification, parade, identification, case, identify, disclose, identification, identified, tape, identification, confirm)

Task 13. Dramatize the situation of identity parade. An investigator is instructing witnesses before conducting the identity parade. Prepare a set of photos for identity parade.

V. Watching

Task 1. Watch the episode (follow the link: <http://www.open.edu/openlearn/body-mind/psychology/misidentification-can-you-identify-the-criminal>). According to the episode what could cause misidentification? What methods can help to avoid misidentification?

Useful vocabulary: **exonerate** — оправдать; восстановить честь, репутацию; реабилитировать, восстановить в прежних правах.

Task 2. Watch EPISODE 15 from “News in Use: MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION” and complete the sentences choosing the proper variants.

Task 3. Watch EPISODE 16 from “News in Use: MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION” and complete the sentences choosing the proper variants.

UNIT 30

ORGANIZED CRIME

Every society gets the kind of criminal it deserves.
What is equally true is that every community gets
the kind of law enforcement it insists on.

Robert F. Kennedy

STARTING UP

Task 1. Can you comment on the quotation above? Discuss your ideas with a partner. Use the following phrases to start:

I think that ...; I believe that ...; I consider that ...;

In my opinion ...; To my mind ...; If you ask me ...

Task 2. Look at the definitions of *organized crime* given by different dictionaries:

1. Ongoing conspiratorial enterprise engaged in illicit activities as a means of generating income (as black money). Structured like a business into a pyramid shaped hierarchy, it freely employs violence and bribery to maintain its operations, threats of grievous retribution (including murder) to maintain internal and external control, and thuggery and contribution to election campaigns to buy political patronage for immunity from exposure and prosecution. (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/>)

2. Organized crime is “underworld organizations”. (*Dictionary.com*)

3. Organized crime refers to criminal activities which involve large numbers of people and are organized and controlled by a small group. (<http://www.collinsdictionary.com/>)

4. Criminals working with others in continuing serious criminal activities for substantial profit, whether based in the UK or overseas. The activities are mainly concerned with the supply of illicit goods and services but may extend to suborning local or national government. (<http://www.oxfordreference.com/>)

Task 3. Now look at the evolution of the definition given by international organizations. Sort out particular features of each definition. What do they have in common? What aspect does each of them specify? Explain briefly what organized crime is.

A 1975 UN definition of organized crime reads, “...large scale and complex criminal activity carried on by groups of persons, however loosely or tightly organized, for the enrichment of those participating and at the expense of the community and its members. It is frequently accomplished through ruthless disregard of any law, including offences against the person, and frequently in connection with political corruption”.

Paul Nesbitt (head of Interpol’s Organized Crime Group) defined it in 1993 as, “Any group having a corporate structure whose primary objective is to obtain money through illegal activities, often surviving on fear and corruption”.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. Modal Verbs — Deductions (умозакключения, предположения):

might / may / should / must + V1
might / may / should / must + be + Ving
might / may / should / must + have V3

May употребляется для выражения предположения, в правильности которого говорящий не уверен.

В сочетании с **Indefinite Infinitive** **may** употребляется для выражения предположения, относящегося к настоящему или будущему. В этом случае **may** переводится на русский язык как *может быть, возможно*, а инфинитив — глаголом в настоящем или будущем времени.

They **may** come tonight. — Они, может быть (возможно), придут сегодня вечером.

После **may** употребляется **Continuous Infinitive**, когда высказывается предположение, что действие совершается в момент речи.

Where is he? — He **may be walking** in the garden. — Где он? — Он, может быть (возможно), гуляет в саду.

Для выражения предположения **may** употребляется также в отрицательной форме.

He **may not** know the suspect. — Он, может быть (возможно), не знает подозреваемого. (= Он может не знать подозреваемого).

You **may not find** the evidence there. — Может быть (возможно), вы не найдете там улики. (= Вы можете не найти там доказательств.)

В сочетании с **Perfect Infinitive** — для выражения предположения, относящегося к прошедшему.

May переводится на русский язык *может быть, возможно*, а инфинитив — глаголом в прошедшем времени. Сочетание с **may** может также переводиться на русский язык сочетанием *мог (могли)* с инфинитивом.

He **may have seen** the criminal. — Он, может быть (возможно), видел преступника. (= Он мог видеть преступника.)

Might употребляется для выражения предположения в косвенной речи, в соответствии с правилом согласования времен в английском языке.

1. В сочетании с **Indefinite Infinitive**, когда в соответствующей прямой речи следовало бы употребить **may** с **Indefinite Infinitive**. He said that the victim **might know** the attackers. — Он сказал, что потерпевшая, возможно, знает нападавших.

2. В сочетании с **Perfect Infinitive**, когда в соответствующей прямой речи следовало бы употребить **may** с **Perfect Infinitive**. He said that the victim **might have seen** the attackers. — Он сказал, что потерпевшая, возможно, видела лица нападавших.

Can в сочетании с **Perfect Infinitive** употребляется в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях, когда говорящий не допускает возможности, что действие, выраженное инфинитивом, в действительности совершилось. В отрицательных предложениях **can + Perfect Infinitive** переводится на русский язык посредством *не мог* в сочетании с инфинитивом. При переводе таких предложений пользуются также выражением *не может быть, чтобы*. При переводе вопросительных предложений используется слово *неужели*.

He **cannot have done** it. — Он **не мог** этого сделать (=Не может быть, чтобы он это сделал).

He **cannot have said** it. — Он **не мог** сказать этого (=Не может быть, чтобы он это сказал).

Can he have said it? — **Неужели** он сказал это?

Must употребляется также для выражения предположения, которое говорящий считает вполне правдоподобным.

1. В сочетании с **Indefinite Infinitive** для выражения предположения, относящегося к настоящему. **Must** в этом случае переводится на русский язык посредством *должно быть, вероятно*, а инфинитив — глаголом в настоящем времени. Сочетание **must** с инфинитивом может переводиться на русский язык также сочетанием *должен* с инфинитивом.

He **must be** a forensic expert. — Он, должно быть (вероятно), эксперт-криминалист.

He **must study** law. — Он, должно быть (вероятно), изучает право.

После **must** употребляется **Continuous Infinitive**, когда высказывает-ся предположение, что действие совершается в момент речи.

He **must be searching** the crime scene. — Должно быть, он осматривает место преступления.

2. В сочетании с **Perfect Infinitive** для выражения предположения, которое относится к прошедшему. **Must** в таких случаях переводится на русский язык посредством *должно быть, вероятно*, а инфинитив — глаголом в прошедшем времени.

They **must have sent** the injured to hospital. — Они, должно быть (вероятно), отправили пострадавшего в больницу.

The conference **must have been postponed**. — Дата конференции, должно быть (вероятно), была перенесена.

NB! — Для выражения предположения, относящегося к будущему, **must** не употребляется. Используются: **will probably / be likely to + V1**.

NB! — Глагол **must**, выражающий предположение, не употребляется в отрицательных предложениях. Используются: наречие **probably + V (Present / Past Indefinite)**.

Task 1. Complete the sentences inserting the appropriate predicates, translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I was wondering whether you (...) be able to analyze the data.
2. The chief of the department was really busy, but I think he (...) participate in that conference.
3. They can't find the file. They (...) it in the record office.
4. Try calling the lab. The forensic scientist (...) the evidence.
5. He (...) to appear in court but he's got the summon.
6. This weapon (...).
7. She (...) the best expert in the squad.
8. Look! There is something on the floor. The criminal (...) some clue.
9. The criminals (...) other avenues to launder money.
10. These illicit goods (...) across Belgium.
11. He (...) a record now.
12. The crime scene (...).
13. The suspect (...) in some other crimes.

(must have used, must have examined, might, might have left, might, might not want, must be making, must have been trafficked, must be, must have left, must have been searched, might have been involved, must have been fired)

Task 2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Может быть, он и вернулся из лаборатории, но я его еще не видел. 2. Вероятно, он сфотографировал место преступления. 3. Доказательства, должно быть, уже собраны и упакованы. 4. Записка, вероятно, написана другим лицом. 5. Он, должно быть, тот самый преступник. 6. Не может быть, чтобы отпечатки пальцев оказались идентичными. 7. Сотрудник, может быть, уже вызвал скорую помощь. 8. Они, может быть, еще не составили протокол. 9. Он, должно быть, сейчас опрашивает свидетеля. 10. Серийные номера на оружии, должно быть, были стерты.

II. Reading

Task 1. Read the text and decide whether or not organized crime should be distinguished from other types of crime. Give your arguments.

Defining Organized Crime

Organized crime is the term which categorizes transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals, who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for monetary profit.

The demand for illegal goods and services nurtures the emergence of ever more centralized and powerful criminal syndicates, who may ultimately succeed in undermining public morals, neutralizing law enforcement through corruption and infiltrating the legal economy unless appropriate countermeasures are taken.

Definitions of what constitutes organized crime vary widely from country to country. For example, in the United States, the Organized Crime Control Act (1970) defines organized crime as “The unlawful activities of ... a highly organized, disciplined association ...”. Due to the escalating violence of Mexico’s drug war, the Mexican drug cartels (as well as Colombian ones) are considered the “greatest organized crime threat to the United States”. On the other hand federal law enforcement tends to consider “drug trafficking organizations” and gangs as distinct from organized crime groups. The UNTOC (the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime — (Organized Crime Convention) does not contain a precise definition of ‘transnational organized crime’. This lack of definition was intended to allow for a broader applicability of the Organized Crime Convention to new types of crime that emerge constantly as global, regional and local conditions change over time. The Convention contains a definition of ‘organized criminal group’ as “a group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed; existing for a period of time; acting in concert with the aim of com-

mitting at least one crime punishable by at least four years' incarceration; in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit”*. The term 'transnational' covers not only offences committed in more than one State, but also those that take place in one State but are planned or controlled in another. Also included are crimes in one State committed by groups that operate in more than one State, and crimes committed in one State that has substantial effects in another State. The implied definition 'transnational organized crime' encompasses virtually all profit-motivated serious criminal activities with international implications.

Organized networks are typically involved in many different types of criminal activity spanning several countries. These activities may include trafficking in humans, illicit goods, weapons and drugs, armed robbery, counterfeiting and money laundering. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist organizations, are politically motivated. Sometimes criminal organizations force people to do business with them. An organized gang or criminal set can also be referred to as a mob.

There is a tendency to distinguish organized crime from other forms of crimes, such as, white-collar crimes, financial crimes, political crimes, war crimes, state crimes and treason. This distinction is not always evident.

