

Академия управления МВД России

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ
ПО ПРОГРАММАМ ПОДГОТОВКИ НАУЧНЫХ
И НАУЧНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ КАДРОВ
В ВУЗАХ СИСТЕМЫ МВД РОССИИ**

Учебное пособие

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Учебное пособие предназначено для обучающихся по программам подготовки научных и научно-педагогических кадров по всем направлениям подготовки.

Основная цель пособия – развитие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионально ориентированного международного научного общения и формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие предназначено для использования в образовательном процессе Академии управления МВД России слушателями, проходящими обучение по программам подготовки научных и научно-педагогических кадров. Данное учебное пособие отражает основные программные требования и содержание дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Пособие направлено на формирование иноязычных компетенций, предусмотренных Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего профессионального образования по данному профилю подготовки, которые отражают не только комплексное приобретение общих знаний в области лексики, грамматики, стилистики английского языка, но и важнейших параметров английского языка конкретной специальности.

Основная цель пособия – развитие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионально ориентированного международного научного общения и формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

Учебное пособие поможет сформировать у обучающихся по программам подготовки научных и научно-педагогических кадров навыки изучающего, информативного и ознакомительного чтения специальных текстов на английском языке, умения реферирования и аннотирования зарубежных публикаций по теме научного исследования.

Учебный материал и дидактический аппарат пособия будут способствовать повышению лингвистической культуры, формированию психологической и профессиональной готовности обучаемых использовать современные методы и технологии научной коммуникации на государственном и иностранном языках, участвовать в работе российских и международных исследовательских коллективов по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач, развивать способность планировать и решать задачи собственного профессионального и личностного развития.

Учебное пособие содержит два тематических раздела, список литературы и перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет, необходимых для усвоения дисциплины.

Первый раздел учебного пособия направлен на развитие навыков изучающего и информативного чтения специальных текстов на английском языке. Данный раздел поможет обучающимся максимально точно понимать содержание иноязычных текстов по избранной научной специальности, выбирать необходимую информацию в логико-смысловой структуре текста и самостоятельно преодолевать языковые трудности. Второй раздел учебного пособия нацелен на развитие у обучающихся навыков ознакомительного чтения и формирование общего представления о содержании и смысле иноязычных газетных статей по общему профилю вуза.

UNIT 1

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НАВЫКОВ ИЗУЧАЮЩЕГО И ИНФОРМАТИВНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ ТЕКСТОВ ПО НАУЧНОЙ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ



Группа научных специальностей:

5.1. Право

Научная специальность:

*5.1.1. Теоретико-исторические правовые науки
(Теория и история права и государства;
история учений о праве и государстве)*

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	Declaration of Independence	[deklə'reɪʃn ɒv ɪndɪ'pendəns]	Декларация независимости
2.	Constitutional Convention	[kənstri'tju:ʃənl kən'venʃn]	Конституционное собрание
3.	Bill of Rights	[bɪl əv raɪts]	Билль о правах
4.	Supreme Court	[sju:'pri:m kɔ:t]	Верховный суд
5.	to adopt the Constitution	[tu: ə'dɒpt ði: kənstri'tju:ʃn]	принять Конституцию

6.	to ratify the Constitution	[tu: 'rætɪfaɪ ði: kənstri'tju:ʃn]	ратифицировать Конституцию
7.	legislative branch	['ledʒɪslətɪv brɑ:nʃ]	законодательная власть
8.	executive branch	[ɪg'zekjʊtɪv brɑ:nʃ]	исполнительная власть
9.	judiciary branch	[dʒu:'dɪʃ(ə)rɪ brɑ:nʃ]	судебная власть
10.	system of checks and balances	['sɪstɪm ɒv tʃeks ænd bæləns]	система сдержек и противовесов
11.	separation of powers	[sepə'reɪʃn ɒv 'paʊəz]	разделение властей
12.	legislative regulation	['ledʒɪslətɪv regjʊ'leɪʃn]	законодательное регулирование
13.	laws and regulations	[lɔ:z ænd regjʊ'leɪʃnz]	законы и нормативные акты
14.	common law	['kɒmən lɔ:]	общее право
15.	statutory law	['stæʃʊt(ə)rɪ lɔ:]	статутное право
16.	case law	[keɪs lɔ:]	прецедентное право
17.	to guarantee rights and liberties	[tu: gærən'ti: raɪts ænd 'lɪbətɪz]	гарантировать права и свободы
18.	to implement law	[tu: 'ɪmplɪmənt lɔ:]	приводить в исполнение
19.	local ordinance	['ləʊkəl 'ɔ:dnəns]	местное постановление
20.	government	['gʌv(ə)mənt]	правительство, управление
21.	to propose amendment	[tu: prə'pəʊz ə'mendmənt]	предлагать поправку

22.	article (of the Constitution)	['ɑ:tɪkl ɒv ði: kɒnstɪ'tʃu:ʃn]	статья (Конституции)
23.	to appoint justice	[tu: ə'pɔɪnt 'dʒʌstɪs]	назначать судью
24.	to violate law	[tu: 'vaɪələt lɔ:]	нарушать закон
25.	to abuse power	[tu: ə'bjʊ:s 'paʊə]	злоупотреблять властью (полномочиями)

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to declare independence; 2) amendments to the Constitution; 3) Supreme Court; 4) to guarantee constitutional protection; 5) to abuse power; 6) foundation of the government; 7) to propose an amendment; 8) to interpret laws and regulations; 9) uncoded forms of law; 10) to violate law; 11) case law; 12) limited supreme authority; 13) to appoint justice; 14) civil law innovations; 15) to adopt the Constitution; 16) to implement law; 17) to operate under restrictions on authority; 18) statutes and regulations; 19) Bill of Rights; 20) judicial branch of power; 21) local ordinance; 22) to accept the Declaration of Independence; 23) individual liberties; 24) legal system; 25) political movement; 26) to implement the President's policies; 27) legislative branch of power; 28) system of checks and balances; 29) executive branch of power; 30) article of the Constitution.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

HISTORY OF FEDERALISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Federalism is the system of government in which sovereignty is constitutionally divided between a central governing authority and constituent political units. It is based upon democratic rules and institutions in which the power to govern is shared between national and state governments, creating a federation.

Dual federalism is a political arrangement in which power is divided between national and state governments in clearly defined terms, with state governments exercising those powers accorded to them without interference from the national government. Dual federalism is defined in contrast to cooperative federalism, in which national and state governments collaborate on policy.

Federalism was the most influential political movement arising out of discontent with the Articles of Confederation, which focused on limiting the authority of the federal government. The movement was greatly strengthened by the reaction to Shays' Rebellion of 1786–1787, which was an armed uprising of farmers in western Massachusetts. The rebellion was fueled by a poor economy and ineffective activity of the federal government. Moreover, the federal government had proven incapable of raising an army to quell the rebellion, so Massachusetts was forced to raise its own.

The Great Depression marked an abrupt end to dual federalism and a dramatic shift to a strong national government headed by the President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The national government was forced to cooperate with all levels of government to implement the President's policies. In the final analysis, federalism in the United States has been structured to protect minority rights while giving enough power to the states to control their own affairs.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The history of the United States government constitutes the formation, growth, development, and evolution of the federal government of the United States, including the Constitution, the United States Code, the office of the presidency, the executive departments and agencies, the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the lower federal courts. It includes government roles, structure, and policy in all aspects, including evolution of the governmental structure, formation of new agencies and departments, assumptions of new roles and functions, enactments of new codes, regulations, and laws, and inception of entirely new roles of government in American society from 1776 to the present day.

The United States achieved independent governance with the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. Following the American Revolutionary War, the Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1781 to establish the federal government. Under the Articles of Confederation, the Congress served as the sole body of the legislature. The federal government held jurisdiction over treaties, alliances, and declarations of war. Approval of these actions required at least nine states to vote in the affirmative. The states were forbidden from raising an army during peacetime, but all states were required to maintain a militia.

These were succeeded by the Constitution of the United States in 1789, which is the current governing document of the United States.

Many of the institutions and customs of the government were established by the Washington administration in the 1790s. The Constitution established a presidential system with separation of powers and three branches of government that are still in use today.

The Progressive Era brought a new wave of reforms, including the direct election of senators and stronger government regulation of business. These reforms were expanded even further by the policies implemented in response to the Great Depression, which created programs such as Social Security.

Following World War II, American foreign policy was dominated by the Cold War while American domestic policy was influenced by economic development and the civil rights movement. In the 21st century, the September 11 attacks caused major shifts in government structure and foreign policy.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It describes the
3. The article considers the primary responsibilities of
4. The author focuses attention on the fact, that each branch of government
5. To make a conclusion I can say

HOW THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS ORGANIZED

The Constitution of the United States divides the federal government into three branches to make sure no individual or group will have too much power:

– legislative branch makes laws, confirms or rejects presidential nominations for heads of federal agencies, federal judges, and the Supreme Court, and has the authority to declare war. This branch includes Congress (the Senate and House of Representatives) and special agencies and offices that provide support services to Congress. American citizens have the right to vote for Senators and Representatives through free, confidential ballots;

– executive branch carries out and enforces laws. It includes the President, Vice President, the Cabinet, executive departments, independent agencies, and other boards, commissions, and committees. Much of the work in the executive branch is done by federal agencies, departments, committees, and other groups;

– judicial branch evaluates and interprets the meaning of laws, applies laws to individual cases, and decides if laws violate the Constitution. It is comprised of the Supreme Court and other federal courts.

Each branch of government can change acts of the other branches. The President can veto legislation created by Congress and nominates heads of federal agencies. Congress confirms or rejects the President's nominees and can remove the President from office in exceptional circumstances. The Justices of the Supreme Court, who can overturn unconstitutional laws, are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

This ability of each branch to respond to the actions of the other branches is called the system of checks and balances.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 30 минут.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AND SYMBOLS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States. It took Thomas Jefferson 17 days to write the Declaration of Independence. On July 2, 1776, Congress voted to declare independence from Great Britain. On July 4, 1776, Congress voted to accept the Declaration of Independence, marking July 4 as Independence Day.

The foundation of the American government, its purpose, form, and structure, are in the Constitution of the United States. The Constitutional Convention adopted the Constitution on September 17, 1787.

The Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. It guarantees greater constitutional protection for individual liberties and lists specific prohibitions on government power. There are 27 Constitutional Amendments in all. The 27th Amendment, which was originally proposed in 1789, was not ratified until 1992.

The Star-Spangled Banner is the national anthem of the United States. To celebrate a victory over British forces during the War of 1812, U.S. soldiers raised a large American flag at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 14, 1814. Inspired by those events, Francis Scott Key wrote a poem called "Defense of Fort M'Henry," which eventually became the Star Spangled Banner and the United States national anthem.

7. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–6

1. to comprise	1. superior authority
2. to grant	2. to carry out a law
3. to pass a statute	3. limited authority
4. according to	4. to guarantee
5. banner	5. precedent law
6. restricted power	6. to incorporate
7. legislative regulation	7. to break a law
8. local ordinance	8. legal control
9. case law	9. municipal regulation
10. highest authority	10. law system
11. legal system	11. in accordance with
12. to implement a law	12. flag
13. to violate a law	13. to adopt a law

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

Members of the United States Congress make federal laws in accordance with the nation's Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest authority in interpreting the nation's laws and regulations whenever there is a dispute.

The law of the United States comprises many levels of codified and uncoded forms of law, of which the most important is the nation's Constitution, which prescribes the foundation of the federal government of the United States, as well as various civil liberties. The Constitution sets out the boundaries of federal law, which consists of Acts of Congress, treaties ratified by the Senate, regulations promulgated by the executive branch, and case law originating from the federal judiciary. The United States Code is the official compilation and codification of general and permanent federal statutory law.

Federal law and treaties, so long as they are in accordance with the Constitution, preempt conflicting state and territorial laws in the 50 American states and in the territories. In the dual sovereign system of American federalism (actually tripartite) because of the presence of Indian reservations), states are the plenary sovereigns, each with their own constitution, while the federal sovereign possesses only the limited supreme authority enumerated in the Constitution. Indeed, states

may grant their citizens broader rights than the federal Constitution as long as they do not infringe on any federal constitutional rights. Thus United States law (especially the actual “living law” of contract, tort, property, criminal, and family law experienced by the majority of citizens on a day-to-day basis) consists primarily of state law, which can and does vary greatly from one state to the next.

At both the federal and state levels, with the exception of the legal system of Louisiana, the law of the United States is largely derived from the common law system of English law, which was in force in British America at the time of the American Revolutionary War. However, American law has diverged greatly from its English ancestor both in terms of substance and procedure and has incorporated a number of civil law innovations.

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

HOW THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS ORGANIZED

In theory, according to the British Constitution there are three branches of power: legislative, executive and judiciary. In other words, in Britain there is Parliament, which makes laws, the government which “executes” laws, and the law courts, which interpret laws.

Parliament is the *legislative branch* and the supreme authority in Great Britain. It consists of two parts: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The House of Commons consists of 659 Members of Parliament (MPs) directly elected by voters of 659 Britain’s constituencies (избирательный округ). The chief officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, elected by MPs to preside over the House. Other officers include the three Deputy Speakers who are elected by the House on the nomination of the government but are drawn from the Opposition as well as the government party.

The Prime Minister, or the head of the Government, is also an MP and usually the leader of the political party with a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is advised by a Cabinet of about twenty other ministers. Departments and ministries are directed by civil servants, who are permanent officials. The House of Lords provides legislation and has judicial functions. It consists of the Lords Temporal¹ and the Lords Spiritual². The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor³, who is the Speaker of the House.

¹ Светские лорды – наследственные пэры, пожизненные пэры, лорды-судьи по апелляциям и другие члены палаты лордов, кроме архиепископов и епископов.

² Духовные лорды представлены духовенством англиканской церкви. В настоящее время палата лордов насчитывает 26 архиепископов и епископов англиканской церкви.

³ Лорд-канцлер – спикер палаты лордов и высшее судебное должностное лицо.

The executive branch consists of:

- The Government: the Cabinet and other ministers responsible for national policies;
- government departments, responsible for national administration; local authorities, responsible for many local services;
- public corporations, responsible for operating particular nationalized industries or other bodies, subject to ministerial control.

The judiciary branch determines common law and interprets statutes. The Lord Chancellor is head of the judiciary in England and Wales. His responsibilities include court procedure and the administration of the higher courts and many tribunals in England and Wales. He recommends all judicial appointments to the Crown – other than the highest which are recommended by the Prime Minister – and appoints magistrates.

Although the Queen is officially the head of all three branches, she has little direct power.

10. Запомните эти слова и выражения и запишите их в свой словарь:

House of Lords	палата лордов
House of Commons	палата общин
Prime Minister	премьер-министр
Cabinet	кабинет (министров)
Lord Chancellor	лорд-канцлер (спикер палаты лордов)

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The three elements which make up Parliament – the King, the House of Lords and the elected House of Commons – are constituted on different principles. They meet together only on occasions of symbolic significance such as the state opening of the House of Lords, when the Commons are summoned by the Queen to the House of Lords.

Parliament can legislate for Britain as a whole, as well as for any part of the country. As there are no restraints imposed by a written constitution, Parliament can legislate as it pleases, subject to Britain's obligations as a member of the European Union. It can make or change any law; and can overturn established conventions or turn them into

law. It can even prolong its own life beyond the normal period without consulting the electorate. In practice, however, Parliament does not assert its supremacy in this way. Its members bear in mind the common law and normally act in accordance with precedent. The validity of an Act of Parliament, once passed, cannot be disputed in the law courts. The House of Commons is directly responsible to the electorate, and in this century the House of Lords has recognized the supremacy of the elected chamber. The system of party government helps to ensure that Parliament legislates with its responsibility to the electorate in mind.

The main functions of Parliament are: to pass laws; to provide, by voting for taxation, the financial resources of carrying on the work of government; to control government policy and administration, including proposals for expenditure (расходы); to debate the major issues of the day.

A Parliament has a maximum duration of five years, but in practice general elections are usually held before the end of this term.

Each House of Parliament has certain rights and immunities to protect it from obstruction in carrying out its duties. The rights apply to each House and to its staff, and individually to each member.

12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It describes the
3. The article considers the primary responsibilities of
4. According to the article the King's powers include
5. The author focuses attention on the fact, that
6. To make a conclusion I can say

THE MONARCH'S ROLE IN THE GOVERNMENT

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The King is not only head of the state, but also an important symbol of national unity. In law she is the head of the executive and judiciary branches; commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Crown; the supreme governor of the established Church of England.

As a result of a long process of evolution, during which the monarchy's absolute power has been progressively reduced, the King acts on the advice (рекомендация) of her ministers. Britain is governed by his Majesty's Government in the name of the King.

The King still takes part in some important acts of government. These include summoning and dissolving Parliament, appointing many important

officials, including government ministers, judges, officers in the armed forces, diplomats, bishops and some other senior clergy of the Church of England. An important function is appointing the Prime Minister: by convention the King invites the leader of the political party which commands the majority in the House of Commons to form a government.

In international affairs the King, as the head of the state, has the power to declare war and make peace, to recognize foreign states and governments, to conclude treaties etc.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 15 минут.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE BRITAIN'S HOME OFFICE

Administration of justice is provided by the Britain's Home Office, which deals with: criminal law; treatment of offenders, including probation and the prison service; the police; crime prevention; fire service and emergency planning; licensing laws; regulation of firearms and dangerous drugs; electoral matters and local legislation; passports, immigration and nationality; race relations; Royal matters.

Each of the main departments has its own information division, public relations branch or news department. They are usually staffed by professional information officers responsible for communicating their department's activities to the news media and the public.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

LEGAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Although Britain is a unitary state, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all have their own legal systems, with considerable differences in law, organization and practice. However, a large amount of modern legislation applies throughout Britain. The law is divided into criminal law and civil law; the latter (последний) regulates the conduct of people in ordinary relations with each other. The distinction between the two branches of law is reflected in the procedures used, the courts in which cases may be heard and the sanctions which may be applied.

The legal system of England and Wales comprises both a historic body of conventions known as common law and equity law¹, and

¹ Право справедливости – часть прецедентного права, дополняющая общее право; существовало начиная с 15 в. до судебной реформы 1873–1875 гг., после которой

parliamentary and European Community legislation; the last of these applies throughout Britain.

Common law, which is based on custom and interpreted in court cases by judges, has never been precisely defined or codified. It forms the basis of the law except when superseded by legislation. *Equity law* consists of a body of historic rules and principles which are applied by the courts. The English legal system is therefore distinct from many of those of Western Europe, which have codes derived from Roman law. *European Community law*, deriving from Britain's membership of the European Union, is confined mainly to economic and social matters; in certain circumstances it takes precedence over domestic law. It is normally applied by the domestic courts, but the most authoritative rulings are given by the European Court of Justice.

15. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык без помощи словаря.

SOURCES OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE UNITED STATES

Criminal law in the United States can be found in four sources: 1) constitutions, 2) statutes, 3) common law, and 4) administrative or regulatory agency decisions.

Constitutions generally provide for the creation of the legislative bodies empowered to enact laws. The United States Constitution, for example, does so by creating the Congress, and giving it lawmaking powers. The Bill of rights of the United States Constitution (the first ten amendments), as well as similar amendments to state constitutions, also describe procedural laws that dictate how substantive laws are to be administered.

A second source of criminal law is *statutes*, another term for laws. Statutes are products of lawmaking bodies created by constitutional authority. Thus, federal statutes are enacted by the Congress of the United States, and state statutes are enacted by state legislatures. Laws, created by municipalities, such as by city councils, are generally called ordinances. Both, the federal statutes and the statutes of particular states, including their definitions and the penalties associated with their violation, can be found in penal codes, one for each jurisdiction.

формально слилось с общим правом, продолжая, тем не менее, регулировать в Англии, Ирландии и США некоторые институты права собственности и договорного права, в частности институты доверительной собственности, возмещения ущерба, принуждения к исполнению договорного обязательства, и замещать обычные законодательные акты в случае несоответствия их друг другу.

Generally, statutes and ordinances apply only in particular jurisdiction in which they were enacted. Federal crimes violate federal statutes and state crimes violate state statutes. A crime in one state may not be a crime in another state, but a violation of a federal statute is a crime if committed anywhere in the United States. When a certain behavior violates both federal and state statutes, and possibly local ordinances, as is the case with many drug law violations, there is overlapping jurisdiction, which frequently causes confusion over which jurisdiction has authority for the enforcement of the law and the prosecution of the crime.

A third source of criminal law is *common law*, also called *case law*. Case law is by-product of decisions made by trial and appellate court judges. The decision becomes a potential basis, or a precedent, for deciding the outcomes of similar cases in the future. Although it is possible for a decision of any trial court judge to become a precedent, it is primarily the written decisions of appellate court judges that do. Much of the time spent by criminal lawyers in preparing for a case is devoted to finding legal precedents that support their arguments.

A fourth source of criminal law is *administrative or regulatory agencies* decisions. Examples of federal administrative or regulatory agencies are the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Drug Enforcement Administration etc. There are administrative or regulatory agencies at the state and local levels as well.

The administrative or regulatory agencies are the products of statutes, enacted by the lawmaking bodies of different jurisdictions, and, generally, each is charged with the protection of the American public from various social problems over which the agency has authority.

It is important to note, however, that the different sources of criminal law are not equal in priority. The United States Constitution, of course, is the supreme law of the land. Following is a list of the different sources of criminal law in order of priority: 1) United States Constitution; 2) federal statute; 3) federal administrative regulations; 4) state constitutions; 5) state statutes; 6) state administrative regulations; 7) municipal ordinances.

16. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It describes the
3. The article considers the various forms of

4. The author gives much attention to
5. To make a conclusion I can say

LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The law is a conduct by which society is governed. There are different forms of law. In dealing with cases that come before them, American courts apply various forms of law:

- Constitutional law – the highest form of law – is based on the provisions of the United States Constitution and the State constitution, and judicial interpretations of them.
- Statutory law – the law, or statutes enacted by legislative bodies, including the United States Congress, the State legislature, the people through the initiative and referendum, and city councils and other local legislative bodies.
- Administrative law – the rules, orders, and regulations that are issued by federal, state, or local executive officers, acting under proper constitutional/or statutory authority.
- Criminal law – that defines public wrongs (offences against the public order) and provides for their punishment.
- Civil law – that portion of the law relating to human conduct, to disputes between private parties, and to disputes between private parties and government not covered by criminal law.

The state courts also apply two other forms of law: common law and equity law. The common law makes up a large part of the law of each of the states except Louisiana¹. It is *unwritten, judge-made* law. It has developed, over centuries, from those generally accepted ideas of right and wrong that have gained judicial recognition.

17. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 40 минут.

STATE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the Constitution of the United States, each state has the power to establish its own system of criminal and civil laws, resulting in 50 different state legal systems, each supported by its own laws, prisons, police forces, and county and city courts. In other words, the fifty American states are separate sovereigns, with their own state constitutions, state governments, and state courts.

¹ Because of the early French influence, Louisiana legal system is very largely based on French law concepts, derived from Roman law.

All states have a legislative branch which enacts state statutes, an executive branch that promulgates state regulations pursuant to statutory authorization, and a judicial branch that applies, interprets, and occasionally overturns both, state statutes and regulations, as well as local ordinances. They retain plenary power to make laws covering anything not preempted by the federal Constitution, federal statutes, or international treaties ratified by the federal Senate. Normally, state supreme courts are the final interpreters of state constitutions and state law, unless their interpretation itself presents a federal issue, in which case a decision may be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

State laws have dramatically diverged in the centuries since independence, to the extent that the United States cannot be regarded as one legal system as to the majority of types of law traditionally under state control, but must be regarded as 50 separate systems of tort law, family law, property law, contract law, criminal law, and so on.

18. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. The British (статутное право) consists of Acts of Parliament and delegated legislation made by Ministers under powers given to them by Act. 2. Dissatisfied parties may appeal their case to the (Верховный суд), petitioning the Court to review the decision of the lower court. 3. The British (парламент) consists of two parts: (палата лордов и палата общин). 4. The U.S. (сенат) has specific powers, and so does the (палата представителей). 5. The British (премьер-министр) must form (правительство) from among the members of Parliament of his own party. 6. Government departments are responsible for (приведение в исполнение правительственных законов). 7. The British Parliament has a power (принимать и изменять статутный закон) in accordance with precedent. 8. (Исполнительная ветвь власти) makes sure that the laws of the United States are obeyed. 9. There are several administrative divisions of the government whose job it is to administer (законы и нормативные акты). 10. The role of the (судебная власть) is to interpret the nation's laws. 11. (Шестая поправка Конституции США гарантирует) a speedy, fair trial before a jury of peers. 12. In the United States Supreme Court, the judicial officers are called (судьи).

19. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (в именительном или объектном падеже) или притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The individual responsibility of ministers for the work of ... departments means that ... are answerable to Parliament for all ... departmental activities. 2. The largest minority party becomes the official Opposition, with ... own leader and "shadow cabinet". 3. After the British Prime-minister has formed ... Cabinet, ... selects the rest of ... ministry. 4. Members of Cabinet perform duties which are given to ... by a Prime-minister. 5. The September 11th terrorist attacks occurred early in the presidency of George W. Bush, and the rest of ... two terms in office were not marked by tragic events. 6. Each American state has two senators. ... are elected every 6 years. 7. The Supreme Court is the judiciary body of the USA. ... the highest court in the country. 8. Since the people give government ... power, government itself is limited to the power given to ... by 9. The 13 British colonies in America declared ... independence from ... motherland in 1776.

20. Поставьте правильную форму глагола «to be» вместо пропусков. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Queen ... the official head of the British state. 2. In early times there ... few statutes and the bulk of law... case law. 3. The House of Commons ... the most powerful branch of Parliament. 4. In Britain the vast majority of judges ... unpaid. 5. The most common type of law court in England and Wales ... the magistrates' court. 6. The laws of the United States ... sometimes specific and often confusing. 7. The job of the Congress ... to make laws. 8. George H. W. Bush ... American President during the first Persian Gulf War. 9. In the early years of the republic, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, each American state ... an autonomous unit. 10. The American Constitution ... the world's oldest written constitution in force. 11. The founders of the United States Constitution knew that there ... a need for a strong centralized government. 12. The qualifications to be a representative ... more relaxed than those to be a senator.

21. Раскройте скобки, выбрав правильную форму глагола в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем простом времени активно-го залога. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Scotland (have) its own legal and church system; it also (have) wide administrative autonomy. 2. Each Member of Parliament

(represent) one of 650 constituencies in the UK. 3. In any system of justice a great deal (depend) on the judges who hear the cases. 4. Labour Party of Great Britain (emerge) in the last decade of the 19th century. 5. The executive, legislative and judicial branches (represent) the constitutional framework for the U.S. government. 6. Bill Clinton (serve) as the U.S. President during most of the 1990s. 7. The U.S. government (provide) a system of lawmaking and enforcement based on checks and balances, and separation of powers intended to ensure that no individual or body of government ever (become) too powerful. 8. George W. Bush (be) the son of the 41st American President. 9. The House of Representatives can charge the President with a crime. In this case, the Senate (put) the President on trial in the nearest future.

22. Раскройте скобки, выбрав правильную форму глагола в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем простом времени пассивного залога. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The British government (elect) for up to five years. 2. By tradition, the leader of the majority party (ask) by the Sovereign to form a government. 3. Parliamentary procedure (base) on custom and precedent. 4. The Party of Liberal Democrats (form) in 1988 when the Liberal Part which (trace) its origins to the 18th century (merge) with the Social Democratic Party. 5. Responsibility for central coordination and management of the Civil Service (divide) between the Cabinet Office and the Treasury. 6. In every town or district of Great Britain the magistrates (select) by special committees. 7. Cabinet ministers (appoint) by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. 8. Binding precedent, as we know it today, simply (not/exist) at the time the Constitution (frame).

23. Раскройте скобки, выбрав правильную форму глагола в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем простом времени активного или пассивного залога. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. When the British King Henry II (1154–1189) (come) to throne justice (administer) in local courts. 2. In the United States, the power to make laws (give) to Congress, which (represent) the legislative branch of government. 3. Every society (need) laws. 4. In the fourteenth century parliamentary legislation (become) more general. 5. The Supreme Court (make) sure that people obey the laws. 6. When the American Constitution (write) in 1787, there (be) only 13 states. 7. The British

Cabinet (compose) of 20 ministers in charge of major government departments. 8. The American Senate (vote) to approve the justices that (appoint) by the President to the Supreme Court. 9. At both, the federal and state levels, the law of the United States (derive) from the common law system of English law, which (be) in force at the time of the Revolutionary War. 10. The U.S. Congress (have) the power to override the President's veto.

24. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The U.S. Supreme Court consists of 9 justices: one Chief Justice and 8 associate justices. (How many?). 2. The Lord Chancellor is head of the judiciary in England and Wales. (Who?). 3. According to the case law the function of the judiciary is to interpret laws and regulations. (What?). 4. The House of Representatives has a power to impeach the President. 5. The Constitution sets up the system of government. (What?). 6. The federal government of the United States was established by the United States Constitution. 7. The President appoints the justices to the Supreme Court. (Whom?). 8. George Washington was the first President of the USA. (Who?). 9. The U.S. federal government was created by former colonies. (How?). 10. The United States Code is the official compilation and codification of general and permanent federal statutory law.

25. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Американская Конституция основана на шести основных принципах. 2. В США исполнительная власть осуществляется правительством, которое возглавляет президент. 3. В США существует 3 ветви власти: законодательная (конгресс США), исполнительная (президент и его администрация) и судебная (Верховный суд США). 4. Британское правительство несет ответственность перед парламентом за выполнение своих обязанностей. 5. Судебная ветвь власти включает Верховный суд и другие федеральные суды. 6. Конституция США предоставляет конгрессу полномочия учреждать другие федеральные суды. 7. Большинство законопроектов не становятся законом. 8. Основными инструментами реализации государственной политики являются правительственные ведомства и их агентства. 9. Отправление правосудия осуществляется Министерством внутренних дел Великобритании. 10. Министр внутренних дел является главой британского министерства внутренних дел.

11. Американские суды применяют разные виды права, включая конституционное право, статутное право, административное право, уголовное право, гражданское право, общее право, право справедливости. 12. Есть четыре источника уголовного права в США: конституции, законодательные акты, общее право, постановления административных органов.

26. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *by, between, as, within, from, to, in, of, on*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The final control is the ability ... the House of Commons to force the government to resign ... passing a resolution of "no confidence". 2. The function of ... judiciary is to resolve disputes ... the executive and legislative branches. 3. Departmental ministers normally decide matters ... their responsibility. 4. The two major parties in America act ... coalitions and attempt to win elections. 5. Over 2 million people are employed ... local authorities in Great Britain. 6. The legal system ... Northern Ireland is in many respects similar ... that of England and Wales. 7. The U.S. Senate has specified powers named ... the Constitution. 8. The government ... the United States is based ... a written constitution. 9. The House of Representatives is known ... the Lower House of the Congress. 10. The President gets help ... the Vice President, his administration, and heads ... independent agencies.

Научная специальность:

5.1.2. Публично-правовые (государственно-правовые) науки (Судебная деятельность; прокурорская деятельность; правозащитная и правоохранительная деятельность)

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	law enforcement agencies	[lɔ: in 'fɔ:smənt 'eidʒənsɪz]	правоохранительные органы
2.	to control crime	[tu: kɒn'trəʊl kraɪm]	бороться с преступностью
3.	to enforce law	[tu: in 'fɔ:s lɔ:]	применять закон
4.	to protect order	[tu: prə'tekt 'ɔ:də]	охранять порядок
5.	to protect rights/ property	[tu: prə'tekt rights/'prɒpəti]	защищать права/ собственность
6.	to deal (with)	[tu: di:l (wɪð)]	иметь дело (с)
7.	to violate law	[tu: 'vaɪələt lɔ:]	нарушать закон
8.	to commit a crime	[tu: kə'mɪt ə kraɪm]	совершить преступление
9.	to report a crime	[tu: rɪ'pɔ:t ə kraɪm]	зарегистрировать преступление
10.	crime/criminal	[kraɪm/ 'krɪmɪnl]	преступление/ преступник
11.	offence/offender	[ə'fens/ə'fendə]	правонарушение/ правонарушитель
12.	murder/murderer	['mɜ:də/ 'mɜ:dərə]	убийство/убийца
13.	robbery/robber	['rɒbəri/'rɒbə]	ограбление/грабитель
14.	theft/thief	[θeft/θi:f]	кража/вор
15.	traffic accident	['træfɪk 'æksɪdənt]	дорожно-транспортное происшествие

16.	to investigate/ investigator	[tu: m'vestigert/ m'vestigertə]	расследовать/ следователь
17.	to detect/detective	[tu: di'tekt/ di'tektiv]	раскрывать/ оперуполномоченный
18.	to prosecute/ prosecutor	[tu: 'prɒsɪkjʊ:t/ 'prɒsɪkjʊ:tə]	предъявлять обвинение/прокурор
19.	to charge (with)	[tu: ʃɑ:ʒ (wið)]	обвинять (в)
20.	to initiate a criminal case	[tu: i'nɪʃɪət ə 'krɪmɪnl keɪs]	возбуждать уголовное дело
21.	to search a crime scene	tu: sɜ:ʃ ə kraɪm si:n]	осматривать место преступления
22.	to collect evidence	[tu: kə'lekt 'eɪdəns]	собирать улики (доказательства)
23.	to apprehend a suspect	[tu: æprɪ'hend ə səspekt]	задерживать подозреваемого
24.	to identify a criminal	[tu: aɪ'dentɪfaɪ ə 'krɪmɪnl]	устанавливать лич- ность преступника
25.	to interrogate a witness/a victim	[tu: m'terəʒet ə wɪtnəs/ ə 'vɪktɪm]	допрашивать свиде- теля/потерпевшего
26.	juvenile criminals	['dʒu:vənəl krɪmɪnəls]	несовершеннолетние преступники
27.	to respond to calls	[tu: rɪs'pɒnd tu: keɪlz]	реагировать на вызовы
28.	to fine/a fine	[tu: faɪn/ə faɪn]	штрафовать/штраф

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to describe law enforcement agencies; 2) to investigate violations on state property; 3) to enforce traffic laws; 4) to initiate a criminal case; 5) to protect life and property; 6) police personnel with limited jurisdictions; 7) to respond to calls for service; 8) to arrive at a scene of crime; 9) Department of Homeland Security; 10) problems associated

with community disorder; 11) to identify a criminal; 12) to deliver social services; 13) a problem-oriented approach; 14) to solve problems in neighborhood; 15) investigative and enforcement responsibilities; 16) to perform duties; 17) to operate under restrictions on authority; 18) to interrogate witnesses and victims; 19) to detect a bank robbery; 20) to abuse powers; 21) to deal with county police; 22) to investigate thefts and robberies; 23) to detect a murder; 24) to search a crime scene; 25) to collect evidence; 26) to interrogate witnesses and victims; 27) to report a crime at the police station; 28) to apprehend a suspect; 29) juvenile criminals; 30) to respond to calls of service.

3. Запомните эти выражения.

Investigative Committee	Следственный комитет
Investigative Division	следственное подразделение
Criminal Investigation Department (CID)	уголовный розыск, криминальная полиция
Traffic Control Department	отделение по контролю за дорожным движением
Patrol Department (Public Order Protection Department)	отделение по охране общественного порядка
Personnel Department	отдел кадров
municipal (district, regional) police division	городской (районный, областной) отдел полиции
Internal Affairs division	отдел собственной безопасности
Police Intelligence division	оперативно-розыскной отдел
community policing	охрана общественного порядка с привлечением общественности

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE STRUCTURE OF AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Describing American law enforcement and its structure is especially difficult today because of its ongoing restructuring and

transformation, from community policing at the local level to the new Department of Homeland Security at the federal level and increasing privatization at all levels. It is also difficult to describe because law enforcement agencies are so diverse. To begin with, you must decide which law enforcement agency you are talking about. For example, Oklahoma Highway Patrol officers cruise the highways and back roads, enforcing traffic laws, investigating accidents, and assisting motorists over seemingly endless miles of paved and unpaved routes. They do not ordinarily investigate criminal violations unless the violations are on state property.

In contrast, a sheriff and two deputies in rural Decatur County, Kansas, conduct criminal investigations, serve subpoenas, and investigate accidents. In the towns of Homer, Kincaid, and Leland, Illinois, only one employee, the chief of police, works in each department, and that person is responsible for all law enforcement, public order, and service duties. About 60 sworn law enforcement officers at the University of Texas in Austin are also a part of American law enforcement. Altogether, tens of thousands of law enforcement officers at the federal, state, county, and municipal levels and serve their respective publics. They are employed by government, private enterprise, and quasigovernmental entities. Their responsibilities are specific and sometimes unique to the kind of organization that employs them. Examples of these organizations are airports, transit authorities, hospitals, and parks.

At the state level, there are highway patrols, bureaus of investigation, park rangers, watercraft officers, and other law enforcement agencies and personnel with limited jurisdictions. Colleges and universities employ police officers, and some of those forces are comparable to many medium-sized police departments in the United States.

At the federal level, there are 70 law enforcement agencies with very specific jurisdictions. The FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, and the DEA are three of the better-known agencies. The structure of American police services is different from those of other countries. Japan and many other nations have only one police department.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

THE AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The federal law enforcement system includes such well-known agencies as the FBI, National Park Service, Border Patrol and others.

The state law enforcement agencies include the state police or traffic patrol, drug control agencies, investigative agencies and others.

County and municipal police agencies are the largest law enforcement group.

Municipal police departments have their own organizations with different divisions: 1) field operations (patrol, investigation, traffic, youth division), 2) administrative services (community relations, planning), 3) technical services (communications, records), 4) inspectional services (internal affairs, intelligence).

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of major
3. The author tells us about
4. The article also considers the primary duties of
5. To make a conclusion I can say

THE MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF AMERICAN POLICE

The major functions of American police are: 1) to preserve peace; 2) to enforce laws; 3) to prevent and detect crimes; 4) to protect life and property; 5) to arrest criminals. The most important thing is to arrest a criminal. It is then important to collect the names and addresses of witnesses and get information about the crime.

American policemen identify and apprehend suspects, collect and preserve the evidence for the future prosecution of the defendant. Usually, a patrol officer is the first to come to the scene of crime. Patrolling is one of the most important activities of American police. There are at least 9 types of patrol in American police: foot, automobile, aircraft, motorcycle, horse, dog, boat, bicycle and television.

