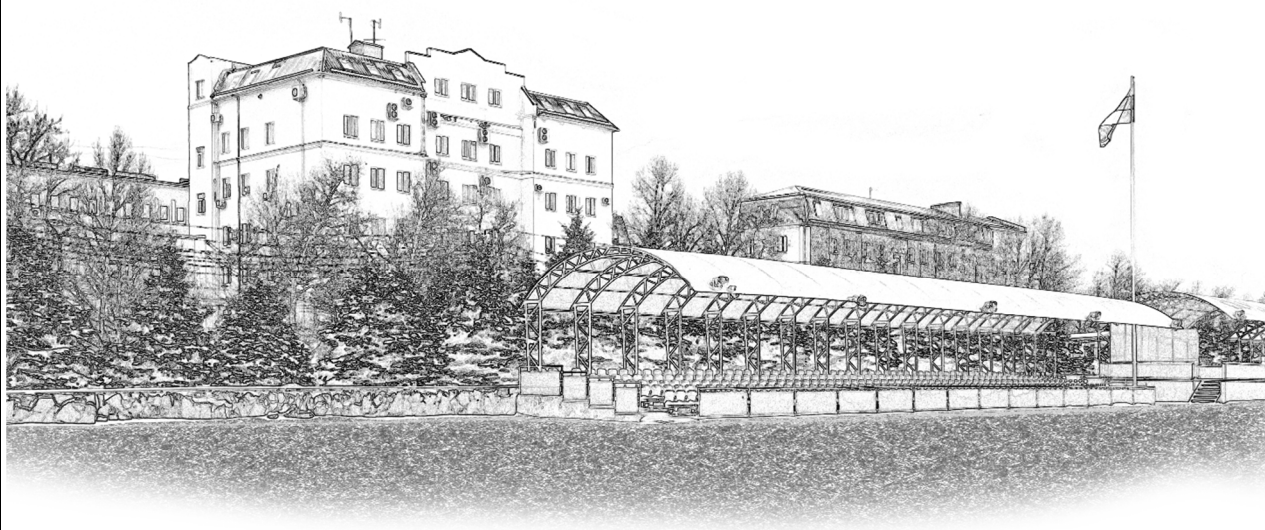




Краснодарский университет МВД России

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫКАН ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 1 КУРСА

I семестр



Краснодар
2024

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 1 КУРСА**

I семестр

Учебное пособие

Краснодар
2024

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Учебное пособие является одним из циклов учебно-методических материалов, предназначенных для обучения английскому языку курсантов, слушателей вузов МВД.

Пособие позволяет овладеть специальной лексикой, узнать о будущей профессии, о профессиональной подготовке сотрудников правоохранительных органов России, США, Великобритании.

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, адъюнктов, курсантов, слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России и сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов 1 курса, обучающихся по специальности 40.05.01 – Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности, и направлению подготовки 40.03.02 - Обеспечение законности и правопорядка.

Цель данного учебного пособия – обучить курсантов активному владению английским языком по темам «Личные данные», «Моя будущая профессия», «Правоприменительное профессиональное образование в России», «Правоприменительное профессиональное образование в странах изучаемого языка», а также сформировать способность и готовность вести дискуссию на данные темы.

Пособие состоит из четырех тематических блоков, в каждый из которых включены профессионально-ориентированные материалы, тексты для изучающего и синтетического чтения, а так же грамматический и лексический материал, обрабатываемый дифференцированно (для устной речи и чтения). Должное внимание уделяется коммуникативным упражнениям:

- подстановочным упражнениям, целью которых является правильное коммуникативное использование готовых вариантов;
- ситуационно обусловленным упражнениям на завершение ситуации, аргументирование, выражение своего отношения и т.д.;
- упражнениям, стимулирующим свободное высказывание, требующим многократного обращения к тексту.

Каждый тематический блок является логическим продолжением следующего, но при необходимости может быть использован самостоятельно.

