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Рассматриваются основные элементы государственных и правовых структур Великобритании и США, в частности работа полиции указанных стран, основы международного сотрудничества. Отдельный блок посвящен темам обеспечения общественного порядка и безопасности при проведении различных мероприятий. Включены современные профессионально ориентированные материалы из правовых источников стран изучаемого языка. Содержатся тексты для чтения, грамматический и лексический материал, различные коммуникативные упражнения, тесты для самоконтроля усвоенных знаний.

Для курсантов 1-го курса, обучающихся по специальности 40.05.01 – Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 – Обеспечение законности и правопорядка.

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Тема № 5

Государственное устройство стран изучаемого языка

Text № 1. Us government



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

1. New words:

Amendment	поправка
Government	правительство
Branch	отрасль, ветвь
Executive	исполнительный
Legislative	законодательный
Judicial	судебный
To elect	выбирать
Election	выборы
Resident	житель
To carry out	выполнять
To enforce a law	проводить закон в жизнь
To conduct	проводить
To pardon	помиловать
To appoint	назначать
Ambassador	посол
Representative	представитель
Chamber	палата
To sign	подписывать
To try	разбирать (в судебном порядке)

2. Read and translate the text:



By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.

The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of 4 years by electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every four year in November. The President of the USA must be a native born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.



The President is to carry out the programs of the Government and enforce laws made by Congress, to send ambassadors to other countries, to conduct wars, to pardon people convicted of crimes.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress of the United States consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The

Senate is composed of two members from each state elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of people in each particular state.

In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the President.

The Supreme Court is the head of the judicial branch of power. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.

There are about 90 district courts in the different parts of the USA. The district courts are lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

II. EXERCISES

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



3. Answer the following questions:

1. What branches is the government of the USA composed of?
2. Who does the highest executive power in the USA belong to?
3. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
4. What are some of the functions of the President?
5. Who is the legislative power vested in?
6. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
7. What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?
8. What is the head of judicial branch of power?
9. Where are most of the criminal and civil cases tried?

4. Read and translate the international words without dictionary:

Civil, constitution, Congress, criminal, control, department, Senate, bills, resolution, President, resident, programs, system, to recommend, Secretaries.

5. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

- по конституции 1787 года и поправкам к ней
- исполнительная ветвь власти
- президентские выборы
- Конгресс США
- Палата Представителей
- на срок 4 года
- выполнять программу
- помиловать осужденных
- послы в другие страны
- для того, чтобы стать законом
- Верховный судья
- разбирать в судебном порядке уголовные и гражданские дела.

6. Make up as many different word-combinations as you can with the next verbs:

to carry out

to appoint

to elect

to pardon

to sign

to pass

to try

7. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A, B) and translate them:

A	B
Government	judges
Presidential	case
Native-born	power
Federal	representatives
Executive	departments
House of	citizen
Supreme	election
Criminal	court

8. Give the corresponding verbs of the same root from the following nouns. Translate them:

Government, legislation, election, appointment, recommendation, head, trial, composition, resolution, dependence.

9. Confirm or deny the statements using the following phrases:

It's right...

Quite so...

I quite agree with it...

I don't agree with it...

Excuse me but...

On the contrary...

I am afraid it's not quite so...

1. The government of the USA is composed of three branches.
2. The legislative power is vested in the President.
3. The US President must be 40 years old.
4. The US President carries out and enforces laws made by Congress.

5. In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must only be signed by the President.
6. The Supreme Court is the head of executive branch of power in the United States of America.
7. The district courts are the highest ones in the Federal court system.

10. Read the sentences completing them according to the text:

1. By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of
2. The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of ...
3. ... must be a native born citizen, resident in the country for ... and at least ... years old.
4. The legislative power belongs to ... consisting of two chambers: ... and ...
5. In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must
6. There are about ... district courts in the different parts of the USA.

11. Read and translate the sentences paying attention to the pronoun *one*:

1. The government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive *one*, the legislative *one*, and the judicial *one*.
2. The district courts are lowest *ones* in the Federal court system.
3. *One* can say that lobbyists in the American legislation are more influential than the Congressmen.
4. The USA is divided into 50 states; each *one* has its own constitution.
5. *One* should say that politics in the USA as in many other countries is «a commercial enterprise as any other *one*».
6. In many countries the more money *one* can pay the better lawyer *one* can have.

12. How can you call in one word?

- a) a member of Congress;
- b) a member of Senate.

13. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue.

Two students speak about executive branch of power in the USA.

A: The President is the head of the executive branch of power, isn't he?

B: That's right.

A: What term of office is the President elected for?

B: For a term of 4 years. He may be reelected but no longer than for two terms.

A: Who can be elected a President?

B: Any native-born citizen at least 35 years old and a resident of the country for 14 years can.

A: What are the President's functions?

B: The President is empowered to recommend legislation to the Congress, he appoints Federal Judges, heads of government departments, ambassadors to other countries and so on.

Text № 2. The Bodies of Government in the United Kingdom



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

Monarchy	монархия
Hereditary	наследственный
Elective	выборный, избирательный
Power	власть, сила
To be exercised by	осуществляться (чем-либо)

Independent	независимый
Separate	раздельный, отдельный
To be responsible for	быть ответственным за (что-либо)
To direct	руководить, направлять
Local authorities'	местные органы власти
Particular	частичный, особый
Statutory boards	государственные органы

1. Read properly the following names and terms:

Great Britain; the Prime Minister; number 10 Downing Street; the Houses of Parliament; Westminster; Parliamentary government; the United Kingdom; government departments; ministers of the Crown; the House of Lords; the House of Commons.

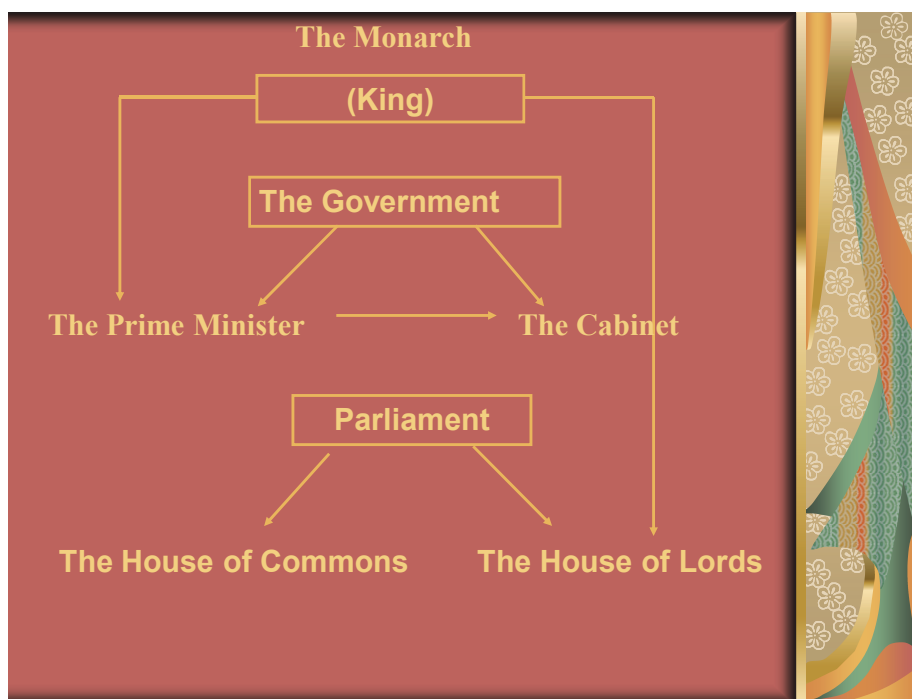
2. Read and translate the text:



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy, with the King Charles III, as a Head of State. The powers of King are hereditary, and not elective. The King is the supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The government of the United Kingdom is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Parliament together with the Monarch. The Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.



The executive bodies consist of 1) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown who are responsible for directing national policy; 2) government departments, who are responsible for administration at the national level; 3) local authorities; and 4) statutory boards.

The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister lives and works at No 10 Downing Street.

The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.

II. EXERCISES

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



3. Make 10 questions to the text.

4. Look through the text and say in what meaning these words are used in the text:

To exercise – упражняться, тренироваться, осуществлять

A house – дом, торговая фирма, театр, палата

A branch – ветка, отрасль, филиал, ветвь

A body – тело, группа людей, организация, орган

Power – сила, энергия, власть, способность, держава

5. Find in the text the following verbs and make as many word-combinations as you can.

Выбирать, управлять, состоять, осуществлять, контролировать.

6. Write out the pairs of synonyms:

Term	Veto	Happen	Matter
Chamber	Supervise	Pass	Restrict
Limit	Adopt	Issue	Take place
Reject	Period	Amend	Scrutinize
Propose	House	Examine	Make amendments
Control	Suggest		

7. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

- глава государства
- конституционная монархия
- наследственная власть
- законодательная власть
- верховный главнокомандующий
- министры Короны

- национальная политика
- местные органы власти
- департаменты правительства
- высший судебный орган

7. Guess the words:

1. *Britain's main law maker.*
2. *Someone who has a job in politics.*
3. *The head of the British government.*
4. *A group of members of a government.*
5. *The basic law of a country.*
6. *A country ruled by a king or queen.*

8. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A, B) and translate them:

A	B
Constitutional	Crown
Royal	departments
Statutory	Lords
Government	boards
Local	monarchy
House of	power
Chief of	authority
Ministers of	state

9. Make up 5 sentences and try to say each of them by heart:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. The legislative power | 1. Are hereditary, not elective |
| 2. The members of the
House of Commons | 3. Are elected by the people |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. The House of Lords | 4. Direct national policy |
| 4. The powers of the King. | 5. Is exercised by the Parliament |
| 5. The ministers of the Crown | 6. Is the highest judicial body |

10. Say if it is right or wrong. Give a full answer:

1. The British state is a federal republic.
2. There are two branches of power in the Great Britain: the legislature and the executive.
3. The legislative power in the country is exercised by the House of Lords.
4. The Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown direct national policy.
5. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people.
6. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.
7. The powers of King are elective, and not hereditary.

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

1. Britain has a sotntintiolacu noyharcn, which means that the powers and rights of the Queen or King are limited by the basic laws and principles of the country.
2. Her official London residence is at miucnBaghk ealPca, but she has other residences around the country that she uses.
3. The monarch's limited powers and rights are known as the royal pogtrevraie. However, his role is one of a egfiredhua (a leader with no real power or influence) is largely mociaereln.
4. The King meets and greets foreign heads of state. Each year he also opens maenrlaPti, in which he outlines the ielospic of the government for the coming year.
5. This speech does not express her views: it expresses the views of the meriP stinirMe and the nlguri political party.

6. The monarch must accept any decisions made by the naCiteb and by Parliament.



Grammar revision: Passive Voice

Залогом в грамматике называют конструкцию, которая определяет, выступает ли подлежащее в роли того, кто совершает действие, либо это действие производится над подлежащим.

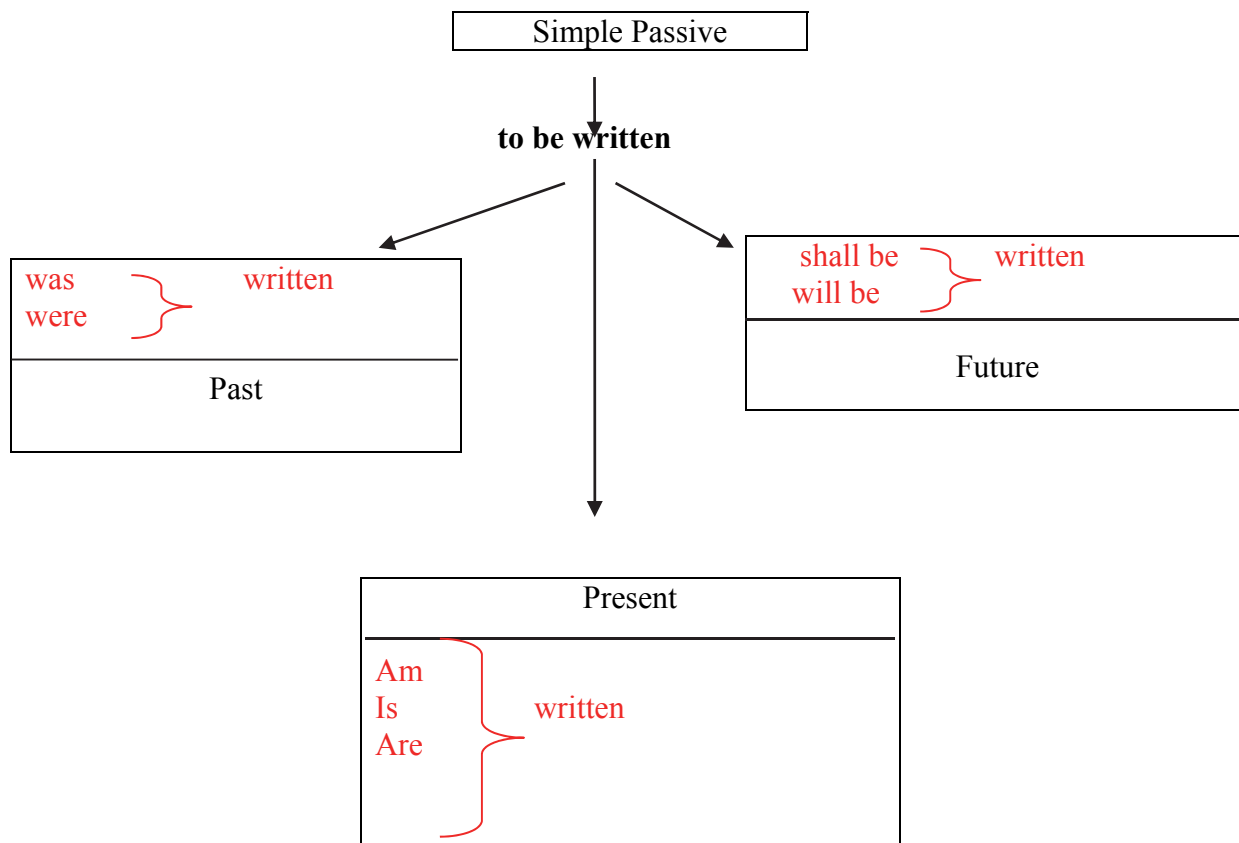
Пассивный (страдательный) залог в английском языке (Passive voice), в отличие от активного (Active voice), показывает, что то или иное действие совершается дополнением по отношению к подлежащему.

В пассивной форме могут употребляться лишь те глаголы, которые имеют прямое дополнение т.е. переходные. В переводе на русский язык переходные глаголы – это те глаголы, которые употребляются с дополнением в винительном падеже (отвечает на вопросы кого? что?).

Пассивный залог в английском языке образуется при помощи глагола *to be* в соответствующей форме данного времени, а также третьей формы глагола.

Отличить его в тексте достаточно просто: если глагол стоит в третьей форме, а перед ним идет глагол *to be* в нужной форме без предлога, эту конструкцию и называют пассивным залогом.

Конечно, в русском языке залоги несколько отличаются по значению от английского эквивалента, тем не менее, выделить активный и пассивный залоги можно по следующей схеме: страдательный назван так, потому что он «страдает» от какого-либо действия, а действительный «действует».



I bought a very beautiful house with a big garden. - Я купила очень красивый дом с большим садом.

Это активный залог, т.к. действие совершается подлежащим.

A very beautiful house was bought by me - Очень красивый дом был куплен мной.

Это пассивный залог, т.к. производителем действия является прямое дополнение. При этом глагол to buy является переходным (его можно употребить с прямым дополнением).

В данном примере употребление пассивного залога не обязательно, но есть случаи, когда избежать его достаточно сложно, например, когда не указано прямое дополнение, т.е. объект, совершивший действие.

The work is finished - Работа закончена.

He was told that his wife had cheated on him - Ему сказали, что его жена ему изменяла.

Compare:

*The workers **built** the house – Рабочие построили дом*

*The house **was built** by the workers – Дом был построен рабочими*



Следует помнить, что при переводе активного залога в пассивный залог подлежащее меняется местами с прямым дополнением.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
I teach English	I am taught English
We gave her a present	We were given a present
She helped him	She was helped by him
He will send a letter	He will be sent a letter
They often read stories	They are often read stories
→ Кто-то что-то делает	кому-то что-то делают ←

1. Choose a proper form (active or passive). Mind the word order where necessary:

1. Russia (washes; is washed) by seas and oceans in the North and in the East.
2. At our institute the students (teach; are taught) English, German, French.
3. The University (founded; was founded) in 1755.
4. I am sure the exams (will pass; will be passed) successfully.
5. Our English lab (equips; is equipped) well. It's interesting to work there.
6. English (speaks; is spoken) at our English-tutorials.
7. Specialists of high qualification (train; are trained) at the Krasnodar University of the Interior.

2. Revise Grammar: change the sentences using Passive Voice.

Model: *The district court tries most of the criminal and civil cases.*

Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by the district court.

1. The executive, legislative and judicial branches of power compose the government of the USA.
2. A Federal Court of Appeals serves each judicial circuit.

3. So-called «lobbyist» plays an important role in the American legislation.
4. Electors from each state elect the President of the USA.
5. The President recommends much of the legislation to the Congress.
6. The President appoints Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries.

3. Complete the following text with the words and phrases from the box, using them in the appropriate form:

voters; *responsibility;* *to govern;*
to name; *violation;* *to be elected (2)*
to be appointed; *to be removed from office*

All government in the USA is «of, by and for people». Members of Congress, the President, state officials and those who (a)___ counties and cities (b) ___ by popular vote. The President (c) ___ the heads of federal departments while judges are either (d) ___ directly by the people or (e) ___ by elected officials. (f)___ mark unsigned ballots in private booths, so that no one else can find out for whom a citizen (g)__. Public officials may (i) ___ for failing to perform their duties properly, as well as for serious (j) ___ of law.

4. Complete the following text with the verbs from the box, using them in the appropriate form (active or passive).

Form; determine; govern; support; become; appoint; exercise(2)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain (1) **is governed** by Parliament and the King is Head of State.

The legislative power in the country (2) ... by the House of Parliament. The British parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the

House of Commons. The executive power (3) ... by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The government (4) ... usually ... by the political party which (5) ... by the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and (6) ... by the King. The Prime Minister chooses a team of ministers; twenty of the ministers are in the Cabinet.

The second largest party (7) ... the official opposition with its own leader and the Shadow Cabinet. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative Party (the Tories) and the Labor Party.

The judiciary branch of the government (8) ... common law and is independent of both the legislative and the executive branches.

There is no written constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.

Вспомните, что **инфинитив в форме страдательного залога** в функции определения переводится на русский язык **определятельным придаточным предложением**, где сказуемое выражает или модальность (должен, нужно, может) или действие, относящееся к будущему.

E.g. The subject **to be discussed** at our lesson today is devoted to the English Constitution.

(Тема, **которая будет обсуждаться** сегодня на нашем занятии, посвящена английской конституции).

The Constitution of Great Britain **to be regarded** as «unwritten» will not be found as a whole in any particular document. (Английскую конституцию, **которую следует считать** «неписаной», не найдете ни в каком конкретном документе).

5. Read and translate the sentences with Infinitive Passive:

1. The English Queen to be regarded as the supreme authority has in practice a very shadowy power of veto.
2. The British Constitution to be studied in numerous documents is not codified in any particular document.

3. Justice in this country to be administered by judges equally greatly depends on the amount of money a person has.
4. Ministers of the British Cabinet to be appointed formally by the King, but in practice by the Prime Minister are responsible for every part of the government's administration.
5. The facts about the crime to be obtained by the investigator can be given by the witnesses.
6. The evidence to be preserved for court may be found in the crime scene.
7. The person to be interviewed must be prepared to give information.
8. One remarkable feature of the English legal system to be taken into consideration is that an important part of the law has never been debated by any Parliament.
9. The plans to be fulfilled by the end of the year are majestic.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the _____
 a. *President* c. *Congress*
 b. *Prime Minister* d. *Parliament*
2. This ambassador speaks English _____
 a. *well* c. *better*
 b. *good* d. *goodly*
3. _____ you meet her at the Congress yesterday?
 a. *did* c. *does*
 b. *do* d. *is*
4. Who is the executive power in the USA vested in?
 a. *The President*
 b. *The Prime-Minister*

- c. The Senate*
 - d. The Vice-President*
5. Who was the first President of USA?
 - a. Jim Curry*
 - b. Barak Obama*
 - c. Donald Trump*
 - d. George Washington*
 6. How long does the President of the USA hold his office?
 - a. 2 years*
 - b. 3 years*
 - c. 4 years*
 - d. 6 years*
 7. The government of the USA is composed of ____ branches
 - a. two* *c. four*
 - b. three* *d. five*
 8. The Prime Minister lives and works at _____
 - a. No 10 Downing Street*
 - b. Parliament Square*
 - c. Whitehall*
 - d. Capitol*
 9. Great Britain is a _____ , which means that the powers of the King or Queen are limited by the basic laws of the country
 - a. constitutional monarchy*
 - b. absolute monarchy*
 - c. presidential republic*
 - d. federal republic*
 10. The Parliament consists of _____ chambers
 - a. two* *c. four*
 - b. three* *d. five*
 11. The powers of King are _____
 - a. hereditary*
 - b. primary*
 - c. elective*
 - d. temporal*
 12. The legislative power in the country is exercised by the _____ together with the Queen
 - a. Parliament*
 - b. House of Lords*
 - c. House of Commons*
 - d. Prime Minister*

13. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the _____
a. *Parliament*
b. *House of Lords*
c. *House of Commons*
d. *Prime Minister*
14. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the _____
a. *Parliament*
b. *House of Lords*
c. *House of Commons*
d. *Prime Minister*
15. Parliament in Britain has a two-chamber structure, _____?
a. *hasn't it* c. *haven't*
b. *hadn't it* d. *didn't*

Supplementary Reading

Text № 1. Congress

1. Read and translate the text



Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government, is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators, two from each state. One third of the Senators are elected every two years for six-year terms of office. A senator must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the United States for 9 years, and live in the state he or she represents.

The House of Representatives has 435 members. They are elected every two years for two-year terms. They represent the population of «congressional districts» into which each state is divided. A representative must be at least 25 years old, a citizen for 7 years, and live in the state. The number of

Representatives from each state is based upon its population. For instance, California, the state with the largest population, has 45 Representatives, while Delaware has one. There is no limit to the number of terms a Senator or a Representative may serve.

Almost all elections in the United States follow the «winner-take-all» principle: the candidate who wins the largest number of votes in a Congressional district is the winner.

Congress makes all laws, and each house of Congress has the power to introduce legislation. Each can also vote against legislation passed by the other. Because legislation only becomes law if both houses agree, compromise between them is necessary. Congress decides upon taxes and how money is spent. The Congress can also declare war. And the House of Representatives can also impeach the President. This means that the House can charge the President with a crime. In addition, Congress regulates commerce among the states and with foreign countries. It also sets rules for the naturalization of foreign citizens.

2. Translate the following word-combinations:

- «congressional districts»
- almost all elections
- «winner-take-all» principle
- six-year terms
- a citizen of the United States
- the number of representatives
- the largest number of votes
- foreign citizens.

3. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. Congress is made up of ... and
2. One third of the Senators are elected for six-year terms of office.
3. The House of Representatives has

4. The number of Representatives from each state is based upon
5. Each house of Congress has the power
6. Congress also sets rules for the naturalization of foreign

4. Complete the following text by translating the words or expressions in brackets.

The (законодательная ветвь) - (конгресс) – consists of the (Сенат) and the (Палата Представителей). Each (сенатор) is elected for six years and each (представитель) for two years, with no limitation on the number of (сроков).

Each of the 50 states elects two (сенатор) under a system in which one-third of the (Сенат) is elected every two years. A (сенатор) must be (старше) 30 years old and must have been an American citizen for (по меньшей мере) years.

The (Палата Представителей) has 435 members. Each state is divided into congressional districts of roughly (равное) population, and the (избиратели) of each district elect one (представитель) to (Конгресс). A member must be (старше) 25 years of age and must have been an American citizen for at least seven years.