The chief law enforcement officer is the prosecutor. There are 2,700 state and federal prosecutors in the USA. The prosecutor has a power to bring a case before the court.

Lawyers protect constitutional rights of a client and represent a defendant in court. A trial usually lasts a few (несколько) days. During a trial a judge or a jury may sentence a defendant to prison or fine.

The major function of correctional institutions is rehabilitation.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

COMMUNITY POLICING

By the 1970s, research began to show that a rapid response to crime does not necessarily lead to more arrests and that having more police officers using methods made popular under the professional or reform model does not significantly reduce crime. The 1970s and 1980s saw some experimentation with community – and neighborhood-based policing projects. Those projects got mixed results, and many were abandoned because of high costs, administrative neglect, and citizen apathy. However, higher crime rates, continued community deterioration, and recognition of the failure to control crime caused law enforcement to again question the role it was playing. The enforcer role still was not working well enough. It appeared senseless simply to respond to calls for service and arrive at scenes of crime and disorder time and time again without resolving the problems or having any lasting effect on the lives of the residents of the community.

Out of this failure and frustration came the contemporary concept of community policing. Under a community policing philosophy, the people of a community and the police form a lasting partnership in which they jointly approach the problems of maintaining order, providing services, and fighting crime. If the police show they care about the minor problems associated with community disorder, two positive changes are likely to occur: citizens will develop better relations with the police as they turn to them for solutions to the disorder, and criminals will see that residents and the police have a commitment to keeping all crime out of the neighborhood. Once again, the emphasis has shifted from fighting crime to keeping peace and delivering social services. The goal is eradicating the causes of crime in a community, not simply responding to symptoms. In the early 1990s, many communities across the nation began implementing community policing strategies. Community policing called for a shift from incident-based crime fighting to a problem-oriented approach in which police would be prepared to handle a broad range of troublesome situations in a city's neighborhoods. There was greater emphasis on foot patrol so that officers could come to know and be known by the residents of a neighborhood. Those citizens would then be more willing to help the police identify and solve problems in the neighborhood.

8. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–6

1. to abuse authorities	1. to enforce a law
2. patrol area	2. to carry out responsibilities
3. to protect order	3. to fight crime
4. to charge (with)	4. limited jurisdiction
5. to violate a law	5. to preserve peace
6. to perform duties	6. to abuse powers
7. restricted jurisdiction	7. mass disorder
8. to control crime	8. public order protection
9. to implement a law	9. to break a law
10. mass riot	10. to accuse (of)
11. policing	11. territory under the jurisdiction of patrol division

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. The article considers
3. The article focuses attention on various types of
4. Much attention is paid to
5. I can make a conclusion that

TYPES OF THE AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

There are many different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police departments to large federal agencies.

Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. There are 65 federal agencies and 27 offices of inspector general that employ full time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. The largest employers of Federal officers are U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Federal Bureau of Prisons, the FBI, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, each with over 10,000 officers. Federal officers' duties include police response and patrol, criminal investigation and enforcement, inspections, security and protection, court operations, and corrections.

State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. There are more than 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States,

ranging in size from one officer to more than 30,000. Many of these are municipal police departments operated by local governments.

Local Police include municipal, county and regional police. Their purpose is to enforce the laws of the jurisdiction, provide patrol, and investigate local crimes.

State Police often perform highway patrol and statewide investigations. State police assist local police with investigations that are outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the local agency.

Special Jurisdiction Police serve parks, schools, airports, subways, hospitals etc. These are generally full-service departments, offering the same services as local police.

Sheriffs' Offices enforce state law at the local county level. They manage the local jail, serve warrants and respond to calls for service in areas outside local police jurisdictions.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE AMERICAN POLICE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

There's no national police force in the US, where policing is organized on a state and local basis. The country has around 500,000 police officers and a total of 40,000 separate police forces, over half of which are simply one or two-men sheriffs' offices in small towns.

Police forces include city police (possibly with separate departments to deal with schools, traffic and even refuse), county police, transport police, sheriffs' departments, state police (state troopers) and highway forces such as the California Highway Patrol. An ordinary policeman is usually called a patrolman.

In addition to regular full-time police officers, many towns have auxiliary, part-time police officers, special duty and volunteer sheriff's offices (which assist sheriffs' offices in some areas). The American response to increasing crime is usually to put more cops on the beat.

The division between federal and state law can be confusing; for example murder is classified as a state crime, while less serious crimes such as taking a woman across state lines for immoral purposes is a federal crime (although it may be dealt with by a local police force). City police are concerned with local crime, and offences outside their jurisdiction are usually dealt with by state police or federal investigators (the FBI). With the increased emphasis on fighting and preventing terrorism, more and more responsibility has fallen on the local police

forces, and many jurisdictions are being stretched to the limit, with promised federal funds for fighting terrorism proving inadequate for the measures proposed.

All police are armed and popular weapons include 38 specials and shotguns. Police officers also carry truncheons, and some forces are issued with an electronic tazer gun administering a charge of 50,000 volts for around eight seconds, used to knock out aggressive drug addicts. In many areas, police wear bullet-proof vests, although even these are no defense against the Teflon-coated bullets (known as cop-killers) used by some criminals. Police officers are among the most frightening looking Americans you're likely to meet, with their carefully developed tough-men looks, truncheons and guns. In some states, police can legally shoot suspected criminals trying to evade arrest, so don't even think about it!

11. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. Local police include (полицию округа, региональную и городскую полицию). 2. There are many types of (правоохранительных органов). 3. The major functions of American police are (охранять порядок, предотвращать и раскрывать преступления, защищать жизнь и собственность). 4. My subordinates (имеют дело с правонарушителями и преступниками). 5. Patrol officers do not investigate (грабежи и убийства). 6. Police officers will soon (раскроют эту кражу). 7. (Осмотрите место преступления и соберите доказательства) of this bank robbery. 8. Do you (составляете отчеты) for the police leadership? 9. (Нарушения правил дорожного движения) are punished by fine. 10. One of the police duties is (задержать подозреваемого). 11. In the United States (охрана общественного порядка) is fragmented into federal, state and local levels of organization. 12. Any citizen of the USA at the age of 21–35 years who has no criminal past may become (участковым полицейским офицером). 13. The federal agencies (расследуют) only matters that are within the power of the federal government. 14. These people are (свидетели этого дорожно-транспортного происшествия). 15. The criminal (был задержан) two days ago. 16. Unlike many cities in the USA the New York City Police Department is totally (отвечает за охрану общественного порядка) of the city. 17. The duties of patrol officers are (отвечать на вызовы, устанавливать личность преступника и задерживать подозреваемого). 18. The fundamental unit of patrol

is the (участок патрулирования). 19. Police officers (выполняют) various tasks within their assigned district. 20. Officers of Public Order Protection Department (регулируют общественную деятельность) and enforce law against those who (нарушает общественный порядок). 21. When a driver (совершает) a traffic accident, patrol officers (штрафуют правонарушителя).

12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The article goes on to say that
4. The author focuses attention on
5. To make a conclusion I can say

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR POLICE OFFICER CANDIDATES' RECRUITMENT

Applicants from all backgrounds and ethnic groups are encouraged to apply for entering the police service. Applicants are not limited to any particular age group. The minimum age to apply is 18, and there is no upper age limit, though you should bear in mind that the normal retirement age for police constables and sergeants is 60. You should also be aware that all new recruits, whatever their age, are required to undertake a two-year probationary period.

Basic guidelines for applicants are fairly comprehensive, but here are a few highlights:

- there are no minimum or maximum height requirements;
- there is no formal educational requirement, but you will have to pass written tests;
- you must be either a British Citizen, a citizen of the EU or other states in the EEA, or a Commonwealth citizen or foreign national with indefinite leave to remain in the UK;
- you may still be eligible to join the police service if you have minor convictions, there are certain offences and conditions that will make you ineligible;
- you must physically and mentally be able to undertake police duties.

One of the most important elements of the recruitment process is the physical fitness training. Because police officers must be able to

move quickly while carrying a lot of heavy equipment, they have to be in good shape. If you pass the assessment process, you will then have to take a physical fitness test. To pass, you will need to be reasonably fit, and able to run short distances fairly quickly.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

LIMITED AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

The United States has more than 15,700 public law enforcement agencies at the federal state, and local levels of government. Most of those agencies, however, are local and serve municipalities, townships, villages. The authority of each agency — whether it is the FBI, a state highway patrol, or a county sheriff's department — is carefully limited by law. The territory within which an agency may operate is also restricted. The city police, for example, may not patrol or answer calls for service outside the city's boundaries unless cooperative pacts have been developed. Jurisdiction, which is defined as a specific geographical area, also means the right or authority of a justice agency to act with regard to a particular subject matter, territory, or person. It includes the laws a particular police agency is permitted to enforce and the duties it is allowed to perform. The Oklahoma Highway Patrol, for example, has investigative and enforcement responsibilities only in traffic matters, while the Kentucky State Police have a broader jurisdiction that includes the authority to conduct criminal investigations throughout the state. Each of the 70 federal law enforcement agencies, large and small, has a specific jurisdiction, although one criminal event may involve crimes that give several federal agencies concurrent jurisdiction. For example, in a bank robbery, if mail of any sort is taken, both the Postal Inspection Service and the FBI are likely to investigate the case.

Beyond the statutes that create and direct law enforcement agencies, the procedural law derived from U.S. Supreme Court decisions also imposes limitations on the authority of those agencies. Giving arrested suspects the familiar Miranda warnings before questioning is a good example of the Court's role in limiting the authority of the police. In addition, police civilian review boards, departmental policies and procedures, and civil liability suits against officers who have abused their authority curtail the power of the police in the United States. Thus, there is a great difference between law enforcement with limited authority, operating under the rule

of law in a democratic nation, and law enforcement in countries where the law is by decree and the police are simply a tool of those in power. Even in comparison with other democratic nations of the world, however, the United States has remarkably more police agencies that operate under far more restrictions on their authority.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

AMERICAN POLICE HIERARCHY

The American Police system is divided into various types of agencies such as federal law enforcement agencies, state police departments, sheriff's departments, municipal police and special police agencies like transit police and school police. The various major law enforcement agencies are Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Drug Enforcement Administration, The U.S Marshals Service, The Secret Service etc. The American Police Hierarchy varies along the various federal, state, local and sheriff's police departments.

Police Commissioner is the top official in the chain of command of a police department. He is appointed by a mayor or selected by the city commission.

Assistant Commissioner is the position seen in only some of the departments. His job is to head the regional command bureaus.

Deputy Commissioner is the third post of the American Police Hierarchy. The deputy chiefs have diverse range of responsibilities.

Inspector: the title and job roles of an inspector also vary according to different regions. For example, in San Francisco Police department, the post title is termed as detective.

Colonel: this post is used as a senior executive rank by most of the state police agencies.

The other American police ranks are *major, captain and lieutenant*. They all have a responsibility to supervise the police stations.

A *Sergeant* is a police officer who is responsible of supervising a shift in relatively smaller police departments. There are also *detectives* who usually work in plain clothes. The lowest police rank in the United States is an *officer*. The officers are in charge of prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public orders.

15. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

The United States inherited England's Anglo-Saxon common law and its system of social obligation, sheriffs, constables, watchmen, and stipendiary justice. As both societies became less rural and agrarian and more urban and industrialized, crime, riots, and other public disturbances became more common. Yet Americans, like the English, were wary of creating standing police forces. Among the first public police forces established in colonial North America were the watchmen organized in Boston in 1631 and in New Amsterdam (later New York City) in 1647. These individuals were usually elected or appointed to the position and were often untrained and poorly paid. On the other hand, although watchmen were paid a fee in both Boston and New York, most officers in colonial America did not receive a salary but were paid by private citizens, as were their English counterparts.

In the 1700s, as the population grew, there was a corresponding increase in crime. In cities where the population expanded beyond 50,000 there came greater need to maintain peace and enforce laws, and effective policing was needed in order to defend the normal functioning of society. In 1705 Philadelphia found it necessary to divide the city into ten patrol areas. In the almost 100 years between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, the more than rapid growth of population and industrialization in America mandated the development of municipal police departments.

In 1833, Philadelphia organized an independent, 24 hour a day police force. In 1835 Texas created what was later to become the Texas Rangers which is the oldest statewide law enforcement agency in America. Police departments in Boston and Chicago issued uniforms to their officers in 1858 and the city of Boston was the first police department to issue pistols to their officers.

16. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 15 минут.

POWERS OF THE AMERICAN POLICE OFFICERS

When an individual commits a serious crime, a law enforcement officer can handcuff and arrest a person, who will be held in a police station or jail pending a judicial bail determination or an arraignment. In 2010, the FBI estimated that law enforcement agencies made about 13,000 arrests (excluding traffic violations). Of those persons arrested,

74.5 % were male and 69.4 percent of all persons arrested were white, 28.0 percent were black, and the remaining 2.6 percent were of other races.

The procedural use of strip searches by law enforcement has raised civil liberties concerns. For example, the New York City Police Department has come under scrutiny for its frequent use of a stop-and-frisk program. Now it takes a court order to strip search someone.

17. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот полицейский имел полномочия обыскать автомобиль. 2. Несовершеннолетние правонарушители часто угоняют дорогие автомобили. 3. Наше полицейское подразделение будет заниматься этим дорожно-транспортным происшествием. 4. Я не нарушал правила дорожного движения в прошлом году. 5. Кто совершил это убийство? 6. Когда Вы зарегистрируете эту кражу? 7. Этого человека обвинили в заказном убийстве. 8. Мой брат работает в районном отделе полиции. 9. Следователь допросил этого правонарушителя два часа назад. 10. Это административное правонарушение не было зарегистрировано в полицейском участке. 11. Я приеду на место преступления через 20 минут. 12. Сколько жалоб было подано на офицеров этого патрульного подразделения? 13. Правоохранительные органы Великобритании тесно взаимодействуют с местной администрацией. 14. Представители местной власти и общественности помогают полиции охранять порядок, но они не имеют широких полицейских полномочий.

18. Заполните пропуски, подобрав правильное местоимение. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Most American states and some cities have ... own income taxes. 2. In the USA the General Prosecutor's office of each state has ... own state bureaus of investigation. 3. Since citizens often don't report victimless crimes, ... is important to use arrest statistics for information on this type of crime. 4. Various departments of the American state governments may have ... own enforcement divisions. 5. Every country tries to provide laws which will help ... people to live safely and as comfortably, as possible. 6. When the world was at a very primitive stage, there was no law, and if a man chose to kill ... wife or a woman succeeded in killing ... husband, that was ... own business and no one interfered officially. 7. Each American state has ... own independent

police department. 8. If a victim has any type of injury, ... or ... should be taken to a hospital.

19. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в активном и пассивном залоге.

1. Police investigators for sexual assaults are highly trained and sensitive to victims' wishes. 2. A former student of Catholic University of the city of Fairfield, USA, entered by force in the university building and, while menacing with explosion, took 17 hostages, including one professor. 3. Early policing in the United States was limited to night watchmen, constables and sheriffs. 4. The daughter of a master at Harrow School was stabbed to death by a childhood friend after refusing to look after his kitten, an inquest was told yesterday. 5. Americans are seldom impressed by government officials, but they do like royalty, as long as it's not theirs. 6. The states and local communities in the US have rights that in other countries generally belong to the central government. 7. Complaints made by members of the public against the police are dealt with under Part IV of the Metropolitan Police Act 1996. 8. There may also be occasions when the person who took the initial crime report will be asked to give evidence in court. 9. The true extent of domestic violence is largely unknown. 10. The personal data protection legislation is very complex, but it must ensure that people are not harmed, or their privacy broken, by data which may be held about them. 11. Early on, police were not respected by the community, as corruption was rampant. 12. Domestic violence is not exclusively associated with one social, sexual, or ethnic group.

20. Раскройте скобки, выбрав правильную форму глагола в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем простом времени активного или пассивного залога. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Each nation (have) its own law enforcement agencies. 2. Careful investigation (require) by the initial investigating officer to establish who is a true victim at any incident. 3. Domestic violence (affect) all sections of the community. 4. In Holland, Portugal, Rumania and Italy capital punishment (be) abolished by law. 5. The term "police" (refer) to those individuals who work to enforce the law, protect life and property of the people and reduce civil disorder in the society. 6. In 1905, the Pennsylvania State Police (become) the first state police agency established in the United States of America. 7. The investigation of

sexual assaults (be) very complicated. 8. During the past three decades, citizens, police, and government leaders (realize) that the control of crime, drugs, and associated problems is beyond the capability of law enforcement alone. 9. In the nearest future government and other organizations (continue) to depend on law enforcement personnel for crime prevention direction, coordination, and training. 10. Law enforcement systems (to introduce) as the early American colonies (increase) in size. 11. Years (pass) and computers (become) part of the communication system. 12. Each day, on average, 13 children under the age of 19 (kill) by gunfire and more (injure) in the USA. 13. Private detectives and investigators (find) facts and (analyze) information about legal, financial, and personal matters. 14. In 2005, 35 % of deaths of police officers in USA (relate) to automobile accidents. 15. The tide of violence which covered many European Countries soon (reach) Germany.

21. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The right to trial by a jury is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. (What?). 2. Civil cases are usually disputes between private citizens, corporations, government agencies and other organizations. 3. National and local newspapers regularly print reports about legal cases. 4. Law enforcement in America has its roots in British common law. 5. In the United States capital punishment is abolished in Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Maine. (Where?). 6. In the US thefts of government property are investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Who kind?). 7. Beat officers normally patrol streets by vehicle. (How?). 8. The Metropolitan Police District is divided into 24 police divisions. (How?). 9. In 1631 the Town of Boston started its first "Night Watch". (When?). 10. James Bond is the most famous undercover agent in fiction. (Who?)

22. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод «цепочки определений».

1. Over the past 5 years, approximately 35 % of domestic violence related murders were investigated by Metropolitan Police Service. 2. The crime prevention unit should maintain detailed records of crime prevention services requested and delivered. 3. Founded in 1978, the Virginia Crime Prevention Association is a non-profit organization

dedicated to the prevention of crime. 4. The Metropolitan Police Service Domestic Violence Strategy embraces the best practice of community safety units. 5. Two sources of information, compiled by the federal government, provide data on crime in the United States: the FBI annual Uniform Crime Reports and the U.S. Justice Department National Crime Victimization Survey, which picks up crimes not reported to the police. 6. Community Safety Units provide their service to victims of domestic violence, race crime and homophobic crime.

23. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод конструкции «there + to be». Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. Despite the changes in the police service, there are still barriers that prevent people from reporting crime. (What kind?). 2. There is always a battle between the federal rights and the rights of states in the USA. (What?). 3. In the United States there are more than half a million criminals serving time in prison. 4. In Finland, between 1824 and 1880 there was no execution. 5. There are twelve ranks in American police. (How many?). 6. There are more than 15,000 correctional institutions in the United States. (How many?). 7. As all police forces are autonomous organizations there is much variation in their organization. (Why?). 8. When the American Constitution was written in 1787, there were only 13 states. (How many?). 9. There are some common principles in the structures of governments of American states. 10. In 2012 there were about 18,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the USA. (How many?).

24. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков (где необходимо): *during, in, by, under, for, with, to, at, of*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. After the arrest takes place, the suspect is booked ... a police station. 2. ... the trial, the charge may be dismissed ... the court. 3. Most countries have a national police force which is organized ... central Government. 4. The right ... trial ... a jury is one ... the most important principles guaranteed ... the Constitution ... the United States. 5. Police officers took the evidence ... the Forensic Science Laboratory. 6. ... 1833, Philadelphia organized an independent police force. 7. United States Border Patrol is a component ... the Department of Homeland Security. 8. Police training ... recruits usually lasts ... 6–9 months ... a Police Academy. 9. Policing in the

United States is conducted ... numerous types of law enforcement agencies ... many different levels. 10. It is important to cooperate ... foreign organizations in crime control. 11. Today the number ... lawyers in the United States exceeds 675,000. 12. Traditional police departments are characterized ... a high degree of centralization. 13. Personal interviews are a nearly universal means police departments use ... selecting candidates. 14. Domestic violence affects all sections ... the community.

Научная специальность:

5.1.2. Публично-правовые (государственно-правовые) науки (Конституционное право; конституционный судебный процесс)

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	constitutional law	[kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃnəl lɔ:]	конституционное право
2.	supreme law	[s(j)u:'pri:m lɔ:]	высший закон
3.	law supremacy	[lɔ: sə'preməsi]	верховенство закона
4.	legislative branch	['ledʒɪslətɪv brɑ:nʃ]	законодательная власть
5.	executive branch	[ɪg'zekjʊtɪv brɑ:nʃ]	исполнительная власть
6.	judiciary branch	[dʒu:'dɪʃ(ə)rɪ brɑ:nʃ]	судебная власть
7.	treaty	['tri:tɪ]	договор
8.	source	[sɔ:s]	источник
9.	to contradict	[tu: kɒntrə'dɪkt]	противоречить
10.	to pass a statute	[tu: pɑ:s ə 'stæʃu:t]	принимать закон (статут)
11.	to originate	[tu: ə'ɹɪdʒɪneɪt]	происходить, возникать
12.	plenary power	['pli:nəri 'paʊə]	полная власть
13.	provision (of an article)	[prə'vɪʒən (ɒv æn 'ɑ:tɪkl)]	положение (статьи)
14.	to assign responsibility	[tu: ə'saɪn rɪspɒnsə'bɪlɪtɪ]	возложить ответственность
15.	to sign	[tu: saɪn]	подписывать
16.	to put into effect	[tu: pʊt 'ɪntu ɪ'fekt]	вводить в действие

17.	distribution	[dɪstrɪ'bjuːʃn]	распределение
18.	to approve/ approval	[tuː ə'pruːv/ə'pruːvəl]	одобрять/ одобрение
19.	to contain guarantees	[tuː kən'teɪn ɡuarantees]	содержать гарантии
20.	to propose (an amendment)	[tuː prə'pəʊz (æn ə'mendmənt)]	предлагать (поправку)
21.	to provide rights	[tuː prə'vaɪd raɪts]	обеспечивать права
22.	to set out rules	[tuː set aʊt ruːlz]	устанавливать правила
23.	to resolve a dispute	[tuː rɪ'zɒlv 'a dɪspuːt]	разрешать спор
24.	liberty and equality	['lɪbəti ænd ɪ'kwɒləti]	свобода и равенство
25.	Declaration of Independence	[deklə'reɪʃn ɒv ɪndɪ'pendəns]	Декларация независимости
26.	Constitutional Convention	[kənstrɪ'tjuːʃənəl kən'venʃn]	Конституцион- ное собрание
27.	Bill of Rights	[bɪl əv raɪts]	Билль о правах
28.	Supreme Court	[sjuː'priːm kɔːt]	Верховный суд

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) laws and treaties; 2) to limit the boundaries of the jurisdiction; 3) to contradict the Constitution; 4) to serve the citizens; 5) to ratify the Constitution; 6) liberty and equality; 7) legislative branch of power; 8) supremacy of people; 9) plenary power; 10) Supreme Court; 11) to have an authority; 12) to override presidential veto; 13) executive branch of power; 14) to assign responsibility to Congress; 15) elective representatives; 16) to carry out laws; 17) executive branch of government; 18) to separate governmental powers; 19) Bill of Rights; 20) provision of an article; 21) to provide constitutional rights; 22) judicial appointments; 23) statutory powers;

24) distribution of political power; 25) legal system; 26) source of law; 27) relationship between the individual and the state; 28) religious beliefs; 29) to set out rules; 30) to contain guarantees; 31) to propose a new amendment; 32) codified statutes.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Constitutional law concerns the relationship between the individual and the state. The rules of constitutional law govern political relations within a given society, reflecting a particular distribution of political power.

There is no hard and fast definition of constitutional law. According to one wide definition, constitutional law is that part of national law, which governs the systems of public administration and the relationship between the individual and the state. Constitutional law presupposes the existence of the state, and includes those laws which regulate the structure and functions of the principal organs of the government and their relationship to one another and to the citizen. Where there is a written constitution, emphasis is placed on the rules, which it contains, and on the way in which they have been interpreted by the highest court with constitutional jurisdiction. Constitutional law does not comprehend the whole of the legal system, but that the manner in which issues concerning rights, powers and duties are settled is of direct concern to constitutional law.

In the past, constitutional law gave more emphasis to the role of the state in maintaining public order and national security than it did to the individual's right to employment and housing, education and health services and the conservation of the environment.

There is no precise demarcation between constitutional and administrative law. Administrative law may be defined as the law, which deals with the exercise and control of governmental power. A rough distinction is that constitutional law is mainly concerned with the work of official agencies in providing services and in regulating the activities of citizens. Within the vast field of government, questions often arise as to the sources of administrative power, the adjudication of disputes arising out of the public services and, above all, the means of ensuring a system of control over the activities of government, which maintains a balance between public needs and the rights and interests of the individual.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

The law of the United States was originally largely derived from the common law of the system of English law, which was in force at the time of the Revolutionary War. However, the supreme law of the land is the United States Constitution and, under the Constitution's Supremacy, laws and treaties to which the U.S. is a party are enacted by the Congress. These form the basis for federal laws, limiting the boundaries of the jurisdiction of federal law and the laws in the fifty U.S. states and territories.

In the United States, the law is derived from four sources. These four sources are constitutional law, administrative law, statutory law, and the common law. The most important source of law is the United States Constitution, and everything falls under, and is subordinate to, it. No law may contradict the United States Constitution. For example, if Congress passes a statute that conflicts with the Constitution, the Supreme Court may find that law unconstitutional, and strike it down.

Federal law in the United States originates with the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to enact statutes for certain limited purposes like regulating commerce. Nearly all statutes have been codified in the United States Code.

The fifty American states are separate and sovereign ones with their own constitutions and retain plenary power to make laws covering anything not reserved by the federal Constitution or federal statutes.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The United States Constitution is the highest law of the United States of America. The U.S. Constitution was written in 1787, ratified in 1788, and is in operation since 1789. The United States Constitution is the world's longest written charter of government. Its first three words – “We, The People” – affirm that the government of the United States exists to serve its citizens. The supremacy of the people through their elected representatives is recognized in Article I, which creates a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The positioning of Congress at the beginning of the Constitution affirms its status as the “First Branch” of the federal government.

The U.S. Constitution assigned to Congress responsibility for organizing the executive and judicial branches, raising revenue, declaring war, and making all laws necessary for executing these powers. The president is permitted to veto specific legislative acts, but Congress has the authority to override presidential vetoes by two-thirds majorities of both houses. The Constitution also provides that the Senate advise and consent on key executive and judicial appointments and on the approval for ratification of treaties.

For over two centuries the Constitution has remained in force because its framers successfully separated and balanced governmental powers to safeguard the interests of majority rule and minority rights, of liberty and equality, and of the federal and state governments. The Constitution has evolved to meet the changing needs of a modern society profoundly different from the eighteenth-century world in which its creators lived. To date, the Constitution has been amended 27 times, most recently in 1992. The first ten amendments constitute the Bill of Rights.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The author considers the Preamble and various ... of the American Constitution.
4. Much attention is paid to the ... of the first five articles of the Constitution.
5. To make a conclusion I can say

MAJOR PARTS OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

The United States Constitution is the highest law of the United States of America. The Preamble is one of the best-known parts of the Constitution. The first three words, "We the people," are used very often. The Preamble gives the reasons for writing the Constitution.

Article One says that the United States Congress (the legislative branch) will make the laws for the United States. Congress has two parts, called "Houses": the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. This Article says who can be elected to each part of Congress, and how they are elected.

Article Two says that the President, Vice President, and executive offices will carry out the laws made by Congress. This article says how

the President and Vice President are elected, and who can be elected to these offices.

Article Three says there will be a court system, which includes the Supreme Court. The Article says that Congress can decide which federal courts, besides the Supreme Court, are needed.

Article Four is about the states. It says that state governments must treat citizens of other states as fairly as they treat their own citizens, and must send arrested people back if they have been charged with a crime in another state and fled.

Article Five gives two ways to amend, or change, the Constitution. Congress can write a change, if two-thirds of the members in each House agree. The state governments can call a convention to write changes, although this has not happened since 1787.

7. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–6

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. the highest law | 1. limited jurisdiction |
| 2. to have an authority | 2. to introduce changes |
| 3. to pass an act | 3. rule of law |
| 4. to put into effect | 4. to establish regulations |
| 5. restricted jurisdiction | 5. to delegate duty |
| 6. to set out rules | 6. Supreme law |
| 7. to carry out laws | 7. to contain |
| 8. to include | 8. to enact a statute |
| 9. to assign responsibility | 9. to have a power |
| 10. to amend | 10. to put into operation |
| 11. supremacy of law | 11. to execute laws |

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Constitution of the United States of America is the fundamental law of the federal system of government and a landmark document of the Western world. The oldest written national constitution in use, the Constitution defines the principal organs of government and their jurisdictions and the basic rights of citizens.

The Constitution was written during the summer of 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 55 delegates to a Constitutional

Convention that was called to amend the Articles of Confederation, the country's first written constitution. The Constitution was the product of political compromise after long debates over issues such as states' rights, representation, and slavery (рабство). Delegates from small and large states disagreed over whether the number of representatives in the new federal legislature should be the same for each state — as was the case under the Articles of Confederation — or different depending on a state's population. In addition, some delegates from Northern states wanted to abolish slavery, while some Southern delegates demanded to keep it.

Finally, the framers resolved their disputes by adopting a proposal put forward by the Connecticut delegation to create a bicameral legislature with a Senate, in which all states would be equally represented, and a House of Representatives, in which representation would be on the basis of a state's free population plus three-fifths of its enslaved population. After all the disagreements were settled, the new Constitution was signed by 39 delegates on September 17, 1787, and it was submitted for ratification to the 13 states on September 28.

Later, it was put into effect, or ratified, by representatives of the people of the first 13 states. When nine of the states ratified the document, they created a union of sovereign states, and a federal government for that union which started on March 4, 1789.

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the definition of
3. The author focuses attention on
4. The article also considers the difference between
5. To make a conclusion I can say

TYPES OF CONSTITUTIONS

A constitution may be defined as the fundamental law, written or unwritten, that establishes the character of a government by defining the basic principles to which a society must conform; by describing the organization of the government, regulation, distribution, and limitations on the functions of different government departments.

Constitutions are designed to set out the rules and regulations within which governments operate. They establish the composition, powers and functions of the institutions of the state, regulate the

relations between these institutions, and describe the legal rights and duties of citizens.

An important distinction can be drawn between codified and uncoded constitutions. Codified constitutions are largely written, centered around a single document incorporating key constitutional provisions that are binding on all political institutions.

Examples of codified constitutions include the American Constitution of 1788, or the German Basic Law of 1949. Indeed, most constitutions are written and codified. Unlike many nations, the UK has no core constitutional document. It is therefore often said that the country has an unwritten, uncoded, or *de facto* constitution.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of the two
3. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees the protection of
4. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protects citizens against
5. To make a conclusion I can say

MIRANDA RIGHTS

Throughout each stage of the criminal process, constitutional protections exist to ensure that the rights of the accused and convicted are respected. These protections balance the need of the criminal justice system to investigate and prosecute criminals with the fundamental rights of the accused (who are presumed innocent). Most important of these rights are the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, known as Miranda rights and the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without the legal procedure. The Supreme Court ruled that a suspect must be informed about his rights before the interrogation: the right to remain silent, the fact that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has a right of the presence of an attorney, and that if he cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he desires so. The Miranda warning is now applied by law officers throughout the United States as a result of this ruling.

The other major restriction on the investigative stage of a case is the prohibition on unreasonable searches and seizures. This prevents officers from searching a suspect or his home without a warrant.

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

THE PREAMBLE TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

One of the greatest contributions of the United States to the world is the U.S. Constitution, and, perhaps, the most influential section of the U.S. Constitution is its preamble. It is, therefore, particularly interesting to trace its origins and legal status. The current preamble is different from the original introduced in 1787 at the Philadelphia Convention. The original preamble did not include the famous phrase “We the people of the United States” but, rather, defined the states as the source of authority; also, it did not specify the Constitution’s goals.

The concept of the U.S. Constitution preamble is based on the research of the preambles in fifty common law and civil law countries. Analysis of fifty democratic countries revealed that most of them have included a formal preamble in their constitutions.

The preamble to the U.S. Constitution refers to the people as the source of authority and indicates the general purposes for which the people established the Constitution. The preamble has several functions. To begin with, it has an educational function. Unlike the constitution — usually a very long document including complex provisions — the preamble is relatively short and is written in a simple language.

The preamble to the U.S. Constitution also has an important legal function as it is a guide for constitutional interpretation. The courts rely, more and more, on preambles as sources of law. There are three legal functions of the preamble: the ceremonial-symbolic, in which the preamble serves to consolidate national identity; the interpretive, in which the preamble is granted a guiding role in statutory and constitutional interpretation; and the basic one, in which the preamble serves as an independent source for constitutional rights.

12. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

The government of the United States is based on a written constitution, the shortest in the world in fact. This constitution consists

of a Preamble, seven Articles, and 27 Amendments. From this document, the entire federal government was created. It is a living document whose interpretation has changed over time. The amendment process is such that while not easily amended, US citizens are able to make necessary changes over time.

The Constitution created three separate branches of government. Each branch has its own powers and areas of influence. At the same time, the Constitution created a system of checks and balances that ensured no one branch would reign supreme.

The Constitution is built on six basic principles:

- *Popular Sovereignty* – This principle states that the source of governmental power lies with the people. This belief stems from the concept of the social contract and the idea that government should be for the benefit of its citizens. If the government is not protecting the people, it should be dissolved.

- *Limited Government* – Since the people give government its power, government itself is limited to the power given to it by them. In other words, the US government does not derive its power from itself. It must follow its own laws and it can only act using powers given to it by the people.

- *Separation of Powers* – As stated previously, the US Government is divided into three branches so that no one branch has all the power. Each branch has its own purpose: to make the laws, execute the laws, and interpret the laws.

- *Checks and Balances* – In order to further protect the citizens, the constitution sets up a system of checks and balances. Basically, each branch of government has a certain number of checks it can use to ensure the other branches do not become too powerful. For example, the president can veto legislation, the Supreme Court can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, and the Senate must approve treaties and presidential appointments.

- *Judicial Review* – This is a power that allows the Supreme Court to decide whether acts and laws are unconstitutional. This was established with *Marbury v. Madison* in 1803.

- *Federalism* – One of the most complicated foundations of the US is the principle of federalism. This is the idea that the central government does not control all the power in the nation. States also have powers reserved to them.

This division of powers does overlap and sometimes leads to problems such as what happened with the response to Hurricane Katrina between the state and federal governments.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. The article considers
3. The article focuses attention on various types of
4. Much attention is paid to
5. I can make a conclusion that

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

On September 25, 1789, the First Federal Congress of the United States proposed to the state legislatures twelve amendments to the Constitution. The first two, concerning the number of constituents for each Representative and the compensation of Congressmen, were not ratified. Articles three through twelve, known as the Bill of Rights, became the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution and contained guarantees of essential rights and liberties omitted in the crafting of the original document.

The First Amendment provides rights to express ideas through speech and the press, to assemble or gather with a group to protest or for other reasons, and to ask the government to fix problems. It also protects the right to religious beliefs and practices.

The Second Amendment protects the right to keep and bear arms.

The Third Amendment prevents government from forcing homeowners to allow soldiers to use their homes.

The Fourth Amendment bars the government from unreasonable search and seizure of an individual.

The other Amendments provide several protections for people accused of crimes. They provide the right not to testify against himself or herself, the right to a speedy, public, impartial trial in criminal cases, the right to a jury trial in Federal civil cases etc.

The 9th and 10th Amendments provide protections of states' rights and unnamed rights of the people.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

AMENDMENTS TO THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

Thirty-three amendments to the United States Constitution have been proposed by the United States Congress and sent to the states for

ratification since the Constitution was put into operation on March 4, 1789. Twenty-seven of these, having been ratified by the required number of states, are part of the Constitution. Historically, most died in the congressional committees to which they were assigned.

The first ten amendments were adopted and ratified simultaneously and are known collectively as the Bill of Rights. Six amendments adopted by Congress and sent to the states have not been ratified by the required number of states.

Article Five of the United States Constitution details the two-step process for amending the United States Constitution. Amendments must be properly proposed and ratified before becoming operative. An amendment may be proposed and sent to the states for ratification by either:

- the U.S. Congress, whenever a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives consider it necessary;
 - a national convention, called by the Congress for this purpose.
- The convention option has never been used.

To become part of the Constitution, an amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states (38 since 1959).

15. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 15 минут.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

The British Constitution has evolved over many centuries. Unlike the constitutions of most other countries, it is not set out in any single document. Instead it is made up of statute law, common law and conventions. Conventions are rules and practices which are not legally enforceable but which are regarded as indispensable to the working of government; many are derived from the historical events through which the British system of government has evolved.

The Constitution can be altered by Act of Parliament, or by general agreement to alter a convention. It is thus adaptable to changing political conditions.

16. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. (Конституционное право) deals with the (взаимоотношения) between the individual and the state. 2. (Кодифицированные конституции) are largely written, centered around a single document

incorporating key (конституционные положения) that are binding on all political institutions. 3. The Constitution of the United States is (старейшая государственная Конституция) now in use. 4. When it was signed in 1787, the Constitution had (преамбулу и семь статей). 5. To become part of the U.S. Constitution, (поправка должна быть ратифицирована) by three-fourths of the states. 6. The Preamble (не является законом). 7. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution (были приняты и ратифицированы) simultaneously and are known collectively as the Bill of Rights. 8. (Судебная система США) includes the (Верховный суд). 9. The preamble to the US Constitution serves as (независимый источник конституционных прав). 10. The United States Constitution (была подписана) on September 17, 1787 by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later, it (была введена в действие) by representatives of the people of the first 13 states.

17. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Конституция Соединенных Штатов является основой деятельности американского правительства и высшим законом страны. 2. Конституция США была официально принята 4 марта 1789 года. 3. Судебная власть применяет, толкует законы и решает, нарушают ли законы Конституцию. 4. Верховный суд является высшей судебной инстанцией в Соединенных Штатах. 5. Конституции различных американских штатов различаются в некоторых деталях, но в целом все они следуют федеральной Конституции. 6. Джордж Вашингтон известен своим участием в принятии Конституции США и установлении прецедентного права. 7. Государственная власть США основана на письменной Конституции США. 8. В соответствии с Конституцией государственная власть США делится на три ветви: законодательную, исполнительную и судебную.

18. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *on, after, from, by, to, between, for, in, from ... to*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The authors of the United States Constitution were clearly aware that changes would be necessary ... time ... time if the Constitution was to endure and cope with the effects ... the anticipated growth of the nation. 2. The Preamble ... the U.S. Constitution lays out the marker ... new era ... which the people themselves figure in the decisions of government, creating a new level of

accountability. 3. ... September 1786, commissioners ... five states met in the Annapolis Convention to discuss adjustments ... the Articles ... Confederation that would improve commerce. 4. ... fierce fights over ratification in many ... the states, New Hampshire became that ninth state on June 21, 1788. 5. The United States Bill of Rights were the ten amendments added ... the Constitution in 1791. 6. The Constitution consists ... a preamble, seven original articles, twenty-seven amendments, and a paragraph certifying its enactment ... the constitutional convention. 7. Article Two ... the U.S. Constitution describes the procedures ... the selection of the president, qualifications ... office, the oath to be affirmed and the powers and duties ... the office. 8. A theoretical pillar ... the United States Constitution is the idea ... checks and balances ... the powers and responsibilities ... the three branches of American government.

Научная специальность:

5.1.2. Публично-правовые (государственно-правовые) науки (Административное право; административный процесс)

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	executive body	[ɪg'zekjʊtɪv 'bɒdɪ]	исполнительный орган
2.	governing law	['gʌvənɪŋ lɔ:]	регулирующий закон
3.	to adjudicate	[tu: ə'ʤu:dɪkeɪt]	выносить судебное решение
4.	adjudication	[əʤu:di'keɪʃn]	судебное решение
5.	hearing	['hɪərɪŋ]	слушание
6.	lawfulness	['lɔ:f(ə)lnɪs]	законность
7.	accountability	[əkaʊntə'bɪlɪtɪ]	подотчетность
8.	dispute	[dɪs'pjʊ:t]	спор
9.	party	['pɑ:tɪ]	сторона
10.	requirement	[rɪ'kwaɪə mənt]	требование
11.	to file a claim (a complaint)	[tu: faɪl ə kleɪm (ə kəm'pleɪnt)]	подавать иск (жалобу)
12.	appeal/appeal board	[ə'pi:l/ə'pi:l bɔ:d]	апелляция/ апелляционный совет
13.	benefit/disability benefit	['benɪfɪt/dɪsə'bɪlɪtɪ 'benɪfɪt]	льгота/пособие по инвалидности
14.	to be eligible (for)	[tu: bi: 'elɪdʒəbl (fɔ:)]	иметь право (на)
15.	institutional control	[ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃnəl kɒn'trəʊl]	ведомственный контроль
16.	statutory powers	['stæfjʊt(ə)rɪ 'paʊəz]	установлен- ные (законом) полномочия

17.	to resolve (a dispute)	[tu: ri'zɒlv ('a dispute)]	урегулировать спор
18.	to submit a request	[tu: sɒb'mɪt a ri'kwest]	отправить запрос
19.	advantage/ disadvantage	[əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	преимущество/ недостаток
20.	to encourage/ to discourage	[tu: ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ tu: dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ]	поощрять/ препятствовать
21.	objective	[əb'dʒektɪv]	цель
22.	government decisions	['gʌvənmənt dɪ'sɪʒnz]	правительствен- ные решения
23.	public officials	['pʌblɪk ə'fɪʃlz]	государственные должностные лица
24.	legal procedures	['li:ɡəl prə'si:ɔ:z]	юридические процедуры
25.	proceeding	prə'si:ɪdɪŋ	судебный процесс
26.	rules and regulations	[ru:lz ænd regjə'leɪʃnz]	правила и нормы (нормативные документы)

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) decision making; 2) public access to information;
 3) accountability for government decisions; 4) public officials;
 5) administrative law enforcement; 6) disputes between parties;
 7) governmental legal procedures; 8) to file claims and complaints;
 9) complicated proceeding; 10) public benefit; 11) state legislature;
 12) to implement a government regulation; 13) to enforce a law;
 14) government assistance; 15) to apply for disability benefits; 16) an
 appeal process; 17) executive branch of government; 18) special judicial
 bodies; 19) constitutional requirements; 20) Administrative Procedure
 Act; 21) governing law; 22) institutional control; 23) statutory
 powers; 24) appeal board; 25) to deal with relationship between
 agencies; 26) to control administrative mistakes; 27) executive branch
 of government; 28) abuse of governmental administrative power;
 29) executive bodies; 30) to resolve a dispute; 31) to submit a request;

- 32) advantages of administrative process; 33) rules and regulations; 34) disputes between parties.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

WHAT IS ADMINISTRATIVE LAW?

Administrative law, in its broad sense as the law relating to administration, is as old as government itself. However, it was not recognized as a separate branch of the law until the nineteenth century. In the Anglo-American countries, indeed, such recognition was not widespread until the twentieth century.

Administrative law covers a wide and varied area of practice, encompassing many different types of governmental legal procedures and regulations, and is not easily defined. Much of government and its public programs operate largely through various agencies on different levels: federal, state, county, and city. These agencies are also known as boards, commissions, departments, and divisions. They generally have their own specific rules and regulations, which are not usually found in the statutes, with stringent procedures individuals must follow to obtain assistance from the agency and to file claims, complaints and appeals. Legal rulings by Administrative Law Judges have governing authority the same as most precedent law. Administrative law attorneys can offer assistance when maneuvering through these complicated proceedings.

The Administrative Procedure Act is the governing law for federal administrative agencies. Most states also have their own governing law for their state administrative agencies. These laws allow for the creation of the rules and regulations, as well as the procedures necessary for those unhappy with the agencies or their decisions to seek remedies via appeal or complaint. They are carried out with the same authority as the more well-known statutory laws, and so, as with other areas of law, the skills of an experienced administrative law attorney are often required.

The public's need for a professional in the administrative law practice area generally exists when dealing with governmental agencies that provide some type of specific public benefit or aid to individuals, and particularly when the benefit might be or has been terminated, limited or denied.

When an individual wants to appeal an administrative law decision or determination, he must exhaust all of the options provided by the agency first, before he may proceed to a non-administrative court. Once

an order is handed down, either side may appeal if it is an unsatisfactory outcome.

4. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–5

1. conduct	1. criminal responsibility
2. adjudication	2. lawyer
3. criminal liability	3. to accuse (of)
4. to charge (with)	4. court ruling
5. lawfulness	5. behavior
6. defense attorney	6. to settle a debate
7. court hearing	7. statutory authority
8. to implement a law	8. to adopt a rule
9. to pass a rule	9. proceeding
10. to be eligible (for)	10. to have a right (for)
11. statutory powers	11. to execute a law
12. to give assistance	12. legality
13. to resolve a dispute	13. to offer help

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. According to the article administrative law regulates
4. The author focuses on
5. The article considers the main characteristics of
6. I can make a conclusion that

ADVANTAGES OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

Administrative law regulates powers, and processes of public administration which applies to all public officials and federal agencies. The administrative process often offers advantages that are not found in the judicial process. For example, administrative laws enable parties to resolve disputes. Disputes are settled in more convenient and reasonable manner than in trial courts. As a result, costs are also comparatively lower in administrative tribunals as compared to costs involved in criminal court and the judicial system.

Generally, in administrative tribunals proceedings operate to the advantage of parties due to cost efficiency and speedy delivery of justice. With initiation of administrative tribunals, judicial courts are relieved of dealing with administrative matters.

Administrative agencies adjudicate minor or complex disputes more quickly or more flexibly than courts. Adjudication by administrative agencies helps to preserve judicial resources and promote quick resolutions. Generally, administrative procedures are simple, less methodical, and less technical than judicial procedure.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative law deals with the relations between the state and the individual. It deals not with particular but with general relationships. In short it is concerned with government in general and it provides the detailed regulations for its day-to-day operation.

To appreciate the operation of administrative law we can take a simple model of the working of our government; basically, it works as a series of mandates and responses. The electorate gives a mandate to our legislators. These in turn give more specific mandates — in the form of statutory powers — to the executive branch of government. The members of this executive branch must implement these statutes by exercising the powers conferred by them.

One highly important part of administrative law comprises the description and analysis of these statutory powers. As government is called upon to meet more and more of our needs, the statutory powers conferred upon administrators grow increasingly numerous and complex.

The other important part of administrative law concerns executive actions and decisions pursuant to these powers. Such actions sometimes cause great harm or inconvenience to the affected public where administrators make mistakes. Administrative law provides rules controlling administrative mistakes and affording compensation for the harm resulting from them.

Basically, there are two kinds of control provided by administrative law. There are institutional controls within the government itself, e.g. appeal boards. And outside the government there is judicial control, exercised by courts of law and subject to most of the advantages and disadvantages associated with law courts — independence, delay and costliness.

7. Найдите в тексте упражнения 6 английские эквиваленты для следующих слов и выражений:

- иметь дело с отношениями между государством и отдельным человеком;
- действие административного права;
- исполнительная власть;
- установленные законом полномочия;
- причинять вред и неудобства обществу;
- контролировать административные ошибки;
- судебный контроль.

8. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. (Исполнительные органы) are public organizations whose duties include executive, administrative, regulatory or commercial functions. 2. The British tribunals are a specialized group of public bodies set up under (установленные законом полномочия). 3. The principles and procedures of the Scottish (административное право) differ in many respects from those in England and Wales. 4. (Исполнительная, законодательная и судебная ветви власти) represent the constitutional framework for the U.S. government. 5. The judicial power of the United States is vested in the (Верховный суд) and the federal courts. 6. Федеральные суды usually review cases of great national importance. 7. The (ведомственный контроль) within the government itself is implemented by (апелляционный совет).

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

PURPOSE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

There was not any serious doubt that administrative law is primarily concerned with the control of power. With the increase in level of state involvement in many aspects of everyday life during the first 80 years of the twentieth century, the need for a coherent and effective body of rules to govern relations between individuals and the state became essential. The 20th century saw the rise of the “regulatory state” and a consequent growth in administrative agencies of various kinds engaged in the delivery of a wide variety of public programs under statutory authority. This means, in effect, the state nowadays controls and supervises the lives, conduct and business of individuals in so many

ways. Hence controlling the manner of exercise of public power so as to ensure rule of law and respect for the right and liberty of individuals may be taken as the key purpose of administrative law.

Administrative law embodies general principles which refer to the exercise of the powers and duties of authorities in order to ensure that the myriad and discretionary powers available to the executive conform to basic standards of legality and fairness. The ostensible purpose of these principles is to ensure that there is accountability, transparency and effectiveness in exercising of power, as well as the observance of rule of law.

It has a control function, acting in a negative sense as a brake or check in respect of the unlawful exercise or abuse of governmental administrative power.

It can have a command function by making public bodies perform their statutory duties, including the exercise of discretion under a statute.

It embodies positive principles to facilitate good administrative practice; for example, in ensuring that the rules of justice or fairness are adhered to. It operates to provide accountability and transparency, including participation by interested individuals and parties in the process of government.

10. Найдите в тексте упражнения 9 английские эквиваленты для следующих выражений:

- участие государства;
- соблюдение верховенства закона;
- воплощать принципы;
- участие заинтересованных сторон;
- злоупотребление административными полномочиями;
- подотчетность и прозрачность процесса управления.

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. The author defines an administrative inspection as
3. Much attention is paid to administrative agencies, which
4. The article considers the fourth amendment to the U.S. Constitution which regulates
5. I can make a conclusion that

ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION

An administrative inspection is inspection of business premises conducted by authorities for obtaining information. Administrative inspection is initiated and conducted by federal agency officials. A party can submit request to authorities to inspect for discovery of information related to the dispute. Administrative agencies conduct inspection if it is satisfied that the information required can only be obtained through inspection by the authorities. Every administrative agency whose work can be a subject of administrative inspection is supposed to support the authorities who conduct administrative inspection. Administrative agencies are to provide all necessary documents important for conducting the inspection.

Fourth amendment to the U.S. Constitution guards individuals against unreasonable searches and seizures. Amendment specifically requires search to be sanctioned by judiciary and supported by reasonable cause. The fourth amendment's restrictions on unreasonable searches and seizures are not limited to criminal investigations but also apply to administrative inspections. However, legislative schemes authorizing warrantless administrative searches of commercial property do not violate the fourth amendment.

12. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 30 минут.

THE PRIME OBJECTIVE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative law governs and controls the conduct of executive officers — the President, governors of states, cabinet members, and department heads, and lesser federal, state and local officials and the many other administrative agencies which regulate our economic and political life.

Administrators and administrative agencies are often associated in the public mind with corruption and bureaucracy. But they must be judged in perspective. Government whether by legislator, executive, or judge can only be accomplished through individuals. Each individual will have his own conceptions of public good and his own personal purposes.

And so, he will be caught (sometimes quite unconsciously) in a conflict between proper and improper motives, between motives which the law allows and those which it does not. This is more likely to be true in the case of an administrator than a judge, because an administrator is usually given by law a greater scope for action and is under pressure from interested groups “to get things done”. Now one

of the prime objectives of administrative law is to establish guiding principles and procedures to control the impulses of officials and yet not discourage their initiative.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE U.S. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative law covers a wide and varied area of practice, encompassing many different types of governmental legal procedures and regulations, and is not easily defined. Administrative law is the body of law which provides the mechanisms for regulating government decision making. Administrative law is the body of law created by the agencies and departments of the government, which carry out the laws passed by Congress or a state legislature. When Congress passes a law on a complicated issue, Congress often needs help determining all of the details of how the law will be enforced and implemented. Administrative agencies and government departments fill in those gaps for Congress and pass additional rules and regulations to achieve Congress's goals.

People often deal with administrative agencies and administrative law when they apply for government benefits. For example, Congress has passed laws that allow disabled individuals to receive. The Social Security Administration (SSA) is the administrative agency created to implement Congress's social security and disability laws. The SSA receives applications when people apply for disability benefits, determines who is eligible for the benefits, and passes rules and regulations to ensure that only the people who deserve these benefits receive them.

In addition to regulating government benefits like Social Security, administrative agencies also implement federal and state laws affecting almost every industry. For example, government bodies like the Department of Labor and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration create and enforce workplace safety regulations. The Environmental Protection Agency passes regulations and rules to enforce Congress's goal of protecting the environment. States also have their own administrative agencies to implement and execute laws passed by their state legislatures.

People and businesses often need to hire lawyers with expertise in administrative law when an administrative agency denies their applications for benefits or imposes penalties for failing to comply with regulations. Many administrative agencies can create their own courts and appeal processes, which often require the expertise of an attorney to ensure that your case is heard.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. Administrative law regulates
3. The article considers the mechanism of
4. Much attention is paid to
5. I can make a conclusion that the rule of law means

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DEFINITION

Administrative law is the body of law which provides the mechanisms for regulating government decision making. It is an accountability mechanism that applies to government decision making and provides for:

- decision making that is fair, high quality, efficient and effective;
- individual access to review of both the merits and lawfulness of decisions and conduct;
- accountability for government decisions and conduct;
- public access to information about government decisions and processes, and individual access to personal information held by the government.

Administrative law regulates powers, and processes of public administration which applies to all public officials and federal agencies. Adjudications and agency hearings are important components of administrative law enforcement. Administrative law judges preside over disputes between two or more parties, much like a judge presides over cases brought before a court.

15. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 40 минут.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW CONCEPT

There is a great difference of opinions regarding the definition of concept of the administrative law. This is because of the great increase in the administrative process that it makes impossible to attempt any precise definition of administrative law which can cover the entire range of the administrative process.

However, two important facts should be taken into account in an attempt of understanding and defining administrative law. Firstly, administrative law is primarily concerned with the manner of exercising governmental power. The decision-making process is more important than the decision itself. Secondly, administrative law cannot fully

be defined without due regard to the functional approach. This is to mean that the function (purpose) of administrative law should be the underlying element of any definition. The ultimate purpose of administrative law is controlling exercise of governmental power. Bearing in mind these two factors, let us now try to analyze some definitions given by scholars and administrative lawyers.

Austin has defined administrative law, as the law which determines the ends and modes to which the sovereign power shall be exercised. In his view, the sovereign power shall be exercised either directly by the monarch or indirectly by the subordinate political superiors to whom portions of those powers are delegated or committed in trust.

Schwartz has defined administrative law as “the law applicable to those administrative agencies, which possess delegated legislation and authority.” This definition is a narrower one. Among other things, it is silent as to the control mechanisms and those remedies available to parties affected by an administrative action.

16. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Административное право включает различные типы правительственных правовых процедур и положений. 2. Закон об административных процедурах является регулирующим законом для федеральных административных органов. 3. Многие независимые агентства имеют полномочия «выносить решения» через административные слушания. 4. Люди часто имеют дело с административными органами и административным законодательством, когда они обращаются за государственными пособиями. 5. Большинство американских штатов имеют свои собственные регулирующие законы для своих государственных административных органов. 6. Адвокаты по административному праву помогают своим клиентам в ходе сложных судебных процедур. 7. Судебные решения и слушания являются важными компонентами административного правоприменения. 8. Судьи по административному праву регулируют споры между двумя или более сторонами.

17. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *between, with, in, by, to, of, on, within, from*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The most common type ... law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. 2. In any system of justice a great deal depends ... the judges who hear the cases. 3. In every town or district of Great Britain

the magistrates are selected ... special committees. 4. In Great Britain departmental ministers normally decide matters ... their responsibility. 5. The legal system ... Northern Ireland is in many respects similar ... that of England and Wales. 6. The Bill ... Rights ... the United States Constitution describes procedural laws that dictate how substantive laws are to be administered. 7. Statutes are products ... lawmaking bodies created ... constitutional authority. 8. The administrative or regulatory agencies are the products of statutes, enacted ... the lawmaking bodies of different jurisdictions. 9. Each administrative body is charged ... the protection of the American public ... various social problems over which the agency has authority. 10. The function of judiciary is to resolve disputes ... the executive and legislative branches. 11. In early days it was a citizen's duty to see that law-breakers were caught and brought ... trial by a properly appointed court ... hearing in public. 12. When the British settlers arrived in the New World, they brought ... them many ... England's laws and institutions.

Научная специальность:

5.1.2. Публично-правовые (государственно-правовые) науки (Гражданское право; предпринимательское право; семейное право; международное частное право)

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	tort	[tɔ:t]	гражданское правонарушение
2.	breach of contract	[bri:ʃ ɒv 'kɒntrækt]	нарушение контракта
3.	trespass	['trespəs]	посягательство
4.	defamation	[defə'meɪʃn]	клевета
5.	mandatory	['mændətəri]	обман
6.	to agree/agreement	[tu: ə'gri:/ ə'gri:mənt]	соглашаться/ соглашение
7.	to disagree/ disagreement	[tu: dɪsə'gri:/ dɪsə'gri:mənt]	не соглашаться/ несогласие
8.	default rules	[dɪ'fɔ:lt ru:lz]	правила по умолчанию
9.	to resist/resistance	[tu: rɪ'zɪst/ rɪ'zɪstəns]	сопротивляться/ сопротивление
10.	divorce	[dɪ'vɔ:s]	развод
11.	adoption	[ədɒpʃn]	усыновление/ удочерение
12.	legal/physical custody	['li:gəl/'fɪzɪkəl 'kʌstədɪ]	юридическая/ физическая опека
13.	custody schedule	['kʌstədɪ 'fedju:l]	график опеки
14.	child support obligations	[ʃaɪld sə'pɔ:t ɒblɪ'geɪʃnz]	обязательства по алиментам
15.	parental obligations	[pə'rentl ɒblɪ'geɪʃnz]	родительские обязанности

16.	litigants	['lɪtɪɡənts]	стороны судебного процесса
17.	alimony	['ælməni]	алименты
18.	property division	['prɒpəti dɪ'vɪʒən]	раздел имущества
19.	to determine	[tu: dɪ'tɜ:mɪn]	определять
20.	prenuptial agreement	[prɪ'nʌpʃl ə'ɡri:mənt]	брачное соглашение
21.	domestic abuse	[də'mestɪk ə'bju:s]	домашнее насилие
22.	restraining (court) order	[restraining (kɔ:t) 'ɔ:də]	запретительный (судебный) приказ
23.	to settle/settlement	[tu: setl/setlmənt]	урегулировать/урегулирование
24.	mediation/mediator	[mi:di'eɪʃn/'mi:diətə]	посредничество/посредник
25.	to neglect/neglect	[tu: nɪ'glekt/nɪ'glekt]	пренебрегать/пренебрежение
26.	despite	[dɪs'paɪt]	несмотря на

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) legal institutions; 2) labour law; 3) criminal and medical records; 4) to consider rules of evidence; 5) family lawyers; 6) to govern legal responsibilities between individuals; 7) parties related by marriage; 8) physical custody; 9) division of property; 10) family law proceedings; 11) to agree on custody; 12) to determine rights of litigants; 13) breach of contract; 14) private mediator; 15) custody of children; 16) to agree with default rules; 17) child support obligations; 18) adoption of a child; 19) family law practice; 20) to commit a tort; 21) relationship between individual and state; 22) prevention of domestic abuse; 23) to take a case to trial; 24) to issue a restraining order; 25) drug abuse counselor; 26) family relationships; 27) termination of parental rights; 28) tort law; 29) to make a prenuptial agreement; 30) trespass to land; 31) custody schedule; 32) to neglect parental obligations; 33) to come to agreement; 34) mandatory rule.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CIVIL LAW ORIGIN

Civil law is the body of private law used in those countries in which the legal system is based on ancient Roman law modified by medieval and modern influences.

Civil law is used in most nations in Europe and Latin America, as well as in some countries in Asia and Africa. The law of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and a number of other nations is based on English common law, which differs from civil law in origin and other important respects.

One of the principal characteristics of Roman civilization was the development of strong legal institutions. In the 6th century, a commission appointed by the Emperor Justinian collected and consolidated all the sources of law, including the opinions of the great legal scholars during previous centuries. The result was the Corpus Juris Civilis (Body of Civil Law), also called the Justinian Code, a comprehensive code with the accumulated wisdom and experience of many generations of Roman jurists.

From its origins in continental Europe, the civil law gradually spread to all of the areas in Africa, Asia, and Latin America that were colonies of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, or Portugal. When they gained independence, most of the former colonies continued the civil-law orientation of their legal systems. Civil-law systems were also voluntarily adopted in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

In a number of countries, moreover, the civil law constitutes an important component of a mixed legal system. For example, in Scotland, South Africa, and Sri Lanka, the legal system combines civil – and common-law elements. In North America the same phenomenon can be observed in the state of Louisiana and in the province of Quebec. The legal systems of many North African and Middle Eastern nations are strongly influenced by the French civil-law codes, even though in some areas of law – especially those relating to the family and to family property – these countries tend to follow Islamic tradition.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CIVIL LAW DEFINITION

The term civil law is employed to distinguish those legal codes that deal with civil relationships (such as citizenship, marriage, divorce,

and certain contractual arrangements) from other codes such as those dealing with criminal law.

Civil law, or continental law, is the predominant system of law in the world, with its origins in Roman law. Modern systems are descendants of the nineteenth century codification movement, during which the most important codes (most prominently the Napoleonic Code) came into existence.

The civil law system is contrasted with the common law originating in England and generally adopted by those countries of the world with a history as British territories or colonies. The original difference is that, historically, common law was law developed by custom, beginning before there were any written laws and continuing to be applied by courts after there were written laws, too, whereas civil law developed out of the Roman law of Justinian's *Corpus Juris Civilis* (*Corpus Iuris Civilis*).

In later times, civil law became codified, although codification is by no means a defining characteristic of a civil law system. However, codification is not an essential characteristic of a civil law system. For example, the civil law systems of Scotland and South Africa are not codified, and the civil law systems of Scandinavian countries remain largely not codified, whereas common law jurisdictions have frequently codified parts of their laws, such as in the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code.

Thus, the difference between civil law and common law lies not just in the mere fact of codification, but in the methodological approach to codes and statutes. In civil law countries, legislation is seen as the primary source of law, from which solutions in particular cases are to be derived. By contrast, in the common law system, cases are the primary source of law, while statutes are only seen as incursions into the common law.

There are, however, certain sociological differences. Civil law judges are usually trained and promoted separately from attorneys, whereas common law judges are usually selected from reputable attorneys.

Civil and common law systems also differ considerably in criminal procedure. In general, the judge in a civil law system plays a more active role in determining the facts of the case. Also, civil law systems rely much more on written argument than oral argument.

5. Найдите в тексте упражнения 4 английские эквиваленты для следующих слов и выражений:

- гражданское право;

- общее право;
- господствующая система права;
- уголовный процесс;
- судьи по гражданским делам;
- законодательство;
- основной источник права;
- свод законов.

6. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. Civil law (возникло) in ancient Rome. 2. Civil law sets out a comprehensive system of rules, usually codified, that are (применяются и толкуются судьями). 3. Civil law is primarily contrasted against (общее право), which is the (правовая система) developed among Anglo-Saxon people, especially in England. 4. Civil law was basically originated from (традиции). 5. The enforcement of promises, usually takes form of written or oral (соглашения). 6. The issue of (опека над ребенком) is the most common dispute in family court. 7. All parents have a legal duty to provide (обязательства по алиментам) for their children. 8. The main objective during child custody (посредничество) is to develop a parenting plan. 9. Most American states divide custody into (юридическая и физическая опека). 10. Every U.S. state has a set of laws to determine the rights of the (стороны судопроизводства) with respect to (раздел имущества).

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE MAIN TYPES OF CIVIL LAW

The main areas of civil law are:

1. Law of contract. This is concerned with the enforcement of promises, usually in the form of agreements. Such agreements may be formal written agreements or informal oral agreements, or even agreements to be implied from conduct.

2. Law of tort. A tort is a civil wrong, other than a breach of contract or a breach of trust (both of which are civil wrongs but are not torts), which may be remedied by an action for damages. Unlike contract the duty which is breached in committing a tort is fixed by the law, whereas the duty which is breached in committing a breach of contract is a duty undertaken voluntarily as a result of a promise to the other party. There

are quite a number of individual torts: e.g. neglect, nuisance, trespass (to person, to goods, or to land), defamation, and deceit.

3. Commercial law. This law comprises the rules relating to specific types of contracts, such as sale of goods, supply of services, hire purchase, insurance, consumer credit, carriage of goods, etc.

4. Company law. This is the field of law concerning companies, corporations, partnerships and other business organizations. It also specifies the relationship between a business entity and outside parties who commercially interact with it.

5. Labour law. This can be divided into two parts. First, there is employment law – the part which regulates individual employment rights, for example, the rules relating to unfair dismissal, the right to redundancy payment, equal pay, etc. Secondly, there is industrial law – the part which relates to collective activity, for example, the law relating to industrial action, admission to and expulsion from trade unions, etc. Some employment law, particularly in the area of health and safety, is criminal law.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CIVIL LAW

Civil or civilian law is a legal tradition which is the base of the law in the majority of countries of the world, especially in continental Europe and the former Soviet Union, but also in Quebec (Canada), Louisiana (U.S.), Puerto Rico (a U.S. territory), Japan, Latin America, and most former colonies of continental European countries. The Scottish legal system is usually considered to be a mixed system, combining features of both uncodified and civil law systems.

The civil law is based on Roman law, especially the *Corpus Juris Civilis* of Emperor Justinian, as later developed through the Middle Ages by medieval legal scholars.

A second characteristic, beyond Roman law foundations, is the extended codification of the adopted Roman law, namely its inclusion into civil codes. The concept of codification developed especially during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Despite resistance, the codification of European private laws moved forward. The French Napoleonic Code of 1804, the German civil code of 1900, and the Swiss codes were the most influential national civil codes.

Because Germany was a rising power in the late nineteenth century, the German Civil Code became the basis for their legal systems. Thus, Japan and South Korea operate under civil law.

Civil law served as the foundation for socialist law used in Communist countries, with major modifications and additions from Marxist-Leninist ideology. For example, socialist law systems provide for most property to be owned by the state or by agricultural co-operatives, and have special courts and laws for state enterprises.

9. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–3

1. lawyer	1. legal process
2. spouses	2. plaintiff and defendant
3. divorce	3. attorney
4. litigants	4. to implement a premarital agreement
5. legal custody	5. to settle a disagreement
6. law proceedings	6. in spite of
7. alimony	7. breaking the bonds of matrimony
8. to enforce a prenuptial agreement	8. financial child support
9. domestic abuse	9. husband and wife
10. to resolve a dispute	10. domestic violence
11. labour law	11. parental obligations
12. responsibilities of parents	12. the right to make major decisions about the child
13. despite	13. employment law

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

CHILD'S TESTIMONY

The correct test of a child's competency to testify is whether the child has the ability to observe, recollect, communicate and speak truthfully. If there is any question regarding the child's competency, an examination cannot be conducted outside the presence of the jury. Particular attention should be paid to the fact, if or not the child understands the meaning of an oath (присяга). Ask the child if he knows what it is to lie and what would happen to him if he lied. In case, that the child has memorized his story, it is necessary for him to testify in court as soon as possible.

Cross-examination of a child should be undertaken with care. It is an old saying that the truth is heard from fools and small children. On the other hand, testimony is easily implanted in the minds of children by interested persons.

Children are extremely imaginative. Their stories can be pure fiction or part fact and part fiction. This requires from the skilled lawyers to design the style and strategy that will maximize the impact of the child's testimony and cross-examination.

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

WHAT IS FAMILY LAW?

Family law is the area of law that addresses family relationships. It includes creating family relationships and breaking them through divorce and termination of parental rights. Family law addresses adoption, custody of children and the child support obligations. Family lawyers are involved in very personal aspects of their client's lives. They can work in both small and large firms. Family lawyers often combine a family law practice with criminal law or estate planning. In addition, lawyers might work as judges, research assistants or court clerks in the child support office of a court.

Child custody is one of the most debated areas of family law. Most states decide child custody and parenting time based on the best interests of the child. The court considers things like which parent has the greater bond with the child, whether each parent has a stable home and whether either parent has a significant criminal record or drug abuse issues. If parents agree on custody, the court usually follows the agreement. If the parents can't agree, family lawyers present the evidence to the court about the child's best interests. This might involve presenting school records, testimony of a psychologist or drug abuse counselor, criminal records and even medical records. Family lawyers must consider the rules of evidence that are applicable in the local jurisdiction.

Most states divide custody into legal custody and physical custody. Physical custody is who actually, physically has the child at any given time. Legal custody is who makes major decisions about the child. Physical custody and legal custody can be shared between the parties, or the court might award primary custody to one of the parents.

Children have the right to support from both of their parents. The goal of child support is to provide children whose parents live in separate households the same financial resources that they might have if both parents lived under one roof.

12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

UNITED STATES FAMILY LAW

Family law consists of a body of statutes and case precedents that govern the legal responsibilities between individuals who share a domestic connection. These cases usually involve parties who are related by blood or marriage, but family law can affect those in more distant or casual relationships as well. Due to the emotionally-charged nature of most family law cases, litigants are strongly advised to retain legal counsel.

The vast majority of family law proceedings come about as a result of the termination of a marriage or romantic relationship. Family law attorneys help their clients file for separation or divorce, alimony, and child custody, visitation, and support. Spouses married a short time may seek an annulment, and special rights may exist between same-sex couples. The division of property at the end of a marriage is also a common issue in family law cases.

With respect to property division at the time of divorce, every state has a comprehensive set of laws in place to determine the rights of the parties. However, couples who do not agree with the default rules in their state can “opt-out” by hiring a lawyer to draft a prenuptial agreement. Absent fraud or duress, courts will enforce these premarital agreements upon divorce, and distribute property and financial support accordingly.

Family law also involves the prevention of physical and emotional abuse. The potential for domestic abuse is not limited to relationships between current or former spouses and their children. Judges will not hesitate to assert jurisdiction to protect an elderly family member, someone in a dating relationship, or even a roommate. When allegations of abuse are made, the court will typically issue a restraining order to prevent further contact.

In a contested family law case, most people understand that hiring a skilled attorney will provide an advantage. An attorney can find assets or income the other party is trying to hide, present arguments regarding child support and visitation, and even take the case to trial if settlement talks fail. Attorney representation is just as crucial in uncontested cases, however. Without it, a party is vulnerable and can unknowingly waive important legal rights.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The article goes on to say that
4. The author focuses attention on
5. To make a conclusion I can say

PARENTAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The issue of child custody is the most common dispute in family court. As should be expected, parents are extremely concerned with the safety, education, and overall wellbeing of their children. Custody decisions become even more difficult following a divorce. In an effort to do what is best for the child, the court can assign legal and physical custody to one parent, or these rights can be shared. A typical schedule would allow the child to spend weekends, summers, and alternating holidays with the non-custodial parent, with both parents having an equal say in major decisions affecting the child. When approving a custody schedule, the court will do what it can to avoid unnecessary disruptions to the child's life.

All parents have a legal duty to provide financial support for their children. The amount of support ordered in a particular case will be calculated according to state statute.

Custody and support orders are subject to modification. In fact, family law attorneys spend much of their time representing clients in modification proceedings. To alter a visitation schedule or revise the amount of child support, the requesting party must demonstrate that circumstances have changed since the order was entered. Examples of changed circumstances include loss of employment, moving, a parent becoming disabled, etc.

Family law cases can involve a number of other issues. Establishing (or disproving) paternity is a common subject of litigation, although it is becoming less complicated with the ability of courts to order DNA testing. Other issues include the termination of parental rights, adoption, gay and LGBT relations, and grandparent rights. Family law in the 21st century is evolving quickly, making it more important than ever to seek advice from a qualified attorney.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

FAMILY LAW PRACTICE

Family law practice may involve any of the following topics: divorce cases, alimony and spousal support, pre – and post-nuptial agreements, abuse and neglect proceedings etc.

Divorce is the process of breaking the bonds of matrimony. A marriage is a contract. When parties get married, they form a legal relationship in the eyes of the state. When they no longer wish to have this relationship, they must file court papers in order to ask for a divorce. The rules for a divorce vary depending on the state where it's filed. While all states allow for no-fault divorce, some states require a period of separation. Each state has their own guidelines for how to divide assets and debts in a divorce, but the rules are similar in all states. In most cases, the court looks to make an equitable division of the assets. This doesn't necessarily mean dividing things equally. The court can look at things like the parties' contributions to the marriage, the length of the marriage and the needs of each party after the divorce. Misconduct such as infidelity or domestic abuse can also play into the court's decision. Divorce cases are heard in state court. One of the issues in a divorce case is often alimony and spousal support. Some states use a formula in order to determine the amount of support. In other cases, it's left to the judge's discretion.

A prenuptial agreement is a contract that parties sign before they get married. Prenuptial agreements usually list who gets what in the event that the parties get divorced. There are some things that can't be included in a prenuptial agreement like child custody and child support agreements. Otherwise, the parties can create an agreement that outlines things like separate property, distribution of the assets and spousal support in the event of a divorce. When the parties enter into this kind of agreement after they get married, it's a post nuptial agreement.

Another sensitive area of family law practice is abuse and neglect. When the state believes that a parent isn't able to appropriately care for a child, they might initiate abuse and neglect proceedings. They might represent a parent accused of abuse or neglect, or they might even represent a child. When family lawyers represent clients in abuse and neglect proceedings, they work to help their clients either defend against allegations of abuse or neglect or help their clients comply with services and other requirements in order to regain custody of their children. The standard for terminating parental rights is very high.

15. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. The article considers
3. The article focuses attention on various types of
4. Much attention is paid to
5. I can make a conclusion that

CHILD CUSTODY MEDIATION IN CALIFORNIA

Child custody is often the most emotional issue in a divorce or separation that parents will face. While the children's interests should always come first, sometimes parents might disagree about what is best for them.

Child custody mediation in California is an effective tool to help parents resolve their disputes and reach a custody agreement that meets the needs of their family. Parents may voluntarily work with a private mediator to reach an agreement on their child custody matter, or they can participate in mediation facilitated through Family Court Services at no charge (без оплаты). Under the California Family Code, mediation for any issues in a custody case is mandatory prior to a court hearing concerning the matter.

Depending on the county in which you live, the court may use "*recommending mediation*" or "*non-recommending mediation*." With *recommending mediation*, a mediator will discuss the parenting plan during the session with the judge. The mediator may include recommendations in the report, which the judge will consider when making a custody determination. In cases involving *non-recommending mediation*, the mediator does not provide any recommendations concerning custody.

A child custody mediation session may last a few hours, depending on how quickly the parents can come to an agreement. Usually, the mediator will meet with both parents together to discuss their custody options. However, in cases where there has been a history of domestic violence, or a protective order is in place, separate mediation sessions will be scheduled for each parent.

Whether mediation is private or through the court, the main objective during child custody mediation in California is to develop a parenting plan. This agreement identifies detailed information concerning the children's day-to-day lives.

16. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

PARENTAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

As should be expected, parents are extremely concerned with the safety, education, and overall wellbeing of their children. Custody decisions become even more difficult following a divorce or breakup, as parents tend to be distrustful of each other at these times. Regardless of the U.S. state affairs between the parents, judges will always decide custody based on “the best interests of the child.”

In an effort to do what is best for the child, the court can assign legal and physical custody to one parent, or these rights can be shared. A typical schedule would allow the child to spend weekends, summers, and alternating holidays with the non-custodial parent, with both parents having an equal say in major decisions affecting the child. When approving a custody schedule, the court will do what it can to avoid unnecessary disruptions to the child’s life.

The amount of financial support for children ordered in a particular case will be calculated according to state statute. Most states publish a child support worksheet that simplifies the task. The calculation will take into account the respective incomes of the parents, the cost of health insurance for the child, support paid for other children by the non-custodial parent, and more.

Custody and support orders are subject to modification. In fact, family law attorneys spend much of their time representing clients in modification proceedings. To alter a visitation schedule or revise the amount of child support, the requesting party must demonstrate that circumstances have changed since the order was entered. Examples of changed circumstances include loss of employment, moving, a parent becoming disabled, etc.

Family law cases can involve a number of other issues. Establishing (or disproving) paternity is a common subject of litigation, although it is becoming less complicated with the ability of courts to order DNA testing. Other issues include the termination of parental rights, adoption, gay and LGBT relations, and grandparent rights. Family law in the 21st century is evolving quickly, making it more important than ever to seek advice from a qualified attorney.

17. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Гражданское право Шотландии не кодифицировано. 2. Гражданское правонарушение отличается от нарушения контракта.

3. Существует множество гражданских правонарушений, например, небрежность, посягательство на товары или землю, клевета и обман. 4. Адвокаты по семейному праву часто защищают права клиентов, подвергшихся домашнему насилию. 5. В США дела о разводах рассматриваются в судах штатов. 6. Судьи всегда принимают решение о физической и юридической опеке над детьми, исходя из «наилучших интересов ребенка». 7. Еще одна область практики семейного права – это пренебрежение родительскими правами.

18. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *during, from, with, for, between, of, on*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The civil law is based ... Roman law, as later developed through the Middle Ages by medieval legal scholars. 2. The concept ... codification developed especially ... the seventeenth and eighteenth century, as an expression ... both Natural Law and the ideas ... the Enlightenment. 3. Civil law is different ... criminal law in that it focuses ... transactions of a private kind. 4. Civil law is concerned ... private relations ... members ... a community. 5. Contracts are legally binding documents that anticipate any potential conflicts and outline a series ... obligations ... each party. 6. Tort law deals ... civil wrongdoings.

Научная специальность:
5.1.4. Уголовно-правовые науки
*(Уголовное право и криминология;
 уголовно-исполнительное право)*

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	misconduct	[mɪs'kɒndʌkt]	противоправное поведение
2.	to harm/harm	[tu: hɑ:m/hɑ:m]	наносить ущерб, причинять вред/ ущерб
3.	hatred	['heɪtrɪd]	ненависть
4.	criminal liability	['krɪmɪnl laɪə'bɪlɪtɪ]	уголовная ответственность
5.	guilt/guilty	[gɪlt/'gɪltɪ]	вина/виновный
6.	to find guilty (innocent)	[tu: faɪnd 'gɪltɪ ('mæsənt)]	признать виновным (невиновным)
7.	judge/jury	[dʒʌdʒ/'dʒʊəri]	судья/суд присяжных
8.	to sentence/ sentence	[tu: 'sentəns/ 'sentəns]	приговаривать/ приговор
9.	to sentence to imprisonment	[tu: 'sentəns tu: ɪm'prɪznmənt]	приговаривать к тюремному заключению
10.	felony	['feləni]	тяжкое (уголов- ное) преступление
11.	misdemeanor	[mɪsdɪ'mi:nə(r)]	уголовно наказуе- мый проступок
12.	infraction	[ɪn'frækʃn]	проступок, нарушение

13.	to fine/fine	[tu: faɪn/faɪn]	штрафовать/ штраф
14.	to punish/ punishment	[tu: 'pʌnɪʃ/ 'pʌnɪʃmənt]	наказание
15.	to steal/stolen	[tu: sti:l/'stəʊlən]	красть/ украденный
16.	negligence	['neglɪdʒəns]	бездействие
17.	to imprison/prison	[tu: ɪm 'prɪzn/prɪzn]	заключать в тюрьму/ тюрьма
18.	search/seizure	[sɜ:ʃ/'si:ʒə]	осмотр, обыск/ конфискация
19.	to search a crime scene	['tu: sɜ:ʃ ə kraɪm si:n]	осматривать место преступления
20.	to collect evidence	[tu: kə'lekt 'eɪvɪdəns]	собирать доказа- тельства (улики)
21.	unreasonable	[ʌn 'ri:znəbl]	необоснованный
22.	to charge (with)	[tu: ʃɑ:ʒ (wɪð)]	обвинять (в)
23.	prohibition	[prəʊhɪ'bɪʃn]	запрет
24.	to be responsible (for)	[tu: bi: rɪs'pɒnsəbl (fɔ:)]	нести ответствен- ность (за)
25.	high security prison	[haɪ sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ prɪzn]	тюрьма строгого режима

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to charge with a murder; 2) to collect evidence; 3) to find a defendant guilty; 4) to sentence to imprisonment; 5) to be responsible for harmful behavior; 6) guilty beyond a reasonable doubt; 7) to prevent an arson; 8) high security prison; 9) felonies and misdemeanors; 10) to take a bribe; 11) criminal liability; 12) crimes motivated by hatred; 13) juveniles' misconduct; 14) traffic accident damage; 15) classification according to severity of punishment; 16) to commit a burglary; 17) to be

responsible for an infraction; 18) to jail for a year; 19) to violate public order; 20) to find innocent; 21) a member of jury; 22) to be guilty of vagrancy; 23) to punish for negligence; 24) classification by gravity of crime; 25) to report a larceny; 26) tax evasion; 27) stolen property; 28) embezzlement of state property; 29) to be accused of treason; 30) to detect a larceny; 31) to find evidence of computer fraud; 32) victim of rape.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CRIMINAL LAW

Criminal law involves a system of legal rules designed to keep the public safe and deter wrongful conduct. Those who violate the law face imprisonment, fines, and other penalties.

Although few cannot do anything more than promote a reaction to events and behavior, the purpose of criminal law is often said to be the protection and preservation of society. The idea of criminal law can be traced back to Roman times, when people decided that compensation to victims who suffered serious harm was inadequate for serious misconduct. If payment was all that was required, the rich could literally get away with murder. In addition to preventing harmful behavior and promoting order, criminal law has been used to protect economic interests, not only by preserving property but also by criminalizing vagrancy and refusal to work. Criminal law has also been used to advance certain moral and religious views to others – monogamy over polygamy, heterosexuality over homosexuality.

Of course, our understanding of different personal and social harms has changed dramatically. So many offences have been added to the Criminal Code and some removed. Relatively recent additions have included the offences of genocide and crimes against humanity, propagation of hatred towards identifiable groups, stalking, and possession and distribution of child pornography. Criminal liability has very recently been extended to managers and supervisors who fail to maintain safe working conditions.

Criminal law is what some scholars and social activists have called a “site of political struggle”. Certain conduct is made or remains criminal because of the balance of power between different groups.

Criminal law is distinguishable from many other kinds of law because of the importance of concept of “fault”. True accidents or simple negligence are not punishable through the

Criminal law. The role of the judge or jury in a criminal case is to determine whether a person is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If a person is found guilty, the judge is responsible for deciding the sentence.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CLASSIFICATIONS OF CRIMES

There are basically two classifications of crimes. The first one is the classification by gravity and the other is by the object of crime.

Criminal law of most modern states classifies crimes by the object as:

- offences against the safety of the state (treason, tax evasion, bribery, counterfeiting);
- offences against the public peace and order (drunk and disorderly conduct, carrying weapons, illegal speeding);
- offences against a person (murder, assault, kidnapping, rape);
- offences against property (theft, robbery, burglary, car theft, receiving stolen property, embezzlement);
- offences against decency (prostitution, sexual harassment) etc.

Crimes, according to their gravity, are divided into felonies and misdemeanors. Felonies are the most serious types of crimes. Among the felonies are arson, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, kidnapping, drug dealing and others. The punishment for a felony is more serious than it is for a misdemeanor. In many states, the punishment for a felony is imprisonment for at least one year or death in some limited case.

Misdemeanors are less serious crimes. They include disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, minor driving violations and so on. Persons found guilty are usually punished by fines or imprisonment for no more than one year.

Another important difference between felonies and misdemeanors and all other lower offenses lies in your right to trial by jury: if you are suspected of having committed a felony or a more serious misdemeanor, you are brought before a jury. But if your offense is a less serious misdemeanor or a violation, you are brought into magistrate's court; you may or may not have the opportunity to be tried by a jury.

5. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–6

1. misconduct	1. attack
2. to harm	2. guilt
3. criminal liability	3. to accuse (of)
4. to charge (with)	4. punishment
5. jail	5. infraction
6. the least serious crime	6. harmful behavior
7. fault	7. felony
8. less serious crime	8. to damage
9. innocent	9. criminal responsibility
10. serious crime	10. misdemeanor
11. penalty	11. without fault
12. lawyer	12. to jail
13. assault	13. defense attorney
14. to imprison	14. prison

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It describes
3. The author considers differences
4. Much attention is given to
5. It is interesting to note, that
6. To make a conclusion I can say

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

Crime is an act which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but not in Egypt. It is a crime to smoke marijuana in England, but not in the Netherlands. It is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time (в одно и то же время) in France, but not in Indonesia. It is a crime not to flush (смыть) a public toilet in Singapore, but not in Malaysia. In general, there is much agreement (соглашение) between states as to which acts should be considered

as criminal. A visitor to a foreign country can be sure that stealing, physically attacking someone is a crime in any foreign country.

At common law, crimes are classified into treason, felonies and misdemeanors. In the United States crimes are classified into felonies and misdemeanors. Under this classification felonies include treason.

A felony is a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state or federal prison for a period of one year or more. A misdemeanor is a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment in local jail for less than one-year period.

Felonies include more serious crimes, for example murder, robbery, burglary, fraud etc. Misdemeanors include less serious crimes, for example violation of tax laws, prostitution, first-offense drunk driving etc.

Some jurisdictions have a third class of law violations. They are petty offenses punishable by less than six months in jail, for example public intoxication and vagrancy.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES A MISDEMEANOR FROM A FELONY?

Crimes can be classified in many ways. Most criminal systems for states across the United States divide their crimes into several different categories depending on how serious they are. This categorization determines how the court system treats a particular case, so it is important to understand the differences. As a general rule, however, these crimes are differentiated by how much potential jail time an offender could face.

An important and substantive is the classification of crimes according to the severity of punishment. This is called grading. Crimes are generally graded into three categories: felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions.

Infractions: In general, these are the least serious type of crime. Typically, a police officer will see someone doing something wrong, write a ticket and hand it to the person. The person then has to pay a fine. Infractions usually involve little to no time in court (much less jail), and include things like traffic tickets, jaywalking, and some minor drug possession charges in some states. However, if infractions remain unpaid, the law typically provides for an increasing range of fines and potential penalties.

Misdemeanors: Misdemeanors are more serious than infractions. They are usually defined as a crime which is punishable by up to a year in

jail time. Sometimes that jail time is served in a local county jail instead of a high security prison. Other states define a misdemeanor as a crime that is not a felony or an infraction. Prosecutors generally have a great degree of flexibility in deciding what crimes to charge, how to punish them, and what kinds of plea bargains to negotiate.

Felonies: Felonies are the most serious types of crimes. They are usually defined by the fact that they are punishable by prison sentences of greater than one year. Since the punishments can be so severe, court room procedure must be strictly observed so that the defendants' rights stay protected. Felonies are usually crimes that are viewed severely by society, and include crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping, or arson. However, felonies can also be punished in a range of ways so that the punishment matches the severity of the crime.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

CRIMINAL CHARGES

Criminal law operates differently according to what crime the state has charged a defendant with. Each crime has its own set of elements that define it. There are several types of crimes:

Drug Crimes. Many drug cases include either drug possession or drug trafficking charges. Common controlled substances for which possession charges are brought include: marijuana; cocaine; heroin; methamphetamine; and methylene.

Property Crimes include burglary, theft, arson, larceny, shoplifting and vandalism. Some, such as robbery, require a victim present at the time of the crime. Most property crimes include a spectrum of degrees depending on factors including the amount stolen and use of force or arms in theft related cases, and actual or potential bodily injury in property destruction crimes such as arson.

Alcohol Crimes. The relationship between alcohol and crime is complex. The misuse of legal substances can be connected to crime. Alcohol, while legal for adults, may be used in a manner that constitutes a crime or status offense (i.e., while driving a vehicle). Alcohol can also be connected with other illegal activity, including manufacture, distribution, acquisition or consumption of this product.

Sex Crimes refer to criminal offenses of a sexual nature. Every state has laws against prohibiting the various types of sex crimes, such as rape and sexual assault, and each state has its own time limit in which victims of sex crimes may file a lawsuit against the alleged offender. Commonly

known sex crimes include, rape, child abuse, possession and distribution of child pornography, prostitution etc.

9. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. People who violate law face (тюремное заключение) or (штраф). 2. There are many types of (наказаний). 3. Criminal law deals with the (предотвращение противоправного поведения). 4. Felonies include (квартирные кражи, растрату государственного имущества, фальшивомонетничество). 5. (Уголовная ответственность) is an important part of Criminal Code. 6. (Менее тяжкие преступления) include disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, minor driving violations. 7. There is no punishment for (проступок) in the Criminal Code. 8. The role of the judge in a criminal case is to determine whether a person is (виновен вне всякого сомнения). 9. People who commit (ограбление и хищение) are sentenced to (тюремное заключение). 10. (Прокурор) is a person who (обвиняет) a defendant with a certain crime. 11. In case of a traffic accident patrolmen must (обеспечить) victims with the first assistance. 12. During sporting and cultural events policemen often disperse (несовершеннолетних правонарушителей). 13. There are about 130 (тюрем) in England and Wales.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the definition of
3. The article describes the main role of the
4. The author focuses attention on the characteristics of the two types of crimes:
5. To make a conclusion I can say

WHAT IS CRIMINAL LAW?

Criminal law generally defines the rights and duties of individuals in society. The Criminal Code prevents the state government from passing criminal laws that discriminate in an unreasonable and unjustified manner. Specific crimes are found in penal codes adopted by legislators at the local, state, and federal levels.

Less serious crimes are classified as misdemeanors. These typically carry a maximum of up to one year in the county jail. Examples include petty theft, possession of small amounts of controlled substances, and first-offense drunk driving.

Crimes of a more serious nature are classified as felonies. These carry punishments of a year or more in state or federal prison. Felonies include violent crimes like murder, burglary, and rape, as well as white collar crimes like embezzlement and money laundering.

Law enforcement agencies have the responsibility of investigating crimes. Procedural rules ensure that police officers respect the constitutional rights of the citizens they investigate. When a defense attorney challenges the legality of a criminal prosecution, most times the dispute is a result of procedural violations by the police.

11. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на способы словообразования.

Образец: to commit a crime – совершить преступление,
commission of a crime – совершение преступления

1) to preserve peace – preservation of peace; 2) to prevent a crime – prevention of a crime; 3) to violate law – violation of law; 4) to rehabilitate a criminal – rehabilitation of a criminal; 5) to protect property – protection of property; 6) to prosecute an offender – prosecution of an offender; 7) to collect evidence – collection of evidence; 8) to apprehend a suspect – apprehension of a suspect; 9) to identify a victim – identification of a victim; 10) to initiate an investigation – initiation of an investigation; 11) to regulate traffic – regulation of traffic; 12) to detect a murder – detection of a murder.

12. Образуйте отглагольные существительные от глаголов, данных в скобках. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец: Police work consists of (patrol) streets.
Police work consists of patrolling streets.

1. The duties of patrol officers include (respond) to calls, (identify) and (apprehend) suspects. 2. Police protect public order by (prevent) mass disorders and (supervise) crowds. 3. Major functions of Public Order Protection Department consist of (preserve) peace and (investigate) crimes and violations of traffic rules. 4. Beat police officers perform their educational function by (visit) schools and

families of juvenile offenders. 5. Patrol officers try to preserve peace in their beat by (calm) the parties in family disputes and (disperse) groups of juveniles engaged in destructive behavior. 6. Some people are afraid of (report) a crime at the police station.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

POLICE CORRUPTION

Police corruption is often used colloquially to refer to any type of police misconduct, but the term is more appropriately used for police misconduct intended to produce financial or personal gains for those police officials involved. This type of activity could be considered a subset of police misconduct. In many cases, police corruption involves explicit monetary gain and might take the form of bribes or kickbacks. Occasionally, police corruption might take the form of favors, such as the promise of a promotion in return for a conviction based on wrongfully obtained or falsified evidence.

Corruption is a serious problem for police, both due to the severity of the crime and the difficulty of prosecuting corrupt officers. Many cases of police corruption involve monetary compensation, either directly to officers in the face of a crime or systematically for more regular crimes. A bribe, for instance, might be offered to a police officer who has just caught a criminal in the act of committing a crime. Bribes need not be monetary in nature, and sexual favors are often offered as bribes.

Police officers are sometimes offered more regular monetary compensation in return for turning a blind eye to crime in a systematic fashion, resulting in police protection for illegal activities. This type of police corruption is usually a feature of organized crime. Sometimes, police corruption might involve police officers performing illegal activities themselves for profit, with the understanding that their jobs will protect them from prosecution.

Sometimes police corruption is internal and involves some members of the police force demanding cooperation from other members while offering promotions and raises in return. Obtaining a difficult conviction by falsifying evidence, for example, might result in a promotion to a better job. This type of corruption is particularly difficult to prosecute because police officers often operate under a code of silence, which is used to protect other members of the police force. Even in the face of overwhelming evidence, it is often difficult to find witnesses from within the police force who will testify.

Some people do not even consider gains to be necessary for actions to count as corruption. It is important to note that the term corrupt when used to describe a police officer does not always imply that the officer acted in order to improve his or her own situation. In some cases, corrupt police officers engage in misconduct because they enjoy power, in which case they are corrupt without demonstrable returns.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. We need laws because they 1) , 2) , 3)
3. Laws are important for the social policies as they
4. I can make a conclusion that the rule of law means

WHY DO WE NEED LAWS?

Laws are rules made by government that prohibit certain actions and are enforced by the courts. Laws apply to everyone equally. If you break a law, you may have to pay a fine, pay for the damage you have done, or go to jail.

The law provides a way to resolve disputes peacefully. Imagine the chaos – and the danger – if there were no laws. The strongest people would be in control and people would live in fear. Drivers could choose which side of the street to drive on and no one could stop them. Or trying to hold to keep yourself safe if there were no laws against robbery or assault.

Laws also recognize and protect basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. Even in a well-ordered society, people disagree, and conflicts arise. The law provides a way to resolve disputes peacefully. If two people claim the same piece of property, rather than fight they turn to the law. The courts can decide who the real owner is and how to protect the owner's rights.

Laws help to ensure a safe and peaceful society. The legal system applies the same law to everybody. This includes the police, governments and public officials. All of them must carry out their duties according to the law.

What other goals do laws achieve? Laws also carry out social policies. Laws let governments provide benefits when workers are injured on the job; insurance when workers are unemployed; health care; loans to students.

15. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a process of taking people from the native community and country of origin and transporting them to the destination where they are being exploited for purposes of forced labor, prostitution, domestic service, and other forms of exploitation. Traffickers use a variety of methods to create such conditions for the victims so that the victims do not have any other choice but obey (повиноваться) the traffickers.

Sex trafficking is the act of forcing or transporting a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. These crimes are primarily committed against women and children. Sex trafficking can occur in brothels (публичный дом), strip clubs, and via online escort services and street prostitution.

Labor trafficking is the act of forcing a person to work for little or no money. It can include forced labor in underground markets, as well as legal businesses.

A form of labor trafficking – domestic service – often involves women who are forced to live and work in the homes of employers who confiscate their legal documents and prevent them from leaving. Domestic workers can be both US citizens and undocumented immigrants.

According to the California Department of Justice, California is one of the states most affected by human trafficking, because it is situated near the US southwest border and has a large immigrant population. Over the past two years, California police identified more than 1,300 human trafficking victims.

16. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

FEDERAL POWER TO PROSECUTE

United States prosecutors operate under the direction of the Prosecutor General. They are responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of federal law, including criminal activities, domestic and international terrorism, organized drug trafficking, white-collar crime and United States prosecutors are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

The state Prosecutor General is basically the lawyer for the people of the state and has multiple duties including defending the laws and

the constitution of the state, and representing the state in litigation. The Prosecutor General has a power to prosecute violations of the law, but generally criminal prosecutions are initiated through the offices of the local prosecuting officers.

Local prosecutors are primarily responsible for the prosecution of minor offenses including traffic violations.

17. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Классификация преступлений по степени тяжести включает тяжкие и менее тяжкие преступления. 2. Наказание за менее тяжкое преступление – заключение в местную тюрьму на срок до одного года. 3. Обязанность судьи – признать подсудимого виновным или невиновным, вне всякого сомнения. 4. Преследование в уголовном порядке коррумпированных офицеров полиции – трудная задача для следствия. 5. Поджог и изнасилование рассматриваются как тяжкие преступления. 6. Бродяжничество – это менее тяжкое преступление. 7. Во многих штатах США за тяжкие преступления приговаривают к смертной казни. 8. Правонарушения, направленные против безопасности государства, включают уклонение от уплаты налогов, взяточничество и государственную измену. 9. Тяжкие преступления включают убийство, ограбление, квартирную кражу и мошенничество. 10. Кто займется этим делом по “отмыванию денег”? 11. Отдел по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями раскрыл кражу государственного имущества. 12. Когда Вы вернете мне мою украденную собственность?

18. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков (где необходимо): *at, in, by, for, with, to, of*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The prosecutor charged these men ... a contract murder. 2. There are many offenders ... the community. 3. Patrol officer deals ... street crime. 4. There are about 40,000 law enforcement agencies ... the USA. 5. There is much evidence ... this murder. 6. A police officer often comes ... crime scene during his patrol duty. 7. The juvenile units work closely ... juveniles and their parents. 8. A police manager must control the quality ... police activity. 9. In the 1930s and 1940s the FBI became famous ... its arrest ... nationally recognized bank robbers. 10. Officers of the Traffic Control Department fine violators ... traffic rules. 11. There is no death penalty ... Britain, except ... treason.

Научная специальность:
5.1.4. Уголовно-правовые науки
(Уголовный процесс)

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	criminal procedure	['krɪmɪnl prə'si:dʒə]	уголовный процесс
2.	criminal procedure code	['krɪmɪnl prə'si:dʒə kəʊd]	уголовно-процессуальный кодекс
3.	criminal justice	['krɪmɪnl 'dʒʌstɪs]	уголовное правосудие
4.	to bring a case before a court	[tu: brɪŋ ə keɪs brɪ'fɔ: ə kɔ:t]	передать дело в суд
5.	to testify/testimony	[tu: 'testɪfaɪ/ 'testɪməni]	давать показания/ показания
6.	parole	[pə'reʊl]	условно-досрочное освобождение
7.	to rule/(court) ruling	[tu: ru:l/(kɔ:t) 'ru:lɪŋ]	постановить/ постановление (суда)
8.	defendant	[dɪ'fendənt]	обвиняемый, подсудимый, подзащитный
9.	trial (litigation)	['traɪəl (lɪtɪ'geɪʃn)]	судебное разбирательство
10.	mitigating circumstances	['mɪtɪgeɪtɪŋ 'sɜ:kəmstənsɪz]	смягчающие обстоятельства
11.	warrant	['wɒrənt]	ордер
12.	to plead guilty	[tu: pli:d 'gɪltɪ]	признать себя виновным
13.	cause (reason)	[kɔ:z (ri:zn)]	причина
14.	retribution	[retri'bju:ʃn]	возмездие

15.	detention center	[dɪ'tent(ə)n 'sentə]	место заключения, следственный изолятор
16.	plea bargain	[pli: 'bɑ:ɡɪn]	сделка с правосудием о признании вины
17.	to impose a punishment	[tu: ɪmˈpoʊz ə 'pʌnɪʃmənt]	налагать наказание
18.	capital punishment	['kæpɪtl 'pʌnɪʃmənt]	смертная казнь
19.	life punishment	[laɪf 'pʌnɪʃmənt]	пожизненное наказание
20.	to prove a guilt	[tu: pru:v ə ɡɪlt]	доказывать вину
21.	to admit (to exclude) evidence	[tu: əd'mɪt (tu: ɪks'klu:d) 'eɪdəns]	признавать (исключать) доказательства
22.	cross-examination	[krɒs-ɪgzæmɪ'neɪʃn]	перекрестный допрос
23.	binding precedent	['baɪndɪŋ 'preɪdənt]	обязательный прецедент
24.	suspended sentence	[səs'pendɪd 'sentəns]	условный приговор
25.	to take into account	[tu: teɪk 'ɪntu: ə'kaʊnt]	принимать во внимание

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to accuse of an assault; 2) to negotiate a plea bargain; 3) to find a defendant innocent; 4) to imprison for a fraud; 5) to be responsible for burglary; 6) guilty of a larceny; 7) to prevent a bank robbery; 8) to plead guilty; 9) to bring a case before a court; 10) to give a bribe; 11) criminal liability; 12) mitigating circumstances; 13) fair trial; 14) to testify in court; 15) to transport a convicted person to a high-security prison; 16) to book a criminal; 17) binding precedent; 18) an arrest without a warrant; 19) to violate public order; 20) to be guilty of counterfeiting; 21) to punish for embezzlement; 22) to report a larceny; 23) cross-examination; 24) retribution for a felony; 25) arrest warrant; 26) court

ruling; 27) criminal procedure code; 28) detention center; 29) criminal justice; 30) to admit evidence; 31) to prevent an arson; 32) to take into account; 33) to prove a defendant's guilt; 34) suspended sentence; 35) to release on a parole; 36) to impose a punishment; 37) legal criminal procedure.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

HOW DOES THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WORK?

The American criminal justice system is both complex, and adversarial in nature. With the exception of minor traffic violations, accused individuals will require the assistance of an attorney. Criminal procedure generally concerns the enforcement of individuals' rights during the criminal process.

Unlike in most countries, the United States criminal justice system is not represented by a single, all-encompassing institution. Rather, it is a network of criminal justice systems at the federal, state, and special jurisdictional levels like military courts and territorial courts. Criminal laws at these levels vary, although these are all based on the US Constitution.

The criminal justice system is comprised of three major institutions which process a case from inception, through trial, to punishment. A case begins with law enforcement officials, who investigate a crime and gather evidence to identify and use against the presumed offender. The case continues with the court system, which weighs the evidence to determine if the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If so, the corrections system will use the means at their disposal, namely imprisonment and probation, to punish and correct the behavior of the offender.

There are also a lot of restrictions on the court's ability to prosecute a case. The primary purpose of these protections is to ensure a fair trial for the accused. If the defendant is convicted, he will be sent to the corrections system for punishment. The primary purpose of protections in the correctional system is to provide the right to be free of cruel and unusual punishment.

When questions arise as to how criminal statutes should be interpreted, judges and lawyers turn to previously issued court opinions dealing with the same issues. It means that once a court issues a decision involving a given set of circumstances, that ruling is binding precedent for similar disputes that come before the court on a later date.

4. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–10

1. to convict	1. to break law
2. defendant	2. cause
3. plea bargain	3. to charge
4. to violate law	4. to report
5. to prosecute	5. prisoner
6. to book	6. litigation
7. convicted	7. custody
8. detention center	8. accused
9. trial	9. lawful
10. suspended sentence	10. to imprison
11. reason	11. agreement with justice about the defendant's guilt
12. legal	12. punishment without imprisonment

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

TYPICAL PROCESS IN THE AMERICAN COURT SYSTEM

Law enforcement officers may become informed about criminal activity through their own observations, through reports of the activity by witnesses, or through an investigation. A warrant may only be issued if an officer has a trustworthy information to believe that: (1) In the case of an arrest, an offense has been committed and the person to be arrested committed it. (2) In the case of a search, an item described with particularity will be found in the place to be searched.

Once a suspect has been identified and the police believe that he or she committed a crime, an arrest will take place. Generally, an arrested suspect will be taken into custody, but for some lesser crimes the suspect will be issued a citation mandating his or her appearance in court rather than being detained. Most arrests are made without an arrest warrant. The police will obtain an arrest warrant in some circumstances, particularly when the suspect is located outside the jurisdiction of the police seeking to arrest him or her. A warrant allows any officer to arrest the suspect and extradite him or her back to the jurisdiction where the crime was committed.

After the arrest takes place, suspects are usually brought to the police station or nearby prison and are put through the “booking”

process. This process includes a recording of routine matters including the suspect's name and suspected offense, fingerprinting and photographing. The suspect is also searched at this point for objects that may endanger the suspect or fellow inmates, in addition to a search for evidence of crime or contraband. For serious offenses the suspect is held in "lockup" until he or she is presented before a magistrate.

After booking the suspect, but before the suspect is taken before the magistrate, the police will make a decision about arrest. Prosecutors generally first determine whether charges should be filed at all; this determination generally turns on the sufficiency of the evidence. If the prosecutor determines that charges are appropriate, then he or she must decide exactly what charges should be brought in the circumstances.

For arrests made without a warrant, the magistrate will review the evidence presented and determine whether probable cause exists to charge the suspect. If there is not sufficient evidence, the prosecutors will be directed to present more evidence.

6. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. Usually a victim's or a witness's (заявление) initiates a crime investigation. 2. The duties of patrolmen also include (дачу показаний в суде). 3. A prosecutor has a power (представить дело в суд). 4. Lawyers protect constitutional rights of a client and represent (подзащитного) in court. 5. (Судебный процесс) usually lasts a few days. 6. Police officers collect and preserve the evidence for the future (предъявление обвинения) of the defendant. 7. During a trial (судья или суд присяжных) may sentence a defendant to (тюремное заключение или штраф). 8. When an individual (совершает тяжкое преступление), a law enforcement officer can handcuff and arrest a person, who will be held in a (следственный изолятор). 9. To ensure that accused criminals are made aware of their constitutional rights, the Supreme Court (постановил) that a suspect who is taken into custody and interrogated must receive a warning of his constitutional rights. 10. Nowadays (смертная казнь) is used only in 58 countries. 11. Criminal prosecutions in the United States are frequently settled without (суд присяжных) through the process of (сделка с правосудием). 12. In England and Wales police have a power to arrest a suspect without a (ордер). 13. Common law, which is based on custom and interpreted in court cases by (судьи), has never been precisely defined or codified. 14. The Home Secretary

of Great Britain has overall responsibility for the (система уголовного правосудия) in England and Wales.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers various types of
4. The type of punishment depends on
5. I can make a conclusion that punishment must correspond to

CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT

Criminal punishment of persons who have committed crimes is one or one of state fight against crime. Any criminal punishment is always a restriction of the rights of convicted persons. This restriction is a sort of retribution for the crime a person committed. If a person is convicted, the court decides on the most appropriate sentence. The facts of the offence, the circumstances of the offender, his/her previous convictions are taken into account. The more serious an offence is the stricter a penalty should be. But in any case, the responsibility of the court is to impose an exact and just punishment relevant to the gravity of a crime. The more just the punishment is, the greater is the possibility of a person's reformation.

There is not a single reason to impose a penalty. The reasons for punishing lawbreakers are varied, and the reasons vary with the crime. There are the following basic penalties: deprivation of liberty – imprisonment for a certain period of time or life imprisonment, fines or public censure. Capital punishment is usually used only as an exceptional measure when an especially grave crime was committed. The list of such crimes is not long, and it is strictly determined by law.

Criminal punishment's morality rests upon the concepts of retribution and rehabilitation. These ideas are employed to validate society's imposition of punishment on offenders.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

ARREST PROCEDURE BEFORE A CRIMINAL TRIAL

Criminal procedures are safeguards against the indiscriminate application of criminal laws. They are designed to enforce the

constitutional rights of criminal suspects and defendants, beginning with initial police contact and continuing through arrest, investigation, trial, sentencing, and appeals.

Before a criminal trial can be held, federal and state laws require a series of procedures and events. Some of these stages are mandated by the U.S. Constitution and state constitutions, some by court decisions, and others by legislative enactments. Customs and traditions often account for the rest. Although the exact nature of these procedural events varies from federal to state practice – and from one state to another – there are similarities throughout the country.

The arrest is the first substantial contact between the state and the accused. The U.S. legal system provides for two basic types of arrest – those with a warrant and those without.

The general rule is that to make an arrest, the police must obtain an arrest warrant. However, if an officer has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, and there is no time to obtain a warrant, the officer may make a warrantless arrest. An officer also may make a warrantless arrest of persons who commit a crime in the officer's presence. In the United States up to 95 % of all arrests are made without a warrant. An officer's decision whether to make an arrest is far from simple or automatic. To be sure, the officer who witnesses a murder will make an arrest on the spot if possible. But most lawbreaking incidents are not that simple and police officials possess and exercise wide discretion about whether to take someone into custody.

In 1966, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that individuals who are under arrest for suspicion of having committed a crime have certain rights that must be explained to them before any questioning may occur. When an arrest is made, the arresting officer must read the *Miranda* warnings to the arrestee. These warnings inform an arrestee of the right to obtain a lawyer and the right to remain silent. If these warnings are not read to an arrestee as soon as he or she is taken into custody, any statements that the arrestee makes after the arrest may be excluded from trial.

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It deals with various types of
3. The article describes the
4. The author focuses attention on the fact, that
5. To make a conclusion I can say

TYPES OF PROSECUTORS IN THE USA

Prosecutors at different levels of government prosecute different types of crimes. At the federal level, prosecutors are known as *U.S. attorneys*. There is a U.S. attorney for each federal court district in the United States. The president appoints U.S. attorneys, who mainly serve as administrators. Assistant U.S. attorneys deal with the most part of the trial work. The U.S. attorney general, who is the chief law enforcement officer in the United States and the head of the Department of Justice, has supervisory responsibility over U.S. attorneys. The U.S. attorneys and assistant federal prosecutors investigate violations of federal laws, such as white-collar crime, drug trafficking, and public corruption.

On the state, county, and municipal levels of government, *district attorneys* (D.A.) are responsible for bringing offenders charged with crimes to justice and enforcing the criminal laws. In practice, district attorneys, who prosecute the criminal cases in the United States, are not responsible to anyone. Only seldom a state attorney general disciplines a county or city D.A. for prosecutorial misconduct.

In rural areas, the highest law enforcement official is *the county attorney*. In urban areas, the highest law enforcement official is *the city district attorney*. The typical municipal D.A.'s office has special departments for felonies, misdemeanors, trials, and appeals.

Independent counsels investigate high government officials, dealing with all types of accusations from cocaine use by the White House officials to false statements made by the president.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE PLEA – BARGAINING PROCESS

Criminal prosecutions in the United States are frequently settled without a jury trial through the process of plea bargaining. Although some Americans feel that the practice of plea bargaining lets criminals off with a lighter sentence than they deserve, the system benefits both the defendant and legal system in a number of ways. For example, by lightening the burden on prosecutors and trial courts, taxpayers are saved a great deal of money. In addition, prosecutors may offer lesser charges and reduced sentences in exchange for information from, and testimony by the defendant in a more serious case. Benefits of plea bargaining for the government include quicker resolution to a wide variety of criminal cases, and decreased load on the court system.

Traditionally, crime victims have not had a formal role in the plea-bargaining process. Plea negotiations are conducted between

a prosecutor and a defendant, excluding a victim from the negotiations. A victim is also excluded from participating in the judicial hearing at which a judge decides whether to accept a guilty plea proffered by a defendant.

There are two general classifications of plea bargaining, a sentence bargain and a charge bargain. In a sentence bargain, a defendant pleads guilty to the charges in exchange for a prosecutor's recommendation of a lenient sentence or for a specified sentence. A charge bargain may take three forms. A defendant may plead guilty to a charge or charges in return for a prosecutor's dismissal of other charges filed, a defendant may plead guilty to a charge or charges in return for a prosecutor's promise not to file other charges, or a defendant may plead guilty to a lesser included offense in return for either a prosecutor's dismissal of the more serious charge or a prosecutor's promise not to file the more serious charge.

Once a prosecutor and a defendant agree on a plea, it is submitted to a judge for acceptance. Acceptance of a plea agreement has traditionally focused only on the interests of the defendant. Before accepting a plea, a judge must determine that the defendant has entered the plea voluntarily (not under coercion) and that there is a factual basis for the plea. If a judge is satisfied that these criteria have been met, he or she will normally accept a plea.

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It describes
3. The author considers differences
4. Much attention is given to
5. It is interesting to note, that
6. To make a conclusion I can say

LEGAL PROCEDURES IN THE USA

There are many legal procedures in the USA which are associated with modern criminal trials. They were developed centuries ago. States and the federal governments follow a uniform set of procedures. These procedures include the following:

Judge or Jury Trial. The defense often has the right to decide whether a case will be tried by a judge or jury, but in some jurisdictions both the prosecution and the defense have the right to demand a jury

trial. Juries typically consist of 12 people, but some states allow for juries as small as six members.

Jury selection. If the trial will be held before a jury, the defense and prosecution select the jury through a question-and-answer process. In federal courts and many state courts, the judge carries out this process using questions suggested by the prosecutors, as well as questions suggested by the judge.

Evidence issues. The defense and prosecution request that the court, in advance of trial, admit or exclude certain evidence.

Opening statements. The prosecution and then the defense make opening statements to the judge or jury. These statements provide an outline of the case that each side expects to prove.

12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

RETRIBUTION

Over the last two decades the retribution theory of punishment has been rediscovered. Due mainly to the inability of other theories, such as rehabilitation and deterrence, to effectuate a reduction in crime, philosophers and scholars have reexamined retribution as a viable justification for punishment.

Even though retribution is considered to be the oldest theory of punishment, there has not been universal agreement as to its definition. Traditionally, however, the underlying notion of retribution is that “criminal behavior constitutes a violation of the moral or natural order ... and, having offended that order, requires payment of some kind.” Therefore, a criminal is punished because he or she “deserves” it. This justification for punishment is appropriately called the principle of “just deserves.”

The concept of “just deserves” seeks to preserve human dignity through punishment. It asserts that a person is a rational individual with the freewill to make a moral choice whether or not to engage in conduct known to be prohibited. Retribution under this principle treats a defendant as a dignified human being by responding to his or her conduct in a way that respects his or her choice to engage in wrongful behavior. This concept differs radically from the utilitarian theories of rehabilitation and deterrence.

What is the “moral order” that the retributionists seek to restore? Moral order is the existence of “right” relationships among individuals and between an individual and the community. The “right” relationships are governed by a higher authority whether it is God, natural law, or social contract.

In other words, the “moral order” is the ideal state in which the community should function. Therefore, under this definition of retribution, crime is conduct that disturbs the “right” relationships within the community: relationships between offender and victim, offender and community, and victim and community.

Since crime is defined as the violation or disturbance of the “right” relationships in the community, the goal of the retributive theory of justice is to reconcile these relationships. Reconciliation is accomplished by making an offender “pay” for the disturbance his or her conduct has caused.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to
3. The article describes the main duties of a
4. The author focuses attention on the characteristics of the two types of evidence: 1) ... , 2)
5. To make a conclusion I can say

THE PROSECUTION’S CASE

In general, the basic goal of the prosecution is to protect society from crime by making sure a guilty party is convicted and punished for an offence. A prosecutor in a trial attempts not only to persuade (убедить) the jury members that the defendant has committed crime, but also attempts to assure that no innocent people are wrongly imprisoned. The prosecutor represents the government and must prove the guilt of the defendant for the crime.