Данное учебное пособие содержит тексты для основного и дополнительного чтения, тесты для самоконтроля усвоенных знаний, вопросы к зачету.

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Вводно-коррективный курс

The English Alphabet

В английском языке принят латинский алфавит из 26 букв, которые передают 44 звука. В алфавите 6 гласных и 20 согласных букв.

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
/eɪ/	/bi:/	/si:/	/di:/	/i:/	/ef/	/dʒi:/
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
/ertʃ/	/aɪ/	/dʒeɪ/	/keɪ/	/el/	/em/	/en/
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
/oʊ/	/pi:/	/kju:/	/ɑ:r/	/es/	/ti:/	/ju:/
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		
/vi:/	/'dʌb.əl.ju:/	/eks/	/waɪ/	/zi:/		



Vowels		Diphthongs		Consonants			
i:	be <u>ad</u>	eɪ	ca <u>ke</u>	p	pin	s	sue
ɪ	h <u>i</u> t	ɔɪ	to <u>y</u>	b	b <u>i</u> n	z	zoo
ʊ	bo <u>o</u> k	aɪ	hi <u>gh</u>	t	t <u>o</u>	ʃ	sh <u>e</u>
u:	fo <u>o</u> d	ɪə	be <u>er</u>	d	d <u>o</u>	ʒ	mea <u>s</u> ure
e	le <u>f</u> t	ʊə	few <u>e</u> r	k	c <u>o</u> t	h	he <u>l</u> lo
ə	ab <u>o</u> ut	eə	wh <u>e</u> re	g	g <u>o</u> t	m	mo <u>r</u> e
ɜ:	sh <u>i</u> rt	əʊ	g <u>o</u>	tʃ	ch <u>ur</u> ch	n	n <u>o</u>
ɔ:	ca <u>l</u> l	aʊ	hou <u>s</u> e	dʒ	judg <u>e</u>	ŋ	sing
æ	ha <u>t</u>			f	f <u>a</u> n	l	live
ʌ	ru <u>n</u>			v	v <u>a</u> n	r	re <u>d</u>
ɑ:	fa <u>r</u>			θ	th <u>i</u> nk	j	y <u>e</u> s
ɒ	dog			ð	th <u>e</u>	w	wo <u>o</u> d

Буква	Алфавитное название буквы	Звук	Сходный звук русского языка	Примечания к произношению звуков
B b	[bi:]	[b]	б-бокс	Почти полное совпадение с соответствующими звуками русского языка.
F f	[ef]	[f]	ф-фрак	
K k	[keɪ]	[k]	к-кран	
M m	[em]	[m]	м-мрак	
P p	[pi:]	[p]	п-пар	
V v	[vi:]	[v]	в-вал	
Z z	[zed]	[z]	з-з ал	
D d	[di:]	[d]	д-дом	При произнесении этих английских звуков кончик языка касается альвеол.
L l	[el]	[l]	л-лом	
N n	[en]	[n]	н-нос	
T t	[ti:]	[t]	т-том	
H h	[eɪf]	[h]	х-хор	Произносится на легком выдохе.
R r	[a:]	[r]	р-рама	Читается перед гласными. Кончик языка не вибрирует.
J j	[dʒeɪ]	[dʒ]	дж-джем	Похожий русский звук встречается в заимствованных словах.
C c	[si:]	[s] [k]	с-сон; к-ком	Перед буквами e, i, u. Во всех остальных случаях.
G g	[dʒi:]	[dʒ] [g]	дж-джем; г-гром	Перед буквами e, i, u. Во всех остальных случаях.
S s	[es]	[s] [z]	с-сон; з-зона	В начале слова, перед глухими согласными и после них. Между гласными, после гласных и звонких согласных.
X x	[eks]	[gz] [ks]	гз-зигзаг кс-кекс	Между гласными. Во всех остальных случаях.
W w	[ˈdʌb(ə)l ju:]	[w]		Положение губ такое, как будто вы дуете, а затем, растягивая уголки губ, произносите звук (в).
Q q	[kju:]	[kw] [k]	кв-квадрат; к-ком	Употребляется только в сочетании с буквой u и произносится в начале слова (kw), а в конце слова (к).