Text № 2. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

1. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What are the major functions of the Prime Minister in the UK?
2. Who can become a Prime Minister?
3. What are the functions of the Cabinet?



The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the most senior officer of His Majesty's Government. The full title of the office is the Prime

Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister for the Civil Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Prime Minister's main responsibilities include: running the Government; appointing Cabinet Ministers and other ministers; coordinating the activities of the Cabinet and Government Departments; appointing judges, creating Life Peers and making appointments to senior positions in the Church of England; leading the majority party; being the «face» of the government in the UK and abroad.

The Prime Minister is technically appointed by the Monarch. The appointment takes place after the results of a General Election indicate which political party wins the majority of seats in the House of Commons. After a General Election, the King calls upon the leader of the largest party to officially appoint him to a post of a Prime Minister, who then forms the Government and the Cabinet.

The Cabinet is composed of about 20 ministers, although the number can vary. The functions of the Cabinet are to initiate and decide on policy, to exercise the supreme control of government and to coordinate Government Departments.

The Cabinet meets for a few hours each week on a Thursday morning at No. 10 Downing Street which is very near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster. The Prime Minister can summon the Cabinet to meet at any time and meetings will be more frequent when the political situation so requires. It is the Prime Minister's duty to meet the King during the weekly audiences and inform him about the business of Government.

2. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following key words and expressions:

- всеобщие выборы
- формировать правительство
- возглавлять партию большинства
- самый старший по должности чиновник

- руководить деятельностью правительства
- назначать на пост Премьер министра
- член (представитель) парламента
- исполнять обязанности руководителя страны

3. Find in the text above the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:

- to have a majority in the House of Commons
- the most senior officer
- First Lord of the Treasury
- to coordinate the activities of the Cabinet
- being the «face» of the government
- to officially appoint
- to initiate and decide on policy
- to exercise the supreme control of government
- for a few hours a week

ТЕМА 6. РАБОТА ПОЛИЦИИ СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА

Topical Vocabulary

Police / полиция



Police – полиция

To call the police – вызвать полицию

To take to the nearest police station – доставлять (кого-либо) в ближайший полицейский участок

To report to the police – сообщать в полицию (о преступлении)

Police force – полицейские силы; отряды полиции

Police station / precinct – полицейский участок

Metropolitan police – столичная (Лондонская) полиция

Riot police – отряды полиции особого назначения

Policeman – полицейский

Policewoman – женщина-полицейский

Detective / plain-clothes man / sleuth / CID man – сыщик

Investigator – следователь

Inspector – инспектор

Operative – оперуполномоченный

Divisional inspector / beat officer – участковый инспектор

Field-criminalist – эксперт-криминалист

Search commander – старший оперативной группы, командир поиска

Medical expert – судебно-медицинский эксперт

Bobby-handler – проводник служебно-розыскной собаки, кинолог

Marshal – начальник полицейского участка; (в США) судебный исполнитель

Bailiff – судебный исполнитель; (в США) заместитель шерифа

Police duties / обязанности полиции

To apprehend a criminal – задерживать преступника

To assist the offender to return to an honest life – помогать правонарушителю вернуться к честной жизни

To arrive at the crime scene – прибывать на место преступления

To be responsible for a crime – быть ответственным за преступление

To become familiar with salient feature of criminal's modus operandi – знакомиться с характерными чертами способа действия преступника

To bring a charge – выдвигать обвинение

To bring a criminal action – возбудить уголовное дело

To bring the criminal to justice – привлечь преступника к уголовной ответственности

To build a hypothesis – выдвинуть версию

To call an ambulance – вызвать скорую помощь

To catch criminals – поймать преступников

To collect (lift) evidence – собирать (изымать) доказательства

To conduct search, discovery and seizure – проводить обыск, обнаружение и изъятие

To curb the crime – обуздать преступность

To define crime – квалифицировать, определять состав преступления

To detect criminals – разыскать преступников

To develop and take fingerprints – проявить и снять отпечатки пальцев

To direct traffic – руководить дорожным движением

To eliminate causes of crime – устранить причины преступления

To enforce the law – проводить закон в жизнь

To ensure crime scene protection – обеспечить защиту места преступления

To establish corpus delicti – устанавливать состав преступления

To establish contact – устанавливать контакт

To establish proof of guilt – устанавливать доказательства вины

To ferret out serious crime – выискивать, собирать информацию (о серьезных преступлениях)

To fight (to combat) crime – бороться с преступностью

To find, collect and protect evidence – находить, собирать и защищать улики

To frustrate (the plans, efforts) – расстраивать, срывать (попытки, планы)

To get (obtain) information – получать информацию, сведения

To give first aid to a victim – оказать первую помощь жертве преступления

To identify – опознавать, идентифицировать

To increase sense of security – увеличить, поднять чувство безопасности

To investigate crime – расследовать преступление

Investigation / inquiry – расследование, исследование, дознание

Investigational techniques – тактика и техника расследования

To interview witnesses – опрашивать свидетелей

To interrogate criminals – допрашивать преступников

To lay an ambush – устраивать засаду

To locate – определять местонахождение

To maintain law and order – поддерживать правопорядок

To make an estimate of – оценить что-либо

To make plaster cast – снимать гипсовые слепки

To make conclusions – делать выводы

To make a record – составить протокол

To neutralize – обезвредить

To operate in plain-clothes –работать в штатском

Overt work – гласная работа

To pack the traces of the crime – упаковать вещественные доказательства (следы преступления)

To patrol streets – патрулировать улицы

To penetrate underworld – внедряться в преступный мир

To perform well under operational conditions – действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке

To persecute offenders – преследовать судебным порядком правонарушителей

To prevent crime – предотвратить преступления

To prevent juvenile delinquency – предупреждать преступность среди несовершеннолетних

To provide security for society – обеспечивать безопасность общества

To punish criminals –наказывать преступников

To reconstruct the happening – мысленно воссоздать происшедшее

To search for and collect evidence – искать и собирать улики

To search / investigate / examine / observe / inspect / survey a crime scene – осматривать место происшествия

To solve the crime – раскрыть преступление

To stand on guard of law and order – стоять на страже правопорядка

To supervise difficult juveniles – осуществлять надзор за “трудными” подростками

Surveillance – негласный надзор

To take active measures – принять действенные меры

To take missing person reports – принимать рапорта о пропавших без вести

To take pictures of – фотографировать

Traffic law enforcement – дорожный надзор

Undercover (covert) work – негласная работа

To use special means, methods and forms of crime solution – использовать специальные средства, методы и формы раскрытия преступления

To use the weapon – пользоваться оружием

Text № 1. The Police of the USA



INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

Agency – агентство, организация, орган

sheriff - шериф

bridge – мост

tunnel – тоннель

all in all – всего

separate – отдельный

weapon - оружие

club – дубинка

precinct – полицейский участок

squad car – оперативная машина

roll call – переключка, оперативное совещание, планерка, развод

shift - смена

wanted - разыскиваемый

injury – вред, повреждение, рана, ушиб

damage – вред, повреждение, ущерб

hit-and-run – преступление, в результате которого водитель, сбивший человека, скрылся, не оказав помощи

to run over – переехать, задавить



2. Read and translate the text:

The modern police departments in the USA came into existence in the years following World War I. Since 1920 municipal police agencies have increasingly grown in personnel and responsibilities.

The great part of police work does not involve crime-fighting situations but rather consists of both service and peace-keeping activities.



Service functions include directing traffic and enforcing traffic regulations, answering accident calls, aiding the sick, helping find a lost child or rescue a lost pet, recovering stolen property, and reporting fires. These are all services performed to assist the public.

The US policemen have weapons, such as revolvers, clubs and gas pistols.

There are five main types of police agencies operating in the USA:

- police agencies of the Federal government (*Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Park Service, Border Patrol, US Postal Inspector and so on*);
- state police forces (*highway patrol, drug control agency, investigative bureau and so on*);
- sheriffs in counties (*county sheriffs' offices*);
- the police forces of cities and towns (*municipal or city police*);

- the police of villages (*constables and village police departments*).

The US officers usually begin their shift after roll call. It is an informal affair used in police stations for police personnel before their shift. Roll call takes from fifty minutes to an hour.



During their shift the officers take instructions from a radio dispatcher from time to time.

Both the dispatchers in their radio calls and the police officers in their records prefer to give the tersest description of the incidents. They use such abbreviations as «B» and «E» (breaking or/and entering), «family trouble» or «domestic», «silent alarm», «somebody screaming», «a theft report», «a man down» (person lying in a public place, cause unknown), «outside ringer» (burglar-alarm ringing), «the boys» (trouble with juveniles) or «kids disturbing», P.I. (personal-injury automobile accident), DK (drunk), PD (property damage automobile accident), H-and-R (Hit-and-Run) and suchlike. We see they are using some kind of police slang.

II. EXERCISES

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



3. Answer the following questions:

1. When did the US police come into existence?
2. What five main types of police agencies are operating in the USA?

3. What do the service functions of the police usually include?
4. Are all policemen usually armed?
5. When do the officers usually begin their shift?
6. What is a roll call?
7. What language did the police officers prefer to use in their operational work?

3. Translate the following word-combinations using the text above:

- peace-keeping activities;
- to enforce the law;
- municipal police agency;
- to rescue a lost pet;
- stolen property;
- drug control agency;
- traffic regulations.

4. Translate the following into Russian paying attention to the word *state*
State

государство *штат*

state police forces (in the USA)	-----
the United State of America	-----
state financing (in the USA)	-----
state financing (in other countries)	-----
the state of Belgium	-----
the European states	-----

6. Find the Russian equivalents given in column B:

A	B
1 to direct traffic	1. возвращать похищенное имущество
2 to assist public	2. находить пропавших детей
3 to recover stolen property	3. носить оружие
4 to find lost children	4. регулировать дорожное движение
5 to have weapons	5. оказывать помощь людям

7. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A	B
Police	training
Peace-keeping	property
Technological	department
Traffic	activities
Stolen	development
Special	regulations

9. Explain the following abbreviations:

«B» and «E»; «family trouble», «silent alarm», «a man down», DK, PD, P.I., H-and-R.

10. Write out the pairs of synonyms:

Precinct	usual	to warn	to handle
Manpower	security	to quiet	to answer
Safety	Police station	to deal with	to prevent
Law-breaker	damage	to respond	to pacify
Injury	personnel	to aid	to ring
Routine	offender	to call	to help

11. Find one sentence of the text from the three given below:

1. The problem dealt with in the report was an important one.
2. Policemen also spend much of their time with «juvenile troubles».
3. Roll call usually takes from fifty minutes to an hour.

Text № 2 The British Police



INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

Law and order – правопорядок, закон и порядок

Beat – район, дозор, обход

Distinctive markings – отличительные особенности, приметы

Fluorescent – флуоресцентный, светящийся

Stripe – полоса

Founder – основатель

Nickname – прозвище

Authority – власть, полномочие

County – графство

Councilor – член совета, советник

To cooperate – сотрудничать, содействовать, объединяться

To give assistance – оказывать содействие, оказывать помощь

To carry – носить, иметь при себе

Gun – орудие, огнестрельное оружие

Robbery – грабеж

To assign – назначать, поручать

To guard – охранять

Circumstance – обстоятельство

Permission – разрешение

To gain – получать, приобретать

To make up – составлять, комплектовать

Voluntarily - добровольно

Traffic warden – инспектор дорожного движения

To obey – выполнять, соблюдать

Speeding – превышение скорости

To safeguard - охранять

Property – имущество

2. Read and translate the text:

Great Britain has no national police force, although police policy is governed by the central Government's Home Office. Instead, there is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided.



British policemen do not, as a rule, carry firearms in their day-to-day work. The only policemen who routinely carry weapons are those assigned to guard politicians and diplomats, or special officers who patrol airports.

In the past, policemen were often known as «bobbies» after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force. Nowadays, common nicknames include «the cops», «the fuzz», «the pigs», and «the Old Bill» (particularly in London).

Like in the army, there are a number of police ranks: after the Chief Constable come the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms.

The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. They are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

The duties of the British policemen are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would-be criminals.

II. EXERCISES

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



3. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the founder of the British police?
1. What does «walking the beat» mean?
2. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
3. What are the ranks of policemen?
4. What is the job of CID officers?
5. What are the duties of traffic wardens?

4. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms given below

Gun – weapon

Crime – offence

Criminal – offender

Assistance – help

Fight – combat, struggle

Safeguard – security

Job – work

Deal with – handle

Involve – include

Public order – law and order

5. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

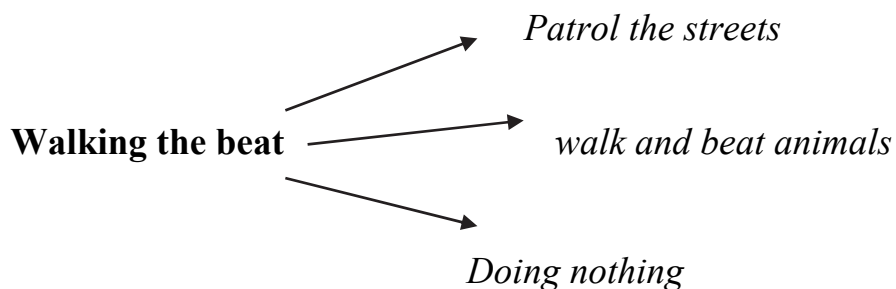
- поддерживают правопорядок
- основатель полиции
- национальная полиция
- охранять политиков и дипломатов
- как и в армии / подобно армии
- превышение скорости
- вождение автомобиля в пьяном виде
- охранять общественный порядок
- пропавшее имущество

6. Explain the common nicknames of the British policemen:

«Bobbies», «the cops», «the fuzz», «the pigs», «the Old Bill».



7. Find a suitable definition for the word combination:



8. Choose and use the right words in the following sentences:

Offence

offender

Offensive

offended

1. Sometimes it is very difficult to find the suspect for an ... immediately.
2. He was charged with a serious ...
3. It was a very serious ... against the law.
4. He ... against the law.
5. First ... are people found guilty for the first time.
6. Old ... are people who have often been found guilty.
7. These are ... weapons.

9. Confirm or deny the statements using the following phrases:

Quite so...

Right you are...

I quite agree with you here ...

 $Or:$

I am afraid not...

I don't agree with you...

Excuse me but...

Not quite so...

1. Great Britain has a national police force which is controlled by central Government.
2. British policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets or driving specially marked police cars.
3. Usually British policemen carry firearms in their day-to-day work.
4. The main responsibility of the traffic wardens is to locate and apprehend criminals.

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and expressions from the previous text:

In Britain different areas have different _____. For instance, the Metropolitan police operate in London, but there are different police forces in the counties outside London.

British police are normally not _____. In special cases, when their work becomes dangerous, they can be given _____ however.

As is well known, the _____ of the British policeman is blue, with a tall helmet. These days, though, you can see a different uniform in the streets. Their job is simply to control traffic and _____.

The most famous name connected with the British police is _____. It is the headquarters of the London police force.

11. Guess the words in the blanks, the first and the last letters are given:

If the police want to enter and search a building, they need a w____t, which they obtain from a local s____f. They do not need one of these if they need to get into a building to a____t someone, to s____e someone's life, or to prevent d____e or d____e.

12. Read the dialogue and try to explain the idioms in bold

Mrs. Smith: - Officer Brown? It's Mrs. Smith from the residents' association in Witty Grove.

Police Officer: - Oh yes, right. What can I do for you?

Mrs. Smith: - I'm afraid we've had more break-ins, and the police don't seem to be doing anything about it. You can't just **1) brush the problem under the carpet, you know.**

Police Officer: - Mrs. Smith! We are doing our best!

Mrs. Smith: - Oh really? Well we've been waiting for someone to **2) blow the whistle on** these burglars for long enough, so we've decided to do

something about it ourselves. In fact, Mrs. Simms and her dog Rambo **3) caught** one of them **red-handed** this morning!

Police Officer: - Mrs. Simms and Rambo?

Mrs. Smith: - Yes, she saw him just as he was about to break into Mrs. Lloyd's house, **so 4) on the spur of the moment**, she set Rambo on him! Honestly, these young hooligans think they can **5) get away with the murder -6) in broad daylight**, too!

Police Officer: - Oh no! Is the lad alright? I mean, you can't attack people Mrs. Smith— even if they are criminals! You have to do these things **7) by the book!**

Mrs. Smith: - Yes, yes. Well, Rambo certainly caught him **8) off guard!** He tried to **9) cut and run**, of course, but he had no chance of escape from Rambo there!

Police Officer: - But is the boy okay?

Mrs. Smith: - Oh yes, just a few cuts and bruises, but good old Rambo **10) taught him a lesson**, that's for sure!

Police Officer: - Thank goodness! Right Mrs. Smith, don't go anywhere. I'm on my way.

Match the following words with the idioms:

- a. in the daytime/ when it is easy to see
- b. to hide/ ignore smth illegal/ unpleasant/ embarrassing
- c. spontaneously
- d. by surprise
- e. to punish smb in order to improve their behavior
- f. to make a quick escape
- g. according to the law, rules
- h. to discover smb in the act of wrongdoing
- i. to do smth terrible/ illegal without being punished
- j. to stop smth bad or illegal from happening by telling the authorities



Grammar revision: Passive Voice

Пассивный залог в английском языке употребляется во всех временах, кроме группы Perfect Continuous и Future Continuous

PASSIVE VOICE

Tense group in Passive Voice				
Tenses	Present	Past	Future	Future in-the-Past
to be + Participle II				
Simple (Indefinite)	Letters are written every day	The letter was written yesterday	The letter will be written tomorrow	(He said that) the letter would be written the next day
Continuous (Progressive)	The letter is being written now	The letter was being written at 5 o'clock yesterday		

Examples

He is always interrupted during his speech - Его всегда прерывают во время речи.

He is being interrupted the third time during his speech - Его прерывают во время речи уже третий раз.

He was interrupted during his speech - Его прервали во время речи.

He was being interrupted when we left - Когда мы ушли, его кто-то начал прерывать.

He will be interrupted; I'm sure - Его будут прерывать, я уверен.

He has been interrupted so many times since the lecture started - Его столько раз уже прервали с того момента, как началась лекция.

He had been interrupted four times before we came - Перед тем, как мы пришли, его прервали четыре раза.

He will have been interrupted five times by the end of his speech - К концу речи будет уже пять раз, как его прерывали

Кроме того, пассивный залог в английском языке употребляется в оборотах, которые переводятся на русский как неопределенно-личное предложение.

It's said that you shouldn't forgive the one who has deceived you once - Говорят, что нельзя прощать тех, кто однажды тебя обманул.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы пассивного залога образуются таким же способом, как и во всех временах: делается инверсия при вопросе, прибавляется частица **not** к вспомогательному глаголу при отрицании, в данном случае – к глаголу **to be**.

При переводе пассивного залога следует помнить, что данный оборот может переводиться несколькими способами.

I was abused but I said nothing - Меня оскорбили, но я ничего не сказал. Я был оскорблен, но ничего не сказал.

Также в страдательный залог нельзя перевести модальные глаголы, многие глаголы чувств и состояния, а также глаголы связки (тот же глагол **to be**).

1. Change the sentences from active into passive:

1. The students saw this English film.
2. I bought this book yesterday.
3. He left his notebook at home.
4. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the East.
5. The students attend lectures and seminars with interest.
6. The Krasnodar University of the MIA trains future detectives and investigators for Krasnodar territory.
7. She translated this text last time.
8. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the East.
9. The students saw this English film.
10. A Federal Court of Appeals serves each judicial circuit.
11. The President recommends much of the legislation to the Congress.

2. Translate the sentences using Passive Voice:

1. Меня спрашивали на прошлом занятии по уголовному праву (to ask).
2. Экзамены будут сданы нами успешно (to pass).

3. В институте обучают трем иностранным языкам (to teach).
4. Специальным предметам нас будут обучать на третьем и четвертом курсах (to teach).
5. Наша страна омывается морями и океанами на севере и востоке (to wash).
6. На занятии много говорилось о нашей будущей профессии (to speak of).

3. Render the following text into English paying attention to Passive Voice:

Полицейские подразделения Англии и Уэльса подведомственны органам местной полиции. Столичная полиция находится в подчинении у Министра внутренних дел. Подразделения в областях возглавляют констебли. Они несут ответственность за свою работу перед центральными полицейскими органами, которые назначают начальника полиции и его помощника. Комиссар Столичной полиции и его непосредственные подчиненные назначаются по рекомендации министра внутренних дел.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The uniformed people you see in the streets of British towns are ____
 - a. traffic wardens
 - b. detectives
 - c. superintendents
 - d. constable
2. The British policemen generally ____
 - a. carry guns
 - b. carry clubs and gas pistols
 - c. do not carry firearms
 - d. armed

3. The popular nickname of the British policeman is _____
- bobby
 - bird
 - snake
 - panda
4. The most senior police officer of a force is _____
- Chief Constable*
 - Chief Inspector*
 - Chief Superintendent*
 - Inspector*
5. The main responsibility of the detectives is _____ criminals
- to locate and apprehend
 - being located and apprehending
 - locating and apprehending
 - to have been located and apprehended
6. He ... against the law
- offended
 - offence
 - offensive
 - offender
7. The evidence _____ at a crime scene is very important for the investigation
- to be found*
 - to found*
 - to find*
 - being found*
8. There are _____ main types of police agencies operating in the USA
- five*
 - four*
 - three*
 - two*
9. The modern police departments in the USA came into existence in the years following _____
- World War I*
 - World War II*
 - Civil War*
 - War of Independence*
10. American policemen _____ weapons.
- carry*
 - do not carry*
 - make*
 - like*
11. The great part of police work _____ crime-fighting situations

- a. involve*
 - b. doesn't involve*
 - c. begin with*
 - d. doesn't begin with*
12. Police officers are doing their best to _____ crimes
- a. prevent*
 - b. commit*
 - c. speak about*
 - d. make*
13. Sometimes the police _____ criminals with the help of ordinary people on the scene of crime
- a. arrest*
 - b. sentence*
 - c. punish*
 - d. prevent*
14. The officers usually began their _____ after roll call
- a. shift*
 - b. study*
 - c. work*
 - d. holiday*
15. The officer usually _____ their shift after roll call
- a. finished*
 - b. began*
 - c. spent*
 - d. were*

Supplementary reading

Text № 1. About the FBI



The most famous Federal Government Agency in the United States is the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the FBI). It was established in 1908 by Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte in response to President Theodore Roosevelt's need for an investigative agency to handle «land thieves» in the West and big business «trusts» in the East. The agency began as a small group of investigators in the Department of Justice.

In 1924, when the Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone appointed 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover as director of the bureau, a major advance began. Hoover instituted an immediate reorganization, setting new standards of qualifications for appointment as special agent and a system of specialized training for all personnel.

The FBI investigates over 180 different matters, including espionage, sabotage, treason, federal criminal violations and other activities affecting internal security; kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, burglary and larceny in federal institutions; bribery, interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles, aircraft, or property; fraud against government or theft of government property and any other matters in which the Government has an interest.

There are some basic components providing the effective work of the Bureau. They are *Identification Division, Laboratory Division, Domestic Intelligence Division, Files and Communications Division, Crime Records Division, Training Division and Special Investigation Division.*

Identification Division

The largest collection of fingerprints in the world is maintained in the Identification Division of the FBI. A dangerous fugitive, wanted in one state, may be located through fingerprint identification after his arrest on a minor charge under a different name by a police agency in another state. Fingerprints often are the only means of identifying victims of various crimes.

Laboratory Division

The FBI Laboratory is the greatest criminological laboratory in the world. During the first 35 years of its existence, this laboratory made approximately 4,000,000 scientific examinations. Today, this laboratory is a large complex of scientific equipment, staffed with over 300 employees most of whom have technical training. Included in this group are over 100 Special Agents with specialized training in a wide range of scientific fields. Many crimes are solved and many defendants convicted on the basis of material evidence submitted to

the laboratory for examination. Laboratory examinations on many occasions have proved the innocence of persons suspected of having committed crimes.

Domestic Intelligence Division

The FBI fights against all elements which pose a threat to the security of the people in the United States, to the Nation's security.