After the opening statements the prosecutor presents the evidence against the defendant. Evidence is generally of two types – physical evidence and the testimony of witnesses. The physical evidence may include things such as bullets, ballistics tests, fingerprints, handwriting samples, blood tests, and other documents or items. The defense may object to the admission of any of these items. If successful, this item will be excluded from consideration. If defense challenges are unsuccessful, the physical evidence is labeled by one of the courtroom personnel and becomes part of the official record.

Most evidence at criminal trials takes the form of testimony of witnesses. The format is a question-and-answer procedure. After the

testimony of each witness the defense attorney has the right to cross-examine. The goal of the defense will be to impeach the testimony of the prosecution witness – that is, to discredit it. The attorney may attempt to confuse or anger the witness, causing him or her to lose self-control and begin providing conflicting testimony.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

PRE-TRIAL PROCESS AT THE AMERICAN DISTRICT COURT

Felonies. At the initial stage of the pre-trial process the defendant receives formal notice of the charges against him. The relevant constitutional rights are explained to the defendant. A date is set for a preliminary hearing. The magistrate determines whether the defendant should be set free on his own recognizance, released on bail, or detained pending further proceedings.

Misdemeanors. At the initial stage of the pre-trial process defendant is advised as to his constitutional rights. In case of the misdemeanor, the defendant will be given the opportunity to plead. The defendant may plead guilty, not guilty, not guilty by reason of insanity (available in some states) or remain silent. If the defendant remains silent, a not guilty plea will be entered by the judge. If the defendant pleads guilty, he may be sentenced on the spot or the court may order the probation department to prepare a pre-sentence report. If the matter cannot be resolved at the pre-trial stage, a trial will be scheduled. Prior to the trial there may be pre-trial hearings related to constitutional issues or other motions to suppress evidence, etc.

In Michigan a preliminary hearing must be held within two weeks after the initial appearance before the District Court Judge. The primary purpose of a preliminary hearing is to determine whether there is probable cause (резонное основание) to believe that the defendant committed a specified criminal offense. At the preliminary hearing the prosecutor and the defendant may call witnesses on their behalf and cross-examine them. If the judge hearing the preliminary examination finds “probable cause” that an offense has been committed, he will send the defendant over to Circuit Court (окружной суд) for trial.

In criminal trials, there is a presumption that the accused is innocent until proven guilty. The prosecution has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime.

Defendants have broad rights to a jury trial in both felony and misdemeanor cases which may only be waived at the defendant's election and with the prosecution's consent. If a jury is summoned, it must reach a unanimous verdict to either acquit or convict.

15. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

THE MIRANDA WARNING

"You have the right to remain silent; anything you say can be used against you" – these are the words of *the Miranda warning* which was created as a result of 1966 United States Supreme Court case, *Miranda vs. Arizona*. It began when Ernesto Miranda was arrested at his home and taken into custody to the police station, where he was identified by a witness as the man who had kidnapped and raped a woman. Police officers took Mr. Miranda into an interrogation room and two hours later emerged with a written confession signed by Mr. Miranda that also stated that the confession was made voluntarily and with full knowledge of his legal rights. The officers, however, failed to advise Mr. Miranda that he had a right to have an attorney present.

The United States Supreme Court ruled that the confession could not be used as an evidence of Mr. Miranda's guilt because he was not fully advised on his legal rights, which included the right to have his attorney present. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. To ensure that other accused criminals are made aware of their constitutional rights, the Supreme Court ruled that a suspect, who is taken into custody and interrogated, must receive a warning of the following things: the right to remain silent, the fact that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has a right of the presence of an attorney, and that if he cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he desires so. The Miranda warning is now applied by law officers throughout the United States as a result of this ruling.

16. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Стадии уголовного процесса регулируются Конституцией США, судебными решениями и другими законодательными актами. 2. Американская система уголовного правосудия имеет сложную структуру. 3. В 1966 году Верховный суд США

вынес постановление о необходимости информировать задержанного о его законных конституционных правах. 4. Четвертая поправка Конституции США содержит запрет на проведение необоснованных обысков и конфискаций. 5. Смягчающие обстоятельства могут повлиять на решение прокурора о возбуждении уголовного дела. 6. Следователь должен собрать достаточные доказательства для представления уголовного дела в прокуратуру. 7. Судья приговорил подсудимого к пожизненному заключению. 8. Следователь отдела по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями возбудил уголовное дело о хищении на фабрике. 9. Прокурор будет использовать в судебном заседании как физические улики, так и свидетельские показания. 10. Кто защищал конституционные права этого ответчика на судебном разбирательстве? 11. Когда Вы возбудили это уголовное дело? 12. Прокурор представил дело в суд на прошлой неделе.

17. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *at, in, by, from ... to, to, of, before*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. After the arrest takes place, the suspect is booked ... a police station. 2. There are 12 people ... a jury. 3. The judge sentences a defendant ... imprisonment or fine. 4. Criminal defense attorneys protect constitutional rights ... a client. 5. A prosecutor has a power to bring a case ... a court. 6. Today the number ... lawyers in the United States exceeds 675,000. 7. Police officers took the evidence ... the Forensic Science Laboratory. 8. The most important function ... the American correctional system is rehabilitation. 9. Every police force has its criminal investigation department staffed ... specialist detectives. 10. A certain amount of political pressure and corruption affects the quality ... selection ... police recruits in any country. 11. In a police organization there is a flow of information ... higher ... lower levels of authority. 12. In 1663 the city of London began to employ paid watchmen to guard the streets ... night. 13. Detective work is mostly carried on .. the Criminal Investigation Department.

Научная специальность:
5.1.4. Уголовно-правовые науки
(Оперативно-розыскная деятельность)

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	police intelligence	[pə'li:s in'telɪdʒəns]	оперативно-розыскная деятельность
2.	undercover operation/agent	['ʌndəklʌvə ɒpə'reɪʃn/'eɪdʒənt]	тайная операция/ тайный агент
3.	infiltration of an undercover agent	[ɪnflɪ'treɪʃn ɒv æn 'ʌndəklʌvə 'eɪdʒənt]	внедрение тайного агента
4.	management of informants	['mænɪdʒmənt ɒv ɪnformants]	работа с информаторами
5.	sources of information	[sɔ:s ɒv ɪnfə'meɪʃn]	источники информации
6.	reliability of information	[rɪlaɪə'bɪlɪtɪ ɒv ɪnfə'meɪʃn]	надежность информации
7.	to confirm information	[tu: kən'fɜ:m ɪnfə'meɪʃn]	подтверждать информацию
8.	(covert/overt) surveillance	[('klʌvət/ 'əʊvɜ:t) sɜ:'veɪləns]	(скрытое/откры- тое) наблюдение
9.	to develop leads	[tu: dɪ'veləp ledz]	разрабатывать версии
10.	eyewitness	['aɪwɪtnɪs]	очевидец
11.	eavesdropping	['i:vzdrɒpɪŋ]	подслушивание
12.	eavesdropping devices	['i:vzdrɒpɪŋ deɪvɪsɪz]	подслушивающие устройства
13.	wiretapping	['waɪətæpɪŋ]	снятие информа- ции с электронных источников

14.	volunteer informant	[vɒlən'tiə informant]	добровольный информатор
15.	resident informant	['rezɪdənt ɪn'fɔ:mənt]	постоянный информатор
16.	accomplice	[ə'kʌmplɪs]	соучастник
17.	protected individual status	[prə'tektɪd ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl 'stetəs]	статус охраняемого лица
18.	witness protection program	['wɪtnɪs prə'tekʃn 'prəʊgræm]	программа защиты свидетеля
19.	vehicle	['vi:ɪkl]	транспортное средство

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to charge with abuse of powers; 2) to collect overt information; 3) eavesdropping devices; 4) to conduct a covert surveillance; 5) to develop leads; 6) to confirm information; 7) undercover agent; 8) to manage volunteer informants; 9) illegal wiretapping of information; 10) undercover operation of a police intelligence division; 11) sources of covert information; 12) major goals of police intelligence; 13) to protect from illegal eavesdropping; 14) covert surveillance measures; 15) a suspect's rights; 16) reliability of any information; 17) infiltration of an undercover agent into a criminal group; 18) witnesses and eyewitnesses; 19) witness protection program; 20) resident informant; 21) stolen vehicle; 22) protected individual status.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

INFORMANTS, SURVEILLANCE AND UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS

The ability to collect information is the key determinant of success at policing and with criminal investigation. When police are lacking witnesses (which is often the case), especially eyewitnesses, dealing with sophisticated criminals, or not getting much out of the crime scene evidence, they turn to tried methods of law enforcement – informants and surveillance.

Other sources of information also exist that are either public or private, open or confidential, and the Internet, of course, has become a tremendous reservoir of open-source information. Use of informants is the more legally permissive, yet ethically repugnant activity; and use of surveillance is the more legally regulated, yet ethically sound activity. That's because informants are often used in the early phases of an investigation to develop leads, and the activity of managing informants almost always involves compromising the integrity of law enforcement. Surveillance, on the other hand, is a well-established craft involving technique and gadgets, and is almost always used to seal the fate of a target who has most likely already provided the police with enough facts to establish probable cause. But there are those who think surveillance is the greater evil, and there are those who think informants are just another way ethical citizens can get involved in law enforcement.

It's important to note at the outset that use of informants and surveillance should be methods of last resort. These are not methods for screening-out, or eliminating potential suspects from further consideration; quite the opposite, they "screen-in" or incriminate more suspects than usual. These are methods that are expensive, time – consuming, and controversial. They are inherently stressful and dangerous, and undercover work is risky. Any and all information obtained from such sources, including open sources, should be regarded as untrustworthy until it is corroborated by other sources and/or converted from.

"Undercover Employee" means any employee of the FBI, or employee of a Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency working under the direction and control of the FBI in a particular investigation, whose relationship with the FBI is concealed from third parties in the course of an investigative operation by the maintenance of a cover or alias identity.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

TYPES OF SURVEILLANCE

There are various types of surveillance: fixed, mobile or a combination of both types. There are also overt and covert types of surveillance. Electronic surveillance includes wiretapping and eavesdropping. These specialized investigative techniques are used mostly in cases of unusual importance. Their use is regulated

by the federal and state legislation in the USA. For example, the 4th Amendment to the US Criminal Code prohibits the unreasonable use of these investigative techniques and protects the personal privacy.

Surveillance is usually used in three general circumstances:

When a person is suspected of a certain crime, surveillance is used to observe the person's activities for evidence of criminal actions.

When a person is suspected of a crime, but the person's location is unknown. Then the possible person's locations (such as a place of residence) are observed or other individuals who have some relationship to the suspect (members of the suspect's family or accomplices) are observed in hope of apprehending a suspect.

When the criminal activities are taking place or might take place at a given location, the location may be observed in order to identify the persons who visit this location or to detect any criminal activity that happens there.

All three forms of surveillance require specific investigative techniques. For example, surveillance of an individual suspect may include following person on foot or by an automobile. Usually a surveillance includes several members of police personnel.

The third type of surveillance might require undercover agents to infiltrate the criminal activity, while other agents remain outside the suspected criminal location.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

SOURCES FOR GATHERING INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

Covert surveillance is a particularly intrusive method for collecting information. The use of covert surveillance measures involves a careful balancing of a suspect's right to privacy against the need to investigate serious criminality. Provisions on covert surveillance should fully take into account the rights of the suspect. There have been various decisions of international human rights bodies and courts on the permissibility of covert surveillance and the parameters of these measures. Reference should be made to these. An extensive discussion is contained in the commentary to Article 116 of the Model Code of Criminal Procedure (MCCP (DRAFT, 30 May 2006). In those societies where the authorities exercise forceful control over the populations, the use of these techniques may be indiscriminate. Other systems will require a number of strict safeguards against abuse including the requirement that the offence

must be serious, that the use of this technique must be vital to the case and that essential evidence cannot be secured by less intrusive means. Judicial or independent oversight is common and is required under international human rights law.

The use of informants or human sources for gathering information and intelligence is age-old. In some countries the use and handling (i.e. “management”) of informants is centralized, in others, informants are the unsupervised personal contacts of individual officers. Informants may have many different motivations. They may, on the one hand, be “concerned citizens” providing information out of a sense of civic duty or, on the other hand, hardened criminals seeking to oust the opposition. Information may be provided as a bargaining chip for some personal advantage, or, most commonly, be traded for cash. Because of the secrecy involved in handling informants, and because of the potentially large sums of money, there is an enormous capacity for abuse. Generally speaking, the reliability and source of any information provided by an informant needs to be carefully evaluated and, where possible, confirmed. At the same time, it must also be recognized that the police must take care of their informants and protect them from retribution.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. The author considers various types of
3. Much attention is paid to
4. I can make a conclusion that

WITNESS PROTECTION

Protected status is the general title given to any person within the three defined categories below who has been formally accepted into the Witness Protection Programme.

Resident informant. A resident informant is a person who is an active participant in a succession of serious crimes who, after arrest, elects to identify, give evidence against and provide intelligence about fellow criminals involved in those and other offences. This informant will be dealt by the courts but hopes to receive a reduced sentence as result of their actions. This category can include a person already convicted and serving a sentence who is released into police custody.

Protected witness. A protected witness is person who can provide essential evidence, generally about the most serious offences and to whose safety a substantial threat exists.

Protected informant. Protected informant is a person who informs on accomplice who participate in crime and whose identity subsequently becomes known, placing them in danger. This category may include a participating informant whose controlled and limited participation in crime has previously been approved by Deputy the Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Operations Division. In most cases it is not anticipated that the subject will have to face judicial proceedings for the crimes on which they have provided information.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

UNDERCOVER WORK

There are about 50 different types of work which a police officer can be assigned to, and almost all of them rely or depend upon the authority of a uniform. One of the most notable exceptions to uniformed duty is undercover work, arguably the most problematic area of law enforcement. Undercover work is one of the most unique investigative techniques available to law enforcement. The theory behind not wearing a uniform is that it removes any impediments to acquiring information. It's part of the same intelligence-gathering function as surveillance, eavesdropping, use of informants, and espionage. It typically involves an assumed identity for a defined and considerable amount of time. Undercover work requires secrecy. It allows the police officer to circulate in areas where the police are not ordinarily welcome.

The job of the undercover officer is to "make cases", in other words, to gather enough information to enable a successful prosecution. The purpose is not so much to obtain proof of criminal intent, the personalities or lifestyles involved, but to obtain physical evidence (by purchasing drugs or other contraband) and become the complainant seeking an arrest warrant. Once the warrant is served, the officer's identity is usually revealed. Ordinarily, a large number of arrests are made because the undercover officer has maximized their contacts as much as possible (e.g. with the drug or crime ring) on their own or by "converting" one or more of their contacts into informants. A typical three-month operation may yield as many as 60 arrest warrants.

8. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. Police use (информаторы и наблюдение) when they do not have witnesses and eyewitnesses of a crime. 2. Investigators often receive information from (добровольные информаторы). 3. There are many (источники информации). 4. (Снятие информации с электронных источников) is regulated by law. 5. It is necessary to prevent (злоупотребление полномочиями) by the officers of (отделы оперативно-розыскной деятельности). 6. One of the police intelligence techniques is (прослушивание). 7. There are two main types of (наблюдение). 8. (Скрытое наблюдение) is conducted according to the Act "On Police Intelligence". 9. (Работа тайных агентов) is very risky. 10. Investigators need information (для того, чтобы разрабатывать версии о совершенном преступлении).

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The author focuses attention on
4. He identifies the main reasons
5. To make a conclusion I can say

VOLUNTARY NONCRIMINAL INFORMANTS

Investigators frequently receive information from individual citizens who were not present during a crime, do not personally know the victim or the perpetrator, and are not themselves involved in any sort of criminal activity, but who happen to know something about the criminal event. For example, the citizen may have observed a suspicious person or vehicle in the vicinity of the crime or may have seen the victim and a potential suspect arguing in some public place. Often, the secondary witness knows the victim or the offender personally, although the witness may be completely innocent of any criminal activity. After all, criminals must live somewhere, buy groceries and other necessities, and generally come and go in their own neighborhoods. It is not unusual for other people to become suspicious of a neighbor who seems to have no visible means of support, but who always has plenty of money to spend, wears flashy clothes, and drives a strange variety of automobiles.

Noncriminal volunteer informants often try to remain anonymous when they report their suspicions or observations to the police. This desire for anonymity stems from a wish to avoid becoming involved in other people's problems, for fear of becoming the victim of retaliation or having to waste a good deal of time on matters that are of no personal concern.

Not all noncriminal volunteer informants wish to remain anonymous. In fact, some informants are positively determined to attract attention to themselves. They might even call newspaper reporters and brag about having given the police a tip that broke the case.

People volunteer information for a great variety of reasons. Some people are motivated by a simple desire to see justice done, to assist the police, or to rid the community of criminals.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

DUTIES OF A POLICE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATOR

The word "intelligence" in law enforcement brings to mind top-secret, covert operations. In reality, "intelligence" is just another word for "information". Police agents who gather intelligence to study and solve crimes use what's called "tactical intelligence". Their targets range from organized crime, bank robberies, kidnapping, extortion and corruption, to civil rights violations and copyright infringements. These investigators typically work for local police departments and federal agencies.

Police criminal intelligence investigators differ from intelligence analysts by gathering information and evidence to prove someone broke the law. Their work begins after an alleged crime occurs and continues until a case is solved or temporarily closed. Intelligence analysts don't prove a crime occurred. They gather information around the clock and provide government agencies, law enforcement organizations, the military and other officials with the findings. Crime-solving isn't their mission, but the information they collect can be used to prevent crime or accuse offenders.

Police criminal intelligence investigators collect information from multiple sources. They observe and interview witnesses and suspects. They look for clues at crime scenes and pick up fingerprints, items and any other signs of physical evidence. They take photographs to build investigations. They record suspects' overall appearance, including

weight and height measurements. They listen to complaints and allegations of charges from victims and observers. If necessary, they get search warrants to enter and inspect properties for evidence and arrest warrants when investigations lead to suspects. After analyzing all the information collected, they report the findings in detailed investigative reports. Criminal intelligence investigators often are called before grand juries to present their investigative findings. They also share intelligence with law-enforcement agents in other jurisdictions.

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It describes
3. The author considers different types of
4. Much attention is given to
5. It is interesting to note, that
6. To make a conclusion I can say

WHAT ARE THE JOBS OF AN FBI AGENT?

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began with 34 special agents recruited in 1908 by U.S. Attorney General Charles Bonaparte to handle investigations for the U.S. Department of Justice. FBI agents now enforce more than 300 federal laws, and, when local law enforcement officers request assistance, agents investigate crimes such as major fraud, gang activity and bank robberies. The bureau also assigns agents to jobs collecting and compiling information to publish crime reports, but many agents work in the agency's other specialized areas of crime fighting. Special agents deal with crimes in accounting, computer science and information technology, law etc.

Agents working in the FBI category of federal law enforcement hunt down white-collar criminals involved in antitrust, bankruptcy, health insurance, mortgage and corporate fraud. Some agents focus on piracy and intellectual property theft, mass-marketing fraud and money laundering. These jobs require a high level of expertise in banking, business and medical management, as well as law enforcement skills and legal knowledge.

Agents working in the FBI category of national security deal with terrorism, counterintelligence and cyber-crime. Agents assigned

to the FBI's cyber-crime group have advanced skills that enable them to investigate computer fraud, identity theft and computer hacking.

Criminal priority of the FBI agents is to investigate public corruption, such as election and government fraud, and also civil rights violations, including hate crimes and human trafficking. Special agents also investigate organized crime, violent crime and major thefts, such as art and cargo theft, gang activity, vehicle theft etc.

12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE MODEL

The National Intelligence Model (NIM) is a well-established and recognized model within policing that managers use for: setting strategic direction, making decisions, using resources effectively, formulating tactical plans and tasks, managing the risks. It is important to note that the NIM is a decision-making model that can be used for most areas of policing.

The NIM was established by the National Criminal Intelligence Service and adopted by the Association of Chief Police Officers in 2000. The government placed the NIM at the center of the Police Reform Agenda. The government ensured that NIM was fully introduced in policing, by issuing a Code of Practice which includes the principles and standards for implementation of the model.

The NIM provides greater efficiency of policing across the UK. It focuses on solving priority problems of policing. It helps to improve direction and briefing of patrols; to reduce rates of crime and to upgrade integration with partner agencies.

The model works at three levels:

Level 1 – Local level (Basic Command Unit);

Level 2 – Regional level;

Level 3 – Serious and organised crime that is usually national or international.

The Tasking and Coordinating Process takes place strategically and tactically at each level with information and intelligence flowing between levels and between neighbouring police forces and law enforcement agencies. The Strategic Tasking and Coordinating sits twice yearly at each level and sets the Control Strategy for its area of command.

13. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Надежность любой информации должна быть подтверждена. 2. Следователи получают оперативную информацию из нескольких источников. 3. Существует два вида наблюдения: открытое и скрытое наблюдение. 4. Электронное наблюдение включает прослушивание телефонных разговоров и снятие информации с электронных источников. 5. Внедрение тайных агентов в организованную преступную группу – трудная задача. 6. Офицеры отдела оперативно-розыскной деятельности могут давать показания в суде. 7. Свидетели и очевидцы не всегда являются надежными источниками информации.

14. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *for, in, during, by, from, to*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A criminal informant is usually motivated ... the hope to receive a reduced sentence. 2. A protected witness is person who provides essential evidence ... the investigation of the most serious offences and ... whose safety a substantial threat exists. 3. Investigators frequently receive information ... individual citizens who were not present ... a crime, but who happen to know something about the criminal event. 4. Noncriminal volunteer informants often try to remain anonymous when they report their suspicions or observations ... the police. 5. People volunteer information ... a great variety of reasons. 6. Some informants are motivated ... a simple desire to to assist the police. 7. Many FBI agents work... specialized areas of crime fighting. 8. There are overt and covert types ... surveillance. 9. Electronic surveillance devices, such as wiretapping and eavesdropping, are used mostly ... cases of unusual importance.

Научная специальность:
5.1.4. Уголовно-правовые науки
(Криминалистика; судебно-экспертная деятельность)

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	criminalistics/ forensic science	[krɪmɪnə'listɪks/ fə'rensɪk 'saɪəns]	криминалистика/ судебная медицина
2.	forensic science laboratory	[fə'rensɪk 'saɪəns lə'bɒrətɒrɪ]	криминалистиче- ская лаборатория
3.	crime scene search	[kraɪm si:n sɜ:ʃ]	осмотр места преступления
4.	physical evidence	['fɪzɪkəl 'eɪdɪəns]	вещественное доказательство
5.	to compare/ comparison	[tu:compare/ kəm'pærɪsn]	сравнивать/ сравнение
6.	trace	[treɪs]	след
7.	pattern	['pætɪn]	образец
8.	to match/match	[tu: mætʃ/mætʃ]	совпадать/ совпадение
9.	chemical properties	['kemɪkəl 'prɒpətɪz]	химические свойства
10.	fingerprints	['fɪŋɡəprɪnt]	отпечатки пальцев
11.	blood	[blʌd]	кровь
12.	fabric	['fæbrɪk]	ткань
13.	hair	[heə]	волосы
14.	tire track	['taɪə træk]	следы шин
15.	substance	['sʌbstəns]	вещество
16.	items	['aɪtəmz]	предметы

17.	indentation	[ɪnden'teɪʃn]	вмятина
18.	striation	[straɪ'eɪʃn]	бороздка
19.	scratch	[skræʃ]	царапина
20.	surface	['sɜ:fɪs]	поверхность
21.	barrel of a pistol	['bærəl ɒv ə pɪstl]	ствол пистолета
22.	(un) related	[(ʌn) rɪ'leɪtɪd]	(не) относящийся
23.	to contribute/ contribution	[tu: kən'trɪbjʊ:t/ kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn]	вносить вклад/ вклад
24.	tool mark	[tu:l mɑ:k]	след инструмента
25.	bullet	['bʊlɪt]	пуля

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) chemical properties; 2) definition of forensic science; 3) to conduct a crime scene search; 4) to collect physical evidence; 5) comparative items; 6) forensic science laboratory; 7) fingerprints match; 8) firearms comparison; 9) human and animal hairs; 10) blood types; 11) to find traces of chemical substance; 12) bullet traces; 13) accidental characteristics; 14) tire track; 15) patterned evidence; 16) to provide a crime scene reconstruction; 17) to contribute into the development of forensic science; 18) tool mark analysis; 19) to compare various items.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

HISTORY OF CRIMINALISTICS

The history of criminalistics does not have a single person to credit for its inception. In fact, much of the technology in criminalistics is borrowed from other sciences and applied to legal matters. There were many contributors to the birth of the field through the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes is often credited as the fictional father of criminalistics, using methods in criminalistics long before the science

was recognized and accepted. Mathieu Orfila is credited as the father of forensic toxicology. He is also credited with being the first expert witness in a criminal trial in the 1840s. In the 1880s Alphonse Bertillon created the first classification system attempting to achieve personal individualization, called anthropometry, and Hans Gross coined the term Criminalistic. Shortly thereafter, in the 1890s, Francis Galton published his study on fingerprints. Around the 1910s several contributors were added to history: Landsteiner discovered blood groups (i.e. A, B, H); Leone Lattes obtained blood types from dried blood; Calvin Goddard published his work on firearms comparisons; and Albert Osborn undertook document examinations. Then, in 1920, Edmond Locard postulated his 'exchange principle', a fundamental contribution to the field upon which many of the specialties in criminalistics are based. Locard's police laboratory in Lyon, France, was so successful that it gave the needed impetus to the formation of police laboratories and crime laboratories in Europe and the United States. In fact, the first crime laboratories were opening in the late 1920s in the United States. In the 1930s police science and criminalistics were emerging in academia, and in the late 1940s the school of criminology was formed at the University of California at Berkeley, headed by Paul Kirk. As new technology was emerging in the 1960s, England's Home Office created the Central Research Establishment, the first forensic research center in the world. The 1970s, 1980s and 1990s saw an explosion of information and analytical methods, as the world's technological advances and instrumentation were (and still are) improving.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CRIME SCENE PROCESSING

Truly, the most challenging and the most important aspects of any physical evidence examination begin at the scene of the crime. The recognition, documentation and collection of physical evidence are crucial steps needed to elicit information from physical evidence. These tasks can be accomplished with the criminalist or crime scene investigator who has special knowledge, skills and abilities. The fundamental tasks involved in any crime scene include securing the crime scene, properly searching and documenting the scene, and recognizing, collecting and packaging physical evidence. Because each crime scene is unique, criminalists need good communication with the

investigators and flexibility with the crime scene environment in order to accomplish these tasks in an expedient, yet efficient and competent manner. No amount of work in the laboratory can ever substitute for a poorly processed crime scene.

Some crime scenes require further knowledge, skills and abilities in particular subject areas in order to provide crime scene reconstructions. These scenes may include clandestine laboratory investigations where illicit and dangerous drugs are manufactured, crime scenes with extensive bloodstain patterns that must be interpreted, arson and explosive crime scenes with their massive and intense destruction, and scenes involving firearm trajectories with several firearms being discharged. Together with the evidence examination results, the criminalist can connect the information and render an opinion regarding the events of the crime.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The author focuses attention on
4. He identifies the difference between
5. To make a conclusion I can say

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

In its broadest sense, forensic science is defined as the application of the sciences to legal matters or problems. These matters may be involved with criminal laws, such as a case involving a perpetrator accused of murder; with civil laws, such as a case involving the determination of liability in an industrial accident; or with governmental regulations, such as the random drug testing of government employees. Several disciplines, can be found within the forensic sciences. These include areas such as medicine/pathology, criminalistics, engineering, entomology, anthropology and many others. Though the terms “criminalistics” and “forensic science” may have different meanings in different parts of the world, criminalistics can be considered as a discipline within the forensic sciences.

In the United States, criminalistics is the broadest subdivision found in the forensic sciences. Criminalistics, which is best defined by the California Association of Criminalists, is the profession and

scientific discipline directed toward the recognition, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical evidence by application of the natural sciences to law-science matters. A criminalist uses the scientific principle of chemistry, biology and physics to elicit information from crime scenes and physical evidence. Through the application of the scientific method using these natural sciences, the evaluation of evidence can be accomplished in a clear, unbiased and accurate manner. Adherence to the scientific method directs the forensic scientist to advocate the truth on behalf of the evidence, not for a particular side.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

TRACE EVIDENCE

Trace evidence is a unique discipline in criminalistics, as it has within itself many specialties. Trace evidence is the only discipline in the forensic sciences that includes a wide range of examined materials that are unrelated. The methods and techniques used in trace evidence examinations can be classified into three evidence categories: patterned evidence, comparative evidence, and physical and chemical properties evidence.

Patterned evidence is the most powerful of the trace evidence categories. It includes the identification and individualization of footwear, tire track, glove, fabric and clothing impressions and physical matches of cut, broken or torn items. During the analysis, the criminalist compares the class and accidental characteristics of the objects of interest. Individualization is achieved when a sufficient number of accidental characteristics are present between the comparative items. The examination of patterned evidence includes visual and stereomicroscopic examinations.

Comparative evidence includes the identification and individualization of items. The types of evidence include natural and synthetic textile fibers, fabrics and ropes; human and animal hairs; soil samples; and a variety of glass and paint sources. Comparative evidence analysis begins with visual and stereomicroscopic preliminary examinations. Further examination is performed using various types of comparison microscopy, spectrophotometry, X-ray fluorescence and scanning electron microscopy etc.

Physical and chemical properties evidence involves only the identification or detection of a substance in evidence items. These trace evidence areas include gunshot primer residue analysis, fire

debris analysis, explosives residue analysis and explosive device reconstruction, and unknown material identification. The methods of examination are similar to the chemical, microscopic and instrumental methods used in the analysis of comparative evidence.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It describes
3. The author considers the primary
4. Much attention is given to the main stages of
5. It is interesting to note, that
6. To make a conclusion I can say

THE CRIME SCENE SEARCH

Organizing the Crime Scene Search

First, a search plan must be formulated. Proper organization results in a thorough search with no destruction of evidence. The search leader must divide the duties among the members of the search group. He must select the best search plan for the area, identify the items most likely to be found, give all the details of the crime to the officers participating in the search, instruct them on the type of evidence to search for and their specific responsibilities.

The Search for Physical Evidence

The primary responsibility of the search group is to find, collect and identify physical evidence. Physical evidence ranges in size from very large objects to minute substances. The search leader must know what types of evidence to search for and where evidence is most likely to be found. For example, evidence is often found on or near the route used to and from the crime scene. The criminal may leave items used to commit the crime or leave shoe or tire (шина) prints. Evidence is often found on or near a dead body.

At the stage of examination, the investigator tries to answer the questions: What? Where? When? How? Why? Who? What for? At the final stage of the crime scene search the investigator must make a conclusion and a report.

Thus, the crime scene search includes: photographing, videotaping; searching for evidence; identifying, collecting, examining and processing physical evidence; reporting all observations.

8. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. In the United States, criminalistics is considered to be part of (судебная медицина). 2. Criminalistics is scientific discipline directed toward the recognition, identification, individualization and (оценка вещественных доказательств) by application of the natural sciences to law-science matters. 3. (Сбор и сохранение вещественных доказательств) are the most important phases in a criminal investigation. 4. (Осмотр места происшествия) helps to identify subjects or objects involved in the investigation of a crime, assists in approving or disapproving witness statements. 5. (Сравнение отпечатков пальцев) is a specialized area of criminalistics. 6. Tool marks and firearms analysis involves the identification and individualization of (углублений и бороздок) on surfaces. 7. Some crime scenes require skills and abilities in particular subject areas, such as the ability to analyze (химические вещества или следы инструментов).

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

TOOLMARKS AND FIREARMS

Tool marks and firearms analysis involves the identification and individualization of indentations and striations on surfaces. Tool mark analysis may involve the comparison of screwdrivers and crowbars to window pry marks, and pliers and bolt cutters to cut items such as padlocks and cables. Firearms evidence comparisons are a specialized area of tool mark analysis.

Criminalists provide information to investigators about the caliber and type of firearm used in a crime. Scratches, or striation marks, are left on bullets by the barrel of a pistol or rifle. Once a firearm is recovered, these marks can individualize a bullet to a unique firearm to the exclusion of all other firearms. Similarly, tools used in crimes can leave striation and other marks on surfaces. These marks can be compared to the tool believed to have made them. If the comparison is a positive match, a tool may be individualized as having made the mark to the exclusion of all other tools. A computer database of marks on cartridge cases and bullets has been developed to link a particular firearm to serial crimes.

The firearms examination unit routinely compares striations on bullets and bullet jacketing and striations and indentations on cartridge cases to specific firearms. In the absence of a suspect firearm,

the examination of these items may provide information regarding the possible types of firearms, capable of producing the marks on the items. The laboratory comparison of firearms evidence is done using visual, stereomicroscopic and other microscopy methods.

A firearms criminalist also examines firearms and their components (e.g. silencers) for proper functioning, an important aspect in accidental discharge cases.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The author focuses attention on
4. The article also considers
5. To make a conclusion I can say

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phases in a criminal investigation. Physical evidence is of value only if it helps to prove a case or clear a suspect. There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces – there is only the inability to find the evidence. When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

Some say that physical evidence is a silent witness. It can help show that a crime has been committed and give insight to the criminal's method of operation. Physical evidence can provide investigative leads, provide a connection between suspect(s) and victim(s), help identify and individualize persons or objects involved, and assist in substantiating or disproving witness statements.

The criminalists' work is based on Locard's exchange principle. It states that whenever two objects come into contact with one another, there is always a transfer of material across the contact boundaries. In the 1950s, Paul Kirk added that no criminal can commit a crime without leaving evidence behind or taking evidence away. The role of the criminalist is to recognize and collect these evidence exchanges at the scene of the crime and, through the examination of physical evidence in the laboratory, help make the facts of the case clear for an investigator, judge or jury.

Группа научных специальностей:
5.3. Психология
Научная специальность:
5.3.5. Социальная психология, политическая
и экономическая психология

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	psychology/ psychologist	[sar'kɒlədʒɪ/ sar'kɒlədʒɪst]	психология/ психолог
2.	environment	[ɪn'vaɪərənmənt]	окружающая среда
3.	interaction	[ɪntər'ækʃn]	взаимодействие
4.	perception	[pə'sepʃn]	восприятие
5.	behavior/conduct	[bɪ'heɪvjə/'kɒndʌkt]	поведение
6.	to influence/ influence	[tu: 'ɪnfluəns/ 'ɪnfluəns]	влиять/влияние
7.	leadership	['li:dʃɪp]	лидерство
8.	adjustment	[ə'dʒʌstmənt]	адаптация
9.	to respond to stress	[tu: rɪs'pɒnd tu: stres]	реагировать на стресс
10.	stress disorder	[stres dɪs'ɔ:də]	стрессовое расстройство
11.	mental (physical) health	[mentl ('fɪzɪkəl) helθ]	психическое (физическое) здоровье
12.	mental activity	[mentl æk'tɪvɪtɪ]	умственная деятельность
13.	to resist/resistance	[tu: rɪ'zɪst/ rɪ'zɪstəns]	сопротивляться/ сопротивление
14.	to treat/treatment	[tu: tri:t/'tri:tment]	обходиться (с кем-либо); лечить/лечение

15.	distressed	[dɪs'trest]	расстроенный
16.	tolerance/tolerant	['tɒlərəns/ 'tɒlərənt]	терпимость/ терпимый
17.	violence/violent	['vaɪələns/'vaɪələnt]	насилие/ насильственный
18.	patience/patient	['peɪfns/'peɪfnt]	терпение/ терпеливый
19.	deviance/deviant	['di:vɪəns/'di:vɪənt]	отклонение/ отклоняющийся от нормы
20.	compassion	[kəm'pæʃn]	сострадание
21.	misconduct	[mɪs'kɒndʌkt]	противоправное поведение
22.	communication skills	[kəmju:nɪ'keɪʃn skɪlz]	навыки коммуникации
23.	to persuade	[tu: pə'sweɪd]	убеждать
24.	forensic psychology	[fə'rensɪk saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ]	судебная психология

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) understanding of mental health; 2) individual behavior; 3) social psychologist; 4) mental activity; 5) human behavior; 6) social psychology; 7) to be emotionally distressed; 8) regulation of social interaction; 9) psychological causes of antisocial behavior; 10) social environment; 11) mental health care; 12) public health programs; 13) to fit in with a social group; 14) treatment approaches for teenagers; 15) tolerance for deviance; 16) social influence; 17) social perception; 18) to prevent delinquent behavior; 19) stress disorder; 20) differences of opinion or behavior; 21) to respond to stress; 22) physical health care; 23) to resist potentially harmful behavior; 24) people with adjustment problems; 25) to study mental processes; 26) to treat symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; 27) causes of antisocial behaviour; 28) police-citizen interaction; 29) deviant behaviour; 30) public health program; 31) to treat distressed people with patience.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

SCOPE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology as a science studies mental activity and human behaviour as learning, memory, language, thinking, through the life span from birth to death. Psychologists are involved in mental and physical health care. They treat people who are emotionally distressed.

Psychology occupies a strategic position between natural and social sciences on the one hand, and between sciences and humanities, on the other. For example, knowledge of physics and chemistry is necessary to provide a scientific basis for experimental psychology. Psychology is also closely linked to sociology. But whereas sociologists direct their attention to groups, group processes, and social forces, social psychologists focus on group and social influences on individuals. Psychology and biology are also closely connected. Biological psychologists investigate the role of the brain and nervous system in such functions as memory, language, sleep, attention. On the other hand, psychologists took much from the theory of knowledge, logic and philosophy of science.

Besides, psychology is separated from philosophy. The word “psychology” is derived from the Greek word meaning “Study of the mind or soul”. So, in the definition of psychology there are 3 basic words: “science”; “behaviour”; “mental processes”. “Science” means national investigation of processes and phenomena. By “behaviour” psychologists mean everything that people and animals do: actions, emotions, ways of communication, developmental processes. “Mental processes” characterize the work of the mind and the nervous system.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

According to psychologist Gordon Allport, social psychology uses scientific methods “to understand and explain how the thoughts, feelings, and behavior of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied the presence of other human beings.” Essentially, social psychology is about understanding how each person’s individual behavior is influenced by the social environment in which that behavior takes place.