ЧТЕНИЕ ГЛАСНЫХ

В английском алфавите 6 гласных букв: а, о, е, і, у, и. В зависимости от положения гласной буквы в слове она читается по-разному.

Различается четыре типа чтения гласных в слове.

I тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге — открытый слог

Этот тип чтения включает четыре основных случая, когда гласная читается долго, т. е. так, как она называется в алфавите:

1. Гласная является единственной и последней гласной буквой в слове: **no, be, my**;
2. В слове две гласные буквы стоят рядом, причем первая имеет алфавитное чтение, а вторая не читается: **see, day, boat**.
3. Две гласные разделены только одной согласной, а конечная гласная е не читается (называется немой): **like, take, note**.
4. За корневой гласной следует одна согласная + **le**: **table, noble**.

Буква	Чтение	I тип чтения (открытый слог)
A a	[eɪ]	name, made, same, place, date, investigator, translate; day, stay, main, wait, rain
O o	[ɔu]	go, no, note, home, open, smoke, vote, stone, bone, whole, road, coat, coast, soap, coal, load, boat, toe,
E e	[i:]	he, she, me, we, be, mete, even, recent, supreme, team, meat, heat, mean, see, dean, cheap, treat, each, peace, read, speak, reason, weak, dream, free, meet, feel, feet, three, week, keep, speech, deep
I i Y y	[aɪ]	wife, life, time, nice, high, five, size, my, type, by, fly, try, cycle; lie, tie, die, pie, rye, dye, good-bye
U u	[ju:]	duty, tube, student, future, dispute, due, Tuesday, rule true, blue, June

II тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге (закрытый слог)

Этот тип чтения включает два основных случая, когда гласная читается кратко:

1. За корневой гласной стоит одна конечная согласная: **not, but, big.**
2. За корневой гласной стоят две согласные: **test, middle.**

Буква	Чтение	II тип чтения (закрытый слог)
A a	[æ]	man, glad, am, married, back, hand, stand, has, add, bad, bag, black, establish, battle, factory
O o	[ɒ]	not, box, hot, drop, spot, job, dog, stop, officer, college, congress
E e	[e]	text, fresh, then, them, met, well, red, rest, dress, left, help, next, lesson, detective, offend, dress
I i Y y	[ɪ]	is, it, its, his, ill, mix, six, lips, big, little, sister, middle, gym, hymn, symbol, system, mystery
U u	[ʌ]	us, but, cut, sun, run, dust, just, drug, subject, summer, suspect

1. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение гласных I (открытом) и во II (закрытом) типах чтения:

face, home, life, my, hot, hat, ill, student, cut, type, box, be, gym, he, bed, bad, case, run, fun, fine, camp, name, fill, help, tube, sick, big, man, rise, place, hand, we, go, stand, add, time, late, be, rule, fine, student, detect, protect, future, college, motive, motor, husband, hungry, local, native, victory, common.

2. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение буквосочетания «th»:

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примеры
th	звонкий [ð]	this, these, that, those, thus, there, them, their, with, clothes, brother, mother, father
	межзубный, глухой [θ]	thin, thick, theme, north, bath, cloth, birth, third, three, throat, throw, think, thousand, theme, truth, theft, thunder

III тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге:

гласная + «г» конечная.

гласная + «г» + согласная.

Буква	Звук	III тип чтения. Примеры
a	[ɑ:]	car, far, arm, hard, large
o	[ɔ:]	for, form, sport, force
e	[ə]	her, term, serve head
i	[ɜ:]	girl, bird, circle, first
y	[ə:]	myrtle
u	[ə:]	burn, turn, fur, nurse, curd

Помните, что «г» после гласной не читается, но она придает гласной иное звучание, чем в первом и втором типе чтения.

IV тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге:

гласная + «г» + гласная

гласная + гласная + «г».