Glossary to the text “Defining Organized Crime”

concert [kən'sɜ:t] — согласовывать

counter ['kauntə] — противостоять

disseminate [di'semineɪt] — распространять

distinguish [di'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] — различать(ся)

emerge [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ] — появляться, возникать

engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ] — заниматься

escalate ['eskəleɪt] — увеличивать(ся), расти

incarceration [ɪnˌkɑ:s(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n] — тюремное заключение

infiltrate ['ɪnfɪltreɪt] — проникать, просачиваться

intend [ɪn'tend] — намереваться, предназначать

mob [mɒb] — бандиты; буйствующая толпа; гангстерское подполье;

гангстеры; мафия; сл. воровская шайка

nurture ['nɜ:tʃə] — способствовать

profit ['prɒfɪt] — доход, прибыль

span [spæn] — охватывать

succeed [sək'si:d] — преуспевать

* Article 2(a) of the UNTOC.

treason ['tri:z(ə)n] — государственная измена

ultimately ['ʌltɪmətli] — в конечном счёте, в конце концов

undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] — подрывать, разрушать

Task 2. Complete the word-building table.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	profit		
		punishable	
engage			
		various	
	violence		
categorize			
	corruption		
	applicability		

Task 3. Match the words with the corresponding prepositions.

engage	to
distinguish	in
due	from
refer	in
succeed	to

Task 4. Match the synonyms.

engage	differentiate
distinguish	plan
due	illegal
refer	owing to
gang, ring	involve
unlawful	force
intend	increase
make (заставлять)	cultivate, facilitate
escalate	mob
nurture	relate

Task 5. Make up all possible combinations with the words given. Make up sentences with these combinations.

illegal	infiltrate	criminal	escalate	precise
undermine	monetary	material	armed	broader
run	take	engage in	evident	highly

applicability; centralized; organized; countermeasures; groups/enterprises; distinction; illegal activity; benefit; goods; public morals; definition; robbery; legal economy; activity; profit; violence.

Task 6. Give the English equivalents for the following:

противозаконные действия; искоренение преступности; финансовая прибыль; отличать организованную преступность от других форм преступлений.

Task 7. Answer the questions.

1. What definitions of organized crime mentioned in the text do you consider the most precise? 2. What does the term “transnational” imply? 3. What are the purposes of organized criminal groups? 4. What are the intentions of criminals involved in organized groups? 5. Is there a distinction between organized crime and other types of crimes?

Task 8. Decide whether the statements below are true or false.

1. Organized networks are involved in many different types of criminal activity within one country.
2. There is no precise definition of organized crime in UNTOC.
3. The factor of extended period is not considered by the definition of organized crime.
4. Some criminal organizations are politically motivated.

Task 9. Think: What resources can be used by organized criminal groups? After reading the text get ready to talk about the sources of organized crime you haven't mentioned.

Transnational Organized Crime

The European Union identifies eleven characteristics of a criminal organization: six of the characteristics must be present — four mandatory plus two optional. The mandatory characteristics are: collaboration among more than two people; extending over a prolonged or indefinite period; suspected of committing serious offences punishable with at least four years' imprisonment; the goal is profit and/or power. The optional characteristics are: specialized division of labour among participants; exercise of a measure of discipline or control; employing violence or other means of intimidation; employing commercial or businesslike structures; participating in money laundering; operating across national borders; exerting influence over legitimate social institutions (government, justice, or the economy).

Organized crime threatens peace and human security, violates human rights and undermines economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world.

Transnational organized crime manifests in many forms, including trafficking in drugs, illicit goods, firearms and even persons. At the same time,

organized crime groups exploit human mobility to smuggle migrants and undermine financial systems through money laundering.

The huge sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and directly influence public processes by 'buying' elections through corruption. It yields high profits for its culprits and results in high risks for individuals who become victims of it. Every year, countless individuals lose their lives at the hand of criminals involved in organized crime, succumbing to drug-related health problems or injuries inflicted by firearms, or losing their lives as a result of the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and smugglers of migrants.

Organized crime has diversified, gone global and reached macro-economic proportions: illicit goods may be sourced from one continent, trafficked across another, and marketed in a third. Transnational organized crime can permeate government agencies and institutions, fuelling corruption, infiltrating business and politics, and hindering economic and social development. And it is undermining governance and democracy by empowering those who operate illegally.

The transnational nature of organized crime means that criminal networks establish connections across borders as well as overcome cultural and linguistic differences in the commission of their crime. Organized crime is not stagnant, but adapts as new crimes emerge and as relationships between criminal networks become both more flexible, and more sophisticated. In short, transnational organized crime transcends cultural, social, linguistic and geographical borders and must be met with a concerted response.

Glossary to the text "Transnational Organized Crime"

collaboration [kə,læb(ə)reɪʃ(ə)n] — сотрудничество; участие; совместная работа

culprit ['kʌlprɪt] — преступник

diversify [daɪ'vɜːsɪfaɪ] — разнообразить

empower [ɪm'paʊə] — уполномочить, давать возможность

exert [ɪg'zɜːt], [eg-], [ɪk,sə:t-] — оказывать давление; влиять

exploit ['eksplɔɪt] — использовать

extend [ɪk'stend] — расширять

fuel [fjuːəl], ['fjuəl] — поддерживать, способствовать

hinder ['hɪndə] — затруднять, мешать

inflict [ɪn'flɪkt] — причинять

manifest ['mænɪfest] — проявляться

permeate ['pɜːmɪet] — проникать, охватывать

sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] — сложный, тщательно разработанный

stagnant ['stægnənt] — застойный, неразвивающийся
succumb [sə'kʌm] — стать жертвой, погибнуть
unscrupulous [ʌn'skru:pjələs] — беспринципный, неразборчивый
yield [ji:ld] — приносить (давать)

Task 10. Answer the questions.

1. What mandatory and optional characteristics of organized crime does European Union identify?
2. What criminal activities are involved in organized crime?
3. In what way can organized crime influence politics and other spheres of life?
4. What do you consider to be “unscrupulous methods” (that are used by criminals)?
5. What forms of organized transnational crimes are mentioned in the text?
6. What factors contribute to transnational organized crime?

Task 11. Match the adjectives on the left with the nouns on the right to make up word-combinations. Use the word-combinations in your own sentences.

unscrupulous	differences
transnational	networks
cultural	response
linguistic	character/ nature
concerted	methods

Task 12. Make up all possible combinations with the words given. Make up sentences with these combinations:

overcome	establish	hinder	violate	undermine
exploit	smuggle	lose	threaten	influence
permeate	fuel	infiltrate	commit	inflict
“buy”	yield	smuggle		

connections; injuries; life; elections; democracy; governance; public processes; high profits; migrants; differences; economic development; peace/security; rights; human mobility; migrants; legitimate economies; crimes; government agencies; corruption; business.

Task 13. Comment on the following statements. Correct the false ones.

1. Organized crime does not threaten peace and human security.
2. Very few people lose their lives at the hand of criminals involved in organized crime.
3. Organized crime is stagnant.

4. Transnational organized crime does not influence government agencies and institutions.

5. It's impossible to traffic illicit goods across the continents.

6. Transnational organized crime can permeate government agencies and institutions.

7. Criminal networks overcome cultural and linguistic differences in the commission of their crimes.

8. Relationships between criminal networks are neither flexible nor sophisticated.

9. Criminal networks do not cross geographical borders.

Task 14. Give the English equivalents for the following: угрожать безопасности граждан; нарушать права человека; выражаться в разных формах; использовать мобильность человека; подрывать финансовые системы; влиять на государственные процессы; погибнуть от рук преступников; проникать в структуры власти; затруднять развитие; действовать незаконно; устанавливать связи; преодолевать различия; обязательные характеристики; взаимодействие с несколькими лицами; подозреваемые в совершении тяжких преступлений; разделение труда между участниками; применять насилие; средства запугивания; внедряться в экономику; принимать контрмеры; включать в себя дефиницию; получать материальную выгоду; фальшивомонетничество; легализация доходов, полученных преступным путем.

Task 15. Compare all the definitions of organized crime you have read above. Formulate your own definition of organized crime, compare it with the definitions suggested by your fellow-students, in small groups discuss which of the characteristics the definition should comprise.

Task 16. Think why it is easier now for culprits to involve people into organized crime (human mobility leading to migration; greedy people, people seeking for power (who want to be elected); lobbying ...) Explain why recently it has become easier for criminals to cross borders. Can there be efficient means for overcoming these factors?

Task 17. Study the table and decide which description corresponds with what criminal activities:

assassinate	to enroll or obtain (a sailor) for the crew of a ship by unscrupulous means, as by force or the use of liquor or drugs
domestic violence	to commandeer (an aircraft), usually at gunpoint during flight, forcing the pilot to fly somewhere other than to the scheduled destination

fraud	the act of stealing; the wrongful taking and carrying away of the personal goods or property of another; larceny
kidnap	to kill suddenly or secretly, especially a politically prominent person; murder premeditatedly and treacherously
theft	the deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group
shanghai	1. to steal (cargo) from a truck or other vehicle after forcing it to stop: <i>e. g. a load of whiskey.</i> 2. to rob (a vehicle) after forcing it to stop: They the truck before it entered the city. 3. to seize (a vehicle) by force or threat of force
hijack	deliberate deception, trickery, or cheating intended to gain an advantage
mug	to steal, carry off, or abduct by force or fraud, especially for use as a hostage or to extract ransom
skyjack	acts of violence or abuse against a person living in one's household, especially a member of one's immediate family
genocide	to attack or rob (someone) violently

Task 18. What type of criminal activity is most common for which countries and in what economic and political environment? Discuss the problem with a partner.

Task 19. Insert the appropriate word (word-combination) in each sentence. Try to explain your choice.

1. At the war's end the country had been _____ by returning bands of soldiers.

2. She sued her boss for _____.

3. Acquitted of more serious charges, he now faces a retrial for reckless _____.

4. We have what I would call educational _____. I'm concerned about learning totally, but I'm immersed in the disastrous record of how many black kids are going into science. They are very few and far between. I've said that when I see more black students in the laboratories than I see on the football field, I'll be happy. (*Jewel Plummer Cobb — African American biologist and educator, quoted in "I Dream a World", 1989 by Brian Lanker*).

5. Last night we rejoined the White House team after the ____ attempt on President Bartlet. (*Glasgow Herald, 2002*).

6. Tiny identification dots are being sprayed on cars, cameras and other valuables to combat _____.

7. Meanwhile, a bus driver in north Belfast was threatened with a hatchet during a _____ on Saturday night. (*Irish Times, 2002*).

8. The police hadn't been able to arrest them for the bank _____.
(robbery, maraud, genocide, sexual harassment, manslaughter, assassination, theft, robbery).

Task 20. Explain in what way some of these crimes can be part of / can be connected with organized crime. Discuss the issue with a partner.

Task 21. Read the text and correct the statements which are not true.

Some 600 tons of heroine must have been exported from one Latin American country.

There is hardly any link between terrorism and other related crimes, such as drug trafficking.

Some money must have been used for perpetrating terrorist acts.

Drug trafficking couldn't have funded insurgency.

Drugs mightn't be used in the commission of terrorist acts.

Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

The United Nations Security Council has recognized the link between terrorism and other related crimes, such as drug trafficking. To prevent and eradicate these crimes it is necessary to have a thorough comprehension of the problem.

It is difficult to establish how wide terrorist groups are involved in the illicit drug trade, or the breadth and nature of cooperation between these two criminal groups.

At the conference "The Role of Drug Trafficking in Promoting and Financing Today's Global Terrorism" it was mentioned that "the magnitude of the numbers involved was worrisome". For example, in 2006 the total potential value of Afghanistan's 2006 opium harvest accruing to farmers, laboratory owners and Afghan traffickers reached about \$US3.1 billion. And in 2004 "some 400 tons of cocaine was exported from one Latin American country, with an estimated domestic value of US\$ 2 billion".

