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**LAW AND ORDER
(ЗАКОН И ПОРЯДОК)**

*Учебное пособие по совершенствованию навыков
речевой деятельности в процессе обучения английскому языку
для профессиональной коммуникации*

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С50

Law and Order (Закон и порядок) : учеб. пособие по совершенствованию навыков речевой деятельности в процессе обучения английскому языку для профессиональной коммуникации / Е. Ю. Смердина, Ю. И. Алферова. — Омск : Омская академия МВД России, 2023. — 152 с.

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Учебное пособие подготовлено с учетом основополагающего принципа коммуникации, предполагающего взаимосвязанное развитие рецептивных и продуктивных видов речевой деятельности, нацеленных на восприятие (слушание и чтение) и выражение мысли (говорение, письмо).

Пособие состоит из разделов об особенностях судебных систем США и Великобритании, истории и функциях правоохранительных органов США и Великобритании и основных аспектах деятельности полиции.

В пособии учтены лексико-грамматические, семантические особенности профессионального лексикона, используемого в процессе обучения навыкам говорения на основе профессионального дискурса в процессе развития коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции.

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CHAPTER I. THE COURT SYSTEMS OF THE UK AND THE USA

UNIT 1. UK courts

It is the law that judges, not the judge.
Norwegian Proverb

STARTING UP

Task 1. Answer the questions.

What legal system does the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have? What do you know about the judicial system of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. GRAMMAR REVIEW. Passive Voice (Пассивный залог)

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

Passive Voice (Страдательный залог)

Пассивной формой называется такая конструкция предложения, при которой грамматическое подлежащее не является действующим лицом (или предметом), а само подвергается действию со стороны дополнения (при этом дополнение может подразумеваться, не будучи выражено в предложении). Сказуемое в пассивном залоге состоит из вспомогательного глагола в соответствующей форме и смыслового глагола в третьей форме.

Перевод глаголов в страдательном залоге представляет значительные трудности. Они обусловлены тем, что в английском языке страдательный залог употребляется намного чаще, чем в русском языке, поэтому очень часто при переводе на русский язык приходится вместо страдательного залога употреблять действительный; личные предложения переводить неопределенно-личными, заменять один глагол другим, передавать эту пассивную форму лексически.

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

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

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

OBJECT

OBJECT

Tense	Structure	Example
Present Simple	Am/are/is + V3 (P II)	Cases are heard
Present Progressive	Am/are/is + being + V3 (P II)	Witnesses are being examined by the lawyers
Past Simple	Was/were + V3 (P II)	The court was established
Past Progressive	Was/were + being + V3 (P II)	Witnesses were being interviewed
Present Perfect	Have/has been + V3 (P II)	The defendant has been convicted
Past Perfect	Had been + V3 (P II)	The alleged offence had been committed by the defendant
Future Simple	Will be + V3 (P II)	District judges will be assigned for more complex cases
Future Perfect	Will have been + V3 (P II)	The evidence will have been analyzed
Modal Verbs	Can/must/should be + V3 (P II)	The criminal must be found
Modal Verbs	Had/have/has to be + V3 (P II)	The criminal has to be found
Modal Verbs	Am/is/are/was/were to be + V3 (P II)	Witnesses are to be interviewed

Task 2. Translate the sentences into Russian, define the grammar tense in each case.

1. The cases **are tried** by a judge. 2. Attacks against someone's reputation through the written or spoken word **are covered** by the tort of defamation. 3. The offender **is not sent** to prison if he keeps out of trouble for a fixed period of time. 4. A charge of theft **will be made** out where the property consists of drugs in someone's unlawful possession or of property which the "victim" has themselves stolen. 5. Mr. Smith was sitting in a vehicle that **was parked** in the 989 block of North Mars Avenue. 6. Ms. Brown and her male companion **were struck** by gunfire. 7. The assumption charges of a rehabilitative measure **are being considered** by the court. 8. The witness **has just been interviewed**. 9. When we arrived fingerprints **had been** already **taken**.

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

1. Professional examinations must (pass). 2. By the summer of 1983 new public order tactics (devise). 3. The crime scene (search) now. 4. The case (hear) tomorrow. 5. The agreement (sign) yesterday. 6. Judges (choose) usually from the most senior barristers.

Task 4. Make the sentences passive.

1. The defendant **caused** *the injury*. 2. He **has identified** *the victim*. 3. They **will neutralize** *the criminal*. 4. The County Courts **deal with** *civil cases*. 5. He **is interviewing** *a complainant*. 6. They **must find** *some jurors*.

Task 5. Describe the situations around you using passive voice structures: what is being done at the lesson; what has been already done by you; what will have been done by the end of the English course.

II. READING

Glossary to Texts A and B

- bail** [beɪl] — залог, поручительство
breach [bri:tʃ] — нарушение
defamation [ˌdefəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n] — клевета
the High Court [haɪ kɔ:t] — Ее Величества Высокий суд правосудия Англии (Высокий суд Лондона или Высокий суд правосудия)
hold trials [həʊld ˈtraɪəlz] — проводить судебные заседания
insolvency [ɪnˈsɒlv(ə)n(t)sɪ] — неплатежеспособность, банкротство
jury [ˈdʒʊəri] — присяжные
list [lɪst] — суд, судьи, отделение суда
the Queen's Bench Division [ˌkwi:nzˈbentʃ dɪvɪʒən] — Суд королевской скамьи
negligence [ˈneglɪdʒəns] — неосторожность, небрежность
plead guilty [pli:d ˈɡɪltɪ] — признать себя виновным
recorder [rɪˈkɔ:də] — мировой судья с юрисдикцией по уголовным и гражданским судебным делам
restriction [rɪˈstrɪkʃ(ə)n] — ограничение
sentence [ˈsentəns] — приговор, выносить приговор
tax [tæks] — налог
trust [trʌst] — доверительная собственность
will [wɪl] — завещание

Text A

Task 1. Read the text "The UK Court System. Part 1. Criminal Courts" and define the responsibilities of each court mentioned in the text. Pay attention to the examples of passive voice in the text.

The UK Court System.

Part 1. Criminal courts

For historical reasons, as a state made up of several separate jurisdictions, the United Kingdom does not have a single unified legal system. Instead, there

is one system for England and Wales, another for Scotland, and a third for Northern Ireland. In most cases, The Supreme Court sits above all of these as the final court of appeal.

There are six main types of jurisdiction in England and Wales, which include: criminal, civil, family, tribunals, military, coroners.

Criminal Courts include Crown Courts, Magistrate's Courts and Youth Courts.

The Crown Court holds trials of more serious criminal offences; it deals with sentencing in cases where the defendant has either pleaded guilty already, or been convicted and referred for sentencing by a magistrate's court because of the relative seriousness of the offence; hears appeals from magistrates' courts.

Most trials in the Crown Court are conducted with a jury. According to the type of case, the judge will be either a High Court judge, a Circuit Judge, or a part-time judge known as a Recorder.

Magistrates' Courts. The criminal jurisdiction of magistrates' courts is as follows: it decides less serious cases, known as summary offences, medium serious offences, referred to as "triable either way", unless the defendant insists on their right to trial in the Crown Court; it deals with pre-trial issues concerning the most serious offences, such as bail, reporting restrictions etc.; it sends cases in which the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty to the Crown Court for sentencing, if their own sentencing powers are insufficient.

Cases in a magistrates' court are heard either by a bench of three magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, or by a single district judge or deputy district judge. They need not have formal legal qualification, but are advised on matters of law and practice by a legally qualified justices' clerk. District judges are full time members of the judiciary and are generally assigned for more complex cases in the magistrates' court.

An appeal from a magistrates' court can go either to the Crown Court or, if it involves a procedural error, to the Administrative Court (part of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court).

Youth Courts. A youth court is a magistrates' court where the procedures are less formal than in an adult court. It hears all criminal cases involving juveniles (aged under 18) except for homicide, which has to go the Crown Court. The sentences imposed by youth courts are specially designed to deal with the needs of young offenders. Although members of the press may attend hearings in a youth court, they are subject to reporting restrictions in order to protect the anonymity of the defendant.

Task 2. Word-Formation. Complete the word-building table and translate the words into Russian.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
		unified	
try			
	offence		
		guilty	
	defendant		
refer			
		serious	
	restriction		
		insufficient	
assign			
	anonymity		
protect			

Task 3. Match the definitions given on the right with the concepts given on the left.

offender	the judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively
defendant	the judgment formally pronounced upon a person convicted in criminal proceedings
youth	an incident or set of circumstances under official investigation by the police
judiciary	a person who has been accused of breaking the law and is being tried in court
case	a person who commits an illegal act
sentence	young people considered as a group

Task 4. Match the synonyms.

protect	teenager/minor
include	hold
adult	issue/case
juvenile	defend
attend	grown up
matter	involve
conduct (the trial)	visit

Task 5. Match the antonyms.

guilty	lack
restrict	plaintiff
sufficiency	innocent
defendant	limit/restrain

Task 6. Answer the following questions.

1. Which areas of law do the Crown, magistrates' and youth courts cover?
2. Who are cases in a magistrates' court heard by?
3. Do the Crown courts hear appeals from magistrates' courts?
4. What do magistrates' courts do if their own sentencing powers are insufficient?

Task 7. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Correct the wrong ones.

The magistrates' court holds trials of more serious criminal offences.

Youth courts deal with homicides.

An appeal from a magistrates' court can go to the Crown Court.

There are four court systems in the UK.

Task 8. Match the functions on the right with the appropriate court on the left.

The Crown Court	in England and Wales, is any of the inferior courts with primarily criminal jurisdiction covering a wide range of offenses from minor traffic violations and public-health nuisances to somewhat more serious crimes, such as petty theft or assault
Youth courts	hears trials on indictment, as well as sentences and appeals from the magistrates' courts
Magistrates' court	are less formal than adult courts

Task 9. Prepare a summary on the topic "The UK criminal courts".

Text B

Task 10. Read the text "The UK Court System."

Part 2. Civil Courts" and draw a chart of the UK civil courts.

The UK Court System.

Part 2. Civil courts

Civil courts. The High Court, Business and Property Court and County Courts make up civil courts of the UK.

The High Court is divided into three main divisions: The Queen's Bench Division (or King's Bench Division); The Chancery Division; The Family Division.

The Queen's Bench Division deals with general civil disputes involving things like negligence, breach of contract, defamation, and breach of statutory duty. It consists of Administrative Court, Admiralty Court, Commercial Court and others.

The Chancery Division handles some specialist areas of civil law to do with companies, insolvency, real property, trusts, tax, and wills. It includes the following courts and lists: Business List, Competition List, Insolvency and Companies List, Intellectual Property Enterprise Court (formerly the Patents County Court), Intellectual Property List, Patents Court, Property, Trusts and Probate List, Revenue List.

The Family Division deals with marriage and divorce, financial maintenance and matrimonial property, and cases relating to the care and welfare of children. It also hears appeals from the Family Court.

The Court of Protection makes decisions concerning financial matters and welfare, including medical care, for people who lack the capacity to do so. It is not technically a part of the Family Division of the High Court, but a separate institution with its own set of procedural rules.

The Family Court was established in 2014 and replaced the County Court (Family) and Family Magistrates Court (Family). Both High Court and circuit or district judges can sit in the court, but judgments given by High Court judges have a higher status (as precedents).

County courts were first introduced in 1846 to provide local justice in those less important or valuable cases that did not need to be heard in the High Court. Types of civil case dealt with in the County Court include: businesses trying to recover money they are owed; individuals seeking compensation for injuries; landowners seeking orders that will prevent trespass. The judges who sit in county courts are circuit judges or district judges. Until 2014, the County Court also dealt with family cases.

Task 11. Word-formation. Complete the word-building table and translate the words into Russian.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	negligence		
judge			
	defamation		
provide			
	insolvency		
		local	
trust			
		important	
divide			
		valuable	
	care		

Task 12. Match the words with a similar meaning.

Model: to replace is similar to ...

replace	decision
defamation	estimate
judgment	label/slander
important	substitute
evaluate	significant

Task 13. Answer the following questions.

1. Which areas of law does each of the civil courts cover?
2. When were the county courts introduced?
3. What cases does the Court of Protection deal with?
4. What judges are there in the county courts?

Task 14. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Correct the false ones.

The Chancery Division deals with cases relating to the care and welfare of children.

The Court of Protection makes decisions concerning breach of contract.

The Family Division handles matrimonial property.

The Queen's Bench Division considers cases of defamation.

County courts hear criminal cases.

III. SPEAKING

Task 1. You are going to take part in a talk show. Get ready to speak about the differences between civil and criminal courts in the UK. Prepare a list of questions for your opponents. Use some useful expressions from the list below, mind the word order in interrogative sentences.

Interrogative Sentences. Types of questions (Вопросительные предложения. Типы вопросов)

Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях зависит от типа вопроса и от сказуемого (predicate). Но основной принцип — это постановка в начало предложения вопросительного слова (wh — question word), если оно присутствует, и вспомогательного глагола (auxiliary verb).

Структура английского вопросительного предложения

Вопросительное слово или группа (wh-qu. Word)	Вспомогательный глагол (Auxiliary verb — AV), модальный глагол (modal verb — MV), глагол — to be	Подлежащее (Subject — S)	Основной глагол (Verb — V)
What cases	Do	(These) courts	hear?

Существуют следующие типы вопросов в английском языке: общий вопрос — General question (Yes/No questions); специальные вопросы — Special questions (Informative or "wh" questions); альтернативные вопросы — Alternative questions ("or" questions); разделительные вопросы — Disjunctive or tag questions (Tag-questions); вопрос к подлежащему — a question to a subject.

Общий вопрос подразумевает постановку вопроса ко всему предложению, требует краткого ответа "Yes / No", имеет обратный порядок слов; на первом месте стоит вспомогательный глагол, глагол **to be** в **необходимой** форме или модальный глагол.

Структура общего вопроса

AV	Subject	Verb	Object	Adverbial modifier?
Can	an appeal	Go	—	to the Crown Court?

Специальный вопрос задается к любому члену предложения, начинается со специального вопросительного слова, имеет обратный порядок слов.

Вопросительное слово	Перевод
Who (Whom)	Кто (кого, кому и т. д.)
Whose	Чей
What	Что
What + Noun	Какой
What...for?	Зачем, для чего
Which	Который
When	Когда
What time	В какое время
Where	Где/куда
How	Как
How many	Сколько (исчисляемые)
How much	Сколько (неисчисляемые)

Структура специального вопроса Active voice (Действительный залог)

Wh-question word	AV	Subject	Verb?
What kinds of disputes	does	the Family Division	resolve?

Passive voice (Страдательный залог)

Wh-question word	AV (be)	Subject	Verb 3?
Where	are	these disputes	resolved?

Альтернативный вопрос задается к любому члену предложения, предлагает выбор между двумя предметами, лицами, качествами, действиями и требует полного ответа. Вопрос начинается как общий и включает часть с союзом **or** — «или», союз **or** ставится в любом месте предложения, где предполагается выбор. *Ex.: Does the Chancery Division handle cases involving wills or breaches of contract?*

Разделительный вопрос используется для выражения сомнения, удивления, подтверждения сказанного. Аналогом данного вопроса в русском языке является оборот «не правда ли?», «не так ли?». Вопрос состоит из

двух частей, разделенных запятой. Первая — это повествовательное предложение в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Вторая — краткий вопрос, который включает вспомогательный или модальный глагол, необходимый для образования вопроса. Есть два способа образования такого вопроса в английском языке: 1) предложение утвердительное, краткий вопрос стоит в вопросительно-отрицательной форме. **Ex.:** *The Court of Protection is a part of the Family Division of the High Court, isn't it?* 2) предложение отрицательное, краткий вопрос стоит в простой положительной форме: **Ex.:** *The United Kingdom does not have a single unified legal system, does it?*

Вопрос к подлежащему имеет прямой порядок слов, начинается с вопросительного слова (Who/ What/ Which (of)), которое ставится на место подлежащего, не требует вспомогательного глагола.

Active voice (Действительный залог)

Wh-question word (Subject)	Verb	Object/ Adverbial modifier?
What court	deals with	cases relating to the care and welfare of children?

Passive voice (Страдательный залог)

Wh-question word (Subject)	AV (be)	Verb 3	Object/Adverbial modifier?
Which types of disputes	are	considered	by the Crown court? In the Crown court?

Useful Expressions

Asking for an opinion

1. What do you think about it? — *Что Вы думаете об этом?*
2. What is your opinion? — *Каково Ваше мнение?*
3. What is your point of view? — *Какова Ваша точка зрения?*
4. What is your attitude to the problem? — *Каково Ваше отношение к этой проблеме?*

Asking to explain

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

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

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

Giving an opinion

To my mind ... — *По-моему ...*

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

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

It seems to me ... — *Мне кажется ...*
 As far as I know ... — *Насколько мне известно ...*
 I suppose / I believe / I guess ... — *Полагаю, что...*
 Generally speaking ... — *Вообще говоря ...*
 Frankly speaking ... — *Откровенно говоря ...*
 As a matter of fact ... — *По существу ...*
 In fact — *Фактически, в действительности*
 More than that ... — *Больше того ...*
 I'm not really sure ... — *Я не вполне уверен ...*
 Personally I think ... — *Лично я думаю, что ...*
 I agree but there's one point I'd like to add. — *Я согласен, но есть кое-что, что я хотел бы добавить.*
 You misunderstood. Let me explain. — *Вы не так поняли. Позвольте мне объяснить.*

Explaining

I mean that ... — *Я имею в виду, что ...*
 In other words ... — *Другими словами ...*

IV. READING

Glossary to Text C

assessor [ə'sesə] — советник суда, эксперт
a court of record [ə 'kɔ:t əv 'rekɔ:d] — суд первой инстанции или апелляционный суд, в котором протокол судебного разбирательства фиксируется и сохраняется для возможности обжалования.

Text C

Task 1. Read the text "Tribunals" and write down the types of disputes dealt with by each of the mentioned tribunal.

Tribunals. Historically, tribunals have been created by statute to consider particular types of regulatory, disciplinary or administrative matter. Unlike the courts, which are separate for England and Wales from those of Scotland and Northern Ireland, the tribunal system is UK-wide.

Employment Tribunals. Formerly known as industrial tribunals, employment tribunals in England and Wales consider disputes relating to breaches of statutory employment law and discrimination in the workplace. They consist of a chair person, who is legally qualified, and two lay assessors, representing employers and unions respectively. Scotland has a similar system of employment tribunals. In Northern Ireland the functions of employment tribunals are carried out by Industrial Tribunals (in relation to employment law) and the Fair Employment Tribunals (in relation to discrimination).

Employment Appeal Tribunal. The Employment Appeal Tribunals hears appeals from employment tribunals. It is equivalent in status and as a court of record to the High Court. The judges in the EAT are High Court judges, or their Scottish equivalent, though they may also sit with assessors, and their decisions are frequently reported as precedents.

Appeals from the Employment Appeal Tribunal are heard by the Court of Appeal, Civil Division, in England and Wales, or the Court of Session in Scotland. Appeals (on a point of law) are heard by the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland. Final appeals are heard the UK Supreme Court.

There is the **Competition Appeal Tribunal** which hears appeals from decisions by the Office of Fair Trading and the regulators in the telecommunications, electricity, gas, water, railways and air traffic services sectors. Its decisions are equivalent in status to those of the High Court and may be reported as precedents.

First-tier Tribunal. The First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal form a unified tribunals system with a jurisdiction across the United Kingdom. It replaces a number of earlier, separate tribunals. The First-tier Tribunal sits in seven different chambers, dealing with various administrative disputes: General Regulatory Chamber; Health, Education and Social Care Chamber; Immigration and Asylum Chamber; Property Chamber; Social Entitlement Chamber; Tax Chamber; War Pensions and armed Forces Compensation Chamber.

Upper Tribunal. The Upper Tribunal hears appeals from the First Tier Tribunal, but divides these among only four different chambers: Administrative Appeals Chamber, Immigration and Asylum Chamber, Lands Chamber, Tax and Chancery Chamber. The Upper Tribunal is a superior court of record of equivalent status to the High Court of England and Wales. Some judicial reviews from the First Tier Tribunal, if they fall outside the jurisdiction of the Upper Tribunal, may be heard by the Administrative Court in the Queen's Bench Division.

Appeals from the Upper Tribunal are heard by the Court of Appeal, Civil Division, in England and Wales, or by the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland or the Court of Session in Scotland. Final appeals from any of those courts are heard the UK Supreme Court.

Task 2. Word-formation. Complete the word-building table and translate the words into Russian.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
separate			
	administration		
	appeal		
regulate			

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
		legal	
employ			
		judicial	
		superior	

Task 3. Match the synonyms.

deal with	hire
separate	perform
carry out	handle
employ	divide

Task 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What court considers appeals from employment tribunals?
2. What appeals does the Competition Appeal Tribunal hear?
3. Where are appeals from the Upper Tribunal heard?

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Correct the wrong ones.

Employment tribunals deal with breaches of environmental law.

The decisions of the Competition Appeal Tribunal are equivalent in status to those of the High Court.

Employment tribunals consist of a chair person, who is not a lawyer, and three lay assessors.

The Upper Tribunal is an inferior court of record.

The decisions of the Employment Appeal Tribunal are frequently reported as precedents.

The UK has separate tribunal systems for each of its regions.

Glossary to Text D

the Privy Council [ˌprɪvɪˈkaʊnsəl] — Ее Величества Почтеннейший Тайный Совет (Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council) — орган советников британской королевы;

summary ['sʌm(ə)rɪ] — осуществляемый в упрощенном (суммарном) порядке; осуществляемый без участия присяжных.

Text D

Task 6. Read the text "Appellate Courts" and find the meanings of the proper names.

Appellate Courts

The UK Supreme Court. The UK Supreme Court was established in 2009, replacing the House of Lords as the final court of appeal in the UK for all civil cases, and for criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

It hears appeals on arguable points of law of general public importance, concentrates on cases of the greatest public and constitutional importance, maintains and develops the role of the highest court in the United Kingdom as a leader in the common law world. As an appeal court, The Supreme Court cannot consider a case unless a relevant order has been made in a lower court.

The Human Rights Act 1998, which came into force in October 2000, made available, for the first time, a remedy for breach of the European Convention on Human Rights in the UK courts. This means that, in appropriate cases, all UK courts, including the Supreme Court, are tasked with deciding whether public bodies have acted compatibly with the European Convention on Human Rights. In addition, through the Human Rights Act, Parliament imposed on all UK courts, including the Supreme Court, a duty to interpret legislation so as that it is compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights, so far as it is possible to do so. If it is not possible to interpret legislation compatibly with the Convention, the courts can issue a "declaration of incompatibility" — which sends a clear steer to legislators that they should change the law to make it Convention-compliant. No UK court, including the Supreme Court, has the power to "strike down" legislation if it is incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Human Rights Act also requires UK courts, including the Supreme Court, to "take account" of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights. UK courts are not required, however, always to follow the decisions of that Court.

The European Convention on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights exist separately from the European Union. The Supreme Court's relationship with the Strasbourg Court is not, therefore, changed by the UK's exit from the European Union.

The relationship between the UK Supreme Court and the Court of Justice of the European Union (which sits in Luxembourg) has, however, changed. Two key changes are provided for in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and related legislation.

First, the UK courts, including the Supreme Court, are not bound by decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union made after 11pm on 31 December 2020. The UK courts, including the Supreme Court, may have regard to the Luxembourg Court's decisions if relevant, but they are not generally obliged to follow them.

The Supreme Court (and some other UK appellate courts) are also free to depart from decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union taken before 11pm on 31 December 2020. In deciding whether or not to depart from

this retained EU case law, the courts will apply the same test that the Supreme Court applies when deciding whether to depart from its own case law. This means that the Supreme Court (and other relevant UK appellate courts) will depart from a previous decision of the Luxembourg Court where it appears right to do so.

Secondly, from 11pm on 31 December 2020, all UK courts, including the Supreme Court, are no longer able or required to refer certain questions of European Union law to the Court of Justice (through what is known as the "preliminary reference procedure"). There are some limited exceptions to this. For example, the UK courts, including the Supreme Court, continue to be able to refer questions to the Court of Justice of the European Union about the interpretation of the citizens' rights provisions in Part 2 of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement.

The Privy Council

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council occupies the same building as the UK Supreme Court and the same judges sit in it, but they hear appeals from UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies, and those Commonwealth countries that have retained the appeal to Her Majesty in Council or, in the case of Republics, to the Judicial Committee.

The Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal of England and Wales sits in two divisions: the Criminal Division, which hears appeals from the Crown Court, and the Civil Division which hears appeals in civil and family matters from the High Court, Family Court, senior tribunals and county courts. The Court of Appeal and the High Court make up the Senior Courts, although prior to 2009 they were known as the Supreme Court.

Summary Appeal Court

Most minor offences against military discipline are heard by a commanding officer at a summary hearing, though a person charged with such an offence has the right to elect to be tried by court martial instead. Appeals against a summary decision are then heard in the Summary Appeal Court, and take the form of a re-hearing before a judge advocate.

Task 7. Word-formation. Complete the word-building table and translate the words into Russian.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	legislation		
maintain			
		appropriate	
develop			

		compatible	
interpret			
		possible	
comply			
	change		
require			
decide			

Task 8. Match the synonyms.

agreement	probable
legislator	treaty
possible	set up/found
breach	violation
establish	lawmaker

Task 9. Answer the following questions.

What is the relationship between the UK Supreme Court, the European Court of Human Rights, and the Court of Justice of the European Union?

Is the UK Supreme Court obliged to follow the decisions made by the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union?

What is the jurisdiction of the Privy Council?

Task 10. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Correct the wrong ones.

1. UK courts are required always to follow the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.

2. Appeals against a summary decision are heard in the Crown Court.

3. The UK Supreme Court serves as the final court of appeal in the UK for all criminal cases from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Task 11. Watch an episode about the UK Supreme Court (URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wTHrynZIsBo>). **Discuss some questions concerning the following issues:** why the Supreme Court was established as a separate entity, whether it hears cases from the whole Commonwealth, whether many people sat in the public galleries in the House of Lords (before 2009) or not, whether it is important/appropriate or not to have an exhibition center in such an official institution like that. Talk about the layout of this court, about the functions of Judicial Assistants. Enumerate the types of courts a case in Northern Ireland goes through before it reaches the Supreme Court and types of courts a civil/criminal case in Scotland goes through. Enumerate the cases mentioned in the film according to the newspaper headings.

Task 12. Summarize all the information you have read, seen and heard about the UK courts so far and give a talk about the judiciary of the UK.

Text E

Task 1. Read the text about some other courts in the UK. Make some notes on the courts and their peculiarities.

Courts of the UK. Additional Information

Military courts include Court Martial, which tries any "service offence", i. e. any offence committed by a member of the armed forces under relevant legislation and any civil (non-military) criminal offence committed by service personnel. Its status is similar to that of the Crown Court, though the procedures may be different and all the participants, except for the defendant's representative, are in uniform.

Court Martial Appeal Court. The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, can sit as the Court Martial Appeal Court to hear appeals from a court martial against conviction or sentence. Decisions of the Court Martial Appeal Court may be published and reported, and can be cited where relevant as precedents in the same way as civilian court decisions.

The **Service Civilian Court** deals with offences against service law which have been committed outside the British Isles by a civilian who is subject to service discipline. Its jurisdiction is roughly equivalent to civilian magistrates' courts.

Coroners' courts fall outside the unified courts and tribunals system of England and Wales. There are 92 separate coroners' jurisdictions in England and Wales, each of them locally funded and resourced by local authorities. Their role dates back to the 12th century.

The function of Coroners' courts is to investigate and determine the cause of any sudden, violent or unnatural death. Coroners and deputy coroners are either qualified lawyers or medical practitioners. They are not categorized as members of the judiciary, though serving judges may also sit as coroners. The coroner's jurisdiction is territorial — it is the location of the dead body which dictates which coroner has jurisdiction in any particular case.

The **Chief Coroner**, an office created by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, is now head of the coroner system, assuming overall responsibility and providing national leadership for coroners in England and Wales. There is no right of appeal as such from a coroner's decision (such as a refusal to hold an inquest, or some flaw in the process) or from an inquest verdict. However, it is sometimes possible to challenge a coroner's decision, or the outcome of an inquest.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What offences do military courts consider?
2. What is its status similar to?
3. How is the coroner's jurisdiction determined?
4. What is the territorial jurisdiction of the coroner's courts determined by?
5. What is the function of coroners' courts?
6. Are coroners members of the judiciary?

Task 3. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Correct the wrong ones.

All the participants of the trial in a military court wear a uniform.

Decisions of the Court Martial Appeal Court may not be published.

The Service Civilian Court deals with offences against service law which have been committed on the British Isles.

The function of Coroners' courts is to hear appeals from a court martial against conviction or sentence.

Task 4. Fill in the correct word and get ready to speak about the courts described in these extracts.

Magistrate(s)/magistrates'; County; military

1. There are several hundred _____ courts in England and Wales, presided over by a bench or panel of two or more lay, unpaid _____. They study the facts of a case and are advised on points of law by the clerk to the justices, who is responsible for the administrative functions of the court. Proceedings are always held in open court, unless the _____ sit as "examining justices", whereby they carry out inquiries preliminary to trial in serious matters that may require committal of the accused to a higher court for trial. All criminal charges are initially brought before _____ courts.

2. The _____ Court Service provides a criminal court service for the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force in the Court Martial, Summary Appeal Court and Service Civilian Court. There are two permanent _____ Court Centres in the UK. The court system is entirely portable. All such trials are supported by fully trained civil servants employed by the Ministry of Defence working from both court centres.

3. All _____ Court centres can deal with contract and tort (civil wrong) cases and recovery of land actions. Some hearing centres can also deal with bankruptcy and insolvency matters, as well as cases relating to wills and trusts (equity and contested probate actions) where the value of the trust, fund or estate does not exceed £30,000, matters under the Equality Act 2010, and actions which all parties agree to have heard in a county court (e. g. defamation

cases). Most ____ Court centres are assigned at least one circuit judge and one district judge, but judicial numbers will vary. Circuit judges generally hear cases worth over £15,000 or involving greater importance or complexity. They also hear many of the cases worth over £5,000 but not over £15,000. ____ Court judgments may call for the payment or return of money or property.

V. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to the information about magistrates' courts and Crown courts. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Correct the wrong ones.

Magistrates' courts are as formal as Crown courts.

There are usually four magistrates.

Most criminal cases are heard in a magistrate's court.

Magistrates do not wear wigs.

The ushers wear green gowns.

The judge in the Crown court is to decide all matters of law.

Witnesses are to decide if the defendant is guilty of the crime.

The barrister is to make sure that the trial proceeds in a fair way in the Crown court.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the situations when a case may be heard in the Crown court?