Помните, что буква «г» между гласными читается, если за ней следует любая гласная, кроме немой «е»

Буква	Звук	IV тип чтения. Примеры.
a	[ɛə]	care, parent, air, affairs, chair
o	[ɔ:]	more, your, four, court, course
e	[ɪə]	hear, here, mere, merely
i, y	[aɪə]	fire, tyre, empire, satire
u	[ju:]	cure, pure, jury, during

3. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение гласных в III и IV типах чтения:

large, girl, during, her, form, first, short, before, affair, your, here, hard, term, course, parent, circle, department, various, four, hear, chair.

ЧЕТЫРЕ ТИПА ЧТЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ГЛАСНЫХ БУКИ В УДАРНЫХ СЛОГАХ

Буква	I тип	II тип	III тип	IV тип
a	[eɪ] name	[æ] man	[ɑ:] far	[æɪ] parent
o	[ɔu] note	[ɒ] not	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] court
e	[ɪ:] meet	[e] text	[ə:] term	[ɪə] near

i, y	[aɪ] time type	[ɪ] sister system	[ə:] girl myrtle	[aɪə] desire tyre
u	[ju:] student	[ʌ] suspect	[ə:] turn	[ju:] during

4. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на четыре типа чтения

гласных:

subject, middle, type, course, various, marry, little, stadium, over, three, evening, scient
is, student, hostel, circle, different, during, much, term, various, training, home, canteen
, detective, hundred, here, four, chair, end, start, tired, gym, sport, rule, man,
men, leave, ill, duty, department, near, far, for, serve, before.

Чтение согласных букв c, g, s, x, q

Буква	Чтение		Примеры
C	- перед e, i, y	[s]	nice, face, pencil, peace, place
	- в остальных случаях	[k]	crime, clean, fact, case, can, camp, cat
G	- перед e, i, y	[dʒ]	page, gym, age, gin, rage
	- в остальных случаях	[g]	go, green, bag, glad, big, struggle
S	- в начале слова после глухих согласных	[s]	sit, stops, streets, meets, rights, texts
	- после гласных и звонких согласных	[z]	please, boys, cities, close, friends, plans, plays, films
	- после s, ss, x, ch, ge, sh	[ɪz]	judges, cases, classes, boxes, matches, washes
X	- между гласными	[gz]	exam, exact, exist, example, exhibition
	- в остальных случаях	[ks]	text, box, next, tax, fix, expect, six, excellent

5. Прочтите следующие слова:

class, crime, criminal, collect, locate, conduct, course, vacation, force, circle, enforcement, judge, college, age, large, go, interrogate, exam, case, cases, cities, streets, friends, judges.

Буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
sh	[s]	she, shop, fish, ship, shelf, sheep, shook, shine
ch — tch-	[tʃ]	chess, much, check, teach, speech, match, catch, ditch
ph	[f]	phone, phase, phonetics, photo, physics, photography, phrase
ck	[k]	back, black, desk, sick, lack, clock
wr	[r]	write, wrist, wry
wh	[w]	while, white, why, when, which, where, wheel
wh + o	[h]	who [hu:], whose, whom [hu:m]
th—	[θ] [ð]	three, thin, theme, tenth, teeth, these, they, thus, that, then
qu	[kw]	question, quick, quite, quickly, quote.
ng	[ŋ]	long, song, sing
в конце слова nk	[ŋk]	thank, link, bank
kn в начале слова	[n]	know, knife, knee, knight