Estimates concerning the sums of money used for perpetrating acts of terrorism vary. But it is evident that even a small percentage would be more than sufficient for some individuals or groups to plan, finance and carry out terrorist acts.

Drug trafficking has provided funding for insurgency and those who use terrorist violence in various regions throughout the world, including in transit regions. In some cases, drugs have even been the currency used in the commission of terrorist attacks.

Effective tools exist which can chip away at — and eventually contribute to breaking — the links. For example, at the international level there is a common

legal framework consisting of 16 universal anti-terrorist instruments, as well as relevant UN Security Council resolutions. Included in the latter is a series of UN resolutions imposing sanctions — such as the freezing of assets, a travel ban and an arms embargo, on members of the Taliban, Al-Qaida and their associates.

Illicit drug traders and terrorists are groups and networks that operate in ways that can be understood, identified, tracked and ultimately disrupted. To defeat these illegitimate networks that perpetrate so much destruction throughout the world it is necessary to integrate the work of international police, UN and all corresponding agencies.

Glossary to the text “Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism”

accrue [ə'kru:] — нарастать, увеличиваться

chip away [tʃɪp ə'weɪ] — сокращать, ослаблять

insurgency [ɪn'sɜ:dz(ə)n(t)sɪ] — восстание, массовые волнения

Task 22. Make up word-combinations, use them in your own sentences:

recognize	commit	impose	carry out	finance
perpetuate	freeze	build up	use	plan
defeat				

link; terrorist acts; terrorist violence; sanctions; assets; (efficient) networks; destruction; illegitimate networks.

Task 23. Give the English equivalents for the following: очевидная связь, полное понимание, совершение терактов, финансовая поддержка массовых беспорядков, разрушение связей, ослаблять связи, наложение санкций, замораживание активов, масштабы сотрудничества, разрушить незаконные сети.

Task 24. Match the definitions from the right with the concepts on the left.

1) ring (mob)	a) advantage, benefit; a valuable return; net income usually for a given period of time
2) undermine	b) get (goods) secretly and illegally (into, out of, a country, through the customs)
3) violence	c) to increase in extent, volume, number, amount, intensity, or scope
4) treason	d) a person awaiting trial, especially one who has pleaded not guilty; the person responsible for a particular offence, misdeed
5) smuggle	e) the state of being imprisoned
6) imprisonment	f) to work jointly with others or together
7) unscrupulous	g) to utter threats against
8) profit	h) free from danger

9) punish(able)	i) a large crowd of people, especially one that is disorderly and intend to cause trouble or violence; people involved in organized crime
10) culprit	j) to impose a penalty on for a fault, offense, or violation
11) threaten	k) behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something
12) escalate	l) unprincipled
13) collaborate	m) the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance or to kill or personally injure the sovereign or the sovereign's family
14) secure	n) to subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Task 1. Scan the texts. Which text is mainly about: a) cultural property crime; b) wildlife crime; c) environmental crime?

1.

Africa's largest undercover investigation into the illegal trade in endangered species has (1) *discover/discovered* a ton of ivory, cheetah and leopard skins, and hippopotamus teeth. The five-country operation, code-named operation Baba, was (2) *coordinated/ coordinate* by INTERPOL. It resulted in the arrest of almost 60 suspected criminals.

Conservationists say that governments and law enforcement agencies need to do more to (3) *combating/ combat* crimes such as ivory-poaching and bush-meat-hunting. They estimate that between 4,000 and 20,000 elephants are (4) *dead/killed/kill* for their tusks every year.

2.

Looting archeological sites and trafficking in art and antiques have (1) *become/ became* a multi-billion euro industry for organized criminal networks. In recent years, thieves have looted heritage sites across the world, and have (2) *steal/stolen* irreplaceable cultural artefacts, for example, statues, carvings, religious relics, paintings and jewellery. These artefacts are then (3) *selling/sold* on the international market.

We should all (4) *be/ been* worried about the increase in art theft, and art and antiques forgery: these crimes make vast sums of money for drug lords and terrorists. Countries should work more closely together to share their intelligence.

3.

Environmental crime includes the dumping and illegal transportation of hazardous waste, the smuggling of ozone-depleting substances, and illegal logging and trading in timber. Pollution, deforestation, flooding and climate change, which (1) *affecting/affect* the whole world, are just some of the results.

The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) says that we need to (2) *recognize/recognized* that environmental crime is a time-critical issue and also a source of corruption. To combat environmental crime, we should (3) *target/targeting* nations where environmental crime is highest and *financed/finance* special units to deal with it.

Task 2. Read the texts again. Complete each text by choosing the correct verb form.

Task 3. Choose the definitions for the words given in the box.

corruption; flooding; bushmeat; poaching; antiquities / antiques; timber; ivory; forgery; looting
--

1) a hard, cream-coloured substance that forms the tusks of animals such as elephants;

2) very old objects that come from a different time in history;

3) robbing a place or stealing goods using violence and often causing damage;

4) using your power dishonestly, often to get money;

5) meat from wild animals, also called “game” or “game meat”;

6) a situation that results when normally dry land is covered with rain or river water;

7) catching wild animals illegally on public or private land;

8) wood that has been cut to use in building or woodworking;

9) copying smth illegally so that it seems real — e.g. money or pieces of art, pictures, statues, etc.

Task 4. Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A gang of thieves (loot) the site of a historic mosque in Northern Algeria.

2. Irreplaceable religious artefacts (steal) and buildings (damage).

3. An investigation into rhinoceros poaching in Kenya (result in) the arrests of 50 suspects.

4. More than 1,000 elephants (kill) by hunters this year.

5. Several tons of hazardous chemical waste (dump) in the sea off the coast of Scotland.

6. Conservationists (rescue) over 500 seabirds so far this week.

7. Brazilian police (arrest) five government employees on charges of corruption in connection with illegal logging in the Amazon forest.

8. Police (find) millions of euros' worth of statues and antiques hidden in a farmhouse.

III. Watching

Task 1. Watch and discuss the episode 1 “Drug War” (from “News in Use”). Complete the sentences choosing the proper variants, then do some more comprehension activities.

Work with the vocabulary: **lucrative** — прибыльный; **proceeds** — доход; **nightmare** — кошмар, страшный сон, ужас; **ruthless** — безжалостный; **acid** — кислота; **trimmings** — предметы декоративной отделки; **menace** — угроза, опасность; **turf** — сфера влияния.

IV. Speaking

Task 1. What resources can be used by criminal gangs in committing different crimes? Think about possible links between the resources and the crimes mentioned below:

Resources	Crimes
knowledge of local customs	fraud
knowledge of medicine	terrorism
using I-net (electronic devices /resources)	drug trafficking
for payment	trafficking in humans
language proficiency	coup d'etat (sudden, violent, and illegal
advanced (internet) technologies	seizure of power from a government)
finance awareness	armed robbery
management awareness	prostitution
psychology competence	
human mobility/ migration	
hypnosis	
religion awareness	
crowd management	

Task 2. Do you agree with the point that to combat organized crime it is necessary to be able to tackle and neutralize resources? Think about the attributes a modern police officer should possess in order to combat organized crime.

Task 3. Follow the link: <https://reportingproject.net/occrp/index.php/en> and answer the questions.

1. What was Carson Yeung convicted for?
2. What company does he represent?
3. What is the convict sentenced to?

Task 4. Play parts of police officers from different countries engaged in investigation of an international crime, use the words given below (e. g. illicit art trade; money laundering; intellectual property theft; hijacking and

carjacking; illicit arms trade; piracy; insurance fraud; computer-related crimes; trafficking in humans; trafficking in human organs; prostitution; child pornography; corruption; bribing).

You can follow the plan:

1. Possible suspects. Their background, education, accomplices (who help them with hide-outs, selling). What spheres of life might they belong to?
2. Where might the crime lead to? (Possible places for sale.)
3. If it spans several countries who could help the criminals with documents ensuring their entrance to other countries?
4. Are there any photographs of the stolen items at the police disposal? Who could possibly identify them and give an expert assessment?
5. Can we confirm that the item was illegally removed?

V. Writing

Task 1. Read the article “Hong Kong: Former Hairstylist Convicted for Money Laundering” (Tuesday, 04 March 2014 12:55).

Task 2. Insert the words from the right in the proper form.

He must have (___) US \$ 721 million.	deposit
He might be (___) of money laundering.	have
US \$ 62 million in checks must have been (___) into Yeung's accounts.	cover
His business dealings couldn't have (___) written arguments.	be
Cheung Chi-tai might have (___) a member of a Chinese criminal organization.	convict
Triad society must (___) Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.	launder

Task 3. Write an abstract / annotation of the article. For rules of making one see Unit 26.

UNIT 31

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

Road sense is the offspring of courtesy and the parent of safety

<https://safetyrisk.net/road-safety-slogans/>

STARTING UP

Task 1. Do you know what these signs mean? Discuss your ideas with a partner. Use the following phrases to start:

I think that ..., I believe that ...; I consider that ...;

In my opinion, ...; To my mind, ...; If you ask me, ...



It's interesting!

As for the origin of the word "traffic", it is supposed to originate from Arabic "tafriq" — "distribution". Meaning "people and vehicles coming and going" was first recorded in 1825. "Traffic jam" — in 1917.

Task 2. Look at the words below. Which of the words do you associate with: violator; highway; auto accident? Explain your variants to your fellow-students:

vehicles		tag		fine
	victims		bicyclists	
collision		lane		crash
	sign		ticket	

Task 3. Enumerate the facts contributing to safe driving. Who and what play the greatest role in traffic law enforcement? Discuss these points with a partner.

Task 4. Comment on the following quotation using the speech pattern.

The best car safety device is a rear-view mirror with a cop in it.

<https://safetyrisk.net/road-safety-slogans/>

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Revision.

The Present Perfect Tense (Active / Passive Voice). Complex Object
(Сложное дополнение)

The Present Perfect Tense vs Past Indefinite. Present Perfect
(Настоящее совершенное время)

Active	have / has + V3 (PII)
Passive	have / has been + V3 (PII)

Task 1. Look up for the unknown words in the dictionary. Choose the appropriate words to make up word combinations. Compose some sentences with these word combinations.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) to overtake | a) signals |
| 2) to warn | b) traffic safety |
| 3) to revoke | c) a fine |
| 4) to suspend | d) traffic regulation rules |
| 5) to contribute to | e) a law-breaker |
| 6) to impose | f) a driver |
| 7) to give | g) a driver's license |
| 8) to exceed | h) a bus |
| 9) to disregard | i) from driving |
| 10) to pursue | j) a ticket |
| 11) to comply with | k) the speed limit |

Task 2. Make up sentences expressing the violations a driver has made. Match the left parts with those given on the right:

You have (break) ...	while under the influence.
You have (park) ...	signals.
You have (drive) ...	the speed limit.
You have (run) ...	a left turn.
You have (make) ...	traffic rules.
You have (exceed) ...	the red light.
You have (disregard) ...	in the wrong place.

Task 3. You've received a ticket informing you about the violations. What can be written there? Use the information below.