2. Who are the cases in the Crown court tried by?

3. What matters of law does the judge decide during the trial?

4. Who prepare and prosecute the case on behalf of the Crown?

5. What is the Crown Prosecution Service to ensure?

The Crown Prosecution Service — Королевская прокурорская служба — неминистерское ведомство, главный государственный орган надзора и обвинения по уголовным делам в Англии и Уэльсе. Основная задача заключается в оказании юридической поддержки полиции и следственным органам в ходе расследования уголовных дел. Королевская прокурорская служба определяет, следует ли предъявлять подозреваемым уголовные обвинения по результатам расследования, а также представляет сторону обвинения в судах различного уровня.

VI. WATCHING

Task 1. Watch a video (www.derby.ac.uk/law) about the work of the Crown court. Fill in the text below with appropriate information.

The job of a judge is to 1 and uphold the law. Other people present at the trial are the prosecution barrister and the 2 barrister usually with solicitors behind them 3 notes, and the jury.

The defendant will sit in the dock. It is at the discretion of the judge whether or not there is a 4 gallery. After the jury has been 5 the judge addresses them directly and informs them that it is for them to decide if the evidence they are going to hear proves the defendant's 6. He also informs them that it is their job to consider the 7, not the law. If necessary, the judge guides the jury on points of law.

The next person to address the jury is the prosecuting barrister. The prosecuting barrister is to state that it is the prosecution's responsibility to prove beyond any reasonable 8 that the defendant is guilty of the offence they are before the court for. He will then introduce the first prosecution 9 and ask a series of questions. This is known as the examination in chief. Upon completion of this the 10 may ask a witness a series of questions. This is known as 11. Upon completion of cross-examination the prosecuting barrister may be given the opportunity to ask a further series of questions for the witness — this is known as reexamination. The prosecuting barrister will continue to call witnesses ... He will announce to the court that this is a case for the 12. At this point the defence may make an application of no case to answer. The defence may state that the prosecution has not raised sufficient evidence to prove that the defendant has committed the alleged 13. If the judge finds in favour of the defence application, he will instruct the jury to find the defendant not guilty and 14 the defendant — this is an acquittal. If the judge considers the prosecution has raised sufficient evidence, then the defence will continue the case. The witnesses introduced by the defence barrister will be giving evidence for the defence. This will follow the same procedure comprising three stages. At the end the defence barrister will declare that this is the case for the defence.

Then the prosecuting barrister will make his 15 speech. He will outline the prosecution case and try to 16 the jury that the defendant is in fact guilty. Then the defence barrister will make his closing speech, outlining the defence's case and trying to persuade the jury that the defendant is not guilty.

The judge then will sum up all the evidence, direct the jury on the legal 17 and what prosecution has to prove if they are to find the defendant guilty. The judge will give the jury the legal options 18 reminding them that if they are not sure, they must find the defendant not guilty.

The jury then must retire to make their decision. Once a decision has been reached, the jury returns. The foreperson of the jury 19 the jury's verdict. If it sounds not guilty, the defendant is 20. If the defendant is found guilty, the defence barrister will make the statement's investigation to the judge. The judge will take this statement into account before 21.

The judge thanks the jury for the services that they have provided. If the defendant is found not guilty, the judge will release the jury from the court. If the defendant is found guilty, the judge will need to sentence him in a straight-forward case. The judge may however postpone sentencing where other factors are to be considered. This can be particularly appropriate where there have been 22 issues or whether defendant's 23 is likely to have a significant impact on the sentence the judge passes.

At smb's discretion — на чье-либо усмотрение.

Contentious — состязательный.

Foreman/-person — старшина присяжных.

Task 2. To have a general idea of what it is like to consider a case in the Supreme Court go to <https://www.supremecourt.uk/watch/uksc-2021-0088/280422-am.html> and watch some part of the video there (Hastings (Appellant) v Finsbury Orthopaedics Ltd and another (Respondents) (Scotland)).

Task 3. Now you are in the court (choose whether it will be the Supreme Court, magistrate's court or some other court you have learnt about), describe what is being done at the court.

e. g. testimony is being given; witnesses are being called; etc.

Task 4. Summarize everything you've learnt about the UK courts, prepare a quiz for your fellow-students on the topic.

Task 5. Play the roles of a journalist and a judge who serves at one of the UK courts. Act out a dialogue, include the information about the functions of a judge in a particular court, types of cases considered by this court, relationship of this particular type of court with other courts.

UNIT 2. Judicial System of the USA

*Every person accused of wrongdoing has the right to a fair trial
before a competent judge and a jury of one's peers.
Article III of the Constitution of the USA*

STARTING UP

Task 1. What is your interpretation of the statement of Article III of the US Constitution presented as a motto to the Unit?

Is there any equivalent statement in the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation?

Task 2. What do you know about the governmental system of the USA? Answer these questions and compare your answers with the partner's ones:

1. What are the three branches of power of the USA system of government?
2. What is the basic principle of the American state and governmental system?
3. Can you give the definition of the term "federalism"?
4. What are the characteristic features of the USA judicial system?
5. What do you know about the court system of the USA?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. GRAMMAR REVIEW. The Non-Finite Forms of a Verb (The Participle). (Причастие)

Неличные формы глаголов в английском языке представлены формами причастия, герундия и инфинитива		
Participle I (Present Participle) (причастие I) = Ving Ex.: <i>accusing</i> — <i>предъявляющий обвинение</i>	The Gerund (герундий) = Ving Ex.: <i>accusing</i> — <i>предъявление обвинения</i>	The Infinitive (инфинитив) = to V Ex.: <i>to accuse</i> — <i>предъявить обвинение, обвинять</i>
Participle II (Past Participle) (причастие II): = Ved/ V3 Ex.: <i>accused</i> — <i>обвиняемый</i>		

Причастие — это неличная форма глагола, которая обладает свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Подобно прилагательному причастие может быть определением к существительному или именной частью составного сказуемого. Подобно наречию причастие может быть обстоятельством, характеризующим действие, выраженное сказуемым.

The Participle

<p>Present Participle = Participle I = Ving соответствие в русском языке — действительное причастие с суффиксами: -ущ, -ющ, -ащ, -ящ</p>	<p>Past Participle = Participle II = Ved/ V3 соответствие в русском языке — страдательное причастие с суффиксами: -ный, -мый, -тый</p>
<p>Формы Indefinite Active <i>trying</i> — расследующий/ рассматривающий дело Perfect Active <i>having tried</i> — расследовав/ рассмотрев дело Indefinite Passive <i>being tried</i> — будучи расследованным/ рассмотренным Perfect Passive <i>having been tried</i> — уже будучи расследованным/рассмотренным</p>	<p>Формы <i>tried</i> — расследованный/ рассмотренный <i>written</i> — написанный</p>
Функции причастий в предложении	
<p>I. Определение: 1. The Ving N — левое (стоит перед определяемым существительным) <i>The presiding judge was impartial during the trial.</i> — Во время судебного процесса председательствующий судья был беспристрастен. 2. The N Ving — правое (стоит за определяемым существительным) <i>The judge presiding over the trial was impartial.</i> — Судья, председательствующий на процессе, был беспристрастен. II. обстоятельство: Р I стоит или в начале, или в конце предложения, часто с союзом <i>while</i> или <i>when</i>. <i>Presiding over the trial the judge was impartial.</i> — Возглавляя процесс, судья был беспристрастен. III. Часть сказуемого: <i>This judge is presiding over the trial.</i> — Этот судья ведет заседание суда.</p>	<p>I. Определение: 1. The Ved/ (V3) N — левое (стоит перед определяемым существительным) <i>The returned verdict of guilty attracted public attention.</i> — Вынесенный обвинительный приговор привлек внимание общественности. 2. The N Ved/ (V3) — правое (стоит за определяемым существительным) <i>The verdict of guilty returned by the jury is fair.</i> — Вердикт, вынесенный присяжными о виновности подсудимого, справедлив. II. обстоятельство: Р II стоит или в начале, или в конце предложения, часто с союзами <i>when, if, unless</i>. <i>When asked the suspect he refused to answer the question.</i> — Когда подозреваемого спросили, он отказался отвечать на вопрос. III. Часть сказуемого: <i>The verdict of guilty was returned to the prisoner by the jury.</i> — Приговор о признании подсудимого виновным был вынесен присяжными</p>

Самостоятельный (независимый) причастный оборот **Nominative Absolute Participial Construction** является частным случаем Participle I в функции обстоятельства.

Признаками оборота являются: местоположение причастия после существительного (без предлога), имеющего все признаки подлежащего, или после личного местоимения в именительном падеже; запятая, отделяющая причастный оборот от предложения; отсутствие личной формы глагола непосредственно после причастного оборота. Действие, выраженное Participle I, относится к этому существительному или местоимению.

Самостоятельный причастный оборот, который стоит в начале предложения, переводится на русский язык придаточными предложениями причины, времени и условия с союзами: *так как, потому что, хотя, поскольку, если, когда*. Выбор союза диктуется контекстом.

Ex: *The trial being over, everybody left the courtroom. — Поскольку судебное разбирательство закончилось, все вышли из зала суда.*

Если самостоятельный причастный оборот стоит в конце предложения, он переводится на русский язык сложносочиненным предложением с союзами: *и, причем, а, но*.

Ex: *The crime was committed, the judge trying the criminal case. — Преступление было совершено, и судья рассматривал это дело*

Task 1. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to different types of Participles.

1. Trying the case of assassination the judge was very attentive analyzing all the details.
2. The 13th Circuit Court sitting in Washington DC is the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
3. A case involving federal jurisdiction is heard first before a federal district judge.
4. The US Supreme Court in Washington DC comprises a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices assisted by law clerks.
5. If found guilty a person may be required to pay a certain amount of money called damages.
6. A convicted criminal may be imprisoned.
7. Presenting evidence in court the investigator should reveal all the facts saying for and against the accused person.
8. The US government being divided into federal and state ones, the court system consists of federal and state courts.
9. Being under state legislation, the crime will be considered by the state court.
10. Crime prevention is to be the focus of police activity, prevention of the origin of criminal motives being the main of the moral approaches to the problem.

11. Being a court of limited jurisdiction, traffic court usually considers minor violations of traffic laws.

12. The judge determines issues of law, the jury determining the findings of facts.

13. Being found guilty, the defendant was sent to prison.

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

Ex: The man who entered the building illegally and intended to commit a theft was accused of burglary.

Model: The man **entering** the building illegally intending to commit a theft was accused of burglary.

1. The investigator analyzed the items of evidence which were presented before the jury.

2. The evidence which is being examined by forensic experts is very important for a successful crime solution.

3. The method of identification which is so much spoken about is very interesting.

4. Order maintenance is the main function which is being performed by police.

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

Ex: The investigator was reading the case file which was left on the table in the court room.

Model: The investigator was reading the case file **left** on the table in the court room.

1. The investigator interrogated the criminal who was caught in the vicinity of a crime scene.

2. The barrister brought the papers which were signed by the defendant.

3. A witness recognized a criminal who was identified by using identikit.

4. It is necessary to analyze special files of modus operandi which are contained in identification bureaus.

5. Criminal records which are received and maintained in identification bureaus are of great importance in detecting different types of crimes.

6. The only court which is specially mentioned by the Constitution is the US Supreme Court.

7. The Constitution that was written in 1787, created a third branch of government, which was called the independent federal judiciary.

8. The Jury who is presented by selected numbers of citizens decides the facts in court cases.

II. READING

Text A

Glossary to the text "Characteristic Features of the US Judicial System"

case [keɪs] — случай; обстоятельство; судебное дело; прецедент
concurrent jurisdiction [kənˈkʌr(ə)ntˌdʒuəɪsˈdɪkj(ə)n] — параллельная юрисдикция

damage ['dæmɪdʒ](n) — вред, повреждение; дефект; убыток, ущерб, урон; (v) — повреждать, портить; наносить ущерб, убыток

damages — убытки

designate ['deɪzɪneɪt] (designate as) — объявлять, называть

felony ['feləni] — тяжкое уголовное преступление

general jurisdiction ['dʒen(ə)r(ə)lˌdʒuəɪsˈdɪkj(ə)n] — общая юрисдикция

hear [hiə] — слышать; заслушивать, выслушивать (свидетелей и т. п.); слушать (дело)

impartial [ɪmˈpɑːʃ(ə)l] — беспристрастный, справедливый, непредубежденный; непредвзятый, объективный

inferior court [ɪnˈfɪəriə kɔ:t] — нижестоящий суд

interact [ˌɪntərˈækt] — взаимодействовать; влиять друг на друга

judicial district [dʒuːˈdɪʃ(ə)l ˈdɪstrɪkt] — судебный округ

judicial system [dʒuːˈdɪʃ(ə)l ˈsɪstəm] — судебная система; судостроительство

juvenile court ['dʒuːv(ə)nəl kɔ:t] — суд по делам несовершеннолетних

limited jurisdiction ['lɪmɪtɪdˌdʒuəɪsˈdɪkj(ə)n] — ограниченная юрисдикция (право рассматривать лишь определенные типы дел)

matter ['mætə] — вопрос, дело

misdemeanor [ˌmɪsdɪˈmiːnə] — мелкое правонарушение

occur [əˈkɜː] — происходить, случаться, совершаться

ordain [ɔːˈdeɪn] — предписывать; отдавать распоряжение; постановлять, устанавливать в законодательном порядке

primarily [praɪˈmer(ə)li] — первоначально; в основном, главным образом

powers ['paʊəz] — полномочия

probate ['prəʊbeɪt](n) — официальное утверждение завещания судом; дело, подведомственное суду по делам о наследстве; доказательство подлинности завещания

probate ['prəʊbeɪt] (v) — утверждать завещание

refer to [rɪˈfɜː tu] — относиться к

retain [rɪˈteɪn] — сохранять; удерживать

sharing ['ʃe(ə)rɪŋ] — разделение; распределение
try [traɪ] — проводить расследование; выяснять обстоятельства дела; представить дело на рассмотрение суда
vest [vest] in — облакать (властью); наделять (правом); возлагать (обязанности)

Task 1. Read the text and be ready to answer questions.

Characteristic Features of the US Judicial System

The American court system is complex mainly because of the federal system of government in the USA. Federalism refers to a sharing of powers between the national government and the state governments and the judicial system is also based upon the principle of federalism. Americans have a constitutional right to have their cases quickly determined in a public trial by an impartial judge or jury. The only court specially mentioned by the Constitution is the US Supreme Court. The Constitution, written in 1787, created a third branch of government, the independent federal judiciary: “The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish”. The characteristics of the judicial system are dualism, crimes specialization, and geographic organization.

A dual system of state and federal courts

A dual court system is a heritage of the colonial period. By the time the U.S. Constitution had first mandated (1789) the establishment of a federal judiciary, each of the original Thirteen Colonies already had its own comprehensive court system based on the English model. Historically the first Congress established a federal court system, and the individual states were permitted to continue their own judicial structure and retain significant autonomy from federal control. As a result of the historical evolution, a dual system of state and federal courts exists today. Therefore, federal and state courts may have concurrent jurisdiction over specific crimes, neither of the system is completely independent of the other and they often interact.

Specialization in types of crimes

One more feature of the US court system is specialization in types of crimes that occurs primarily at the state and local level. In many states courts of limited jurisdiction hear misdemeanor cases. Some states call these courts Municipal Courts, Police, Magistrates, Justice of the Peace, Family, Probate, Small Claims, Traffic, Juvenile, and by other titles.

State courts of general jurisdiction try felonies. Other courts may be designated as juvenile courts and hear only matters involving juveniles. This

process also occurs in certain civil courts hearing only family law matters, probate matters, housing matters, or civil cases involving damages. At the federal level, there are courts such as bankruptcy ones that hear only cases dealing with specific matters.

Geographic organization of the American court system

The third characteristic of the American court system is its geographic organization. State and federal courts are organized into geographic areas. In many jurisdictions these are called judicial districts and contain various levels of courts.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the characteristic features of the USA judicial system?
2. Why is the American court system complex?
3. What two types of courts exist in the USA?
4. What was the origin of a federal court system?
5. What types of cases are heard in state courts?
6. What specific types of courts are there at the state and federal levels?
7. What is geographic organization of the American court system?
8. What type of court was specially mentioned by the Constitution?

Task 3. Fill in the blanks to make up a sentence. Choose the "a", "b", "c" answers.

1. Federalism is ...

- a) a system of checks and balances;
- b) a separation of authorities between federal and state governments;
- c) a unity of national government and the state governments.

2. The federal and state court systems are based on the principle of ...

- a) subordination;
- b) dual jurisdiction;
- c) absolute equality and independence of each other.

3. Specialization in types of crimes primarily takes place ...

- a) at state level of the court system;
- b) at federal jurisdiction;
- c) at the state and local level.

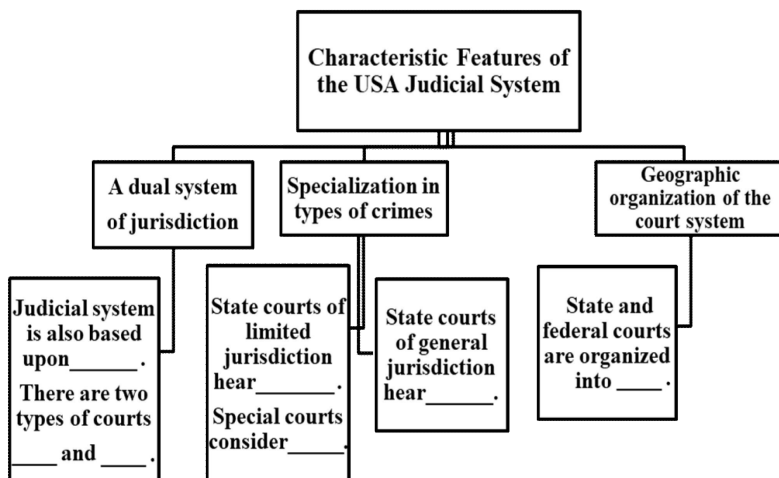
4. The idea of specialization in types of crimes means ...

- a) that courts deal with all types of offences;
- b) that specific matters are tried at courts with particular jurisdiction;
- c) that any matter can be heard at every type of court.

Task 4. Choose a correct word partnership in English based on its Russian equivalent. The example is given in bold.

Russian word combinations	English phrases based on the text	
1) основываться на принципе федерализма	be based upon	power
2) открытый судебный процесс	public	principle of federalism
3) беспристрастный судья	impartial	a branch of government
4) создать ветвь власти	create	judge
5) судебная власть	judicial	jurisdiction
6) совпадающая юрисдикция	concurrent	
7) историческое развитие	historical	court
8) суд мелких тяжб	small	matters
9) суд по делам несовершеннолетних	juvenile	a case
10) дела о наследстве, завещании	probate	claims court
11) заслушивать дело	hear	district
12) судебный округ	judicial	court
13) нижестоящий суд	inferior	specific matters
14) заниматься особыми делами	deal with	trial
		evolution

Task 5. Fill in the blanks in the table. Give a summary of the characteristic features of the US judicial system using the table.



Text B

Glossary to the Text

"Structure of the Judicial System of the USA. Types of Cases"

arise under law [ə'raɪz 'ʌndə lɔ:] — возникать в отношении закона/ по закону

assault [ə'sɔ:lt] (v) — атаковать, нападать, грозить физическим насилием; (n) нападение

drink-driving [ˌdrɪŋk'draɪvɪŋ] — управление автомобилем в нетрезвом виде

felony ['feləni] — тяжкое уголовное преступление

harmful ['hɑ:mf(ə)l] — вредный, пагубный; опасный

misdemeanor [ˌmɪsdɪ'mi:nə] = **misdemeanour** — мелкое правонарушение

owe [əu] — быть должным (кому-либо); быть в долгу (перед кем-либо)

seriousness ['sɪəriəsənəs] — серьезность; значимость, важность

settle legal dispute ['setl 'li:g(ə)l 'dɪspju:t] — урегулировать правовой спор

theft [θeft] — воровство, кража

Task 6. Read the text "Structure of the Judicial System of the USA. Types of Cases" and answer the questions.

Structure of the Judicial System of the USA.

Types of Cases

Settling legal disputes and defending legal rights of citizens are the main goals of the federal and state courts. The federal courts are concerned with cases arising under federal laws, and the state courts with cases arising under state laws. Both the federal and state courts hear two different types of cases — criminal and civil. Criminal cases deal with conduct that can be harmful to social order, society and its citizens such as murder, assault, theft, or drink-driving. Based on their nature and degree of seriousness, criminal offenses are classified as felonies or misdemeanors, with felonies being the more serious crimes. Crimes such as murder, kidnapping, sexual assault, breaking and entering, larceny, harassment and a lot of others fall under the criminal law. They are tried in criminal courts. Criminal courts determine guilt or innocence of the accused and impose punishment such as imprisonment for criminal offenses.

Civil cases involve disputes between two or more private parties over the legal or financial responsibilities they owe each other. Civil law refers to cases where one or both parties are looking for compensation instead of jail time. A very large number of civil and criminal cases are handled annually by the courts. Most are determined at state and local (rather than federal) levels.

Answer the questions:

1. What are the main goals of the federal and state courts?
2. What are the two types of cases courts of both levels deal with?

3. What principles are taken into consideration while classifying criminal cases?

4. What are types of criminal cases?

5. What types of serious crimes do you know?

Task 7. Fill in the blanks to make up a sentence. Choose "a", "b" or "c" to complete the sentences.

1. Civil Law deals with such cases as

a) murder, kidnapping, burglary punished by some years of imprisonment;

b) disputes between parties for awarding damages;

c) drink-driving punishable by a jail term.

2. Classification of criminal offences depends on ...

a) interpretation of the judge decision;

b) quality and gravity of criminal act;

c) criminal's personality.

3. Criminal courts determine ...

a) the type of crime committed;

b) the identification of a criminal;

c) whether a criminal is guilty or not guilty.

4. A lot of civil cases are tried by ...

a) federal courts;

b) state courts;

c) local and state courts.

Task 8. Match the English word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) determine guilt	a) быть в долгу друг перед другом
2) impose punishment on smb.	b) тюремное заключение
3) jail time	c) признать виновным
4) owe each other	d) ожидать компенсации
5) look for compensation	e) подпадать под действие уголовного закона
6) fall under the criminal law	f) рассматривать дело
7) be concerned with the case	g) назначить наказание кому-либо

Task 9. Match the terms given in the table A to their appropriate definitions. Choose the appropriate Russian equivalent from list B.

A. 1. Civil Law. 2. Kidnapping. 3. Punishment. 4. Drink-driving. 5. Harassment. 6. Felony. 7. Imprisonment. 8. Dual court system. 9. Criminal Law. 10. Murder. 11. Breaking and entering. 12. Misdemeanor. 13. Sexual assault. 14. Larceny. 15. Rape.

a) a non-criminal law defining private rights and remedies;

b) a law that prohibits actions that could harm or endanger others, and establishes punishment for those actions;

c) the division of the courts into two separate systems, one federal and one state, with each of the fifty states having its own courts;

d) a minor wrongdoing;

e) a crime involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death penalty;

f) the act of taking away someone's freedom done by locking the person up in a jail or prison cell as a result of the crime he is accused of committing;

g) killing someone intentionally;

h) taking and holding a person usually for ransom;

i) the crime of entering a building by force so as to commit burglary;

j) theft of personal property;

k) aggressive pressure or intimidation;

l) any type of sexual activity or contact, including rape, that happens without person's consent;

m) a penalty or sanction given for any crime or offence;

n) the crime of driving a vehicle with an excess of alcohol in the blood;

o) the crime, typically committed by a man, of forcing another person to have sexual intercourse with the offender against his or her will.

В. проступок; похищение человека в целях выкупа; тяжкое уголовное преступление; взлом и проникновение; (умышленное, преднамеренное) убийство; воровство (кража); уголовное право; тюремное заключение; гражданское право; параллельная судебная система; изнасилование; домогательство; нападение в целях сексуального насилия; наказание; управление автомобилем в нетрезвом виде

Text C

Glossary to the Text

"Structure of the State and Federal Judicial Systems"

administration of estate [ədˌmɪnɪs'treɪʃ(ə)n əv ɪ'steɪt] — управление имуществом

adoption [ə'dɒpʃ(ə)n] — усыновление, удочерение

alike [ə'laɪk] — одинаковый; подобный, похожий

alimony ['æliməni] — алименты

appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] — назначать (на должность), утверждать (в должности)

be appointed for life — назначаться пожизненно

be referred to as — именовать, называться

child custody [tʃaɪld 'kʌstədi] — опека над детьми

city ordinance ['sɪti 'ɔːdɪnə(t)s] — постановление городских властей, постановление муниципального органа

claim [kleim] (n) — требование; претензия; притязание; заявление;
иск

claim (v) — требовать; предъявлять требования; заявлять о своих правах на что-либо; заявлять, утверждать; возбуждать иск о возмещении убытков

court of last resort [kɔ:t əv la:st ri'zɔ:t] — суд последней инстанции

decedent [di'si:d(ə)nt] — покойный, умерший

delinquent [di'liŋkwənt] — правонарушитель, преступник

issue of fact /in fact ['ɪfʊ: əv fækt] — спорный вопрос факта, спор о факте

issue of law /in law/ ['ɪfʊ: əv lɔ:] — спорный вопрос права, спор о праве

jurisdiction [dʒu(ə)rɪs'dɪkʃ(ə)n] — судопроизводство, отправление правосудия

have jurisdiction (over) — обладать юрисдикцией (над)

juvenile ['dʒu:vənail] — юноша; подросток; девочка-подросток/ подростковый период (от 3 до 16 лет)

juvenile delinquency ['dʒu:vənail di'liŋkwən(t)sɪ] — детская преступность; преступность несовершеннолетних

juvenile delinquent ['dʒu:vənail di'liŋkwənt] — малолетний преступник

minor ['maɪnə] (adj) — незначительный, несущественный, второстепенный

minor ['maɪnə] (n) — несовершеннолетний

minor violation ['maɪnə vaɪə'leɪʃ(ə)n] — незначительное нарушение

neglected children [ni'glektɪd 'ʃɪldr(ə)n] — безнадзорные/ брошенные дети

panel ['pæn(ə)l] — группа (лиц); комиссия; жюри; список (жюри) присяжных заседателей; группа специалистов

provision [prə'vɪʒ(ə)n] — положение; условие; постановление

sit in ['sɪt'in] — заседать; участвовать в работе

small claims court [smɔ:l kleɪmz kɔ:t] — суд малых исков (Суд первой инстанции, рассматривающий претензии частных лиц к другим частным лицам или компаниям по делам, обычно связанным с нарушением прав потребителей, долговыми обязательствами и т. д. Максимальная сумма иска — 2 тыс. долларов (компенсация выплачивается только наличными)

vary ['veəri] — изменять, меняться, изменяться; разниться, отличаться, различаться

Task 10. Read the text "Structure of the State and Federal Judicial Systems" and answer the questions.

State Courts

Both federal and state court systems are organized into three basic levels of courts — trial courts, intermediate courts of appeal and a high court, or Supreme Court. There are remarkable differences among the states in their laws, politics, and culture. Therefore the structure of state courts varies from state to state and no two state court systems are exactly alike.

The state court system includes two types of trial courts: trial courts of limited jurisdiction and trial courts of general jurisdiction; intermediate appellate courts and the highest state courts. The nature and type of case determines which court will have jurisdiction. About 90% of all cases dealt with in the U.S. court system are heard in the state courts.

Trial Courts of Limited Jurisdiction are courts that deal with only specific types of cases. They are usually presided over by a single judge. Trial courts of limited jurisdiction include the following ones. Probate court which aims to consider cases concerning administration of estates, provisions of a will and a decedent's property. Family court aims to hear cases concerning adoption, divorce, alimony, child custody, etc. Traffic court usually considers minor violations of traffic laws. Juvenile court that usually deals with cases involving a delinquent, neglected children and adults, and juvenile delinquency. Small claims court resolves suits between private persons of a relatively low amount, for example, less than \$5,000. Municipal court usually considers cases involving offenses against city ordinances.

Trial courts of general jurisdiction are responsible for the administration of justice. They hear cases outside the jurisdiction of the trial courts of limited jurisdiction. These involve both civil and criminal cases. These courts hear civil cases involving larger amounts of money than in minor trial courts. They also handle cases of serious crime, such as burglary, rape and murder. One judge often sitting with a jury usually hears the cases. In such trial courts the judge decides issues of law, while the jury decides issues of fact. Most state court judges are not appointed for life but are either elected or appointed for a certain number of years.

Any party unsatisfied with the judgment of a state trial court may appeal the matter to an appropriate intermediate appellate court. These courts usually sit in panels of two or three judges and review cases appealed from trial courts to determine if the law was correctly interpreted and applied.

All states have some sort of highest court. They are usually referred to as supreme courts, and are known as courts of last resort.

Federal Courts

While state courts had their origin in historical custom, federal courts were created by the U.S. Constitution. The Judiciary Act of 1789 created the

U.S. Supreme Court and established federal District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeals. The current federal court system is made up of 12 courts of appeals and 94 district level trial courts sitting below the Supreme Court.

The federal courts try cases dealing with federal laws enacted by Congress and issues concerning interpretation and application of the U.S. Constitution. The federal courts also deal with cases involving internal security, immigration, interstate crimes and major crimes like human trafficking, drug smuggling, or counterfeiting.

District Courts. A case which falls within federal jurisdiction is firstly heard in one of the ninety-four district courts representing the lowest level of the federal court system. These courts have original jurisdiction over all cases involving a violation of federal statutes. Every state has at least one, in the larger states there are more than one district court. Each case is tried by a single judge, sitting alone. All federal judges are appointed for life. Most federal courts hear and decide a wide array of cases; the judges in these courts are known as generalists.

Circuit Courts of Appeals. The intermediate appellate level is represented by United States Circuit Courts of Appeals. Established by Congress in 1891, the court of appeals system is composed of 11 Circuit Courts organized by geography, each being superior to one or more district courts. These courts are called circuit courts because the federal system is divided into 11 circuits throughout the 50 states. A Twelfth Circuit Court of Appeals serves the District of Columbia area. These courts hear all appeals from U.S. District Courts. These appeals are usually heard by panels of three of the appellate court judges rather than by all the judges of each circuit. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit brings the number of federal appellate courts to 13. This court takes cases from across the nation, but only particular types of cases, such as those involving patent laws, and cases decided by the U.S. Court of International Trade and the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

The U.S Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court is the highest court in the land. It has the capacity for judicial review of all lower court decisions, as well as state and federal statutes. By exercising this power, the Supreme Court determines which laws and lower court decisions conform to the mandates set forth in the U.S. Constitution. Although it is primarily an appellate court, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in the following cases: cases between the United States and a state; cases between states, and cases involving foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls; cases between a state and a citizen of another state or country.