ОСОБЫЕ СЛУЧАИ ЧТЕНИЯ ГЛАСНЫХ

Буква или буквосочетание		Чтение	Примеры
Чтение буквы "A"			
a +th a + s a + l a + f a + п a+ ll a + lk	+ согласные	[a:]	father, rather, path, bath, class, last, grass, task, ask half staff plant
		[ɔ:]	small, hall, wall, call, tall, all chalk, talk (1 перед k не читается)
au		[ɔ:]	because, cause, autumn
aw		[ɔ:]	saw, draw, awful, raw, law
war		[o:]	war, warm, warn
wa		[ɔ]	want, watch, wash, was
Чтение буквы "Y"			
i перед ld, nd		[aɪ]	child, mild, wild, kind, mind,

igh у — в начале слова у — в конце слов, кроме односложных	[aɪ] [j] [ɪ]	might, right, fight, sigh yes, yet, yell, yells, year lady, fifty, silly, ninety, kitty, very, easy, many, study
Чтение буквы "О"		
о перед ld, st	[ɔu]	old, cold, told, sold, bold, gold, post, most
о перед m,n ,v, th,	[ʌ]	month, mother, brother, son, front, come, some, love, won
oo	[u:]	soon, too, spoon, tool, moon
oo + k	[u]	book, took, look, brook и в словах: foot, good
oy,oi	[ɔɪ]	boy, toy, voice, noise, coin, soil
ou	[au]	out, house, proud, about, round, loud
OW в середине слова	[au]	town, down и в словах: now, low, brown, gown
OW в конце слова	[ɔu]	grow, low, know, show, row, throw, blow
wor	[ɔ:]	work, word, world, worse, worst
ou+ gh	[ʌ]	tough, enough, tough
Чтение буквы "Е"		
ei, ey	[eɪ]	eight, grey, they, weight, obey
eu, (i) ew	[ju:]	new, few, dew, view, neutral
ear перед согласной	[ə:]	early, learn, heard, earth

6. Прочтите следующие слова, обращая внимание на особые случаи чтения гласных:

class, last, task, father, rather, ask, master, half, hall, small, all, wall, chalk, talk, because, autumn, want, watch, warm, law, lawyer, saw, old, cold, post, month, mother, brother, some, come, too, soon, book, look, good, house, about, round, town, down, know, show, low, word, work, tough, enough, eight, they, grey, new, few, interview, learn, early, child, kind, higher, fight, yes, yet, many, very, easy, fifty.

Познакомьтесь с новыми правилами чтения буквосочетаний, повторите уже известные и прочтите следующие упражнения в чтении:

Правила чтения	Упражнения в чтении
Er\or[ə] в конце слова	teacher, doctor, reader, worker, investigator, engineer, lawyer, inspector, manager, banker
ture[tʃə]	Nature, culture, structure, agriculture, architecture, future
tion\ ssion [ʃn] главное ударение падает на гласную, предшествующую -ion	action, translation, education, function, solution, relation, information, institution, session, profession, commission, possession
sion[ʒn]	division, decision, revision, conclusion
ch[k];ph[f] в словах греческого и латинского происхождения	school, scholar, architect, architecture, photo, phone, physics, philosophy, telephone, phonetics
t или c + i + гласн.	essential, social, specialist, efficient
igh[aɪ]	high, higher, light, right, fight, night
c[s] перед e, i, y; c[k] в остальных случаях	science, society, place, security, service, prosecute, public, necessary, course, court, medicine, conduct.
g[dʒ] перед e, i, y, g[g] в остальных случаях	engineer, manager, management, guilt, agency graduate, legal, legality, knowledge, regulate, safeguard

Интересные факты об английском алфавите, буквах и их использовании



Для создания алфавита англичане позаимствовали латинский и дополнили его буквами U, J, W. Чаше других используются E, T. Реже всех — Z, Q. А большинство слов начинаются с T или S — это самые длинные разделы английских словарей.

Диакритические знаки не являются родными. Ими пользуются для обозначения слов иностранного происхождения: *résumé* — «резюме», *café* — «кафе». Не является частью алфавита и часто встречающийся апостроф — знак в виде надстрочной запятой. Его применяют для обозначения

принадлежности, сокращения: Masha's cup — «чашка Маши», isn't (is not) — «не является».