Files and Communications Division

Often some of the most valuable leads in an investigation result from information already contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.

A teletype network provides constant twenty-four-hour contact between FBI headquarters and all Field Divisions. In addition, the FBI has a radio network, completely independent of commercial facilities.

Crime Records Division

The personnel of the Crime Records Department has the task of carefully studying the information on crime poured into the Headquarters from the FBI's field officer, local police agencies and other sources.

Training Division



All FBI Agents are trained at facilities in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Today, the new Agents receive fourteen weeks of instruction. Two week retraining courses are held periodically for all Agents. Although the theory of the various Law enforcement arts and sciences is taught, the greater emphasis is placed on those practical skills and techniques demanded by day-to-day investigations.

The courses range from the Constitution and Federal Criminal Procedure to Investigative Techniques and the Collection, Identification and Preservation of Physical Evidence. Thorough training is given in firearms and defensive tactics in order that an agent may defend himself in those extreme situations

where life may be in danger. The Training Division also provides instructors for thousands police schools conducted by local enforcement agencies in communities across the Nation.

Special Investigation Division

Squads of highly trained FBI Agents are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice. The objective is to collect sufficient evidence to build a strong prospective case so gang leaders can be brought to justice swiftly. Cooperation is vital in the fight against organized crime. The FBI works closely with state and local enforcement agencies.

The Division also supervises investigations under the Security of Government Employees program.

1. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

- посредством идентификации отпечатков пальцев
- разыскиваемый опасный беглец
- единственное средство опознания потерпевшего
- осудить обвиняемого
- научные экспертизы
- на основе материальных улик
- доказать невиновность лица
- подозревать в совершении преступления
- собрать достаточно улик
- выстроить сильное обвинение
- расследование дел о беглецах
- собрать достаточно улик
- выстроить сильное обвинение
- привлечь к суду
- осуществлять надзор за расследованием
- обнаружить местонахождение и задержать
- сбежавшие из тюрьмы заключенные.

2. Write out the only words which are the names of crimes:

Defendant, racketeering, embezzlement, extortion, deserter, victim, fugitive, fraud, prisoner, espionage, employee, theft, robbery, field officer, FBI agent, bribery, conviction, innocence.

3. Give all possible word combinations:

Crime (организованная, совершить, расследовать, подозревать, бороться против, раскрыть, доказать);

To handle (преступления, уголовные расследования, отпечатки пальцев, информация, внутренняя безопасность);

Fingerprints (ценные, идентифицировать, сохранить);

Fugitive (установить местонахождение, задержать, найти, арестовать, опасный);

Evidence (материальные, вещественные, достаточные, собрать, сохранение, идентификация);

To fight against (рэкет, организованная преступность, хищение, взяточничество, азартные игры, мошенничество, вымогательство);

Investigation (иметь дело, уголовное, тщательное).

4. Use the verbs in correct forms and translate the sentences:

1. The F.B.I. (*to create*) in 1908.

2. The Identification Division of the F.B.I. (*to found*) in 1924.

3. One of the aims of the Division (*to be*) to provide a national collection of fingerprints.

4. The Division (*to keep*) records on all political suspects and actual criminals.

5. The F.B.I. (*to supply*) information for evidence and crime problems throughout the country.

6. Training schools for Special Agents (*to set up*) in Washington.

5. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets:

(*bribery, intimidation, fugitive, identify, convicted, leads, organized crime, responsibilities, fingerprint, robbery, the collection, identification, preservation*).

1. The fight against ... involves a great deal of efforts in the work of the FBI Special Investigation Division.
2. To fight against a threat to the Nation's security is one of the ... of the FBI.
3. In a number of crimes some of valuable ... in an investigation result from information contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.
4. Many crimes are solved through ... identification.
5. The dangerous ... was located and arrested on the basis of the information of the witnesses.
6. Laboratory examination proved the innocence of the defendant suspected of having committed ...
7. Laboratory examination of the fingerprints found on the murder victim helped ... the murderer.
8. The gang leaders were ... on the basis of sufficient evidence collected by the FBI Agents together with the officers of the local enforcement agency.
9. Practical skills and techniques are paid great attention to in the course of training and retraining FBI Agents. The courses involve ... and ... of physical evidence.
10. Organized crime is built on fear, ..., ..., and force.

Text № 2. Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. The area supervised by the London Metropolitan Police includes all of Greater London with the exception of the City of London, which has its own separate police force. The Metropolitan Police's duties are the detection and prevention of crime, the preservation of public order, the supervision of road traffic and the licensing of public vehicles, and the organization of civil defense in case of emergency.

The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the Commissioner, who is appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. Beneath the commissioner are a Deputy Commissioner and four Assistant Commissioners, each of the latter being in charge of one of Scotland Yard's four departments: administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation (the CID), and police recruitment and training.



Though Scotland Yard is in fact the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force, the name is almost always associated with the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Metropolitan Police, which was set up in 1878.

The Criminal Investigation Department deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and comprises the criminal records office, fingerprint and photography sections, and the company fraud squad, a highly mobile police unit known as the flying squad, the metropolitan police laboratory, and the detective-training school.

It is interesting to note that the «999 system» is one of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service. On receipt of a call the 999 Room operator locates the nearest available police car, which is contacted by radio. Almost instantly, a message is also sent to the neighboring police stations, so that within seconds a police car is on its way to the scene and all the police stations concerned have been notified.



Apart from the 999 Room, there is also an interesting place in Scotland Yard. It is the Map Room. Here is the Central Crime Map, the Deaths by Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map.

Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting dignitaries, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law-enforcement agencies and Interpol. Although Scotland Yard's responsibility is limited to metropolitan London, its assistance is often sought by police in other parts of England, particularly with regard to difficult

cases. The Yard also assists in the training of police personnel in the countries of Commonwealth.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London?
2. Which parts of London are covered by the Metropolitan Police?
3. What are the Metropolitan Police's Duties?
4. Who is the administrative head of Scotland Yard?
5. When did Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department?
6. What cases does the CID deal with?
7. What is one of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's Crime Detection and Emergency service?
8. What have you learnt of the Map Room in Scotland Yard?
9. What assistance does the Yard render to the countries of the Commonwealth?

4. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

- Главное управление полиции
- Большой Лондон
- Отдельная полицейская служба
- Быть назначенным королевой
- Министр внутренних дел
- «Летучий» отряд
- Отдел по борьбе с мошенничеством
- Звонок о помощи
- Ближайший полицейский участок
- Департамент уголовного розыска
- Городская полиция.

5. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A
To prevent
To preserve
To supervise
To give
To deal with

B
public order
crime investigation
assistance
road traffic
crime

6. Choose the English equivalents of the following underlined words:

1. ПОДОЗРЕВАЕМЫЙ (to suspect, suspicious, a suspect, suspiciously);
2. РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ (to investigate, investigator, investigation, investigative);
3. НЕЗАКОННЫЙ (law, lawful, lawless, legal);
4. НАСИЛИЕ (violence, violent, violator) ;
5. ПОМОЩЬ (assist, assistance, assistant).

7. Complete this text with the words from the bracket and translate it:

(Operator, service, emergency, available)

999 is the telephone number to call for the ____ services: ambulance, fire brigade or police. This number connects you to the ____, who then puts you through to the ____ you want. This service is free and ____ 24 hours a day.

8. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. Scotland Yard is the headquarters of
2. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the
3. was set up in 1878.
4. The CID deals with all aspect of
5. One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service has been
6. keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom.

9. Fill in the gaps in the text below with the words and expressions from the brackets:

(Guards; tap; armored; vehicles; bullet-proof; kidnappers; couriers; bug; security firm; private detectives)

«Sherlock and Homes» is a _____ which offers a complete range of security services. We have _____ with special _____ windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained _____ to protect exhibits at art shows and jeweler displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to _____ your phone or _____ your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as _____ and special _____ to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible _____.

Тема № 7

Международное сотрудничество полицейских

Text №1. International police cooperation in combating cross-border crime



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

Supervision	надзор, наблюдение
To hunt down	охотиться, отслеживать
Bona fide	добросовестный, добропорядочный
Sky-jacking	угон воздушного средства, воздушное пиратство
Offence	правонарушение, преступление
Money laundering	отмывание денег
Theft	воровство, кража
Illicit	незаконный
Arms trade	торговля оружием
Hijacking	похищение, угон (транспортного средства)
Fraud	обман, мошенничество
Insurance	страхование, страховка
Trade	торговля
Drug trafficking	торговля наркотиками
Sham	теневой, поддельный
Penetrate	внедряться, проникать
To disseminate	распространять
Permanent staff	постоянный состав
Burglary	кража со взломом
Larceny	воровство, кража
Car theft	угон автомобиля
Bank fraud	банковское мошенничество

1. Read and translate the following text:

The growth in cross-border crime is going on in many countries today. When criminal acts, deals and schemes violate the laws of more than one country, they are said to be cross-border or international crimes.

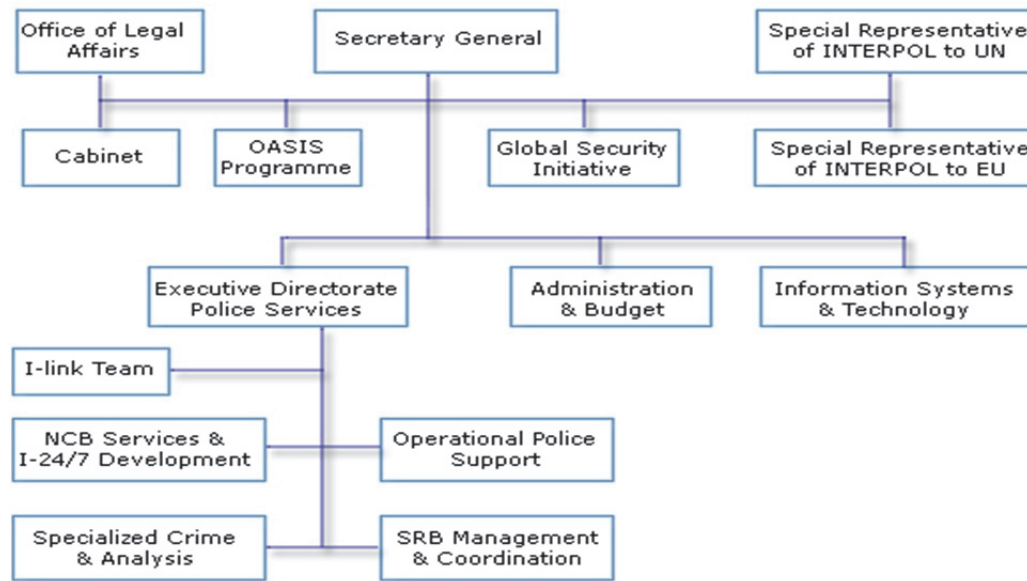


The UN has classified all international crimes into 17 groups: money laundering terrorism; theft of art works and cultural objects; theft of intellectual property; illicit arms trade; hijacking of planes; piracy; hijacking on highways; fraud in insurance; computer-related crime; ecological crime; trade in humans; trade in human organs; drug trafficking; sham bankruptcy; penetrating legal business; corruption and bribing public figures, party leaders and elected officials.



Interpol is an international corporation whose task is to hunt down international criminal, to fight international terrorism and sky-jacking, to assist a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. This organization does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Interpol was founded in 1923. It is divided into four main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus.

General Secretariat



II. EXERCISES

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



2. Make 10 questions to the text.

3. Translate the word chains:

- cooperate – cooperation – cooperative – uncooperative
- represent – representation – representative – represented – representing
- support – supporter – supported – supporting
- contribute – contribution – contributor – contributory
- counterfeit – counterfeiter – counterfeited
- threaten – threat – threatening – threatened

4. Find in the text above the names of following crimes:

- кража интеллектуальной собственности
- отмывание денег

- торговля людьми
- теневое банкротство
- торговля человеческими органами
- страховые мошенничества
- подделка денег (фальшивомонетчество)
- компьютерная преступность
- угон воздушного средства
- международная корпорация
- надзор
- отслеживать международных преступников
- распространять информацию

5. Read and translate the following synonyms:

Combat - *fight* - *struggle*
Drug - *narcotics*
Illegal - *illicit*
Agency - *organ*
To cooperate - *to work together*
Corporation - *organization*
Charter - *treaty*

6. Translate the following word-combinations from English into Russian:

Intergovernmental police force, a bona fide law enforcement police agency, to fight terrorism and sky-jacking, wanted Nazi war criminals, to have power of arrest, to control policy, permanent departments, missing persons, bank frauds, throughout the world, a special records department.

7. Name the criminal who:

- kills people;
- seizes aero planes;

- steals from houses and offices;
- takes people hostage for a ransom;
- attacks people in public places and steal their money, jeweler or other things;
- hides, especially from the police and tries to avoid being caught.

8. Match the forms of terrorism with the relevant vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) bombing | a) hostages, seize control, ultimatum |
| 2) assassination | b) detonator, suicide, bomber, to defuse |
| 3) kidnapping | c) disease, virus, epidemic |
| 4) hijacking | d) rifle, hit man, bodyguard |
| 5) chemical attack | e) ransom, hide-out, abduct |
| 6) biological | f) poisonous gas, toxic fumes warfare. |

9. Find the words with an opposite meaning:

- 1) law-abiding citizen
- 2) easy
- 3) security
- 4) local
- 5) legal

10. Read the definitions and name the corresponding word from the bracket:

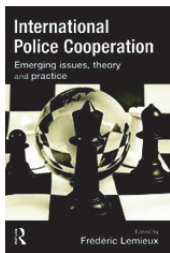
(Illicit, to launder, terrorism, hostage, ransom, to cooperate, border, to facilitate)

1. to transfer illegal or stolen money usually by a complex process to avoid detection
2. against law
3. the use of violence in order to achieve political aims

4. an amount of money that someone asks for in exchange for a person who they are keeping as a prisoner
5. the official line that separates two countries or regions
6. a person who is the prisoner of someone who threatens to kill them if they do not get what they want
7. to make it possible or easier for something to happen
8. to work with other people in order to achieve something

11. True or false?

1. Interpol was founded in 1921.
2. The first task of Interpol is to fight international criminals.
3. Interpol has powers of arrest or any investigative rights.
4. Interpol is divided into five main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the National Central Bureaus and the Supreme Court.
5. The UN has classified all international crimes into 3 groups.



12. Complete the following sentences according to the text:

1. The growth in cross-border crime ...
2. The UN has classified ...
3. Among the first task of Interpol is to fight
4. Interpol has no ...
5. The function of Interpol is ...

13. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:



A: What is Interpol?

B: Interpol is an international police organization for helping national police forces to catch criminals.

A: When was it formed?

B: Interpol was founded in 1923 in Vienna.

A: Where is Interpol's headquarters located?

B: It is located in Lyon, France.

A: What are Interpol's aims?

B: Interpol fights drug trafficking, smuggling, terrorism, sky-jacking and other international crimes.

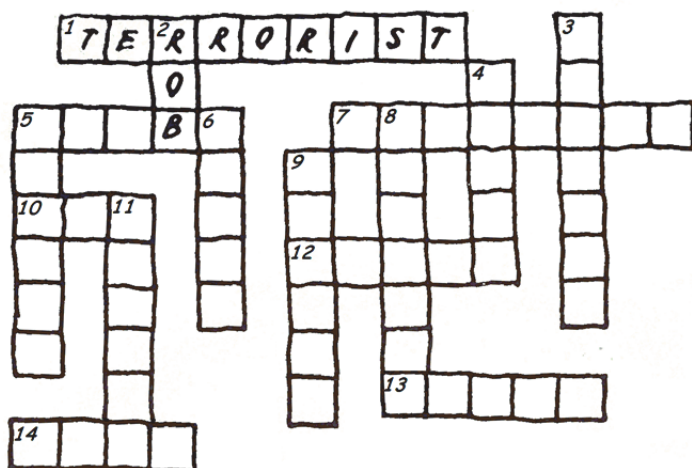
A: Does Interpol have powers of arrest?

B: No, its function is to disseminate information.

A: Is Russia a member of Interpol?

B: Yes, Russia was admitted in Interpol as its 151st member in September 1990.

РЕШИТЕ КРОССВОРД, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ ИЗУЧЕННЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ТЕМЫ
«МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО ПОЛИЦЕЙСКИХ»



ACROSS →

1  10 STEALING IS ILLEGAL. IT'S AGAINST THE ---

5  LOOK OUT! THESE ARE ABOUT TO EXPLODE! 12 

7 TO PUT SOMEONE IN PRISON. 13 

14  14 WHEN YOU PARK YOUR CAR IN THE WRONG PLACE, YOU HAVE TO PAY A ---

DOWN ↓

2 

3  THIS LITTLE GIRL HAS BEEN TAKEN AS A ---

4 

5  AMMUNITION FOR A PISTOL.

6 WHAT THIEVES DO.

8 INTENTIONAL KILLINGS.

9  HE IS GOING TO --- THE PLANE

11  THIS AXE WAS THE MURDER ---



Grammar revision: Simple Tenses

Времена группы Simple Tense употребляются для описания действий (или состояний) которые происходят *регулярно, ежедневно, постоянно* в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

Время	Модели сказуемых	Выражает	Переводится	Примеры		
Present	V (без to) для всех лиц кроме 3-го лица ед.ч. V + -s(-es)	Действие, обычно повторяющееся, не ограниченное временными рамками	Настоящим временем	I You We They	interview witnesses and interrogate criminals at our practice	
				He She It	interviews witnesses and interrogate criminals at our practice	
Past	V + -ed	Однократное или повторяющееся действие, имевшее место в прошлом	Прошедшим временем совершенного или несовершенного вида	I You He She It We They	interviewed witnesses and interrogated criminals at our practice last year	
Future	shall will + V (без to)	Однократное или повторяющееся действие, которое произойдет в будущем	Будущем временем совершенного или несовершенного вида	I You He She It They	shall will	interview witnesses and interrogate criminals at our practice next year

Утвердительная форма Present Simple образуется от инфинитива глагола без частицы to во всех лицах и числах, кроме единственного числа третьего лица: тогда прибавляются окончания – *s, -es*.

I work
You work
He
She } *works*
It

We work
You work
They work

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы (кроме глагола *to be*) образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **do , does** (в 3-м лице ед.ч.).

Do I work?
Do you work?
 he
Does { she work?
 It

Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

Отрицательная форма

I do not (don't) work
You do not (don't) work
He
She } *does not (doesn't) work*
It

We do not (don't) work
You do not (don't) work
They do not (don't) work

Утвердительная форма Past Simple образуется: глагол+окончание **–ed** (правильные глаголы), либо II форма неправильного глагола.

To work – worked *to tell - told*

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола «*did*».

Did I work?
Did you work?
 He
Did { she } work?
 it

Did we work?
Did you work?
Did they work?

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) didn't work

Утвердительная форма Future Simple

Will (shall) + I форма глагола.

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) will work

Вопросительная форма образуется путем инверсии

Will I (you, he, she, it, we, they) work?

Отрицательная форма

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) will not (won't) work.

50

неправильных глаголов



1-я ф. (Present)	2-я ф. (Past)	3-я ф. (Participle II)	
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
break	broke	broken	ломать(ся)
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drive	drove	driven	вести (машину)
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
find	found	found	находить
get	got	got/gotten (US)	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hold	held	held	держат
keep	kept	kept	хранить
know	knew	known	знать
leave	left	left	оставлять
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять

1-я ф. (Present)	2-я ф. (Past)	3-я ф. (Participle II)	
make	made	made	делать (изготавливать)
mean	meant	meant	означать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
rise	rose	risen	поднимать(ся)
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	говорить
see	saw	seen	видеть
send	sent	sent	посылать
set	set	set	устанавливать
show	showed	shown	показывать
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
speak	spoke	spoken	разговаривать
spend	spent	spent	тратить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
take	took	taken	брать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
wear	wore	worn	надевать
write	wrote	written	писать



skyeng

Английский по Скайпу

Exercises

1. Поставьте выделенные глаголы в Past и Future Simple Tense, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы.

1. He **plays** tennis twice a week. 2. She **learns** French and German. 3. We **keep** our car in the garage. 4. They often **make** mistakes. 5. I **help** my mother about the house. 6. They **do** their shopping every day. 7. We **go** to the University by metro. 8. The classes **begin** at. 9. I **stay** at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often **rains** in October. 11. Tom **gets** excellent marks in English.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола в простом настоящем времени

1. The lessons (to begin) at 10.
2. Each term (to last) 5 month and (to end) in examinations.
3. The students (not to detect) crimes yet.
4. They (to have) practice in psychological bodies.
5. On Sunday we (not to have) classes. I (to be) free. Sunday (to be) my day off.
6. Your friend's wife (to work) or (to study)?
7. My family (not to live) in Krasnodar. It (to live) in Sochi.
8. My friend (to have) a large family.
9. His child (not to go) to school because he (to be) little, he (to be) only 3.

3. Поставьте предложение в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. Den Studies at the University. 2. They usually buy newspapers in the morning. 3. The teacher asks many questions. 4. He entered the Law faculty. 5. My friend saw an interesting film yesterday. 6. They got to the country by bus. 7. Nick will work as a teacher. 8. We shall make coffee for him. 9. Her cousin will go abroad next week.

4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. Do you walk to school? - Yes, I .../ No, I
2. Does he drive a car? - Yes, he .../ No, he

3. Did it often rain last autumn? - Yes, it.../ No, it....
4. Did they go to bed early yesterday/- Yes, they.../ No, they....
5. Will she come to see us soon? – Yes, she..../ No, she
6. Shall we meet at the station? –Yes, we.../ No, we

5. You ask James about his holiday in the US. Write your questions.

1 You: Where *did you go* ?

James: To the US. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.

2 You: How _____? By car?

James: Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.

3 You: It's a long way to drive. How long _____?

James: Two weeks. We stopped at a lot of places along the way.

4 You: Where _____? In hotels?

James: Yes, small hotels or motels.

5 You: _____ good?

James: Yes, but it was very hot – sometimes too hot.

6 You: _____ the Grand Canyon?

James: Of course. It was wonderful.

6. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1 It was warm, so I *took* off my coat. (take)

2 The film wasn't very good. I *didn't enjoy* it much. (enjoy)

3 I knew Sarah was busy, so I _____ her. (disturb)

4 We were very tired, so we _____ the party early. (leave)

5 It was hard carrying the bags. They _____ really heavy. (be)

6 The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ well. (sleep)

7 This watch wasn't expensive. It _____ much. (cost)

8 The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (fly)

9 I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to call you. (have)

10 I didn't like the hotel. The room _____ very clean. (be)



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The use of violence in order to achieve political aims is called _____
 - a. *terrorism*
 - b. *robbery*
 - c. *theft*
 - d. *trade*
2. The official line that separates two countries or regions is called _____
 - a. *border*
 - b. *line*
 - c. *task*
 - d. *corner*
3. What _____ the term «transnational crime» mean?
 - a. *does*
 - b. *do*
 - c. *has*
 - d. *is*
4. _____ tracing and arresting international criminals an easy task?
 - a. *is*
 - b. *are*
 - c. *do*
 - d. *does*
5. The UN has classified all transnational crimes into _____ groups
 - a. *17*
 - b. *9*
 - c. *2*
 - d. *3*
6. The offences can be classified as «international» _____ the behavior of the offenders
 - a. *because of*
 - b. *because*
 - c. *since*
 - d. *for*
7. The police have _____ a woman in connection with last Tuesday's robbery.
 - a. *arrested*
 - b. *accused*
 - c. *rehabilitated*
 - d. *punished*

8. Is tracing and arresting international criminals an easy task?
- a. *No, they aren't*
 - b. *No, it isn't*
 - c. *No, it doesn't*
 - d. *No, they haven't*
9. The plane was _____ while on a flight to Delhi.
- a. *hijacked*
 - b. *robbed*
 - c. *mugged*
 - d. *blackmailed*
10. The terrorists kidnapped the child and held him as ____
- a. *officers*
 - b. *hostage*
 - c. *ransom*
 - d. *burglar*
11. Маловероятно, что это дело будет расследовано быстро.
- a. *This case is unlikely to be investigated quickly*
 - b. *This case is likely to be investigated quickly*
 - c. *This case likely being investigated quickly*
 - d. *This case unlikely being investigated quickly*
12. He had no intention _____ a criminal act.
- a. *to commit*
 - b. *commit*
 - c. *committing*
 - d. *committed*
13. Does the term «international crime» refer only to specific types of offence defined in law?
- a. *Yes, it does*
 - b. *No, it doesn't*
 - c. *Yes, it is*
 - d. *No, it isn't*
14. When you travel on public transport, always keep your bag carefully closed in case of _____
- a. *hijacking*
 - b. *pick pocketing*
 - c. *robbery*
 - d. *murder*
15. Interpol is an _____ corporation
- a. *national*
 - b. *international*
 - c. *educational*
 - d. *medical*

Supplementary reading

Text № 1

‘International’ Arrest Warrant (Text B)

New words:

provisional arrest – временное задержание

wanted persons – разыскиваемые лица

streamlining–упорядочение, упрощение

serve a sentence – отбывать наказание

valid arrest warrant - действительный ордер на арест

There is no such thing as an international arrest warrant. The closest thing available today is an Interpol ‘Red Notice’ through which States seek the arrest or provisional arrest of wanted persons overseas, with a view to extradition.