You probably already realize that other people can have a dramatic influence on the way you act and the choices you make. Consider how you might behave in a situation if you were all alone versus if there were other people in the room. The decisions you make and the behaviors you exhibit might depend on not only how many people are present but exactly who you are around. For example, you are likely to behave much differently when you are around a group of close friends than you would around a group of colleagues or supervisors from work.

Social psychology encompasses a wide range of social topics, including: group behavior; social perception; leadership; nonverbal behavior; adjustment; aggression; prejudice. It is important to note that social psychology is not just about looking at social influences. Social perception and social interaction are also vital to understanding social behavior.

While social psychology tends to be an academic field, the research, which social psychologists perform has a powerful influence on our understanding of mental health and well-being. For example, research on conformity helps explain why teenagers sometimes go to such great lengths to fit in with their social group – sometimes to the detriment of their own health and wellness. Understanding this helps psychologists develop public health programs and treatment approaches for adolescents. These can help teenagers resist potentially harmful behaviors such as smoking, drinking, and substance use.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The main idea of the text is
2. The author focuses on the two forms of
3. The article considers the attempts
4. Much attention is paid to
5. I can make a conclusion that

BIOPSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES

Historically, the development of psychiatry and psychology from the nineteenth century's biological and medical traditions led to many early efforts to explain most antisocial behavior in biological terms. These explanations take two forms: those based on the genetic transmission of antisocial features from generation to generation ("bad seed") and those that relate criminal behavior to structural constitutional characteristics

such as mental capacity, neural organization, and body type. Both these approaches – the genetic and the constitutional – attempt to tie psychological characteristics such as the motor orientation, inability to delay, and low frustration tolerance, to biological roots.

One of the first attempts to correlate body structure to criminal behavior was made by Lombroso, who stated that the biological structure of the criminal was biologically atavistic and that ideal social conditions had only a limited effect on criminals, for these persons could not restrain their antisocial behavior. This was confirmed, he believed, by the histological structure of the cortex.

Sheldon related delinquent behavior to body build. The body build, he believed, was highly correlated with an inborn substratum of basic psychological traits (“temperament”) which caused the person to respond in a particular way to environmental stimulation.

The interest in the biological structure and mechanisms underlying the criminal personality was continued in the work of Cleckley, who believed the psychopathic personality had biological roots.

6. Ознакомьтесь со специализацией психологов и их основными обязанностями.

Major Specialists in Psychology

<i>SPECIALIST</i>	<i>PRIMARY ACTIVITIES</i>
Clinical psychologist	assesses and treats people with psychological problems; conducts research
Counseling psychologist	counsels people with adjustment problems and promotes achievement in educational and work settings; combines research, consultation and treatment
Industrial (organizational) psychologist	combines research, consultation, and program development to enhance morale and efficiency on the job
Educational psychologist	develops, designs and evaluates materials and procedures for educational programs

Social psychologist	studies how people influence one another
Developmental psychologist	studies change of behaviour with age
Experimental psychologist	conducts research
School psychologist	establishes programs, consults, treats youngsters' problems, and does research in the school setting
Cognitive psychologist	studies mental processes
Community psychologist	treats distressed people within the community; initiates community action and develops community programs to enhance mental health
Engineering psychologist	designs and evaluates environments, machinery, training devices, programs, and systems to improve relationships between people and environment
Personality psychologist	studies how and why people differ from one another and how those differences can be assessed
Physiological psychologist	studies the physical bases of behaviour and cognition
Psychometric (quantitative) psychologist	develops and evaluates tests; designs research to measure psychological functions
Police psychologist	conducts pre-employment selection of recruits, evaluates police applicants, educates and trains police officers, evaluates job tasks and duties, and treats symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

The need for a theory that can explain the causes of criminal and delinquent behavior is threefold: first, it helps organize the known data; second, it assists in setting directions for further exploration and research; and third, it aids in planning intervention programs oriented toward preventing antisocial behavior.

But evolving an adequate theory of the origins of antisocial behavior is extremely complex, largely because of the difficulty in accurately defining what is antisocial. Antisocial behavior is not a diagnostic category or unitary symptom, but a socially defined phenomenon closely tied to cultural values and often dependent on the interpretation given by those agencies responsible for the regulation of social interaction. In certain communities, for example, the tolerance for deviance is lower and certain behavior may be labeled antisocial which, in another context, would not be considered deviant at all.

However, despite the cultural and social aspects of antisocial behavior, there are individuals who, given the best social opportunities, still are violent and aggressive, while others under poor social conditions do not reveal delinquent or criminal behavior. Therefore, aside from the need to understand and explain the social and cultural forces that foster criminal behavior, there is need for a theory of individual behavior that can account for individual differences and the ways in which individuals interpret and respond to social forces.

8. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–6

1. social environment	1. misconduct
2. adjustment	2. upset
3. to influence	3. reason
4. to treat	4. anomaly
5. distressed	5. to advise
6. interaction	6. public environment
7. deviance	7. adaptation
8. cause	8. to reason
9. harmful behavior	9. interrelation
10. to consult	10. to effect
11. to persuade	11. to consider

9. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Социальная психология изучает влияние социальной среды на индивидуальное поведение каждого человека. 2. Для лечения людей с эмоциональными расстройствами разрабатываются программы для улучшения психического здоровья. 3. Антисоциальное поведение – это социально определяемое явление, тесно связанное с культурными ценностями. 4. Социальный психолог изучает, как люди влияют друг на друга. 5. Психолог консультирует людей с проблемами адаптации и способствует достижениям в учебе и работе. 6. Психометрический психолог разрабатывает тесты для исследования и оценки психологических функций.

Научная специальность:

5.3.9. Юридическая психология и психология безопасности

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	legal psychology	['li:gəl saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ]	юридическая психология
2.	frustration	[frʌs'treɪʃn]	разочарование, крушение надежд
3.	abuse/to abuse	[ə'bju:s/tu: ə'bju:s]	злоупотребление/ злоупотреблять
4.	to respond to incidents	[tu: rɪs'pɒnd tu: ɪnɪdents]	реагировать на происшествия
5.	to seek assistance	[tu: si:k ə'sɪstəns]	обращаться за помощью
6.	lawsuit	['lɔ:sju:t]	иск
7.	litigation	[lɪtɪ'geɪʃn]	судебное разбирательство
8.	external stress	[ɪk'stɜ:n(ə)l stres]	внешний стресс
9.	operational stress	[ɒpə'reɪʃnəl stres]	стресс, связанный с работой
10.	ongoing stress	['ɒŋɡəʊɪŋ stres]	продолжающийся стресс
11.	to cope with stress	[tu: kəʊp wɪð stres]	справляться со стрессом
12.	to adjust to duties	[tu: ə'dʒʌst tu: 'dju:tɪz]	приспособиться к обязанностям
13.	to cause anxiety	[tu: kɔ:z æŋ'zaɪəti]	вызывать тревогу
14.	self-esteem	[self ɪs'ti:m]	самоуважение
15.	self-confidence	[self 'kɒnfɪdəns]	уверенность в себе

16.	medical requirements	['medɪkəl rɪ'kwaiəmənts]	медицинские требования
17.	to evaluate applicants	[tu: ɪ'væljʊeɪt applicants]	оценивать кандидатов
18.	mental illness	[mentl 'ɪlnɪs]	психическое заболевание
19.	to meet qualifications	[tu: mi:t kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃnz]	соответствовать требованиям
20.	pre-employment screening	[pri:-ɪm'plɔɪmənt 'skri:nɪŋ]	предварительная проверка при при- еме на работу

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) low frustration tolerance; 2) operational stress; 3) to seek assistance of psychologists; 4) substance abuse; 5) to respond to critical incidents; 6) job stress; 7) early retirement; 8) high-pressure situations; 9) inability to work with others; 10) to cause anxiety; 11) legal psychology; 12) marital problems; 13) in-service training programs; 14) to lead to slower decision making; 15) possibility of litigation; 16) to adjust to police duties; 17) to lose feeling of self-confidence; 18) psychological counseling; 19) sense of self-control; 20) medical requirements; 21) to reduce mental functioning; 22) external stress; 23) family conflicts; 24) psychological assistance for police officers; 25) personal stress; 26) decrease in productivity; 27) police suicide; 28) drug and alcohol problems; 29) screening potential employees; 30) to evaluate applicants for mental illness; 31) personality test; 32) to meet necessary qualifications; 33) to evaluate the risk of recidivism; 34) to cope with job stress.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

PSYCHOLOGY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Gary Kaufmann, and his fellow Michigan State Police psychologists operate in two distinct modes: a clinical one, in which they help police officers cope with job stress and mental health issues, and a criminal one in which they help officers track down and arrest criminals.

In their clinical mode, Kaufinann, head of the Michigan State Police's Office of Behavioral Science, and his staff counsel officers seek assistance of psychologists for such problems as substance abuse, job stress and family conflicts.

He and his colleagues also respond to critical incidents such as when an officer is killed in the line of duty or is suicidal by providing on-the-scene support and follow-up with the affected individuals. And since it can take 16 hours to drive from one corner of Michigan to the other, the police department has no reservations about sending a psychologist to the scene via helicopter, plane or even a ride from police car to police car until he or she reaches the jurisdiction in need of services.

In the criminal mode, Kaufinann's office assists officers in solving crimes and responds to high-pressure situations. "Our job is to help the officer translate the psychological dynamics observed into operational tactics," he says, emphasizing that this kind of work is always a team effort.

For example, a few years ago Kaufinann worked with Michigan State Police detectives to solve the murder of a local television news anchor in Marshall, Mich. At first, investigators believed a stalker or crazed fan shot the woman in her driveway. But after re-examining the way the woman was shot in the manner of an execution, without any close interaction between the killer and the newscaster it didn't seem as though a stranger had committed the crime, Kaufmann says. He and his colleagues began focusing on the woman's husband, who was eventually convicted of the murder. The theory the investigative team developed, says Kaufinann, was that the husband was jealous of the attention his wife gave their two children and her career.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The article goes on to say that
4. The author focuses attention on

DUTIES OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

A criminal psychologist is a professional that studies the behaviors and thoughts of criminals. The field is highly related to forensic psychology and, in some cases, the two terms are used interchangeably.

A large part of what a criminal psychologist does is studying why people commit crimes. However, they may also be asked to examine criminals in order to evaluate the risk of recidivism or make an opinion about the actions that a criminal may have taken after committing a crime. In addition to helping law enforcement solve crimes or analyze the behavior of criminal offenders, criminal psychologists are also often asked to provide expert testimony in court.

One of the best-known duties of a criminal psychologist is known as offender profiling, also known as criminal profiling. Although the practice had been used informally for many decades, criminal profiling made its professional debut in the 1940s, when the U.S. Office of Strategic Services asked a psychiatrist to create a profile for Adolf Hitler. Today organizations such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation use offender profiling to help apprehend violent criminals. In some cases, criminal psychologists may work closely with police and federal agents to help solve crimes, often by developing profiles of murderers, kidnappers, rapists, and other violent criminals.

The goal of criminal profiling is to provide law enforcement with a psychological assessment of the suspect and to provide strategies and suggestions that can be used in the interviewing process.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

COPING WITH STRESS

Stress is continuing and serious problem for police. A study of 2,300 officers in twenty departments found that 37 % of them had serious marital problems, 36 % had serious health problems, 23 % had serious alcohol problem, 20 % had problems with their children, and 105 had drug problems. The increasing number of lawsuits brought against police is another source of stress. Liability suits against police increased 44 % between 2007 and 2008, with charges of false arrest and brutality leading the list.

The factors that produce police stress can be divided into four general categories. External stresses include the danger of police work and the possibility of litigation when officers act against suspects. Operational stress results from daily confrontations with tragedy and hostility. Organizational stress involves the difficulty of complying with detailed rules and regulations and yet making appropriate decisions. Personal stress may occur when officers have difficulties adjusting to duties or policies.

Ongoing stress reduces mental functioning, leading to slower, less accurate decision making. It causes unpleasant emotions such as

anxiety and depression; and a loss of desirable personal dispositions such as self-esteem, confidence, and a sense of self-control in one's life. Stress affects more than just the individual police officer. Once a police officer exhibits a symptom of job-related stress, problems within the police department can develop. These problems may include poor performance and a decrease in productivity by officers; low morale among police officers; early retirement of officers etc.

Various police departments have developed assistance for police officers who have already displayed evidence of stress. But all officers should receive in-service training to help them deal with stress. Police departments have responded to the identification of stress factors with special programs, including psychological and alcoholism counseling. But officers do not generally refer to these programs until some incident identifies a problem that reflects the effects of stresses over a long period of time. Police officers who are struggling with stress every day on the job are not taking part in these programs. Departments should try to include sessions dealing with stress in in-service training programs. Police managers should constantly monitor indications that officers are succumbing to the pressures and take action through counseling before stress-related problems become a liability in the officers' work and personal life.

6. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–6

1. marital problems	1. job stress
2. to adjust to police duties	2. pre-employment screening
3. lawsuit	3. tension
4. to seek psychological assistance	4. stressful situations
5. operational stress	5. to confront outside pressure
6. inability to work with others	6. family problems
7. high-pressure situations	7. personality test
8. evaluation of potential employees	8. to adopt to police responsibilities
9. to cope with external stress	9. to ask for psychological help
10. to feel distressed	10. mental activity
11. evidence of stress	11. absence of social interaction
12. psychological exam	12. complaint
13. mental functioning	13. indications of stress
14. stress	14. to feel upset

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

PSYCHOLOGICAL STANDARDS FOR POLICE

Police officers must perform a wide variety of duties and interact with a variety of different individuals within a community. Because of this, police departments must understand the psychological effects of the job and create standards that apply to the field. Law enforcement agencies must also have some method of determining who they should or should not employ for their agency. Some types of psychological problems include police stress and police suicide, corruption, antisocial personalities, the inability to work with others, and drug and alcohol problems. Facing any of these issues can result in the financial or social ruin of a police department.

Many departments have set up psychological standards for those individuals applying for positions in law enforcement. A recruit will have to take some type of psychological exam or personality test so that the departments can determine how well he or she will deal with the various duties of law enforcement personnel. The goal of screening potential employees by using a psychological or personality test is to evaluate the applicants for mental illness and other personality problems as well as to see who meets the necessary qualifications to perform the job. These preselection standards can help a department learn whether an individual possesses any characteristics that would affect the ability to perform the job. Police departments must also ensure that the psychological standards expected of applicants continue to be met after new recruits have become officers within their agency.

Police officers are given a lot of authority in terms of making arrests, enforcing laws, and using force against suspects. If the department hires an individual who is violent, quick tempered, antisocial, or suffers from a psychological disorder that would interfere with job performance, this can have a tremendous impact on fellow officers, the department, and the citizens and community served by the department.

Police officers must be able to deal with all types of people. They must be able to deal with their fellow officers as well as various people within the community, from offenders to the elderly and children. Officers must be able to resist all types of unethical conduct, such as accepting bribes, abusing drugs and alcohol, and discriminating against those different from them, in the performance of their duties. Police officers must have good communication skills and be able to come up with solutions to various problems that arise from day to day. There are also education standards, physical standards, drug and alcohol use

conditions, medical requirements, lie detector tests, and background checks that applicants must meet or submit to in order to get through the selection process.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE OF A POLICE PSYCHOLOGIST

To perform their jobs at an optimal level, police psychologists need a variety of specialized skills and knowledge, including:

- thorough grasp of basic psychological principles;
- understanding of the functions of police departments and public safety administrations, working conditions and stressors unique to law enforcement careers;
- normal and pathological responses to stress and trauma;
- confidentiality of officers, victims, witnesses, and others;
- excellent observation and analytical skills;
- patience and compassion, especially when dealing with criminals or situations of misconduct;
- good communication skills, both oral and written;
- a healthy dose of skepticism, which is necessary when working with those who are not always being completely honest;
- a strong sense of ethics and morality;
- good organization and record-keeping skills.

9. Выскажите свою точку зрения о том, какие еще знания и умения необходимы полицейскому психологу, кроме качеств, перечисленных в упражнении 8.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Напишите рекомендации, как следует себя вести офицеру полиции в описанных в данном тексте ситуациях.

POLICE BEHAVIOUR

How should police officers behave when, interacting with community members? When a policeman meets suspects, victims, and witnesses, the goal of the officer is to secure information and cooperation without, if possible, using threats or some type of force.

Which persons and situations are potentially difficult or dangerous? If the police stop a “suspicious” person, at night, in a location with

minimal visibility, and this person reaches into his or her pocket, retrieves an object, and raises his/her hand toward the officer(s), what is the probability that the object is a gun? Is it reasonable for the police to assume that the object might be with a gun and respond with deadly force? Or is it more reasonable for the police to assume it is not a gun, and select another alternative.

What should the basic democratic policing style be? Friendly? Forceful? If cooperation/information is not secured, what style should the officer adopt? In general, the range of possible police responses include explanations for police action, asking questions, persuading (reasoning, humor), issuing commands or orders, making verbal threats, some type of hands-on response, use of nonlethal weapons, and use of deadly force.

Only a small percentage of police-citizen interaction move beyond the explanation and “asking questions” stage. But if they do, the most critical decision is related to the use of some type of force. The frequency of the use of force by the police is related to citizen attitudes toward the police.

11. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Полицейские управления используют множество различных психологических тестов для изучения кандидата при наборе в полицию. 2. Внешние стрессы включают опасность работы полиции и возможность судебного разбирательства в отношении полицейских. 3. Иски об ответственности против полицейских включают обвинения в ложном аресте и жестокости. 4. Личный стресс может возникнуть, когда полицейские испытывают трудности с адаптацией к своим обязанностям или политике полицейской организации. 5. Продолжающийся стресс вызывает тревогу и депрессию, а также потерю уверенности в себе и чувства самоконтроля в своей жизни. 6. Некоторые типы психологических проблем включают стресс, связанный с работой в полиции, коррупцию, неспособность работать с другими, а также проблемы с наркотиками и алкоголем. 7. При наборе лиц, желающих стать сотрудниками полиции, необходимо проводить отбор на основе психологических стандартов или предварительных проверок. 8. Психологические стандарты для полицейских включают стандарты образования, физические стандарты, медицинские требования и др. 9. Полицейские департаменты обычно проводят личностный тест для полицейских новобранцев, чтобы получить информацию об этом человеке, которая недоступна в документах для подачи заявления.

Группа научных специальностей:

5.8. Науки об образовании

Научная специальность:

5.8.1. Общая педагогика, история педагогики и образования

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	higher education	['haɪə edʒə'keɪʃn]	высшее образование
2.	higher educational institution	['haɪə edʒə'keɪʃnəl ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn]	высшее учебное заведение
3.	private institution	['praɪvɪt ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn]	частное учреждение
4.	to enter (university)	[tu: 'entə (ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ)]	поступить (в университет)
5.	to graduate (from university)	[tu: 'grædʒəɪt (frəm ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ)]	закончить (университет)
6.	graduate/ post-graduate	['grædʒəɪt/ pəʊst- 'grædʒəɪt]	выпускник/ адъюнкт (аспирант)
7.	undergraduate level	['ʌndəgrædʒəɪt levl]	уровень бакалавриата
8.	graduate level	['grædʒəɪt levl]	уровень магистратуры
9.	post graduate level	[pəʊst 'grædʒəɪt levl]	адъюнктура (аспирантура)
10.	to take post graduate course	[tu: teɪk pəʊst 'grædʒəɪt kɔ:s]	поступить в адъюнктуру
11.	to complete post-graduate course	[tu: kəm'pli:t pəʊst 'grædʒəɪt kɔ:s]	закончить адъюнктуру
12.	obligatory attendance	[əb'liɡət(ə)rɪ ə'tendəns]	обязательное посещение
13.	entrance requirements	['entrəns rɪ'kwairmənts]	вступительные требования
14.	quality	['kwɒlɪtɪ]	качество

15.	to research (into)/ researcher	[tu: rɪ'sɜ:ʃ ('ɪntu:)/ rɪ'sɜ:ʃə]	исследовать/ исследователь
16.	competition	[kəmprɪ'tɪʃn]	конкуренция
17.	tuition charge	[tju: 'ɪʃn tʃɑ:ʒ]	плата за обучение
18.	admission	[əd'mɪʃn]	прием (в вуз)
19.	scholarship	['skɒləʃɪp]	стипендия
20.	intermediate (final) examination	[ɪntə'mi:diət (faɪn) ɪgzæmɪ'neɪʃn]	промежуточный (выпускной) экзамен
21.	advanced course	[əd'vɑ:nst kɔ:s]	курс повышения квалификации
22.	assignment	[ə'saɪnmənt]	задание
23.	on-job (in-service) training	[ɒn-dʒɒb (ɪn-'sɜ:vɪs) 'treɪnɪŋ]	обучение на рабочем месте
24.	to certify/ certificate	[tu: 'sɜ:tɪfaɪ/ sə'tɪfɪkət]	удостоверять/ удостоверение
25.	learning experience	['lɜ:nɪŋ ɪks'piəriəns]	опыт обучения
26.	recruit training	[rɪ'kru:t 'treɪnɪŋ]	обучение новобранцев

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) high school graduates; 2) high tuition charges; 3) loans and scholarships; 4) admission policy; 5) higher educational institution; 6) doctoral thesis; 7) intermediate examination; 8) entrance requirements; 9) post graduate level of education; 10) to enter Law University; 11) to supervise work with Master's thesis; 12) first-rate teachers and researchers; 13) learning experience; 14) courses in hostage negotiation; 15) associate's degree; 16) undergraduate level of education; 17) to submit a thesis for academic degree; 18) educational requirements; 19) field training officer; 20) to graduate from Law University; 21) common training programs; 22) probationary period; 23) quality of higher education; 24) well-prepared assignment; 25) to have classes in firearms; 26) graduate level of education; 27) private

institution; 28) to pass final examination; 29) be accepted into training program; 30) certificate of completion; 31) recruit training; 32) obligatory attendance; 33) certificate of higher education.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION

One particular feature of the American higher education is the obligatory attendance. There is also a great variation of entrance requirements and standards. The quality of the higher education depends on the prestige of the higher school. The best higher schools have greater abilities to attract first-rate teachers and researchers.

Those who want to enter the first-class college – private institutions, like Harvard and Stanford, or top institutions like the University of California and the University of Wisconsin – face with a hard competition. The private colleges have, as a rule, high tuition charges, which make them socially selective. Thus, 6 % of students at Stanford come from working class families as compared to 62 % in San Jose College, which is a state junior college with a very liberal admission policy. The University of California at Berkeley, which has a four-year college, draws its students from the top 15 % of the high school graduates.

There are lot of young people who in the United States cannot afford getting a higher education. Even if state colleges or universities charge a low tuition fee, the student is faced with a problem of raising money to cover his living costs, books, etc. Therefore, the Federal Government began to give loans and scholarships to prospective teachers, scientists and engineers.

A college degree serves as a basis for graduate education. The most competent students can then enter a programme of graduate study. The programme consists of certain courses, and after one year of full-time work (often more) the student can take an intermediate examination in order to qualify for a Master of Arts (M.A.) or a Master of Science (M.Sc.). In addition to being examined he has, as a rule, to submit a short thesis.

The Master's degree is not always a necessary stage on the way to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D). In such cases the candidate will have to pass another examination which serves screening purposes. After having been admitted to the doctoral programme, the student has to take a certain number of courses according to the offerings by the

department in which he is conducting his studies. A year or two after the Master's degree the student will have to pass final examination before concentrating on his doctoral thesis. The faculty appoints a committee, which supervises his work with the thesis, which has to be submitted for a doctor's degree. The average length of the doctoral study is about eight years.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The author focuses attention on three types of universities. They are
4. The U.S. public universities are operated and financed by
5. Private universities rank higher than the public universities because
6. Community colleges allow students to continue their education by entering
7. The article also considers 3 levels in the U.S. higher education system. These are
8. The most common type of undergraduate degree is
9. Most graduate students get a ... degree.
10. Those students who want to be awarded a doctoral degree must
11. To make a conclusion I can say that the U.S. higher education is (different from / similar to) the Russian one.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

The U.S. higher education system consists of three types of universities broadly categorized on the basis of its funding, infrastructure, curriculum and teaching methodology: public universities, private universities and community colleges.

Most of the public universities in the U.S. are operated by the state government. It is mandatory for every U.S. state to have at least one public university. Some of the larger states may have more than one public university. California and New York are the 2 states that have the largest number of high-ranking public universities.

The primary source of finance for American private universities is student tuition fees, which are generally higher than those of public universities. Private universities usually have a better staff-to-student

ratio and more income for resources. This could be one of the many reasons why they rank higher than the public universities in the country. There is an 'Elite Eight' group of universities in the North Eastern Part of the USA that forms the Ivy League group (группа Лиги плюща). These institutions are known for their high admission standards and academic excellence. They are: Columbia University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Yale University and others.

Community colleges are two-year colleges that offer an associate's degree and certifications. Usually, there are two types of associate's degrees offered. One helps out for academic transfer and the other allows students to enter the workforce straightaway. Students commonly transfer to four-year colleges or universities to complete their degree after attending community colleges.

There are 3 levels in the U.S. higher education system. These are: undergraduate level, graduate level, post graduate level.

At the undergraduate level of higher education students get the Bachelor's Degree. The bachelor's degree is the most common type of degree offered, most jobs require a college degree and a bachelor's degree is also required for graduate study.

The Master's degree is the most common type of graduate degree. According to US Department of Education, about 75 percent of graduate students are enrolled in master's degree programs in education, business administration, and all other fields.

The doctoral degree allows a post graduate student to conduct independent research. The most common doctoral degree is the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.), and the doctor of education (Ed.D.).

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO TRAIN TO BE A COP?

Most local police forces require officer candidates to hold at least a high school diploma or equivalent. Some also require a certain amount of post-secondary education. For example, the Memphis Police Department requires candidates to have an associate's degree or a minimum of 54 semester hours of college credit, although the educational requirement is waived for applicants who were honorably discharged after at least two years of military service.

Getting hired as a cop isn't as simple as filling out an application and having an interview with the human resources department. The

application process can be stringent and time consuming. For example, the process at the Philadelphia Police Department includes the application, reading exam, physical fitness test, drug screen, background check, and medical and psychological evaluations before you are accepted into the training program. The San Diego Police Department requires candidates to submit a completed application. Once you submit the application, the City of San Diego testing center processes it within 7 to 10 days. Only after the application is processed will the candidate be allowed to take the city's written test.

Each state's Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training or equivalent agency dictates the level of training required to become a cop in that state. Candidates who make it through the hiring process typically must still graduate from their local police academy before they become full-fledged police officers. Academy training includes classes in firearms, first aid, criminal law, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics, physical fitness and report writing. The length of time required to complete academy training averaged 21 weeks. The Memphis Police Department Academy usually takes 22 weeks to complete. San Diego's program lasts six months and requires recruits to train nine hours a day for five days a week.

Once you graduate from the police academy you might get to wear the badge and carry a gun, but your training is not over. Most police departments pair new recruits with a more experienced partner to continue their on-the-job training. For example, the San Diego Police Department schedules new academy graduates for four additional months of training alongside a Field Training Officer. The Memphis Police Department puts new officers under Field Training Officer supervision for one year. The Philadelphia Police Department has a 30-week training program followed by 18 months of on-the-job probation.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers
4. The author focuses attention on various types of
5. Much attention is paid to
6. I can make a conclusion that

U.S. POLICE ACADEMIES

A police academy is a training school for new police recruit. Graduation from a police academy is usually required before a new police officer is placed on active duty. In the USA police academies exist in every state and at the federal level. There are 71 state police academies and 286 local or regional police academies in the USA.

Each American state and each jurisdiction have different training requirements. In some areas, you can go through basic law enforcement training at the local community college or other state-sponsored institution first and then apply for the appointment in the police agency. Other jurisdictions may require you to complete their in-service training program or sponsor you to enter the police academy. You will hold the rank of “cadet” or “police trainee” during this time.

There is no standard national program, but the state may guide agencies in developing training programs. Each state has an agency which certifies police academies and their programs. This agency establishes minimum selection standards for law enforcement officers, sets minimum education and training standards, and serves as the certification authority for sworn personnel. The basic course of recruit training lasts 21 weeks across all academies with a range anywhere from 4 weeks to 6 months. U.S. cops get 40–80 hours of firearms training in the academy, and may not actually train with their weapons again for years. There is also in-service training, where a recruit works with a senior partner for several months before he is given a solo task.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

ACADEMIC POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA

All American police departments support formal training to introduce recruits to basic legal concepts and police procedures. Unlike the military, police recruits must utilize their knowledge of the law to identify criminals and illegal activity. Police training programs may include introductory topics like constitutional law, civil rights and authorized police procedures, as well as more advanced courses in court testimonials, media management, and hostage negotiation.

Following graduation from a police academy, recruits are usually supervised by a field training officer who facilitates the transition to active duty. This probationary period may last from several weeks to

months. New officers learn the actual application of police procedures like witness questioning, searches and seizures, and traffic stops.

Although introductory training for a police officer may be completed at this time, most police officers engage in some form of training periodically throughout the rest of their careers. These courses may take the form of departmental seminars or they may be formal courses provided through third party institutions like local colleges. Many of these programs assist officers in the performance of their duties.

Among the most common training programs available to veteran officers are detective classes. These courses are usually only a few weeks long. Third party organizations may also provide police training that is critical to career advancement. The Federal Bureau of Investigations offers courses in bomb disposal, but selection for these programs can be very competitive. There are also schools which provide knowledge about advanced topics in law enforcement like digital forensics and criminal psychology.

One of the most important areas of instruction is ethics. Ethics training prevents officers from exceeding their authority, which can result in charges of civil rights violations or police brutality. All police organizations provide strict guidelines on how to respond to sensitive situations and when it is appropriate to use force, so that officers are protected from administrative and legal penalties.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers various types of training practices, such as
4. The author focuses attention on
5. Much attention is paid to
6. I can make a conclusion that

POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY

Once you have been accepted by a law enforcement agency, you will be enrolled in a police academy. The course normally lasts for about twelve to twenty months and will include classroom work, learning in simulated environments, and on-the-job training. At the academy, you will be taught the many laws, ordinances, and codes that you will be

required to enforce as an officer in addition to undergoing specialized physical education.

The physical aspect involves instruction on firearms and weapons, how to operate various vehicles, hand-to-hand combat (рукопашный бой) and defensive tactics which include the use of lethal and non-lethal force and much more. Some of the additional training sections include:

- communicating with dispatch and other officers;
- search methods and how to conduct a search safely;
- techniques involved with apprehending and arresting a suspect;
- how to handcuff suspects;
- self-defense tactics, how and when to use them;
- how to properly and legally read Miranda Rights.

In addition to attending classroom-style lectures and learning the laws involved in police work, cadets will be trained on effective and essential methods required on duty as a cop.

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

TRAINING TIPS ON LEARNING

The following training tips will be very useful in both the organizational phase and the actual instruction of all law enforcement training programs:

Officers learn best when they know exactly what they are to do. The importance of a well-prepared assignment should not be underestimated in assuring success of the training program.

Officers learn best when they know their own rates of progress. The sooner the officer knows of his success or failures, the better.

Officers need drill for reinforcement. Such drills, however, must be rewarded, a sheer repetition is not good. A skillful trainer provides opportunity for successful appreciation of drill.

Officers learn best when new lessons are based upon past experience. They need to progress from the known to the unknown, repeating the process.

Officers learn best when they have specific goals in sight. Most students respond well to short range goals, according to their age and ability. Each individual, with the encouragement of the trainer, needs to establish goals.

Officers learn best when individual differences are recognized and accommodated.

Officers learn when they participate in the learning experience in which they must be involved. General participation increases motivation, adaptability and speed of learning.

Officers learn best when they anticipate success. Failure leads to an unpleasant reaction. Repeated failure leads to a negative and emotional reaction and causes an officer to give up.

Officers learn when they are interested, curious or when they have purpose. Motivation is essential!

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. It is devoted to the description of
3. The article goes on to say that the improvement of police service is impossible without
4. The author focuses attention on the modern idea of training, which combines
5. To make a conclusion I can say

RETHINKING POLICE TRAINING

Today, policing is not just enforcing the law; it is a part of the social work in the community. In order to meet the expectations of the society, police departments need qualified officers and a well-designed police training system capable of responding quickly and intelligently to the accelerating social change. Nowadays police officials have turned their attention towards the improvement of the police service through the development of police training.

There is no branch of public service where a man is so dependent upon his own initiative and resources as in the police department. When the police officer is sent out on patrol, he must be ready to meet practically any situation. He does not have anyone at hand to assist or advise him and he must often make an immediate decision which may bring discredit upon himself or upon the department.

The modern idea of training is to provide a learning experience which combines the theory and the practice; otherwise, the results of a theoretical or a practical based training will be very different in each case. In other words, theory teaches to do the right thing just as practice teaches to do things right.

11. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык без помощи словаря. Составьте письменный план пересказа статьи. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя составленный план.

THE NEED FOR UNIFORM CODE OF US POLICE TRAINING

Among the most frequently cited problems with American police forces, at least among reformists, is that police trainings vary by department. There is no standardized code of police education.

Los Angeles police officers, for example, receive 960 hours of training before hitting the streets, including implicit-bias courses. On the other coast, New York police get 700 hours of training, and the NYPD website does not mention bias training. Some 36 states allow police officers to start working before they have attended basic training.

The divergence in training protocols is a national problem. Such a program could also help limit the spread of misinformation in police training programs. Currently, many programs include strategies that lack a basis in research, and there's no central body to regulate them. According to the California-based Institute on Criminal Justice Training Reform, police training programs often rely on unverified information over scientific research when educating new recruits.

Police officer education requirements are set by state-level Peace Officer Standards and Training Councils and by local police departments. They are also different throughout the country. Local police departments may set stricter standards. In all 50 states, the minimum education required to become a police officer is a high school diploma. However, some police departments require a college degree. Federal law enforcement positions, such as FBI detectives and investigators, generally require applicants to have a minimum of a bachelor's degree, and some even require a graduate degree.

12. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. В системе высшего образования США существует три основных уровня: 1) уровень бакалавриата, 2) уровень магистратуры, 3) уровень аспирантуры. 2. Существует большое разнообразие требований к вступительным и выпускным экзаменам в высшие учебные заведения. 3. В частных колледжах, как правило, высокая плата за обучение. 4. В США студенты высших учебных заведений обязаны посещать занятия. 5. Студенты, сдавшие квалификационный экзамен, признаются способными самостоятельно завершить научную работу и допускаются к работе над диссертацией. 6. В Северной Америке

первичный устный экзамен по специальности может быть проведен непосредственно перед тем, как студент приступит к работе над диссертацией на соискание ученой степени магистра. 7. Он получил докторскую степень по теоретической физике в Калифорнийском технологическом институте. 8. Программы подготовки полицейских могут включать такие предметы, как конституционное право, гражданское право, а также курсы по управлению средствами массовой информации и переговорам о заложниках. 9. Получение степени бакалавра в США обычно занимает 4 года. 10. Для поступления на службу в полицию США потенциальный новобранец должен иметь диплом средней школы и, при необходимости, высшее образование. 11. В течение первых двух лет обучения в аспирантуре американские студенты обязаны посещать занятия и семинары. 12. На третьем курсе аспирантуры американские студенты проводят самостоятельные исследования и должны написать диссертацию на ту же тему.

13. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *as, in, on, by, for, with, of, at*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The U.S. higher education system is unique ... its diversity and independence. 2. American system of higher education embodies some ... the best qualities of U.S. culture and society – flexibility, openness, and an environment that encourages innovation. 3. The more than 4,000 accredited institutions of higher education ... the United States include public and private schools, schools in urban areas and schools in rural areas, schools ... tens of thousands of students, and schools ... fewer than 200 students. 4. Many U.S. institutions are interested in expanding their international partnerships ... increasing student and faculty exchanges and establishing joint research and teaching initiatives. 5. ... compared to other education systems in the world, U.S. higher education systems are independent of the federal government to a large extent. 6. The U.S. Department of Education plays a very important role ... financing American colleges and universities. 7. U.S. residential colleges and universities are inspired ... British Education system. 8. The graduate program ... a Master's degree usually takes 1–2 years to complete.

14. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в правильной форме. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. A master's degree (consider) very important to attain higher-level positions in career fields such as science, engineering, behavioral

health, and education. 2. In the near future the American colleges and universities (get) more support from diverse revenue sources that improve the competition in the market of education. 3. The U.S. federal government (play) almost no role in education sector until World War. 4. Most of the administrative responsibility to manage the American higher educational institution (delegate) to its president (sometimes called a chancellor). 5. A few entrance tests (require) to be taken for entering a graduate program in the USA. 6. Earning a Bachelor's degree typically (take) 4 years to complete. 7. The U.S. higher education system (embody) some of the best qualities of U.S. culture and society – flexibility, openness, and an environment that encourages innovation. 8. International students from some countries (permit) to study in the USA only at a graduate level after completing the required credits in their home country. 9. All the universities in the prestigious Ivy League group (be) private universities.