А теперь пройдемся по отдельным буквам, о специфическом использовании которых стоит знать:

- А

Для британского школьника это не просто буква, а лучшая оценка, равная нашей пятёрке. Дело в том, что школы Великобритании пользуются буквенной системой оценивания, чаще всего задействуют ряд от А до G. И лишь иногда, если ученик не ответил ни на один вопрос, ставят U — это полный провал.

- В

Буква В в сознании большинства англоговорящих людей вызывает две ассоциации. Первая — с запасным вариантом действий, именуемым планом Б — plan B. Вторая — с чем-то очень бюджетным или даже второсортным. Например, давая характеристику не очень удачному фильму, британец может сказать — B-movies.

- С

Сленговое обозначение стодолларовой купюры в США: иногда говорят C-note, иногда просто C. Второе, не менее распространённое название — Benjamin — по имени Бенджамина Франклина, одного из подписантов Декларации независимости, изображённого на купюре.

- D

Часть выражения D-Day. По-русски — «Час Ч», время начала военной операции, какого-то важного события. Самый известный D-Day в истории — 6 июня 1944 года. В этот день стартовала операция «Сюзерен», когда в Нормандии высадились войска антигитлеровской коалиции. Сейчас выражение нередко используют в бизнесе.

- К

Удивительно, но до такой формы англичане сокращают и без того короткое ОК в неформальной переписке.

- L

Знак неудачи, проигрыша. Произошел от слова loss, что означает «потеря». Чаще выступает составной частью выражения to take an L — «потерпеть поражение». Однако иногда можно услышать и одну букву: например, когда комментатор спортивного матча переживает по поводу разгромного счёта.

- P

Одинокую P можно заметить в личной переписке. Так носители английского языка обозначают слово pretty — «достаточно, довольно, вполне». Например, it's p hard — «это довольно сложно».

- S

Заметив /S в конце предложения, будьте уверены, это сарказм — так сокращают sarcasm switch — «переключатель или маркер сарказма». А ещё три S, написанные подряд, могут обозначать поцелуйчики.

На заметку. SSS — американский вариант. Британцы выражают симпатию по-другому — XXX.

- U

Сокращённая форма слова you — «ты, вы». Используется только в рамках неформального общения: чатах, мессенджерах, личной переписке. Писать u вместо you в официальных бумагах и письмах нельзя.

- Y

Ещё одно сокращение, годное для общения друзей. Означает why — «почему». Многие также используют y-day вместо yesterday — «вчера».

- Z

Zzzzz... Хорошо знакомо любителям комиксов: написанную несколько раз букву z ставят рядом со спящими персонажами. Однако обозначение уже давно вышло за рамки рисованных историй и стало завсегдатаем онлайн-чатов: с его помощью троллят сонных, скучных, вялых.

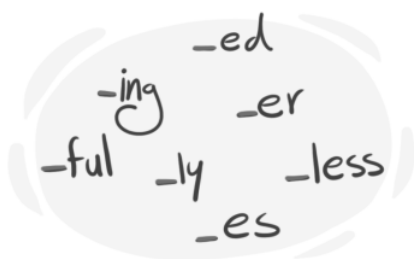
Кстати, буква z по-разному называется в британском и американском вариантах английского алфавита. Британская версия — [zɛd]. Она считается классической. Американская — [zi:].

ТЕМА I. ЛИЧНЫЕ ДАННЫЕ

About Myself

1. *Word formation: -er(-or); -tion(-ion); -ment; -ful; -less; -al*
2. *Reading and speaking: About myself*
3. *Grammar reference: Verbs to be, to have, Nouns, Pronouns, Numerals*
4. *Listening and speaking*
5. *Project work*
6. *Supplementary reading*

WORD FORMATION



В английском языке, так же как и в русском, существуют различные способы образования слов: словосложение, конверсия, аффиксация, важнейшим из этих способов является аффиксация, т.е. образование слов путем присоединения к основе тех или иных словообразовательных элементов. Словообразовательными элементами являются суффиксы (стоят после корня) и приставки (стоят перед корнем).

Суффикс -er (-or) является суффиксом существительных, образованных от глаголов и обозначающих профессию, действующее лицо.