*Example: You **have exceeded** the speed limit. — You **exceeded** the speed limit two days ago.*

- 1) (drive with speed 150 km/h) — May, 23;
- 2) (park improperly) — November, 26;
- 3) (disregard the signals) — June, 23;
- 4) (run a red light) — February, 12;
- 5) (disregard a traffic sign) — April, 17;

6) (overtake another car) — March, 14;

7) (abuse the siren) — April, 20.

Task 4. Read the dialogue. Act it out.

Tr. officer: Please, stop. Sergeant Timofeyev. Will you show your driving license?

Driver: Here you are.

Tr. officer: You have broken traffic regulation rules.

Driver: What's the matter?

Tr. officer: You have exceeded the speed limit. You must pay a fine.

Task 5. Complete the dialogues. Dramatize them.

I

Tr. officer:

Driver: Here you are.

Tr. officer:

Driver: What's the matter?

Tr. officer: You have broken ...

You have, there is no parking here.

Driver: Sorry. I didn't know that parking is ...

II

Tr. officer:

Driver: Here you are.

Tr. officer:that there is a speed limit here?

Driver: No, I don't.

Tr. officer: You must pay for

Driver: My car is not in good ...

Tr. officer: is over there.

Task 6. Complete the dialogues. Dramatize them.

I

Tr. officer: (driving licence)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (fine)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (break) (the speed limit)

Driver:

II

Tr. officer: (driving licence)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (violate) (parking)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (fine)

Driver:

III

Tr. officer: (driving licence)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (fine)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (break) (run the red light)

Driver:

IV

Tr. officer: (driving licence)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (fine)

Driver:

Tr. officer: (break) (drive while under the influence)

Driver:

Tr. officer: Come with me to the police station.

Task 7. Write down the sentences in the Present Perfect Tense or the Past Simple Tense.

1. You (read) the article yet? — No, I only just (begin) it. 2. Kotov (leave) Moscow? — No, he is still in Moscow. 3. When the delegation (arrive)? — It (arrive) yesterday. 4. I (not, see) you at the lecture yesterday. 5. I (not, see) the film yet. 6. I (have) no news from him since he (leave) home. 7. He is not here, he just (go) out. 8. I cannot give you the definite answer as they (not, send) the expertise yet. 9. They (identify) the suspect. Now the next step in investigation will begin. 10. They (lose) the keys, now they can't get into the house. 11. (Have) you your driving test yesterday? 12. They (suspend) my driving license three days ago. 13. (Visit) you the exhibition yet? 14. They (settle) the question a month ago. 15. Look! The driver (just, run) a red light!

Task 8. Make the sentences Passive.

Model: (Present Perfect) I have read the book. — The book has been read. (Past Simple) He read the book long ago. — The book was read long ago.

1. They have taken fingerprints. 2. They made a record. 3. They have followed Peels' proposal to this day. 4. They investigated the murder last week. 5. They have divided the 32 boroughs of London into 4 "links". 6. They have absorbed establishments. 7. Someone left a bag in the hall. 8. We have already discussed this problem. 9. We took a lot of pictures of the island. 10. Recently they have published his photo in the newspaper. 11. They lost the keys. 12. They have already collected evidence. 13. They caught the criminal last week. 14. They have taken the injured to hospital.

Complex Object (Сложное дополнение)
После многих глаголов в действительном залоге употребляется оборот «объектный падеж с инфинитивом», представляющий собой сочетание местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного в общем падеже с инфинитивом. We want <u>them to help</u> us. — Мы хотим, чтобы они помогли нам. They expect <u>the defendant to plead guilty</u> . — Они ожидают, что подсудимый признает себя виновным. Оборот «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» играет в предложении роль сложного дополнения. В обороте «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» существительное или местоимение выражает лицо (или предмет), совершающее действие, выраженное инфинитивом, или лицо, подвергающееся этому действию. Инфинитив в обороте «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» может употребляться и в страдательном залоге. We expect <u>the evidence to be collected</u> . — Мы ожидаем, что доказательства будут собраны.

Оборот «объектный падеж с инфинитивом глагола» употребляется:

1) после глаголов, выражающих желание, — *want, wish, desire, would like*; после глаголов *like, hate*.

He *likes* people **to tell** the truth. — Он любит, когда люди говорят правду.

They *wish* evidence **to be collected** at once. — Они желают, чтобы доказательства были собраны немедленно.

2) после глаголов, выражающих предположение, — *expect, think, believe, suppose, consider, find*; а также после глаголов *know, declare* и некоторых других. Чаще всего инфинитив выражен глаголом **to be**.

I *consider* him **to be** the best detective. — Я считаю, что он лучший сыщик.

После глагола *expect* употребляется объектный падеж с инфинитивом глагола и в действительном, и в страдательном залоге.

We *expect* them **to find** the criminal. — Мы ожидаем, что они найдут преступника.

We *expect* the criminal **to be found**. — Мы ожидаем, что преступника найдут.

3) после глаголов, выражающих приказание, просьбу, разрешение *order, command, ask (for), allow*. После этой группы глаголов объектный падеж с инфинитивом употребляется в страдательном залоге.

The commander *ordered* the crime scene to be protected. — Командир приказал, чтобы место преступления было взято под охрану.

4) после глаголов, выражающих восприятие посредством органов чувств, — *see, watch, observe, notice, hear, feel* и др. Обратите внимание, что после этих глаголов инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**.

I *saw* her **enter** the building. — Я видел, как она вошла в здание.

После глаголов этой группы инфинитив в страдательном залоге не употребляется, в этом случае употребляется причастие прошедшего времени.

I *heard* his name mentioned during the conversation. — Я слышал, как его имя упоминали во время разговора.

Примечание. После глаголов *see, notice* вместо оборота «объектный падеж с инфинитивом», в котором инфинитив выражен глаголом *to be*, обычно употребляется дополнение.

We *saw* that all the jurors were present. — Мы увидели, что все присяжные были на месте.

После глаголов *see, watch, observe, notice, hear, feel* и др. наряду с оборотом «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» употребляется оборот «объектный падеж с причастием настоящего времени».

Причастие выражает длительный характер действия, т. е. действие в процессе его совершения, а инфинитив — в большинстве случаев — законченное действие. Поэтому оборот с причастием переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением с глаголом несовершенного вида, а оборот с инфинитивом — придаточным предложением с глаголом совершенного вида. We *watched* him slowly approaching the building. — Мы видели, как он медленно подходил к зданию.

В обороте «объектный падеж с причастием настоящего времени» употребляется также Present Participle Passive.

They **saw the suspects being arrested**. — Они видели, как производился арест подозреваемых.

Task 9. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. Let him take and develop fingerprints. 2. They all claimed not to have heard him make racist remarks. 3. The officer saw the driver running a red light. 4. We wanted her to pass the exam successfully. 5. She saw her fellow-students enter the lecture-theatre. 6. They noticed a suspicious person seeking for the key. 7. We saw the gun being moved away. 8. He saw the girl pass something to the suspect. 9. I didn't see him coming back. 10. They watched him taking pictures of the objects. 11. The officer wanted me to come with him to the police station. 12. A road sign declared the state penitentiary to be five miles ahead.

Task 10. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Пусть он выявит следы пальцев рук. 2. Пусть эксперт осмотрит место происшествия. 3. Мы надеемся, что закон будет в скором времени принят. 4. Он попросил меня отправить улики в криминалистическую лабораторию. 5. Пусть он сравнит гильзы от пуля. 6. Мы ожидаем, что преступник понесет справедливое наказание. 7. Они видели, как я покупал оружие. 8. Надеюсь (expect), ты прочтешь эту статью. 9. Преподаватель попросил нас перевести текст. 10. Я никогда не слышал, как она поет. 11. Мы слышали, как фанаты одной команды словесно оскорбляли фанатов другой команды. 12. Полицейские хотели, чтобы свидетель описал внешность подозреваемого.

Task 11. Rewrite these sentences using the models of Complex Object.

Model 1. *He wants to be introduced to the chief of the department (the colleague). — He wants the colleague to introduce him to the chief of the department.*

1. The injured man wanted to be examined (*the paramedics*). 2. I don't like to be asked personal questions (*strangers*). 3. The victim expected to be informed on the results of the investigation (*the detective*). 4. The lawyer knew that *the defendant* was innocent. 5. The police believe that *the suspect* is involved in several crimes.

Model 2. *I heard him. He played the piano. — I heard him play the piano.*

1. I noticed her. She parked her car. 2. The instructor watched us. We developed and took fingerprints. 3. I saw him. He interrogated a suspect at the crime scene. 4. The policeman observed the criminal. The latter climbed over the fence. 5. The operative laying an ambush noticed the criminal. The latter ran away from the crime scene.

II. Reading

Task 1. Read the text and comment on some common issues covered by traffic laws in most countries.

Traffic Rules

Most countries define a national legislation relative to car driving and penalties. Rules of the road and driving etiquette are the general practices and procedures that road users are required to follow. These rules govern interactions between vehicles and with pedestrians. The basic traffic rules are defined by an international treaty under the authority of the United Nations, the 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic and Road Signs.

Traffic on roads may consist of pedestrians, animals (ridden or herded), vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances, while using the public way for purposes of travel. Traffic laws are the laws which govern traffic and regulate vehicles, while rules of the road are both the laws and the informal rules that may have developed over time to facilitate the orderly and timely flow of traffic.

Organized traffic generally has well-established priorities, lanes, right-of-way, and traffic control at intersections. Traffic is formally organized in many jurisdictions, with marked lanes, junctions, intersections, interchanges, traffic signals, or signs. Traffic is often classified by types: heavy motor vehicle (e. g. car, truck); other vehicle (e. g., moped, bicycle); and pedestrian.

Organization of traffic typically produces a better combination of travel safety and efficiency. Events which disrupt the flow and may cause a disorganized mess include: road construction, collisions and debris in the roadway. A complete breakdown of organization may result in traffic congestion and gridlock.



Traffic controller in Chicago, Michigan Avenue

Priority (right of way).

The general principle that establishes who has the right to go first is called “right of way”, or “priority”. On roads with multiple lanes, turning traffic is generally expected to move to the lane closest to the direction they wish to turn.

Designation and overtaking.

When driving on the left:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The lane designated for faster traffic is on the right.2. The lane designated for slower traffic is on the left.3. Most freeway exits are on the left.4. Overtaking is permitted to the right, and sometimes to the left.
When driving on the right:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The lane designated for faster traffic is on the left.• The lane designated for slower traffic is on the right.• Most freeway exits are on the right.• Overtaking is permitted to the left, and sometimes to the right.

Glossary to the text “Traffic Rules”

disrupt [dis'ʁʌpt] — разрывать, разрушать

congestion [kən'dʒestʃ(ə)n] — перегруженность; затор (уличного движения)

gridlock ['grɪdlɒk] — пробка (на дорогах)

junction ['dʒʌŋkʃ(ə)n] — пересечение дорог, перекресток

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What can traffic on roads consist of / include?
2. What types of traffic can there be?
3. What is organization of road traffic necessary for?
4. What can turn traffic into disorganized mess?
5. What issues in the text characterize the situation with Traffic Rules in Russia?

Task 3. Make up word-combinations.

orderly	sense
timely	safety
common	congestion
travel	interactions
voluntary	compliance
road	flow of traffic
disorganized	mess
traffic	construction
govern	

Task 4. Match the verbs with proper prepositions.

rely	in
result	of
consist	with
interfere	on

Task 5. Complete the sentences.