Группа научных специальностей:
2.3. Информационные технологии и телекоммуникации
Научная специальность:
2.3.4. Управление в организационных системах

1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

1.	cyber security	['saɪbə sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ]	кибербезопасность
2.	hardware	['hɑ:dweə]	аппаратное оборудование
3.	software	['sɒftweə]	программное обеспечение
4.	malicious	[mə'liʃəs]	злонамеренный
5.	malware	['mælweər]	вредоносная программа
6.	(embedded) virus	[(ɪm'bedɪd) 'vaɪərəs]	(внедренный) вирус
7.	(network) worm	[('netwɜ:k) wɜ:m]	(сетевой) червь
8.	ransomware	[ransomware]	вирус-вымогатель
9.	spyware	['spaɪəweər]	вирус-шпион (шпионская программа)
10.	Trojan horse	['trɒdʒən hɔ:s]	(вирус) «Троянский конь»
11.	keylogger	[kɪ'lɒɡər]	клавиатурный шпион
12.	malvertising	[malvertising]	недобросовестная реклама
13.	cyberwarfare	[saɪbə'wɔ:feər]	кибервойна
14.	cyberbullying	[s'aɪbəl,ʊlɪŋ]	киберзапугивание

15.	electronic stalking	[ɪlek'trɒnɪk 'stɔ:kɪŋ]	электронное преследование
16.	electronic forgery	[ɪlek'trɒnɪk 'fɔ:dʒəri]	электронная подделка
17.	vulnerability	[vʌlnərə'bɪlɪtɪ]	уязвимость
18.	password theft	['pɑ:swɜ:d θeft]	кража пароля
19.	unauthorized access	[ʌn'ɔ:θəraɪzd 'ækses]	несанкционированный доступ
20.	to gain advantage	[tu: geɪn əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	получить преимущество
21.	monetary gain	['mʌnɪtəri geɪn]	денежная выгода
22.	data breach	['deɪtə bri:tʃ]	утечка данных
23.	to encrypt data	[tu: ɪn'kript 'deɪtə]	шифрование данных
24.	decryption key	[dɪ'kɪptʃən ki:]	ключ дешифрования
25.	copyright infringement	['kɒprɪɹət ɪn'frɪŋdʒmənt]	нарушение авторских прав

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) monetary gain; 2) password theft; 3) embedded virus; 4) copyright infringement; 5) to encrypt data; 6) unauthorized access to information; 7) network worm; 8) data breach; 9) to gain advantage; 10) electronic stalking; 11) to prevent digital identity theft; 12) ransomware attack; 13) to infect computers with viruses and malware; 14) to steal data; 15) software service; 16) to break cyber security; 17) to spread malware; 18) cyber threats; 19) to store stolen data; 20) to carry out malicious attacks; 21) hardware vulnerabilities; 22) classified information; 23) cyber extortion; 24) private decryption key; 25) computer forensics; 26) protection against cyberwarfare attacks; 27) to have access to personal information; 28) credit card fraud; 29) to harm victim's reputation; 30) to locate cybercriminals; 31) to activate anti-virus program; 32) banking-related phishing scams; 33) electronic forgery.

3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CYBERCRIME

Cybercrime comprises any criminal act dealing with computers and networks (called hacking). Cybercrime includes traditional crimes conducted through the Internet. For example, hate crimes, telemarketing and Internet fraud, identity theft, and credit card account thefts are considered to be cybercrimes when the illegal activities are committed through the use of a computer and the Internet.

Cybercrime also includes offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (chat rooms, emails, noticeboards and groups) and mobile phones.

Cybercrime may threaten a nation's security and financial health. Issues surrounding these types of crimes have become high-profile, particularly those surrounding hacking, copyright infringement, child pornography and child grooming. There are also problems of privacy when confidential information is intercepted or disclosed, lawfully or otherwise.

Traditional criminals usually leave traces of a crime, through either fingerprints or other physical evidences. On the other hand, cybercriminals rely on the Internet via which they commit their crimes, and it leaves very little evidence about the cyber-crime. Forensic investigators usually experience great difficulty in gathering evidence that could lead to the conviction of cybercriminals since these criminals can freely change their identities. The Internet also allows the anonymity of its users, and this implies that cybercriminals can use any pseudonyms for their identification. In most cases, cybercriminals (such as hackers) escape from arrest because the investigators cannot locate them.

Most of the traditional crimes (such as rape, murder, arson, and burglary among others) involve the use of excessive force that results in physical injury and trauma of the victims. On the other hand, cyber-crimes do not require the use of any force since the criminals merely use the identities of their victims to steal from them. For example, cybercriminals use spoofing and phishing to obtain personal information such as credit card numbers from their victims, or use encrypted emails to coordinate violence remotely.

Cyber-attacks can be conducted on a scale not possible in the physical world. A traditional bank robber may only be able to hit one or two banks a week, a cyber-attack can target 100s if not 1000s of sites at once.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CLASSIFICATION OF CYBERCRIMES

Cybercrime is a criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device. Cybercrime is committed by cybercriminals or hackers who want to make money. Cybercrime is carried out by individuals or organizations. Some cybercriminals are organized, use advanced techniques and are highly technically skilled. Others are novice hackers.

Rarely, cybercrime aims to damage computers for reasons other than profit. These could be political or personal. Here are some specific examples of the different types of cybercrime: E-mail and Internet fraud; identity fraud (where personal information is stolen and used); theft of financial or card payment data; theft and sale of corporate data; cyberextortion (demanding money to prevent a threatened attack); ransomware attacks (a type of cyberextortion); crypto jacking (where hackers mine cryptocurrency using resources they do not own); cyber espionage (where hackers access government or company data).

Most cybercrime falls under two main categories:

Criminal activity that *targets* computers.

Criminal activity that *uses* computers to commit other crimes.

Cybercrime that *targets* computers often involves viruses and other types of malwares. Cybercriminals may infect computers with viruses and malware to damage devices or stop them working. They may also use malware to delete or steal data. Cybercrime that stops users using a machine or network, or prevents a business providing a software service to its customers, is called a Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack.

Cybercrime that *uses* computers to commit other crimes may involve using computers or networks to spread malware, illegal information or illegal images.

Sometimes cybercriminals conduct both categories of cybercrime at once. They may target computers with viruses first. Then, use them to spread malware to other machines or throughout a network.

The US Department of Justice recognizes a third category of cybercrime which is where a computer is used as an accessory to crime. An example of this is using a computer to store stolen data.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers various types of ... , such as
4. The author focuses attention on
5. Much attention is paid to
6. I can make a conclusion that

TYPES OF CYBER CRIMES

There are many types of cyber-crimes and the most common ones are explained below:

Cyber stalking is a crime in which the attacker harasses a victim using electronic communication, such as e-mail or instant messaging, or messages posted to a website or a discussion group. A cyber stalker relies upon the anonymity afforded by the Internet to allow him to stalk his victim without being detected. Cyber stalking messages differ from ordinary spam in that a cyber stalker targets a specific victim with often threatening messages, while the spammer targets a multitude of recipients with simply annoying messages. However, cyber stalking is also sometimes followed by stalking in the physical world, with all its attendant dangers.

Online sale of illegal articles, such as drugs, guns, pirated software or music that might not be permitted to be sold under the law of a particular country. However, those who would want to sell such articles find Internet a safe zone to open up online shops. The sale of illegal articles on the Internet is also one of those computer crimes where the computer is merely a tool to commit the crime.

Cyber fraud (or Internet fraud) refers to any type of deliberate deception for unfair or unlawful gain that occurs online. The most common form of cyber fraud is online credit card theft. Credit card fraud involves misusing someone else's credit cards for one's own benefit. This risk of credit card fraud has increased manifold especially after the advent of e-commerce.

Online investment schemes in which a person, either authorized or unauthorized, gains access to the computer systems of a company and is able to issue stocks to themselves or any other person. Market manipulation scheme is another online investment fraud. The basic method for criminals to manipulate securities markets for their personal

profit is the so-called “pump-and-dump” scheme. In this scheme, they disseminate false information in an effort to cause dramatic price increases in traded stocks (the “pump”), then immediately sell off their holdings of those stocks (the “dump”) to realize substantial profits before the stock price falls back to its usual low level. Any other buyers of the stock who are unaware of the falsity of the information become victims of the scheme once the price falls.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
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3. The article considers
4. The author focuses attention on
5. Much attention is paid to
6. I can make a conclusion that

TYPES OF CYBER AGRESSORS

Criminals, terrorists, and spies rely heavily on cyber-based technologies to support their objectives. Examples of commonly recognized *cyber-aggressors* include cyberterrorists, cyberspies, cyberthieves, cyberwarriors, and cyberhacktivists.

Cyberspies are individuals who steal classified or proprietary information used by private or government corporations to gain a competitive strategic, security, financial, or political advantage.

Cyberterrorists are criminals who use computer technology and the internet, especially to cause fear and disruption. Transnational terrorist organizations have used the internet as a tool for planning attacks, radicalization and recruitment, a method of propaganda distribution, and a means of communication.

Cyberthieves are individuals who use a computer for a monetary gain. For example, organization or individual who illegally accesses a technology system to steal and use or sell credit card numbers and someone who deceives a victim into providing access to a financial account.

Cyber warriors are computer experts who deal with the infiltration or sabotage of information systems, or the defense of information systems against outside attack, typically for strategic or military purpose.

Cyberhacktivists are individuals who break websites or secured communications systems to deliver political messages including those related to foreign policy or propaganda. Examples include those who attack a technology system for political reasons.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

TYPES OF COMPUTER VIRUSES

Trojan horse is a security-breaking program that is disguised as something harmless, such as a directory lister, archiver, game, or a program to find and destroy viruses. The malicious functionality of a Trojan horse may include data destruction or compromising a system by providing a means for another computer to gain access, thus bypassing normal access controls.

In a computer program, a *logic bomb* is a programming code, inserted intentionally and designed to execute (or “explode”) under circumstances such as the lapse of a certain amount of time or the failure of a program user to respond to a program command. It is a delayed-action computer virus or Trojan horse. A logic bomb, when “exploded,” may be designed to display or print a spurious message, delete or corrupt data, or have other undesirable effects. Some logic bombs can be detected and eliminated before they execute through a periodic scan of all computer files, including compressed files, with an up-to-date anti-virus program.

The other way to enter into a computer is by creating a *back door*. It is also called *trap door*. It is a hole in the system’s security deliberately left in place by designers or maintainers. The motivation for such holes is not always sinister; some operating systems, for example, come out of the box with privileged accounts intended for use by field service technicians or the vendor’s maintenance programmers.

Malvertising is a method whereby users download malicious code by simply clicking at some advertisement on any website that is infected. In most cases, the websites are innocent. It is the cybercriminals who insert malicious advertisements on the websites without the knowledge of the latter. In other cases, the cybercriminals show clean ads for a period of time and then replace it with malverts so that the websites and advertisements do not suspect. They display the malverts for a while and remove it from the site after meeting their targets. All this is so fast that the website does not even know they were used as a tool for cybercrime. Malvertising is one of the fastest, increasing types of cybercrime.

Salami attack is used for the commission of financial crimes. The key here is to make the alteration so insignificant that in a single case it would go completely unnoticed, *e.g.*, a bank employee inserts a program into the bank's servers, which deducts a small amount of money from the account of every customer. No single account holder will probably notice this unauthorized debit, but the bank employee will make a sizable amount of money every month.

Data diddling relates to operation security and is minimized through strengthening of internal security controls. This kind of an attack involves altering the raw data just before it is processed by a computer and then changing it back after the processing is completed. Data can be changed by anyone involved in the process of creating, recording, encoding, examining, checking, converting, or transporting computer data.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers
4. The author focuses attention on
5. Much attention is paid to
6. I can make a conclusion that

HOW TO PREVENT DIGITAL IDENTITY THEFT

One of the most common forms of cybercrime is online identity theft. Identity theft usually leads to the misuse of the victim's credit cards and bank accounts. There are five ways to prevent digital identity theft to avoid falling victim to this crime.

Use different passwords. If you use the same password for all of your online accounts, hackers can easily collect all relevant personal information, such as date of birth, address, and mother's name, which they need to answer security questions when trying to access your bank account, or credit card information. Therefore, it is elementary to use different passwords for different accounts.

Give personal details only to reputable websites. Websites love to collect personal data, such as name, email address, and phone number so that they can sell that data to third party marketers. To stay safe online

and to prevent digital identity theft, it is best to use personal information on safe and trustworthy websites.

Surf more securely. It is also advisable to surf using a VPN. This is especially useful when surfing in public Wi-Fi networks, where hackers can quite easily gain access to your computer.

Keep an eye out of phishing scams. Phishing scams are another popular way for cyber criminals to gain access to your personal information. Phishing scams come in the form of websites that replicate authority sites.

Secure your computer with anti-virus software. To increase your digital security further, it is highly recommended to use an up-to-date anti-virus and malware protection software.

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CYBER SECURITY

Cyber security deals with protecting information, hardware, and software on the internet from unauthorized use, intrusions, sabotage, and natural disasters. The numerous ways in which computer systems and data can be compromised has made cyber security a growing field. Data needing cyber security could be online banking information, medical or financial information, and private photographs.

However, cyber security is not always easy to implement as there are threats to cyber security itself. Despite the effectiveness of the technology of computing, most trusted stored files in computers, mobile phones, and the internet are susceptible to attacks by hackers and all forms of unauthorized access in the cyberspace and this gives rise to the need for efficient cyber security systems.

As commonly used, the term “cyber security” refers to a set of activities and other measures, technical and non-technical, intended to protect computers, computer networks, related hardware and software, including data and information, as well as other elements of cyberspace, from all threats, including threats to the national security.

Many cyber security experts believe that *malware* is the key choice of weapon to carry out malicious attacks to break cyber security efforts in the cyberspace. Some exemplary classes of malware include viruses, worms, Trojan horses, spyware, and bot executables.

Vulnerability is a cyber security term that refers to a defect or weakness present in a system itself that allows information security to be exposed to threats or attacks. There are two types of vulnerabilities:

hardware and software. Hardware vulnerabilities are very difficult to identify and fix due to hardware compatibility. The software vulnerabilities can be found in operating systems, application software, and control software like communication protocols and devices drives.

An *exposure* is a non-universal vulnerability or set of systems that allows attacker to conduct information gathering activities or to hide activities. Such exposure raises the possibility that an attacker might capture the device, extract cryptographic secrets, modify their programming, or replace them with malicious device under the control of the attacker.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers various types of cyber security threats, such as
4. The author focuses attention on
5. I can make a conclusion that

CYBER SECURITY THREATS

Threats can be derived from two primary sources: human and nature. Human threats are those caused by people, such as malicious threats consisting of internal or external threats looking to harm and disrupt a system. While natural threats, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and fire could cause severe damage to computer systems and nobody can prevent them from happening.

A *cyber security threat* is a malicious act that seeks to damage, or steal data, and disrupt digital life in general. In order to protect information and other assets from cyber threats, the following forms of threats are analyzed:

- *Ransomware* is a type of malware that involves an attacker locking the victim's computer system files typically through encryption and demanding a payment to decrypt and unlock them.

- *Malware* or "malicious software," covers any file or program introduced into the target's computer with the intent to cause damage or gain unauthorized access. There are many different types of malwares, including viruses, spyware, worms, ransomware, Trojan horses and keyloggers.

- *Phishing* is a type of fraud where fraudulent e-mails are sent that resemble emails from reputable sources; however, the intention of these emails is to steal sensitive data, such as credit card or login information. Phishing can be in form of a business proposal, announcement of a lottery, and anything that promises money for nothing or a small favor. Doing business with such claims, people suffer both financially and mentally in the end.

11. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений.

Образец: 1–6

1. cyber-criminals	1. spyware programme
2. classified information	2. ransomware attack
3. keylogger	3. proprietary information
4. cyberextortion	4. unfair advertisement
5. cyber espionage	5. embedded virus
6. unauthorized access to information	6. cyber-aggressors
7. malvertising	7. malicious code
8. to gain an advantage	8. keyboard spy
9. computer virus	9. to get a benefit
10. inserted virus	10. use of private information without permission

12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 20 минут.

COMPUTER VIRUSES AND WORMS

A virus is a program that searches out other programs and ‘infects’ them by embedding a copy of itself in them. When these programs are executed, the embedded virus is executed too, thus propagating the ‘infection’. This normally happens invisibly to the user. However, unlike a worm, a virus cannot infect other computers without assistance. The virus may do nothing but propagate itself and then allow the program to run normally. Virus spreads to other computers through network file system, through the network, Internet or by the means of removable devices like USB drives and CDs. Usually, however, after propagating silently for a while, it starts doing things like writing messages on the terminal or playing strange tricks with the display. Certain viruses,

written by particularly perversely minded crackers, do irreversible damage, like deleting all the user's files.

Computer virus is a form of malicious code written with an aim to harm a computer system and destroy information. Writing computer viruses is a criminal activity as virus infections can crash computer systems, thereby destroying great amounts of critical data. On the other hand, a worm is a program that propagates itself over a network, reproducing itself as it goes. Therefore, worm, unlike a virus, does not require a medium to propagate itself and infect other computers.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers
4. The author focuses attention on
5. I can make a conclusion that

CYBER EXTORTION

Cyber extortion is a crime involving an attack or threat of attack coupled with a demand for money to stop the attack. In such attacks, while cybercriminals threaten to cripple websites or disclose sensitive data, the data itself (stolen or accessed without authorization) is usually safely returned if the demands of the cybercriminals are satisfied.

Cyber extortion can take many forms. Originally, denial of service (DoS) attacks against corporate websites were the most common method of cyber extortion; the attacker might initiate a ping storm and telephone the president of the company, demanding that money be wired to a bank account in a foreign country in exchange for stopping the attack.

There is an unprecedented interest in understanding cyber extortion, its operation and treatment. In recent years cybercriminals have developed ransomware which encrypts the victim's data. The extortionist's victim typically receives an email that offers the private decryption key in exchange for a monetary payment in Bitcoins, a digital currency.

Cyber extortion can bring the attackers millions of dollars annually. Unfortunately, as with other types of extortion, payment does not guarantee that further cyber-attacks will not be launched.

Most cyber extortion efforts are initiated through malware in email attachments or on compromised websites. To mitigate the risks associated with cyber extortion, experts recommend that end-users should be educated about phishing exploits and back up their computing devices on a regular basis.

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

COMPUTER CRIME INVESTIGATION AND COMPUTER FORENSICS

Computer crime investigation and computer forensics are evolving so that they are affected by many external factors, such as continued advancements in technology, societal issues, and legal issues. Computer security practitioners must be aware of the myriad of the technological and legal issues that affect systems and users, including issues dealing with investigations and enforcement. Incidents of computer-related crime and telecommunications fraud have increased dramatically over the past decade. However, because of the esoteric nature of this crime, there have been very few prosecutions and even fewer convictions.

The new technology that has allowed for the advancement and automation of many business processes, has also opened the door to many new forms of computer abuse. Although some of these system attacks merely use contemporary methods to commit older, more familiar types of crime, others involve the use of completely new forms of criminal activity that has evolved along with the technology. Computer crime investigation and computer forensics are also evolving. They are sciences affected by many external factors, such as continued advancements in technology, societal issues, and legal issues. Many gray areas need to be sorted out and tested through the courts. Until then, the system attackers will have an advantage, and computer abuse will continue to increase.

15. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CYBER FORENSICS

Cyber forensics (or computer forensics) is the application of investigation and analysis techniques to gather and preserve evidence from a particular computing device in a way that is suitable for

presentation in a court of law. The goal of computer forensics is to perform a structured investigation while maintaining a documented chain of evidence to find out exactly what happened on a computing device and who was responsible for it.

Forensic investigators typically follow a standard set of procedures. After physically isolating the device in question to make sure it cannot be accidentally contaminated, investigators make a digital copy of the device's storage media. Once the original media has been copied, it is locked in a safe or other secure facility to maintain its pristine condition. All investigation is done on the digital copy. Investigators use a variety of techniques and proprietary software forensic applications to examine the copy, searching hidden folders and unallocated disk space for copies of deleted, encrypted, or damaged files. Any evidence found on the digital copy is carefully documented in a "finding report" and verified with the original in preparation for legal proceedings that involve discovery, depositions, or actual litigation.

The importance of computer forensics is evident in tracking the cases of child pornography and e-mail spamming. Computer forensics has been efficiently used to track down the terrorists from the various parts of the world. There are various tools that can be used in combination with the computer forensics to find out the geographical information and the hideouts of the criminals. The IP address plays an important role to find out the geographical position of the terrorists.

16. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers various types of ..., such as
4. The author focuses attention on
5. I can make a conclusion that

COMPUTER FORENSIC TECHNIQUES

A number of techniques are used during computer forensics investigations such as:

Cross-drive analysis: It is a forensic technique that correlates information found on multiple hard drives. The process, still being

researched, can be used to identify social networks and to perform anomaly detection.

Live analysis: It involves examination of computers from within the operating system using custom forensics or existing system administration tools to extract evidence. The practice is useful when dealing with Encrypting File Systems, for example, where the encryption keys may be collected and, in some instances, the logical hard drive volume may be imaged (known as a live acquisition) before the computer is shut down.

Deleted files: It is a common technique used in computer forensics to recover the deleted files. Modern forensic software have their own tools for recovering or carving out deleted data. Most operating systems and file systems do not always erase physical file data, allowing investigators to reconstruct it from the physical disk sectors. File carving involves searching for known file headers within the disk image and reconstructing deleted materials.

Stochastic forensics: It is a method which uses stochastic properties of the computer system to investigate activities lacking digital artifacts. Its chief use is to investigate data theft.

Steganography: It is one of the techniques used to hide data via steganography. It involves the process of hiding data inside of a picture or digital image. An example would be to hide pornographic images of children or other information that a given criminal does not want to have discovered. Computer forensics professionals can fight this by looking at the hash of the file and comparing it to the original image (if available). While the image appears exactly the same, the hash changes as the data changes.

17. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CYBERWARFARE

Cyberwarfare involves the actions by a nation-state or international organization to attack and attempt to damage another nation's computers or information networks through, for example, computer viruses or denial-of-service attacks. Cyberwarfare is Internet-based conflict involving politically motivated attacks on information and information systems.

Cyberwarfare attacks can disable official websites and networks, disrupt or disable essential services, steal or alter classified data, and cripple financial systems — among many other possibilities.

Any country can wage cyberwar on any other country, irrespective of resources, because most military forces are network-centric and connected to the Internet, which is not secure. For the same reason, non-governmental groups and individuals could also launch cyberwarfare attacks.

Examples of cyberwarfare include:

- in 1998, the United States hacked into Serbia's air defense system to compromise air traffic control and facilitate the bombing of Serbian targets;

- in 2007, in Estonia, a botnet of over a million computers brought down government, business and media websites across the country. The attack was suspected to have originated in Russia, motivated by political tension between the two countries;

- also in 2007, an unknown foreign party hacked into high-tech and military agencies in the United States and downloaded terabytes of information;

- in 2009, a cyber spy network called "GhostNet" accessed confidential information belonging to both governmental and private organizations in over 100 countries around the world. GhostNet was reported to originate in China, although that country denied responsibility.

The most effective protection against cyberwarfare attacks is securing information and networks. Security updates should be applied to all systems – including those that are not considered critical – because any vulnerable system can be co-opted and used to carry out attacks. Measures to mitigate the potential damage of an attack include comprehensive disaster recovery planning that includes provisions for extended outages.

18. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers various types of ..., such as
4. The most common forms of intellectual property theft are
5. The author brings attention to the term of the definition of intellectual property theft, which is
6. I can make a conclusion that

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY THEFT

Intellectual property theft involves robbing people or companies of their ideas, inventions, and creative expressions — known as “intellectual property”. It includes theft of material that is copyrighted or patented, the theft of trade secrets, and trademark violations.

A *copyright* is the legal right of an author, publisher, composer, or other person who creates a work to exclusively print, publish, distribute, or perform the work in public. Examples of copyrighted material commonly stolen online are computer software, recorded music, movies and electronic games.

A *patent* is an exclusive right granted by a country to the owner of an invention to make, use, manufacture and market the invention. Exclusive right implies that no one else can make, use, manufacture or market the invention without the consent of the patent holder.

Theft of *trade secrets* means the theft of ideas, plans, methods, technologies, or any sensitive information from all types of industries including manufacturers, financial service institutions, and the computer industry. Theft of trade secrets damages the competitive advantage and therefore the economic base of a business.

A *trademark* is the registered name or identifying symbol of a product that can be used only by the product’s owner. A trademark violation involves counterfeiting or copying brand name products such as well-known types of shoes, clothing, and electronics equipment and selling them as the genuine or original product.

The two forms of intellectual property most frequently involved in cybercrime are copyrighted material and trade secrets.

Piracy is a term used to describe intellectual property theft — piracy of software, piracy of music, etc. In the twenty-first century, software, music, and trade secret pirates operate through the Internet. Anything that can be digitized can be transmitted rapidly from one computer to another. There is no reduction of quality in second, third, or fourth generation copies. The stolen information can be transmitted worldwide in minutes and sold to customers.

19. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.

STEGANOGRAPHY

Steganography is the process of hiding one message or file inside another message or file. It is “the art of writing in cipher, or in characters, which are not intelligible except to persons who have the key”. It has

been used in ancient times as well. In computer terms, steganography has evolved into the practice of hiding a message within a larger one in such a way that others cannot discern the presence or contents of the hidden message. In contemporary terms, steganography has evolved into a digital strategy of hiding a file. For instance, steganographers can hide an image inside another image, an audio file, or a video file, or they can hide an audio or video file inside another media file or even inside a large graphic file. Steganography differs from cryptography in that while cryptography works to mask the content of a message, steganography works to mask the very existence of the message.

Following steps are generally followed to achieve the desired result:

a) Locating a data/video/audio file which requires being hidden and transmitted.

b) Locating a carrier file which will carry the data/video/audio file.

c) Using appropriate steganography software which will permit embedding of the data/video/audio file into the carrier file and at the receiver's end, permit extraction thereof. A few softwares even permit password protection.

d) Emailing the carrier file to the receiver.

e) Decryption of the message by the receiver.

There have been reports of Osama bin Laden and others hiding maps and photographs of terrorist targets and posting instructions for terrorist activities on sports chat rooms, pornographic bulletin boards and other websites.

20. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

CYBERBULLYING

Traditional bullying is defined as intentional, continued physical, verbal or psychological abuse or aggression used to reinforce an imbalance of power. It can involve tormenting, threatening, harassing, humiliating, embarrassing, or otherwise targeting a victim. The term "cyberbullying" refers to online abuses mainly involving juveniles or students. While it is possible that in any given instance of cyberbullying, at least one of the parties may not be a youth, discussions about cyberbullying generally revolve around school-age children and often call on schools to address the issue.

Adolescents are particularly vulnerable as they are not fully capable of understanding the relationship between behavior and consequences. Consequently, they take more risks. Bullying and more recently

cyberbullying are complex psycho-social phenomena present especially in schools all over the world. Both are forms of interpersonal violence that can cause short – and long-term physical, emotional, and social problems among victims. Aggressors in cyberbullying have a lower level of self-perception to use and regulate emotion. They are cold, manipulative and they demonstrate conduct problems, hyperactivity, and low pro-social behaviour.

While traditional bullying is a manifestation of imbalance of power, when the powerful side exploits the advantage she/he possesses to humiliate another, in cyberbullying the bullies are not necessarily more physically powerful than their victims. The Internet provides a levelling effect where strength is not physical but wordy, where brutality is more about the crudeness of the mind than about the power of the hands.

Cyberbullying is defined as using the computer, cellphone, and other electronic devices to intimidate, threaten or humiliate another. It involves targeted harm inflicted through the use of text or images sent via the Internet or other communication devices. Cyberbullying includes electronic stalking, password theft, spreading malicious rumors, sending threatening or offensive messages, sharing private information without permission. It may also include the distribution of embarrassing, violent or sexual photographs or videos, the creation of graphic websites devoted to harassing a person, ranking the fattest or “sluttiest” student, and online death threats.

Besides the bullies and their victims, we may distinguish other groups of participants in the cyberbullying activity: *Assistants* who join the cyberbullies and add their insults; *Reinforcers* who encourage the bully by providing positive feedback; *Watchers* who remain passive. They choose to watch the cyberbullying taking place without interfering; *Outsiders* who move away from the situation and withdraw, and *Defenders* who actively intervene to protect and support the victim. All participants but the defenders are complicit in the cyberbullying activity.

21. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя следующие выражения:

1. The headline of the article is
2. The main idea of the text is
3. The article considers various types of training practices, such as
4. The author focuses attention on
5. Much attention is paid to
6. I can make a conclusion that

INTERNET SAFETY: TEENAGERS

Teenagers use digital technologies for everyday activities like keeping in touch with friends on social media, relaxing and doing schoolwork. They also go online to look for support for physical or mental health problems, and sometimes to experiment with different ways of expressing themselves. Because they're online so much without their parents' supervision, teenagers need to be able to identify acceptable and unacceptable online content independently.

There are four main kinds of internet risks for teenagers.

Content risks. For teenagers, these risks include coming across material that they might find upsetting, disgusting or otherwise uncomfortable, especially if they find it accidentally. This material might include: pornography or sexually explicit content in music videos, movies or online games; real or simulated violence; terrorist sites; fake news that seems believable.

Contact risks. These risks include coming into contact with adults posing as children online, strangers who persuade teenagers to meet them in real life, and online scammers.

Conduct risks. Conduct risks include behaving in inappropriate or hurtful ways, or being the victim of this kind of behavior. Examples include: cyberbullying, sexting, misusing people's passwords and impersonating people online etc.

Contract risks. Contract risks include teenagers signing up to unfair contracts, terms or conditions that they aren't aware of or don't fully understand.

22. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 40 минут.

CYBER TERRORISM

According to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, cyber terrorism is any "premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents". Cyber terrorism is sometimes referred to as electronic terrorism or information war.

Unlike a nuisance virus or computer attack that results in a denial of service, a cyber terrorist attack is designed to cause physical violence or extreme financial harm. Possible cyberterrorist targets include the banking industry, military installations, power plants, air traffic

control centers, and water systems. Cyber terrorism can occur over the public internet, over private computer servers, or even through secured government networks.

There are many ways in which a criminal could use electronic means to incite fear and violence. It is far less expensive to purchase a computer than to access guns or bombs, making this approach appealing for many potential criminals worldwide. It can be anonymous and conducted at a great distance away from the target.

Foreign governments may use hackers to spy on other countries' intelligence communications in order to learn about where their troops are located or otherwise gain a tactical advantage at war. Domestic terrorists may break into the private servers of a corporation in order to learn trade secrets, steal banking information, or perhaps the private data of their employees. Global terror networks may disrupt a major website, in order to create a public nuisance, or even more seriously, try to stop traffic to a website publishing content with which they disagree. International terrorists could try to access and disable the signal which flies drones or otherwise controls military technology. A cyber terrorist could try to attack the next generation of air traffic control systems, or collide two large civilian aircraft or try to derail the trains on the rail lines.

23. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Кибербезопасность связана с защитой киберпространства от киберугроз. 2. Несанкционированный доступ к частной информации организации или пользователя является одним из широко известных компьютерных преступлений. 3. Поскольку в киберпреступлениях участвуют преступники, использующие фальшивые имена и работающие из удаленных мест, обычно требуется больше времени для их выявления и задержания. 4. Компьютерное преступление — это любое незаконное действие, для совершения, расследования или судебного преследования которого необходимо знание компьютерных технологий. 5. Угроза кибербезопасности — это любое злоумышленное действие, направленное на повреждение или кражу данных и нарушение цифровой жизни в целом. 6. Компьютерная преступность представляет собой растущую угрозу для общества.

UNIT 2

ОЗНАКОМИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ГАЗЕТНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ



1. Ознакомьтесь с примерной схемой пересказа профессионально ориентированных газетных текстов. Переведите на русский язык выделенные курсивом возможные варианты окончания предложений. Используйте эти выражения при передаче содержания профессионально ориентированных газетных текстов на английском языке.

1. The headline of the article is
2. It was published in the newspaper "Moscow News".
3. The main idea of the article is the description ... (*of the criminal activity / felony / misdemeanor*).
4. The article is devoted to one of the most important cases classified as ... (*murder / robbery / theft / extortion / embezzlement / fraud / aggravated attack / organized crime*).
5. This crime was committed in (*London*) in (*April, 2022*).
6. It was motivated by ... (*money / personal dislike / racial hatred*).
7. The article tells us about the circumstances and participants of the crime.
8. The criminal's name is
a) (*He is ... years old. He is from The offender had a criminal past. He was charged with The charges also included The criminal was sentenced to imprisonment / fine*).

b) *(The offender didn't have a criminal past. It was his first offence.)*

9. The victim's name is ...

(He/she is ... years old. He/she lived in At the moment of crime he/she was at home / at work / in the street of the city. The criminal attacked (killed / shot / stabbed / injured (wounded) / raped) the victim. The victim was taken to the hospital (died at the crime scene)).

10. According to the article, the investigators initiated the criminal case.

11. They searched the crime scene and collected some evidence which included ... *(fingerprints / traces of blood / some documents).*

They didn't find any evidence or witnesses of the crime.

12. The investigators interrogated the witness(es)/the victim(s) of this crime and ... *(identified the criminal / found out that ...).*

13. The author focuses attention ...

- *on the weapon of the crime, which was a knife / a gun / a medical injection;*

- *on the fact that the criminal confessed in this crime / didn't confess in this crime;*

- *on the fact that the criminal escaped from the prosecution. He is still on the wanted list;*

- *on the brutal character of the crime.*

14. It is likely (unlikely) that the criminal will soon face the trial.

15. In prosecution opinion, the criminal may be sentenced ... *(to death / to life / to 5 years of imprisonment / to fine).*

16. I found the article interesting because it shows the need to better protect human life.

17. To make a conclusion I can say that it is really important to decrease crime rate in Russia.

2. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

BIRTHDAY PARTY ENDS IN TRAGEDY

A man in the Moscow region was drunken celebrating his birthday. He shot a neighbor with a hunting gun then barricaded himself inside his house and opened fire on police who arrived at the scene, state news agency TASS reported.

When Special Forces officers attempted to raid the home in the rural settlement of Malakhovka, the man set off a series of explosions causing a fire that burned down his house and killed him, the regional Investigative Committee said in a statement.

The man's remains (останки) were found after firefighters managed to extinguish (потушить) the fire, the statement said. Investigators have not yet determined what material was used to make the explosions.

It began Monday when the man "for an unknown reason" shot his neighbor during the party then opened fire on the neighborhood at random from a window of the home, TASS reported.

The neighbor was badly wounded and almost died, the NTV television channel reported, citing the neighbor's wife.

When police arrived at the scene, the gunman opened fire on them and an armored vehicle. A police officer was hospitalized after one of his eyes was badly injured by glass that shattered during the shootout, the Investigative Committee said.

Investigators have opened a case on charges of attempted murder even though the gunman is dead. The Life News media agency identified the gunman as 53-year-old Yuri Kondakov.

3. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

LAWYER JAILED FOR LIFE FOR MOSCOW OFFICE SHOOTING

Moscow City Court on Monday handed down a life sentence to lawyer Dmitry Vinogradov, who killed six of his colleagues in the north of the city in November.

Vinogradov will serve his sentence in a high-security prison and must undergo psychiatric treatment. He will also have to pay 300,000 rubles (about \$9,000) to the victims' families, Interfax reported.

The death toll (список погибших) could be much higher. "It was thanks to the bravery of one of the victim's colleagues, Yuri Marchenko, who managed to stop Vinogradov when one of his guns ran out of ammunition", Investigative Committee spokesman Vladimir Markin said.

Vinogradov, who worked as a legal adviser for the pharmacy chain Rigla, shot seven of his co-workers at the company's head office on Nov. 7, 2012. Five died at the scene, while a sixth victim died later in the hospital.

"Vinogradov said during questioning that he planned to use all 150 rounds (патроны) he brought with him that day," Markin said in a statement.

The gunman said his biggest regret was that he failed to kill enough "genetic trash," («генетический мусор») as he called his targets in a manifesto he published on the Internet before the killing spree.

“Investigators were unable to understand Vinogradov’s motives for the attack”, Markin said. He said, however, that the attack was planned well in advance, and Vinogradov took shooting lessons to prepare.

4. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

MANHUNT FOR ESCAPED CONVICT ENDS IN SUICIDE

A Vladivostok prisoner who had been on the wanted list since his violent escape earlier this week ended his own life as police circled in on him Thursday.

On Tuesday, as three police escorts attempted to drive Bepalov and another prisoner back to their colony, Bepalov seized a gun from one of the officers and opened fire, a regional branch of the Interior Ministry reported. One officer died on the spot, and another was transported to a hospital with serious injuries. The third officer – the driver – was not harmed.

After the attack, Bepalov escaped from the scene and continued to commit a succession of crimes. State news agency TASS reported Tuesday that he stole clothing from a female pensioner. He also threatened to kill a bus driver, and robbed and temporarily hijacked a young woman, the Interfax news agency reported Wednesday.

Investigators warned residents to be on the lookout for Bepalov, a man in his early 40-s who walked with a limp (хромора) as his leg had been amputated below the knee.

Citizen reports began to enter – 149 in total – claiming sightings of men who looked like Bepalov, the regional Interior Ministry branch said in a statement on Thursday.

One report claimed Bepalov had been seen in a city apartment block. Two policemen arrived to investigate the building, the official statement said. On the 12th floor they found the criminal standing in the corridor. As Bepalov saw the approaching officers, he shot himself in the head.

5. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

MOTHER LOOKS TO POLICE FOR ANSWERS

On June 11, Tamara Zolotseva was waiting for her 26-year-old son to come home from work. When Victor, a passionate football fan, did

not show up on time, she figured he was drinking beer with friends and discussing the European Championships, which were about to begin.

But Victor never came home that night or the day after. On June 13, Zolotseva found out that he had died in a metro police room at the Nakhimovsky Prospect station in the south of Moscow. His body was in a morgue, and all she was given was his bag, in which she found two melted ice creams that he had bought for her and his girlfriend, who had also been waiting for him.

What she learned days later was even more shocking. Victor had not died of an accident or of sudden heart attack, as she was first told. He died of internal wounds and a police sergeant was in custody, suspected of beating him to death.

Victor Zolotsev's death is the latest in a series of police brutality cases reported by human rights groups. Activists have documented the police practice of beating crime suspects to get the desired testimony. Simple police brutality is a far more widespread problem, they say.

The public attention was brought to metro police this spring when a 19-year – old Moscow student who was investigating suspected sexual harassment by the metro police was badly injured in an attack that his supporters link to his investigation.

6. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT SHOT DEAD IN ABKHAZIA

A Russian diplomat in the Abkhaz capital was killed Monday by unknown assailants on the fifth anniversary of Abkhazia and Russia establishing diplomatic relations.

Dmitry Vishemev, 36, the first secretary at the Russian Embassy in Sukhumi, was shot in the head at close range while driving out of a garage at around 8:30 a.m., RIA Novosti reported.

Vishemev's wife was injured while sitting next to him in the government car and underwent surgery at a local hospital. The head doctor at the hospital told Interfax that she did not regain consciousness following the operation and was in critical condition. The Russian ambassador to Abkhazia, Semyon Grigoryev said he was waiting for a report from investigators. "Talking about any versions of what happened is very early," he said, according to Interfax. "An investigation is being carried out."

The motives behind the attack were unclear. Russia's Investigative Committee said in a statement that it had begun a "procedural check" in

connection with the shooting and that Russian investigators from the North Caucasus Federal District would travel to Abkhazia to assist in an inquiry.

Russia was the first country to recognize Abkhazia's independence when it broke away from Georgia in 2008 and helps subsidize its government. Most of the world, however, continues to see the region as a part of Georgia.

7. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

RUSSIAN SCHOOLTEACHER HIRES A MAN TO KILL TEEN STUDENT

A music teacher in the Moscow region has been arrested on suspicion of hiring a man to kill a 15-year – old student, Russian media reported, citing investigators.

The 52-year-old teacher was detained as she attempted to hand over a cash payment for the murderer to an undercover officer posing as a killer, who told her that the boy had been killed, the regional branch of the Investigative Committee said in a statement.

She faces charges of organizing the attempted murder of a teenager. The teacher, who worked in the town of Shatura, offered to pay the undercover police officer 100,000 rubles (\$2,000) to kill the teenager, the statement said.

Russian television channel NTV showed a video of the teacher, identified as Yulia Simonova, asking a man to kill the ninth-grader. “Break one of his arms. Bust his kidneys. So that he hurts... . But I want to see the condition that he’s in – I want to see him suffering. And I want to say a couple of tender words to him,” she says in the video.

The report said that she saved up money for an entire year to have the boy killed, and that she asked a local man at least three times to find someone to do the job, after which he contacted the police.

The investigators’ statement said the teacher hired the killer because of a “personal dislike” of the boy. Russian media reported, however, that the teacher may have had romantic feelings for the teenager and been jealous of a girl he had started dating.

In 2013, a 41-year-old teacher in the southern Russian city of Volgograd was detained after reportedly trying to find a man to beat a male former student half to death and his fiancée (невеста) gang-raped because the teacher was in love with him and jealous of the fiancée.

8. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

TRUST BANK MANAGERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Former managers and employees of Trust Bank have been charged with fraud for allegedly spiriting millions of dollars away through offshore companies, the Interfax news agency reported.

The Central Bank gave Trust Bank an emergency 30 billion ruble (\$590 million) loan (заем) and put it under supervision in December after a sharp devaluation of the ruble sent shock waves through the Russian banking system.

In January, the Central Bank announced that it had discovered signs of asset stripping (снятие активов) at Trust Bank. The regulator believes that the bank's former owners and managers precipitated (предвидели) its later financial difficulties, Interfax reported.

The accused managers and employees are suspected of making fake credit agreements with Cypriot companies, which would then transfer the funds to people and companies under Trust Bank's control, police spokeswoman Yelena Alexeyeva told Interfax.

They are suspected of stealing \$118 million as well as more than 7 billion rubles (\$138 million) in this way between 2012 and 2014, Alexeyeva said.

The suspects' names were not given. The crime they are charged with – fraud committed by an organized group on an especially large scale – is punishable by prison time of up to 10 years with a fine of up to 1 million rubles (\$20,000).

Trust Bank was Russia's 27th largest bank in April with net assets of about 336 billion rubles (\$6.6 billion), according to industry website banks.ru.

9. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

SIBERIAN MAN FACES 10 YEARS FOR BURNING TREES

A Siberian man faces 10 years in prison for setting fire to forestland, police said Wednesday, as local regions struggle with the fire which killed 31 people and left thousands homeless. The man, aged 51 or 52, according to the police statement, is suspected of deliberately starting a fire that burned more than three acres of land outside the city of Petrovsk-Zabaikalsky in the Zabaikalsky region in southern Siberia. He was detained with the help of local people in the area, and when

questioned by police he “could not explain his actions,” the statement said. His name was not disclosed.

Emergency situations were declared in Zabaikalsky and several other regions because of wildfires that broke out there last month. President Vladimir Putin visited the fire-ravaged region of Khakasia, also in southern Siberia, to speak with the governor and survey the damage (осмотреть нанесенный вред). Putin told the governor about the responsibility of officials in prevention of fires.

Shortly after the meeting, the federal Investigative Committee said that a local fire – fighting head had been arrested for negligence (небрежность). Viktor Zenkov “did not personally go to the area affected by the fires and he did not do his best for people to save their property,” the committee’s spokesman said, adding that several arrests were being made.

10. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

St. PETERSBURG BOMB: LONG JAIL TERMS FOR METRO ATTACK

A military court in the Russian city of St Petersburg convicted 11 people of organising a bomb attack there that left 15 people dead. A suicide bomber blew himself up in April 2017 on a train that had just left an underground station. Many of the dead and wounded were students.

One of the accused was jailed for life while the other 10 were given jail terms ranging from 19 to 28 years. All 11 denied the charges, and three claimed they were tortured in custody.

Akbarzhon Jalilov, a 22-year-old Russian citizen originally from Kyrgyzstan, was identified as the suicide bomber. Investigators said he had ties with radical Islamists and had planted a second bomb that did not explode. The other suspects, also from Central Asia, were later detained. Security services said one of them, Abror Azimov, had trained Jalilov before the attack.

Azimov was given a life sentence and fined by the military court on Tuesday. The other defendants were accused of acting as Jalilov’s accomplices. Azimov’s brother, Akram, was jailed for 28 years. The only woman among the defendants, 47-year-old Uzbek fruit-seller Shokhista Karimova, was given 20 years in jail. She was living in Moscow at the time of the attack. When the trial began in April she declared her innocence, claiming Russia’s FSB security service had planted a grenade and explosives at her home.

After the attack, a group, reportedly linked to the al-Qaeda Islamist militant group, stated that it was behind the bombing.

St Petersburg, Russia's second city, was targeted again in December 2018 when explosives went off near a supermarket checkout. Eighteen people were wounded and a suspect linked to a nationalist group was later arrested.

11. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

GANGSTER IMPRISONED OVER ALUMINIUM WAR KILLING

A Russian crime boss nicknamed “Pasha Tsvetomuzyka” was sentenced to nine years in prison on Monday for arranging several contract killings in the turbulent 1990s. Fifty-two-year-old Vilor Struganov was found guilty of ordering the killings of rivals in the so-called “aluminum wars,” during which they fought for control of metals assets, the Interfax news agency reported.

Siberia's Krasnoyarsk Regional Court on Monday said in a statement that it initially gave Struganov a total of 27 years, but reduced the sentence because it had previously jailed him in a similar trial and the statute of limitations for one murder had expired. The court also found Struganov's accomplices Vladimir Osharov and Igor Yelovsky guilty of committing two of the murders and respectively sentenced them to eight and 10 years.

The court previously sentenced Struganov to nine years in prison in 2004 for plotting a series of bombings in the Krasnoyarsk region's capital. He was released in 2011 but arrested again in Moscow in 2014. Then he was reported to be killed in 2000, and the board chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant at the time, Anatoly Bykov, was arrested for organizing the murder.

Bykov has served as a lawmaker in the Krasnoyarsk regional legislature since 1997. In connection with the murder plot allegations, Bykov was fired (уволен) from his post at the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant in 2000, but he was still re-elected as a lawmaker year later.

Bykov was given a suspended (условный) sentence at the trial, thus avoiding prison time, and in 2009 the European Court of Human Rights ordered the Russian government to pay him 26,000 euros (about \$30,000) for illegally apprehending him.

12. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

EX-MAYOR IN CRIMINAL CASE GUNNED DOWN

The ex-mayer of a city in the Rostov region, who was run out of office amid allegations of scandal, was shot dead in Moscow on Wednesday by an unknown gunman, officials said.

Ponomarenko had been elected mayor of the city – the third largest in the Rostov region with a population of £240,000 on three occasions, the last time being in 2007. He resigned (ушел с поста) before the end of his term last February following allegations (заявления) that he had misused the city's budget.

In June 2011, a criminal case was opened against him on abuse-of-office charges. Last month, another criminal case was opened against Ponomarenko over purported bankruptcy of a municipal enterprise during his term in office that resulted in damages of 45 million rubles (\$1.5 million). He had been staying in Shakhty under written order not to leave town, but had escaped from the region's territory about two weeks ago, Novaya Gazeta reported.

Sergei Ponomarenko, 47, who was the mayor of Shakhty until last year, was shot in the head through the window of his Audi at a gas station on Mozhaiskoye Shosse in the western part of the city, Interfax reported citing Moscow investigators. He had earlier been the target of an assassination plot (заровоп) when a bomb was planted outside his house in 2007, but he received a warning and the bomb was found before it was detonated.

The investigations of the two cases will be continued despite Ponomarenko's death, Interfax reported.

13. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

DAGESTAN JOURNALISTS GUNNED DOWN

A prominent Dagestani journalist was gunned down near the capital of Makhachkala, possibly of his critical writing on a range of political topics, investigators said.

At 7 a.m. local time, Akhmednabi Akhmednabiyev, 55, a journalist for the weekly Novoye Delo newspaper, was shot and killed in his car by an unknown person in the village of Semender, the Investigative Committee said in a statement.

According to one of Akhmednabiyev's colleagues at the paper, he was constantly threatened by text message, and there was an attempt

to kill him earlier this year, but investigators did not acknowledge the incident as a murder attempt at the time and refused to provide Akhmednabiyev with any security. In January 2013, Akhmednabiyev was attacked and his car was shot at, but he did not suffer any injuries then.

Various versions of what happened are being considered by investigative authorities, although the main one is that Akhmednabiyev was killed because of his professional activity”, the Investigative Committee statement said. Akhmednabiyev was critical of local authorities and law enforcement agencies in his articles. Among the topics that he covered were corruption, violence in Dagestan, and religious issues.

Dagestan is widely seen as the most dangerous part of Russia for journalists to work, with 17 reporters killed there in the last 13 years, including another Novoye Delo reporter, Magomedzagid Varisov, who was shot dead in 2005.

14. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

TWO RUSSIAN WOMEN INJURED IN ATTACK ON TUNISIAN MUSEUM

At least two Russian tourists were among those injured after the extremists wearing military uniforms broke into Tunisia's national museum on Wednesday, killing at least 17 people. Both Russian citizens were female and had visited the museum as part of a group excursion, the report said.

Five Japanese tourists, as well as visitors from Italy, Poland and Spain, were killed in the aggravated assault on the museum in central Tunis, Prime Minister Habib Essid said Wednesday.

“They just started opening fire on the tourists as they were getting out of the buses. ...I couldn't see anything except blood and the dead,” the driver of a tourist bus told journalists at the scene.

While Reuters news agency said that 17 people had been killed in the attack, Tunisian Health Ministry reported that 21 people had lost their lives.

During the attack, many visitors fled into the museum and the extremists took hostages inside, officials said. Security forces entered the museum about two hours later. They killed two extremists and freed the hostages, a government spokesman said. A police officer died in the operation.

The attack on such a high-profile target is a blow for the small North African country that relies heavily on European tourism and has mostly avoided major militant violence since 2011.

15. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

TWO MEMBERS ARRESTED FROM MASS-MURDERING CRIME GANG

Two suspected members of a brutal North Ossetian criminal gang have been detained, the Investigative Committee announced on Monday.

Oleg Dzarakhokhov was a high-ranking member of a violent group led by the recently detained Asian Gagiyeu. Some 40 murders were committed by the gang. Dzarakhokhov organized and played an active role in a crime unprecedented in its cynicism: shooting people during a funeral (похороны) in June 2013, in Beslan, North Ossetia-Alania. "Two people were killed and two others were injured," Investigative Committee spokesman Vladimir Markin said in a statement. Dzarakhokhov was arrested in the North Ossetian city of Vladikavkaz as a result of a joint effort between the federal Investigative Committee and officers of the regional Interior Ministry.

His suspected fellow gang member Ivan Bagayev was arrested in Montenegro. Bagayev was on the wanted list since 2009. He escaped with the help of a fake Ukrainian passport, according to the Investigative Committee. His arrest was the result of a joint effort between the Federal Security Services, the federal Investigative Committee, the North Ossetian Interior Ministry and Montenegrin authorities. Investigators think that Bagayev's role in the gang was to provide the necessary resources for the commission of crimes, including weapons, ammunition and transportation.

The North Caucasus branch of the Investigative Committee said Gagiyeu set up his own gang in 2004 to carry out executions (казни) of law enforcement officials. Investigators believe the group had at least 46 members. Among the more high-profile victims of the gang were the mayor of the North Ossetian capital of Vladikavkaz, Vitaly Karayev, who was killed in 2008, and Mark Metsayev, the head of a police anti-corruption task force in North Ossetia, killed the same year.

16. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

TWO RUSSIANS TAKEN HOSTAGE IN SUDAN

Two Russians had been kidnapped in Sudan's Darfur region. The two Russians are employees of UTair, a Russian airline aimed to work for UNAMID, a Darfur-based peacekeeping operation run jointly by the United Nations and the African Union.

"A UNAMID minibus was blocked by six cars. The passengers were forced to get off the minibus at gunpoint and taken away in an unknown direction," the airline official said in a statement. The men were kidnapped near the town of Zalingei last Thursday.

The hostage-takers did not identify themselves, but Sudan's ambassador to Russia – Omer Dakhab – told Rossiiskaya Gazeta on Tuesday that top-level authorities in Darfur and the capital city of Khartoum are currently working to determine who was behind the kidnapping. One of the hostages is a manager for UTair and the other is a technician, Russia's Investigative Committee informed in a statement.

Russia's Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the two hostages have been identified. The ministry called the kidnappers as "unknown armed people." Dakhab said that the kidnappers have already demanded ransom, showing evidence of (in the ambassador's view) a strictly financial motive.

17. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

NATIONALISTS GET LIFE FOR HATE KILLINGS

Three members of the Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists (BORN), whose members committed a series of shocking high-profile hate murders in Russia during the last ten years, were given lengthy prison terms by Moscow region court.

The ultranationalist group murdered at least 10 people, including a federal judge, a human rights lawyer, a journalist, a migrant and three anti-fascist activists. They committed the crimes on the basis of their victims' nationality or public position.

"Radical nationalism is a response to excess and lack of order," Vyacheslav Isayev, one of the members of the BORN group said during his closing testimony at a court hearing in March, Novaya Gazeta newspaper reported.

Together with Maxim Baklagin and Alexei Korshunov, Isayev carried out the murder of federal judge Eduard Chuvashov in 2010 in revenge (мечь) for the judge's decisions in a number of high-profile hate crime cases. Korshunov, a former FSB officer who shot Chuvashov in his apartment building, died in 2011 after a grenade in his hands exploded. In 2010, Baklagin and Isayev killed a taxi driver, Soso Khachikyan, after hearing in the media that he had beaten up the manager of a phone store.

Both Baklagin and Isayev were sentenced to life imprisonment.

18. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

CONNOR MARSDEN JAILED OVER VICTIM'S HIT-AND-RUN DEATH

An unlicensed driver who killed a 10-year-old girl in a hit-and-run has been jailed for seven years and four months. Connor Marsden failed to stop after striking Melissa Tate in Newcastle on 25 September. The city's crown court had heard Marsden was estimated to have been travelling at 47mph (75kph) in a 20mph (32 kph) zone. One witness who saw him after he hit Melissa described him as appearing intoxicated.

The 24-year-old Marsden admitted causing her death by dangerous driving at a previous hearing. Marsden was driving a Renault van, when he hit the youngster, who lived nearby. Melissa died in hospital the following day. Her mother, Kim Wilson, told the court the family's time in hospital was "catastrophic" and they had to make the "heart-wrenching decision" to donate her organs – a move which helped save the lives of four other children.

After the accident, Marsden drove to his house in Easington, where he was arrested. At a hearing in October, Marsden also admitted failing to stop, failing to report an accident and driving without insurance or a license.

19. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

BRAZILIZN ACTOR BEATEN TO DEATH IN ST. PETERSBURG

A Brazilian-born actor was beaten to death in St. Petersburg, but authorities have refused to classify the attack as a hate crime, saying the suspect, detained Monday, acted out of personal dislike.

Khamzya Yenikeyev, 43, a veteran of the first Chechen War, is suspected of attacking Tito Romalio, 58, on May 10, the Investigative

Committee said in a statement Monday. Romalio was repeatedly kicked and punched in the head and died in the hospital of brain injuries May 11, Interfax reported.

Yenikeyev, who worked as a security guard at a shop where Romalio was buying cigarettes at the time of the attack, fled and was apprehended in the Penza region, the Investigative Committee said. Yenikeyev said he asked to borrow Romalio's mobile phone and assaulted the actor when he refused, Sergei Kapitonov, an official with the St. Petersburg branch of the Investigative Committee, told Gzt.ru on Monday.

Yenikeyev was drunk when he attacked Romalio, Gzt.ru said, citing police sources. But Romalio's brother told Baltinfo.ru that the actor's widow claimed that her husband had been attacked by young skinheads.

Yenikeyev faces up to 15 years in prison if charged and convicted of intentionally inflicting grave bodily harm on Romalio. Romalio has appeared in Soviet films such as "The Amphibian Man" (1961), "Chief Chukotky" (1966) and "Dzhek Vosmyorkin, Amerikanets" (1986). He worked as a dance instructor at a St. Petersburg school in recent years.

20. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

ARIZONA WOMAN ADMITS TO STRANGLING HER MOTHER

An Arizona woman admitted to cops that she strangled her mom with a pillow Monday — a day after Mother's Day — because she "hated her." Scottsdale Police were informed about the horrific act at around 2 p.m. when someone from the apartment complex called 911.

Holly Brennan, 46, eventually told the dispatcher she'd killed her mother, Sharon Simmons. When cops arrived at the home, they found Simmons, 79, dead in bed. Brennan told police that between 10 and 11 a.m., she pushed her mom onto the bed and got on top of her, suffocating her using a pillow and her hand. She added that her mom fought back for a couple of minutes. "I wanted her gone," Brennan told cops. "I hated her."

Brennan had a history of domestic violence against her mother. She was arrested two years ago for threatening to kill her mom in a Facebook post and she also received treatment after thinking about killing her mother in December.

A neighbor of the women, Michael Bennett, told the police station that Simmons "was a sweet lady" but "the daughter was a little suspicious."

21. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

***RUSSIAN BITCOIN SUSPECT EXTRADITED,
CHARGED IN FRANCE***

Alexander Vinnik was extradited from Greece to France last Thursday. Alexander Vinnik, a Russian citizen accused of having supervised a digital-currency exchange that helped criminals launder billions of dollars, will likely remain in France to face charges.

Vinnik was arrested in Greece in 2017 and was held there while France, Russia, and the U.S. negotiated his extradition. According to a Tuesday statement from his lawyers, Vinnik was extradited to France on Thursday. He has been charged with extortion, aggravated money laundering, conspiracy, and harming automatic data-processing systems, according to an official at the Paris prosecutor's office. Vinnik will stay in France until the case against him is completed. He will then be sent back to Greece before being extradited to the U.S. Once the U.S. case is over, Vinnik will be sent to Russia, according to his lawyers.

One of his lawyers, Zoi Konstantopoulou, said Vinnik was being "persecuted" because of his nationality and his computer qualification, which is seen as a threat to the international banking system. "Alexander's crime is to be Russian and a person with extraordinary technological knowledge that could liberate people economically," said Konstantopoulou. Vinnik's lawyers also complained of mistreatment, saying the length of his pretrial detention is inhumane.

In 2017, U.S. prosecutors accused Vinnik of supervising the crypto exchange, which allowed cybercriminals to anonymously move illicit proceeds between cash and cryptocurrencies without vetting. The allegations against Vinnik are also notable because they are associated with the Russian military intelligence hacking unit that Special Counsel Robert Mueller separately accused in manipulating the 2016 U.S. elections.

22. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

SUSPECT DETAINED FOR STAVROPOL KILLINGS

Stavropol prosecutors said Thursday that they had detained a suspect in the weekend murder of two students that has raised ethnic tensions in the southern city. The suspect, who was not identified, was detained early Wednesday and fits the description given by witnesses

of the man who stabbed the two ethnic Russian students to death Saturday, a prosecutor said, Interfax reported.

Police earlier said they were looking for a suspect with a Slavic appearance. Ultranationalists, however, have accused natives of the Caucasus of killing the students to avenge (отомстить) the death of a Chechen student two weeks earlier. About 1,000 people marched in Stavropol on Tuesday night, some demanding that natives of the Caucasus be expelled from the region. Prosecutors believe the murder suspect took part in the march, which was broken up by police. More than 50 people were detained.

Police have said the Chechen student was killed during a conflict between Russian and Chechen youth, but have repeatedly denied any link between the death and the Saturday murders. No suspects have been detained in the Chechen's death.

A human rights group said Thursday that the Chechen had not been killed in the conflict but had been beaten to death by police. For Human Rights, citing the Chechen's uncle, said in a statement that the victim's wrists had signs of having been handcuffed and he had other injuries that indicated he had been beaten with a blunt object. The statement, which was accompanied by a photograph of the injuries, said police officers had dragged the victim into a police car while he was still alive.

23. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

NO AMNESTY FOR VICTIMS OF RAIDERS

An amnesty bill passed by the State Duma in its first reading gives a possibility to 60,000 inmates (заключенные) leave Russian prisons, according to government officials, but will exclude numerous businessmen who were imprisoned as a result of unlawful corporate raids and who can contribute to the country's crisis hit economy if set free.

Many government officials, judges, prosecutors and investigators who were convicted for giving false evidence, making unjust decisions, and other crimes committed against entrepreneurs in order to obtain their property will be amnestied, said Vladimir Osechkin, head of the Gulagu.net community of experts who advocate the broad humanization of Russia's criminal code and penitentiary system.

The amnesty bill was proposed to President Vladimir Putin by the head of his Council for Civil Society and Human Rights, Mikhail Fedotov, at a meeting with its members a year after the last amnesty.

The council, with Osechkin among its experts, then prepared its proposal on the future amnesty, calling for the release of inmates whose crimes did not “cause serious damage to people’s lives and health”.

The president, however, submitted another bill that specifically excluded people convicted under articles of the criminal code such as large-scale fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement on a large scale and abuse of power with serious consequences – crimes that human rights lawyers say are commonly cited.

24. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

***RUSSIA TO DROP MURDER CHARGES AGAINST SISTERS
WHO KILLED ABUSIVE FATHER, LAWYERS SAY***

The high-profile case of the Khachaturyan sisters has split Russian society. Russian prosecutors have ordered investigators to drop murder charges against three teenage sisters accused of killing their abusive father, the sisters’ lawyers told Russian news agencies Thursday.

Investigators said last month they planned to charge Kristina, Angelina and Maria Khachaturyan with premeditated murder, which carries a prison sentence of up to 20 years. The Khachaturyan sisters have admitted to killing their father in July 2018 after he subjected them to years of physical, mental and sexual abuse.

Russia’s deputy chief prosecutor has refused to approve the Khachaturyans’ indictment because the investigators had failed to take the abuse from their father into account, according to the state-run TASS news agency. “This signals the end of criminal prosecution” of the Khachaturyan sisters, lawyer Alexei Parshin was quoted as saying. “The prosecutor’s office stated that they acted out of necessary defense,” another lawyer, Alexei Lipser, told Interfax. The sisters’ lawyers have called on prosecutors to be lenient, maintaining that they had been acting in self-defense.

The high-profile case of the Khachaturyan sisters has split Russian society. Supporters blame Russia’s legal system – which critics say turns a blind eye to domestic abuse – for forcing the teenagers to defend themselves, while opponents say they view them as murderers. Their case has also fueled recent calls to repeal a 2017 law that scrapped prison sentences for first-time abusers whose beatings resulted in “minor harm.”

25. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

SUICIDAL BRONX MAN

A suicidal Bronx man is suspected of strangling 10-year-old girl and her mother inside their apartment Saturday before shooting and critically wounding himself, police said. Heaven Ross, 10, and Linda Manigault, 34 — who is believed to be the little girl's mother — were found dead in the double-murder in Belmont, said police.

The 32-year-old gunman, who was clinging to life at the hospital on Saturday, was in a relationship with Manigault, said neighbors. The children in the home were not his, said a downstairs neighbor. "They seemed like a good, good family," said neighbor Ana Candelario, 47. "They were very religious, always singing church music on Sunday."

The body of the mother, killed by her husband at 2153 Belmont Ave. in the Bronx Saturday was removed from the apartment around 6:30 p.m. The unspeakable tragedy was discovered when Manigault's 13-year-old son returned to the apartment on Belmont Ave. at about 1:30 p.m. He and two older teenage sisters were not home when the killings took place. The boy called a relative after he walked into his sister's bedroom and could not wake her up. The relative called 911.

Cops found the killed 34-year-old mother. The apparent killer was lying on their bed with his eyes open, a gun in his hand and a bullet in his head. He was rushed to hospital where he was in critical condition. "People out here had no words... we didn't know what to think," said a 13-year-old neighbor who used to play with the dead child. "I can't believe a father did this to his daughter... to his little daughter," said the teen, who asked not to be identified.

26. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

MAFIA FIGURE ARRESTED AFTER POLICE VIEW ON YOU TUBE COOKING SHOW

Italian detectives have arrested a member of the Italian mafia after seeing him on YouTube in the Dominican Republic.

Marc Feren Claude Biart is a member of the mafia in Calabria, having fled Italy in 2014. After settling in the Dominican Republic,

according to police, he and his wife began streaming an Italian cooking show on You Tube. While Biart was careful not to show his face on camera, police identified him by a tattoo which was often seen. Police noted that Biart and his wife remained separate from the local Italian community. Biart was arrested in the Dominican town of Boca Chica, and has since been returned to Italy.

Biart's arrest is part of the largest mafia trial to be held in 30 years. More than 300 suspected mafia members are to be tried, and close to 1,000 witnesses are expected to give evidence. Those on trial are to be charged with murder, drug trafficking, extortion and money laundering.

27. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

***THREE MEN DETAINED FOR MURDER OF RUSSIAN
POLICEMAN'S FAMILY***

Russian investigators say they have detained three men from Central Asia whom they suspect of being behind the murder of a high-ranking police officer's family in Syzran on April 24, Russian media reported Monday. Investigative Committee spokesman Vladimir Markin said that the suspects, whose identities were not disclosed, will be charged with murder and robbery.

Andrei Gosht, the 49-year-old deputy chief of staff of the Samara's regional Interior Department, and five members of his family were killed in their sleep by blunt force blows. The policeman's 7-year-old niece survived and was hospitalized.

The policeman's colleagues said they suspected that his murder was connected to his work, the Kommersant newspaper reported. The investigators now say that robbery may be a possible motive, because money and possessions were taken from the house.

The men behind the killing may have been hired by a third party — they reportedly took the policeman's ID, which was later found at one of the suspect's houses. The ID could have served as evidence that they had killed the policeman.

Russia's Interior Minister Vladimir Kolokoltsev announced a reward of 3 million rubles (\$46,000) for information on the attackers shortly after the killing. Twenty-five investigators and specialists are working on solving the murder, according to Kommersant.

28. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

RUSSIAN COURT ORDERS TIGHTER LAWS TO STEM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Russia's Constitutional Court on Friday ordered stronger laws to punish repeat domestic violence offenders, saying both the penalties as well as protection for victims were insufficient. Activists have been lobbying for stricter legislation and measures to prevent domestic violence, which has been rampant in Russia for years. The ruling follows an appeal filed by a woman who was "systematically" beaten by her brother. He was found guilty of committing multiple offenses but only served 100 hours of community service in 2019.

According to activists, nearly 16.5 million women in Russia suffer domestic violence every year. The court said the law "does not comply with the constitution" and ordered lawmakers to amend the Criminal Code. It also ruled that a compensation package for domestic violence victims should be established until the revised legislation comes into force.

Russia in 2017 decriminalized certain forms of domestic violence, classifying them as an administrative offense and not a crime. Penalties were generally limited to fines, even for repeat offenders. The court said sustained domestic violence pointed to "an increased danger to the public and... a tendency to resolve conflicts through violence."

29. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

ARMED MEN ATTACK POLICE IN RUSSIA'S NORTH CAUCASUS

At least three armed suspects who attacked traffic police in Russia's North Caucasus on Thursday night have been shot and killed, investigators have said. The region has been the site of frequent attacks on law enforcement officials, including a grenade attack on National Guard troops in Ingushetia last December. Armed attacks have also been staged by separatist insurgents in the republics of Chechnya and Dagestan.

Four knife-wielding (вооруженные ножами) criminals attacked traffic police officers on duty in Nalchik, the capital of the republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, wounding one, Russia's Investigative Committee said Thursday. Bursts of gunfire can be heard on a video of the incident posted on social media. "Police opened fire on the attackers, killing three and wounding one," the Russian investigative body said about the incident in Nalchik, 1,600 kilometers south of Moscow. The state-

run TASS news agency reported that the fourth criminal had died in hospital later that evening.

The wounded officer is in intensive care in serious condition, an unnamed medical source told TASS on Friday.

A criminal case has been opened into the attempted murder of a law enforcement officer, which carries a prison term of up to 20 years.

30. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

***RUSSIAN PROSECUTORS DEMAND NEARLY 10 YEARS' JAIL
FOR U. S. EX-MARINE***

Russian prosecutors on Wednesday asked for a sentence of nearly 10 years in a penal colony for a former U.S. marine accused of attacking police officers. Trevor Reed, a 29-year-old student and former Marine from Texas, allegedly attacked police while drunk after attending a party last year. He is accused of grabbing one policeman while being driven to a police station and elbowing another.

A spokeswoman for Moscow's Golovinsky district court told that prosecutors asked the judge to impose a sentence of 9 years and 8 months, close to the maximum possible sentence of 10 years. The verdict will be announced Thursday.

Reed has been held in a Moscow prison in pre-trial detention since August 2019. He has pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying he remembers nothing of the incident. His defense team has pointed to discrepancies in the evidence given by the police officers. The case has attracted attention owing to the lengthy sentence faced by a U.S. citizen and speculation in Russian and U.S. media that Reed could become part of a prisoner swap.

In June, Russia convicted U.S. citizen Paul Whelan, also an ex-Marine, to 16 years in a penal colony on an espionage charge, also prompting speculation that he could participate in a prisoner swap.

31. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

***POLICE KILL RUSSIAN TEEN AFTER MOLOTOV,
KNIFE ATTACK***

Police in Russia's republic of Tatarstan have shot and killed a teenager after he attacked a police station with Molotov cocktails and injured one officer with a knife while calling the officers "enemies of Allah," authorities said Friday.

The suspect threw at least two Molotov cocktails at the station's parking lot shortly after midnight in the town of Kukmor. They opened fire after the suspect, identified only as a local resident born in 2004, drew a knife and wounded one of the officers, who is expected to recover.

"It's true that he threatened to kill everyone. He shouted that they are enemies of Allah," the Tatarstan regional Interior Ministry's press service told the Daily Storm news website. Russia's Baza Telegram channel identified the killed teenager as 16-year-old Vitaly Antipov. Baza and other Telegram news channels said Antipov allegedly posted a social media message ahead of the attack "calling for jihad."

Without naming the suspect, the regional education ministry spokeswoman said he was born in the Siberian republic of Altai and moved with his family 1,800 kilometers west to the republic of Bashkortostan, which neighbors Tatarstan.

Tatarstan police denied that they kept the suspect on an extremist watch list, RIA Novosti reported.

32. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

RUSSIAN HISTORIAN GOES ON TRIAL FOR CHOPPING UP LOVER

The trial of a decorated Russian historian accused of murdering and dismembering his young lover began Tuesday in a case that has fueled intense debate in Russia over domestic violence.

Oleg Sokolov, a history lecturer who received France's Legion of Honor order from Jacques Chirac in 2003, was arrested last year on suspicion of murder after he was hauled out of the freezing Moika River in St. Petersburg drunk with a backpack containing a woman's arms.

He confessed in November to murdering and dismembering his 24-year-old ex-student and lover Anastasia Yeshchenko and was placed in pre-trial detention. Calls had arisen at the same time for an investigation into his alleged abuse of women students.

On Tuesday, he appeared in a St. Petersburg court behind a glass cage, wearing a face mask and blue surgical gloves. His lawyer Alexander Pochuyev said ahead of the hearing that Sokolov was in good physical condition but added that his psychological state was "of course difficult." The hearing was adjourned until Monday after lawyers said a new recording had emerged and they needed time to examine it. Pochuyev implied that Yeshchenko may have provoked his client, saying a "traumatic situation" had preceded the tragedy.

Sokolov had lived with the victim for several years and initially tried to blame her for the murder, saying she attacked him with a knife during a heated argument. Sokolov taught history at St. Petersburg State University, President Vladimir Putin's alma mater, and was close to the authorities.

33. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

***MAN KILLED AFTER OPENING FIRE ON POLICE
IN CENTRAL MOSCOW***

A gunman who opened fire at police officers on a quiet street near the Russian Foreign Ministry has died from his wounds in a Moscow hospital, investigators said on Friday.

Surveillance video released by investigators on Friday shows the man crossing an alley and engaging two officers in a firefight. He is seen collapsing on the sidewalk after receiving what appears to be a head wound. Russia's Investigative Committee said one officer was wounded in the shootout and announced that the gunman had died in a hospital. A criminal case was opened into an attempt on the life of a law enforcement officer.

"The man opened fire at police officers who were passing by," investigators were cited as saying by Interfax. Newswires identified the gunman as Renat Kunashev, a native of the North Caucasus republic of Kabardino-Balkaria. According to an unidentified source interviewed by Interfax, Kunashev had no criminal record or extremist ties. "Kunashev didn't have much experience handling weapons," the source was quoted as saying, adding that the killed suspect had been using an airgun.

Sources cited by Interfax say investigators are considering several motives behind the attack, including an attempt to seize the officers' service weapons and hooliganism.

34. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

***RUSSIAN STAR FOOTBALLERS ACCUSED OF RACIST
ATTACK AGAINST MOSCOW OFFICIAL***

Two Russian footballer players implicated in past scandals have come under investigation this week for initiating two fights in Moscow, including a racist assault on a federal official.

Moscow police announced Monday that they had opened a criminal case into a fight between two men and a victim at a cafe on Monday. The Mash Telegram channel claimed that surveillance video showed Alexander Kokorin, 27, and Pavel Mamaev, 30, hitting Industry and Trade Ministry official Denis Pak with a chair and punching him in the face.

Pak's lawyer told the Kommersant FM radio station that Kokorin and Mamaev's attack on his client had been motivated by racial animosity. He reported that the footballers had made racist comments regarding Ududyan's Asian descent.

Kokorin's club FC Zenit St. Petersburg and Mamaev's FC Krasnodar have both publicly condemned their players' actions. FC Krasnodar said in a statement Tuesday that it was seeking to annul Mamaev's contract.

Police later said that another case had been launched into a fight on Monday morning after which a 33-year-old man was hospitalized and a car was vandalized. Interfax cited an unnamed source as saying that Kokorin and Mamaev had been the instigators of the conflict, which took place shortly before the fight in the cafe. Local media identified the 33-year-old victim as the driver of a state television news anchor.

Russia's Sports Minister Pavel Kolobkov told the TASS news agency that the incidents had "cast a shadow on all of Russian football."

35. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

BOYS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND FRAUD

Two 17-year-old boys have appeared at Nottingham Magistrates' Court today (Thursday 12 December 2019) charged with multiple offences. The boys, who cannot be named for legal reasons, are charged with robbery, fraud, assault by beating and common assault in connection with multiple incidents that happened between 24 November 2019 – 10 December 2019.

The robbery and fraud charges relate to an incident where a 52-year-old man was attacked in Forest Recreation Ground on 24 November 2019. It is believed that two people then used the victim's bank cards.

The assault by beating and common assault charges are in connection with a report of two people attacking a 73-year-old woman in Upper Parliament Street in Nottingham city centre on Tuesday 10 December 2019. It was reported that two people then went on to assault members of the public as part of the same incident.

One of the boys has been remanded in custody until his next court appearance on 18 December 2019. The other boy has been released on bail ahead of his next court appearance on 5 February 2020.

36. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

CRAWLEY MAN JAILED FOR DRUG AND DRIVING OFFENCES

A man has been jailed for five years for drug and driving offences. Vikesh Patel, 28, of Town Mead, Crawley, was found guilty of eight separate offences including driving while being disqualified, possession of Class A drugs with intent to supply and possession of an offensive weapon.

Patel was spotted by plain clothes officers driving a car near Peglar Way, Crawley, on 22 October despite having a driving ban (запрет). Officers followed the vehicle until it stopped in Town Barn Road and Patel was arrested when he left the vehicle.

Officers conducted a person search and inside a bag Patel was carrying were four packages of cocaine, a small bag of cannabis, three burner-style phones and a metal bat (бита) was also discovered in the vehicle.

Patel was arrested and charged for five offences and remanded in custody. During a police interview when questioned about his possession, Patel claimed he had left his bag at a friend's house.

The mechanic stood trial on November 21 for the charges of possession with intent to supply a class A drug, possession of a class B drug, possession of an offensive weapon, driving while disqualified and driving without insurance. He also stood trial for the charges of possession of a Class A drug, possession of a Class B drug with intent to supply and possession of criminal property in relation to a previous incident. Patel was found guilty and given a total of five years in prison.

37. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

BROOKLYN MOTHER OF 6 STABBED TO DEATH OUTSIDE GROCERY STORE

A Brooklyn mother of six found knifed to death outside a Brooklyn grocery store was killed by another woman during a fight, police sources and friends said Wednesday.

Tiffany Armstrong, 33, was found just before 2:30 a.m. Tuesday sprawled on the street in front of the Cherry Valley supermarket, officials said. She had stab wounds in her stomach, which police initially thought were self-inflicted. She later died at Brookdale Hospital.

Investigators later learned Armstrong had been arguing with a rival (соперница) for quite some time. Surveillance video recovered from the supermarket shows another woman stabbing Armstrong and walking away, according to a friend of the victim who saw the footage. Police wouldn't comment about the contents of the surveillance footage (кадры видеонаблюдения).

Neighbors were stunned someone would want to harm Armstrong, a friendly face in the neighborhood who often babysat local children. The victim had also recently become a grandmother, neighbors said.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие способствует формированию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в различных видах профессионально ориентированной речевой деятельности научных и научно-педагогических кадров МВД России, совершенствованию переводческой компетенции в объеме, определенном программой курса, и овладению нормами иноязычного этикета в профессиональной и научной сферах международного сотрудничества.

Данное пособие нацелено на развитие и совершенствование навыков изучающего, информативного и ознакомительного чтения специальных и газетных текстов на английском языке, формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

Учебное пособие отвечает современным лингводидактическим требованиям, предъявляемым к учебным пособиям, имеет практическую направленность и может быть рекомендовано к использованию в учреждениях высшего профессионального образования системы МВД России.

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И НАУЧНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ КАДРОВ
В ВУЗАХ СИСТЕМЫ МВД РОССИИ**

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