Since 1869 the Supreme Court has been made up of the Chief Justice and eight associate justices. They are all appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. Every judge is appointed for life, or until he chooses to resign. The Supreme Court sits in Washington, D. C.

Special Federal Courts

The federal court system also has several federal courts that have more specialized jurisdictions derived either from Article III of the Constitution or established by the Congress. The first group includes the Court of International Trade and the Court of Federal Claims.

The U.S. Court of International Trade deals with cases involving U.S. customs laws and international trade disputes. The U.S. Court of Federal Claims decides complaints for monetary damages brought against the U.S. government.

The second category of federal courts comprises a few courts with special jurisdiction. Bankruptcy courts have the exclusive jurisdiction to hear cases involving business, personal, and farm bankruptcy. The state courts are not allowed to hear bankruptcy cases.

U.S. Tax Court considers cases arising over alleged tax deficiencies.

U.S. Court of Military Appeals is the final appellate court for cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals handles certain cases arising from the denial of veterans' benefits.

Answer the questions to the text.

1. What are the three levels of the hierarchical structure of the state and federal judicial systems?
2. What are the two types of state trial courts?
3. What types of courts does the trial court of limited jurisdiction include?
4. What are the functions of trial courts of general jurisdiction?
5. What is the goal of an intermediate appellate court?
6. What types of cases do federal courts try?
7. How long does the federal judge serve?
8. How many Circuit Courts of Appeal are there at the federal level?
9. What types of cases does the U.S. Court of Appeal for the Federal Circuit deal with?
10. What is the number of this court?
11. What is the jurisdiction of the U.S Supreme Court?
12. What are federal courts with specialized jurisdiction?

III. SPEAKING

Task 1. Look through the diagram and give a summary of the subject matter referring to two types of judiciary in the USA. Use possible details presented in the texts to enrich the information of the diagram.

Supreme Court of the United States

U.S. Courts of Appeal (13
Circuit Courts)

State Supreme Courts

U.S. District Courts (94
Trial Courts)

Intermediate Appellate
Courts (39 of 05 States)

State Trial Courts (across 50
States)

CHAPTER II. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF THE UK AND THE USA

UNIT 3. The Metropolitan police service

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

Robert Peel

STARTING UP

Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. What do you know about the name of Scotland Yard?
2. Are the Met and Scotland Yard the same organization?
3. Do their remits cross?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. GRAMMAR REVIEW. The Non-Finite Forms of a Verb. The Infinitive.

The Non-Finite Forms of a Verb. The Infinitive.

Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив

Инфинитив — неличная форма глагола, объединяющая признаки глагола и существительного. Глагольные свойства инфинитива:

- 1) инфинитив может иметь прямое дополнение;
- 2) инфинитив может определяться наречием;
- 3) инфинитив имеет формы времени и залога.

Формы инфинитива

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

Перевод инфинитивов и инфинитивных оборотов

Функция в предложении	Способ перевода на русский язык
1. Подлежащее To find evidence in that case was very difficult.	1. Инфинитив / существительное Найти доказательства в том деле было очень сложно
2. обстоятельство To examine the evidence properly you have to apply to forensic experts for assistance.	2. Инфинитив / существительное (с предлогом) (реже — личная форма глагола, деепричастие) Чтобы надлежащим образом исследовать доказательства (для качественного исследования доказательств), необходимо прибегнуть к помощи экспертов-криминалистов.
3. Часть составного сказуемого <i>be + infinitive</i> The next stage will be to process the exterior scene.	Инфинитив / (реже существительное) Следующим этапом будет проведение осмотра места преступления на улице.
The crime lab examiner is to compare the impression of a shoeprint with other evidence.	Эксперт-криминалист должен сравнить след обуви с другими доказательствами
4. Определение The policy to be chosen must be socially oriented. The issue to consider next deals with crime prevention.	Придаточное определительное / глагольное сказуемое Политика, которую следует выбрать , должна быть социально ориентирована. Вопрос, который будут рассматривать следующим, касается предотвращения преступлений.
5. Complex object (Сложное дополнение) The witness saw <u>the man take the knife</u> out of his pocket. She heard <u>them verbally abuse</u> the woman. We expected <u>the investigator to examine</u> all the facts thoroughly. He considered <u>this decision to be</u> the best one.	Сказуемое в придаточном дополнителном Свидетель видел, как мужчина достал нож из кармана. Она слышала, как они оскорбляли женщину. Мы надеялись, что следователь тщательно изучит все факты. Он считал, что это решение лучшее.
6. Complex subject (сложное подлежащее) (nominative case + infinitive) <u>They</u> are known <u>to have won</u> . <u>They</u> were reported <u>to have won</u> . <u>Their team</u> seems <u>to have won</u> . <u>They</u> are known <u>to have been working</u> on this issue for about a year.	Глагол-сказуемое английского предложения преобразуется в главное неопределенноличное или безличное предложение, синтаксический комплекс — в придаточное дополнительное с союзом <i>что</i> . Известно, что они одержали победу. Как сообщалось, они победили. Кажется, их команда выиграла. Известно, что они работают над этой проблемой около года.

7. For + noun(pronoun) + Infinitive	Сказуемое в придаточном предложении, (предлог не переводится), существительное или местоимение является подлежащим.
The tendency was <u>for the crime rate to gradually decrease.</u>	Тенденция была такова, что уровень преступности постепенно снижался .
This decision was <u>for the judge to be made.</u>	Это решение должно было быть принято судьей.
It's quite possible <u>for the jury to find the prisoner guilty.</u>	Вполне вероятно, что присяжные признают подсудимого виновным.

Infinitive as an attribute (Инфинитив в функции определения)

Инфинитив, определяющий существительное, часто равен по значению определительному придаточному предложению. Сказуемое такого придаточного предложения выражает действие, которое должно произойти в будущем. На русский язык такой инфинитив всегда переводится определительным придаточным предложением с глаголом, выражающим долженствование, а иногда глаголом в форме будущего времени.

Например, issues to resolve /issues to be resolved = issues that are to be resolved, issues that must be resolved, issues that will be resolved.

Варианты перевода: *вопросы (споры), которые необходимо (будет) решить (разрешить)*

Issues that are to be resolved	Issues to be resolved / issues to resolve
Issues that must be resolved	
Issues that will be resolved	

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

Инфинитив в функции определения часто встречается также после слов *the first, the second, the last* и т. д. и равен по значению определительному придаточному предложению со сказуемым в том же времени, в котором стоит глагол в главном предложении.

Task 1. Study the following word-combinations with the infinitive as an attribute, translate them into Russian.

Crimes to resolve; firearms to be detected; legal issues to be resolved by the courts; households to be visited; the departments to restructure; the evidence to be collected; guilt to be proven.

Task 2. Transform the following word-combinations so that the infinitive functions as an attribute.

The area that is to be patrolled; ambassadors who are to be protected; the case that has to be investigated; parking regulations that are to be enforced.

Task 3. Translate the following word-combinations into English:

работа, которую необходимо выполнить;
информация, которую необходимо собрать;
данные, которые необходимо обработать;
преступление, которое необходимо раскрыть;
преступление, которое необходимо квалифицировать;
место преступления, которое необходимо осмотреть.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Работа, которую необходимо выполнить, включает в себя сбор сведений с компьютера подозреваемого лица.
2. Информация, которую необходимо собрать, будет распространена среди полицейских подразделений.
3. Данные, которые необходимо обработать, помогут в раскрытии преступления.
4. Дело, которое необходимо раскрыть, очень сложное.
5. Место преступления, которое необходимо осмотреть, находится недалеко от полицейского отделения.

Complex Subject (Сложное подлежащее)

Сложное подлежащее — это конструкция, выполняющая функции подлежащего в английском предложении при сказуемом, наиболее часто выраженном глаголами *report, say, presume, suppose, know, announce, see, hear, think, consider*, а также сочетаниями с глаголом *be*, выражающими возможность, вероятность совершения действия (*be + likely/unlikely/ hardly/ certain/sure*).

They are unlikely to win the case. — Маловероятно, что они выиграют дело.

The investigator is sure to consider all the evidence. — Несомненно, что следователь принимает во внимание все улики.

Данная конструкция может переводиться с середины предложения или с использованием вводного слова.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Task 5. Complete the sentences translating the words in brackets and using the Complex Subject structure. Translate the completed sentences into Russian.

1. The doctrine of binding precedent (говорят, имеет) the outstanding advantage of ensuring that the law is kept up to date.

2. The objective of securing justice (кажется) to have failed.

3. The Commission (кажется / по-видимому) to have agreed.

4. Various participants in the trial (как широко освещалось в прессе, подписали) lucrative contracts with publishers.

5. Judges in the High Court (вероятнее всего) to have formerly been a barrister.

Task 6. Make up some sentences with the given words using the Complex Subject structure. Use the words given, appropriate forms of the verbs, link verbs. Pay attention to the adverbial modifier of time.

Model: be selected at random / know / the jurors — The jurors are known to be selected at random.

1) likely / solve this burglary / they;

2) Crown Courts / deal with criminal cases / consider;

3) interpret the law / suppose / the judge;

4) likely / appeal the case / the defendant;

5) any witness / there be / hardly / in this case;

6) be a difficult one / consider / this task;

7) pass a more severe sentence / likely / the judge;

8) know / he /already/ develop/ fingerprints;

9) take part in deliberations / know / the jurors;

10) suppose / pacify crowds / police officers;

- 11) appeal to the higher court / know / he;
- 12) take fingerprints now / likely / he;
- 13) turn / they / seize the weapon already;
- 14) suppose / examine the data thoroughly / he;
- 15) comply with tourists' instructions / you / suppose.

Task 7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Известно, что розыск лиц является одним из основных направлений деятельности полиции. 2. Полагают, что он совершил это преступление в состоянии аффекта. 3. Кажется, этим делом занимается их отдел. 4. Сообщают, что судья огласит приговор завтра. 5. Оказалось, что эта группа занималась легализацией доходов от преступной деятельности. 6. Считается, что дактилоскопия является одним из самых точных методов идентификации. 7. Полагают, что он сможет раскрыть это дело. 8. Он оказался лучшим следователем в их отделе. 9. Как сообщают, полиция задержала контрабандиста. 10. Сообщается, что этот отдел занимается расследованием особо тяжких преступлений.

Complex Object (Сложное дополнение)

После многих глаголов в действительном залоге употребляется оборот «объектный падеж с инфинитивом», представляющий собой сочетание местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного в общем падеже с инфинитивом.

При переводе на русский язык данная конструкция обычно передается с помощью дополнительного придаточного предложения, т. е. синтаксической трансформации, когда простое предложение преобразуется в сложноподчиненное.

Governments expect the citizens to be aware of the laws which affect their life. — Государства ожидают, что граждане будут знать законы, влияющие на их жизнь.

They expect the defendant to plead guilty. — Они ожидают, что подсудимый признает себя виновным.

Оборот «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» играет в предложении роль сложного дополнения.

В обороте «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» существительное или местоимение выражает лицо (или предмет), совершающее действие, выраженное инфинитивом, или подвергающееся этому действию.

Инфинитив в обороте «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» может употребляться и в страдательном залоге.

We expect the evidence to be collected. — Мы надеемся, доказательства будут собраны.

Оборот «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» употребляется:

1. После глаголов, выражающих желание, — *want, wish, desire, would like*, после глаголов *like, hate*.

He likes people to tell the truth. — Он любит, когда люди говорят правду.

They wish evidence to be collected at once. — Они хотят, чтобы доказательства были собраны немедленно.

2. После глаголов, выражающих предположение, — *expect, think, believe, suppose, consider, find*; а также после глаголов *know, declare* и некоторых других. Чаще всего инфинитив выражен глаголом **to be**.

I consider him (to be) the best detective. — Я считаю, что он лучший сыщик.

После глагола *expect* употребляется объектный падеж с инфинитивом любого глагола (и в действительном, и в страдательном залоге).

We expect them to find the criminal. — Мы ожидаем, что они найдут преступника.

We expect the criminal to be found. — Мы ожидаем, что преступника найдут.

3. После глаголов, выражающих приказание, просьбу, разрешение, — *order, command, ask (for), allow*. После этой группы глаголов объектный падеж с инфинитивом употребляется в страдательном залоге.

The commander ordered the crime scene to be protected. — Руководитель группы приказал, чтобы место преступления было взято под охрану.

4. После глаголов, выражающих восприятие посредством органов чувств, — *see, watch, observe, notice, hear, feel* и др.

I saw her enter the building. — Я видел, как она вошла в здание.

После глаголов этой группы инфинитив страдательного залога не употребляется, в этом случае используется причастие прошедшего времени.

The magistrate may order the defendant released. — Магистрат может распорядиться, чтобы подзащитного отпустили.

I heard his name mentioned during the conversation. — Я слышал, как его имя упоминали во время разговора.

Примечание. После глаголов *see, notice* вместо оборота «объектный падеж с инфинитивом», в котором инфинитив выражен глаголом *to be*, обычно употребляется дополнительное придаточное предложение.

We saw that all the jurors were present. — Мы увидели, что все присяжные были на месте.

После глаголов этой группы наряду с оборотом «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» употребляется оборот «объектный падеж с причастием настоящего времени».

Причастие выражает длительный характер действия, т. е. действие в процессе его совершения, а инфинитив, в основном, законченное действие. Поэтому оборот с причастием переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением с глаголом несовершенного вида, а оборот с инфинитивом — придаточным предложением с глаголом совершенного вида.

We watched him slowly approaching the building. — Мы видели, как он медленно подходит к зданию.

В обороте «объектный падеж с причастием настоящего времени» употребляется также Present Participle Passive.

They saw the suspects being arrested. — Они видели, как производился арест подозреваемых.

Task 8. Match parts of the sentences, translate them into Russian.

We expect a first hearing of the law on domestic violence ...	to be five miles ahead
Britain allows private companies ...	to hold a person without formal charge up to 24 hours for the purpose of investigation
In some countries courts may sentence offenders ...	to find him guilty
The magistrate may order ...	to be held in February
A road sign declared the state penitentiary ...	to be caned and whipped
Many jurisdictions permit law enforcement officers ...	to open prisons
They expected the court ...	the defendant released

Task 9. Make up some sentences with the given words using the Complex Object structure. Use the words given, appropriate forms of the verbs, link verbs. You should use the pronouns in the Objective Case (study the table).

Личные местоимения	
Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

Model: *expect / find / the suspect / we / they — We expect them to find the suspect.*

a) didn't hear / we/ one team's fans / the other team's fans / verbally abuse;

- b) they / take pictures of the crime scene / let;
- c) not hear / we / the subject / threaten / he;
- d) want / his brother / we / apply to a lawyer;
- e) expect / I / be fined / he;
- f) saw / two cars / I / collide at the crossroads;
- g) saw / they / hide something in the truck / the suspect;
- h) solve this crime quickly / they / we / expect;
- i) hear / the jury / examine the witness/ the lawyer.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мы надеемся (expect), что это преступление будет в скором времени раскрыто.
2. Никто не видел, что подозреваемый что-то фотографировал.
3. Они видели, как эксперты фотографировали место преступления.
4. Я видел, как человек с чемоданом выходил из здания.
5. Мы видели, как задерживали человека.
6. Они не видели, как водитель повернул направо.
7. Надеемся (expect), оружие преступления будет обнаружено.
8. Свидетель слышал, как подозреваемый угрожал им.
9. Пусть они опросят свидетелей.
10. Пусть эксперт осмотрит место происшествия.
11. Он видел, как свидетель общался с присяжными.
12. Надеемся (expect), эти улики помогут выйти на след преступника.

II. READING

Glossary to Text A

- abolish** [ə'bəliʃ] — отменять, упразднять
- amalgamate** [ə'mælgəmeɪt] — объединять; укрупнять
- Bow Street Runners** [ˌbəʊstri:t'rʌnəz] — сыщики (уголовного) полицейского суда
- entity** ['entɪti] — организация
- expand** [ɪk'spænd] — увеличивать; расширять
- responsibility** [rɪˌspɒn(t)sə'bɪləti] — ответственность
- under the umbrella** [ʌndə ðɪ ʌm'brelə] — под защитой, под охраной

Text A

Task 1. Read the text about the Metropolitan Police Service and match the headings with the appropriate passages.

The Metropolitan Police Service

- A) History B) Name C) Area D) Mission E) Head F) Division

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), formerly and still commonly known as the Metropolitan Police (and informally as the Met Police, the Met, Scotland Yard, or the Yard), is the territorial police force which task is to prevent crime and enforce the law in Greater London. The main geographical area of responsibilities of the Metropolitan Police District initially consisted of the 32 London boroughs (excluding the City of London — that is, the central business district also known as the «Square Mile» — which is policed/covered by a separate force, the City of London Police). The Metropolitan Police District is now divided into 12 Basic Command Units (BCUs) made up of two, three or four boroughs.

The Met has significant unique responsibilities and challenges, such as protecting foreign embassies and High Commissions, policing London City and Heathrow Airports, policing and protecting the Palace of Westminster.

The force is led by the Commissioner, whose formal title is the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis. The Commissioner is answerable, responsible and accountable to the Queen, the Home Office and the Mayor of London. At present this post is held by Sir Stephen House (since 10 April 2022).

The Met is also referred to as Scotland Yard after the location of its original headquarters in a road called Great Scotland Yard in Whitehall. Scotland Yard was so named because it stood on the site of a medieval palace that had housed Scottish royalty when the latter were in London on visits. The Met's current headquarters is New Scotland Yard.

The Metropolitan Police of Greater London is organised into four main directorates, each with differing responsibilities. These are Frontline Policing (formally Territorial Policing), Met Operations (formerly Specialist Crime & Operations), Specialist Operations, Professionalism and six civilian staffed support departments under the umbrella of Met Headquarters. Various departments of the Met include 32,766 Police officers, 9,781 Police staff, 1,243 Police community support officers, 1,838 Special officers (as of 31 July 2021).

The Metropolitan Police Service was founded in 1829 by Robert Peel under the Metropolitan Police Act 1829 and on 29 September of that year, the first constables of the service appeared on the streets of London. Ten years later, Metropolitan Police Act 1839 consolidated policing within London by expanding the Metropolitan Police District and either abolishing or amalgamating the various other law enforcement entities within London into the Metropolitan Police such as the Thames River Police and the Bow Street Runners.

Task 2. Word-formation. Complete the word-building table and translate the words into Russian.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
		responsible	
	location		
		answerable	
abolish			
		accountable	
found			
		various	

Task 3. Match the definitions given on the right with the concepts given on the left.

abolish	establish or originate
support	make demands on; prove testing to
amalgamate	formally put an end to
found	give assistance to
challenge	combine or unite to form one organization or structure

Task 4. Answer the following questions.

Who is the head of the Metropolitan Police?

How did the Metropolitan Police Act 1839 consolidate policing within London?

What is the main function of the Metropolitan Police Service?

Is the Metropolitan Police Service responsible for the City of London?

What are the main directorates of the Metropolitan Police Service?

Task 5. Watch episode “Secrets of Scotland Yard” (URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QK4uHEY1gzk>) devoted to the early days of Scotland Yard. Complete the sentences using the words from the film.

A million of crimes _____ take place in London every year.

From the headquarters at New Scotland Yard 33,000 officers _____ one of the largest cities in Europe.

They patrol nearly 10,000 miles of street, 200 miles of waterway and 600 square miles of _____.

The history of Scotland Yard dates back almost _____ years.

At the beginning of the 19th century there was a whole new class of _____ poor and a parallel rise in back street crimes.

With crime rise in the early 19th century government faced a growing _____ for something to be done.

The future Prime Minister Robert Peel _____ the Metropolitan Police Act.

The letter in the archive sets out a _____ of eight superintendents, twenty inspectors, eighty-eight sergeants, 895 constables.

They are nicknamed _____ and peelers after Robert Peel.

The Met Mounted Branch is responsible for all aspects of _____ control: from football matches to modern-day riots and demonstrations.

The citizens viewed the Met constables as government _____.

Robert Peel forbade the Met to look into people's _____.

Robert Peel had to agree that the police function would be _____ of crime. (quell — успокаивать).

Task 6. Answer the questions concerning the history of Scotland Yard.

Why did the class of urban poor appear?

Why did the English public distrust the Robert Peel's new police force?

What did Sir Robert Peel do to quell the disquiet?

Glossary to Text "Frontline Policing"

absorb [əb'zɔ:b] — поглощать

arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] — организовывать

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə], [ɪn'ʃɔ:], [en-] — обеспечивать

hazardous ['hæzədəs] — опасный

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)n(t)s] — разведка, сведения об оперативной обстановке

intercept [ɪntə'sept] — препятствовать

prosecute ['prɒsɪkjʊ:t] — преследовать в судебном или уголовном порядке

reduce [rɪ'dju:s] — сокращать

resolve [rɪ'zɒlv] — решать

royal ['rɔɪəl] — королевский

secure [sɪ'kjʊə] — охранять, защищать

suppress [sə'pres] — пресекать, подавлять

violence ['vaɪəl(ə)n(t)s] — насилие

Task 7. Read the text about the functions different units of the Met perform.

Frontline Policing

Basic Command Units (BCU)

In 2000 a system of one Borough Operational Command Unit (BOCU) for each of the London boroughs was introduced. Then all 32 BOCUs were merged with others to form 12 Basic Command Units (BCUs). Each BCU is provided with: 1) Emergency Response & Patrol Team (ERPT) which hands the majority of the physical responses to 999 or 101 calls and primarily investigates volume crime. 2) Local Resolution Team (LRT) which deals with remote investigation

and resolution work for non-crime incidents or incidents not requiring an immediate physical response. 3) Criminal Investigation Department (CID): Detectives investigate more serious and complex crimes beyond the scope of ERPT's. 4) Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) which are made up of uniformed officers and PCSOs who are responsible for local long term community interaction and problem solving. 5) Violence Suppression Units (VSU): Plain-clothes officers dedicated to specific BCUs, aimed at reducing street crime. 6) Telephone and Digital Investigation Unit (TDIU) which provides initial over-the-phone investigation of crime; it is either resolved or passed on to the other teams for further investigation.

Met Operations is one of the four business groups which forms the Metropolitan Police Service. It consists of several branches, among them Met Ops Chief Officer Team, Met Intelligence, Covert Policing, Forensic Services, Covert Governance, Public Order Planning, Taskforce, Roads and Transport Policing Command, Met Prosecutions, Specialist Firearms Command.

Specialist Operations (SO) is a directorate of the Metropolitan Police Service, responsible for providing specialist policing capabilities. After Sir Kenneth Newman's restructuring of the Metropolitan Police most of the twenty units were absorbed by Central Operations (now Met Operations).

SO is currently organised into three commands: Protection Command (Parliamentary and Diplomatic Protection (PaDP), Royalty and Specialist Protection (RaSP), Security Command. Security Command comprises: Aviation Policing (SOAP), Protective Security Operations (which ensures that there are adequate protective security arrangements in place for major events, crowded places, iconic sites and that key utilities and sites where hazardous substances are located are securely protected) and Counter Terrorism Command.

Metropolitan Police stations may house a variety of roles and ranks of police staff, such as: uniformed police officers and Special Constables are responsible for attending emergency calls; uniformed police officers and Special Constables make up a "safer neighbourhood team" (they police a specific area); Police Community Support Officers are responsible for a general presence in the community mostly by foot and assisting in policing duties; parking regulations are enforced by Met-employed traffic wardens; non-police Crime Reduction Officers attend public functions with advice, visiting households, and handle out items such as personal alarms; non-police Firearms Enquiry Officers are to issue firearms certificates and related duties; non-police Station Reception Officer or Station PCSO who are responsible for interaction with members of the public who enter the front office of the station, along with general administration; criminal identity archives are maintained by non-police fingerprint-

ing and identification staff; police cadets assist police officers, PCSOs or other police staff in non-confrontational duties; and CID detectives deal with criminal investigations.

Specialist Units

Protection Command has two branches: Royalty and Specialist Protection (RASP) and Parliamentary and Diplomatic Protection (PaDP). RaSP provides personal armed protection for the Royal family, Royal Palaces, Prime Minister and other ministers, ambassadors and visiting heads of state. PaDP provides armed officers to protect the Palace of Westminster, important residences such as Downing Street and the many embassies located in London. The Special Escort Group (SEG) are responsible for escorting the Royal Family, Prime Minister and other ministers, ambassadors and visiting heads of state, and occasionally prisoner transport.

Aviation Policing Command polices (with the majority being armed officers) Heathrow Airport and London City Airport. Flying Squad investigates and intercepts armed robberies. Trident Gang Crime Command investigates and works to prevent gang crime.

Roads and Transport Policing Command provides policing for the transport network in London, comprising numerous divisions: the Traffic Division, patrols the road, pursuing fleeing suspects and enforcing speed, safety, and drink driving; the Road Crime Team focuses on dangerous drivers, priority roads, uninsured vehicles and 'fatal four' offences; the Safer Transport Team (STT) provide a policing presence on Transport for London's buses and investigates most crimes committed on them.

Specialist Firearms Command — (SCO19) provides armed response and support across the whole of London with Authorised Firearms Officers (AFO) travelling in ARVs (Armed Response Vehicles) responding to calls involving firearms and weapons.

Dog Support Unit (DSU) provides highly trained dogs and police handlers. They are trained to detect drugs and firearms, respond to searches, missing people, and fleeing suspects. There are also bomb-detection dogs used for specific duties.

Marine Policing Unit (MPU) provides policing on the waterways of London, responding to situations in the River Thames. It is to track and stop illegal vessels entering and exiting London.

Mounted Branch provides policing on horseback in London. They are also to escort the Royal Guard down The Mall, into and out of Buckingham Palace every morning from April to July, then occasionally through the remainder of the year. They provide public order support and are commonly called to police

football matches in the event of any unrest. All officers are trained in public order tactics on horseback.

Territorial Support Group (TSG) is represented by highly trained officers, specialised in public order and large scale riots responding around London in marked Public Order Vehicles (POV) with 6 constables and a sergeant in each POV. They aim to secure the capital against terrorism, respond to any disorder in London, and reduce priority crime through borough support. They respond in highly-protective uniform during riots or large disorder, protecting themselves from any thrown objects or hazards.

Task 8. Read and translate the following words and their derivatives.

Resolve — resolution;
require — requirement;
respond — response — responsible;
interact — interaction — interactive;
violence — violent — violently;
suppress — suppression — suppressive;
reduce — reduction;
investigate — investigation — investigator — investigative — investigational;
provide — provider — provision;
intelligence — intelligent;
govern — governor — governance — government;
prosecute — prosecution — prosecutor;
capable — capability — incapable — incapability;
protect — protection — protective;
royal — royalty;
secure — security;
absorb — absorption
arrange — arrangement;
hazard — hazardous;
locate — location.

Task 9. Answer the following questions.

1. Which of the branches are called to police football matches?
2. Is the Roads and Transport Policing Command to maintain public order in case of large scale riots?
3. Which division investigates most crimes committed on buses?

Task 10. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Correct the wrong ones.

Officers of the Aviation Policing Command are usually not armed.
The Traffic Division focuses on dangerous drivers.

The Safer Transport Team pursues fleeing suspects.

Marine Policing Unit tracks and stops illegal vessels entering and exiting London.

Roads and Transport Policing Command protects the Palace of Westminster.

III. WATCHING AND SPEAKING

Task 1. Watch an episode about police tackling violent crime in Hackney (URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLX2zTDKMNU>). **Look at the part of the transcript and comment on the following statements. Correct them when it is necessary.**

Across the London boroughs the fight against violent crime is relentless.

The police are chasing a group of teenagers suspected of drug dealing.

The officers found 4 of the gang.

The officers are one of the Met's new Violence Suppression Units.

Within the hours of the arrest the police discovered some key evidence.

The number of shootings in the capital is 250 incidents when criminals discharged the firearm.

According to the victim he disturbed three men stealing catalytic converter from his car.

When he challenged them he was threatened with a firearm.

Theft of these car parts containing small amounts of precious metals is being orchestrated by criminal gangs who often use guns if challenged.

Another deadly weapon and a quantity of drugs are now off the streets.

The police officers disrupted potential violence in this part of the capital.

NB. 1. The London Borough of Hackney is a London borough in Inner London.

2. Catalytic converter — каталитический конвертер, нейтрализатор (устройство в выхлопной системе двигателя внутреннего сгорания, предназначенное для снижения токсичности выхлопных газов).

Task 2. Watch an episode about special constables (URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WdKLHesXvEU>) **and answer the questions.**

1. Are the people in the video professional police officers?

2. What do they do during their working hours?

3. What are the main reasons mentioned in the film for becoming a special constable?

4. What is the best reward for each of them?

Task 3. Now give your vision of the Metropolitan Police Service, its main functions, structure and history.

UNIT 4. Federal bureau of investigation

*They're — FBI agents are some of the finest people
you'll find anyplace in the country or the world.
And I'm lucky to have the opportunity
to work with them.*

Robert Mueller

STARTING UP

Task 1. What do you know about the FBI? Do the Quiz and check your answers reading the texts of the Unit.

1. What does FBI stand for?

- a) Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- b) Federal Bureau of Incompetence;
- c) Federal Buildings Initiative;
- d) Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity.

2. What is the date of its foundation?

- a) 1908;
- b) 1920;
- c) 1935;
- d) 1950.

3. What was the original name of the FBI?

- a) the Bureau of Investigation;
- b) the Federal Investigation;
- c) the Department of Investigation;
- d) the Investigation Agency.

4. In which year was the name changed into the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

- a) in 1936;
- b) in 1934;
- c) in 1935.

5. Who was the first Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

- a) Robert Mueller;
- b) J. Edgar Hoover;
- c) Charles Joseph Bonaparte;
- d) Christopher Wray.

6. Where is the headquarters of the FBI located?

- a) in New York;
- b) in Washington D. C. ;

- c) in Boston, Massachusetts;
- d) in Quantico, Virginia.

7. What is the FBI Motto?

- a) Honour, Duty, Country;
- b) Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity;
- c) Ahead to Threat;
- d) God, Family, Constitution.

8. What is the name of the FBI's building?

- a) Geogre Washington Building;
- b) J. Edgar Hoover Building;
- c) Theodore Roosevelt Building;
- d) the Empire State Building.

9. How long did J. Edgar Hoover serve as the FBI Director?

- a) 47 years;
- b) 48 years;
- c) 38 years;
- d) 10 years.

10. When and under whose direction did the bureau begin issuing a national bulletin, "Fugitives Wanted by Police", to publicize its work?

- a) in 1932, at Hoover's direction;
- b) in 1918, at Alexander Bielaski's direction;
- c) in 1921, at William J. Flynn's direction;
- d) 1924, at William J. Burns' direction.