- Traffic on roads may consist of
Road rules govern interactions
There may be several types of traffic:
Events disrupting the traffic flow include:
When driving on the left most freeway exits are

Task 6. Talk about the necessity of creating and enforcing traffic rules. Find the information about traffic rules and their observance in some countries (e. g. the countries you have visited). Describe the situation in different countries: India, Greece, China. Are the rules properly observed there?

Task 7. Do you think technical conditions of the roads are important for traffic safety? Do you think the government should pay more attention to the road infrastructure? What can you suggest to improve traffic safety?

Discuss the questions with a partner. Use the phrases:

- I'm afraid I can't quite agree with you here ... I really think ...*
I am not sure, but ... I feel that ... In my experience ...
I'd suggest that ... I'd like to point out that ... In my opinion ...
It seems to me that ... As I see it ... I'd say that ...
What's your idea about ...? What do you think ...?

Task 8. Read the text and say what feature is peculiar to the US Vehicle Code.

Road Traffic Rules in the USA

In the United States, traffic laws are regulated by the states and municipalities through their respective traffic codes. Most of these are based at least in part on the Uniform Vehicle Code, but there are variations from state to state.

The traffic code generally includes provisions relating to the establishment of authority and enforcement procedures, statement of the rules of the road, and other safety provisions. Administrative regulations for

driver licensing, vehicle ownership and registration, insurance, vehicle safety inspections and parking violations may also be included, though not always directly related to driving safety. Violations of traffic code (i. e., a “moving violation”) are often dealt with by forfeiting a fine in response to receiving a valid citation (“getting a ticket”). Other violations, such as drunk driving or vehicular homicide are handled through the criminal courts, although there may also be civil and administrative cases that arise from the same violation (including payment of damages and loss of driving privileges).

In some jurisdictions there is a separate code-enforcement branch of government that handles illegal parking and other non-moving violations (e. g. noise and other emissions, illegal equipment).

In states such as Florida, traffic law and criminal law are separate, therefore, unless someone flees a scene of an accident, commits vehicular homicide or manslaughter, they are only guilty of a minor traffic offense. However, states such as South Carolina have completely criminalized their traffic law, so, for example, you are guilty of a misdemeanor simply for travelling 5 miles over the speed limit.

Here is the list of some standard Rules of the Road. 1. Entering and leaving roadways. 2. Right of way at marked and unmarked intersections under various conditions. 3. Observing and interpreting traffic signs (especially warning, priority or prohibitory traffic signs). 4. Keeping to right side (or left side) except to pass others, where passing is allowed. 5. Direction of travel and turning (one way, do not enter, no U-turn, etc.) 6. Speed, height, width and weight limits. 7. Bicycle and pedestrian priority. 8. Yielding to special vehicles (emergency, funeral, school bus). 9. Vehicle lighting and signalling. 10. Stopping if there has been a collision.

Glossary to the text “Road Traffic Rules in the USA”

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] — ущерб

forfeit ['fɔːfɪt] — конфисковать

insurance [ɪnˈʃʊə(ə)n(t)s] — страхование

ownership ['əʊnəʃɪp] — собственность; владение

Task 9. Answer the following questions.

1. What does US motor vehicle code govern?
2. In what way can “moving violations” be treated?
3. What type of violations can be dealt with in criminal courts?
4. What can you say about traffic laws in different states?

Task 10. Complete the grid wherever possible. Each line should contain the words with the same root:

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	collision		
deploy			
to warn			
	occurrence		
to contribute			
	compliance		
achieve			

Give the Russian equivalents of the words. Compose some sentences with these words. Ask your fellow students to translate your sentences.

Task 11. Find the words with a similar meaning:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) accident | a) damage |
| 2) state vehicle code | b) evident |
| 3) crash | c) infraction |
| 4) injury | d) summons |
| 5) pursuit | e) mishap |
| 6) violation | f) collision |
| 7) pass | g) traffic regulation rules |
| 8) citation | h) chase |
| 9) apparent | i) overtake |

Task 12. Match each word on the left with the appropriate definition on the right. Use the words to talk about traffic rules and violations.

pedestrian	damage, harm; a wrong/unjust act
injury	set (apparatus) in position and ready for use
vehicle	support; to suffer; undergo; bear
achieve	inspire (someone) with the courage or confidence (to do something); give hope, confidence to; stimulate by approval or help
vulnerable	a conveyance for transporting passengers or goods on land or in space
facilitate	a person who is walking, especially in a street
encourage	capable of being physically or emotionally wounded or hurt; open to temptation, persuasion, censure, etc
sustain	bring to a successful conclusion; accomplish; attain, gain/ reach by effort
compliance	make easy, assist the progress of
install	the act of agreeing or giving way to the wishes of another; an inclination or disposition to agree or give way

Task 13. Complete the sentences.

Traffic laws are regulated by

There are variations of Vehicle Code from

Traffic code refers to the collection of

Violations of traffic code are punished by

Drunk driving or vehicular homicide are dealt with

In Florida unless someone flees a scene of an accident, commits vehicular homicide or manslaughter, they are only guilty of

In South California if the driver is traveling 5 miles over the speed limit he is guilty of

The list of some standard Rules of the Road includes:

Task 14. Compare the Road Rules concerning different aspects in the USA and in Russia (see the example). Discuss these aspects with a partner.

e. g.: As for *speed, height, width and weight limits*, the RF Road Rules deal with this point

Use the following phrases:

I am not sure, but ... In my opinion ...

I'd like to point out that ... It seems to me that ...

Task 15. Read the dialogue. Answer the comprehension questions. Dramatize the dialogue with your fellow-student.

Dialogue

A Russian Tourist and a Car Rent Serviceman in the USA

R.: I'd like to rent a car. Do I need some special document (certificate) besides my driving license?

A.: No, I'd like to see your passport and driving license.

R.: That's great! Now, I'm not sure that I know all the rules. Let's clear up some points.

A.: OK. You must know that generally the maximum allowable speed in America is either 65 or 70 miles per hour. Mind this is only allowed on interstate highways.

R.: Now let's turn to the traffic signals. What will a flashing yellow mean?

A.: It does not mean you have to come to a stop, but you should slow down in case of oncoming traffic.

R.: What side of the road is used?

A.: Americans drive on the right side of the road when there is traffic going in two directions.

R.: And what about the right of way? Is there a special rule?

A.: You should always yield the way to police, ambulances and fire engines and any other emergency service vehicles. Pedestrians and bike riders must also always be given the right of way.

R.: I've heard something about "suicide lane". Can you explain what it is?

A.: Some roads will have what appears to be three lanes, but traffic only seems to be flowing in opposite directions on two of those lanes. This center lane is used for turning and is often called the suicide lane because so many tragic accidents take place there. Some towns will use this center lane not for turning purposes, but to manipulate traffic flow by allowing it to be used in one direction for the morning commute and the opposite direction for the evening commute.

Task 16. Answer the questions.

1. What does the dialogue read about the maximum speed?
2. What does it read about the right of way?
3. What does a flashing yellow mean?
4. What is "suicidal lane"?

Task 17. Using the information given in the table below make up dialogues between a foreigner and a car rent serviceman (in the UK / Russia). Use the previous dialogue as a model.

Russia		UK	
In towns	60 km/h		48kph
On motor-ways	110 km/h	Motorways and dual carriageways	113kph
On highways	90 km/h	Unrestricted single carriageway roads	97kph
Right-hand driving/left-hand driving	Right-hand traffic	Left-hand traffic	
Alcohol	per 100 mililitres of breath 16 microgames for 100 mililitres of breath	35 micrograms per 100 mililitres of breath	
Seat belt mandatory	Yes	Yes (unless you don't have to for medical reasons)	
Obligations to carry	Warning triangle, first aid kit, fire extinguisher and replacement lamp set required.	advisable	
Mobile phone	Only hands-free tele-phones may be used.		

Right of Way	Priority to the right; major roads have right of way.	No
Roundabout	Cars in the roundabout have the right of way.	Cars in the roundabout have the right of way.
Specific rules of the country	Dipped beams must be on during the day. If a light for a turn lane has an arrow, you may only turn when it is green. If it is off (there is no red), you may not turn. Foreigners are prohibited from picking up hitchhikers	

Task 18. Answer the questions, then read the text about road traffic rules in the UK and check your answers.

1. What should you do in case of a car breakdown?
2. Does traffic flow clockwise or anti-clockwise round roundabouts in the UK?
3. In what situations are roundabouts especially important?
4. What colour are sharp bends indicated with?
5. What should you do when the bend is tight?
6. In what case can you be exempt from wearing a seat belt and what document should you have?
7. What can you tell about the usage of headlamps?
8. Explain the use of vehicle-activated traffic signals. When are they particularly important?
9. Can you park on the approach to a crossing?
10. What can be imposed on driver-violators?
11. When are the ribbed edges of motorways especially helpful?

Rules and Traffic Signs in the UK

In the United Kingdom, the rules are set out in the Highway Code, which includes obligations and advice on how to drive sensibly and safely.

Here are some important road rules and tips that may help you adjust to driving in the UK.

If you have an accident or a breakdown, you should signal this by switching on your hazard warning lights. If you have a warning triangle, it must be placed at the edge of the road, at least 50m behind the car on secondary roads and at least 150m on motorways.

There's no priority to the right (or left) on British roads. At all crossroads and junctions, there's either an octagonal stop sign with a solid white line on road or

a triangular “give way” sign (dotted white line on road), where a secondary road meets a major road. “Stop” or “give way” may also be painted on the road surface. You must stop completely at a stop sign, before pulling out on to a major road, even if you can see that no traffic is approaching. At a give way sign, you aren’t required to stop, but must give priority to traffic already on the major road.

The different types of traffic signs can usually be distinguished by their shape and colour as follows: a) Warning signs are mostly triangular with red borders; b) Signs within circles with a red border are mostly prohibitive; c) Signs within blue circles, but no red border give positive instructions; d) Direction signs are mostly rectangular and are distinguished by their background colour; blue for motorway signs, green for primary routes and white for secondary routes. Local direction signs often have blue borders with a white background. Signs with brown backgrounds are used to direct motorists to tourist attractions.

On roundabouts (traffic circles), vehicles already on the roundabout (coming from your right) have priority over those entering it. Some roundabouts have a filter lane, reserved for traffic turning left. Traffic flows clockwise round roundabouts. You should signal as you approach the exit you wish to take. In addition to large roundabouts, there are also mini-roundabouts, indicated by a round blue sign. Roundabouts are particularly useful for making a U-turn when you discover that you’re travelling in the wrong direction.

On country roads, sharp bends are shown by signs and the severity (tightness) of a bend is indicated by white arrows on a black background (or vice versa); the more arrows, the tighter the bend (so slow down).

The edges of motorways and A-roads are often marked with a white line with a ribbed surface, which warns you through tyre sound and vibration when you drive too close to the edge of the road.

For all adults (14 years and over) the wearing of front and rear seat belts is compulsory and the driver is responsible for it. If you’re exempt from wearing a seat belt for medical reasons, a safety belt exemption certificate is required from your doctor.