An Interpol Red Notice is not an international arrest warrant but merely a means of streamlining co-operation between Interpol member countries on the arrest and extradition of fugitive offenders. A Red Notice is essentially a notification that a valid arrest warrant exists in the country that is seeking the apprehension of the fugitive.

If a State is seeking a person for trial or to serve a sentence, and the individual is believed to have fled overseas, that State can request Interpol to issue a Red Notice which is then circulated to Interpol member countries. If they wanted person comes to the attention of the police in another State, they inform Interpol, who in turn inform the requesting State, which can then request provisional arrest or file a request for extradition. Once this has been done, the request is treated like any other extradition request.

An Interpol Red Notice may not in itself allow the police to arrest the wanted person. This depends on the domestic law of the State on whose territory they wanted person is found. In some States, the domestic courts will have to

issue a domestic arrest warrant pursuant to the extradition request / Interpol Red Notice before the police can affect an arrest.

Other States, however, view an Interpol Red Notice as a valid request for provisional arrest, and will not necessarily have to issue a domestic arrest warrant before an arrest can be made. Sometimes, a request for provisional arrest can be sent alongside the Red Notice.

The Red Notice is the only tool from Interpol that in most countries is accepted to arrest somebody with the purpose of extradition. Also the Security Council of the United Nations and the International Criminal Court can put out notices to notify that certain persons or organizations are the subject of sanctions because of the United Nations.

A rainbow of notices: what do these colors mean?

Red Notice

This will demand the exact location and arrest by a judicial institution or an international court of a wanted person with the purpose of extradition. The legal basis of a Red Notice is always an arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority. A lot of Interpol countries recognize the Red Notice as a provisional arrest warrant.

Blue Notice

With the Blue Notice you demand the exact location and identification of the person who is the subject of a criminal investigation, or you are asking to receive information about this person.

Green Notice

This one is used to announce the criminal activities of a person, if one believes he/she could be a danger for public safety.

Yellow Notice

This one is used to relocate a missing person or to identify a person that is not able to identify himself/herself (i.e. amnesia)

Black Notice

This one is used to gather information about an unidentified body.

Orange Notice

This one is used to identify an event, a person or a subject that might cause a danger to person or goods.

The Special Notice Interpol – Security Council of the United Nations. This one gives information about an individual or a group which falls under sanctions of the United Nations

1. Match the parts

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. There is no such thing as | 1. is not an international arrest warrant |
| B. An Interpol Red Notice | 2. the police to arrest the wanted person |
| C. A Red Notice may not in itself allow | 3. request for provisional arrest |
| D. Some States view a Red Notice as a valid | 4. an international arrest warrant |
| E. Black Notice is used to gather information | 5. relocate a missing person |
| F. Yellow Notice is used to | 6. about an unidentified body. |

2. Mark the statement as «true» or «false»

1. There are plenty of such things as an international arrest warrant.
2. An Interpol Red Notice is not an international arrest warrant but merely a means of damaging co-operation between Interpol member countries
3. An Interpol Red Notice may in it allows the police to arrest the wanted person.
4. The Red Notice is the only tool from Interpol that in most countries is accepted to arrest somebody with the purpose of extradition.
5. If they wanted person comes to the attention of the police in another State, they don't inform Interpol.
6. A Red Notice is essentially a notification that a valid arrest warrant exists in the country that is seeking the apprehension of the fugitive.

3. Talk about these questions

1. Is there such thing as international arrest warrants?
2. Through which notice States seek the arrest or provisional arrest of wanted persons overseas, with a view to extradition?
3. Is a Red Notice essentially a notification that a valid arrest warrant exists in the country that is seeking the apprehension of the fugitive?
4. In what circumstances Member States can request Interpol to issue a Red Notice?
5. What do the police do if wanted person comes to their attention?
6. An Interpol Red Notice may not in itself allow the police to arrest the wanted person. What does this depend on?
7. Is the Red Notice is the only tool from Interpol that in most countries is accepted to arrest somebody with the purpose of extradition?

Text 2

SIS - Schengen Information System (Text C)

New Words:

the Schengen Information System– Шенгенская информационная система
entries – записи

entry bans – запрет на въезд

Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry – запрос дополнительной информации при въезде в страну (СИПЕНЕ)

SIRENE Bureau – бюро Шенгенской системы СИПЕНЕ

seamless - беспрепятственный

The Schengen Information System was developed as one of the main ways to facilitate police and judicial cooperation and exchange a common set of information in order to combat exploitation of the EU travel area. Whilst the sharing of data between EU law enforcement agencies is not new in practice, the Schengen Information System provides an effective and simpler means by which to do so.

In Europe, the SIS is the largest shared database on maintaining public security, support police and judicial co-operation and managing external border control. Participating States provide entries, called "alerts", on wanted and missing persons, lost and stolen property and entry bans. It is immediately and directly accessible to all police officers at street level and other law enforcement officials and authorities who need the information to carry out their roles in protecting law and order and fighting crime. It covers most of the European Union, together with Norway, Iceland and Switzerland.

SIRENE – Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry

SIRENE stands for Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry and outlines the main task of the "SIRENE Bureau" established in all Schengen States, which is the exchange of additional or supplementary information on alerts between the states;

Sirene provides supplementary information on alerts and coordinate measures in relation to alerts in the Schengen Information System (SIS), and ensures that appropriate action is taken if:

- extend the reach of police enquiries and investigations across Europe
- disrupt the movement of criminals and stolen goods and vehicles within Europe
- locate people on behalf of courts
- recover stolen property (vehicles, id documents,)
- track and find missing and wanted persons within Europe
- reduce the opportunity for identity fraud

The Schengen area is that area without internal border controls.

Sirene is a major step forward for law enforcement with direct benefits to policing and public safety within the member state and throughout the European Union (EU). Via a seamless link on the Police National Computer (PNC), law enforcement officers are able to share and use certain information with other police organizations from all Schengen countries.

1. Mark the statements as «true» or «false»

1. The Schengen Information System was developed as one of the main ways to complicate police and judicial cooperation
2. In Europe, the SIS is the smallest shared database on maintaining public security
3. SIS is not immediately and directly accessible to all police officers at street level and other law enforcement officials
4. It covers most of the European Union, together with Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Africa.
5. Via a visible link on the Police National Computer (PNC), law enforcement officers are able to share and use certain information with other police organizations from all Schengen countries.

2. Find English equivalents in the text

Шенгенская информационная система

прямая связь

сотрудничество полицейских и судебных органов

сотрудники и органы по поддержанию правопорядка

пропавшие без вести и разыскиваемые лица

препятствовать передвижению преступников

сокращение возможностей для мошенничества с использованием личных данных

3. Talk about these questions

1. How does the Schengen Information System facilitate police and judicial cooperation of Member States?
2. How large is the territory covered by the Schengen Information System?
3. Does the Schengen Information System provide immediate and direct access to the database for all police officers at street level and other law enforcement officials and authorities?
4. What is the main task of the "SIRENE Bureau" established in all Schengen States?

4. Fill in the gaps

a person, to facilitate, arrest, borders, trust

The purpose of the European Warrant of Arrest

European Union (EU) member states' judiciary will no longer have to go through the formal extradition procedure in order to forcibly transfer _____ from one member state to another for conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order. In 2001, the EU reached a political agreement on the European Arrest warrant. Its purpose is _____ law enforcement right across the EU.

The European _____ warrant came into force in 2004. The agreement carries through the European Council conclusions of October 1999, in Tampere, which state that “the formal extradition procedure should be abolished among the Member States as far as persons are concerned who are fleeing from justice after having been finally sentenced”.

Criminals like anybody else can take advantage of the free movement of persons. Up till now, extradition was the only instrument available to the judiciary of a member state to catch criminals beyond its national _____. This entailed a difficult and complex process.

A high level of mutual _____ and cooperation between the member states who share the same highly demanding conception of the rule of law, has made it possible to simplify and improve the surrendering procedure. In doing so, they are developing the European Union into a single European judicial area.



Text 3. European Union Law

What is the EU?

The European Union (EU) was created in 1992 by the Treaty on European Union (the TEU), generally called the Maastricht Treaty. The EU consists of three different Communities: the ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community), the European Community(the EC, formerly known as the European Economic Community Treaty, or the EEC treaty – also known as the Treaty of Rome), and EURATOM (European Atomic Energy Community Treaty). The EU has what are referred to as “the three pillars”.

The European Union

Common Foreign and Security Policy	ECSC EC ERATOM	Justice and Home
---	-------------------------------	-------------------------

But simply the original aim of the Community was economic integration: to create a common market, later defined as a Single Internal Market, in which there could be free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. This was to be achieved by the creation of free trade area, where Member States agreed to remove all customs duties (import taxes) and quotas (restrictions on the amount of goods imported across Member States’ frontiers, or borders) between themselves, and a customs union, in which all members agreed to impose on goods coming into the area from non-member states a common level of duty (the Common Customs Tariff, or CCT).

The three sources of EU law the Treaties (EC, TEU,, etc.), secondary legislation enacted by the EU (such as regulations and directives), and general principles, including fundamental human right, subsidiary, and citizenship of the EU for every national of Member State.

Note: subsidiary – the Community may only take legal action where it has exclusive competence that is power to govern and where an action cannot be achieved by member states acting within their national institutions, for example a trans-national action.

How does the EU impact Member State?

The EC Treaty is directly applicable in every Member State. Accession to (membership of) the Community limits the power of national governments and affects national sovereignty – the power to govern. Community law has supremacy over that is, overrides, and national law. This supremacy was established in the case of *Costa v ENEL* (Case 6/64) ECR 545. The Single European act 1986 made provisions on the Community to take the necessary measures to achieve the Internal Market. Under Article 249 (ex Art 1289) there are five of types of legal act which the Community may use.

- Regulations – have general application and are binding in their entirety on all Member States and have direct effect, meaning they automatically become law in Member States.

- Directives – are binding on Member States as to their result but do not bind individuals until they have been transported into national law (implemented).

- Decisions of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) – are binding on those to whom they are addressed.

- Recommendations and opinions – have no binding force but may be persuasive that is, have influence.

(Professional English in Law)

1. Five phrases in the box are used to indicate that a term has another name. Use appropriate phrases to complete the sentences below. There is more than one possibility for the one of the answers.

formerly known as, generally called, defined as, also known as, referred to as

1. Under EC law, anything which can be bought or sold is _____ goods.
2. Beijing was _____ Peking in the West
3. Customs duty is _____ any charge that is imposed on goods because they are imported.
4. The third pillar of the European Union, _____ the Justice and Home Affairs pillar is incorporated into EC treaty.

2. Rearrange the underlined letters to make words in the extracts below. Look at the texts to help you.

1. The (1) leannirtmarket shall comprise an area without internal (2) stenroirfin which the (3) reef (4) vemmnoteof goods, persons, (5) essricevand capital is ensured in accordance with the (6) noopssivirof this (7) yetrat.

from Article 7a, the Single European Act, 1986

2. Member (8) eattss shall take all appropriate (9) russeamewhether general or particular, to ensure fulfillment of the (10) tooglisnabi arising out of this Treaty or resulting from an action taken by the institutions of the (11) timmouncy. They shall facilitate achievement of the Community's tasks.

(from Article 5, the EC treaty)

3. (12) ulegnotair shall have general (13) pintelapoia. It shall be binding in its (14) teentry and directly (15) capbellpia in all Member States. A (16) vereriide shall be binding, as to the result to be achieved, upon each (17) beermm State to which it is addressed, but shall leave to the national authorities the choice of form and methods.

(from Article 189, the Treaty of Rome)

(internal, frontiers, free, movement, services, provisions, Treaty, States, measures, obligations, Community, regulation, application, entirety, applicable, directive, Member).

3. Are the following statements true or false? Find reasons for your answers in the text above.

1. Member states are required to incorporate European legislation into national law and to recognize the jurisdiction of European Court of Justice in matters of EU law.

2. The national legislation of Member States takes precedence over Community rules.

3. The Common Customs Tariffs applies to all goods imported by countries like Japan and the USA from the EU.

4. EU law prevents Member States from charging importers for bringing goods into that State from another Member State.

(1 true; 2false –community rules take precedence. Community law has supremacy over national law; 3false- the Common Customs Tariff applies to all goods imported into the EU from countries outside the Community like Japan and the USA; 4-true).

Question: how has membership of the EU affected a jurisdiction you are familiar with?

ТЕМА 8

Охрана общественного порядка при проведении массовых, спортивных и культурных мероприятий

Text № 1. Maintenance of Public Order



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

public breaking - нарушение общественного порядка

fundamental duty - основополагающую обязанность

criminal trespass - преступное посягательство

assembly of persons - собрания лиц

criminal force – преступное применение силы

disperse - разогнать

cognizable offence - преступления, по которым не требуется санкция на арест

criminal trespass – преступное посягательство

criminal force – преступное применение силы

laid down by law – предусмотренных законом

impinge on – посягать на

fundamental rights – основные права

be duty bound – быть обязанным

enjoyment of a right of way – осуществление права на проезд

desist from his duty - воздерживаться от исполнения своих обязанностей

promulgate – обнародовать, принять, распространить

public servant – государственный служащий

smooth out – успокаивать, улаживать (ситуацию)

to bring offenders to book – привлечь преступников к ответственности

Abbreviation Finder

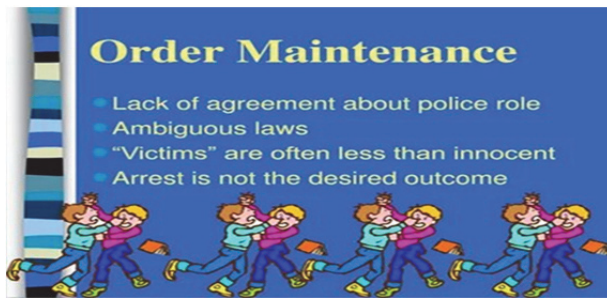
MPO

Maintenance of Public Order

www.abbreviationfinder.org

Read and translate the text

What is **public order**? This is not a question that is easy to answer. Public order means the absence of disorder, the quiet and orderly behavior of people in public place. It involves people behaving sensibly and rationally, and respecting the others.



Maintenance of Public Order is the fundamental duty of the Police.

A Police Officer serves to maintain law and order in local areas by protecting members of the public and their property, preventing crime, reducing the fear of crime and improving the quality of life for all citizens.

Policemen are often regarded as crime fighters. Police officers take an oath to maintain the sovereign's peace, and it can be equated with maintaining 'public order'.



However, the typical day-to-day execution of law tends to run more towards controlling situations where the public comes into disagreement. Whether breaking up a domestic disturbance, a loud party, or a traffic jam, the role of Police does not generally have much to do with enforcing the law as much as to smooth out any issues and have them be dealt with in court.

II. EXERCISES

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

1. Fill in the gaps

the Police, offence, three years, public order, steps

promulgate – провозгласить, принять

defiance – нарушение

rigorous imprisonment – пожизненное заключение

If the city representative or ... lays down certain conditions or prescribes the minimum requirement of what an assembly of persons can or cannot do, then disobedience of such lawful order is an Apart from the provisions of the Police Act disobedience of an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order is an offence under PC. If the defiance of such order leads to serious offences such as rioting, then it can invite the provisions of PC. If public servants are assaulted in the process this will be a

more serious offence under PC, which would carry a penalty of up to rigorous imprisonment. If arson is caused, property is damaged, citizens are assaulted and grievous hurt and death is caused to any persons or persons then the provisions of PC would all be attracted. The scheme of the law is that citizens will maintain , will be liable to punishment if they cause disorder, damage, hurt or death that the authorities charged with the maintenance of public order will take necessary ... and issue necessary orders to maintain public peace and, where necessary, use force to bring offenders to book, disperse unlawful assemblies and restore public peace.

Public-Order Crimes

- Public order offenders do not identify with criminal roles
- Public order offenses are often crimes without victims - victimless crime
- Enforcement of public order offenses may lead to unsavory policy practices like entrapment
- Public order offenses and the legalization debate

**Действия сотрудников правоохранительных органов
при задержании нарушителей правопорядка:**

- Ladies and gentlemen. Remember, that it's prohibited to:
- to make panic
- to cross the street
- to sell foreign currency
- to exchange foreign currency
- to drink spirits
- to drive a car in a drunken state
- to shout
- to take pictures
- to violate public order
- to smoke
- No parking here
- No smoking here
- No littering here
- Keep quiet, please!
- Please, stop film shooting (picture taking, sketching)
- Don't make so much noise!
- Don't drive under the influence of drink (alcohol)
- Park the car in the proper parking places!
- Observe road traffic rules!
- Please, show me your documents (passport, identity card, driving license).
- Please, sign the report (record, this document).
- Give me your name, surname, address, telephone number
- Please, give a written explanation
- Sign your name
- Please follow me for medical examination
- Дамы и господа. Напоминаем, что запрещается:
- создавать панику
- переходить здесь улицу
- продавать валюту
- обменивать валюту
- распивать спиртные напитки
- водить машину в нетрезвом состоянии
- кричать
- фотографировать здесь
- нарушать общественный порядок
- курить
- не парковаться
- не курить
- не сорить
- Соблюдайте тишину, пожалуйста!
- Прекратите, пожалуйста, кино - съемку (фотографирование, репортаж)
- Не шумите!
- Не водите машину в нетрезвом состоянии!
- Ставьте машину в надлежащих местах для стоянок!
- Соблюдайте правила движения!
- Покажите, пожалуйста, Ваши документы (паспорт, удостоверение личности, водительское удостоверение)
- Подпишите протокол (этот документ)
- Ваше имя, фамилию, адрес, номер телефона
- Дайте мне письменное объяснение
- Подпишитесь

- Follow (come with) me to the police to clear up this matter
- To be in a drunken state
- To be guilty of
- Medical examination
- Attention! Leave premises (a zone of a cordon). The suspicious subject has been found out.
- Attention! Whose bag is it (suitcase, etc.)?
- Who saw the person left this bag (suitcase, etc.)?
- Report your data to find you in case of need.
- Are you wounded?
- Keep calmness!
- Depart on distance ... meters.
- Keep public order, keep cleanness, please!
- It is forbidden to drink alcohol in public places in Russia!
- Go to the police station, please!
- How many persons did attack you?
- Fine
- Violate (break) traffic rules
- Exceed the speed limit
- Brake
- Service station
- Следуйте за мной для медицинской экспертизы
- Пойдемте со мной в полицию, чтобы выяснить этот вопрос
- Быть в состоянии алкогольного опьянения
- Быть виноватым
- Медицинская экспертиза
- Внимание! Покиньте помещение (зону оцепления) Обнаружен подозрительный предмет.
- Внимание! Чья эта сумка (чемодан и т.п.)
- Кто видел человека, оставившего эту сумку (чемодан и т.п.)?
- Сообщите свои данные, как Вас найти в случае необходимости.
- Вы не ранены?
- Сохраняйте спокойствие.
- Отойдите на расстояние метров.
- Пожалуйста, соблюдайте общественный порядок, соблюдайте чистоту.
- Алкогольные напитки распивать в общественных местах в России запрещено.
- Пройдемте, пожалуйста, в отделение полиции.
- Сколько человек на Вас напало?
- Штрафовать
- Нарушать правила дорожного движения
- Превышать скорость
- Тормоз
- Станция техобслуживания



1. Render the following dialogs in English:

Диалог № 1

- Извините меня, дамы и господа, вы нарушили порядок. Покажите, пожалуйста, ваши документы (паспорт, удостоверение личности, водительское удостоверение).
- В чем дело?
- Не шумите так. Пожалуйста, соблюдайте общественный порядок. Вы не должны включать магнитофон так громко. Здесь много людей.
- О, действительно? Извините.

Диалог № 2

- Покажите мне Ваши документы, пожалуйста.
- В чем дело?
- Я должен задержать Вас и узнать, кто Вы.
- Я – иностранец, турист из Манчестера.
- Но Вы не подчиняетесь инструкциям туристов. Фотографировать здесь не разрешается.
- Извините, я не знал об этом.

Диалог № 3

- Извините меня, дамы и господа. Вы имеете разрешение на киносъемку здесь?
- Да, конечно.
- Покажите мне его, пожалуйста.
- Извините, но мы оставили его в гостинице.
- Пожалуйста, дайте мне Вашу киноплёнку.
- Я возражаю.
- К сожалению, я должен доставить Вас в отделение полиции, чтобы разобраться.

Диалог № 4

- Вы нарушили порядок.
- Я не виноват.
- Здесь есть указание, что не разрешается приходить в места массового скопления людей в состоянии алкогольного опьянения. Алкогольные напитки распивать в общественных местах в России запрещено.
- Я возражаю. Я не в состоянии алкогольного опьянения.
- Извините, я должен отвести Вас на медицинскую экспертизу.

Диалог № 5

- Добрый вечер, молодые люди, капитан полиции Самойлов. Знаете ли вы, что употребление спиртных напитков, а также курение здесь запрещено.

- Да, мы видели вывеску, но не придали ей значения.

- Вами совершено административное правонарушение: «Распитие алкогольных напитков в общественных местах». Мне необходимо составить протокол и отправить вас на освидетельствование.

- Мы признаем свою вину, больше такого не повторится.

- Прошу вас подняться и пройти в отделение полиции. Пожалуйста, будьте разумны, следуйте моим указаниям.

Действия сотрудников правоохранительных органов при нахождении пропавшего человека, украденного имущества

What does he look like?

What is he like?

He is ...

He is...

He has got ... hair.



Description of a person.

- What color is ...?
red, blue, green, brown, grey, yellow, black, white, beige, plain, spotted, striped, checked.
- How tall is he (she)?
He (she) is short (tall) or medium height.
- What was he (she) dressed in?
- He (she) was dressed in a suit (coat, raincoat, dress, jacket, shirt, skirt, trousers).
- How did this person (nationality, height, constitution, hair, special signs – tatoo, scars) look?

Head, face: scar, eyes, lashes, nose, ear, mouth, upper lip, lower lip, chin, cheeks, forehead, eyebrow, hair, moustache, beard, teeth.

Описание внешности

- Какого цвета?
красный, синий, зеленый, коричневый, серый, желтый, черный, белый, бежевый, одноцветный, в горошек, в полоску, в клеточку.
- Какого он(она) роста?
Он (она) маленького(высокого) или среднего роста.
- Как (во что) он(а) был(а) одет(а)?
- Он(а) был(а) одет(а) в костюм. (пальто, плащ, платье, пиджак, рубашку, юбку, брюки).
- Как выглядел этот человек
(национальность, рост, телосложение, волосы, особые приметы – тату, шрамы, в чем одет)?

Голова, лицо: шрам, глаза, ресницы, нос, ухо, рот, верхняя губа, нижняя губа, подбородок, щеки, лоб, бровь, волосы, усы, борода, зубы.