11. How long does the FBI Director's term usually last?

- a) 4 years;
- b) 10 years
- c) 8 years;
- d) 5 years.

12. What does the word G-man mean in the context of FBI activity?

- a) Government man;
- b) Great man;
- c) Gun-man;
- d) Glad man.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. Grammar Review. English Tenses. Active voice. The construction *It is ... that (which, who)* to express emphasis. Усилительная (эмфатическая) конструкция "It is ... that (which, who) to".

English Tenses. Active Voice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Task 3. Review the emphatic construction "It is ... that (which, who) and the way of its interpretation in Russian". Translate the sentences.

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

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

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

II. READING

Glossary to Text "FBI Strategy"

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] — совершать, выполнять; достигать; доводить до конца, завершать

accountability [ə,kauntə'bɪlətɪ] — ответственность

compassion [kəm'pæʃ(ə)n] — жалость, сострадание; сожаление, сочувствие, участие

criminal enterprises ['krɪmɪn(ə) l'entəpraɪz] — преступная деятельность; преступное предприятие, преступное предпринимательство, организованная преступная группа

dedicated ['dedɪkətɪd] — преданный; посвятивший себя чему-либо

diversity [daɪ'vɜːsɪtɪ] — разнообразие, отличие/ разновидность, многообразие

focused ['fəʊkəst] — ориентированный на

integrity [ɪn'tegrətɪ] — прямота, честность, чистота/ целостность

intelligence-driven [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)n(t)s 'drɪv(ə)n] — основанный на использовании разведывательной информации

landscape ['læn(d)skeɪp] — перспектива, панорама, картина/ условия, обстановка

long-term [ˌlɒŋ'tɜːm] — долгосрочный, длительный, долговременный

mitigate ['mɪtɪgeɪt] — смягчать, уменьшать, сдерживать

obedience [ə'biːdiəns] — повиновение, подчинение, покорность

rigorous ['rɪɡ(ə)rəs] — строгий, неумолимый, безжалостный/ тщательный; неукоснительный/ точный

threat [θret] — опасность/ угроза

uphold [ʌp'həʊld] (upheld) — поддерживать, защищать

white-collar crime [ˌwaɪt'kɒlə kraɪm] — преступление, совершаемое служащими

vision ['vɪʒ(ə)n] — предвидение; дальновидность; представление; мировоззренческая концепция; видение; концепция развития; умение видеть перспективу

Task 1. Relying on your experience, knowledge and world outlook.

1. Can you define the mission and vision of the FBI?
2. What are the mission priorities of the FBI?
3. What core values are the FBI agents to obtain?

Task 2. Read the information and estimate how detailed your answer has been. While reading choose the appropriate title (A, B, C, D) to each passage of the text (1–4).

- A. The present task, vision and leading rules of the FBI activity.
- B. The focus of FBI efforts on priorities how to protect people.
- C. FBI's manpower, their activity and strategy.
- D. Key values of organization and its officers.

FBI Strategy

1. ____ FBI is an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities that is staffed by dedicated personnel of more than 30,000 agents, analysts, and other professionals who work around the clock and across the globe to protect the U.S. from major criminal threats. The FBI has adopted a strategic approach which stresses long-term, complex investigations, and provides its many partners with services, support, training, and leadership. The FBI strategy is periodically reviewed and adapted to respond to the changing threat landscape and organizational climate.

2. ____ The FBI mission encompasses all that law enforcement officers do as an organization — protect the American people and uphold the Constitution

of the United States. The FBI agents try to do their best to achieve their vision formulated as «Our vision is where we want to be: Ahead of the Threat». Four guiding principles such as people, partnerships, process, and innovation help the FBI officers to organize the changes needed to accomplish the vision.

3. ____ The official website outlines the core values which best characterize the fundamental principles of the organization which should be incorporated into everything the FBI employees do. They are respect, integrity, accountability, leadership, diversity, compassion, fairness, and rigorous obedience to the Constitution. The values define the quality of its people, their knowledge and essence of their activity.

4. ____ The mission priorities assist the FBI to determine where to focus their efforts and resources in order to mitigate threats and move toward accomplishing the vision. The eight mission priorities are the following: to protect the U.S. from terrorist attack, foreign intelligence threat, espionage, and cyber criminal activity; to combat public corruption at all levels, transnational criminal enterprises, significant white-collar crime and significant violent crime and to protect civil rights. These priority functions of the FBI outline how to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution of the United States.

Task 3. Match the words given in the text to their synonyms taken from the dictionary.

1) dedicated	a) perspective
2) vision	b) honesty
3) long-term	c) responsibility
4) landscape	d) sympathy
5) diversity	e) achieve /realize/perform/ complete
6) accomplish	f) devoted/ faithful
7) compassion	g) view
8) accountability	h) extending over a long time
9) integrity	i) variety

Task 4. Look through the glossary, paying attention to the meaning of words and word combinations referring to the context of the subject matter of the Unit.

Glossary to the text "What Is the FBI? Organization and Duties"

applicant ['æplɪk(ə)nt] — жалобщик; сторона, обратившаяся с заявлением

coincide (with) [ˌkəʊɪn'saɪd] — совпадать

comprehensive [ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv] — всесторонний, полный, всеобъемлющий

correlate ['kɒrəleɪt] — коррелировать, соотносить, сопоставлять, увязывать

disseminate [di'seminert] — распространять, передавать
domestic security [də'mestik sɪ'kjuərəti] — внутренняя безопасность
embezzlement [ɪm'bez(ə)lmənt] — растрата, присвоение чужого имущества или чужих денег
extortion [ɪk'stɔ:ʃ(ə)n], [ek-] — вымогание, вымогательство
facilitate [fə'silitet] — облегчать, содействовать, способствовать, помогать, продвигать
field office [fi:ld 'ɒfis] — периферийное отделение
foreign counterintelligence ['fɔ:ɪn ,kauntə(r)ɪn'telɪdʒən(t)s] — иностранная контрразведка
hate crimes [heit kraɪm] — преступления на почве ненависти
hijacking ['haɪdʒækɪŋ] — вооруженное ограбление (грузовой) автомашины / захват судна, самолета; угон судна, самолета
liaison post [li'eɪz(ə)n pəʊst] — должность специалиста связи
major offender ['meɪdʒə ə'fendə] — лицо, совершившее серьезное преступление
money laundering ['mʌni 'lə:ndər ɪŋ] — отмыwanie денег, легализация денег
piracy ['paɪəɾəsi] — пиратство, грабеж морских судов
police brutality [pə'li:s bru:'tælɪti] — жестокость полиции
sedition [sɪ'dɪʃ(ə)n] — подстрекательство к мятежу
treason ['tri:z(ə)n] — измена, предательство
violent crime ['vaɪəl(ə)nt kraɪm] — преступление против личности

Task 5. Read the text and the answer questions given below.

What Is the FBI?

Organization and Duties

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a federal criminal investigative, intelligence agency, and the principale investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ). While "FBI" is technically an abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, it also stands for the FBI's motto: Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity.

The bureau is responsible for conducting investigations in cases where federal laws may have been violated. The FBI has divided its investigations into seven programs: Applicant Matters; Civil Rights; Counterterrorism; Foreign Counterintelligence; Organized Crime/Drugs; Violent Crimes and Major Offenders; Financial Crime.

The FBI has a hierarchical structure consisting of the FBI director at the top, nine divisions and three offices which provide program direction and support services to 56 field offices, approximately 400 satellite offices, and 60 foreign

liaison posts in foreign countries to facilitate the exchange of information with foreign agencies on matters relating to international crime and criminals. The headquarters of the FBI is located in Washington, D. C., in a building named for J. Edgar Hoover.

The President appoints the director of the FBI for a 10-year term. There are several deputy directors beneath him, and an executive assistant director heads each of the divisions of the FBI. These divisions generally coincide with a type of crime the FBI investigates. For example, there is a counterterrorism division, a criminal investigation division and an information technology division.

As part of the Department of Justice (DOJ), the FBI reports the results of its investigations to the attorney general of the United States and his assistants in Washington, D. C., and to the United States attorneys' offices in the country's federal judicial districts. Although it is a federal agency, the FBI is not a national police force, and law enforcement in the United States remains principally the responsibility of state and local governments.

The investigative jurisdiction of the FBI extends to most federal criminal laws in more than 200 areas, including computer crime (cybercrime), embezzlement, money laundering, organized crime (including extortion and racketeering), piracy and hijacking, sabotage, sedition, terrorism (including ecoterrorism), and treason. The bureau is the principal federal agency responsible for counterintelligence; it is represented on the United States Intelligence Board, a body created by the president's National Security Council.

In areas relating to domestic security, the FBI is responsible for correlating intelligence and disseminating it to other federal agencies. It also investigates violations of federal civil rights law, such as racial discrimination in employment and voting and police brutality. Through its Uniform Crime Reporting program, the bureau annually publishes a comprehensive summary of criminal activity in the United States; it also publishes a specific report on hate crimes.

Answer the questions to the text.

1. What type of law enforcement agency was the FBI in the early days?
2. What department is the accountability for the FBI activity vested in?
3. What are the fields the FBI conducts its investigation in?
4. What structure does the FBI have?
5. What types of crime are included in the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI?
6. What functions does the FBI carry out in areas relating to domestic security?

Task 6. Learn the glossary to the text "History. J. Edgar Hoover" answer the questions and be ready to give the summary of the text.

Great Depression [greɪt dɪ'preʃ(ə)n] — Великая депрессия (экономический кризис 1929-1933 гг.)

embark on [ɪm'ba:k], [em-] — начинать, браться (за что-либо)

pursue [pə'sju:] — преследовать (кого-л.) ; гнаться, бежать (за кем-либо)

crusade [kru:'seɪd] — крестовый поход; кампания в защиту (чего-л.) или поход против (чего-либо)

crusade against crime [kru:'seɪd ə'gen(t)stkraɪm] = anticrime crusade — кампания борьбы с преступностью

passage of legislation ['pæsidʒ əv ledʒɪ'sleɪʃ(ə)n] — проведение, утверждение (закона)

Uniform Crime Reports ['ju:nɪfɔ:m kraɪm ri'pɔ:ts] — подготавливаемые ФБР статистические сведения о состоянии преступности в стране

History. J. Edgar Hoover

The FBI originated from a special force of elite and specially trained law enforcement agents created in 1908 by then — Attorney General Charles Bonaparte under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. Starting as the Bureau of Investigation with a small group of investigators (BOI), it was renamed the United States Bureau of Investigation in 1932 and it received its current name in 1935 under the supervision of J. Edgar Hoover. The history of the FBI is closely connected with the name of J. Edgar Hoover the prominent figure and the first FBI director, who was the longest-serving FBI director to date, he served at the post from 1924 until his death in 1972.

Hoover was primarily responsible for the growth and professionalization of the bureau in the 1920s and '30s. In the years of Great Depression the government paid special attention to expansion of the federal role in law enforcement and embarked on a "war on crime". Director J. Edgar Hoover pursued Depression era gangsters, such as John Dillinger, the success of this anticrime crusade culminated in the 1934 passage of legislation that dramatically increased the FBI's role in crime control. It was during this period that the crime fighting G-man image of the bureau became embedded in American popular culture. In 1932, at Hoover's direction, the bureau began issuing a national bulletin, «Fugitives Wanted by Police», to publicize its work; the bulletin became the «Ten Most Wanted Fugitives» list in 1950.

Also in 1932 the bureau established a technical laboratory, now based in Quantico, Virginia, to carry out forensic analyses of handwriting, fin-

gerprints, firearms, and other sources of information relevant to criminal investigations.

It was J. Edgar Hoover who in 1935 established the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and institutionalized the FBI National Training Academy, an educational and training facility for law enforcement throughout the United States and the world. He also is responsible for many of the advancements and changes that made way for it to become one of the top investigative agencies in the world. The J. Edgar Hoover building, the FBI Academy, and the Criminal Justice Information Services Complex serve as the main support offices for each of the field offices that are located throughout the country.

Task 7. Answer the questions of the text.

1. What are the milestones in the history of the FBI?
2. Why is J. Edgar Hoover considered to be the legendary personality in the history of FBI?
3. What initiatives and changes were carried out by J. Edgar Hoover at the post of the first Director of the FBI?

III. SPEAKING

Task 1. Read the additional information about the FBI. Look through the diagram given below and be ready to describe the organization structure of the FBI.

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

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

The FBI fights against all elements which pose a threat to the security of the people in the United States, to the Nation's security. Often some of the most valuable leads in an investigation result from information already contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.

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

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

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

The courses range from the Constitution and Federal Criminal Procedure to Investigative Techniques and the Collection, Identification and Preservation of Physical Evidence. Thorough training is given in firearms and defensive tactics in order that an agent may defend himself in those extreme situations where life may be in danger. The Training Division also provides instructors for thousands police schools conducted by local enforcement agencies in communities across the Nation.

Organized crime is a lawless empire involved in gambling, narcotics, prostitution, extortion, etc. where easy money can be made. For years organized crime operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall* built on fear, intimidation, bribery, and force.

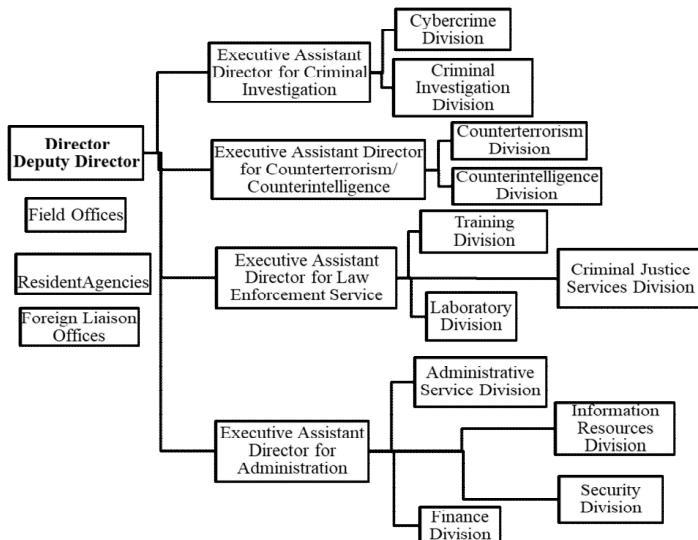
Squads of highly trained FBI agents are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice. The objective is to collect sufficient evidence to build a strong prosecutive case so gang leaders can be brought to justice swiftly. Cooperation is vital in the fight against organized crime. The FBI works closely with state and local enforcement agencies. The Division also supervises investigations under the Security of Government Employees programme.

Fugitive investigations often involve a great deal of manpower.

In addition to FBI fugitives, this Division directs the efforts of FBI agents to locate and apprehend escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from the Armed Forces.

The FBI also has one of the top hostage rescue teams in the world — the Hostage Rescue Team, a part of the Tactical Support Branch of the Critical Incident Response Group. Initially, the HRT was a tactical rescue unit outfitted like a SWAT team.

Structure of the FBI



IV. LISTENING

Task 1. Read the list of questions and try to answer before listening.

1. Where is the FBI situated?
2. When was it founded?
3. Who initiated the establishment of the FBI?
4. What department was the FBI subordinated to?
5. How many employees were there in the bureau of early days?
6. What is the FBI?
7. What is the mission of the FBI?
8. How is the FBI organized?
9. Who appoints a director of the agency?
10. How long can a director of the agency serve?
11. What types of specialists does it include?

Task 2. Listen to the text "What Are the FBI and Department of Justice?" and check your answers. Be ready to sum up the information.

1. URL: <https://www.fbi.gov/audio-repository/news-podcasts-inside-top-ten-60th-anniversary.mp3/view>.
2. URL: <http://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/what-are-the-fbi-and-department-of-justice/3579760.html>.

CHAPTER III. PRIMARY ASPECTS OF POLICE WORK

UNIT 5. Aspect of Crime Detection

*It is of the highest importance in the art of detection
to be able to recognize out of a number of facts
which are incidental and which are vital.*

Arthur Conan Doyle

STARTING UP

Task 1. Give your comments on the A. Conan Doyle's quotation about crime detection. Use the following phrases starting the interpretation.

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

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

Task 2. Think about the list of key words to the topic «Crime Detection» and name them.

Task 3. Answer the questions and compare your answers with the partner's ones. Use speech pattern.

I really think (that)...

I am not sure, but...

What I think is...

I feel that...

1. What is your idea of crime detection?
2. What is the starting point of any crime detection?
3. What does the term «crime detection» mean in Russian?
4. Do you know any methods of crime detection?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. GRAMMAR REVIEW. Modal verbs (Модальные глаголы)

**The Passive Voice. Translation Strategies (Страдательный залог).
Способы перевода.**

Modal verbs (Модальные глаголы)

Глаголы **can, may, must, need, should, ought to, to be to, to have to** называются модальными, они не используются самостоятельно, так как не обозначают действие или состояние, а передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом. Они указывают на возможность или способность совершения действия, разрешение, вероятность, предположение, необходимость, долженствование

Модальные глаголы отличаются от смысловых глаголов по следующим признакам: 1) они не изменяются по лицам и числам. Е. g. <i>I can drive a car. He can drive a car.</i> 2) они имеют не все временные формы; не имеют неличных форм и форм инфинитива; 3) вопросительную и отрицательную формы образуют без помощи вспомогательных глаголов (исключение: have to, be to). Е. g. <i>May I come in? You need not to be nervous about it;</i> 4) have to образует вопросительную и отрицательную формы с помощью вспомогательных глаголов: do/ does, did, will; 5) являются признаком составного глагольного сказуемого, а именно его первой частью, за которой следует инфинитив; 6) имеют эквиваленты: can = be able to V ; must= have to V, be to V ; may = be allowed to V			
Значение	Present	Past	Future
Способность, умение	can + V (мочь, быть в состоянии)	could + V	will + be able to + V
Е. g. <i>Can he speak and write English well?</i> — <i>Умеет ли он хорошо говорить и писать по-английски?</i> <i>He can speak English, but he can't write it well.</i> — <i>Он может хорошо говорить по-английски, но не умеет хорошо писать</i>			
Долженствование:			
1) долг, обязанность	must + V (должен, обязан)	—	—
2)вынужденность	have to/ has to + V (вынужден, придется)	had to + V was /were to + V	will have to + V Present forms: am/is/are to + V
3)план, договоренность, расписание, согласованность	to be to = am/is/are to + V (должен)		
Е. g. <i>You must do as I tell you.</i> — <i>Ты должен делать так, как я тебе говорю.</i> <i>I have to do a paper for my history course.</i> — <i>Мне нужно написать работу по истории.</i> <i>The train is to arrive on time.</i> — <i>Поезд должен прийти вовремя.</i>			
Разрешение, вероятность	may + V (можно, есть разрешение) возможно», «может быть»	might + V	will be allowed to + V
Е. g. <i>May I see the chief now?</i> — <i>Yes, you may.</i> — <i>Можно сейчас увидеть шефа? Да, можно.</i> <i>The witness may identify a mugger.</i> — <i>Возможно, свидетель опознает грабителя.</i>			
Совет, рекомендация	should + V (следует)	—	—
Е. g. <i>You should help her.</i> — <i>Вам следовало (бы) помочь ей.</i>			
Настоятельный совет, упрек:	ought to		
Е. g. <i>He ought to have more regard for his health.</i> — <i>Он должен больше заботиться о своем здоровье.</i>			

Неопределенное местоимение **one** часто употребляется в сочетании с модальными глаголами, выполняет функцию формального подлежащего и переводится соответственно: **one must/ has to** — нужно; **one should/ ought to** — следует; **one can/ may** — можно; **one cannot (can't)** — нельзя; **one need not (needn't)** — не нужно; **one must not (mustn't)** — нельзя

Task 1. Paying attention to modal verbs translate sentences into Russian.

1. Teenagers play music and talk very loudly. So I **can't** get to sleep.
2. **May** I use a mobile phone in the court room? — No you **may not**. I'm afraid you **can't**.
3. Investigators **must** be knowledgeable in all aspects of crime investigation.
4. Patrol officers **can't** arrest a criminal but they **can** apprehend law-breakers and issue warnings and fines.
5. If apprehended a suspect **is to** be interrogated, if a suspect is not in custody but his identity is known an investigator **will be able** to analyze his modus operandi and check files for similarity.
6. A patrol officer **must** offer help and support citizens when they need it.
7. All law-abiding citizens **must** observe the principles of legality and **not** violate the public order.
8. Policemen **must** maintain law and order and provide security for society and its citizens.
9. **Does** the traffic violator **have to pay** the fine? — Yes, he does/ No, he doesn't.
10. The witness **doesn't have to** come to the police station for an identity parade; police officers **can** come to the witness' house.
11. What are we to do next week?

Task 2. Choose the English equivalents for the modal verbs in brackets.

1. There was a group of teenagers who (могли) spray graffiti everywhere and make a lot of noise last night. (can, may, could, must)
2. You (должен) stop when the traffic lights turn red. (must, has to, can, should)
3. Witnesses (должны) testify under oath. (can, must, was able, should)
4. The investigator (пришлось) interview a lot of witnesses and analyze different facts to establish proof of guilt against a person responsible for a crime. (must, should, had to, have to)
5. Everybody (должен) pay his debts. (can, may, are to, ought to)
6. A detective (должен) **prevent crime and in case of its commission** apprehend the perpetrators. (can, must, were to, have to)
7. When the judge sums up the evidence, the witnesses (разрешат) be present at the trial. (may, can, must, will be allowed to)

8. The witnesses (не разрешено) be present inside as they (не следует) listen to the evidence of each other. (are not allowed to, is not allowed, may not, can't); (should, could not, should not, must not)

9. The investigative officer (следует) be very patient when interviewing witnesses. (is to, should, must, has to)

10. Traffic officers (не следовало) have spoken with a witness so roughly. (must not, should, were not to, ought not to)

Task 3. Translate into Russian paying attention to one + modal verb structure.

1. One should perform satisfactorily under operational conditions.
2. One can hardly find a «crime-free zone» in our modern world.
3. One should pay more attention to the maintenance of control at the crime scene.

4. One can see the widest application of DNA profile in the process of identification of suspects and criminals.

5. One must not threaten and intimidate the subject of interrogation. One may use pictures and videotapes to help jury, judge and prosecutor visualize the crime scene.

6. During the interrogation an investigator should control his temper. One can't let the reactions to criminal's answers betray the investigator's feelings.

7. One needn't be in a hurry while observing a crime scene.

8. One may obtain the information from people who have some significant knowledge concerning the crime.

Task 4. Insert modal verbs according to the context, use the prompt in Russian. Explain your choice. The table below can help you.

Modal Verb	Meaning	Translation
Can to be able to	Физическую или умственную способность; возможность совершения действия	Могу, умею, способен
May be allowed to might	Разрешение, просьбу; возможность, вероятность совершения действия	Разрешите, можно; возможно, может быть
Must	Долг, обязанность, необходимость выполнить действие	Должен, обязан
Have to	Необходимость выполнения действия из-за обстоятельств	Вынужден, приходится
Be to	Необходимость выполнения заранее запланированного действия, по договоренности	Должен, обязан

Should	Рекомендации по совершению действия, совет	Должен, следует, рекомендуется
Ought	Моральный долг, совет	Следует, следовало бы, должно быть

1. Police (**не разрешается**) ... apprehend a suspect for more than 48 hours. 2. The patrol officer (**не должен**) ... speak so rudely. Не (**следует**) ... be patient and tactful with citizens. 3. Police officers (**не должны**) ... hesitate to check persons behaving in a suspicious manner. 4. Reports (**должны**) ... be clear, simple and brief. They (**не следует**) ... contain opinions of the police officer. 5. Ladies and gentlemen, it (**не разрешается**) ... to take pictures in the museum. 6. Madam, you (**следует**) ... comply with the demand of the management. 7. I (**должен**) ... fill in the report. 8. The police officer (**должен**) ... take a law-breaker to the nearest police station. 9. It's (**не разрешается**) ... to sing loudly in the street. 10. A suspected person (**следует**) ... show his passport, identity card or driving license immediately upon demand of a patrol officer. 11. To avoid burglary you (**не следует**) ... leave the keys in the locks. 12. (**Морг**) ... I see your papers, please? 13. Every homeowner (**следует**) ... install a burglar alarm and a spyhole to secure his house.

Task 5. Make sentences with modal verbs *may/ should/ can/ must/ are not allowed/ is allowed* using expressions in the box.

have an accident; apprehend a suspect; to use his handgun; wear a uniform; contact your local police station; to drive without a license; take a driving test

1. If you drive so fast, you **may** _____ .
2. If there is any danger or risk to life, you **should** _____ .
3. A police officer **can** _____ if he has a good excuse to do that.
4. In some special cases, the police officer **is allowed** _____ .
5. Police officer **must** _____ and carry many types of equipment such as a police baton, handcuffs, a pepper spray, a Taser, a radio.
6. If you want to drive, you **must** _____ .
7. You **are not allowed** _____ .

Task 6. Revise the structure of the Passive Voice and possible ways of its translation.

Active = [to V]	Passive = [to be] + Ved / V3
Policemen identify and catch criminals	Criminals are identified and caught by police
↓	↓
П = a doer	П ≠ a doer
Д = Object	Д = a doer
Полицейские устанавливают и ловят преступников	Преступников устанавливают и ловят полицейские

Способы перевода страдательного залога

1. Глаголом «быть» с кратким причастием	<i>The crime was solved. — Преступление было раскрыто.</i>
2. Возвратным глаголом с окончанием -сь, -ся	<i>This problem is being discussed. — Эта проблема обсуждается.</i>
3. Глаголом 3-го лица множественного числа с неопределенно-личным значением	<i>Streets are patrolled. — Улицы патрулируют.</i>
4. Глаголы с предлогом в пассивной конструкции сохраняют предлог, и перевод предложения начинается с предлога	<i>The medical expert was sent for. — За судебно-медицинским экспертом послали.</i>
5. Сочетание модального глагола с инфинитивом в страдательном залоге переводится русским безличным предложением с инфинитивом после модального глагола	<i>A witness must be interviewed. — Свидетеля нужно опросить.</i>

Task 7. Translate the passive verbs in the following sentences.

1. Sometimes witnesses experience difficulties in describing a person or a place, but when they are shown a photograph, they can do it much easier.

2. This car is in excellent working condition. It has been looked after carefully.

3. My friend is an honest and trustworthy person. He is always relied on.

4. The clothes which the murderer was dressed in while committing the crime have been dry-cleaned.

5. The judge has been spoken to about his decision.

6. Public transport may be very crowded in the rush hours.

7. What is done cannot be undone.

8. Traffic rules must be learned, and they should be observed carefully.

9. Stolen goods must be identified as the property of the real owner and returned to him as soon as possible.

10. Once an investigator has established the corpus delicti of burglary the investigation should be concentrated on the identity and apprehension of a burglar.

11. There is a traffic accident. A driver can be hurt. An ambulance should be phoned for.

II. READING

Text "Aspects of Crime Detection"

Vocabulary

Task 1. Translate the word chains:

to respond — response — responsible — responsibility;

to detect — detective — detection;

to enforce the law — law enforcement — law enforcer;

to suspect — suspect — suspicion — suspicious;

to identify — identification — identity — identical;
 to locate — location — local — locality;
 to distinguish — distinguishable — distinguisher — distinguishing;
 to perpetrate — perpetration — perpetrator;
 to know — knowledge — knowledgeable — knowledgeably.

Task 2. Learn the connectives (conjunctions, prepositions and adverbs) used to make parts of sentences logically and grammatically correct:

in particular — в особенности, в частности with regard to — относительно ; в отношении; что касается in general — в общем such as — такой как particularly — особенно	i.e. (<i>лат</i>) id est — то есть it is interesting to note — интересно отметить esp. (<i>сокр.</i>) especially — в особенности therefore — поэтому in addition to — наряду с; помимо more than that — более того however — однако; тем не менее
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Task 3. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

Crime detection; criminal investigation; law enforcement agencies; trials; guilty of the offense; to commit a crime; to prevent a crime; discovery; identification of a suspect; collection of evidence; investigative team; to interrogate suspects; criminal activity; crime scene; source of information.

Task 4. Match the synonyms (1–12) of A and B columns to coincide with their Russian equivalents in column C. It might be more than one synonym in the table.

A	B	C
1. To receive the information	plain-clothes man	получать информацию
2. To discover	to reveal	обнаруживать
3. Undercover agent (3)	perpetrator	сыщик
4. Means	methods	способы
5. To solve a crime	detective	раскрывать преступление
6. Hidden (2)	informer	секретный
7. Criminal (3)	to obtain information	осведомитель
8. Informant	concealed	преступник
9. Undercover operation	establish	тайная операция
10. Aim (3)	offender	учреждать
11. Set up	covert operation	цель
12. Examine	analyze	исследовать
	goal	
	to detect a crime	
	evil-doer	
	mission	
	secret	
	purpose	
	sleuth	

Task 5. Choose a correct word partnership in English on the basis of its Russian equivalent. The example is given in bold.

Russian word combinations	English phrases based on the text	
1. Собирать информацию	to gather	informants (informers)
2. Раскрывать преступление	to solve	a criminal
3. Воссоздать происшедшее (события преступления)	to reconstruct	information
4. Совершить преступление	to commit	a crime
5. Принять действенные меры	to take	the happening
6. Устраивать засаду	to lay	a crime
7. Внедряться в преступный мир	to penetrate	active measures
8. Осуществлять негласный надзор	to conduct	surveillance
9. Использовать осведомителей	to use	the underworld
10. Определять приметы	to identify	an ambush
11. Маскироваться	to use	disguises
12. Изучать документы	to examine	suspects
13. Задерживать преступника	to apprehend	witnesses
14. Опрашивать свидетелей	to interview	distinctive marks
15. Предотвращать преступление	to prevent	records
16. Допрашивать подозреваемых	to interrogate	place
17. Происходить (иметь место)	to take place	accomplices
18. Собирать доказательства	to collect	evidence
19. Выявлять соучастников	to detect	to legal restrictions
20. Подвергаться юридическим ограничениям	to subject	

Task 6. Read and translate some international words.

criteria, priority, rehabilitation, effectiveness, basis, activity, detective police station, department, term, identify, combine, collection, agency, agent, detective, reconstruct, combine, nature, commission, technique, unique, cultivate, operative group.