Headlights must be used at night on all roads except unrestricted roads with street lamps not more than 185m (200 yards) apart and subject to a speed limit of 30mph. You must use your headlamps or front fog lamps at any time when visibility is generally reduced to less than 100m. Rear fog lamps should be used only when visibility is seriously reduced, i.e. to less than 100m, and shouldn’t be used when it’s just dark or raining.

Around half of the UK’s traffic signals are vehicle-activated, where sensors between 40 and 150m from the lights (depending on the speed limit) are set into the road and change the light to green unless other traffic already has priority.

At many traffic lights, cameras are installed to detect motorists driving through red lights.

Always approach pedestrian crossings with caution and don't park or overtake another vehicle on the approach to a crossing.

Fines can be exacted for a wide range of motoring offences. Convictions for most motoring offences mean an "endorsement" of your licence, which results in penalty points being imposed. Serious offences, such as dangerous or drunken driving involving injury or death to others, can result in a prison sentence.

Glossary to the text "Rules and Traffic Signs in the UK"

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] — адаптироваться, привыкать

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] — приближаться

bend [bend] — поворот; изгиб дороги

distinguish [dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] — проводить различие; находить отличия; различать, распознавать

harness ['hɑ:nɪs], [-nəs] — ремни безопасности

obligation [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n] — обязанность

obstruction [əb'strʌkʃ(ə)n] — заграждение, загромождение; затруднение движения; помеха, препятствие

pull out [pul] [aut] — съезжать, отъехать

rib [rɪb] — ребро

sense [sen(t)s] — разум, смысл

Task 19. Match the verbs with appropriate words on the right. In what context were these word-combinations used?

switch on	"give way" sign
drive	hazard warning lights
place	cameras
paint	driving license
distinguish	the exit
approach	a warning triangle
wear	sensibly
install	traffic signs
overtake	fines
impose	another vehicle
"endorse"	seat belts

Task 20. Complete the sentences.

Highway Code includes not only obligations but also

If you have an accident or a breakdown, you should signal this by

If you have a warning triangle

You should signal as you approach
 Roundabouts are especially important for
 Severity (tightness) of a bend is indicated by
 The driver is responsible for ensuring children
 Headlights must be used at night
 Front fog or spot lights must be fitted
 Rear fog lamps should be used only when
 Cameras are installed to detect
 Approach pedestrian crossings
 Serious offences can result in
 The edges of motorways and A-roads are often marked with

Task 21. Match types of signs with their descriptions.

Sign	Meaning
triangular with red borders	POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS
signs within circles with a red border	LOCAL DIRECTION SIGNS
signs within blue circles, but no red border	DIRECTION
(mostly) rectangular (distinguished by their background colour)	DIRECT MOTORISTS TO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS
blue borders with a white background	WARNING
brown backgrounds	PROHIBITIVE

Task 22. Review Traffic Rules in the UK and in Russia. Compare the information on the following points: 1) breakdown; 2) priority (“give way” sign and “stop” sign); 3) wearing seatbelts; 4) roundabouts; 5) headlights; 6) traffic signals.

Task 23. You have had an accident. Describe what has already been done. Make sentences in the Present Perfect Tense (Passive Voice).

E. g. (ambulance — call for) — Ambulance has been called for.
 (victim — give first aid)
 (hazard warning lights — switch on)
 (traffic police — send for)
 (a warning triangle — place)
 (scene of accident — take pictures of)
 (sketches — make)

Task 24. Practice the situations in short conversation with your fellow-student playing the part of a traffic police officer who is answering a telephone call.

E. g. Traffic police officer: Have you placed a warning triangle? — Driver: Yes, the triangle has been placed at the edge of the road.

Task 25. Your foreign colleague is interested in getting a driver's license in Russia. Explain to him the requirements for getting one, discuss possible difficulties and means of overcoming them.

III. Writing

Task 1. Fill in the sample of the report of a traffic accident based on the information given below.

1.

Date: December 9, 2010

Location: Central Park Blvd & E 29th Ave.

Case: # 10-607750

On December 9, 2010 at about 5 pm, Laura Sherlock (Gorham) was out walking in her Stapleton neighborhood. Mrs. Sherlock, who was pregnant and within two weeks of delivering, was crossing the southbound lanes of Central Park Blvd at the eastbound side of E 29th Ave, and was struck by a vehicle that failed to yield the right-of-way. Mrs. Sherlock's child, Edison, suffered significant injury and was delivered under emergency conditions upon arrival at the hospital as a result of this collision. Baby Edison eventually succumbed to his injuries and died later that same day. Mrs. Sherlock suffered life threatening injuries that she continues to recover from. Witnesses described the vehicle as a dark colored SUV or pick-up truck that fled the scene southbound on Central Park Blvd after Mrs. Sherlock was run over and rolled underneath. The witnesses were unable to provide a description of the driver of the hit and run vehicle.

<http://www.denvergov.org>

2.

July 10, 2014

California Highway Patrol officials are seeking witnesses in a Fourth of July crash on the Interstate 15 in San Diego that sent three young girls to the hospital, one with major injuries.

According to an NBC news report, a 32-year-old Escondido man who was driving a 1995 Toyota 4 Runner, said he was driving in the freeway's far left lane and traveling at about 65 to 70 mph when he felt the right rear of the vehicle sink. The SUV then entered the center median, hit the center divider and rolled onto its roof.

The three injured girls were transported to a local hospital. A 6-year-old girl suffered major injuries. The SUV was reported being driven by her uncle. The man's two children, girls aged 5 and 9, suffered moderate injuries. No other vehicle was involved in the collision.

<http://www.trafficaccidentnewsandadviceblog.com/>

IV. Watching

Task 1. Listen to “Teenagers Texting While Driving”.

Vocabulary: **avoid** — избегать; **compulsory** — обязательный; **indulge** — позволить себе, не отказывать (себе); **be/get injured** — получить травму.

Task 2. Do some comprehension activities.

1. What is the situation with teenagers’ texting while driving? Give the percentage mentioned in the text.
2. What steps are suggested (to be taken)? — What are the ways of improving the situation (at least 5)?
3. What should parents do?

Task 3. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. 80% of teenagers in the USA have indulged in texting while driving a vehicle.
2. Only boys send text messages while driving.
3. No teenagers interviewed confessed to have driven a vehicle while talking over the mobile phone.

Task 4. You know the participants of traffic are not only drivers but pedestrians as well. Listen to some Pedestrian Safety Tips. Pay attention to the words:

awareness — осведомленность, информированность; **caution** — осторожность; **hurt** — травмировать; **mishap** — происшествие; **reduce** — сокращать, уменьшать; **restrict** — ограничивать.

Task 5. Match the synonyms:

hurt	limit
awareness	care
mishap	injure
caution	cut
restrict	knowledge
reduce	misfortune

Task 6. Do some comprehension activities.

1. What roads should pedestrians avoid?
2. Enumerate main recommendations for drivers to ensure pedestrian safety.
3. What should driving be in bad weather?
4. Why is it important to be careful while driving in school areas?
5. What is essential to keep in mind while turning?

6. Can you agree with the statement: “Only pedestrians are responsible for increasing road accidents”? Give your arguments.
7. Where must you cross the roads?
8. How must you cross the road?
9. What should you tell your children about traffic?
10. What is necessary to carry with you at night when using roads?
11. If you drop something on the road, what shouldn't you do?

Task 7. Correct the following instructions to make reasonable tips for pedestrians.

1. Jump in between the traffic.
2. Don't use your hands to signal the driver to stop.
3. Always run while crossing the street.
4. Rush in between the roads to pick up something you have dropped.

Task 8. Watch episode 13 “Safer Cars” from “News in Use” and complete the sentences using the words given below in brackets.

Task 9. Watch episode 14 from “News in Use”, choose the proper variants to complete the sentences.

V. Speaking

Task 1. Read the introduction to the topic “Traffic Law Enforcement”.

Traffic Law Education in Russia

Intermunicipal Divisions of the State Traffic Safety Department do a lot of educative work. The officers come to secondary and high schools, driving schools, enterprises, etc. to deliver lectures on how to deal with different potentially dangerous situation on the roads. Such meetings are held at least twice a month, and during special *Safety Road Seasons* — every week. While explaining the material they employ such techniques as watching and analyzing video episodes, interpreting schemes where difficult traffic situations are presented.

Task 2. Practice some of the dialogues given below in which the traffic police officers guide driver beginners / potential drivers as well as pedestrians of their conduct on the road. Police officers conduct a lot of preventive work. Here you can learn the best techniques of defensive driving.

Tips for Defensive Driving

Dialogue 1

Officer: Today we'll talk about some necessary rules you must observe while driving. You should obey the speed limit even if every other car is

surpassing it. If you're caught driving too fast, you will be certainly given a ticket.

Student: Officer, should I avoid driving in bad weather?

Officer: Try to do it. If that's impossible always keep your windshield wipers going in the rain or snow. Turn on your headlights to help others to see you. If you must go out in the snow, drive extra slow, use the brakes and gas pedal gently, and maintain an increased stopping distance.

Dialogue 2

Officer: Today I'd like to remind you of some important rules for safe driving. People often stay out late after the parties. No one wants to walk home. In this case it's better take a taxi. Anyway you should always remember about the main things in the world: your life, the lives of your close people, those who are waiting for you at home. So never drive after you have had alcoholic beverages. Don't be as brave as a lion in a situation like this!

Student: Do you mean I ought not to get into a car with a drunk driver?

Officer: Never! And some other things to be done before you drive. Always wear a seatbelt. Buckling up only takes a second and can save your life in an accident.

Dialogue 3

Officer: Today I am going to focus on some "car care" issues. Keep your car and its accessories in good condition. Keep the tyres properly inflated, the brakes adjusted, and the windshields and windows clean. Replace windshield wiper blades when they begin to streak, and make sure all the lights are working properly.

Student: Do you mean I should go to the car service station as soon as I need it and as often as my car needs it.

Officer: We call it "car care": you will never leave home without brushing your teeth. So you should take care of your vehicle: you should see to everything be safe and function properly.

Dialogue 4

Officer: Today we'll talk about some necessary rules you must observe while driving. You should use your signals properly. Always use your signal, even if you think no one is there. Signal at least a couple of seconds in advance so others know what you're going to do before you do it.

Student: Officer, can I ask you a question? Should the lights be very bright at night?

Officer: Dim your lights when driving at night, when another car is approaching, or when you are following behind a vehicle. Your lights can temporarily blind another driver.

Student: Officer, can I ask you a question? Sometimes there are slow drivers: I feel very angry about such drivers and I think they obstruct the traffic.

Officer: No matter how slowly traffic is moving, keep at least two seconds of following distance between you and the car ahead.

Dialogue 5

Officer: Today I am going to reveal some important points concerning your driving. First keep your eyes moving. Don't get in the habit of staring at the back of the car ahead of you. Periodically shift your eyes to the side-view mirrors, the rear-view mirror, and ahead to where you'll be in 10–15 seconds. Doing this, you can spot a potentially dangerous situation before it happens.

Student: But if I drive and turn my head left and right all the time — won't it cause improper driving?

Officer: You should keep in mind that it is important to avoid distractions when you are driving. Pull over if you need to talk on the phone, read directions, or eat a snack. It only takes a second or two of distraction to get into trouble.