- long wavy hair with a center parting
- freckles
- hazel eyes
- wears smb's hair pushed back behind smb's ears
- short spiky fair hair
- thick bushy eyebrows
- sideburns
- straight shoulder, length hair, a side parting
- dark brown eyes
- high cheekbones
- blond hair with a wispy fringe
- a beauty spot on sb's cheek
- a pointed chin
- to be clean- shaven
- greying hair
- a receding hairline
- a small scar on jaw
- a dimple in sb's chin
- long straggly dark hair
- a roman nose
- stubble
- a double chin
- wears
- a pale complexion
- a goatee beard

Description of clothes:

- waistcoat
- belt
- pencil skirt
- tights
- shirt
- jacket
- trousers
- laces
- open- necked shirt
- double- breasted jacket
- capped sleeves
- long sleeves

- длинные волнистые волосы с пробором посередине
- веснушки
- карие глаза
- убирать волосы за уши
- короткие колючие светлые волосы
- толстые густые брови
- бакенбарды
- прямые волосы до плеч, длинные волосы, разделенные в стороны
- темные карие глаза
- высокие скулы
- светлые волосы с тонким краем
- красивая родинка на щеке
- острый подбородок
- быть гладковыбритым
- седеющие волосы
- лысина
- маленький шрам на челюсти
- впадина (ямка) на подбородке
- длинные беспорядочно торчащие темные волосы
- римский нос
- щетина
- двойной подбородок
- следы усталости
- бледный цвет лица
- козлиная бородка

Описание одежды:

- жилет
- пояс
- юбка-карандаш
- балетное трико, колготки
- рубашка
- жакет
- брюки
- шнурки, кружева
- рубашка с открытым воротом
- двойной жакет
- болеро
- длинные рукава

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - short sleeves - crew neck - polo neck - v-neck - pleated skirt - straight skirt - wrap-over skirt - flared trousers
 - straight trousers - flat shoe - high- heeled shoe - thick- soled shoe - What was stolen from you? Describe your stolen property? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - короткие рукава - вырез лодочкой - воротник поло - v-образный вырез - плиссированная юбка - прямая юбка - обертка - по юбке - расширяющиеся брюки; брюки - клеш - прямые брюки - обувь на плоской подошве - обувь на высоком каблуке - обувь на толстой подошве - Что у вас украли (отобрали)? Опишите предметы похищенного имущества? |
|--|--|

2. Read and stage dialogs:

Dialogue 1

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excuse me, officer. - This way. What's up? - Will you help me? My bag has disappeared. - What's your name? - I am Jim Brown from Great Britain.
 - When did you notice it? - I noticed it at the competition at 8 o'clock in the evening. - I would recommend you to go to the police station to report on your missing property. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Извините, офицер. - Сюда, пожалуйста. В чем дело? - Помогите мне, пожалуйста. У меня пропала сумка. - О, пожалуйста, ваше имя, фамилия? - Я - Джим Браун из Великобритании. - Когда вы это заметили? - Я заметил это в 8 вечера на спортивных соревнованиях. - Я вам советую пройти в отдел полиции и заявить о вашем пропавшем имуществе. |
|---|---|

- I have left (lost) my attaché- case (suitcase) in a bus (trolleybus, Metro)

- How did your lost attaché- case look, what color is it- (red, blue, green,

Dialogue 2

- Я забыл (потерял) портфель (чемодан) в автобусе (троллейбусе, метро) !

brown, grey, yellow, black, white, beige, plain, spotted, striped, checked?

- My attaché- case is plain beige, checked.

- You should ask at the lost property office, telephone 224-35-67.

- Как выглядит потерянный портфель, какого цвета- красный, синий, зеленый, коричневый, серый, желтый, черный, белый, бежевый, одноцветный, в горошек, в полоску, в клеточку?

- Мой чемодан – одноцветный бежевый, в клеточку.

- Вам следует обратиться в бюро находок по телефону 224-35-67.

- Sorry...

- What's the matter?

- I was robbed!

- What was stolen from you, describe your stolen property?

- I have lost the bag with personal things.

- What things were in the bag?

- Open-necked shirt, double-breasted jacket, straight trousers, flat shoe, thick-soled shoe.

- What is this person look?

- Long wavy hair with a centre parting, freckles, a roman nose, a pale complexion.

- I would recommend you to go to the police station to report on your missing properly.

Dialogue 3

- Извините...

- Что случилось?

- Меня обокрали!

- Что у вас украли, опишите предметы похищенного имущества?

- У меня пропала сумка с вещами.

- А какие были вещи в сумке?

- Рубашка с открытым воротом, двойной жакет, прямые брюки, обувь на плоской подошве, обувь на толстой подошве.

- Как выглядел этот человек?

- Длинные волнистые волосы с пробором посередине, веснушки, римский нос, бледный цвет лица.

- Я вам советую пройти в отдел полиции и заявить о вашем пропавшем имуществе.

3. Render the following dialogs in English:

Диалог № 1

Молодая женщина обратилась к сотруднику полиции во время спортивного матча.

- Здравствуйте.

- Здравствуйте. Я вас слушаю. Что-то случилось? Чем я могу вам помочь?

- Я хотела бы написать заявление о краже моей сумки.

- Расскажите подробно, как и где это произошло?

- Я находилась на стадионе, сумка лежала рядом со мной на трибуне. Я отвернулась, а затем увидела, что сумка исчезла.

- Не торопитесь. У вас есть подозрения о том, кто это мог сделать?

- Да. Это человек с толстыми густыми бровями, высокими скулами, темными карими глазами, маленьким шрамом на челюсти, щетиной, седеющими волосами.

- Что находилось в вашей сумке ценное?

- Паспорт и деньги.

- Мы запишем ваши данные и примем ваше заявление! Не волнуйтесь, мы постараемся вам помочь в ближайшее время.

- Спасибо.

Диалог № 2

Сотрудник полиции увидел взволнованную женщину на стадионе во время массового мероприятия.

- У вас что-то произошло? Чем я могу вам помочь?

- Беда. Ребенок пропал. Пожалуйста, помогите мне.

- Успокойтесь. Не плачьте. Где и как это произошло?

- Около левой трибуны. Я отвернулась посмотреть результаты на табло.

- Присядьте. Успокойтесь и не торопитесь! Во что был одет ваш ребенок?

- В черный спортивный костюм и белые кроссовки.

- Какого он роста?

- Он среднего роста.

- Каковы его приметы?

- Шрам над левой бровью.

- Понятно. Не волнуйтесь, мы его обязательно найдем.

4. Make up dialogues in English:

К сотруднику полиции подбегает маленький ребенок. Он потерялся. Сотрудник успокаивает малыша и старается помочь. По громкоговорителю делает объявление, описывая рост, возраст, внешние данные ребенка. Говорит о его местонахождении в данный момент. А вот и родители. Здравуются и благодарят за помощь.



Действия сотрудников правоохранительных органов при задержании правонарушителя, совершившего преступление

- Where did criminals disappear?
 - Don't move without my command!
 - Hands on the windshield!
 - Open the door slowly by the left hand!
 - Throw out the weapon!
 - Take out a key of ignition and throw it out!
 - Leave slowly a back forward!
 - Extend hands before yourself and link them!
 - Lift hands above your head!
 - Depart the automobile on 5 steps slowly!
 - Don't touch the weapon!
 - Lie slowly downwards!
 - Куда скрылись преступники?
 - Без моей команды не двигаться!
 - Руки на лобовое стекло!
 - Медленно открыть левой рукой дверь!
 - Выбросить оружие!
 - Вынуть ключ зажигания и выбросить его на улицу!
 - Медленно выйти спиной вперед! Руки вытянуть перед собой и сцепить!
 - Поднять руки над головой!
 - Медленно отойти от автомобиля на 5 шагов!
 - К оружию не прикасаться!
 - Медленно лечь лицом вниз!
-
- Halt! I'll shoot!
 - Hands up!
 - About face!
 - Don't move!
 - Straighten hands fingers!
 - Hook fingers on a nape!
 - Come to the wall, place hands on it!
 - Place hands on the car!
 - Make a step back!
 - Стой, стрелять буду!
 - Руки вверх!
 - Кругом!
 - Не шевелиться!
 - Выпрямить пальцы рук!
 - Сцепить пальцы на затылке!
 - Подойти к стене и упереться в нее руками!
 - Руки на машину!
 - Сделать шаг назад!

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| - Rest a head against the wall (car)! | - Упереться головой в стену (автомобиль)! |
| - Right hand behind a back! | - Правую руку за спину! |
| - Left hand behind a back! | - Левую руку за спину! |
| - Stand up! | - Встать! |
| - Follow me | - Следуйте за мной! |

Public-Order Crimes

- Public order offenses constitutes the largest category of offenders
- Public order offenses include
 - » Prostitution
 - » Gambling
 - » Use of drugs
 - » Drunkenness
 - » Vagrancy
 - » Disorderly conduct
 - » Traffic violations

4. Read and stage dialogs:

Dialogue № 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| - Stop the car, please! Open the door slowly by the left hand and go out of the car! | - Остановите машину, пожалуйста! Медленно откройте левой рукой дверь и выйдите из машины! |
| - What's the matter? | - Что случилось? |
| - You are suspected in a crime commission! Depart the auto on 5 steps slowly! | - Вы подозреваетесь в совершении преступления! Медленно отойдите от автомобиля на 5 шагов! |
| - Is anything wrong with my car? | - Что-то случилось с моим автомобилем? |
| - We received the orientation on your car which has the same number-plate. | - Пришла ориентировка на машину, которая имеет такие же номера. |
| - You are mistaken! (he takes out the weapon from his pocket). | - Это ошибка! (достает из кармана |
| - Don't touch the weapon! Throw it | |

out! Halt! I'll shoot!

- пистолет)
- К оружию не прикасаться!
Бросьте оружие! Стой! Стрелять буду!

3. Render the following dialogs in English:

Диалог № 1

- Стоять! Полиция! Не двигаться! Буду стрелять! Медленно выпрямить пальцы рук, опустить ладони вниз!
- А в чем дело?
- Подойди к стене и упрись в нее руками!
- Я сейчас подойду к тебе и ...
- Еще один шаг и я буду стрелять! Без моей команды не двигаться!
- Я все понял (подходит к стене и выполняет требования).

Диалог № 2

- Я попрошу Вас отойти за ограждение.
- А то что?
- Иначе я должен буду применить силу!
- Да что ты сможешь сделать!
- Стой! Стрелять буду!
- ...
- Встать на колени! Лечь на землю, руки за голову! Развести ноги в стороны!

Диалог № 3

- Прошу Вас предъявить документы.
- Мои документы находятся в номере гостиницы, где я остановился.
- Тогда я вынужден доставить Вас в участок, чтобы установить Вашу личность.
- Вы меня в чем-то подозреваете? В чем дело?
- Пришла ориентировка на человека, который имеет внешнее сходство с Вами.
- (Гражданин бежит в сторону выхода...)
- Стой! Стой! Стой! Стрелять буду! (Делает предупредительные выстрелы).
- Не стреляйте!
- Лечь на землю, руки за голову, пальцы сцепить, голову влево! (Осматривает подозреваемого).
- Встать! Руки за спину! (Надевает наручники, сажает в машину, доставляет в участок).

Звонок в дежурную часть

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Do you get me?- Sorry, I don't get you.
- Speak a little slower (louder), please.- Just a minute.- Wait a little, please.- What can I do for you?- Let him think!- Don't let him do that!- Don't cry.- Don't be bitter about it.- Don't be in a hurry.- Don't be quick about it.- Be careful!- Look out!- Please help me!- Please ask to send for a patrol car.
- Go to the chief.- to report on- heart attack- to miss something- Where do you live? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Вы понимаете меня?- Извините, я не понимаю вас.
- Говорите медленнее (громче) пожалуйста.- Подождите минутку.- Подождите немного, пожалуйста.- Чем могу помочь вам?- Дайте ему подумать!- Не давайте ему это сделать!- Не плачьте.- Не сожалейте об этом.- Не торопитесь.- Не спешите с этим.- Осторожнее!- Осторожно, берегитесь!- Пожалуйста, помогите мне!- Попросите послать за патрульной машиной.- Пройдите к начальнику.- заявить об ...- сердечный приступ- потерять что-либо- Где Вы проживаете? |
|---|---|



Grammar revision: Continuous Tenses

to be + Ving (participle I)

Present Continuous

- Am
 - Is
 - are
- } + Ving

We are learning English now.
Are we learning English now?

Past Continuous

- was
 - were
- } + Ving

We were learning English now.
Were we learning English now?

Yes, we are. No, we aren't.

We are not (aren't) learning English now.
English

Yes, we were. No, we won't.

We were not (won't) learning

Present continuous

I am doing something = I started doing it and I haven't finished; I'm in the middle of doing it.

Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying to work. (not I try)

'Where's Mark?' 'He's having a shower.' (not He has a shower)

Let's go out now. It isn't raining any more. (not It doesn't rain)

How's your new job? Are you enjoying it?

What's all that noise? What's going on? or What's happening?

Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian.

(but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking)

Some friends of mine are building their own house. They hope to finish it
next summer

You can use the present continuous with today / this week / this year etc. (periods around now):

a: You're working hard today. (not You work hard today)

b: Yes, I have a lot to do.

The company I work for isn't doing so well this year.

We use the present continuous when we talk about a change that has started to happen. We often use these verbs in this way:

getting, becoming changing, improving

starting, beginning increasing, rising, falling, growing

Is your English getting better? (not Does your English get better)

The population of the world is increasing very fast. (not increases)

At first I didn't like my job, but I'm starting to enjoy it now. (not I start)

1. The sentences on the right follow those on the left. Which sentence goes with which?

1 Please don't make so much noise.

a I'm getting hungry.

2 We need to leave soon.

b They're lying.

3 I don't have anywhere to live right now.

c It's starting to rain.

4 I need to eat something soon.

d They're trying to sell it.

5 They don't need their car any more.

e It's getting late.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6 Things are not so good at work. | f I'm trying to work. |
| 7 It isn't true what they say. | g I'm staying with friends. |
| 8 We're going to get wet. | h The company is losing money. |

2. Write questions. Use the present continuous

- 1 What's all that noise? What's happening? -----(what / happen?)
- 2 What's the matter?----- (why / you / cry?)
- 3 Where's your mother?----- (she / work / today?)
- 4 I haven't seen you for ages.----- (what / you / do / these days?)
- 5 Ann is a student.----- (what / she / study?)
- 6 Who are those people? -----(what / they / do?)
- 7 I heard you started a new job. -----(you / enjoy / it?)
- 8 We're not in a hurry.----- (why / you / walk / so fast?)

3. Put the verb into the correct form, positive (I'm doing etc.) or negative (I'm not doing etc.)

- 1 Please don't make so much noise. ----I'm trying----- (I / try) to work.
- 2 Let's go out now.----- It isn't raining----- (it / rain) any more.
- 3 You can turn off the radio. -----(I / listen) to it.
- 4 Kate phoned last night. She's on holiday with friends.----- (She / have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
- 5 Andrew started evening classes recently. -----(He / learn) Japanese.
- 6 Paul and Sarah have had an argument and now----- (they / speak) to one another.
- 7 The situation is already very bad and now----- (it / get) worse.
- 8 Tim -----(work) today. He's taken the day off .
- 9 -----(I / look) for Sophie. Do you know where she is?
- 10 The washing machine has been repaired. -----(It / work) now.
- 11 (They / build) -----a new hospital. It will be finished next year.
- 12 Ben is a student, but he's not very happy. -----(He / enjoy) his course.

13----- (The weather / change). Look at those clouds.

I think it's going to rain.

14 Dan has been in the same job for a long time. -----(He / start) to get bored with it.

Text № 2. Police powers in the United Kingdom



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

To stop and search – останавливать и досматривать

To arrest and place – арестовать и помещать

To adopt – принять

Legislation–законодательство

Offence – правонарушение

Vehicles – средства транспорта

Reasonable grounds – разумные основания

Burglary – кража со взломом warrant–ордер (на арест)

Imprisonment – тюремное заключение

To take to the police – доставить в отделение полиции

Custody officer - надзиратель

Without charge – без предъявления обвинения

To be cautioned – быть предупрежденным

Arrest able offence – преступление, в связи с которым может быть произведен арест

To obtain – получать

The police powers in England and Wales to stop and search, arrest and place a person under detention are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, adopted in 1984. The legislation and the code of practice set out the powers and responsibilities of officers in the investigation of offences, and the rights of citizens.

A police officer has the power to stop and search people and vehicles if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he or she will find stolen goods, offensive weapons or implementing that could be used for theft, burglary or

other offences. The officer must state and record the grounds for taking this action and what, if anything was found.

In England and Wales the police have wide powers to arrest people suspected of having committed an offence with or without a warrant issued by a court. For serious offences, known as “arrest able offences”, a suspect can be arrested without a warrant arrest able offences are those for which five or more years of imprisonment can be imposed. This category also includes “serious arrest able offences” such as murder, rape and kidnapping.

An arrested person must be taken to a police station. At the station, he or she will be seen by the custody officer who will consider the reasons for the arrest and whether there are sufficient grounds for the person to be detained. Suspects may be cautioned before the police can ask any questions about an offence. For arrest able offences, a suspect can be detained in police custody without charge for up to 24 hours. Someone suspected of a serious arrest able offence can be held for up to 96 hours, but not beyond 36 hours unless a warrant is obtained from a magistrates’ court.

Once there is sufficient evidence, the police have to decide whether a detained person should be charged with an offence.

II. EXERCISES

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



2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main police powers in England and Wales?
2. In what cases can a police officer stop and search a suspect?
3. What does the procedure of stop and search consist of?
4. What document is necessary to carry out an arrest?
5. What are the arrest able offences?

3. Talk about these questions:

1. Where do large crowds sometimes become violent?
2. How do police control crowds in your country?

4. Read the police captain's memo.

New words:

riot shield – полицейский щит

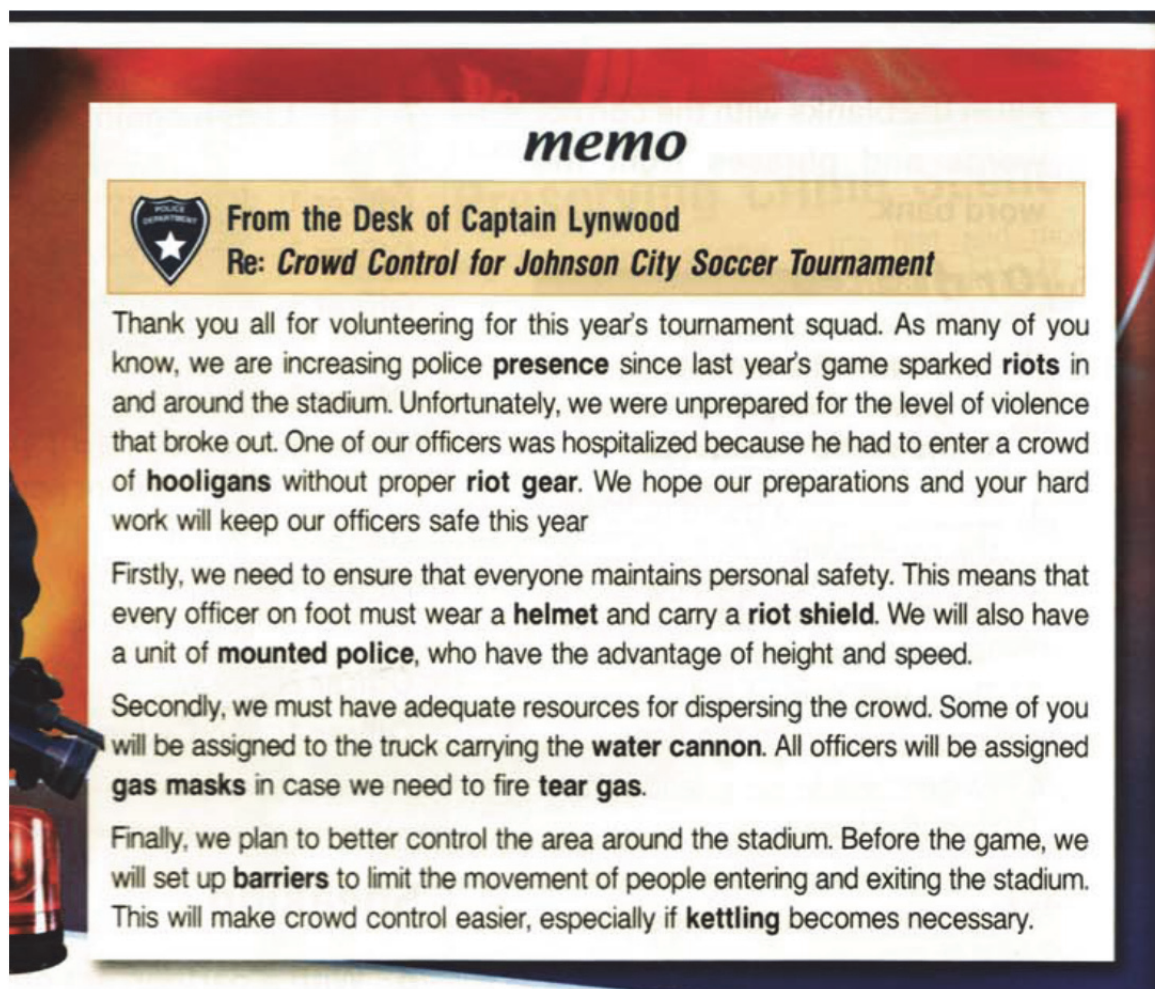
riot gear – защитное снаряжение полиции

mounted police – конная полиция


kittling - тактика удержания полицией групп протестующих долгое время на ограниченной площади

gasmask – противогаз

riot – бунт, мятеж



memo

 **From the Desk of Captain Lynwood**
Re: Crowd Control for Johnson City Soccer Tournament

Thank you all for volunteering for this year's tournament squad. As many of you know, we are increasing police **presence** since last year's game sparked **riots** in and around the stadium. Unfortunately, we were unprepared for the level of violence that broke out. One of our officers was hospitalized because he had to enter a crowd of **hooligans** without proper **riot gear**. We hope our preparations and your hard work will keep our officers safe this year

Firstly, we need to ensure that everyone maintains personal safety. This means that every officer on foot must wear a **helmet** and carry a **riot shield**. We will also have a unit of **mounted police**, who have the advantage of height and speed.

Secondly, we must have adequate resources for dispersing the crowd. Some of you will be assigned to the truck carrying the **water cannon**. All officers will be assigned **gas masks** in case we need to fire **tear gas**.

Finally, we plan to better control the area around the stadium. Before the game, we will set up **barriers** to limit the movement of people entering and exiting the stadium. This will make crowd control easier, especially if **kittling** becomes necessary.

5. Choose the correct answers

1. What is the main purpose of the memo?

- A to inform officers about new riot gear
- B to describe plans for crowd control
- C to summarize previous riot control efforts
- D to educate officers on new crowd techniques

2. Which statement NOT made in the memo?

- A All officers on foot will carry riot shields
- B The squad may fire tear gas during the riot
- C Barriers will keep people confined to a limited area
- D The water cannon is the most effective way to disperse a crowd

3. Why is extra preparation needed?

- A the department doesn't have enough mounted police
- B police were not prepared for the level of violence
- C there will be a decrease in police presence this year
- D the officers did not have enough time to prepare

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

riot, riot shield, riot gear, mounted police, kittling, gas mask

- 1. Officer Grey protected himself from the tear gas with her _____ .
- 2. Officers used _____ techniques to control the crowd.
- 3. Without a _____ , the officer could not defend himself from the crowd's attacks.
- 4. Several people were hurt in the _____ .
- 5. The captain sent a unit of _____ into the middle of the crowd.
- 6. The department ordered new _____ after the end equipment was damaged.

7. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.

- 1. The officer caught and arrested the suspect. -pp--h---ed
- 2. The police chased Ryan even though he only committed a minor offence against the law. ---la---n.
- 3. The suspect led police on very fast pursuit by car throughout the city. -ig- -pe-- c--s-
- 4. There is a high possibility of danger when people drive too fast. ---k
- 5. Officer Jenson urged her partner to put a stop to the chase. -a-- o--

8. Read a conversation between an officer and a dispatch. Mark the statements true or false

- 1-Dispatch confirmed the car was stolen.
- 2-The officer saw the car at the high school.
- 3-Dispatch ordered the officer to stop the chase.