1. Translate the nouns by paying attention to the suffixes -er, -or:

to buy — покупать	buyer —
to direct — руководить	director —
to teach — учить	teacher —
to work — работать	worker —
to investigate — расследовать	investigator -

2. Form nouns from the following verbs using suffixes -er, -or:

to play; to read; to inspect; to report; to speak; to translate; to operate; to detect; to interview; to use.

Суффиксы -ion, -ation, -sion, -ssion образуют существительные от глаголов, обозначают понятие, при этом иногда изменяется произношение или написание

to collect — собирать

collection — коллекция

to combine — комбинировать

combination — комбинация

to transmit — передавать

transmission — передача

3. Translate the nouns by paying attention to the suffixes -ion, -ation, -sion, -ssion:

предупреждать prevent - prevention

выбирать to elect - election

преследовать to prosecute - prosecution

составлять to constitute - constitution

решать to decide – decision

включить to include – inclusion

делить to divide – division

4. Form nouns from the following verbs using suffixes -ion, -ation, -sion, -ssion:

to regulate; to provide; to populate; to exhibit; to add; to investigate; to solve; to commit; interrogate.

Суффикс -ment образует существительные от глаголов

to agree — соглашаться

agreement — соглашение

to develop — развивать

development — развитие

5. Translate verbs and nouns formed from them into Russian:

To enforce - enforcement

To govern – government

To improve – improvement

To require – requirement

To punish - punishment

Суффикс -ful образует прилагательные от существительных и означает наличие качества

beauty — красота

beautiful — красивый

doubt — сомнение

doubtful — сомнительный

use — польза

useful — полезный

Суффикс -less образует прилагательные от существительного и означает отсутствие качества

hope — надежда

hopeless — безнадёжный

use — польза

useless — бесполезный

home — дом

homeless — бездомный

Суффикс -al образует прилагательные от существительных

centre — центр

central — центральный

culture — культура

cultural — культурный

form — форма

formal — формальный

6. Read and translate adjectives, paying attention to suffixes:

Powerful, beautiful, thankful, typical, agricultural, financial, homeless, useless, lawless, historical, economical.



READING AND SPEAKING

Some new words for studying:

Слово	Транскрипция	Перевод
cadet	[kə'det]	курсант
police	[pə'li:s]	полиция
officer	['ɒfɪsə]	офицер
Ministry of Internal Affairs (амер. the Interior)	[m'ɪnɪstri ɒv ɪnt'ɜ:nəl ə'feə z] [[m'tɪəriə]	МВД
profession	[prə'feʃn]	профессия
schoolmate	['sku:l meɪt]	школьный товарищ
first year student	[fɜ:st jɪə 'stju:dənt]	слушатель I курса
freshman	['freʃmən]	слушатель I курса
second- yearstudent	['sekənd jɪə 'stju:dənt]	слушатель II курса
sophomore	['sɒfəmə:]	слушатель II курса
subject	['sʌbdʒɪkt]	предмет
law	[lɔ:]	закон, право
lawyer	['lɔ:jə]	юрист