Task 7. Study the following words and word collocations to read and understand the text

Glossary to the text "Crime Detection"

access ['ækses] — доступ
accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs] — сообщник, соучастник
accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] — совершать, выполнять
achieve [ə'tʃi:v] — добиваться, достигать
apply [ə'plai] — применять; использовать, употреблять
apprehend [ˌæprɪ'hend] — арестовывать, задерживать
beyond a reasonable doubt [bɪ'jɒnd ə 'ri:z(ə)nəbl daʊt] — в полной мере; без сомнений

circumstance [ˈsɜ:kəmstæn(t)s] — обстоятельство; случай; условие

conceal [kənˈsi:l] — скрывать, маскировать, прятать, укрывать

covert [ˈkʌvət] — невидимый, скрытый, тайный, секретный

convince [kənˈvin(t)s] — убеждать, уверять

crime detection [kraim dɪˈtekʃ(ə)n] — расследование / раскрытие преступления; розыск/ обнаружение; идентификация преступника; раскрываемость преступлений; уголовный розыск; сыскная полиция; оперативно-розыскная деятельность

currently [ˈkʌr(ə)ntli] — теперь, в настоящее время, ныне

define [dɪˈfaɪn] — определять (значение слова), давать определение (понятию)

discover [dɪˈskʌvə] — обнаруживать, выяснять, узнавать

distinguishable [dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃəbl] — отличимый, различимый

eavesdropping [ˈi:vz,drɒpɪŋ] — подслушивание, «прослушка», пассивный перехват данных, пересылаемых по линии связи

entrapment [ɪnˈtræpmənt] — провокация преступления в целях его изобличения

establishment [ɪsˈtæblɪʃmənt] — создание, образование, учреждение, организация

estimate [ˈestɪment] — считать, полагать, оценивать, давать оценку, судить

evil-doer [ˌi:v(ə)lˈdu:ə] — злодей; преступник

ferret out [ˈferɪtˈaʊt] — разведывать, разыскивать, выявлять, добывать

hidden [ˈhɪd(ə)n] *прич. прош. вр. от hide — прил. спрятанный, скрытый; тайный*

indict [ɪnˈdaɪt] — обвинять, осуждать; предъявлять официальное обвинение

informant [ɪnˈfɔ:mənt] — информант, осведомитель; информатор

informer [ɪnˈfɔ:mə] — осведомитель, информатор, доносчик

interception [ˌɪntəˈsepʃ(ə)n] — перехват; прослушивание (телефонных разговоров); перехваченная информация, подслушанный разговор

locate [ləuˈkeɪt] — определять место, местонахождение; располагать в определенном месте; помещать, размещать

measure [ˈmeʒə] — мера, мероприятие, основание

milieu [ˈmi:lʒə:] *мн.ч. milieux* — окружение, окружающая среда, обстановка

modus operandi [ˌmɔdəs,ɔpəˈrændi:] (*лат. образ действия*)

occasionally [əˈkeɪʒ(ə)n(ə)li] — иногда, изредка, время от времени

overt [ə(u)ˈvɜ:t], [ˈəʊvɜ:t] — открытый, публичный, несекретный, нескрываемый, гласный

pattern after ['pæt(ə)n 'ɑ:ftə] — делать по образцу; скопировать
perpetrator ['pɜ:pitreitə] — злоумышленник; правонарушитель, преступник

plain-clothes [ˌpleɪn'kləʊ(ð)z] *прил.* — носящий штатскую одежду, в штатском

recover [rɪ'kʌvə] — вновь обретать; возвращать, получать обратно
rely [rɪ'laɪ] (up)on — полагаться, надеяться; зависеть (от чего-либо)
responsible [rɪ'spɒn(t)səbl] — ответственный, несущий ответственность

restraint [rɪ'streɪnt] — ограничение
reveal [rɪ'vi:l] — открывать; разоблачать; обнаруживать, показывать
set apart ['setə'pɑ:t] — отделять, отличать
set up [set ʌp] — учреждать; основывать, открывать (дело, предприятие)

significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] — значительный, важный, существенный
solve [sɒlv] — решать, разрешать
source [sɔ:s] — начало, первоисточник, источник (информации)
surveillance [sə:'veɪl(ə)ns] — надзор, наблюдение, слежка
sworn [swɔ:n] *прич. прош. вр.* от swear — присягнувший, поклявшийся
tracking ['trækɪŋ] — слежение
undercover [ˌʌndə'klʌvə] — секретный, тайный
wiretapping ['waɪə,tæpɪŋ] — перехват телефонных сообщений; подслушивание телефонных разговоров

Task 8. Read the text "Aspects of Crime Detection" and choose a correct title to each part (A–F).

1. Historical background of crime detection.
2. Definition of crime detection.
3. Activity of a plain-clothes detective.
4. Phases of crime detection.
5. Work at the crime scene.
6. Special means in crime detection.

Aspects of Crime detection

A. ____ One of the criteria for estimating the effectiveness of police activity is crime detection that is considered to be of the highest priority of law enforcement bodies in general and of criminal police in particular. Law enforcement officers are responsible for detecting, investigating and preventing a crime through investigations, trials, and rehabilitation of criminals. It is interesting to note that the first major step in crime detection took place in Great Britain when in 1829 the Metropolitan Police Act set up a basis for the

establishment of the currently world-famous Scotland Yard detective department to investigate crimes in Greater London and, occasionally, particularly with regard to difficult cases throughout Great Britain. The British example influenced the development of criminal investigation in the United States and other countries, where large cities patterned the police efforts after the successful model in England. In Russia the first detective police station was established in St. Petersburg in 1866 under the leadership of I. D. Putilin and then after the death of the Emperor Alexander II in Moscow in 1881. October 5, 1918 is the official date of the establishment of crime detection in Soviet Russia.

B. ____ The term "detection" itself implies "the act of discovering or revealing something that was hidden, esp. to solve a crime". Crime detection is defined as a process of detecting and solving crimes, identifying, locating and apprehending an evil-doer, reconstructing the happening and recovering the information about the crime committed or the circumstances surrounding the crime. Crime detection ends with a court decision based on the evidence aimed to convince judges and juries that the perpetrators are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

C. ____ One can distinguish three principal stages in the process of crime detection: the discovery that a crime has been committed, the identification of suspects, and the collection of evidence at the crime scene. The primary purpose of a criminal detective after receiving the information of the crime commission is to answer the so-called "5W's and 1" principle questions of the investigation, i. e. what the criminal act was, where it was, who the offender was, when, why and how he was committing a crime. To carry out the process of crime detection effectively and achieve the goals of quick and accurate crime solution a variety of methods are to be used by criminal police.

D. ____ Activity of criminal police dealing with crimes and criminals combines overt and covert functions. Overt functions comprise a work of the investigative team at the crime scene. Operatives must define the nature of a crime, collect and process the evidence, examine records, analyze salient features of criminals' *modus operandi*, that is a certain technique in the perpetration of the crime, identify criminal's distinctive marks and detect accomplices of the crime. Once the commission of a crime has been discovered, the information about identity of suspects becomes essential and therefore the operative group must take active measures to identify and reveal the offender. The greatest source of direct information in the process of identification is interviewing witnesses or victims and interrogating suspects. The information must be obtained from people who have some significant knowledge concerning the

crime. It might be members of the community, victims, or witnesses who may report the occurrence of crime to law enforcement agencies.

E. _____ In addition to an interrogation and interview, detectives may rely on undercover agents and a network of police informants. As an undercover agent a police detective, who may also be called a plain-clothes man, a sleuth, a CID man, often performs undercover operations while gathering information on the crime committed. Undercover work of a detective is one of the most interesting aspects of crime detection. The term "undercover" means an investigative technique in which the identity of an operative is concealed to accomplish an investigative mission for the purposes of police detection. Undercover investigation involves covert means of discovering information based on the actions of a human agent. The agent may be a sworn police officer or an informer with unique access to criminal milieu. Doing undercover work an operative uses special means, methods and forms of fighting crime such as laying an ambush and conducting surveillance, penetrating the underworld, using disguises of various sorts. The detective chooses, cultivates and uses the informants who are very helpful in an investigative process.

F. _____ Undercover methods are often used in conjunction with other covert means such as hidden video and audio recorders, location tracking devices, different types of surveillance. More than that, there are some special methods such as interception of communications, electronic eavesdropping, wiretapping and other electronic surveillance and even entrapment which are effective and extremely important in particular situations but are considered to be controversial to some extent and subject to legal restraints. However the presence of an active human agent, an operative, who can influence the course of events, sets the undercover investigation apart from more passive means of secretly gathering information. The ability to apply traditional methods in conjunction with innovative means of crime detection contributes to quick and accurate crime solution. The identification and the apprehension of a criminal and the production of evidence against him is the keystone in the structure of the detective function.

Task 9. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What type of activity is the process of crime detection?
2. Whose responsibility is it to detect crime in a modern democratic society?
3. What milestones in the history of crime detection are there in the text?
4. Will you give the definition of the term "crime detection" using the key words?

5. What phases are there in crime detection?
6. What six cardinal points of crime detection is an experience investigator to outline?
7. What two types of activity can an operative perform?
8. What are the overt functions of an operative?
9. What is undercover agent?
10. What functions does the undercover agent carry out?
11. What methods of crime detection are at the disposal of law enforcement officers?
12. What is the keystone of the detective work?

Task 10. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones. Use speech patterns.

1. <i>I think it is true. The text tells us that...</i>	6. <i>To my mind, it is false because...</i>
2. <i>You're absolutely right.</i>	7. <i>That is not quite the case.</i>
3. <i>Absolutely.</i>	8. <i>That's different.</i>
4. <i>Exactly.</i>	9. <i>That's not true.</i>
5. <i>I agree with the statement.</i>	10. <i>I'm afraid I disagree.</i>

1. The process of crime detection includes collection, identification and preservation of facts in order to bring the criminal action in the court.

2. One of the methods of identification is the analysis of criminal's modus operandi that is a manner of procedure of wrongdoings and ways of avoiding persecution and punishment.

3. An undercover operation means the usage of passive means of secretly gathering information.

4. Human agent is a sworn uniformed police officer or an informer who possesses significant information concerning the crime.

5. All types of electronic surveillance are very effective and prevalent without any restrictions.

6. Different persons can become the sources of criminal information.

7. Overt functions are much more important in the process of crime detection.

8. It is important to combine different methods of crime detection.

Text "Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection"

Task 11. Recollect what the words and phrases mean.

Sources of vital information; illegal act; law enforcement personnel; crime scene search; collection of evidence; sketching the crime scene; processing the scene; physical evidence; physical condition; protection; preservation; to package evidence.

Task 12. Learn the connectives given to understand the text

therefore — по этой причине; вследствие этого; поэтому	actually — фактически; на самом деле; в действительности
since — так как	unless — если не; пока не
in order to — для того, чтобы	the same — тот же самый

Task 13. Match the synonyms to the Russian equivalents; there is more than one variant.

1. Основательный, тщательный, правильный (4)	careful, site, thorough, complete, area, location, scene, observation, search, territory, place, examination, facts, vital, essential, important, information, proper, critical, materials, evidence, principal
2. Обыск, осмотр (3)	
3. Местонахождение, расположение (6)	
4. Важный, существенный (4)	
5. Данные, факты (4)	

Task 14. Study the Glossary to the text "Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection".

adherence [əd'hɪər(ə)n(t)s] — приверженность, верность, строгое соблюдение (правил, принципов)

alter ['ɔ:l.tə] — изменять; менять

angle ['æŋɡl] — угол аспект, ракурс, сторона

binary ['baɪnəri] — двойной, двоянный, бинарный, двоичный, парный

conceivable [kən'si:vəbl] — мыслимый, постижимый, вероятный, возможный, потенциальный, допустимый

contaminate [kən'tæmɪneɪt] — загрязнять, портить

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] — повреждать, портить; наносить ущерб, убыток

crime scene tape [kraɪm si:n teɪp] — сигнальная лента (которой ограждается место преступления)

fragile ['frædʒaɪl] — ломкий, хрупкий

integrity [ɪn'tegrəti] — целостность

intrusion [ɪn'tru:ʒ(ə)n] — внедрение; насильственное проникновение; несанкционированное проникновение (например, в вычислительную сеть); взлом

latent ['leɪt(ə)nt] — скрытый, латентный; не проявившийся; в скрытом состоянии

visible ['vɪzəbl] — видимый; видный

naked eye ['neɪkɪd aɪ] — невооруженный глаз

numerical representation [nju:'merɪkl,reprɪzen'teɪʃ(ə)n] — представление (информации) в числовой форме

preservation [,prezə'veɪʃ(ə)n] — сохранение

recognition [,rekəg'nɪʃ(ə)n] — признание, обнаружение

refute [rɪ'fju:t] — опровергать; доказывать ложность; несостоятельность
sketch [skeɪʃ] — делать эскиз (набросок, схему)

Task 15. What do you know about crime scene search? Express your opinion and answer the questions.

1. What is a crime scene?
2. What action does an operative group carry out at the crime scene?

Task 16. Read the text "Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection" and compare your answers with the information given in the text.

Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection

A. The process of crime detection usually starts with careful crime scene observation. The scene of a crime is the central location toward which all evidence points before, during and after the crime. After receiving the information of crime commission the investigative group goes out to a crime scene since it is the most important source of evidence, and therefore must be carefully examined for both visible and latent types of evidence. Crime scene search is the process of the recognition, search, collection, handling, preservation and documentation of physical evidence in order to identify persons, who appeared to be at the crime scene, interview witnesses or victims and if possible apprehend suspects or criminals.

B. The crime scene search should cover the entire area within the crime scene boundaries. Crime scene area can be understood as the territory in which the criminal, any possible victim and any eyewitness could move during the time when the crime was committed. In some crimes, however, the crime scene may comprise several different sites. It is essential that investigators should protect the integrity of the scene by securing with crime scene tape a wide area around the place the crime was committed to prevent access by any person other than the members of operative group.

C. Complete crime scene processing includes the following investigative steps: developing a plan of action, note taking, crime scene search, crime scene photography, sketching the crime scene, and collection of evidence. The process of collecting and packaging evidence requires strict adherence to procedures in order not to make a mistake and damage the evidence. Searching the crime scene one must follow the principal rule, i. e. never touch, move, or alter any object at the crime scene unless it has been photographed, measured, and sketched from any conceivable angle.

D. Preserving and protecting the crime scene means keeping the site of the crime with the evidence found in the same physical condition as it was left by the criminal. Some form of physical evidence is always present at a crime scene

whether it is visible to the naked eye or not. The variety of evidence can include material objects, DNA, fingerprints, oral statements, written documents, and other relevant information. Nowadays digital evidence as a form of physical evidence may be left at crime scenes. Digital or electronic evidence is any data stored or transmitted using a computer to prove or refute the commission of a crime. Digital data is the binary numerical representation of information such as text, images, audio, or video. Digital evidence is typically the product of crimes such as fraud, child pornography, and computer intrusions.

E. The proper packaging of evidence is critical to the evidence collection process. It means that each item must be collected, labeled and placed in a separate container to prevent damage and maintain the integrity of the evidence. When collecting evidence, investigators start with evidence that is fragile or that is likely to be lost, damaged, or contaminated, such as blood, fibers, hair, fingerprints, shoeprints, and tire tracks.

F. Following identification and collection, evidence is submitted to a crime laboratory for analysis. Crime scene searches and evidence collection constitute a vital part of the duties of law enforcement.

Task 17. Choose an appropriate title to each part of the text from a number of 10 possible variants.

1. Crime commission.
2. Apprehension of evil-doers.
3. Rules for preservation of collected evidence.
4. Crime scene and its examination.
5. Interrogation of suspects and criminals.
6. Taping and securing the place of a crime commission.
7. Instructions for careful crime scene processing.
8. Members of operative group.
9. Variety of materials to prove the fact of crime commission.
10. The last stage of crime scene observation.

Task 18. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Can you give a definition of a crime scene search?
2. Why is it important to protect the integrity of the scene?
3. How should the investigator protect the integrity of a crime scene?
4. What activities does the operative group perform while observing a crime scene?
5. What essential rule must any member of the crime scene investigative unit obey?
6. What two categories of evidence could be left at the crime scene?

7. What is digital evidence?
8. What are the rules of packaging evidence?
9. What are various types of evidence the operative group can receive at its disposal?

Task 19. Fill in the blanks according to the information of the text. Possible answers are given in the frame below:

visible and latent types of evidence
 in the same physical condition
 crime scene tape or police tape
 the naked eye
 crime laboratory
 search for, collect, preserve and document physical evidence
 fraud, child pornography, and computer intrusions
 vital

1. The operative group must conduct a thorough examination of a crime scene to find out ...
2. Preserving and protecting the crime scene means to save the site of the crime...
3. Crime scene search is a detailed process aimed to ...
4. Some types of physical evidence are invisible to ...
5. Digital evidence can prove the fact of the commission of such crimes as ...
6. To protect the integrity of a crime scene it is necessary to secure the area with a ...
7. To package evidence properly is ... to the evidence collection process.
8. After identification and collection the evidence is sent to a ...

III. LISTENING

Task 20. Read the information about the oldest way of detecting criminal activity and discuss different types of surveillance used in crime detection. After discussion be ready to deal with listening.

Crime Detection Surveillance

One of the oldest ways of detecting criminal activity is through surveillance. This method is used when it is likely that a crime will take place at a specific location or when certain persons are suspected of criminal activity. The first situation usually is handled by fixed police observation known as a stakeout; the second circumstance may require mobile observation as well, perhaps on foot or by automobile. Some situations may call for aerial observation (using helicopters) or electronic procedures (using listening devices that monitor telephone lines).

The observation method must be legal. Surveillance techniques, for example, may include placing personnel in strategic locations and equipping them

with optical aids, such as binoculars or scopes with the capacity to detect an object illuminated only by moonlight, or with electronic devices, sensitive to a conversation taking place at a considerable distance. Where a possibility of privacy invasion exists, a court order is required to make the police action and the information obtained acceptable at a trial.

Task 1. Before listening learn the words to the audio text "Surveillance in combating gangs and organized crime".

- abandoned house** [ə'bəndənd haus] — заброшенный дом
admit [əd'mit] — допускать, соглашаться
approach [ə'prəʊʃ] — подход, подъезд, подступ
assign [ə'sain] — назначать, определять, устанавливать
bell tower [bel tauə] — колокольня
church [tʃɜ:ʃ] — церковь
combat ['kɒmbæt] — бороться
expensive [ɪk'spen(t)sɪv], [ek-] — дорогой, дорогостоящий, ценный
gang [gæŋ] — банда, шайка (группа людей, занимающаяся преступной деятельностью)
hangout ['hæŋaut] — пристанище; прибежище; место постоянных сборищ или встреч;
hut [hʌt] — лачуга; хижина; барак; временное укрытие
marked [mɑ:kt] — отмеченный; помеченный; маркированный
observation point [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃ(ə)npɔɪnt] — наблюдательный пост; точка наблюдения
regularly ['regjələli] — методично; регулярно; постоянно
resources [rɪ'zɔ:sɪz], [-'sɔ:sɪz] — запасы; ресурсы; средства
static surveillance ['stætɪk sɜ:'veɪlən(t)s] — **наблюдение с использованием стационарных средств; слежка**
set up [set ʌp] — учреждать; основывать
truck [trʌk] — грузовой автомобиль, грузовик
valuable ['væljuəbl] — ценный, полезный, дорогой, дорогостоящий
vehicle ['vi:əkl], ['vi:ɪkl] — транспортное средство
watch [wɒʃ] — (внимательно) следить, вести наблюдение

Task 2. You are going to listen to Kurt Meyer, a detective who serves in the city of Hamburg police in Germany. He specializes in the area of organized crime gang and types of conducting surveillance*. Before listening try to complete the definitions given below.

1. Intelligence or ... is the key to combating gangs and organized crime.
2. A gang hangout is a place where...

* Boyle, Ch. English for law Enforcement. London, 2009 .

3. A OP (observation point) is a place in which...
4. A marked police unit is a group of police officers who are...
5. The surveillance area is the area of town where...
6. Church bell towers, mobile homes and builders huts are all examples of buildings which can be used as/for...

Task 3. Listen again and complete the sentences. Use these words:

reveal; Static surveillance; keep; radio; identify; to photograph gang members; active surveillance; observation point; stop or arrest; intelligence; a regular surveillance operations

1. One of the simplest things you can do is to set up
2. ... is easy to set up.
3. First of all, you need to ... a gang hangout.
4. Then, you assign your officers to watch it, to learn what they can about who comes and goes, and ... and their vehicles.
5. People sometimes have problems finding a good OP or ..., but you just have to use your imagination.
6. You must be careful to ... your distance from the gang members.
7. I prefer to take a more active approach to
8. The officer at the OP, the observation point, ... anything of interest to the marked unit, who will then ... a suspect.
9. If you are careful about how you deploy the marked police unit, you can avoid ...ing the OP.
10. Arrest can produce good

Task 4. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What key factor in the process of combatting gangs and fighting organized crime does Kurt Meyer talk about?
2. What is the simplest way of getting information which Kurt Meyer recommends to set up?
3. What is expensive in the organization of surveillance?
4. What is the minimum number of police officers for conducting surveillance?
5. What is the first thing the police officers need to do to get information about a gang?
6. What other activities do they perform during static surveillance?
7. How does a surveillance officer choose an object point?
8. What are peculiarities of static surveillance?
9. What other type of surveillance does he mention?
10. Which type does he prefer?
11. What are the functions of a marked police unit?
12. How do officers at OP send information to a marked police unit?

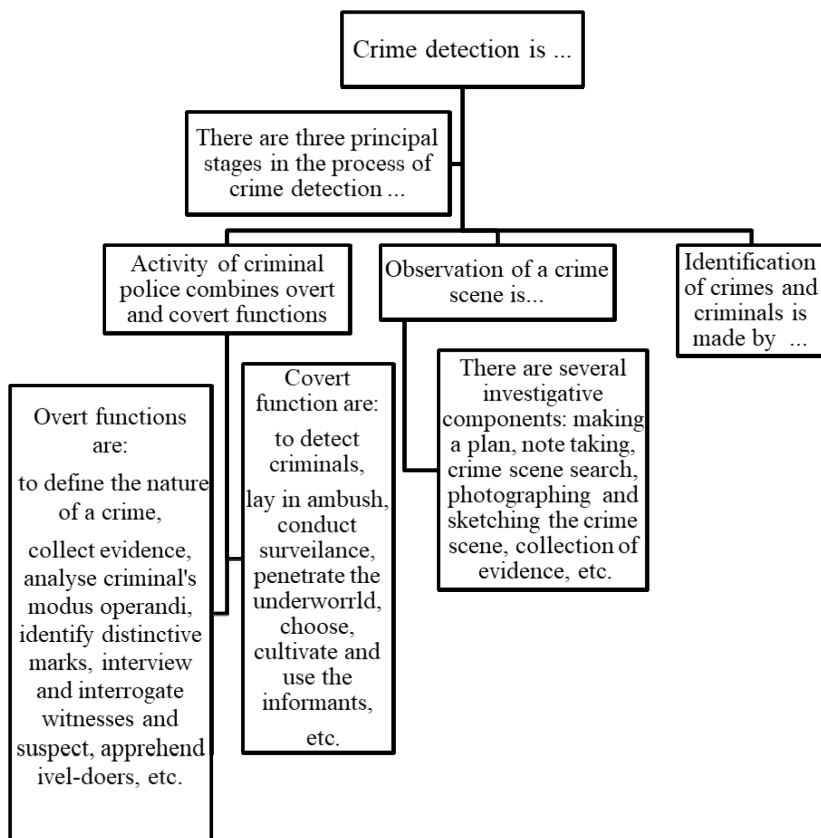
13. Where does Kurt Meyer recommend making arrest?
14. What for is it important to make an arrest?

III. SPEAKING

Task 1. Act out a dialogue between an experienced investigator of the CID and a probationer policeman about the process of crime detection. Express your opinion and exchange views. Start with the following cliches.

*First of all, I'd like to ask you about... I am very/ particularly interested in...
 I wonder how...? May I ask you...?
 What's your idea about...? Do you have anything to say about this?*

Task 2. Give a talk about crime detection. Use the chart expressing the main points of the process.



UNIT 6. Public Order maintenance

*Our police officers put their lives on the line for us every single day.
They've got a tough job to do to maintain public safety
and hold accountable those who break the law*
Barack Obama

STARTING UP

Task 1. Give your comments on the quotation about the role of police in maintaining public order and providing safety of the public. Use the following phrases starting the interpretation.

*I think that...; I believe that...; I consider that...;
In my opinion, ...; To my mind,...; If you ask me, ...*

Task 2. Think about the list of key words to the topic "Public Order Maintenance" and name them.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. GRAMMAR REVIEW. Конструкция. "There + to be" (Временные формы конструкции и виды предложений)

Конструкция "There + to be"

Структура: There

is / are

was / were

will be

→ **S (smth. smb.) at some place**

Оборот вводит подлежащее и указывает на наличие/отсутствие предмета (лица), выраженного подлежащим и неизвестного для собеседника. При наличии нескольких подлежащих глагол **to be** согласуется с подлежащим, стоящим за ним. **Ex.** *There is a shooting range and some gyms in the academy.* — В академии есть тир и несколько спортивных залов.

Перевод начинают с обстоятельства места, которое стоит в конце предложения. Слово **there** не имеет самостоятельного значения и на русский язык не переводится. **Ex.** *There are far more good people than bad in the world.* — В мире гораздо больше хороших людей, чем плохих.

При отсутствии обстоятельства места перевод начинают с оборота *there is/ are* в качестве сказуемого — *есть, имеется, существует, находится* в соответствующем времени. **Ex.** *There are different types of antisocial behavior.* — Существуют различные виды антисоциального поведения.

Временные формы конструкции и виды предложений

Время	+	?	–
Present	There is a S	Is there ... ?	There is no ...
	There are (some) S-s	Are there (any) ...?	There isn't any ...
	There is a library in the academy	Is there a library in the academy?	There is no library in the academy. There isn't any library in the academy

Past	There was a S There were (some) S-s	Was there ...? Were there (any) ...?	There was no ... There wasn't any ...
	There was a shooting — range in the academy	Was there a shooting — range in the academy?	There was no shooting- range in the academy. There wasn't any shooting range in the academy
Future	There will be a S / (some)	Will there be ...?	There will be no ... There won't be any ...
	There will be a hostel nearby	Will there be a hostel nearby?	There won't be any hostel nearby. There will be no new labs in the institute

Task 1. Choose the correct version from those given in brackets.

1. There ____ a lot of people arguing at a football match (*was/ were*).
2. There ____ a wide range of human troubles and anti-social behavior (*are/ is*).
3. There ____ different ways for patrolling the beat (*are/ is*).
4. There ____ a victim and two witnesses at the crime scene yesterday (*was/ were*).
5. There ____ a lot of noise, pollution and rubbish in big cities (*is/ was*).
6. There ____ modern police equipment and technologies in the nearest future (*is/ are/ will be*).
7. There ____ a database of offenders and the criminals who possess a threat to the city (*is/are*).
8. There ____ an upgrade version of the database of stolen vehicles and missing persons next year (*is/ was/ will be*).
9. ____ there any place for smoking? (*are/ is*).
10. ____ there a currency exchange office? (*is/ are*).
11. ____ there a gun, handcuffs, a taser, a baton, a radio and pepper spray in the police equipment belt? (*is/ are*)
12. There ____ abandoned vehicles and rubbish dumped everywhere in the estate (*is/ are*).

Task 2. Choose the correct version there is / are / or there was / were. Complete the sentences.

1. ... some people in this street 3 days ago.
2. Nowadays ... a bad habit for teenagers, they spray graffiti on the walls everywhere.
3. ... three thieves in the bank yesterday.
4. ... always many fans with noisy and threatening conduct at each football match.

5. ... some dangerous items which are not permitted in public places.
6. ... no policeman in the bank yesterday.
7. ... some important instructions from a radio dispatcher an hour ago.
8. ... a domestic dispute between a husband and a wife.
9. ... a lot of situations for a police officer to deal with foreigners.
10. Last time ... not any peaceful way to settle the quarrel between disputants.
11. ... a warning "Authorized entry only" over there.
12. ... rules for foreigners staying in Russia.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with "there + be" structure, use the correct form of the verb "to be".

1. ... a lot of noise, pollution and rubbish in big cities. 2. ... a lot of fingerprints of a wanted criminal on the windscreen of the car broken a week ago. 3. Are you thirsty? ... some orange juice in that bottle. 4. ... a lot of people at the crime scene. They could destroy some evidence. 5. ... three teenagers in the photograph and a witness was asked to identify each of them. 6. ... more Americans killed in road accidents than in all the wars since 1900. 7. ... any money in the wallet stolen in the shop? I don't know. I did not see it yesterday. 8. ... much blood on the victim's face, when a detective found him out. 9. ... any traces of criminal act, e.g. fingerprints, footmarks, bullets and shells? 10. ... a chief of the police precinct at the roll call tomorrow? 11. ... anything I can do to help you? — No, ... much you can do for me, I am afraid.

Task 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English using "there + be" structure.

1. На футбольном матче было много спорящих болельщиков.
2. На месте происшествия находятся пострадавшей и два свидетеля.
3. В часы пик много транспорта на дорогах.
4. Есть только один возможный ответ.
5. Осталось мало времени.
6. Есть слишком много вопросов, но нет ни одного разумного решения.

II. READING

Vocabulary

Task 1. Read words and collocations to comprehend the text "Public Order Maintenance".

activity [æk'tɪvəti] — деятельность, действия

advice [əd'vaɪs] — совет, рекомендация

baton ['bæt(ə)n] — полицейская дубинка
cause harm [kə:z hɑ:m] — причинить вред
carry ['kæri] — нести, носить, переносить
community [kə'mju:nəti] — общество, объединение, содружество, сообщество; поселок

dangerous ['deɪndʒ(ə)rəs] — опасный; рискованный
deal with [di:l wɪð] — рассматривать, заниматься (например, проблемой), иметь дело с...

dispute [dɪ'spju:t], [ˈdɪspju:t] — (n) дискуссия, спор, разногласия, пререкания, ссора; (v) спорить, дискутировать, ссориться

environment [ɪn'vaɪər(ə)nmənt] — окружающая среда

equipment ['kwɪpmənt] — оборудование, оснащение

guidance ['gaɪd(ə)n(t)s] — руководство, наставление, совет

handcuffs ['hændkʌfs] — наручники

illegal [ɪ'li:g(ə)l] — незаконный, противозаконный

intervene [ˌɪntə'vi:n] — вмешиваться; предотвращать

items ['aɪtəm] — пункт, статья, вопрос, отдельный предмет

minor offence ['maɪnə ə'fɛn(t)s] — мелкое правонарушение, проступок

patient ['peɪʃ(ə)nt] — терпеливый, упорный, настойчивый

beat [bi:t] — участок

range [reɪndʒ] — сфера, область, круг, поле, диапазон

rely on [rɪ'laɪ] — надеяться, полагаться на

responsibility [rɪ'spɒn(t)sə'bɪləti] — ответственность

riots ['raɪəts] — массовые беспорядки

provide [prə'vaɪd] — давать; предоставлять; обеспечивать

security arrangements [sɪ'kjuəreɪtɪ ə'reɪndʒmənts] — меры по обеспечению безопасности

spend time [spend taɪm] — тратить/проводить время

struggle ['strʌgl] — бороться

support [sə'pɔ:t] — поддержка, помощь

tactful ['tæktf(ə)l] — тактичный

take care of [teɪk keə əv] — смотреть за, беречь, заботиться, присматривать

Taser ['tāzər] — электрошокер "Taser" сокр. Tele-Active Shock Electronic Repulsion

threaten ['θret(ə)n] — грозить, угрожать (чем-либо), представлять опасность, быть угрозой.