Officer: Things are ----- , sir. There's an angry crowd forming at the west entrance.

Captain: What? I thought we closed the west entrance after -----

Officer: We did, sir, but they're pushing through our barriers.----- of them than we expected.

Captain: How is your squad responding?

Officer: We send a mounted unit over there, but it's not doing much good. The fans are ----- at the officers.

Captain: Well, it sounds like --- more serious. Is the truck with the water cannon ready?

Officer: Yes, it's ----- for your order, sir.

Captain: Good. Make sure your mounted officers are out of the way, and then send the truck out there.



Grammar revision:
Present Continuous and Present Simple Tenses
(I am doing and I do)

We use continuous forms (I'm waiting, it's raining etc.) for actions and happenings that have started but not finished.

Some verbs (for example, know and like) are not normally used in this way. We don't say 'I am knowing', 'they are liking'. We say 'I know', 'they like'.

The following verbs are not normally used in the present continuous:

like want need prefer
know realise understand recognise
believe suppose remember mean
belong fit contain consist seem

I'm hungry. I want something to eat. (not I'm wanting)

Do you understand what I mean?

Anna doesn't seem very happy right now.

Think when think means 'believe' or 'have an opinion', we do not use the continuous:

I think Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure. (not I'm thinking)

What do you think of my idea? (= what is your opinion?)

When think means 'consider', the continuous is possible:

I'm thinking about what happened. I often think about it.

Nicky is thinking of giving up her job. (= she is considering it)

see hear smell taste look feel

We normally use the present simple (not continuous) with see/hear/smell/taste:

Do you see that man over there? (not are you seeing)

The room smells. Let's open a window.

This soup doesn't taste very good.

You can use the present simple or continuous to say how somebody looks or feels now:

You look well today. or You're looking well today.

How do you feel now? or How are you feeling now?

but

I usually feel tired in the morning. (not I'm usually feeling)

am/is/are being

You can say he's being ... , you're being ... etc. to say how somebody is behaving now:

I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
(being selfish = behaving selfishly now)

'The path is icy. Don't slip.' 'Don't worry. I'm being very careful.'

Compare:

He never thinks about other people. He's very selfish.

(= he is selfish generally, not only now)

I don't like to take risks. I'm a very careful person.

We use am/is/are being to say how a person is behaving (= doing something they can control) now. It is not usually possible in other situations:

Sam is ill. (not is being ill)

Are you tired? (not are you being tired)

1. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple

1. Are you hungry? Do you want (you / want) something to eat?
2. Alan says he's 90 years old, but nobody _____ (believe) him.
3. She told me her name, but _____ (I / not / remember) it now.
4. Don't put the dictionary away. _____ (I / use) it.
5. Don't put the dictionary away. _____ (I / need) it.
6. Air _____ (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
7. Who is that man? What _____ (he / want)?
8. Who is that man? Why _____ (he / look) at us?
9. Who is that man? _____ (you / recognize) him?
10. _____ (I / think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
11. I can't make up my mind. What _____ (you / think) I should do?
12. Gary wasn't well earlier, but _____ (he / seem) OK now.

2. Use the words in brackets to make sentences

1. (you / not / seem / very happy today)
You don't seem very happy today.
2. A Are you OK? You look worried.
B (I / think) _____
3. (who / this umbrella / belong to?) A _____
B I've no idea.
4. (this / smell / good) _____
5. A Excuse me. (anybody / sit / there?) _____
B No, it's free.
6. (these gloves / not / fit / me) _____ They're too small.

3. Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary

1. Nicky is thinking of giving up her job. OK
2. It's not true. I'm not believing it. I don't believe it.
3. I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat? _____
4. I've never eaten that fruit. What is it tasting like? _____

5. I'm not sure what she does. I think she works in a shop. _____
6. Look over there. What are you seeing? _____
7. You're very quiet. What are you thinking about? _____

4. Complete the sentences. Use *is/are being (continuous)* or *is/are (simple)*.

1. I can't understand why *he's being* so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
2. You'll like Sophie when you meet her. She _____ very nice.
3. Sarah _____ very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
4. They _____ very happy. They've just got married.
5. You're normally very patient, _____ so why so unreasonable about waiting ten more minutes?
6. Would you like something to eat? _____ hungry.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. An arrested person must be taken to _____.
a. a police station
b. an airport
c. a stadium
d. a hospital
2. In England and Wales the police have wide powers to _____ people suspected of having committed an offence.
a. drive
b. arrest
c. trade
d. explore

3. Suspects may be cautioned before the police can ask any _____ about an offence.

a. questions

b. help

c. money

d. song

4. A suspect can be detained in police custody without charge for up to ____ hours.

a. 24

b. 26

c. 48

d. 90

5. Once there is sufficient_____, the police have to decide whether a detained person should be charged with an offence

a. evidence

b. time

c. money

d. paper

6. The definition of public order is given in the relevant section of _____ .

a. Treaty

b. Charter

c. the Police Act

d. book

7. The Police Act makes it incumbent upon _____ to maintain the public peace and prevent the commission of offence and of public nuisance

a. the police

b. citizens

c. people

d. army

8. An assembly of persons who use criminal force in order to commit mischief or criminal trespass, deprive any other person of his property automatically becomes _____ under the PC
- a. *an unlawful assembly*
 - b. *a lawful assembly*
 - c. *a party*
 - d. *a festival*
9. The representative of city government and the Police have the legal authority to _____ assemblies, public meetings and processions.
- a. *regulate*
 - b. *create*
 - c. *read*
 - d. *watch*
10. A police officer has the power _____ people and vehicles if there are reasonable grounds.
- a. *to stop and search*
 - b. *to stop and play*
 - c. *to stop and help*
 - d. *to stop and ring*
11. The water ____ boiling. Be careful!
- a. *is*
 - b. *are*
 - c. *am*
 - d. *were*
12. I ____ getting hungry. Let's go and eat
- a. *am*
 - b. *are*
 - c. *is*
 - d. *they*

13. The population of the world ____ increasing very fast.

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

14. That car is useless. It _____ .

- a. *is always*
- b. *are always breaking*
- c. *will always breaking*
- d. *shall always breaking*

15. I must go now. It ____ getting late.

- a. *is* c. *am*
- b. *are* d. *no*

ТЕМА 9

Ориентирование в городе. Обращение за помощью

Text № 1. Getting about town



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

Underground - метро

Convenient - удобный

To go on foot – идти пешком

To queue up (to line up) – стать в очередь

To get on a bus – садиться в автобус

To get off a bus – выходить из автобуса

To take – брать, взять

To take a bus – ехать в автобусе

Change – мелочь, сдача, пересадка, менять (v)

Change a bus - сделать пересадку

Fare – плата за проезд

To depend on (upon) – зависеть от

To expect - предполагать

To remind - напоминать

Rear platform – задняя площадка

Front platform – передняя площадка

Entrance - вход

Exit - выход

To prohibit - запрещать

Vacant seat – незанятое, свободное место

To hold on to smth – держаться за что-либо

Strap - поручень

To fall - падать

Downtown – деловая, центральная часть города

Uptown – часть города, удаленная от центра

Inward bound – внутреннее кольцо

Outward bound – внешнее кольцо

Heavy traffic - интенсивное движение

To hurry – спешить, торопиться

Rush hour – час пик

Overcrowded - переполненный

Read and translate the text:

People use various means of transport to get from one place to another. When getting about town one can go by bus, by tram, by trolley-bus or by the underground. In big cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg the underground is very popular with the citizens. It's the fastest and most convenient way of getting about town.

But if you have to travel to a short distance you may take a bus, a tram, a trolley-bus or go on foot. Trams, trolley-buses and buses stop to pick up passengers at special stops.

Sometimes the bus you are on does not take you right to the place you want to go. In this case you have to take another bus. Whenever we get off one bus to take another we say we are changing buses.

When we travel on buses (trolley-buses, etc.) we have to pay fare and it doesn't depend on the distance you go.

If there are a lot of cars, buses and trolley-buses we say the traffic is heavy. The traffic is especially heavy in the rush hours that are in the morning when people are hurrying to work and in the evening when people are coming back home. At this time the public transport is usually overcrowded and there are a lot of traffic jams.

II. EXERCISES

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

1. Read and translate the international words:

Transport, traffic, public, park, center, region, distance, stop, platform, passenger, trolley-bus.

2. Match the synonyms:

A

Metro

A town

To take a bus

To queue up

To get off a bus

To stand in queue

Up to

B

a city

underground

to line up

to get out a bus

to stand in line

to get on a bus

as far as

3. Match the antonyms:

A

A front platform

Exit

Morning rush hours

An occupied seat

To get out a bus

B

a vacant seat

to get on a bus

a rear platform

entrance

evening rush hours



4. Give English equivalents:

Переполненный автобус, плата за проезд, час пик, интенсивное движение, свободное место, общественный транспорт, автобусная остановка, держаться за поручень, сделать пересадку, центральная часть города, без напоминания.

5. Give Russian equivalents:

An occupied seat, a bus stop, to get on a bus, to take a bus, to go on foot, to queue up, to change a bus, to hold on to a strap, the front platform, the rear platform, to pay the fare, to change buses, trolley-bus stop, rush hour, heavy traffic, an overcrowded bus.

Asking for and giving directions in the street.

How do I get to?

Vocabulary:

traffic lights



turn left

roundabout



turn right

crossroads



go straight on

junction



zebra crossing



6. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

A

1. A bus stop
2. Rush hour
3. Heavy traffic
4. A vacant seat
5. To pay the fare
6. Traffic-light
7. To change a bus
8. To stand in a queue
9. City transport
10. An overcrowded bus

B

1. интенсивное движение
2. стоять в очереди
3. платить за проезд
4. автобусная остановка
5. сделать пересадку
6. час пик
7. свободное, незанятое место
8. переполненный автобус
9. светофор
10. городской транспорт

7. Make word-combinations using column I and II:

I	II
To change	a bus
To pay	the fare
To take	trams
Vacant	seat
To get off	stop
Bus	platform
Rear	a trolley-bus

8. Complete the following sentences:

1. If you have to travel a short distance you may take ..., ..., ... or
2. When we travel on buses we have to pay ...
3. ..., ... and ... stop to pick up passengers at special stops.
4. Passengers are expected to pay their fare without being ...
5. ... on the steps is prohibited.
6. Whenever we get off one bus to take another we say we are
7. At public transport is overcrowded.
8. If the vehicles are few we say that the traffic
9. People use various to get from one place to another.

9. Answer the following questions:

1. What means of city transport do you know?
2. Why do people queue (line) up at the bus stop?
3. What do we call the money passengers pay for their trip in buses, trams, etc.?
4. If the bus you are on does not take you right to your destination (место назначения) what do you do?
5. When is the traffic especially heavy?

10. Look at the map and complete the directions. Use the verbs from the box.

Ask	cross	go	take	turn	walk
-----	-------	----	------	------	------

TOURIST: Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to Munster Road?

LOCAL: Yes, sure, (1) Go straight up this road to the traffic lights. (2)----- right at the traffic lights. (3) -----along that road - I think it's called Craven Road - for about 100 meters. (4)----- the road - there's a pedestrian crossing there which is good because the road is **really busy**. (5)----- **the second** road on the left and that's Munster Road. (6) -----someone if you get lost, but it's quite easy to find.

11. Look at the map again. Give directions

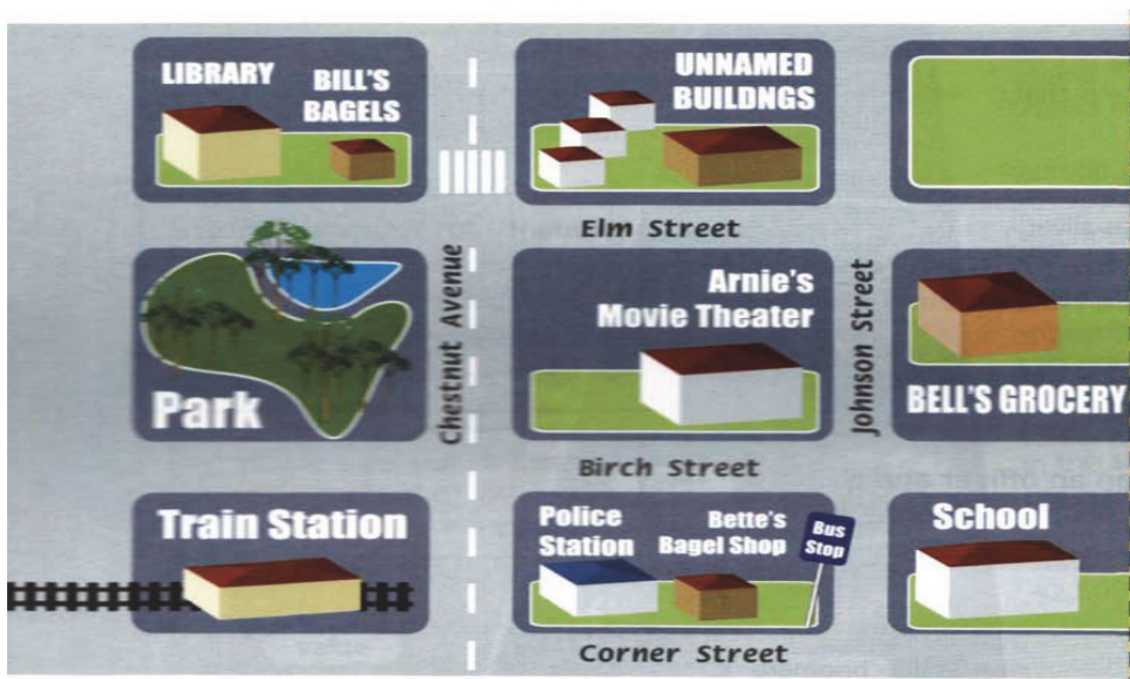
TOURIST: Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the supermarket?

LOCAL:



12. Talk about these questions:

1. What are some places the tourists walk in your city or town?
2. Is your town or city easy to walk around? Why or why not?



13. Read the pamphlet from a police station. Then, choose the correct answers

Directions to the Watson Area Police Station

The following routes can all be taken on foot

From the library: Walk one block down Elm Street past Bill's Bagels. Take the crosswalk at the corner onto Chestnut Avenue. Go down two more blocks to arrive at the police station.

From bell's Grocery: Walk one block down Jonson street. You will be on the same side as the train station. Walk one block on Corner Street to arrive at the police station.

From Annie's Movie Theatre: Go across Brick Street and walk one block. Take a right at the bus stop. Up ahead you will see Bette's Bagel Shop. The police station is right beside the bagel shop.

1. What is the purpose of this pamphlet?
 - A to describe the Watson police force
 - B to explain ways to get to the police station
 - C to promote businesses that donate to the police
 - D to show the locations of different police stations
2. Which is NOT indicated by the pamphlet?
 - A what street Bette's business is in
 - B how to reach the police station from the library
 - C how to drive from Bell's Grocery to the police station
 - D what business is next to the police station?
3. What can you infer from this pamphlet?
 - A Watson does not have an airport
 - B Watson has at least two bagel shops
 - C The bus stop is across from Bell's Grocery
 - D More people walk than drive in Watson

Which location is probably closest to the police station?

14. Match the words with their definitions

1-beside, 2-block, 3-on foot, 4-cross, 5-go down, 6- past.

- A to travel in a specific direction
- B next to
- C the distance between one street and another
- D to be walking
- E to go from one side to another
- F to pass without stopping

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

police station, bus stop, across, train station, crosswalk

1. The man was taken to the _____ after he was arrested.
2. Mary had to go _____ the street to get to the dentist.
3. Use the _____ when crossing the street.
4. Brenda went to the _____ to wait for the bus to arrive
5. Dave spent all day at the _____ because his train was late.

16. Read the conversation between a pedestrian and an officer. Mark the statements as true or false

- 1__ The hotel is far from the pedestrian's location
- 2__ The officer recommends that the pedestrian wait for a bus.
- 3__ The hotel is located on Park Street.

Pedestrian: Well, I'm here on vacation. I'm looking for the Grand Hotel.

Officer: It's not far from here, only a few blocks.

Pedestrian: Okay. So what's the best way to get there?

Officer: Go down Park Street until you get to the bus stop.

Pedestrian: Okay. Then what?

Officer: Cross Baldwin Avenue. It's just after the bus stop. The Grand Hotel will be on the right.

Pedestrian: Great, so it's not at all. Thank you officer.

17. Talk about these questions:

1. How would you describe traffic in your city?
2. Is it difficult for tourists to drive in your town?

18. Read the police department website. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

- 1-The police station is on Main Street.
- 2-Drivers from Somerville start on Ross Road
- 3-Drivers from Silver Lake must take the freeway

MAYFIELD COUNTY POLICE STATION LOCATION

Located at 332 Main Street. Easy access driving routes:

From downtown - **Take** a right from Jefferson Street onto Blake Street. **Go through** the first **intersection**. Turn left onto Main Street. The **parking lot** is just past the police station on the right.

From Somerville - Drive down Ross Road to the freeway. Take the **freeway** south to exit 95. Take a left onto highway 141. Take a right at the first **light**. Continue down Main Street.

From Silver Lake - Take Route 17 to Westboro Ave. Then, make a **u-turn** at the light. Take a right onto the first **side street**, Harrison Ave. **Go over** the Harrison Bridge. Take a left onto Main Street.



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

1 –exit

2-u-turn

3-freeway

4-light

5-go over

6-go through

A a traffic signal to drive slowly, or go

B to pass an area without stopping

C a 180 degree change in direction

D a ramp for leaving a freeway or highway

E to drive on a bridge over water or road

F a road with many lanes and no intersections

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

Take parking lot intersection side street

1. ____ exit 74 to leave the freeway.
2. The major roads are busy; go down a (n) ____
3. The ____ was full, so Nancy parked in the street.
4. There was a red light at the ____ .

21. Complete the conversation

side street intersection Hill Street Continue grocery store on your right

Officer (M): Dispatch, this is unit 20. I'm heading to the grocery store call. But I need directions.

Dispatch (F): What is your location, unit 20?

Officer: I'm on a 1 ____ _____. It's Merrill Ave.

Dispatch: Okay. Tell me the cross street at your next2 _____.

Officer: I just arrived at the intersection of Merrill Ave and 3 _____.

Dispatch: I see where you are, 20. ____ on Merrill Ave.

Officer: Will do. The _____ is on this street?

Dispatch: Correct. It's Anderson's Grocery. It'll be _____.

22. Read the conversation between a pedestrian and an officer. Mark the statements as true or false.

- 1- The officer contacts dispatch to get directions.
- 2- Dispatch tells the officer to turn onto Hill Street.
- 3- The grocery store is on Merrill Ave.

Speaking and discussion

1. Memorize these topical phrases:

I'm stranger (new) here

I'm completely lost

Can you direct me to ...

How can I get to ...

Could I get there by bus?

Я здесь приезжий.

Я совсем заблудился

Вы можете указать мне дорогу
к ...

Как мне добраться до ...

Могу я доехать (добраться) туда
на автобусе?

Can you show me the way to ...?

What bus (trolley-bus) must I take?

Where can I find a taxi?

You'd better ask a policeman

You'd better take ...

Keep straight on

Go straight along this road

Go past

Take this road

Take the next turning

Take this bus

You can take any bus

The buses run according to the schedule.

Go straight across the square

Turn (to the) right (left)

Get on

Get off

Fares, please!

A transfer, please!

Stand back from the door

I'm afraid of missing ...

Cross the street

Do you think I'll make it?

How long will it take?

It'll take you some minutes

It's within walking distance

You don't have to change

Вам не надо пересаживаться

Не можете ли вы показать мне дорогу?

На каком автобусе (троллейбусе) мне нужно ехать?

Где я могу найти такси?

Вам лучше спросить
полицейского

Вам лучше сесть на ...

Продолжайте идти прямо

Идите прямо по этой дороге

Идите мимо (школы)

Идите по этой дороге

Сверните на следующем повороте

Садитесь на этот автобус

Вы можете сесть на любой автобус

Автобусы ходят по расписанию

Идите прямо через площадь

Сверните направо (налево)

Садитесь (в транспорт)

Выходите

Платите за проезд!

Дайте, пожалуйста, пересадочный талон!

Отойдите от дверей

Я боюсь пропустить ...

Перейдите улицу

Выдумаете, я успею?

Сколько это займет времени?

На это уйдет несколько минут

Туда можно дойти пешком

2. Learn these dialogues by heart (work in pairs):

P- policeman, F - foreigner

F. Excuse me, officer.

P. At your service.

A

F. Извините офицер

P. К вашим услугам

F. Could you show me the way to the Riviera Park?

P. Certainly. Walk straight ahead and then turn to the left. You can't miss it.

F. Is it far from here?

P. I don't think so. It'll take you about five minutes to get there.

F. Thank you very much.

P. Not at all.

F. Pardon me ...

P. Yes, what is it?

F. I think I'm lost. Can you tell me the way to the bus station?

P. Let me see. Turn round and turn left at the traffic lights.

F. Will it take me long to get there?

P. No, it's no distance at all.

F. Thank you.

F. Спасибо.

P. That's OK.

P. Пожалуйста.

F. Вы не могли бы показать мне дорогу к парку Ривьера?

P. Конечно. Пройдите прямо вперед и затем поверните налево. Вы не пропустите его.

F. Это далеко отсюда?

P. Я не думаю так. Это займет у вас около 5 минут.

F. Спасибо.

P. Не стоит благодарности

В

F. Извините...

P. Да, в чем дело?

F. Я думаю, что я заблудился. Не могли бы вы мне подсказать дорогу к автовокзалу?

P. Дайте подумать. Поверните назад и на светофоре налево.

F. Это далеко?

P. Нет. Это совсем близко.

Giving Directions

PART ONE: Learn / revise some words and expressions related to directions.

VERBS



turn left

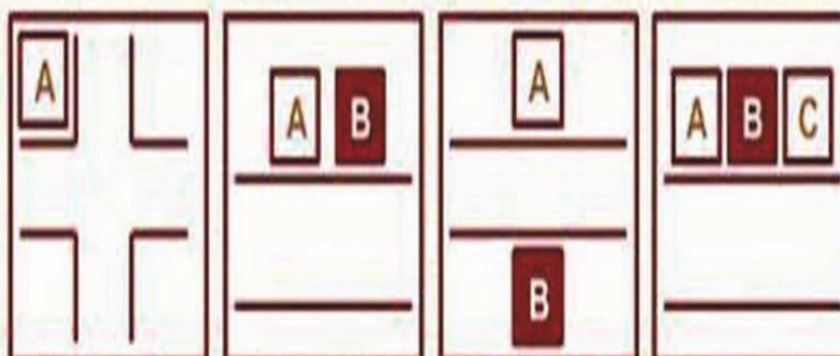
turn right

go straight
ahead

go past ...

cross

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

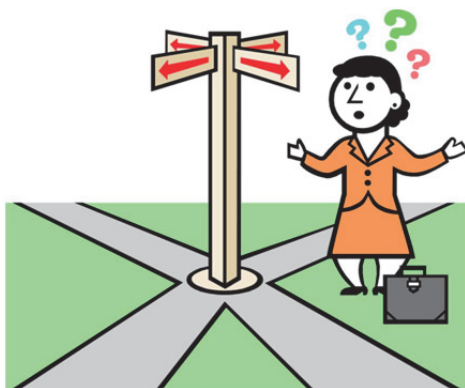


at the
corner of ...

next to

opposite

between



3. Translate the following dialogues

into English and reproduce them

A

A. Простите, вы не могли бы показать мне дорогу к гостинице «Москва»?
Как мне идти – по этой улице или по той?

B. По этой.

A. Это далеко отсюда?

B. Нет, это займет у вас 5 минут

A. Спасибо

B. Не стоит благодарности

B

A. Извините, я заблудился. Не будете ли так любезны, подсказать, как пройти к Национальной картинной галерее?

B. К Национальной картинной галерее? Дайте подумать... Я думаю, что нужно идти вон туда. Видите, там слева вывеска с буквами «NPG»

A. Вы уверены?

B. Не совсем. Вам лучше спросить полицейского.

A. Спасибо

B. Всего доброго.

C

A. Простите, я совсем сбился с пути.

B. Куда вы хотите попасть?

A. Мне нужно добраться до гостиницы «Спутник»

B. Тогда вам лучше всего поехать на автобусе № 5

A. Мне нужно пересаживаться?

B. Нет, это прямой автобус

A. Спасибо

B. Не стоит благодарности

D

- A. Простите, я пытаюсь найти ближайшее почтовое отделение
B. Второй поворот направо, а затем идите прямо
A. Мне нужно ехать на автобусе?
B. Нет, это в шести минутах ходьбы
A. Спасибо
B. Пожалуйста

E

- A. Простите, на этом автобусе я доберусь до музыкального театра?
B. Нет, вам придется выйти возле гостиницы «Москва» и пересесть на 12-тый автобус
A. Не могли бы вы подсказать, где выйти?
B. Через одну остановку
A. Спасибо
B. Пожалуйста.