Task 3. Make up word-combinations:

surpass	give	wear	dim
observe	avoid	obstruct	spot

lights, a potentially dangerous situation, a ticket, the speed limit, traffic, a seat belt, rules, distractions.

Task 4. You are at an international seminar concerning the problem of traffic safety.

Aim: Develop recommendations, strategies for best traffic policy in the countries (in the form of resolution).

Tasks: Prepare a number of situations which require immediate attention and response from traffic police officers and public. (Examine accidents / situations common for a peculiar country — it can include not only dangerous driving but road conditions or peculiarities of traffic lights' functioning, etc.). Think over appropriate methods to be used to prevent some traffic accidents.

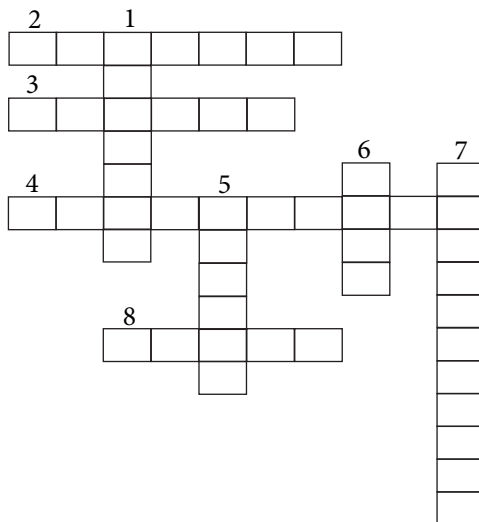
Example

Cause	Accident	Methods of prevention
	crash	
	hit-and-run	
	run over	
	crash at the intersection	
	etc.	

VI. Writing

Task 1. Do the crossword.

- 1) to crash
- 2) after passing the driving test you can get this document
- 3) regulations
- 4) a participant of the traffic without a vehicle
- 5) security
- 6) punishment for violations
- 7) violation
- 8) to prevent



Task 2. Make up your own crossword on the topic. Let your fellow students solve your crossword. Do their crosswords.

Task 3. Summarize everything you've learnt about methods of road accident prevention. Explain which methods you find very effective, write an essay on the topic.

UNIT 32

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

STARTING UP

The duties which a police officer owes to the state are of a most exacting nature. No one is compelled to choose the profession of a police officer, but having chosen it, everyone is obliged to live up to the standard of its requirements.

To join in that high enterprise means the surrender of much individual freedom.

Calvin Coolidge (the 30th President of the USA)

Task 1. Comment on the quotation. Discuss your ideas with a partner. Use the following phrases to start:

I think that ...; I believe that...; I consider that...;

In my opinion, ...; To my mind,...; If you ask me, ...

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review

Task 1. Review grammar tenses.

ACTIVE VOICE	TENSES	PASSIVE VOICE
V2 / DID	Past Simple	WAS / WERE + V3
V1 — S / DO / DOES	Present Simple	AM / IS / ARE + V3
WILL + V1 / WON'T + V1 BE GOING TO + V1	Future	WILL BE + V3 BE GOING TO BE + V3
HAD + V3	Past Perfect	HAD BEEN + V3
HAVE / HAS + V3	Present Perfect	HAVE / HAS BEEN + V3
WILL HAVE + V3	Future Perfect	WILL HAVE BEEN + V3
WAS / WERE + Ving	Past Progressive	WAS / WERE + BEING + V3
AM / IS / ARE + Ving	Present Progressive	AM / IS / ARE + BEING + V3

WILL BE + Ving	Future Progressive	
CAN / MUST + V1	Modal Verbs	CAN / MUST + BE + V3

Task 2. Review the rules of translating Passive Voice-structures. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. A lot was written on the crime prevention problem. 2. Suspects have been paraded before the public. 3. The authentic letter revealing the suspect Dr. Francis Tumblety has also been released to the public. 4. Results are still being gotten through research. 5. The answer will be rediscovered. 6. Evidence has been lost. 7. The files were purposefully destroyed. 8. Jack the Ripper's identity may one day be discovered.

Task 3. Make up the sentences using the proper passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The text (translate) now. 2. Traffic laws (regularly, apply). 3. A lot of countries (represent) at yesterday's conference. 4. Evidence (just, give). 5. Modern surveillance systems (already, employ). 6. Information (obtain) tomorrow. 7. This bill (debate) now. 8. The man (shoot) three days ago. 9. The case (hear) next week. 10. A lot of houses (destroy) by the earthquake in 1906. 11. The house (already, sell) when another customer phoned. 12. Yesterday a theft (commit). 13. The plan (already, agree) upon. 14. By the time I came evidence (collect).

II. Speaking

Task 1. Practice the monologues. Add more information to talk about your specialization and training at your institution.

I study at the Omsk Academy of the MIA. I am going to be an operative of the CID. The detective activity of operatives is also necessary for the solution of many serious crimes. At the crime scene I am responsible for all detection. I must take immediate measures to detect the criminal. I must identify, locate and apprehend the criminal. I know that crime detection depends on my education, practical skills and detective abilities. That's why I do my best here at the Academy.

I study at the Omsk Academy of the MIA. I am a future law enforcement officer. I'm going to work at the CID. Crime prevention is one of the aims of my future work. My task is to ferret out criminal plans and frustrate them, that is to prevent crime. When the crime has been committed I should use special means, methods and forms of operative work for quick and accurate crime detection and apprehension of a criminal.

I am a second-year cadet of the Omsk Academy of the MIA. My future profession is law enforcement. As you know, maintaining peace and public order is one of the main activities of the police. Day and night patrol service contributes

to the increasing of our citizens' sense of security. Some squads patrol streets on foot, some — by car, there are special squads of mounted police. In my future work I am to evict drunken people from public places, pacify crowds and noisy parties. I will help teenagers solve their disputes.

Task 2. Read and reproduce the following dialogues.

Dialogues

At the Conference (during the break)

Police cadets and law students from different countries meet at a scientific conference devoted to the problems of studying law and improving police activities

1

— Good afternoon, Sergey! Are you a student of the Omsk Academy of the MIA?

— Afternoon! Yes, you are right. I am a fourth-year student and I am interested in priorities of the US police. Can you give me the main idea of what the police in your country specializes in?

— You see, it's dealing with the public, assisting and supervising teenagers.

— Oh, as far as I understand, the priority of your police is crime prevention and deterrence from crime.

— Yeah, that's right. What about the main tasks of your police? Are they similar to ours?

— Yes, of course, though I am going to work in a police department dealing with investigation of thefts. I think it is very important to be able to reduce this type of crime.

2

— Hello! My name is Viktor. I am a representative of the Khabarovsk Law Academy. Are you from the USA?

— Hello! Yeah, I am from Los Angeles. I made up my mind eventually to join the police when my father died when arresting the dangerous criminal. Why did you choose the job in police?

— I am sorry to hear about your father. I think the police work is very honorable. You are always on the front line of fighting criminal world protecting lives of the citizens.

— What department are you going to work in?

— I think I will be good at investigation of murder cases. I have studied a lot of sciences necessary for investigating such serious cases.

— I wish you good luck!

— Thank you! I hope you will also find the field your talents suit most.

— Hello! Nice to meet you!

— Nice to meet you too! I am a trainee of the New York Police academy. And where do you study?

— I study at the ... Law Institute.

— What spheres of police activities do you prefer?

— I'd like to deal with traffic law enforcement. The road traffic safety is one of the main activities of the police. And you? What fields of police does your academy train for?

— Our academy is to transform uniformed and civilian members of the Police Department into law enforcement professionals, equipped with the necessary academic and tactical knowledge to protect the life, rights, property, and dignity of all the residents of the City of New York. It trains criminalists, psychologists, school safety agents, traffic enforcement agents, police communication technicians, etc.

— Can you tell me about the work of traffic enforcement agents?

— Traffic Enforcement Agents perform work of varying degrees of difficulty in traffic enforcement areas. When required, an agent issues summons to illegally parked vehicles, directs traffic at an intersection, testifies at administrative hearing offices and court, prepares required reports, and may operate a motor vehicle. Traffic Enforcement Agents at the highest assignment level are required to operate a tow truck. At all assignment levels, personnel may be required to work nights, weekends, and holidays.

— Oh, that's very interesting. Thank you for the information!

Task 3. Make up a dialogue using these key phrases: *I am going to work in the department seeking for missing people. Detection of missing people is one of our priorities too.*

Task 4. Get ready to play the roles of representatives of different law and police schools, colleges, institutes and academies around the world. Surf the I-net and find the information about police and law colleges you would like to present. Talk with your colleagues, find out the information about the problems of police activity or training you are interested in. (See also the scenario in "Role-playing games").

Task 5. Tell your fellow-students about your future actions as police officers (law enforcement and national security). Use the word-combinations in the future tense:

e. g. deal with law enforcement — I am going to (I will) deal with law enforcement.

deal with traffic accidents; direct traffic; give (issue) citations (fines, tickets); make a record (of the crime scene search, of interrogation); detect traffic offenders; go out to a crime scene; go out to the police headquarters; go out to the police district departments; deal with information technologies; keep the devices (equipment) in order; share (exchange) the information about (crimes, criminals, suspects, missing people, wanted) with other police precincts (units); work in cooperation, detect (prevent, fight) crimes (thefts, burglaries, robberies, ...); detect criminals; interview witnesses; interrogate criminals (suspects); collect evidence; search (inspect, examine, survey) a crime scene.

Task 6. Talk about actions connected with criminal investigation. Use the information below. Choose the proper form of the verb *to be* in each case.

He You We I She They	(are/is/am) going to	identify ...	the crime scene
		collect ...	the criminal
		apprehend ...	crimes
		make ...	evidence
		find ...	the suspect
		locate ...	the witness
		search for ...	smugglers
		protect ...	evil-doers
		detect ...	a record
		interrogate ...	fraud
		punish ...	kidnapping
		prevent ...	the weapon
		use ...	money laundering

Task 7. Ask your fellow-students if they are going to perform actions facilitating to crime detection.

...	he you we I she they	...	identify	the crime scene?
			collect	the criminal?
			apprehend	crimes?
			make	evidence?
			find	the suspect?
			locate	the witness?
			search for	smugglers?
			protect	evil-doers?
			detect	a record?
			interrogate	fraud?
			punish	kidnapping?
			prevent	the weapon?
			use	money laundering?

Task 8. Talking about the past practice past forms of regular and irregular verbs.

Task 9. Review irregular verbs in the Rhyme-exercise:

Speak — spoke — spoken steal — break —	sing — sang — sung ring — drink —	come — came — come become —
--	---	--------------------------------

drive — drove — driven write — ride — arise —	give — gave — given	run — ran — run begin —
--	---------------------	----------------------------

hide — hid — hidden bite —	shine — shone — shone win —	shake — shook — shaken take —
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deal — dealt — dealt feel — leave — meet — keep — read —	catch — caught — caught buy — bring — fight — teach — think —
---	---

Task 10. Tell about yourself, your studies and your academy. Look at the questions and the beginning of the story.

When did you finish school? Did you study after school? What colleges did you enter? Why did you choose the Omsk Academy of the MIA? What did you know about the history of this higher educational institution? What can you tell about its history now?

I was born on the 5th of May, ... I finished school a year ago. I served in the army...