Task 2. Before reading answer the questions based on your experience.

1. What do you think anti-social behavior is?
2. What are the examples of anti-social behavior in your country?

3. What functions must a police officer perform to maintain public order?
4. What types of equipment and technologies are there to assist police officers maintaining public order and security?
5. Is community support important for effective police service and public order maintenance?

Task 3. Read the text and check your answers.

Public Order Maintenance

The most part of police activities deals with maintenance of public order and security. The police have a responsibility to prevent antisocial behavior that can threaten peace and life of the community or cause any harm to an individual or to the environment.

There is a wide range of human troubles and anti-social behavior the police officer should deal with while on duty. The major problems may include crime prevention and disturbances of the peace, smoking in public places, spraying graffiti on walls, vandalizing property, littering and dumping rubbish, making noise, street drinking, abandoned vehicles.

Police must provide a visible uniformed presence on the streets and spend a lot of time patrolling the beat and looking for the suspicious persons or those who break the law in the area. Patrolling may be done on foot, on a motorcycle, or in a radio cruiser or sometimes on horseback.

Patrol officers are to respond to emergency calls, provide citizens and foreigners with advice and guidance, arbitrate between disputants, settle domestic disputes, intervene in illegal activities, warn and fine law-breakers for minor offences. Police perform day and night patrol service struggling against alcoholism and drug trafficking.

A police officer may also have special duties within a particular field. They must look after the security of airports, railway stations, department stores and other public places. At major public, sport, political or other ceremonial events, the police must take care of security arrangements, stop noisy and threatening conduct and prevent carrying dangerous items which are not permitted in public places. The police are called in to keep the peace during the political demonstrations, parades and to manage riots.

There is a lot of modern equipment and technologies for assistance to police. Some of the tools that a policeman carries are a gun, a baton, a radio, a Taser, handcuffs and a pepper spray. They use computers to manage a database of vehicles, citizens, offenders and the criminals who possess a threat to the city.

Actually a police officer works on the frontline of crime prevention twenty four hours a day. The officers usually take their instructions from a radio dispatcher. They must make quick decisions while on duty, be tactful and patient with people who are in danger or those who violate the peace. Police rely on communities' support and cooperation to provide effective services.

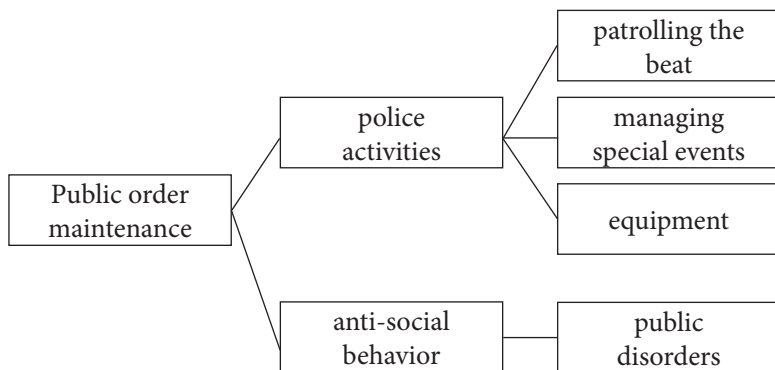
Task 4. Match the words and word combinations to the definitions. Translate into Russian types of antisocial behavior (1–7) and police functions in maintaining public order (8–14)

Types of antisocial behavior	
1) disturbances of the peace; 2) drug trafficking; 3) spraying graffiti; 4) vandalizing property; 5) dumping rubbish; 6) abandoned vehicles; 7) threatening conduct;	a) breaking things like windows and cars; b) left unchecked cars; c) atomizing a paint from an aerosol to make drawings on the walls; d) incidents in which people behave violently in public; e) action or manner causing someone to feel at risk; f) buying and selling narcotics illegally; g) leaving paper, cans, bottles lying in an open or public place;
Police functions in maintaining public order	
8) to settle domestic disputes; 9) to fine law-breakers; 10) to warn; 11) to arbitrate; 12) to manage riots; 13) to respond to emergency calls; 14) to keep the peace	h) maintain public order; i) solve a family argument or quarrel; j) react to a phoning when a person needs help quickly; k) inform a person not to do something because of danger; l) force a violator to pay a sum of money; m) decide a dispute; n) control a violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd

Task 5. Mind word formation, read and translate the word chains:

to maintain (поддерживать, сохранять) — maintenance — maintaining;
to respond (отвечать, реагировать) — responsibility — responsible;
to threaten (угрожать) — threat — threatening;
to prevent (предотвращать) — prevention — preventing;
to patrol (патрулировать) — patrol — patrolling;
to sus'pect(подозревать) — 'suspect — suspicious;
to dispute (спорить, ссориться) — dispute — disputant;
to disturb (нарушать) — disturbance — disturbing;
danger (опасность) — dangerous.

Task 6. Using the chat make a talk about types of antisocial behavior.



Task 7. Match word combinations which are synonymous in the text to their Russian equivalents.

1) have a responsibility = take care of = look after = deal with;	a) круглосуточно;
2) maintain public order = keep peace;	b) разбрасывать (мусор), сорить;
3) litter = dump rubbish;	c) присматривать, заниматься чем-либо, обращать внимание на что-либо, следить;
4) break laws = disturb the peace = violate the peace;	d) обеспечивать общественный порядок;
5) day and night = twenty four hours a day;	e) нарушать порядок (законы);
6) law-breaker = offender = criminal	f) правонарушитель, преступник

III. SPEAKING

Task 1. Read the information about different types of anti-social behavior and a police officer's response to the situations.

The majority of patrol time is spent on routine citizen contact that does not involve serious criminal law enforcement action but requires good verbal skills to deal with the situation. A police officer is almost always in touch with various people and is ready to assist and solve a lot of problems. Police work in the streets and communication with the public is an important factor in effective policing. There are a lot of situations for a police officer to deal with foreigners.

Task 2. Match the phrases (A, B, C, D, E, F) to make situational dialogues.

1.

Police Officer	Foreigner
1. Ladies and Gentlemen, you are disturbing the public order.	A. Oh, really? Sorry, sir.
2. Don't make so much noise!	B. Yes, what is it?
3. Can you be a little bit quieter? Please, turn down the radio. It's already late.	C. Certainly.

2.

Police Officer	Foreigner
1. Excuse me, sir.	A. I object. How can I guess that there is no entry to the area? Where is the sign near here?
2. This area is a protected object. Please, leave this territory.	B. I'm sorry, I haven't noticed it.
3. There is a warning "Authorized entry only". It is over there.	C. What's the matter?

3.

Police Officer	Foreigner
1. Excuse me, madam. I have to check your papers. Will you show your passport?	A. Sorry. Where can I exchange currency?
2. Why do you change currency here? It's not allowed to exchange and sell foreign currency in the street.	B. Thank you.
3. There is a currency exchange office just round the corner and the nearest bank is on the opposite side of the street.	C. Here it is.

4.

Police Officer	Foreigner
1. Let me introduce myself. Captain of police Ivashov. Gentlemen, you are violating the law.	A. We have no papers at the moment.
2. You are spraying graffiti on the walls of the 3. Metro station. Will you show your identity papers?	B. We are tourists. We are going to cheer on our team at the football match.
3. What is the purpose of your visit to Russia?	C. What's the matter?
4. Are you acquainted with the rules for foreigners staying in Russia?	D. I don't agree. We didn't mean to vandalize the property. We just want to support the team with graffiti logo.
5. It is prohibited to spray graffiti and vandalize the public property.	E. Yes. We are.
6. I must draw up the report. Follow me to the police station to clear up the situation.	F. Sure.

Task 2. Read the dialogues and act them out.

1.

<p>P. O.: Excuse me, sir. You are disturbing the public order.</p> <p>F.: What's the trouble?</p> <p>P. O.: You are smoking in the air terminal building. It's prohibited to smoke in public places inside the airport. You should comply with the demand of the management of the airport.</p> <p>F.: I'm sorry, it is my fault. I could not find any smoking area here. Is there any place for smoking here?</p> <p>P. O.: Of course, it is on the opposite side of the building. Get through the transit lounge, turn right. There is a smoking room there.</p> <p>F.: Thanks a lot.</p> <p>P. O.: Not at all. It's my duty.</p>	<p>П.: Простите, господин. Вы нарушаете общественный порядок.</p> <p>И.: В чем дело?</p> <p>П.: Вы курите в здании аэровокзала. Курить в общественных местах в пределах аэропорта запрещено. Вам следует подчиняться требованию администрации аэровокзала.</p> <p>И.: Извините. Это моя вина. Я не смог найти место для курения. Здесь есть такое место?</p> <p>П.: Конечно. Оно находится в другом конце здания. Пройдите через зал ожидания, поверните направо. Там есть зона для курящих (курительная комната).</p> <p>И.: Большое спасибо.</p> <p>П.: Не стоит. Это мой долг.</p>
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2.

<p>P. O.: Excuse me, lady. You are violating the peace.</p> <p>F.: Oh, what's that?</p> <p>P. O.: Your dog is barking very loudly. You are making too much noise.</p> <p>F.: But the dog is very small. I always travel with my dog. I hope that hotel staff will respect my wishes.</p> <p>P. O.: It's not allowed to stay with animals in this hotel. You should comply with the demand of the management.</p> <p>F.: I didn't know that pets are prohibited in this hotel.</p> <p>P. O.: Unfortunately, they are. You should look for the other hotel that welcomes guests with pets. It's better to e-mail or phone a manager and discuss your concerns beforehand.</p> <p>F.: OK! I'll follow your advice.</p>	<p>П.: Простите, мадам. Вы нарушаете порядок.</p> <p>И.: О, в чем дело?</p> <p>П.: Ваша собака оглушительно лает. Вы создаете слишком много шума.</p> <p>И.: Но собака очень маленькая. Я всегда беру ее с собой в поездку. Я надеюсь, что персонал отеля удовлетворит мои пожелания.</p> <p>П.: В этом отеле нельзя останавливаться с животными. Вы должны соблюдать требования администрации отеля.</p> <p>И.: Я не знала, что домашние животные запрещены в отеле.</p> <p>П.: К сожалению, это так. Вам следует поискать другой отель, где домашних животных принимают. Вам лучше узнать об этом заранее по интернету или позвонить администратору.</p> <p>И.: Хорошо! Я последую вашему совету.</p>
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3.

<p>P. O.: Just a minute, sir. You are violating the public order.</p> <p>F.: Yes, what's the matter?</p> <p>P. O.: You are taking pictures of the Moscow Kremlin, aren't you?</p> <p>F.: Yes, I am. Is it prohibited to take pictures of the Kremlin?</p> <p>P. O.: No, it is not. It is allowed to take amateur photographs. But you are shooting with professional camera recorder. Making professional photographs are prohibited in the Kremlin ground (in the Kremlin territory).</p> <p>F.: Really? I'm a foreigner and on business here.</p>	<p>П.: Минутку, господин. Вы нарушаете общественный порядок.</p> <p>И.: Да, в чем дело?</p> <p>П.: Вы фотографируете Московский Кремль, не так ли?</p> <p>И.: Да. Разве запрещено фотографировать Кремль?</p> <p>П.: Нет, конечно. Разрешено делать любительские снимки. Но Вы снимаете на профессиональную камеру. Снимать на профессиональных целях на территории Кремля не разрешается.</p> <p>И.: Правда? Я иностранный гражданин и здесь в командировке.</p>
<p>P. O.: Are you acquainted with the rules for foreigners staying in Russia?</p> <p>F.: Certainly, I am.</p> <p>P. O.: Do you have a special permission for taking photographs?</p> <p>F.: Yes, I do.</p> <p>P. O.: Will you show your permission?</p> <p>F.: Sorry, but I've left it at the hotel.</p> <p>P. O.: Excuse me, Please, comply with the tourist's instruction.</p> <p>F.: All right.</p> <p>P. O.: Follow me, please. I must take you to the nearest police station.</p>	<p>П.: Вы знакомы с правилами пребывания иностранных граждан в России?</p> <p>И.: Безусловно.</p> <p>П.: Есть ли у Вас специальное разрешение на фотосъемку?</p> <p>И.: Да, есть.</p> <p>П.: Будьте добры, покажите Ваше разрешение.</p> <p>И.: Прошу меня извинить, но я оставил его в отеле.</p> <p>П.: Извините, Вам следует соблюдать правила поведения туристов.</p> <p>И.: Хорошо.</p> <p>П.: Пожалуйста, следуйте за мной. Я должен доставить Вас в ближайшее отделение полиции.</p>

4.

<p>P. O.: Excuse me, gentlemen. You are breaking the law.</p> <p>F.: What's the matter?</p> <p>P. O.: It's not allowed to drink alcohol and within the parkland.</p> <p>F.: You are mistaken, officer. We are not drinking alcohol. It's just a bottle of beer.</p> <p>P. O.: It doesn't matter. It is prohibited to drink any alcoholic beverages including beer at public places.</p> <p>F.: Sorry, officer. It's our fault.</p>	<p>П.: Извините, господа. Вы нарушаете закон.</p> <p>И.: В чем дело?</p> <p>П.: Распивать спиртные напитки на территории парка запрещено.</p> <p>И.: Ошибаетесь, офицер. Мы не пьем алкоголь. Это просто бутылка пива.</p> <p>П.: Это не важно. В общественных местах запрещено распивать любые алкогольные напитки, включая пиво.</p> <p>И.: Извините, офицер. Это наша вина.</p>
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<p>P. O.: I'm giving you a warning. Don't forget to collect bits of papers, cans, bottles. It's not allowed to litter and dump rubbish anywhere in the park.</p> <p>F.: OK. Don't worry, officer. We'll do it.</p>	<p>П.: Я делаю вам предупреждение. Не забудьте собрать все обрывки бумаги, консервные банки, бутылки и окурки сигарет. В парке не разрешается бросать мусор и устраивать мусорную свалку.</p> <p>И.: Все в порядке. Не беспокойтесь, офицер. Мы все уберем.</p>
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5.

<p>F.: Excuse me, police officer. I need your help.</p> <p>P. O.: Yes, I am at your service. What is it?</p> <p>F.: I can't take out the money from the ATM?</p> <p>P. O.: Is anything wrong with your credit card?</p> <p>F.: No, not with my credit card Something is wrong with the ATM. Two guys/teenagers/ youths are vandalizing the Automatic teller machine.</p> <p>P. O.: What are they doing?</p> <p>F.: They are kicking it with their feet and punching it.</p> <p>P. O.: Where is it? Can you show me the way?</p> <p>F.: It's just round the corner. This way, please.</p>	<p>И: Извините, офицер. Мне требуется Ваша помощь.</p> <p>П.: Да. Я к вашим услугам. Что случилось?</p> <p>И.: Я не могу получить деньги в банкомате.</p> <p>П.: Что-то случилось с Вашей банковской картой?</p> <p>И.: Нет. Что-то случилось с банкоматом. Двое молодых людей злонамеренно портят /ломают его.</p> <p>П.: Что они делают?</p> <p>И.: Они пинают его и бьют кулаками.</p> <p>П.: Где это происходит? Вы можете показать дорогу?</p> <p>И.: Прямо за углом. Сюда, пожалуйста.</p>
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Task 3. Translate into English the following phrases.

P.O. (for a police officer):

1. Извините (простите), господин (госпожа), Вы нарушаете общественный порядок.
2. Дамы и господа, вы нарушаете общественный порядок.
3. Здесь запрещено (нельзя) фотографировать.
4. Запрещено (нельзя) курить в общественных местах.
5. Здесь запрещено (нельзя) продавать валюту.
6. Здесь запрещено (нельзя) обменивать валюту.
7. Здесь запрещено (нельзя) распивать спиртные напитки.
8. Запрещено распылять граффити на стены и портить общественное имущество.
9. Вы создаете слишком много шума.
10. Не шумите!
11. Сделайте радио потише.

12. Данная территория является охраняемым объектом. Прошу Вас покинуть территорию.

13. Подчинитесь требованиям администрации.

14. Нельзя сорить и устраивать мусорные свалки в публичных местах.

15. Не могли бы вы вести себя потише?

16. Есть предупреждающий знак «Вход воспрещен» / «Посторонним вход воспрещен».

17. Соблюдайте правила поведения туристов.

18. Предъявите, пожалуйста, Ваше разрешение на фото- и видеосъемку.

19. Вы знакомы с правилами пребывания иностранных граждан в России?

20. Я делаю Вам предупреждение.

21. Я должен составить протокол.

22. Предъявите, пожалуйста, документы, удостоверяющие личность.

23. Предъявите, пожалуйста, Ваш паспорт.

24. Я должен проверить Ваши документы.

25. Следуйте за мной в отделение полиции, чтобы прояснить ситуацию.

26. Я должен доставить Вас в ближайшее отделение полиции.

27. Это не важно.

F. (for a foreigner):

1. В чем дело?/ Что случилось?

2. Конечно.

3. Я возражаю.

4. Я не согласен.

5. Где здесь поблизости знак?

6. Извините, я не заметил его.

7. Как я могу догадаться (понять), что ... ?

8. Вот он (паспорт).

9. В настоящий момент у нас нет документов (с собой).

10. Мы хотим поболеть за нашу команду/ поддержать команду.

11. Мы не хотели/ не имели намерения портить имущество.

12. Извините. Это моя вина.

13. Я последую Вашему совету.

14. Вы ошибаетесь, офицер.

15. К сожалению, я оставил разрешение в отеле.

16. Я надеюсь, что персонал отеля удовлетворит мои пожелания.

17. Я здесь по делам.

UNIT 7. Interrogation

*As one who was a prosecutor for many years,
I can tell you that having a tape recording
of interrogations would help everybody.*

*It would make clear if there had been
improper pressure exerted on a defendant
or witness, and it would also protect
the interrogating officer from false claims
that such pressure had been brought to bear.*

Eliot Spitzer (an American politician and attorney)

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

I. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Task 1. Review the Past Simple tense (active and passive voice). Study the table.

ACTIVE VOICE	TENSE	PASSIVE VOICE
V2 / DID	Past Simple	WAS / WERE + V3

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the past simple (active / passive) forms of the verbs.

E. g. He was arrested at 3.00 a. m. whilst coming out of a night club (arrest).

1. The police _____ him and _____ 10g of cannabis in his pocket. (search / find).

2. He _____ to the police station and _____ in custody for eight hours. (take / hold).

3. Finally, he _____ by two detectives and _____ about the events of the evening. (interview / question).

4. They _____ samples of his fingerprints and DNA. (take).

5. The police _____ him with possession of an illegal substance with intent to supply. (charge).

6. He _____ on bail and _____ to appear in court a month later. (release / summon).

7. In court, he _____ guilty as charged, and the judge _____ him to three months in prison. (find / sentence).

Task 3. Make the sentences passive. Mind the grammar tenses.

1. They collected evidence. 2. The investigator instructed witnesses. 3. He made a positive identification. 4. They apprehended the criminal. 5. He paid a fine. 6. The officers took the squad car. 7. The officer wrote a report. 8. They interrogated the suspect.

II. READING

Glossary to Text "Interrogation and Interview"

anger [ˈæŋɡə]	— гнев
argument [ˈɑːɡjəmənt]	— аргумент
assessment [əˈsesmənt]	— оценка
commit [kəˈmɪt]	— совершать
contempt [kənˈtempt]	— презрение
convey [kənˈveɪ]	— передавать
credibility [ˌkredəˈbɪləti]	— правдивость
deceive [dɪˈsiːv]	— обманывать
delivery [dɪˈlɪv(ə)rɪ]	— здесь: предоставление
disgust [dɪsˈɡʌst]	— отвращение
evaluate [ɪˈvæljuet]	— оценивать
fear [fiə]	— страх
identify [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ]	— устанавливать, определять
inquiry [ɪnˈkwaɪəri]	— исследование обстоятельств дела, расследование
joy [dʒɔɪ]	— радость
precede [priˈsiːd]	— предшествовать
persuade [pəˈsweɪd]	— убеждать
rapport [ræˈpɔː]	— контакт
reluctant [rɪˈlʌkt(ə)nt]	— делающий что-либо с большой неохотой, по принуждению; сопротивляющийся
sadness [ˈsædnəs]	— грусть
void [vɔɪd]	— лишенный (чего-либо)

Task 1. Read the text about an interview and interrogation. Pay attention to the passive voice structures.

Text

Interrogation and Interview

In every criminal investigation, interviewing and interrogation are the most important means to obtain necessary information about a crime.

Interviewing and interrogation require skills that **must be cultivated and practiced**. An investigator must gather, sort, compile, and evaluate information. The successful interviewer/interrogator must understand the techniques of interviewing and interrogation and have the ability to evaluate the psychological reasons why people are willing or reluctant to give information.

The interviewer/interrogator/investigator's own capabilities and limitations **must be recognized**. Personality and the manner in which interpersonal communications **are handled** can greatly influence the results of an interroga-

tion. He/she must be able to convey empathy, sympathy, anger, fear and joy at various times, if necessary, but must be always objective.

The interviewer/interrogator must be receptive to all information, regardless of its nature. Even if the suspect gives information not related to the crime, officers should pay attention and listen to what **is mentioned**. This information could possibly help with the current investigation. Notes **should be taken** to insure that information doesn't get lost.

You should learn how to spot and interpret verbal and nonverbal behaviors of both deceptive and truthful people. Look at their posture, eye contact, facial expressions, word choice, and response delivery. The investigator must make an assessment of the suspect's credibility when responding to investigative questions.

«Facial Action Coding System» (FACS) is a taxonomy of human facial expressions of emotion that are universal to human culture and biological in origin. These universal expressions include those indicating anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, contempt and surprise.

Investigators must make a clear distinction between the two processes: interviewing and interrogating subjects. An interview should precede every interrogation. Through the interview, officers learn about the subjects and their needs, fears, concerns, and attitudes. They then use this information to prepare themes or arguments to use during interrogations. During interviews, subjects answer questions from investigators about the crimes, themselves, and others involved in these incidents. Through this initial inquiry, investigators identify non-verbal and verbal behavior, build rapport and determine if they **should be interrogated** and obtain additional case facts.

An interview is nonaccusatory. If the investigator does not accuse the suspect while interviewing him he can establish a much better rapport with the suspect that will assist him in an interrogation after the interview.

An interrogation is accusatory. In an interrogation investigators accuse the suspect of a crime that they may have committed. Investigators estimate behavioral techniques to determine if the suspect is lying or not. During interrogations investigators must also use active persuasion. Investigators use tactics like using statements instead of asking questions. Interrogations bring investigations to a close. In interrogations, investigators lead, and subjects follow.

To sum it up: to conduct an interrogation successfully an investigator should prepare for the interrogation, distinguish between interrogations and interviews, develop persuasive themes and arguments, establish a set plan, build a good relationship with the interrogation subject and get adequate training.

Task 2. Read and translate the following words and their derivatives.

contempt — contemptible — contemptuous — contemptuously;
deceive — deception — deceptive;
fear — fearful — fearfully — fearsome;
persuade — persuasion — persuasive;
sad — sadness;
truth — truthful;
value — evaluate — valuable.

Task 3. Match the synonyms, translate them into Russian.

assess	contact
influence	estimate / evaluate
build	close
rapproch	affect / impact
obtain	deportment
end	deceive
posture	establish
lie	get

Task 4. Make up word-combinations matching the words in the table with the words given below:

build	identify	verbal / non-verbal	give	obtain	compile	take
commit	interpret	convey	spot	indicate	evaluate	accuse
prepare	persuade	understand	use	answer	establish	require
interrogate	respond	recognize	pay	get	cultivate	ask

subjects; information; to questions; capabilities and limitations; behavior;
questions; a plan; skills; arguments; notes; sympathy; crimes; attention; proper
training; anger; surprise; tactics; suspect; relationships; techniques; facts;
rapproch.

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between an interview and interrogation?
2. What information do investigators ask about during interviews?
3. What information can investigators get from the subject's posture, facial expressions, word choice, and response delivery?

Task 6. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. An interview is accusatory.
2. It is not necessary for an interrogator to take into account his own skills and abilities when choosing the techniques for an interrogation.
3. It is important to spot the subject's verbal and non-verbal behaviours.
4. The subjects answer questions from investigators about the weather.

5. An interrogator should learn how to spot and interpret verbal and nonverbal behaviors only of deceptive people.

6. If the suspect gives information not related to the crime, officers should not pay attention to this.

7. A successful interrogator does not have to know psychology.

Task 7. Make up sentences with the word-combinations from Task 4.

III. SPEAKING

Task 1. Think and choose the proper variant (if an interrogator should / shouldn't do this):

(don't) do anything hasty;

(don't) select a place providing you with a psychological advantage;

(don't) be a good actor;

(don't) find the best way for contact with the subject;

(don't) be in a hurry with the conclusions;

(don't) learn to listen;

(don't) interrupt the subject when he is speaking;

(don't) dominate the situation;

(don't) use small psychological gestures;

(don't) show your prejudices;

(don't) degrade yourself in act or word;

(don't) control your temper;

(don't) show anger, hesitation or other emotions, if it isn't part of a plan;

(don't) threaten or intimidate the subject;

If the subject wishes to speak, (don't) listen patiently and (don't) agree with him;

(don't) ensure privacy;

(don't) eliminate all interruptions.

IV. READING

Task 2. Read the information about the suspect's rights in custody in the UK and compare them with the situation in Russia.

Suspect's rights in custody

In the UK, suspects who are arrested and detained at the police station have three rights:

1) the right to speak to a solicitor;

2) the right to tell someone that they have been arrested;

3) the right to see a copy of the Code of Practice.

The police can hold a suspect at the station for up to 24 hours without charge and this can be extended a further 12 hours in certain circumstances.

For most types of crime, the police have the right to photograph a suspect they have arrested, and take fingerprints and a DNA sample. Even if the suspect is not charged with an offence, the police can have retain these samples. Usually they are added to the police database.

After a suspect has been interviewed or questioned, one of the following can happen: 1. The suspect is released without charge. 2. The suspect is issued with a caution (warning) and then released. A caution is given when a minor offence has been committed. The suspect must admit the offense and accept the caution. The caution is kept in the police records. 3. The suspect is charged with a criminal offence and remanded. The police can remand the suspect in custody or release them on bail.

If the suspect is released on bail, they are free to leave the police station but have to agree to come to court at a time and date given by the police.

If the suspect is not released on bail, they are detained in custody and taken to court by the police.

Glossary to Text "Suspect's rights in custody"

accept [ək'sept] — принимать

bail [beil] — на поруки

caution ['kə:ʃ(ə)n] — предупреждение

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] — обвинение

Code of Practice [kəʊd əv 'præktɪs] — процессуальный кодекс

court [kɔ:t] — суд

custody ['kʌstədɪ] — стража

detain [dɪ'teɪn] — задержать

extend [ɪk'stend], [ek-] — продлевать

fingerprints ['fɪŋgəprɪnts] — отпечатки пальцев

issue ['ɪʃu:], ['ɪʃju:] — выдавать

minor ['maɪnə] — незначительный

offense [ə'fen(t)s] — правонарушение

release [rɪ'li:s] — освобождать

remand [rɪ'mɑ:nd] — возвращать под стражу

retain [rɪ'teɪn] — хранить

solicitor [sə'lisɪtə] — поверенный

Task 3. Answer the questions.

1. Are the rights of suspects in custody different in your country? Make a list of what they have / don't have the right to do.

2. How long can the police hold a suspect without charge: a) in the UK, and b) in your country?

Task 4. Read the conversation between a detainee and an officer at a police station.

lawyer — адвокат; *harm* — причинить вред; *explain* — объяснить; *illegal substance* — незаконное вещество.

Detainee (D): I told you I didn't do anything. Nothing. You've got it wrong, man. Where are you taking me?

Officer (O): This is our custody suite. We're going to wait over there in the holding area until the duty officer is free. He'll book you into custody, explain the charge and read you your rights.

D: But, you've got wrong. I didn't do anything. I want to see a lawyer.

O: You can speak to a lawyer later. We are charging you with possession of an illegal substance with intent to supply, possession of an illegal firearm, and illegal residence. Please sign this custody form here and here ... Now, empty all your pockets and place the contents in that box ... and your belt, please take off your belt. OK. Now, do you have any illness or injury?

D: No.

O: Are you taking any medication?

D: No.

O: Have you ever tried to harm yourself?

D: What do you mean, harm yourself?

O: Suicide attempts? Cutting?

D: No.

O: OK. Just one moment. The officer will contact a lawyer for you now.

D: I want my own lawyer. Her number is in my wallet in that box, there.

O: On one of these cards? Let me see. Yes, here it is. Officer N. can also call someone to let them know you are at this station.

Task 5. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F), or is there no mention (NM)?

1. The man was arrested in a nightclub.
2. He was selling drugs.
3. He was carrying drugs.
4. He was carrying a weapon.
5. He is a legal resident.
6. He refused to sign the custody form.
7. He needed some medication.
8. He had his own lawyer.

Task 6. Make up similar dialogues.

Task 7. Make up dialogues between a police officer and a relative of a missing person. Make up questions that concern:

- Details of friends or relatives.
- Places that the missing person is known to frequent.
- Health or medical conditions that they may suffer from.
- Financial account details (such as bank account, credit and debit card details).
- Details on any benefits that they may receive, and the location of where they may collect them from.
- Recent photographs.
- Events that could be linked with their disappearance.
- DNA sample for subsequent forensic examination (e. g. a toothbrush).

Task 8. Read the information about a suspect and make up a dialogue between a police officer and a witness.

DESCRIPTION 1	
Date(s) of Birth Used:	April 24, 1975; June 7, 1975; June 26, 1980
Place of Birth:	Mexico
Height:	5'11" to 6'1"
Weight:	165 to 175 pounds
NCIC ¹ :	W420029084
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Sex:	Male
Race:	White (Hispanic)
Scars and Marks:	Urbina has scars (pock marks/acne) on his right cheek
Remarks:	Urbina may be residing in Durango, Mexico. He also has ties to the Chicago, Illinois, area
Caution	Fidel Urbina is wanted for allegedly beating and raping a woman in March of 1998. While out on bond, he also allegedly beat, raped and strangled a second woman to death in October of 1998. Her body was later found in the trunk of a vehicle that had been burned. Both crimes occurred in Chicago, Illinois
Reward	The FBI is offering a reward of up to \$100,000 for information leading directly to the arrest of Fidel Urbina

1 — NCIC: Национальный центр картографической информации (СНПА)

Task 9. Summarize the information about an interrogation and an interview. Make a list of recommendations for conducting a successful interrogation/interview. Share your ideas with your fellow-students.