4. Read and reproduce dialogues in English:

-Could you tell me the way how to get to the hotel?

-Turn left.

-Turn right.

-Go straight.

-That's right.

-Cross the street.

-Take care!

-Don't worry!

-It's over there!



A

Foreigner: Pardon me, officer. How can I get to the hotel «Moscow»?

Policeman: Oh, it's a long way from here. Take trolley bus number 12 and go as far as Theater square. Then take the bus № 3 and get off at the National Park.

F: And where is the trolley bus stop?

P: It's on the other side of the street.

F: Thank you, officer.

P: That's all right.

B

Foreigner: Pardon me, is there a bus from here to the National Park?

Passer-by: Yes, take a No 11 bus. It stops on the other side of the square, near the railway station.

F: And can I get there by the train?

P: Yes, of course.

F: Thank you very much.

P: That's all right.

C

(IN THE BUS)

Foreigner: This bus goes to Ice Palace, doesn't it?

Conductor: Yes, sir ... Come along, hurry up, please! Fares, please.

F.: One to Ice Palace .

C.: Ten rubles, please.

F.: Will you let me know when I am to get off?

C.: Very well, sir ... All fares, please ...

(some time later)

C.: The next stop is yours, sir – Ice Palace . You should get off here.

D

(TAKING A TAXI)

Jane: Taxi! Taxi!

Taxi pulls up.

Driver: Where to, madam?

J.: Railway Station, please.

D.: Right!

J.: Driver, I've got to catch the ten-twenty train. Do you think I'll make it?

D.: Yes, easily. It's only five minutes past ten.

J.: Yes, but I've still got to buy my ticket.

D.: Don't you worry. I'm taking a route without much traffic.

J.: Thank you.

D.: Here you are, Railway Station. And you've got seven minutes to catch your train.

J.: Oh, good. How much is it?

D.: It's fifty rubles on the meter.

J.: Here you are. Thank you very much.

D.: Thank you.

E

Passenger: I'm in a hurry. Could you drop me here, at Red Square, please?

Driver: Here you are.

P. How much is that?

D: Seventy five rubles.

P: Here you are.

D: Here's your change, please.

P: No change, thank you.

(Keep the change, please).

5. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Я совсем сбился с пути (заблудился).
2. Вы можете указать мне дорогу до парка?
3. Вы должны свернуть направо у второго перекрестка.
4. Извините, как попасть на автовокзал?
5. Очень сожалею, я не могу сказать – я сам здесь приезжий.
6. Лучше спросите другого прохожего или полицейского.
7. Сколько потребуется времени, чтобы попасть туда?
8. Это не очень далеко отсюда.
9. По-моему, вам лучше сесть в автобус №9.
10. Платите за проезд.
11. Вы мне скажите, когда выходить?
12. Следующая остановка ваша.
13. Сверните на следующем повороте.
14. Продолжайте идти прямо.
15. Могу я туда добраться на автобусе?

6. Prepare dialogues on the basis of the following situations:

1. Вы находитесь на одной из улиц Краснодара. Извинившись, обратитесь к прохожему. Скажите, что вы приезжий, спросите, как добраться до стадиона, где проходят соревнования по футболу.
2. Вы находитесь в автобусе. Спросите, едет ли автобус до Краснодарского университета МВД России и попросите кондуктора сказать, когда вам нужно выйти.



Grammar revision: Perfect Tenses

Present perfect 1 (I have done)

Tom can't find his key.

He's lost his key. (= He has lost ...)

he has lost his key = he lost it and he doesn't have it now

have lost / has lost is the present perfect simple

The present perfect simple is have/has + past participle. The past participle often ends in -ed (finished/decided etc.), but many verbs are irregular (lost/done/written etc.).

When we say 'something has happened', this is usually new information:

Ow! I've cut my finger.

The road is closed. There's been an accident. (= There has been ...)

Police have arrested two men in connection with the robbery.

When we use the present perfect, there is a connection with now. The action in the past has a result now:

Tom has lost his key. (= he doesn't have it now)

He told me his name, but I've forgotten it. (= I can't remember it now)

Sally is still here. She hasn't gone out. (= she is here now)

I can't find my bag. Have you seen it? (= do you know where it is now?)

Compare gone (to) and been (to):

James is on holiday. He has gone to Italy. (= he is there now or on his way there)

Amy is back home now. She has been to Italy. (= she has now come back)

You can use the present perfect with just, already and yet. Just = a short time ago:

‘Are you hungry?’ ‘No, I’ve just had lunch.’

Hello. Have you just arrived?

Already = sooner than expected:

‘Don’t forget to pay the bill.’ ‘I’ve already paid it.’

‘What time is Mark leaving?’ ‘He’s already left.’

Yet = until now. We use yet to show that we are expecting something to happen. We use yet in questions and negative sentences:

Has it stopped raining yet?

I’ve written the email, but I haven’t sent it yet.

You can also use the past simple (did, went, had etc.) in the examples on this page. So you can say:

Ben isn’t here. He’s gone out. or He went out.

‘Are you hungry?’ ‘No, I’ve just had lunch.’ or ‘No, I just had lunch.’

1. Read the situations and complete the sentences using the present perfect. Choose from these verbs:

break disappear go up grow improve lose shrink stop

1. Tom is looking for his key. He can’t find it. *Tom has lost his key.*
2. Maria’s English wasn’t very good. Now it is better. Her English _____
3. My bag was here, but it isn’t here anymore. My bag _____
4. Lisa can’t walk and her leg is in plaster. Lisa _____
5. Last week the bus fare was J1.80. Now it is J2. The bus fare _____
6. Dan didn’t have a beard before. Now he has a beard. Dan _____
7. It was raining ten minutes ago. It isn’t raining now. It _____
8. I washed my sweater, and now it’s too small for me. My sweater _____.

2. Put in *been* or *gone*.

1 My parents are on holiday. They’ve **gone** to Italy.

2 Hello! I’ve just _____ to the shops. I’ve bought lots of things.

3 Tom has just _____ out. He’ll be back in about an hour.

4 Alice isn’t here at the moment. I don’t know where she’s _____.

6 You’re very late. Where have you _____?

3. Complete the sentences using the present perfect.

1. Sally is still here. She *hasn’t gone* (she / not / go) out.
2. I can’t find my bag. _____ (you / see / it) anywhere?
3. I can’t log on to the website. _____ (I / forget) my password.
4. I sent Joe an email this morning, but _____ (he / not / reply).

5. Is the meeting still going on, or _____ (it / finish)?
6. _____ (the weather / change). It's colder now.
7. _____ (you / not / sign) the form. Could you sign it now, please?
8. Are your friends still here, or _____ (they / go) home?
9. Paul doesn't know what he's going to do _____. (he / not / decide / yet).
10. 'Do you know where Julia is?' 'Yes, _____ (I / just / see / her).'
11. 'When is David going away?' '_____ (he / already / go).'
12. a: _____ (your course / start / yet)?
b: Not yet. It starts next week.

4. Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

1. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, 'Would you like something to eat?' You say: No thank you. *I've just had lunch* . (have lunch)
2. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, 'Can I speak to Joe?' You say: I'm afraid _____. (go out)
3. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say: Wait a minute! _____. (not / finish)
4. You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says, 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: No, _____. (do it)
5. You know that Lisa is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful. You ask her: _____ ? (find)
6. You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going for your holiday?' You say: _____. (not / decide)
7. Laura went out, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, 'Is Laura still out?' You say: No, _____. (come back)

Present perfect 2 (I have done)

Study this example conversation:

Dave: Have you travelled a lot, Jane?

Jane: Yes, I've been to lots of places.

Dave: Really? Have you ever been to China?

Jane: Yes, I've been to China twice.

Dave: What about India?

Jane: No, I haven't been to India.

When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, we use the present perfect (have been / have travelled etc.). Here, Dave and Jane are talking about the places Jane has visited in her life, which is a period that continues until now.

In the same way we say:

Have you ever eaten caviar?

We've never had a car.

I don't know what the film is about. I haven't seen it.

Susan really loves that book. She's read it three times. (She's = She has)

It's a really boring movie. It's the most boring movie I've ever seen.

been (to) = visited:

I've never been to Canada. Have you been there?

In the following examples too, the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (recently, in the last few days, so far, since I arrived etc.):

Have you heard anything from Ben recently?

I've met a lot of people in the last few days.

Everything is going well. There haven't been any problems so far.

The weather is bad here. It's (= It has) rained every day since I arrived. (= from when I arrived until now)

It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other for a long time.

In the same way we use the present perfect with today, this evening, this year etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking:

I've drunk four cups of coffee today.

Have you had a holiday this year?

I haven't seen Tom this morning. Have you?

We say 'It's the (first) time something has happened'. For example:

Don is having a driving lesson. It's his first lesson.

We can say:

It's the first time he has driven a car. (not drives)

or He hasn't driven a car before.

or He has never driven a car before.

In the same way we say:

Sarah has lost her passport again. This is the second time this has happened. (not happens)

Andy is phoning his girlfriend again. It's the third time he's phoned her this evening.

1. You ask people about things they have done. Write questions with ever.

- 1 (ride / horse?) Have you ever ridden a horse?
- 2 (be / California?) Have _____
- 3 (run / marathon?) _____
- 4 (speak / famous person?) _____
- 5 (most beautiful place / visit?) What's _____

2. Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative.

Use these verbs:

be _ be _ eat _ happen _ have _ have _ meet _ play _ read _ see _ try

1 What's Mark's sister like?	I've no idea. <i>I've never met</i> her.
2 Is everything going well?	Yes, we <i>haven't had</i> any problems so far.
3 Are you hungry?	Yes. I _____ much today.
4 Can you play chess?	Yes, but _____ for ages.
5 Are you enjoying your holiday?	Yes, it's the best holiday _____ for a long time.
6 What's that book about?	I don't know. _____ it.
7 Is Brussels an interesting place?	I've no idea. _____ there.
8 I hear your car broke down again yesterday.	Yes, it's the second time _____ this month.
9 Do you like caviar?	I don't know. _____ it.
10 Mike was late for work again today.	Again? He _____ late every day this week.
11 Who's that woman by the door?	I don't know. _____ her before.

3. Write four sentences about yourself. Use I haven't and choose from the boxes.

used a computer; travelled by bus; eaten any fruit;
been to the cinema; read a book; lost anything

1 I haven't used a computer today.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

today

this week

recently

for ages

since ...

this year

4. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. Jack is driving a car for the first time. He's very nervous and not sure what to do. It's *the first time he's driven* a car.
2. Some children at the zoo are looking at a giraffe. They've never seen one before.
It's the first time _____ a giraffe.
3. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.
She _____ before.
4. Joe and Lisa are on holiday in Japan. They've been to Japan once before.
This is the second time _____.
5. Emily is staying at the Prince Hotel. She stayed there a few years ago.
It's not the first _____ this hotel.
6. Ben is playing tennis for the first time. He's a complete beginner.
_____ before.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. People use various means of _____ to get from one place to another.
a. transport c. medicine
b. education d. arts
2. In _____ cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg the underground is very popular with the citizens.
a. big c. tiny
b. small d. little
3. _____ is the fastest and most convenient way of getting about town. *a police station*
a. the underground c. a bus
b. walk d. a tram
4. Trams, trolley-buses and buses stop to pick up passengers at special _____.
a. stops c. lanes
b. roads d. crossroads
5. An arrested person must be taken to _____.
a. a police station c. a stadium
b. an airport d. a hospital

6. When we travel on buses (trolley-buses, etc.) we have to pay _____ and it doesn't depend on the distance you go.
a. *fare* c. *bill*
b. *tax* d. *salary*
7. If the passenger does not find a vacant seat he usually holds on to _____ to keep from falling.
a. *a strap* c. *ceiling*
b. *floor* d. *window*
8. In the USA if a street-car, bus or tram is going towards the center it is said to be going _____.
a. *downtown* c. *close*
b. *near* d. *next to*
9. In England trams and buses going to the center are called inward bound; those going away from the center, _____ bound.
a. *outward* c. *up*
b. *inward* d. *down*
10. If there are many cars, buses and trolley-buses in the town we say the traffic is _____.
a. *heavy* c. *fat*
b. *slim* d. *long*
11. The traffic is especially heavy in the _____ hour that is in the morning when people are hurrying to work and in the evening when people are coming back home.
a. *rush* c. *day*
b. *night* d. *evening*
12. I can't find my bag. Have you _____ it?
a. *seen* c. *see*
b. *saw* d. *seeing*
13. James is on holiday. He _____ gone to Italy.
a. *has* c. *will*
b. *have* d. *shall*
14. I can't find my bag. _____ you seen it anywhere?
a. *have* c. *had been*
b. *has* d. *will have*
15. 'When is David going away?' 'He has already _____'.
a. *gone* c. *going*
b. *go* d. *have gone*

ТЕМА 10

Участие сотрудников полиции в досмотровых мероприятиях



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

Alarm/ security alarm - тревога, сигнал тревоги система сигнализации

belt – лента конвейера

check/checkpoint – проверять/ контроль, досмотр

come/ come over here – подходить, подойдите сюда

delay - задерживать / задержка

deposit / deposit area – отдавать на хранение, камера хранения

detect / the device detects something – обнаруживать, сработала система сигнализации

empty – вынимать

examination – осмотр, проверка

go through – пройти проверку, просматривать, осматривать

handed / hand-held wand – ручной, ручной метало детектор

harm – вредить, причинять вред

metal detector / pass (go\step\walk) through the metal detector – металлоискатель, метало детектор, проходить через рамку металлоискателя

pass – проходить, идти, пройти (испытание)

receipt [ri'si:t] – квитанция

set off /you have set off the security alarm – взрывать, сработала система сигнализации

substance flammable, poisonous substances–вещество

легковоспламеняющееся, горячий, ядовитые вещества

turn on – включать

way – путь, способ

X-ray/ X-ray machine – рентгеновский, рентгеновский аппарат



A **checkpoint** is an area where persons are stopped, identities are verified, possessions are searched, and a decision is made whether or not to detain the persons or to allow them to pass.

Checkpoints aim to control a flow of people, to allow a “safe area”.

There are two types of checkpoint: mobile and fixed.

The mobile checkpoint responds to an immediate operational need and can be removed immediately after the execution of the operation.

A fixed checkpoint can be permanent or temporary and it takes places where a decision has been taken to carry out checks on a regular basis. As a result, it can be permanent, or it may be set up to control the entry of persons into a restricted area. Temporary CPs can be set up when required.



Checkpoint is a good way to control movement, to deter criminal and to identify terrorists' behavior. One of the best ways to do this is with barriers to regulate flow. Special equipment such as, metal detectors or arches, flexi cuffs may be useful for checking persons. A reserve way can also be organized, in order to address either specific security matters at a sudden increase of people wanting to cross the check point.

II. EXERCISES

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

1. Fill in the right verb, and then make sentences using these phrases.

come, put, leave, take off, take out, open, turn on, gather, go through, empty

1. your glasses
2. your bags on the belt
3. your bag
4. your iPod
5. the metal detector
6. here for bag inspection
7. your pockets
8. your mobile phone
9. your laptop in a deposit area
10. belongings make sure you have everything

2. Fill in the correct preposition / adverb.

for, out, ahead, out from, above, off, to, out of, apart, from

1. remove keys, camera, phone and other heavy metal items your pockets
2. spread your arms
3. spread your legs
4. raise your hands your head
5. take your child her stroller
6. take all items your pockets
7. you have set the security alarm
8. proceed personal check
9. proceed the venue
10. go

3. Fill in the gaps with words/phrases from the list to make dialogues.

*put; forget; drink; can I look into your bag; let me inspect you, sir; raise;
remove
your jacket; put your mobile phone*

1 A: 1) in the container

B: Here you are.

A: Now 2)..... Please 3)..... your hands. OK. You may go. Don't 4)..... to gather your belongings.

2 A: 5)?

B: Sure.

A: 6) from the bag.

B: Here it is.

A: Sorry, no drinks are allowed past this point. Either you 7) it now, or 8) you it in the bin.

4. Match the following phrases with the verbs from Exercise 3.

- your belongings on the table
- the metal detector when instructed
- keys, camera, phone and other heavy metal items from your packets
- to a guest service associate
- belongings make sure you have everything

ROLE PLAY



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Entry process to the Wrigley Field

Work in pairs.

Cadet A. *You are a police officer.* Inspect fans at the entrance to the Wrigley Field. Use the verbs below.

Cadet B. *You are a football fan.* Be ready to follow the officer's instructions.

- *remove*
- *place*

- *gather*
- *pass through*
- *proceed*

Act out the conversation, then change roles and act out it again.

5. Complete the conversations with the words in the boxes.

A

Take it off, walk through, go back

Police Officer Please ____ the metal detector.
Police officer Please _____. Do you have anything in your pockets – keys, phone, change?
Fan I don't think so. Ah, this bracelet.
Police Officer You'll have to ____ and step thorough again.
Police Officer Now its O.K. Thank you. Have a nice time.

B

put gather inspect

Police Officer Please ____ your mobile phone in the container.
Police Officer OK. Now let me ____ you, sir. Please your hands. OK. You may go.
Police Officer Don't forget to ____ your belongings.

C

bin bag drinks Thank you Sure jacket

Police Officer Can I look into your bag?
Fan _____.
Police Officer Remove you ____ from the ____.
Fan Here it is.
Police Officer Sorry, no ____ are allowed past this point.
Fan But I've just bought this water!
Police Officer Sorry. Either you drink it now, or you put it in this ____.
Police Officer _____.

D

prepare waste emptying comply with put come over miss allowed

Police Officer Please ____ here.
Police Officer Do you mind ____ your pockets, please?
Police Officer Please put your items in the container and ____ for a bag inspection.
Police Officer Sorry, the size of your backpack doesn't ____ the Stadium regulation

Fan Oh, officer, there is nothing in it.
Police Officer According to the rules of the Stadium these kinds of bags are not _____. You can _____ your backpack in your car or leave it in a deposit area. Otherwise you'll _____ the game.
Fan Where is a deposit?
Police Officer At Gate 22.
Fan Thank you.
Police Officer Please, next time study the regulations before the match not to _____ time.

E

receipt collect camera leave

Police Officer I'm. I'm really sorry; I see you have got a _____ with you.
This venue does not allow cameras to be taken inside, but you can _____ it in the property officer. We will look after it for you, give you a _____ and you will be able to _____ it after the match.
Fan OK.

F

Proceed check Remove

Police Officer _____ you child from her stroller. I'll _____ her through by hand.
Police Officer Thank you. Please _____ to the stadium.

6. Read the text and give Russian equivalents to the words and expressions in bold.

Different Types of People and How to Deal with them

Remember, at any venue there is a whole range of different types of people (see the table). Each of these types of people will **have their own different requirements**. You will need to know how to **act accordingly and impartially** at all times, being professional and **courteous**.

<i>Types of people</i>	<i>How to deal with them</i>
Friendly, excited, cooperative	Match their energy , attitude and behavior
Uncooperative, unfriendly	Actively listen and empathize
Emotional	De-escalation – dynamic risk assessment

Intoxicated	With humor (dynamic risk assessment), depending on how intoxicated, may need to refuse entry
With particular needs	Professional approach – treat in the same way as you would wild others , depending on the particular need. For example, for a wheelchair user you will need to sort out access and use eye contact . Talk at their height level and use eye contact. Take the lead from that person or their career, and ask how you can assist.
VIP's	Professional approach – treat in the same way as you would with others, depending on the type of a person
With limited understanding of English / Russian	Actively listen, check their understanding , and be patient

ROLE PLAY



Security Checkpoint

Cadet A. *You are a spectator entering the venue. Play the following situations:*

- ✓ a fan wearing a fancy hat and a big plastic bag (see the photo below);
- ✓ a fan with small children;
- ✓ a fan having any protuberances in clothing;
- ✓ a fan having prohibited items;
- ✓ a fan setting off the security alarm;
- ✓ different categories of visitors (with particular needs, intoxicated, unfriendly).

Cadet B. *You are a steward / police officer checking fans at the entrance of the venue. Conduct the examination refusing admittance to the match if necessary. Act out the conversation, then change roles and act out it again.*



Grammar revision:

ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ

В английском языке существуют четыре типа вопросительных предложений: *общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, разделительный и альтернативный вопросы.*

Общие	<i>Are you at school?</i>	<i>Do you go to school?</i>
Альтернативные	<i>Are you at school or at home?</i>	<i>Do you go to school or to the park?</i>
Разделительные	<i>You are at school aren't you?</i>	<i>You go to school, don't you?</i>
Специальные	<i>Where are you?</i>	<i>Where do you go?</i>
Вопросы к подлежащему	<i>Who is at school?</i>	<i>Who goes to school?</i>

I. Общий вопрос (General Question)

Общий вопрос – это вопрос ко всему предложению, требующий краткого ответа: “да” или “нет”. Общий вопрос начинается с вспомогательного глагола (за исключением глагола *to be*, который не требует вспомогательного глагола, а меняет место в предложении, предшествуя подлежащему).

My friend investigates this crime.

Does your friend investigate this crime?

He saw my friend yesterday.

Did he see my friend yesterday?

I shall become a detective.

Will you become a detective?

They are in Krasnodar.

Are they in Krasnodar?

Nick is busy.

Is Nick busy?

Ответ на общий вопрос может быть как кратким, так и полным. Наиболее обычной формой ответа является краткая форма. Она начинается словами *yes* или *no*, за которым следует подлежащее, выраженное соответствующим местоимением, и вспомогательный глагол или личная форма глагола:

Does my friend investigate this crime? – Yes, he does / No, he doesn't.

Is Nick busy? – Yes, he is / No, he isn't.

1. Задайте общие вопросы:

1. They are students. 2. The task is easy. 3. His father is a policeman. 4. I like reading. 5. My sister goes to the Institute every day. 6. She will come tomorrow. 7. Tom was born in Moscow. 8. This work is a difficult. 9. He came home at 6 o'clock last night. 10. They know English well.

II. Специальный вопрос (Special Question)

В отличие от общего вопроса, который относится к содержанию всего предложения в целом, специальный вопрос относится к одному члену предложения. Поэтому всегда начинается с вопросительного слова, заменяющего тот член предложения, к которому он относится. За вопросительным словом следует вспомогательный глагол (или глагол *to be*), а затем подлежащее предложения:

He lives in Moscow. – Where does he live?

They are fond of music. – What are they fond of?

Запомните специальные вопросительные местоимения:

What - что, *what kind of* – что за, какой, *which* - который, *when* - когда, *where* – где, куда, *why* - почему, *who* - кто, *whose* - чей, *whom* – кого, кому, *how* - как, *how many/much* - сколько, *how often* – как часто, *how long* – как долго.

В вопросе к подлежащему и определению подлежащего сохраняется прямой порядок слов и не требуется вспомогательный глагол:

He works as a detective. – Who works as a detective?

Her mother is a teacher. – Whose mother is a teacher?

Специальный вопрос может относиться к именной части сказуемого, выраженной именем существительным, обозначающим профессию. В качестве вопросительного слова в этом случае обычно употребляется местоимение *what*:

He is a student – What is he?