Task 11. Complete the sentences using the vocabulary given in the box and tell about the early days of militia training in your country:

decision / conditions / graduates / men in command / to prepare / law enforcement / conditions / independent

1. We are future _____ officers.
2. A police officer is to perform well under operational _____.
3. We are living in an _____ state.

4. The beginning of militia training tradition in this country was the _____ of the Government to create militia schools for _____ first in Moscow, in May 1918.

5. The number of the _____ from those militia courses was insufficient.

6. The task of the first militia schools and courses was _____ law enforcement officers for Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev and then for the whole country.

7. As far as I know the first militia schools and courses were to work under very difficult _____.

Task 12. Paraphrase the following sentences. You may begin your sentences as it is suggested.

1. It was necessary (for the government) to create new militia schools and courses. *The government was to ...*

2. Their task was to prepare law enforcement officers for Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev and then for the whole country. *They were to ...*

3. The first trainees were people without basic knowledge of militia work. *The first trainees were to (have, get, ...)...*

4. It was necessary (for the instructors) to make recommendations for improvement in militia service. *The instructors were to ...*

5. It was necessary (for the instructors) to teach the students militia service. *The instructors were to ...*

6. The term of studies was not very long. *The trainees were to study for ...*

7. It was possible to open some new militia schools and courses. *The first militia schools and courses were the foundation for ...*

Task 13. Review the early days of your Academy. Play the parts of a cadet/ an instructor of the first militia courses. Fill in the gaps with past forms of the verb to be and the information concerning the history of militia/police training.

I
A: What subjects _____ you to _____?

B: I was to _____.

A: What _____ the term of your studies?

B: The term of _____.

II
A: What _____ the beginning of militia training _____?

B: The beginning of militia training _____.

A: What conditions _____ you to _____?

B: We _____ to _____ under _____.

III

A: What ____ the object of training?

B: To my mind the object of ____ .

A: What ____ knowledge ____ you to_?

B: I ____ .

V

A: What ____ the requirements to the first trainees?

B: The first trainees ____ to be ____ .

A: ____ the first militia courses the basis for the foundation of ____ ?

B: I think ____ .

IV

A: What ____ your first instructors?

B: They ____ .

A: What ____ their task?

B: I think their task ____ .

VI

A: What ____ you to teach the first trainees?

B: As an instructor I ____ .

A: I wonder when the birthday of the Omsk militia courses ____ .

B: The birthday of the Omsk militia courses ____ .

Task 14. Talking about present tell about your studies and their importance for your future professional activity. Use the information below as the beginning.

We are learning traffic regulation rules and how to drive a car. We are getting knowledge about crime detection and crime prevention. At the lessons of Psychology we are learning how to deal with law-breakers and mediate between disputants.

At Special Tactics and Firearms training we are using weapon, learning how to search a crime scene, how to lay an ambush and apprehend criminals.

At the forensic lessons we are taking pictures of the objects learning how to develop fingerprints and collect traces of the crime.

Task 15. Make up the sentences, put them into a logical order to speak about the training at your Academy:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The trainees are to get some professional skills: | a) Crime Psychology, Criminal Procedure. |
| 2. Training at our Academy is | b) Omsk Academy of the MIA. |
| 3. Our Academy is one of the | c) oldest police training institutions in our country. |
| 4. My fellow students are | d) CID. |
| 5. We are to learn how to | e) representatives of many regions of our country. |
| 6. I am a freshman of the | f) difficult but interesting. |
| 7. A state grant, medical services are | g) the problems of crime detection. |

8. The trainees of our Academy are to h) law, crime detection and criminal investigation.
9. Our future profession is i) wear a special police uniform.
10. We are to handle j) at our cadets' disposal.
11. We are to study k) to drive a car, to use the weapon.
12. I am a future operative of the l) interview witnesses and interrogate criminals.

Task 16. Ask different police specialists about the actions they performed yesterday / last year. Use the given words. Use the link-verb *did* in questions.

actions/ perform ?	crimes/deal with?
a crime scene/ search?	methods of an interrogation/ use?
evidence/ collect?	streets/patrol?
fingerprints /take?	noisy parties/pacify?
pictures of the crime scene/take?	the information about the operational situation/get?

Task 17. Tell about an ordinary day of a patrol officer, use these word-combinations:

serve as a patrolman; come to the precinct; roll call; get information; take a squad car; together with the fellow-officer; arbitrate between disputants; control crowds; evict a drunken person; abandoned autos; look for violations.

Task 18. Tell about the police tasks using the information in the table:

It is	necessary	to use	smugglers
	important	to prevent	courage
	possible	to solve	citizens
	difficult	to investigate	coercive force
	easy	to detect	the weapon
	interesting	to master	kidnapping
	useful	to possess	gambling
		to punish	drug trafficking
		to persecute	society
		to combat	a law-governed state
		to protect	juvenile delinquency
		to create	hijacking
		to combine	efforts
		to search	money laundering
			criminals
			a crime scene

Task 19. Review some incidents the police deal with every day. Fill in the gaps in the following dialogues. Dramatize the situations.

The situations

1 (*A telephone conversation*)

- Police?
- Yes.
- Well, there are two young men at my door who are willing to ... it.
- Please, ... us the address where you are.
- It's High street, 27... Oh,
- What's ... ?
- They are here now. Both of them ... masks.

2

- Yesterday three men attacked me.
- When and where ... it happen?
- It was in the Drylane street, near the post office.
- ... you ... the attackers?
- I ... not see them. It was too dark.
- We'll try to help you.
- Thank you.

3

- Well, Mr. Truth, where ... you yesterday at 11 o'clock?
- I was ... uh ... at a dentist's.
- But several people say they ... you in the pub where the crime ... place.
- I ... know anything about that murder.
- What murder? I ... say that it ... a murder.
- But you were ... about the crime?
- I think we are to ... you, Mr. Truth.

4

- Can you ... the thief?
- Well, I'm not sure but I'll try.
- ... he ... glasses?
- Yes, he wore
- ... he tall?
- He's of medium I remember nothing else.
- ... anybody (threaten) you?

Task 20. Practice some of the following dialogues, then make up your own ones.

A Police Officer Maintaining Law and Order

P. — a police officer, F. — foreigner(s)

I

- P.: Excuse me, ladies and gentlemen. You are violating public order.
- F.: What's wrong, officer?
- P.: You are drinking alcohol in a public place and it's prohibited.
- F.: Sorry, what shall we do now?
- P.: I think we'll go to the police station to make a record.
- F.: All right, officer.

II

- P.: Ladies and gentlemen. You are breaking the peace.
- F.: What's the matter?
- P.: You are smoking near the playground. It is not allowed.
- F.: Where is the smoking place?
- P.: You should look for one not less than 100 meters from the playground.
- F.: OK.

Task 21. Practice some of the following dialogues, then make up your own ones.

A Foreigner in Trouble

I

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.: What's up?

F.: Please, help me. I'm missing my suitcase.

P.: Oh, please, your name, family name?

F.: I am Thomas Green from Great Britain.

P.: When did you notice it?

F.: I missed my suitcase in my hotel yesterday at 7.

P.: I advise you to go to the police station to report on your missing property.

F.: Thank you, officer.

II

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.: What's the trouble?

F.: Please, help me. I've left my bag in a bus.

P.: What hotel do you stay at?

F.: I stay at the "Spring" hotel.

P.: What was the number of your bus?

F.: Thirty-nine.

P.: What's your name?

F.: David Cornwell.

P.: I'll try to help you.

F.: Thank you, officer.

III

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.: I am at your service. What's happened?

F.: I've lost my identity papers.

P.: Where and when did it happen?

F.: At my hotel yesterday.

I think I forgot to lock my room.

P.: You should apply to the nearest police station.

IV

F.: Pardon me, officer.

P.: What's the matter?

F.: I've lost my telephone.

P.: Where do you stay?

F.: I stay at the hotel "Vesna".

P.: When and where did it happen?

F.: It happened yesterday. I was in a restaurant.

P.: Were you alone?

F.: I was in a company of my colleagues.

P.: Did they notice anything?

F.: No, they didn't. But there was a strange man next to us.

P.: You should answer some questions. And I will make a record.

III. Reading

Task 1. You are going to deal with dangerous situations every day. This will be part of your work. We'd like to remind you about ordinary officers who sacrificed their lives and health for the sake of peace and lives of the citizens they served.

In commemoration of our student Asker Askerov

Askerov Asker Magomedaminovich, the head of Crime Detection Department of Buinaksk' district of the MIA of Dagestan Republic, lost his life in the rank of senior lieutenant of militia.

He was born on the 6th of July 1980 in Khalimbekaul village, Buinaksk' district of Dagestan Republic. He lost his parents at an early age and was fostered by his relative — Ilyas Kilyashkanov — the instructor of the MIA Academy of Administration. Asker finished secondary school in 1997 in Khalimbekaul.

Asker Askerov joined the militia agencies in August 1997. He graduated from the Omsk Academy of the MIA in 2001. He was assigned to the MIA of Dagestan Republic. There he rose from the position of an operative of Crime Detection department of Buinaksk' district of Dagestan Republic (2001–2003) through a senior operative of the department to become in September 2004 the head of this department. In 2004 he was given award “To the Best Officer of Criminal Militia”.

On the night of May 29, 2005 the department got the information about mining the tunnel on the road of Buinaksk — Untsukul'. A. M. Askerov headed an operative group to the place of destination. According to data given by surveillance group, three unidentified persons were reported to be placing landmines. Having made a decision to apprehend the criminal covering the gang A. M. Askerov blocked all the ways out and neutralized him. Then he went for the main group. Being persecuted the criminals started firing at the militiaman and wounded him. However, A. M. Askerov reached one of the bandits. They fought and in fighting back the terrorist took out the remote controller. The bleeding militiaman realizing the danger of the following bombing grabbed the remote controller and threw it into the ravine. But the bandit managed to shoot the officer. The fellow-officers came and took him from the place. On the way to the hospital Asker Askerov died. After the shoot-out the militiamen together with the representatives of the Federal forces and the MIA of Dagestan republic deployed a large-scale special operation. As a result on the mountain slope on the sideways of the 137meters road field-engineers discovered 27 artillery landmines connected with each other by electricity cables, 4 km from the north entrance to the tunnel.

Those landmines had been placed by separatists' underground gunmen during several days for the purpose of committing a terrorist act.

The militia officer gave his life for prevention of a terrorist act threatening Dagestan with serious tragic consequences. The explosion could have destroyed the tunnel and Irganaysk Hydroelectric power station, Chirkeysk reservoir; a lot of districts could have been flooded, there being a lot of victims on both sides of Gimrin mountain ridge.

By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation for the courage and heroism in the line of his duty Askerov Asker Magomedaminovich was awarded the title "Hero of the Russian Federation" (posthumously). The family was given the Gold Star medal (№860).

The bust of the Hero is located on the territory of the Omsk Academy of the Russian MIA. In 2006 the scholarship after his name was introduced. The school where he studied is named after him. There is a museum of the Hero and his bust in the school.

IV. Writting

Task 1. Find the information about police officers in your country and abroad who saved lives of their citizens and protected law and peace at the cost of their own lives and health. Write an article about these officers.

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