UNIT 8. Identification in Police Investigation

Every criminal leaves psychic fingerprints.

And he can't wear gloves to hide them.

Helen McCloy (American mystery writer)

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

I. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Task 1. You have studied such non-finite forms of the English verb as Participle I, Participle II, Infinitive. Review one more non-finite form: gerund. Study the information about this grammar phenomenon.

The Gerund (Герундий)

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

Формы герундия

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

Признаки герундия

Герундий может употребляться с **предлогом**: He is fond *of* **reading**. — Ему нравится читать. Герундий может употребляться с **притяжательным местоимением** или **существительным в притяжательном падеже**: He insisted on *their* **examining the evidence**. — Он настаивал на том, чтобы они исследовали доказательства.

Функции герундия в предложении

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

The investigator *has finished* **packing** the evidence. — Следователь закончил **упаковывать** доказательства.

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

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

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

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

Примечание. Герундий в качестве подлежащего может находиться после сказуемого. В этом случае перед сказуемым стоит местоимение **it**. Такое употребление герундия часто встречается после выражений: *it is (of) no use, it is useless, it is no good, it is worth (while)*. Например: *It's no use looking for evidence there.* — Там искать доказательства бесполезно.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Сложные герундиальные обороты в функции подлежащего и дополнения переводятся придаточным предложением, причем перевод часто начинается словами «то, что (чтобы)».

His defending the accused was not settled until yesterday. — То, что он будет защищать обвиняемого, было решено только вчера.

His having damaged the evidence can be easily explained. — То, что он разрушил доказательства, можно легко объяснить.

His having collected evidence quickly is not surprising: he is very experienced. — То, что он быстро собрал доказательства, неудивительно: он очень опытный.

We know of **him/his having taken pictures** of the scene. — Мы знаем, что он завершил фотосъемку места преступления.

Task 2. Translate the sentences into Russian. Explain the function of gerund in each case.

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

Task 3. Complete the sentences using the gerund-forms from the frame:

breaching; being; gathering; assisting; passing; infiltrating; driving; creating; living; imposing; conducting; seeking; failing; writing; fearing

1. Two boys, aged 14 and 15, were warned for (___) on private property. 2. On Monday he was arrested for (___) the protection order. 3. A 17-year-old male was arrested on a warrant for (___) to appear. 4. A 22-year-old man was apprehended for (___) while forbidden. 5. A 30-year-old woman was arrested on Sunday morning for (___) the escape of an arrested man. 6. The FBI had become expert at (___) the Klan with informants. 7. By (___) information, (___) publicity and (___) letters, Amnesty has helped to speed up the release of such prisoners all over the world. 8. After twelve years of (___) quietly in Ford County, Sam Cayhall once again found himself indicted, arrested. 9. He hopes that Kenyans do not start (___) one another after seeing such violence. 10. Upon (___) a search, they found over 7,200 offences. 11. The role of a judge also includes (___) a sentence if the defendant is found guilty. 12. Even after (___) the examination, though, a lawyer is not necessarily qualified. 13. In mediation the third party assists the parties in (___) a compromise.

Task 4. Complete the sentences using one of the gerund-forms given below.

1. She was accused of shop- _____.
A. Catching. B. Lifting. C. Mugging. D. Trafficking.
2. He has finished _____ a suspect.
A. Arresting. B. Interrogating. C. Collecting. D. Preventing.
3. He was accused of _____ a bank.
A. Painting. B. Sketching. C. Building. D. Robbing.
4. The investigator insisted on her _____ the truth.
A. Telling. B. Thinking. C. Listening. D. Training.
5. One of the Met's significant functions is _____ the British Royal Family.
A. Examining. B. Protecting. C. Organizing. D. Detecting.
6. The suspect had just finished _____ evidence.
A. Collecting. B. Giving. C. Packing. D. Looking for.
7. Prosecutors advised there was no realistic prospect of _____ him for common assault.
A. Dealing. B. Convicting. C. Employing. D. Bringing.

Task 5. Complete the sentences using one of the gerund-forms given in the box below.

1. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to _____ a series of measures against transnational organized crime.
2. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to the promotion of training and technical assistance for _____ or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.
3. It is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on _____ in persons.
4. _____ civilians is a task for every type of United Nations police officer.
5. Dialogue and engagement includes _____ with host-State police.
6. They support police agencies in _____ and _____ trafficking in persons cases.
7. A definition of _____ of migrants was developed and agreed upon.
8. By _____ the Protocol, States make a commitment to adopt a series of crime-control measures.

protecting; ratifying; investigating; trafficking; liaising; smuggling; building; taking; prosecuting
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II. READING

Task 1. Read the text, pay attention to non-finite forms of the verb. Define whether it is participle I, participle II, gerund or infinitive. Explain its function in each case.

The Work of a Forensic Scientist

The basic process that a forensic scientist follows when searching at a crime scene or examining evidence in the laboratory is first to clearly understand

the circumstances of the crime and the examinations requested by the law enforcement investigator. These observations along with the information that the evidence reveals allows the scientist to reconstruct happening. The initial assumption and rationale are considered a hypothesis. Further examinations of the evidence and comparisons are made until there is a clear association of the evidence with the crime, a clear exclusion of such an association, or a clear indication that the evidence is unsuitable for reaching a conclusion.

The scientific method as it applies to forensic science is as follows:

1. The forensic scientist makes an observation at a crime scene or about a particular item of evidence.

2. Based on the observations, the scientist develops a theory about the happening; this is referred to as "developing a hypothesis".

3. The scientist tests the hypothesis using logic and experimentation, including only those things in the experiment that are relevant and excluding those that cannot be proved relevant or whose source is unknown.

4. The scientist tests the hypothesis by examining the results of the experimentation, which lead to particular changes to the original hypothesis, the experimental design, and/or the way the experiment was conducted.

5. The testing and subsequent alterations of the hypothesis are repeated until all of the experimental data from the testing results in proving one solid and well-defined hypothesis.

concise — краткий; articulate — отчетливый.

Glossary to Text "Handling Fingerprints"

absorbent [əb'zɔ:bənt] — поглощающий

adhere [əd'hɪə] — зл. прилипать

contamination [kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] — загрязнение

designate ['deɪɡneɪt] — обозначать

moisture ['mɔɪstʃə] — влага

mold [məʊld] — формировать, лепить

nonporous [nɒn'pɔ:rəs] — беспористый

oil [ɔɪl] — жир

perspiration [ˌpɜ:sp(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n] — пот

require [rɪ'kwaɪə] — требовать

surface ['sɜ:fɪs] — поверхность

Task 2. Read about some aspects of handling fingerprints. Choose appropriate heading to each paragraph. Comment on the underlined parts of the sentences.

Handling Fingerprints

Plastic or Molded, Patent, Latent, Documentation, Recovery, Mechanical Development, Discovery, Chemical
--

1. _____

The skin has deposits of oil and perspiration that normally coat the surface. When the hand touches the surface, some of the moisture is transferred from the hand to the object, leaving an impression of the friction ridge detail. These are referred to as latent impressions. The impressions can be revealed with the help of available or oblique lighting. The impression must be enhanced or developed to be seen fully and collected.

2. _____

A patent impression occurs as the result of transferring a foreign material coating the skin of the fingers. Examples of the foreign material would be substances like paint, tar, grease, blood, or ink. The word patent means obvious or evident. Patent impressions are visible and usually need no enhancement. They are simply photographed and the item that they are deposited on is collected if necessary.

3. _____

A plastic or molded impression is deposited when the hands, fingers, or feet is pressed into a soft rubbery type material that will retain the impression of the ridge detail. A plastic or molded impression would be deposited into the surface. Examples of the materials where a plastic impression would be deposited are clay, wet paint, blood, or tar. Plastic or molded impressions are visible and usually need no enhancement. They are simply photographed and if necessary the item is collected and may have the ability to be cast.

4. _____

The discovery process or visual search for a latent impression starts at a point of entry and works the way into and surrounding the crime scene. The search is to discover items that have been handled, moved or anything that appears out of place.

5. _____

a) _____

Mechanical development is the use of a brush and powder to physically dust the surface. This technique allows the particles of the powder to adhere to the contaminations which causes the ridge deposits. The mechanical development is for nonporous items and surfaces.

b) _____

For protection and safety reasons these methods require special laboratories with good ventilation. The chemical processing techniques are for porous, absorbent items such as paper, untreated wood, and matte, semi-porous finished items.

6. _____

After developing the latent impression it is lifted with a clear tape or lifting medium and placed on a backing card with a contrasting background. The area

where the lift was taken from is documented on the back of the card along with the case number designating it to a particular investigation, the name and identification number of the investigator lifting the impression, and the date of the lift.

Task 3. Define whether the following statements are true or false.

1. A latent impression occurs as the result of transferring a foreign material coating the skin of the fingers.
2. Latent impressions are visible and need no enhancement.
3. The mechanical development is for porous items.
4. Chemical development requires special labs with good ventilation.

Task 4. Insert the appropriate words in the following text.

Suspects in criminal investigations are often identified by witnesses. In criminal trials the prosecution rely on the suspect being identified. Visual identification evidence is considered (1). There are a number of reasons for it including: poor (2) conditions, bad (3) or the distance between the witness and the person when they saw them; the witness's eye-sight, which may be in question; the witness may have been in shock when they saw the person, or may have only seen them briefly.

Other types of identification evidence such as fingerprint evidence and DNA evidence are considered more (4).

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a) unreliable | b) strong | c) valid |
| 2. a) lighting | b) eating | c) accommodation |
| 3. a) climate | b) behaviour | c) weather |
| 4. a) invalid | b) reliable | c) creative |

Task 5. Insert the appropriate words in the following text.

Photographs

At the early (1) of an investigation the police will often show photographs of suspects to a witness. Before doing this, they should get a detailed description of the suspect from the witness, as this can show how strong the witness's memory of the (2) is, before they are shown photographs. The witness should be shown photographs of many possible (3).

If a witness (4) a suspect using photographs and the prosecution wants to put this evidence to the jury, the defence counsel can challenge this with the judge in the absence of the jury. As, if the photograph shown to the witness came from police files, the jury would realise that the suspect had been (5) by the police on a previous occasion and this could prejudice the jury. The judge will decide whether this evidence should be put to the jury.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a) start | b) final | c) stages |
| 2. a) offender | b) relative | c) friend |

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 3. a) people | b) witnesses | c) suspects |
| 4. a) sees | b) remembers | c) identifies |
| 5. a) fingerprinted | b) caught | c) photographed |

Task 6. Insert the appropriate words in the following text.

Photofits and identikit

A photofit or an identikit picture is a sketch of someone's (1), which is made using descriptions given by people who have witnessed a crime. The police use these pictures in criminal investigations to help them identify potential (2). They are not really used in criminal trials as they are not considered to be real evidence, unlike a photograph or video. This means that they would not be valued as (3) evidence in court. Perhaps the best way to describe them is as an aid to a criminal investigation.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. a) leg | b) face | c) hair |
| 2. a) witnesses | b) eye-witnesses | c) suspects |
| 3. a) collection | b) identification | c) location |

Task 7. Insert the appropriate words in the following text.

Rules for ID Parades

Sometimes the police employ such method of (1) as ID parade. It is important for a police officer to keep in mind some rules. First, ID parades should be conducted by a police officer who is not connected with the crime but who has been made familiar with the circumstances of the (2) and has been given information about the witness. Second, the witness should not (3) the accused being arrested or taken from custody to the ID parade room. Third, if several witnesses are needed to identify the suspect, they should be kept apart before and after the parade, to minimise the chances for them to consult with each other. Forth, the (4) should be asked to identify the suspect from a line of 8 to 12 people. These people should be chosen because they (5) to the suspect. Fifth, when the volunteers in the ID parade have been arranged in a line, the suspect should be asked if they have any objections to the composition or appearance of the parade. Sixth, when the parade is completed, the accused and their solicitor should be asked whether they have any comments to make about the parade. Seventh, details of the parade and any objections made by the accused or the solicitor must be (6). Eighth, if a witness fails to identify the accused, the prosecution should (7) this fact to the defence.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) investigation | b) interrogation | c) identification |
| 2. a) witness | b) case | c) trial |
| 3. a) know | b) contact | c) see |
| 4. a) prosecutor | b) lawyer | c) witness |

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 5. a) are friends | b) look familiar | c) look similar |
| 6. a) recorded | b) taped | c) submitted |
| 7. a) hide | b) send | c) disclose |

Task 9. Summarize the information you have learnt. Get ready to speak on the methods of identification used in police investigation, use the materials about: fingerprint evidence, rules for ID parades, photofits and identikits, photographs.

III. GRAMMAR REVIEW. Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

(Степени сравнения прилагательных)

Task 1. Study the ways of forming the degrees of comparison of adjectives.

Способы образования	Positive — положительная — перевод	Comparative — сравнительная — перевод	Superlative — превосходная — перевод
Тип прилагательного	e.g.: big — <i>большой</i>	bigger (than) — <i>больше (чем)</i>	biggest (of/in) — 1) <i>наибольший (из/в)</i> 2) <i>самый большой</i>
1-й способ — суффиксальный <i>односложные, двусложные прилагательные с окончанием на — у</i>	hot warm early happy	A + er hotter warmer earlier happier	the A + est the hottest the warmest the earliest the happiest
2-й способ — аналитический <i>многосложные, односложные: real, right, wrong</i>	difficult real	more + A more difficult less difficult more real	the most + A the most difficult the least difficult the most real
два способа — <i>двусложные на -le, -er, -ow и такие, как stupid, friendly common, polite, etc.;</i> <i>односложные абстрактные: wise, clear true, free, safe</i>	simple stupid polite wise clear	A + er / more + A simpler / more simple stupider / more stupid politer / more polite wiser / more wise clearer / more clear	the A + est / the most + A the simplest / most simple the stupidest / most stupid the politest / most polite the wisest / most wise the clearest / most clear

3-й способ — супплетивный (от разных корней) <i>особые прилагательные</i>	good bad little many, much, a lot of } far old	better worse less more farther/further older; elder (в семье)	the best the worst the least the most the farthest / furthest the oldest; eldest (в семье)
Двойные степени с разными значениями			
late — поздний	later — более поздний the latter — последний из перечисленных	the latest — последний, самый новый last — прошлый (время) the last — последний (по порядку)	
Near — близкий	nearer — более близкий (ближе)	the nearest — ближайший next — следующий (время) the next — следующий (по порядку)	

Task 2. Complete the sentences using the comparative forms of the adjectives given in the box.

warm / strong / good / far / quiet / difficult / interesting
--

1. It is too noisy here. Can we go somewhere?
2. This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit
3. The text was surprisingly easy to translate. I expected it to be
4. The weather is too cold in this region. I'd like to live somewhere ...
5. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something
6. Your work is not very good. I'm sure you can do it
7. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a little away?

Task 3. Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use a comparative form.

1. Yesterday the temperature was 9 degrees. Today it's only 6 degrees. — It is () today than it was yesterday.
2. Sam and Nick both did badly in the exam. Sam got 20% but Nick only 15%. — Nick did () than Sam.
3. I expected my fellow students to come at about 3 o'clock. In fact they came at 2.30. — My fellow students came () than I expected.
4. We were busy at work today. We're not usually as busy as that. — We were () at work today than usual.

IV. SPEAKING

IDENTIFICATION BY APPEARANCE

Task 1. Study the table. Use the dictionary to find out the meaning of each word.

Personal description

General	He's Caucasian / Africa-American / Asian / Hispanic / Arab / pale- or dark-skinned
Build	She's short / thin / slim / slender / tall / fat / heavily-built / over- weight He's of slender build / of medium build or height
Hair	He has fair / black / brown / red / grey or graying / straight / curly / wavy / long / short / spiky hair / a shaven head / a crew-cut / a ponytail He's fair-haired / dark-haired / bald
Eyes	She has blue / brown / hazel, etc. eyes a brown-eyed / dark-eyed girl She wears glasses / contact lenses
Distinctive features	He has freckles / a mole / a scar/ gold teeth/ missing teeth / a tattoo / piercings / earrings / a nose-stud He has a beard / a goatee / a moustache He is unshaven (with stubble) / clean shaven
Age	She's in her teens / in her early twenties / mid thirties / late forties / middle-aged / elderly
Height	He's about 1 metre 75 / 5 feet 6 inches (in height)

Task 2. Rewrite these descriptions so that they describe the same person but use different words (from the table).

E. g. A fat man of about 45 with a red hair (*An overweight, red-haired man in his mid forties*).

1. A woman between 35 and 39 years of age with pale skin and dark hair.
2. A short, fat man with hair that is going grey.
3. A teenage girl with all her hair shaven off and a ring in her nose.
4. An Arab male with dark skin who is neither tall nor short.
5. A small, thin man between 25 and 30 with fair hair, blue eyes and a pony tail.
6. A big, fat man without a beard or a moustache and with very short grey hair.

Task 3. Read and act out the dialogue.

A: How would you describe the man, sir?	Как бы вы описали того мужчину?
B: He wasn't very tall, slender and was quite dark-skinned. He was definitely Hispanic, maybe Mexican or Venezuelan and he also spoke with an accent.	Он невысокого роста, стройный, со смуглым цветом кожи. Определенно, это был латиноамериканец (мексиканец или венесуэлец), он говорил с акцентом.
A: Can you say how old he was?	Можете определить его возраст?
B: Not young, approximately 40 to 50 ...	Не молод. Между 40 и 50.
A: And what did he look like generally? What colour were his hair and eyes? Did you see?	Как он выглядел в целом? Какого цвета его волосы и глаза? Вы заметили?
B: Not very clear. His hair was definitely grey and I think it was pulled back in a pony tail. Yes, I'm sure it was, longish, grey hair in a pony tail.	Нечетко. Он, точно, седовлас. Волосы собраны в хвост. Да, точно, длинные волосы, седые, собраны в хвост.
A: Do you remember what he was wearing?	Вы помните, во что он был одет?
B: A white sweatshirt and blue jeans.	На нем была белая водолазка и синие джинсы.
A: You said before that he drove to the house ... What vehicle was he driving?	Вы говорили, что он поехал к дому На какой машине он ехал?
B: A pickup truck, a dark green pickup truck.	Это был грузовик, да, темно-зеленый грузовик.
A: Do you remember anything else, sir? Like ... did he have any distinguishing marks: tattoos, scars, ...	Вы что-нибудь еще запомнили? Например, были ли у него какие-то приметы: татуировки, шрамы ...?
B: I'm sorry, I couldn't see But he was wearing glasses.	Извините, я не заметил Да, на нем были очки.
A: Thank you, sir. You've been very helpful.	Спасибо. Вы нам очень помогли.

Task 4. Make up your own dialogues using the words from the "Personal description" list.

- A: How would you describe the _____, sir?
- B: He wasn't very _____, _____ and was quite _____. He was definitely _____, maybe _____ and he also spoke with an accent.
- A: Can you say how _____ he was?
- B: _____, approximately _____ to _____.
- A: And what did he look like generally? What colour were his hair and eyes? Did you see?
- B: Not very clear. His hair was definitely _____ and I think it was _____.
- A: Do you remember what he was wearing?
- B: A _____ and _____.
- A: You said before that he drove to the house ... What vehicle was he driving?
- B: A _____, a _____.

A: Do you remember anything else, sir? Like ... did she / he have any distinguishing marks: tattoos, scars,

B: I'm sorry, I couldn't see ... But he _____.

A: Thank you, sir. You've been very helpful.

Task 5. Complete the text about the EFIT™ system. Use these words in the frame:

Psychological factors / software package / artists / system / database
--

A facial composite is an image of a suspect's face, as described by an eye-witness of a crime. In the past, law enforcers had to use (1) _____ to draw or paint the witness's description of a suspect. Nowadays, the job can be done by computer. Many English-speaking countries use a (2) _____ called EFIT™ (Electronic Facial Identification Technique).

EFIT™ has a large (3) _____ of different facial types from different races and ethnicities. A trained operator can use the (4) _____ to produce an accurate facial composite based on a witness description. EFIT™ is unique because it also recognizes and includes the (5) _____ that affect our ability to recognize and remember faces.

V. READING

Task 1. Read the information about some methods of identifying a person by his appearance.

Methods of Identification

What helps officers, witnesses and victims to describe a person? There are different techniques of identification related to the subject's appearance. Among them are portrait parle, photography and the artist's sketch.

The portrait parle is defined as a verbal picture or description of a human body. This means of making a physical description was devised in 1882 by a young clerk of the Paris police, Alphonse Bertillon. Some commonly used points of personal physical description are: height, weight, race, face shape, head shape etc. The next group of points are: person's posture, gestures, speech pattern etc. The further points include: clothes, hats, canes, umbrellas and such-like accessories.

Photography is widely used in identification. Sometimes it is difficult to accurately describe a person, but, when we see a photograph we can make a positive identification of a person.

The procedure of making an artist's sketch includes drawing, coloring, and shading as a verbal description is given to an artist. Such a picture then may be sent to other departments and agencies, and printed in newspapers or otherwise made public if necessary.

Task 2. Match beginnings and ends to make up questions, then give your own answers.

Can you estimate his height? Is he taller ...	Caucasian?
Are there wrinkles around his / her ...	sunken, filled out, dried or oily?
Does he look more Asian or ...	than (that door / my height)?
Are the cheek bones ...	than me?
Do corners ...	nose or mouth?
Are the lips ...?	high or low, wide or narrow?
Is the flesh ...	thin, medium, full?
Does he look younger	turn up, turn down, or level?

Task 3. Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right.

Can you estimate his age?	He spoke with a slight accent and he used a lot of slang
Can you estimate his weight?	His gait was slow
What can you say about his speech?	There was a spider on his left forearm.
What is the shape of the chin?	A blue tee-shirt and black trousers
What can you tell about the color of the hair?	Yes. I think the clothes were loose
How did you walk?	Square
Did you notice any tattoos? Can you tell about the shape and style of the tattoos? On what part of the body were they?	Advanced in years
What does the man wear?	Approximately 90 kg
Was anything odd in his appearance?	Blonde

VI. WRITING AND SPEAKING

A

Task 1. Read the information from the incident report.

Reporting officer:	Smith
Location of incident:	Berkeley Train Station
Date:	11/07/2014
Time:	2:00 pm
Incident type:	Aggressive robbery
Victim name:	Richard S
Interpreter name:	Vincent Bohr
Victim statement:	The victim spoke only Spanish and was in a highly emotional state. We recruited a citizen interpreter for questioning. After establishing a rapport with the victim, the interpreter summarizes the victim's statement as follows. Victim reports that the two suspects approached her from behind and knocked her down. They took her backpack and removed her wallet from her pants pocket. The victim made no observation of any weapons
Witness No. 1 Name:	Carol Stevens

Witness No. 1 Statement:	Interview with the witness was held outside the station. In her testimony, witness reports seeing two suspects exit the train station. According to Ms. Stevens, the suspects were wearing black sweatshirts. One suspect had a pistol. The other was holding a red backpack. They ran south down 2 nd St.
Additional Notes:	All interviews were recorded. Victim is willing to continue cooperating with the investigation

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What questions should police ask the victim of a crime?
2. How does interviewing witnesses help to catch criminals?

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the box.

Investigation; emotional state; questioning; summarize; statement; observation
--

1. The witness gave her _____ on what happened.
2. The robbery victim was in a poor _____.
3. The witness made a(n) _____ of the suspect's tattoo.
4. The officer asked the interpreter to _____ the witness's statement.
5. A(n) _____ followed the suspect's arrest.
6. The suspect was taken to the station for _____.

Task 4. With a partner act out the roles. Then switch roles.

1. What can you tell me about the suspects?
2. I need you to think hard now ...
3. Did you notice anything else?

Task 5. Student A: You are the witness to a robbery. Talk to Student B about:

- 1) the suspect's dress; 2) items suspects held; 3) other details.

Task 6. Student B: You are a police officer. Talk to student A about a robbery she/he witnessed.

B

Task 1. Discuss the following questions.

1. What features do you use to describe people?
2. What are some features that make suspects easy to recognize?

Task 2. Read the wanted poster.

Wanted Paul Smith	
Paul Smith is wanted for assault Description:	
Age	47
Height	5'07

Weight	200
Build	Large / overweight
Hair	Fair
Eyes	Grey
Complexion	Dark
Sex	Male
Distinctive marks	Key tattoo on left forearm

Smith's dress at the time of the assault was black jeans, a blue sweatshirt and a black cap. At the time of the assault, Smith did not have facial hair. He may have grown a mustache since then to hide his identity.

Contact the M. Police Department if you have any information regarding Paul Smith whereabouts.

Task 3. Mark statements as true or false.

1. The suspect stole money from a bank.
2. The suspect has no distinctive marks.
3. The suspect had a mustache during the robbery.

Task 4. Match the words with their definitions.

- 1 — height; 2 — distinctive marks; 3 — overweight; 4 — mustache; 5 — complexion:
- a) physical appearance of a person's skin;
 - b) the measurement of how tall a person is;
 - c) hair growth above someone's upper lip;
 - d) a feature that makes someone recognizable;
 - e) weighing more than is healthy.

Task 5. Complete the instructions how to describe a robbery suspect to the police. Do you agree with all of them (especially number 6)?

car / clothing / write / appearance / court / scars

How to Describe a Robbery Suspect to the Police

1. Start with the basics. Describe the suspect's general _____ including skin color, height, age, body type and hair color.
2. Pay attention to the details. Describe the _____ the suspect was wearing, including colors and styles.
3. Remember specific features. Tattoos and _____ can help to identify criminals.
4. If you saw the suspect drive away, make note of the make, model and color of the _____. If you were able to get a license plate number, include that in your report.
5. _____ everything down as soon as you have a chance. As your memory fades, you could lose valuable information.

6. Decide whether you want to testify in _____ once the suspect is arrested. You have the option to remain anonymous if you choose.

VII. VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Task 1. Translate the following words and word-combinations from Russian into English.

Точные измерения; разрабатывать (систему, метод); объединять; предназначен; принять (на вооружение); получить широкое признание; надежный метод; определять, в сочетании с ...; выслеживать; доступ; допустимый; ценность; устанавливать; собирать; похищенное имущество; наряду с ...; действительный (имеющий силу); применение.

Task 2. Match the words in English on the left with their Russian equivalents on the right:

employ	оценивать
mugshots	внешность
accurate	заменять
appearance	улучшение
substitute	использовать
involve	фотография, снимок
estimate	сравнивать
compare	измерение
enhancement	включать
measurement	точный

Task 3. Translate the following word combinations using Participle II.

Следы пальцев рук, оставленные на месте преступления; доказательства, допустимые в суде; вопросы, рассматриваемые судьей; подход, основанный на научном методе; доказательства, собранные на месте преступления; версия, предложенная экспертом; вина, доказанная стороной обвинения.

Task 4. Make up questions using the Passive Voice structure. Put the questions for your fellow students to answer.

1. considered / a hypothesis / what / is / ?
2. can / how / the criminal / identified / be / ?
3. who / the legal debate / refereed / is / by / ?
4. on / the legal debate / what / based / is / ?

Task 5. Define what method of identification is mentioned in each case.

1. _____ measures the heart and pulse rate.
2. _____ can see explosives.

3. _____ combines photographs of the criminal with his / her body measurements.

4. Each person's _____ is unique.

5. _____ examines fired bullets.

(Thru Vision / portrait parle / DNA / polygraph test / firearms identification)

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. Why is forensic science important in law enforcement?

2. What is the main objective of biometric measurements?

3. What are the benefits of using DNA?

4. What did investigators use the Bertillon system for?

5. What science deals with the handling, examination, and presentation of dental evidence in court?

Task 7. Complete the following sentences.

1. Forensic science is the scientific method of

2. A method for detecting arsenic was devised

3. Ballistics includes identification of types of

4. The benefit of using DNA as a biometric identifier is the level of

5. The two main categories of fingerprint matching techniques are

Task 8. Watch an episode devoted to Personal Identification Techniques (URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TcI92Zx9rDg>) and discuss the following questions.

1. What does personal identification refer to?

2. How can you prove your identity before some online transaction?

3. What does entering a contract require?

4. What is criminal investigation according to Oxford dictionary of forensic science?

VIII. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to the information about fingerprinting (URL: <http://www.buzzle.com>).

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does fingerprinting method help to maintain?

2. Is this method used only in criminal investigation?

3. When is this method extremely important?

Task 3. Define whether the following statements are true or false.

1. We develop friction ridges at the age of 7.

2. A recording of fingerprints has a higher chance of perfectly identifying criminals than even competing test like DNA analysis.

Task 4. Get acquainted with the information below concerning fingerprinting. Study it thoroughly and add some important issues from the texts into your monologues on the topic.

How Fingerprinting Works

Fingerprinting is the most common method used for personal security as well as investigation of crimes. With a unique fingerprint for each and every person, it is one of the most reliable methods to establish the identity of a person.

Fingerprinting method is also known as dactyloscopy. It is a method wherein, fingerprints of a person are knowingly or unknowingly picked up and recorded in a special computerized system. This system helps to maintain the fingerprint impressions for future use and is extremely useful for comparing and verifying if two sets of fingerprints belong to the same person or not. This system may either be used for creating a database of employees for organizational records or for records with the law and order departments, in case a person is held under suspicion. Let us now see how the fingerprinting technique works.

Uniqueness of Fingerprints

As part of the evolutionary process, we human beings have developed a unique combination of friction ridges or the tiny network of crisscrossing lines all over our palms and soles. But have you ever wondered when we develop these ridges in the first place? Well, these ridges and lines on the palms appear when we are in our mother's womb. On account of roughness of these ridges, we can get a better grip on things that we try to hold, just like the effect of rough tire surface on a slippery road. Nature works wonders all the time and it is interesting to know that no two persons in this world have same fingerprints. A recording of fingerprints has a higher chance of perfectly identifying criminals than even competing test like DNA analysis. After all, siblings in a family or twins are likely to have a similar DNA structure.

Categories of Fingerprints

Exemplar Prints. This method refers to deliberate collection of fingerprint samples by scanning the palms of suspects in a crime, or by applying a layer of dark printing ink on a suspect's palm and taking its impression on a fingerprint sample card. This method is also used in organizations as part of joining formalities for a new employee. At times, this method is used by banks for making signature cards for customers who may be illiterate, or not in a position to sign.

Photographic Images. At times, records of fingerprints are maintained by taking close-up (снятый крупным планом) pictures of the palms of a person.