2. Поставьте вопросы, начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:

1. He was busy on Sunday (**When**).
2. We go to the Institute by bus (**How**).
3. They are from Volgograd (**Where**).
4. My parents are pensioners (**What**).
5. We worked as a policeman two years ago (**When**).
6. Nick' friend has 3 lessons every day (**Who**).
7. My friend has two dogs (**How many**).
8. He is a serviceman in the Army in the Far East (**Where**).

III. Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative Question)

Альтернативный вопрос состоит из двух частей, соединенных союзом *or*. Его первая часть строится по типу общего вопроса, а вторая представляет собой альтернативу к одному из членов первой части и присоединяется с помощью союза *or*:

Do you live in Moscow or in Krasnodar?

Is Nick busy or free?

3. Задайте альтернативные вопросы:

1. He reads quickly (slowly).
2. The weather is cold today (warm).
3. It often rains in summer (in winter).
4. He went to the Institute (to the stadium).
5. Ann is the best student in the group (the worst).
6. These students can play tennis (badminton).
7. She speaks English well (German).
8. His brother is a detective (an investigator).

IV. Разделительный вопрос (Distinctive Question)

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: утвердительного или отрицательного повествовательного предложения и краткого вопроса (*tag*). Этот тип вопроса употребляется в том случае, когда говорящий предполагает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в первой части предложения, или стремиться уменьшить категоричность суждения. К утвердительному предложению добавляется отрицательный вопрос (*negative tag*), построенный по типу общего вопроса, а к отрицательному – утвердительный вопрос (*positive tag*).

Подлежащее обозначает то же лицо или предмет, что и в первой части, но всегда выражено личным местоимением.

Английское предложение с разделительным вопросом может соответствовать русскому вопросительному предложению с частицей ‘ведь’:

This is a map, isn't it? – Это ведь карта?

Кроме того, разделительный вопрос может соответствовать русским вопросам ‘не так ли?’, ‘не правда ли?’, ‘да?’:

He is a policeman, isn't he?

He isn't a policeman, is he?

4. Закончите вопрос:

1. She is a policeman,...? 2. They are good students, ...? 3. My sister doesn't speak French, ...? 4. Her sons have 2 lessons today, ...? 5. You served in the Army, ...? 6. We are not good sportsmen, ...? 7. The students have many questions, ...? 8. This policeman likes classical music, ...?

Exercises

1. Задайте общий вопрос

- 1 He often comes to see his brother.
2. The students have 3 lessons on Tuesday.
3. Mr. Black is a policeman.
4. They get up at 7 o'clock.

2. Задайте вопросы к подлежащему

1. He can work.
2. She has three brothers.
3. They invited Tom to the party.

3. Задайте альтернативные вопросы

1. They bought a new book (copy book).
2. Bob plays tennis (hockey).
3. He can speak English well (bad).

4. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам

1. She can come home **in the morning**.
2. They bought this book **yesterday**.
4. Nick lives in **Borodin Street**.
5. They play football **at 8 o'clock**.
6. **We** are future police officer.

ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СЛОВА

when	когда ?	When do you come home after work?
what	что? какой?	What does Alice see in the picture? What music do you like?
where	где? куда?	Where does she work?
who who ____ + with who ____ + for	кто? с кем? для кого?	Who is that girl? Who does Alice walk with? Who does she sing for?
whom	кого? кому?	Whom do you usually invite to the parties?
whose	чей?	Whose dog is this?
which	который? (при выборе)	Which book does she want to take?
how	как?	How can you get to the cinema?
how many	сколько? (исчисляемые)	How many apples are there on the table?
how much	сколько? (неисчисляемые)	How much jam is there on the plate?

ТЕМА 11

Обеспечение безопасности дорожного движения

Text 1. Traffic law enforcement



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

New words:

Victim – пострадавший, жертва

Accident - авария, несчастный случай

Traffic safety - безопасность дорожного движения

Contribute - содействовать, способствовать

Warn - предупреждать

Driving permit ['pɜ:mit] - водительское удостоверение

Valid until - действительно по ...

Issued by - выдано ...

Traffic violation - нарушение дорожного движения

Preventive - предупредительные

Remove from driving - отстранять от вождения

Traffic light - светофор

Traffic sign - дорожные знаки

Vehicle ['vi:kl] - транспортное средство

To provide medical service - оказывать медицинскую помощь

Injured - пострадавшие

To cruise [kru:z] a squad [skwɒd] car - патрулировать на полицейской машине

To handle - иметь дело с

To drive while under the influence of alcohol ['ælkəhɒl] or drugs - вести машину под влиянием алкоголя и наркотиков

To drive while intoxicated [ɪn'tɒksɪkeɪtɪd] - вести машину в состоянии опьянения

Highway - шоссе

Beat - участок

Enforcement - принуждение

Identify - устанавливать, опознавать

Congestion [kən'dʒestʃən] - затор, пробка

Pursuit [pə'sju:t] - погоня

To exceed [ɪk'si:d] the speed limit – превышать допустимую скорость

To commit a traffic offence - совершать дорожное правонарушение

Eliminate - устранять

Arbitrate ['ɑ:bitreit] between the disputants [dis'pju:tənt] - рассудить спорные стороны

Read and translate the text:

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

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



I'd like to tell you about George who works as traffic police officer.

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

The fact is that he contributes much to traffic safety on the local roads and highways of his beat. George controls traffic violations through preventive control and enforcement. He identifies persons driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. He usually warns them or sometimes removes them from

driving. He watches for proper functioning of traffic lights, and traffic signs. He eliminates congestions for vehicles. Quite frequently he provides (first-on-the-scene post-crash) medical services for injured. His ability to act quickly and effectively often means the difference between life and death. He even takes part in motorized pursuits (chases). He cruises a squad car, takes instructions from the dispatcher, writes reports of auto accidents, and arbitrates between disputants – this routine [ru:'ti:n] work is very important and necessary.

II. EXERCISES

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

1. Read and translate the international words:

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

2. Match the synonyms:

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

3. Match antonyms:

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

4. Match English and Russian equivalents:

A	B
To drive under the influence of the alcohol	Правила дорожного движения;
To exceed the speed limits	Оказывать первую медицинскую помощь пострадавшим;
To learn the work by experience	Принимать участие в преследовании нарушителей;
To deal with different incidents	Узнать работу на практике;
To handle traffic violations	Сделать предупреждение водителю;

To warn a driver	Иметь дело с дорожно-транспортными нарушениями;
To remove a driver from driving	Превысить скорость;
To eliminate congestions	Управлять машиной в состоянии опьянения;
To provide medical service for injured	Отстранить водителя от управления транспортом;
To take part in motorized pursuits	Устранять заторы, пробки;
State vehicle code	Иметь дело с различными инцидентами.

5. Give English equivalents:

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

6. Give Russian equivalents.

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

7. Complete the following sentences:

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

8. Answer the following questions:

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

9. Translate the text using the dictionary:

Right-hand traffic is the rule in Russia therefore a driver must keep to the right. When driving a motorist should stay in the right hand lane at all times except when he is about to overtake another car or make a left hand turn. It is forbidden to cross over a solid line on (in) the roadway while a single broken line can be crossed over from any side.

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

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

When overtaking another car a motorist should pass on the left except when the driver of the other car is making or is about to make a left turn. Before overtaking another car a driver shouldn't forget to give a proper signal of what he intends to do.

Overtaking is forbidden 1) when oncoming transport is near, 2) on a sharp bend, 3) on a steep slope.

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

- 1) when a stop sign has been erected;
- 2) when a traffic officer orders him to stop;
- 3) when the red light is showing, you must wait until the green light comes on;
- 4) when the yellow light comes on a traffic signal (light) the motorist should

stop, if (it, is) possible to do so safely. If his car is in the intersection (crossroad) when the light becomes yellow, he must proceed with caution.

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



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

Pedestrian Safety Rules:

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

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

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

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

- 1) A sign with three colored lights (red, amber and green) that is used for controlling the transport where two or more roads meet;
- 2) A person who drives a car;
- 3) A place for pedestrians to cross the road;
- 4) The transport coming toward you;
- 5) to go past another car because you are moving faster.

12. Memorize these phrases:

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

13. Fill the gaps with the correct words:

Rush hour; break down; injured, damaged; pavement; lane, overtake; fasten your seat belt, get in/start; brake, crash; traffic jam.

1. Don't forget to ___ your ___ belt when you _____ the car.
2. There was a bad accident this morning. One driver died, the other driver was badly _____, and both cars were badly _____.
3. In the morning, the ___ starts at about 7 o'clock and goes on until at least 9.30.
4. It was raining, so when I _____ the car didn't stop quickly enough, and I _____ into the back of the car in front.
5. The bicycle hit me just as I stepped off the _____ to cross the road.
6. The car _____, so I phoned a garage and they sent someone to repair it.
7. There was a terrible _____, and that's why it took me two hours to get home in the car.
8. I was doing about 65mph on the inside _____ of the motorway, and suddenly a car _____ me doing about 90 mph.



14. Read and memorize the dialogues:

Dialogue 1

- I'm sorry. Your driving license, please.
- Here it is.
- I should fine you for violating traffic rules.
- What's wrong?
- You haven't parked your car in the parking place. It is just round the corner.
- I'm sorry. I didn't know it.
- Извините. Ваши права, пожалуйста.
- Пожалуйста.
- Я должен Вас оштрафовать за нарушение правил дорожного движения
- Что случилось?
- Вы поставили машину в неположенном месте. Стоянка за углом.
- Извините. Я не знал.

Dialogue 2

- Your driving license, please.
- Here it is.
- You've broken traffic rules.
- What's the matter?
- You've exceeded the speed limit.
- I'm sorry.
- It's obvious you're driving a car which is not in a good working condition. This is dangerous.
- I think something is wrong with the brake.
- Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.
- Пожалуйста.
- Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения.
- В чем дело?
- Вы превысили скорость.
- Виноват.
- Вы следуете на неисправной машине. Это опасно.
- Я полагаю, что-то случилось с тормозом.

- I'd recommend you to go to the service station as soon as possible.
- Thanks for your advice.
- Я бы посоветовал вам ехать на станцию техобслуживания как можно скорее.
- Спасибо за совет.

Dialogue 3

- Your driving license, please.
- What's the matter?
- You are driving under the influence of drink. You've broken road traffic rules. You are driving with the speed not less than a hundred km. I prohibit you to drive.
- I don't agree.
- You should follow me to the nearest police station to clear up the matter.
- Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.
- В чем дело?
- Вы едете в нетрезвом состоянии. Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения. Вы едете со скоростью не менее 100 км. Я отстраняю Вас от вождения.
- Я не согласен.
- Я бы попросил вас проследовать за мной в ближайшее отделение полиции, чтобы прояснить ситуацию.



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

А

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

Водитель: Пожалуйста.

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

В: Я не согласен.

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

В: Поехали

В

И. Ваши права, пожалуйста.

В. Пожалуйста. Что произошло?

И. Вы должны заплатить штраф.

В. Почему? В чем моя вина?

И. Вы проехали на красный свет.

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

И. Я Вас предупреждаю.

С

И: Извините, Ваши права, пожалуйста.

В: Пожалуйста.

И: Я должен Вас оштрафовать за нарушение правил дорожного движения.

В: Что случилось?

И: Вы поставили машину в неположенном месте. Стоянка за углом.

В: Виноват. Я не знал этого.

Д

И: Предъявите мне Ваше водительское удостоверение.

В: Подождите минуточку. Вот они.

И: Вы должны заплатить штраф.

В: Почему? (За что?)

И. Вы сделали левый поворот, а левый поворот здесь запрещён.

В: Извините меня, пожалуйста. Виноват.

16. Read and reproduce dialogues in English.

A

Inspector: - Good morning. Inspector Petrov.

Driver: - Good morning. What's the matter?

I.: - Why haven't you stopped for pedestrians at the pedestrian crossing?

D.: - Sorry. I haven't noticed pedestrians.

I.: - Show me your driving permit, please.

D: - . Here are my documents.

I.: - Your documents are OK. But I warn you. You are to allow pedestrians to cross the road.

B

Inspector: - Lieutenant of police, Petrov. Good afternoon.

Driver: - Good afternoon. My surname is Ivanov. What's the matter?

I: – You have broken state vehicle code. There is a speed limit 60 km per hour here. The traffic sign is over there.

D: – Sorry, I have been hurry and haven't noticed it.

I: - You must pay a fine. This violation is very serious.

D.: – Excuse me; it is for the first occasion.

I: – Take your driving permit back. It's my duty to maintain public order on the road. You must be more attentive.

D: - Don't worry, I'll pay a fine.

C

Inspector: - Inspector of police, lieutenant Petrov. What's the matter?

Driver: - There has been a serious accident on the main road.

I.: - Have you witnessed the accident?

D.: - Yes, I have. My surname is Ivanov. One of the drivers has been badly injured.

I've called an ambulance. He has been given the first on the scene medical service.

I.: - And where is the second driver?

D.: - He has run away, I think.

I.: - Have you noticed his number plate?

D.: - The car was Mercedes E 678 AM, white in color. The driver was a man of about 40.

I.: - Thank you for your information.

D.: - Not at all. It was my duty.

D

Inspector: - Please stop. Show me your driving permit, please.

Driver: - What's happened?

Inspector: You are driving under the influence of drink. You are driving with the speed not less than a hundred km. I'm removing you from driving.

Driver: - I don't agree with you.

Inspector: - I'm detaining your car. You must have a medical examination.

D.: - I'm not under the influence of alcohol.

I.: - Come with me to the police station to clear up this question.

D.: - With pleasure.

E

Inspector: I'm sorry. Your driving permit, please.

Driver: - Here you are.

I.: - I should fine you for violating traffic rules.

D.: - What's happened?

I.: - You have parked your car not in a proper place. The parking place is over there round the corner.

D.: - I'm sorry. I didn't know it.

I.: - I warn you for the first occasion.

D.: - Thanks a lot.

17. Read, translate and discuss the following conversation:

Bert and Jill are in Bert's sports car. He is driving very fast.



Jill: Bert ... uh ... don't you

think you should slow down a bit?

Bert: Slow down? What do you want me to do that for?

Jill: But the speed limit is 70 and you're going at least 80 and ...

Bert: Look! I've told you before that you mustn't talk to me while I'm driving. I can't concentrate!

Jill: But the speed limit ...

Bert: And you don't have to tell me what the speed limit is, either. I know all about it!

Jill: I only want you to slow down a bit. And there's something else. There's a police. ...

Bert: When I'm in my car, I'm the boss: so if you don't want me to lose my temper, keep quiet.

Jill: All right, Bert.

Bert: I don't want you or anyone to tell me how to drive.

Jill: No, Bert. (*Suddenly there is a sound of a police car horn.*)

Bert: Good Lord! What's that?

Jill: A police car, Bert, they're following you. I think they want you to stop.

Bert: A police car! Why didn't you tell me? Do you want me to lose my driving license?

Jill: But that's why I wanted you to slow down before, Bert. I saw the car behind us and tried to tell you, but you said I mustn't talk to you while you are driving.

18. Answer the following questions:

1. How does Jill suggest that Bert should slow down?
2. What does Bert say when he hears the suggestion?
3. What is the speed limit and how fast is Bert going?
4. What has Bert told Jill before and why?
5. What does Bert say when Jill tried to say something about the speed limit?
6. What exactly does Jill want Bert to do?
7. What are some of the things he says with "don't want"?
8. What does the police car want Bert to do?
9. What does Bert say when Jill tells him this?
10. What is Jill's answer?

19. Prepare dialogues on the following situations:

1. Suppose you are a traffic officer on duty. You have just arrived at the scene of a traffic accident. The witness told you his story about the accident. What questions will you ask to clear up the circumstances of the accident?

2. Reproduce a short dialogue between a police officer on duty and a person informing of the accident occurred.

3. Reproduce a short dialogue between a police officer and a traffic violator.

(I am giving you a warning. I am detaining your car. I'm removing you from driving a car. You must have a medical examination. I shall keep your driving permit. To have your driving permit back come to the State department of Motor Vehicles).



Grammar revision:

The Possessive Case -'s (your sister's name)

and of ... (the name of the book)

Grammar Guide
Possessive Case
1. The **boy's** hobby is playing chess.
2. The **boys'** interests are different.
3. **Tim and Sandu's** cousin is in the USA.

We use -'s (apostrophe + s) mostly for people or animals:

Tom's computer isn't working. (not the computer of Tom)

How old are Chris's children? (not the children of Chris)

What's (= What is) your sister's name?

What's Tom's sister's name?

Be careful. Don't step on the cat's tail.

You can use -'s without a noun after it:

This isn't my book. It's my sister's. (= my sister's book)

We do not use -'s after a long group of words. So we say:

my friend's mother

but the mother of the man we met yesterday (not the man we met yesterday's mother)

Note that we say a woman's hat (= a hat for a woman), a boy's name (= a name for a boy),

a bird's egg (= an egg laid by a bird) etc.

With a singular noun we use -'s:

my sister's room (= her room – one sister)

Mr Carter's house (= his house)

With a plural noun (sisters, friends etc.) we put an apostrophe (') after s:

my sisters' room (= their room – two or more sisters)

the Carters' house (= their house – Mr and Mrs Carter)

If a plural noun does not end in -s (for example men/women/children/people) we use -'s:

the men's changing room a children's book (= a book for children)

You can use -'s after more than one noun:

Jack and Karen's children Mr and Mrs Carter's house

For things, ideas etc., we normally use of:

the temperature of the water (not the water's temperature)

the name of the book the owner of the restaurant

We say the beginning/end/middle of ... / the top/bottom of ... / the front/back/side of ... :

the beginning of the month (not the month's beginning)

the top of the hill the back of the car

You can usually use -'s or of ... for an organization (= a group of people).

So you can say:

the government's decision or the decision of the government

the company's success or the success of the company

We also use -'s for places. So you can say:

the city's streets the world's population Italy's prime minister

We use -'s with time words (yesterday / next week etc.):

Do you still have yesterday's newspaper?

Next week's meeting has been cancelled.

In the same way, you can say today's / tomorrow's / this evening's / Monday's etc.

We also use -'s (or -s' with plural words) with periods of time:

I've got a week's holiday starting on Monday.

Julia has got three weeks' holiday.

I live near the station – it's only ten minutes' walk.

Ex.1 In some of these sentences, it is more natural to use -'s or -'. Change the underlined parts where necessary.

1 Who is the owner of this restaurant? OK

2 How old are the children of Chris? Chris's children

3 Is this the umbrella of your friend? -----

4 Write your name at the top of the page.-----

5 I've never met the daughter of James.-----

6 How old is the son of Helen and Andy?-----

7 We don't know the cause of the problem.-----

8 I don't know the words of this song.-----

9 The friends of your children are here.-----

10 What is the cost of a new washing machine?-----

11 The garden of our neighbors is very small.---

12 The hair of David is very long.-----

13 I work on the ground floor of the building.-----

14 I couldn't go to the party of my best friend.-----

Ex.2 Which is right?

1 Don't step on the cat's tail. (cat / cat's / cats')

2 It's my -----birthday tomorrow. (father / father's / fathers')

3 Those -----look nice. Shall we buy some? (apples / apple's / apples')

4 -----clothes are expensive. (Children / Children's / Childrens')

5 Zurich is -----largest city. (Switzerland / Switzerland's / Switzerland's')

6 Your -----parents are your grandparents. (parents / parent's / parents')

7 I took a lot of ----when I was on holiday. (photos / photo's / photos')

8 This isn't my coat. It's ----- . (someone else / someone else's / someone elses')

9 Have you read any of----- poems? (Shakespeare / Shakespeare's / Shakespeares')



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. What ____ the speed limit in a big city and other towns and settlements in your country?

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

2. Show me your driving _____, please

- a. *License* c. *Text*
- b. *Rule* d. *Pen*

3. How many lanes _____ motorways usually have?

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

4. Вы должны заплатить штраф

- a. *You must pay a fine*
- b. *You must pay a tax*
- c. *You must pay a money*
- d. *You must pay a salary*

5. To go past another car because you are moving faster means to

- a. *overtake* c. *to turn*
- b. *to cross* d. *to pass*

6. Some juveniles have stolen a vehicle, now they are _____ by the police

- a. *Wanted* c. *Helped*
- b. *Studied* d. *Trained*

7. The time, usually twice a day, when the roads are full of traffic and trains are crowded because people are travelling to or from work
a. Traffic jam c. Prime time
b. Rush hour d. Free time
8. Road-traffic safety aims to _____ the harm (deaths, injuries and property damage) resulting from crashes of road vehicles on public roads
a. reduce c. run
b. Increase d. make
9. You have ... traffic rules.
a. violate c. violating
b. violated d. been violated
10. There was a serious ... on the main road two days ago.
a. accident c. vehicle
b. junction d. line
11. If you listen to the radio you _____ hear news of road accidents
a. Will c. Are
b. Would d. -
12. There are special _____ which help to make the roads safe
a. traffic regulations rules
b. administrative law
c. civil rules
d. criminal law
13. Patrol men and traffic officers spend a portion of their work shifts stopping traffic _____
a. Violators c. Drivers
b. Runners d. Officers
14. У него не было намерения обгонять их
a. He had no intention to overtake them
b. He has no intention to overtake them
c. He had no intention overtaking them
d. He had no intention overtook them
15. At our college we _____ traffic regulation rules
a. Are taught c. Are teaching
b. Teach d. taught

Вопросы к зачету



2 семестр

1. What kind of state is Great Britain?
2. What are the branches of power in the United Kingdom?
3. What is the highest legislative body in the United Kingdom?
4. What do the executive bodies of Great Britain consist of?
5. What kind of government does each state in the USA have?
6. What is the President of the USA?
7. How often do Americans choose their new President?
8. Who of the US presidents was elected for a fourth term?
9. Who does the highest executive power in the United States belong to?
10. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
11. What are some of the functions of the President?
12. Who is the legislative power vested in?
13. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
14. What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?
15. What do the police do if wanted person comes to their attention?
16. Who was the founder of the British police?
17. What does "walking the beat" mean?
18. Why British police cars are called "jam-sandwich" cars in colloquial speech?
19. Is there a single police force, organized by central government?
20. What is the major difference in police organization between Britain and some other countries?
21. When do British police forces co-operate with each other?
22. What is the name of London's police headquarters?
23. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
24. What are the ranks of policemen?
25. What is the job of CID officers?
26. What are the duties of traffic wardens?
27. What is Scotland Yard and what does it do?
28. What was the public sentiment about the first Scotland Yard plainclothes police agents?
29. When did Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department?
30. What were the CID's initial duties?
31. What is the CID nowadays?
32. Which parts of London are covered by the Metropolitan Police?
33. What are the Metropolitan Police's Duties?
34. Who is the administrative head of Scotland Yard?
35. What is the structure of the CID?
36. What assistance does the Yard render to the countries of the Commonwealth?

37. What are the main police powers in England and Wales?
38. In what cases can a police officer stop and search the suspect?
39. What does the procedure of stop and search consist of?
40. What does the FBI handle?
41. What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?
42. What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?
43. In what way are the FBI Agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?
44. Who directs the efforts to locate and apprehend fugitives, escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from Armed Forces?
45. Where can valuable leads be found very often?
46. How many special projects are currently handled by the Interpol?
47. What is Europol?
48. When did it start its work?
49. What is the aim of Europol?
50. What international crimes does Europol fight against?
51. Does Europol any executive powers? What does it mean?
52. What can you say about structure of this organization?
53. Is there any difference between Europol and Interpol? What are their roles in the fight against organized crime?
54. What developments made it easier for criminals to move around the world?
55. Who are being subjected to increasing pressure from criminals?
56. Will you show your identity papers?
57. Will you show your passport?
58. Will you show your identity card?
59. Will you show your pass?
60. Will you show your papers?
61. Will you show your driver's license?
62. How would you describe traffic in your city?
63. Is it difficult for tourists to drive in your town?
64. What does road-traffic safety aim to do?
65. Why is the problem of road-traffic crashes really acute?
66. How many people are killed on the world's roads every year?
67. How is road-traffic crash defined?
68. What sense does the word accident convey?

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