These pictures may later be compared to other samples of a person's fingerprints.

Latent Prints. Just as the word means, latent images are absolutely invisible to a naked eye. However, they might be revealed on closer scrutiny of an object, or under the focus of a light. These prints are made unintentionally by a person as he touches solid objects with his palms and fingers. In a crime scene, latent prints are known to overlap with different prints and get distorted. There is often a mixture of contamination in the form of human perspiration, ink, blood, grease or just plain oil and dirt. Due to their distorted nature, latent prints are less reliable and tedious to work with.

Patent (явный, очевидный) Prints. Unlike latent prints, patent prints are very much visible to the human eye. They are made on flat surfaces or on the floor on account of wet mud or clay, blood, ink or plain powder. Such prints are much easier to verify and maintain than latent prints. Patent prints can be recorded using photography too.

Plastic Prints: This is a rare sample of fingerprints where impressions are unintentionally made in wet soil or in a soft clay ball or dough. Generally, the materials are thick enough to retain the impressions of fingerprints and make verification process quite easy as they are noticeable.

Collection and Verification of Fingerprints

- The frictional ridges or epidermal ridges are likely to create an imprint of their design structure on account of their vibration as they casually brush any smooth surface. These impressions might be created on account of contamination of palms with dirt or just plain excretion of minuscule quantity of perspiration from the surface of these ridges.

- Categories like exemplary (типичный) prints, plastic prints, patent prints provide direct impressions of fingerprints which can either be stored or photographed as proof. However, latent prints are difficult to capture. Traditionally, these impressions were highlighted for photographs by gently spreading a special powder over it. These prints were then tested by any of the following three popular methods:

Henry Classification System. The Roscher System. Juan Vucetich System

- The Henry classification system in particular, has been popularly used in most English-speaking countries. This system gives importance to three basic patterns in fingerprints viz. loops, arches and whorls (завиток, пальцевой узор). The right hand is coded as "R" while the left hand is coded as "L". Similarly, the five different fingers are identified as "t" for thumb, "I" for index finger, "m" for middle finger, "r" for ring finger and "p" for the little finger. There are different numerals attached to fingers depending upon the presence of loops or

whorls. A fraction is created to arrive at a particular digit, the formula for which is as follows:

The answer to the fraction helps to identify the sets with which the fingerprints are to be matched. E. g., a fingerprint with fraction answer as 5 will need to be compared only with previous fingerprint samples with answer 5 and so on.

- Modern methods involve usage of chemicals from fingerprint analysis labs. Chemicals such as diazafluorenone and ninhydrin are popularly used for this purpose. Some techniques include vacuum metal deposition and ethyl cyanoacrylate polymerisation. One may also use an instrument called Kelvin probe on the crime scene. With modern technology, fingerprint analysis has become perfect like never before.

Some Interesting Facts

Fingerprints, especially latent prints, help to verify if the person is a drug abuser or not. This is done by analyzing the contents of sweat in the latent prints.

Fingerprints of young children, who are yet to reach puberty, have lower levels of oil or wax content. Hence these prints have a high chance of disappearing faster.

Fingerprints cannot be altered by any person through intentional or unintentional scars. The structure of frictional ridges re-emerge as the wound heals.

In rare cases, when a criminal tries to alter the imprints of his fingertips, by skin grafting (пересаживать), it is still possible to analyze his fingerprints by ridges on the rest of the palm.

Dactyloscopy happens to be a significant part of forensic science study too. This is such an interesting science that it has now gained usage in fields other than crime investigation. With a rise in its importance, we can expect many more scientific innovations in this technique. On account of its importance, this field can also be treated as a good career option for the youth.

Fingerprint Identification

As modern as it may seem, fingerprint identification has been around for years. In the United States, this science has more than a century of acceptance — and that is a long time! Yet, like for most techniques, questions have indeed been raised about the legitimacy about this science though it has been commonly and successfully used in crime laboratories and forensics.

Skilled fingerprint examiners agree that comparing unknown fingerprints with those ink impressions of known origins is more or less an "art" instead of a "science". Fingerprints that have been collected from the evidence brought back from a crime scene or directly from the scene can be used by forensic scientists to identify possible suspects, victims and other persons who may have been involved.

Yes, fingerprint identification has indeed emerged as a very important scientific technique within many of the police agencies today. Since its development, this technique has replaced many of the former systems like anthropometrics measurements, and has emerged as the more reliable method for identifying possible suspects with previous crime records. This is a kind of science that stands out amongst most of the other forensic sciences today, and for many good reasons — because of its reliability and superiority.

Where was it Originated From?

All over the world, fingerprinting has served police forces and governments alike for over a hundred years now in order to provide them with accurate and reliable information of suspects and criminals. It is common knowledge that no two fingerprints will ever be the same, and this information has been surmised (предполагать) from the hundreds of millions of human as well as automated computer comparisons made.

Yes, fingerprints are now considered to be the very foundation of our criminal history, and have become a very important part to every police and forensics agency today. The first professional forensics organization — the IAI or the International Association for Identification — was founded in the year 1915. It established the world's first certification program for forensic scientists all over the world. The Certified Latent Print Examiner Program was started in the year 1977 and issues certification to all those candidates who meet the stringent criteria, and has also revoked certification from those candidates who have committed serious errors like erroneous identifications.

Yes, fingerprints still remain the most popular method used for forensic evidence all over the globe. In almost every jurisdiction, fingerprint evidence outnumbers almost any other forensic evidence or examination work combined! It continues to evolve and expand as the ideal method for identifying suspects, with hundreds of thousands of persons being added to fingerprint repositories in the US alone — far outweighing any other similar database in terms of growth. An ID has even managed to outperform DNA testing and any of the other human identification techniques that are used to identify suspicious persons like rapists, murderers and any criminal offender. It is said that fingerprints have solved ten times more crime cases than DNA in practically every jurisdiction.

How to Get an ID?

This type of identification requires a fingerprint examiner to first assess what parts of a partial, incomplete or blurred latent fingerprints show some amount of visible friction ridge that could be used for identification.

The technique works on three basic premises, which are:

The friction ridge part of the epidermis on the persons palm side will always remain the same during a person's lifetime unless if damaged due to an accident or intentionally altered or scarified.

The friction ridge areas exhibit patterns that are so full of detail that there are simply no two patterns that can be found the same on the palms and on the soles of the feet.

While these ridge patterns do exhibit a diverse variety of detail, nevertheless, they also fall within certain categories that permit forensic scientists and police to store and then retrieve millions of other prints according to the classification formulae.

Although most authors and reporters claim that fingerprint identification has long enjoyed an aura of infallibility — this is false. Fingerprint ID is the first forensic method to formally establish a certification program for professionals. ID's has led to more positive identifications of people all over the world than any other known human identification method.

(Stringent — 1) строгий, точный; 2) стесненный в средствах; 3) убедительный, веский; ergo — *лат. adv* — итак, следовательно).

ATTACHMENT

SCRIPTS

Unit 3. Task 5. Watch episode "Secrets of Scotland Yard" (URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ek1qG8zVrI>) devoted to the early days of Scotland Yard. Complete the sentences using the words from the film.

A million of crimes on average take place in London every year.

From the headquarters at New Scotland Yard 33,000 officers safeguard one of the largest cities in Europe.

They patrol early 10,000 mile of street, 200 miles of waterway and 600 square miles of airspace.

The history of Scotland Yard dates back almost 200 years.

At the beginning of the 19th century there was a whole new class of urban poor and a parallel rise in back street crimes.

With crime rise in the early 19th century government faced a clamour for something to be done

The future Prime Minister Robert Peel passes the Metropolitan Police Act.

The letter in the archive sets out a structure of eight superintendents, twenty inspectors, eighty-eight sergeants, 895 constables.

They are nicknamed bobbies and peelers after Robert Peel.

The Met Mounted Branch is responsible for all aspects of crowd control: from football matches to modern-day riots and demonstrations.

The citizens viewed its constables as government spies.

Robert Peel forbade the Met to look into people's private affairs.

Robert Peel had to agree that the police function would be prevention of crime.

Unit 3. WATCHING AND SPEAKING

Task 1. Watch an episode about police tackling violent crime in Hackney (URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLX2zTDMNU>). Look at the part of the transcript and comment on the following statements. Correct them when it is necessary.

Key

Across the London boroughs the fight against violent crime is relentless.

The police are chasing a group of teenagers suspected of drug dealing.

The officers found 2 of the gang.

The officers are one of the Met's new Violence Suppression Units.

Within the minutes of the arrest the police discovered some key evidence.

The number of shootings in the capital is 289 incidents when criminals discharged the firearm.

According to the victim he disturbed two men stealing catalytic converter from his car.

When he challenged them he was threatened with a firearm.

Theft of these car parts containing small amounts of precious metals is being orchestrated by criminal gangs who often use violence if challenged. .

Another deadly weapon and a quantity of drugs are now off the streets.

The police officers disrupted potential violence in this part of the capital.

Unit 4. Script of the video "What Are the FBI and Department of Justice?"

Beginnings in 1908 (1.54)

The FBI is an agency based in Washington D.C. It was started in 1908 by the head of the U.S. Department of Justice at the time, Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte.

The bureau began as a special investigative force of the Justice Department with fewer than 35 employees. Today, it remains one of many agencies coming under the Department of Justice.

It is also a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community, a grouping of 16 agencies. These agencies work separately and together on intelligence activities related to U.S. foreign relations and national security.

The FBI investigates specific crimes assigned to its agents. It also provides other law enforcement agencies with fingerprint identification services, laboratory examinations, and training.

The U.S. president appoints a director for the agency. Barack Obama appointed James Comey in 2013. The appointment takes effect if the U.S. Senate confirms it. FBI directors can serve as long as ten years, but no longer.

The FBI website describes the bureau as "an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities". Its mission is to «protect the American people and uphold the United States Constitution».

The FBI has 56 locations in major U.S. cities, as well as more than 60 offices around the world. It employs nearly 35,000 people. This includes special agents, intelligence experts, language specialists, scientists and information technology specialists.

DOJ launched in 1870.

An act of Congress created the Department of Justice in 1870. The Attorney General heads the agency. At the time, the government faced increasing legal cases brought against the United States.

The Department of Justice website says the main goal of the agency is to "enforce the law and defend the interest of the United States according to the law".

Loretta Lynch currently leads the Justice Department. She took office in 2015 after President Obama nominated her and the Senate confirmed the nomination.

FBI Director Comey reports to Lynch. Comey also has experience at the Department of Justice, where he served as deputy attorney general from 2003–2005.

Christopher Wray became the eighth Director of the FBI on August 2, 2017.

Unit 5. Script of the audio "Surveillance in combating gangs and organized crime".

After many years of working in this job, I have come to the conclusion that intelligence or information is the key to combating gangs and organized crime. Information is the most important, the most valuable thing you have, and you need to direct as many resources as you can to increasing your intelligence files. One of the simplest things you can do is set up regular surveillance operations. So, well, first of all static surveillance. Static surveillance is easy to set up. But I admit that you need the personnel, you need people, and this can be expensive.

But, you know, it can work with a minimum of just two officers. First you need to identify a gang hangout, a place where known members of the gang go regularly and meet for gang business. Then, you assign your officers to watch it, to learn what they can about who comes and goes, and to photograph gang members and their vehicles. People sometimes have problems finding a good OP or observation point, but you just have to use your imagination. Any building will do, as long as you can get the agreement of the owners. I have used church bell towers, abandoned houses, mobile homes, builders' huts, and vehicles disguised as road maintenance trucks and electricians' vans.

There are two theories about the use of static surveillance. Some of my colleagues believe that if you have a group under surveillance, you should only observe them. You must be careful to keep your distance and not react or do anything that could make the gang members aware that they are being watched.

Personally, I prefer to take a more active approach — active surveillance, in other words. I assign a marked police unit to act on any information from

the surveillance team, but outside the surveillance area. The officer at the OP, the observation point, radio anything of interest to the marked unit, who will then stop or arrest a suspect several blocks away at least from the surveillance area. If you do this with care, you can do it without revealing the OP. Arrest can produce good intelligence — if you think you are going to learn something from someone, and you want to make an arrest, then do it.

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

SITUATIONAL DIALOGUES

Topic 1. Introduction. Meeting Someone. Making Contacts

Read the patterns of introduction and meeting someone. Act out the dialogues.

1.

- Let me introduce myself. My name is Boris Kuznetsov.
- Hello Boris. I am Fred Scott. Glad to meet you!
- Nice to meet you too.

2.

- How do you do, Dr. Jones?
- How do you do, Mary. We have met. How are things with you?
- Fine, thanks. Nice to see you again.

3.

- Ann, do you know Boris?
- No, I don't.
- Boris, this is Ann Small, my old acquaintance.
- Hello Ann. Pleased to meet you. I've heard so much about you.
- Thanks. I am glad to meet you too.

4.

— Let me introduce my colleagues to you. This is Andrey. His surname is Petrov. He is captain of police of the Omsk law enforcement department of the Interior Ministry.

— This lady is Olga. Her surname is Nikitina. She is from Saint Petersburg. She is lieutenant of police.

- Nice to meet all of you.

5.

- Hello, Peter. How are you?
- Fine, thanks. How are you?
- I'm fine, thank you.
- See you later.
- Goodbye.

6.

- Goodbye, Jane. See you tomorrow!
- Bye-bye, Peter. Have a nice evening.
- Thanks, you too!

7.

Anton: Excuse me. Are you from America or England?

Jane: Neither. We are from different English-speaking countries. My name is Jane. I'm from Ireland. This lady in red is from Australia. That tall guy is from England. And those two persons with a camera are from Canada. The official language in all of our countries is English.

Anton: It's nice to meet you. I speak English. What's the purpose of your visit to Russia?

Jane: We are members of different sport delegations. We are to take part in great track-and-field event.

Anton: Welcome to Russia. My name is Anton. I'm a representative of Russian sport delegation. It's nice to meet all of you.

Jane: Nice to meet you too.

8.

- Peter, let me introduce you to my chief, major of police Igor Voronin.
- How do you do, Mr. Voronin?
- How do you do? Do you have any business to me?
- Yes, I do. I'd like to discuss the requirements and standards for police applicants to your police department.
- You are welcome. Please, sit down.

9.

P.O.: Let me introduce myself. I'm captain of police Petrov. What's your name? Where are you from?

F.: Merlin Fairfax. I am from England.

P.O.: Excuse me. What is your first name? How do you say your name again?

F.: MERLIN.

P.O.: What is your last name, please?

F.: FAIRFAX.

P.O.: How do you spell it?

F.: F-A-I-R-F-A-X.

P.O.: What is the aim of your visit to Russia?

F.: I am on my partners' invitation. It's my business trip to St. Petersburg.

P.O.: Where are you staying in Saint Petersburg? What is your address?

F.: I live at 74 Nevsky Avenue, Saint Petersburg.

P.O.: Thank you for your information.

F.: You're welcome.

10.

R.: Hello, I am Robert Ferdinand Johnson. Please call me Robert. What's your name?

I.: Hello, Robert. I'm Nikolai Ivanovich Smirnov. Nikolai is my first name. Ivanovich is my patronymic. Smirnov is my last name. You might just call me Nikolai in short. What's the aim of your visit to Russia?

R.: I have come here with a sports delegation from Canada.

I.: Are you Canadian?

R. Not exactly. I was born in a small town in Wales. My parents left for Canada when I was a child. So I have lived in Canada since childhood.

What is your nationality? Where are you from?

I. I'm Russian. I am from Omsk. It's a big industrial city in the Western Siberia. What languages do you speak?

R. I speak English and French but I can't speak Russian.

I. I see. What are you? Are you a police officer?

R. No, I am not. I am a journalist. What is your occupation?

I. I am a policeman.

R. Really? What is your police rank? What duties do you perform?

I. I am sergeant-major of police. I am responsible for patrolling streets and maintaining public order and safety. And I am a trainee at the same time.

R. Oh, that's interesting. Where do you study?

I. I am an in-service trainee of the police professional training program of the law enforcement academy.

R. It is difficult to combine practice and studies, isn't it?

I. Yes, you are right. But I try to do my best.

R. Well, It's time for me to leave. Can I contact you the other day?

I. Sure.

R. What is your telephone number?

I. My phone number is 905-44-67-320. Do you have e-mail?

R. Yes, I do. My email address is Johncan_R89@fer.com.

I. Glad to meet you, Robert.

R. You, too. Keep in touch.

I. OK, bye! See you soon.

Translate into English the following phrases.

— Как Вас зовут?

— Откуда Вы родом?

— Ваша национальность?

— Сколько Вам лет?

— Вы женаты (замужем)?

- Ваш адрес, пожалуйста?
- Ваш номер телефона?
- Могу я связаться с Вами на днях?
- Где Вы учитесь?
- Кто Вы по специальности?
- Ваше звание в полиции?
- У Вас ко мне дело?
- Цель Вашего визита?
- Где и когда Вы родились?
- Где Вы остановились?
- Какими языками Вы владеете?
- Я из России. Меня зовут___.
- Мне 25 лет. Я офицер полиции, старший сержант.
- Я слушатель академии МВД России.
- Я нахожусь здесь по приглашению.
- Я в деловой командировке в России.
- Мой электронный адрес ____.
- Мой номер телефона.
- Я родился в Москве, 10 августа 1990 г.
- Я говорю по-английски, но русским языком не владею.

Topic 2. Asking the Way

Remember the phrases necessary in a situation of asking and answering the way.

Where is the nearest metro station?	Где ближайшая станция метро?
How can I reach/ get to...?	Как мне добраться до...?
Please, show me my route on my map.	Пожалуйста, покажите мне мой маршрут на карте.
Where is a taxi rank here?	Где здесь стоянка такси?
Sorry, how can I get to...?	Извините, как мне добраться до...?
How much time does it take to get to...?	Сколько времени потребуется, чтобы добраться до...?
Please, tell me the shortest way to...	Пожалуйста, скажите мне кратчайший путь до
Where should I change for a bus?	Где я должен пересесть на автобус?
Where is the inquiry office?	Где справочное бюро?
Is it far from here?	Это далеко отсюда?
It's about an hour's walk.	Примерно час ходьбы.
I'm sorry, say it again, please.	Извините, повторите, пожалуйста.
Go straight on for two blocks.	Идите прямо два квартала.

Turn to the left at a crossroad.

Turn back and you'll get to...

Take bus No.24 and in 20 minutes it will take you right there.

It's over there!

By bus or on foot?

This way, please.

At your service.

Not at all. It's my duty.

Поверните налево у перекрестка.

Поверните назад, и Вы попадете...

Садитесь в автобус № 24, и через 20 мин. он доставит Вас прямо туда.

Это вон там!

Автобусом или пешком?

Сюда, пожалуйста.

К Вашим услугам.

Не стоит. Это мой долг.

Read and act out the dialogues.

F.: Excuse me, please.

P.: Yes, what's up?

F.: I've lost my way. How can I get to the museum?

P.: Go straight on for two blocks, then turn to the left and you'll see the museum.

F.: Thank you very much.

P.: Not at all. It's my duty.

F.: Well, I'm here on a business trip. I'm looking for the Ibis Hotel.

P.: It's not far from here, only a few bus stops.

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

P.: Go along Gorky Street until you get to the market.

F.: Okay. Then what?

P.: Cross Pushkin Street. It's just after the bus stop. The Ibis Hotel will be right there.

F.: Great! So it's not far from here. Thank you, officer.

P.: Not at all.

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.: Yes, what's up?

F.: Will you, please, show me the shortest way to the concert hall?

P.: Are you in a hurry?

F.: Yes, I'm late for the concert of symphony music.

P.: Take a taxi.

F.: And where is the nearest taxi rank?

P.: It's over there.

F.: Thank you very much.

P.: Not at all. It's my duty. I wish you to enjoy the concert.

F.: Sorry, how can I get to the railway station?

P.: By bus or on foot?

F.: By bus.

P.: Take bus No. 24 and in 5 minutes it will take you right there.

F.: Should I change for a trolley-bus?

P.: No, you shouldn't.

F.: Thank you, officer.

P.: Not at all.

F.: Excuse me.

P.: At your service.

F.: Where is the nearest bus stop?

P.: I'm sorry, say it again, please.

F.: Where is the nearest bus stop?

P.: Cross the street, turn round the corner and then go straight on. You'll see a bus stop there.

F.: Thank you.

P.: That's all right.

Translate these phrases from Russian into English.

Извините, офицер.

Что случилось?

Я к Вашим услугам.

Я заблудился.

Я ищу гостиницу «Ибис».

Я опаздываю на концерт симфонической музыки.

Как лучше всего добраться туда?

Каков кратчайший путь к вокзалу?

Как мне добраться до стадиона?

Пожалуйста, покажите мне дорогу к ближайшей станции метро.

Где стоянка такси?

Вон там!

Поверните направо на перекрестке.

Идите по улице Пушкина два квартала.

Гостиница будет прямо там.

Я должен пересечь на троллейбус?

Садитесь на автобус № 109 и через 25 минут он доставит Вас туда.

Пожалуйста, повторите снова.

Вы спешите?

Автобусом или пешком?

Большое спасибо!

Не стоит благодарности. Это мой долг.

Topic 3. Describing a Person's Appearance

Read and act out the dialogue.

A: How would you describe the man, sir?	Как бы Вы описали того мужчину?
B: He wasn't very tall, slender and was quite dark-skinned. He was definitely Hispanic, maybe Mexican or Venezuelan and he also spoke with an accent.	Он невысокого роста, стройный, со смуглым цветом кожи. Определенно, это был латиноамериканец (мексиканец или венесуэлец), он говорил с акцентом.
A: Can you say how old he was?	Можете определить его возраст?
B: Not young, approximately 40 to 50 ...	Не молод. Между 40 и 50.
A: And what did he look like generally? What color were his hair and eyes? Did you see?	Как он выглядел в целом? Какого цвета его волосы и глаза? Вы заметили?
B: Not very clear. His hair was definitely grey and I think it was pulled back in a pony tail. Yes, I'm sure it was, longish, grey hair in a pony tail.	Нечетко. Он, точно, седовлас. Собраны в хвост. Да, точно, длинные волосы, седые, собраны в хвост.
A: Do you remember what he was wearing?	Вы помните, во что он был одет?
B: A white sweatshirt and blue jeans.	На нем была белая водолазка и синие джинсы.
A: You said before that he drove to the house ... What vehicle was he driving?	Вы говорили, что он поехал к дому ... На какой машине он ехал?
B: A pickup truck, a dark green pickup truck.	На грузовике, темно-зеленом грузовике.
A: Do you remember anything else, sir? Like ... did he have any distinguishing marks: tattoos, scars, ...	Вы что-нибудь еще запомнили? Например, были ли у него какие-то приметы: татуировки, шрамы ...?
B: I'm sorry, I couldn't see ... But he was wearing glasses.	Извините, я не заметил ... Да, на нем были очки.
A: Thank you, sir. You've been very helpful	Спасибо. Вы нам очень помогли

Topic 4. A Foreigner in Trouble

A foreigner may need consultation of a doctor. He may address a policeman with such phrases as:

I...

— feel unwell

— am ill

— have fallen ill

— need a doctor

— must go to a dentist.

Where is the nearest hospital?

Please, call me a doctor.

Please, call me an ambulance.

Я...

— нездоров

— болен

— заболел.

— мне нужен врач.

— мне нужно к зубному врачу.

Где поблизости больница?

Вызовите, пожалуйста, врача.

Вызовите, пожалуйста, скорую помощь.

I have...

- a headache
- an ache in the stomach
- a high temperature
- palpitations
- a fever
- a spinning head
- a chill
- a heart attack.

У меня...

- головная боль
- боль в желудке
- высокая температура
- сердцебиение
- жар
- кружится голова
- озноб
- сердечный приступ.

Calm a foreigner with the following phrases:

Can I help you?

What can I do for you?

Don't worry.

Just a minute.

I'll call a doctor.

I'll call an ambulance.

Могу ли я Вам помочь?

Что я могу для Вас сделать?

Не волнуйтесь.

Минуточку.

Я вызову врача.

Я вызову «скорую помощь».

A foreigner may appeal to the police in some other cases of emergency.

Read and try to remember these phrases.

Hello. Please, help me, my...

- passport was stolen
- documents were stolen
- money was stolen
- bag was stolen
- things were stolen.

Здравствуйте. Пожалуйста,
помогите мне, у меня украли...

- паспорт
- документы
- деньги
- сумку
- вещи.

I have left my... in a taxi

- a bag
- a suitcase

Я оставил в такси...

- сумку
- чемодан.

I have lost my...

- purse
- wallet

Я потерял...

- кошелек
- бумажник.

There ... in it.

- was money
- was an air ticket

В нем...

- были деньги
- был авиабилет.

Some people attacked me
and snatched out my bag.

На меня напали какие-то люди
и выхватили сумку.

My things, money and documents
remained there.

Please, call an official from...

— the embassy

— the consulate.

Мои вещи, деньги и документы
остались там.

Пригласите, пожалуйста, сотрудни-
ка...

— посольства

— консульства.

You may respond to these appeals with the following phrases:

I'll try to help you.

When did you notice it?

You should go to the police station
to report your missing property.

You should write a statement.

Я постараюсь Вам помочь.

Когда Вы это заметили?

Вы должны пройти в полицейский
участок и заявить о Вашем
пропавшем имуществе.

Вы должны написать заявление.

Read and act out the dialogues.

F.: Excuse me, please.

P.: Yes, what's up?

F.: I've left my bag in the taxi. My things, money and documents remained
there.

P.: Let's go to the police station to report your lost property.

F.: All right.

P.: You should write a statement about what you have lost. When did you
notice it?

F.: About half an hour ago.

P.: I'll try to help you.

F.: Thank you.

P.: Not at all. It's my duty.

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.: Yes, what's the matter?

F.: Where is the nearest hospital?

P.: What's wrong with you?

F.: I have a heart attack.

P.: Just a moment. I'll call an ambulance.

F.: How long should I wait for it?

P.: Don't worry. It will come in some minutes.

F.: Thank you.

P.: Don't mention it. I was glad to help you.

F.: Excuse me, please.
P.: Yes, what's happened?
F.: Some people attacked me and snatched out my bag.
P.: What was in it?
F.: My passport, all my money and my papers. I'm on a business trip here.
P.: Let's go to the nearest police station. You should write a report.
F.: I agree.
P.: Do you remember their appearance?
F.: Yes. I'll try to describe them.
P.: We'll do our best to help you.

F.: Excuse me, officer.
P.: What's up?
F.: Please, help me. I'm missing my suitcase.
P.: Oh, please, your name, family name?
F.: I am George Collins from the USA.
P.: When did you notice it?
F.: I missed my suitcase in my hotel yesterday at 5.
P.: I advise you to go to the police station to report on your missing property.
F.: Thank you, officer.
F.: Excuse me, officer.
P.: What's the trouble?
F.: Please, help me. I've left my bag in a bus.
P.: What hotel do you stay at?
F.: I stay at the «Imperial» hotel.
P.: What was the number of your bus?
F.: Sixty-nine.
P.: What's your name?
F.: Jim Brown.
P.: I'll try to help you.
F.: Thank you, officer.
F.: Excuse me, officer.
P.: I am at your service. What's happened?
F.: I've lost my identity papers.
P.: Where and when did it happen?
F.: At my hotel yesterday. I think I forgot to lock my room.
P.: You should apply to the nearest police station.
F.: Pardon me, officer.
P.: What's the matter?
F.: I've lost my camera.

P.: Where do you stay?
 F.: I stay at the hotel «Ibis».
 P.: When and where did it happen?
 F.: It happened yesterday. I was in a coffee shop.
 P.: Were you alone?
 F.: I was in a company of my friends.
 P.: Did they notice anything?
 F.: No, they didn't. There was a suspicious young man next to us.
 P.: You should answer some questions. And I will make a record.

Translate these phrases from Russian into English.

Что случилось?
 Я к Вашим услугам.
 Не волнуйтесь. Я постараюсь Вам помочь.
 Когда Вы это заметили?
 Где и когда это случилось?
 Где Вы остановились?
 На меня напали какие-то люди и выхватили сумку.
 Что в ней было?
 Я забыл свою сумку в такси.
 У меня украли чемодан.
 Мои вещи, деньги и документы остались там.
 Вы должны пройти в полицейский участок и заявить о Вашем про-
 павшем имуществе.
 Вы должны написать заявление.
 Вы помните их внешность?
 Я постараюсь их описать.
 Мы сделаем все возможное, чтобы помочь Вам.
 Я вызову скорую помощь.
 Не стоит благодарности. Это мой долг.

Topic 5. Traffic Law Enforcement

Act out the dialogues.

1

— Good afternoon, sir, is this your vehicle?
 — No, it's a rental car. We're here on holiday.
 — I see. Can I see your passport and driving license, please?
 — Yes, of course, just a moment ... And here are the car rental documents.
 — Thank you ... Are those your children in the back of the car?
 — Yes.

- Do you know that car seats for children are compulsory in this country, sir?
- Well, yes, but I ...

2

- Good afternoon, madam. Can I see your passport and driving license, please? Are you here on business or on holiday?
- It's a business trip — just for two days.
- And you are going to?
- Novosibirsk — for a conference.
- You must wear a seatbelt at all times, madam. Both you and your passenger.
- Yes, yes, we'll put them on.
- Where is your seatbelt?
- It's on now, look. We must go, officer. We are in a hurry.
- But I can see that your seatbelt is broken. It's illegal to drive without a seatbelt. Can you get out of the car, please, madam?

3

- Your headlights aren't on, sir. This is dangerous.
- Oh, oh, I'm so sorry, officer. I didn't realize ... I'll switch them on.
- Can I see your driving license and papers, please?
- Of course, just a minute ... Yes, here you are.
- Thank you. Can you get out of the car, please ... The left front light isn't working, sir.

4

- Tr. officer: Please, stop. Sergeant Sergeev. Will you show your driving license?
- Driver: Here you are.
- Tr. officer: You have broken traffic regulation rules.
- Driver: What's the matter?
- Tr. officer: You have exceeded the speed limit (run a red light / made a right turn drive under the influence). You must pay a fine.

5

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Tr. officer: Please, stop. Sergeant Serov. Will you show your driving license?</p> <p>Driver: Here you are.</p> <p>Tr. officer: You have broken traffic regulation rules.</p> <p>Driver: What's the matter?</p> <p>Tr. officer: You are driving under the influence of alcohol. Can you get out of the car, please?</p> | <p>Пожалуйста, остановитесь. Сержант Серов. Предъявите водительское удостоверение.</p> <p>Вот, пожалуйста.</p> <p>Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения.</p> <p>В чем заключается мое нарушение?</p> <p>Вы управляете автомобилем в состоянии опьянения. Выйдите, пожалуйста, из машины.</p> |
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