lecture	['lektʃə]	лекция
main	[meɪn]	основной, главный
crime	[kraɪm]	преступление
burglary	['bɜ:gləri]	кража со взломом
robbery	['rɒbəri]	грабеж
theft	[θeft]	кража
murder	['mɜ:də]	убийство
fraud	[frɔ:d]	мошенничество
crime scene	[kraɪm si:n]	место совершения преступлений
criminal	['krɪmɪnl]	преступный, уголовный; преступник
Criminal Law	['krɪmɪnl lɔ:]	Уголовное право
detect	[dɪ'tekt]	разыскать, расследовать
detective	[dɪ'tektɪv]	сыщик, детектив
CrimeDetection	[kraɪm dɪ'tekʃn]	уголовный розыск
Criminal Investigation Department, C.I.D.	['krɪmɪnl ɪnvestɪ'geɪʃn dɪ'pɑ:tmənt][si: aɪ di]	Отдел уголовного розыска
Economic Crimes Investigation Department, E.C.I.D.	[ekə'nɒmɪk kraɪm ɪnvestɪ'geɪʃn dɪ'pɑ:tmənt][i:si: aɪ di]	Отдел по расследованию экономических преступлений
field-criminalist	[fi:ld-'krɪmɪnəlɪst]	эксперт-криминалист
handle	[hændl]	обращаться, управлять, иметь дело
bobby-handler	['bɒbi-'hændlə]	проводник служебно- розыскной собаки, кинолог
investigate	[ɪn'vestɪgeɪt]	расследовать, разыскивать
investigation	[ɪnvestɪ'geɪʃn]	расследование, следствие, розыск
investigational techniques	[ɪnvestɪ'geɪʃnəl tek'ni:ks]	техника и тактика расследования
investigator	[ɪn'vestɪgeɪtə]	следователь
master	['mɑ:stə]	овладеть
medical expert	['medɪkəl 'ekspɜ:t]	судебно-медицинский

		эксперт
necessary	['nesisəri]	необходимый
operational conditions	[ɒpə'reɪʃnəl kən'dɪʃnz]	оперативная обстановка
operative	['ɒpərətɪv]	оперуполномоченный
perform well under operational conditions	[pə'fɔ:m wel 'ʌndə ɒpə'reɪʃnəl kən'dɪʃnz]	действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке
prevent	[pri'vent]	предупреждать
search	[sɜ:tʃ]	искать, обыскивать, осматривать; поиск, осмотр, обыск
search-commander	[sɜ:tʃ-kə'mɑ:ndə]	старший оперативной группы
service	['sɜ:vɪs]	служба
solve	[sɒlv]	раскрывать
train	[treɪn]	готовить, тренировать

1. Read and translate the text:



This is a short story about myself. I am here just after the school. I am seventeen. My name is Nick Ivanov. I am from Krasnodar. Now I am a cadet of the Krasnodar University of Internal Affairs of Russian Federation. I am a freshman. I am a future police officer, an investigator. My future work is law, crime detection and criminal investigation. In the future, I will have to deal with the problems of crime detection and criminal investigation and to investigate various types of crimes such as burglary, robbery, theft, murder, fraud and others. .

The profession of policeman is difficult but interesting. A police officer is a person who is responsible for enforcing the law and maintaining public safety. To become a police officer, we need to complete a training program that includes physical education, classroom instruction, and on-the-job training.

My life at the University is very diverse. I'm hard-working and ambitious

person. I set high goals for myself and work hard to reach them. My task is to master my profession and perform well under operational conditions.

I'd like to tell you some words about my family. We are a family of three: my father, my mother and me. My father is 45 years old. He is a colonel of police. He is an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department or the C.I.D. His task is to solve and prevent crimes, to search for and find physical evidence. I am very proud of him. He is a model for me. My father is 2 years elder than my mother who is also a police officer. She is a major. She works as a field criminalist.

We are very happy family and like to spend free time together.

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



2. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:

1. How old is Nick?
2. What does he do?
3. Where does he study?
4. Is Nick a freshman or a sophomore?
5. What is his future profession?
6. What crimes is Nick to investigate?
7. Is the profession of policeman difficult?
8. What is a police officer responsible for?
9. What can you say about Nick's life at the University?
10. What is Nick's task now?
11. Can you describe his father and mother?

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

Первокурсник университета МВД
преступление

уголовный розыск

кража со взломом

отвечать за

поддерживать безопасность

ставить цели

овладеть профессией

мошенничество

искать и находить улики

отдел уголовного розыска

эксперт криминалист.



4. Read and translate into Russian the following words paying attention to suffixes in word-building:

Study - studies - student

Operate - operator - operation - operational

Work - worker - working (people)

Inspect - inspector - inspection

Investigate - investigator - investigation

Detect - detective - detector - detection

Law - lawyer

Office - official - officer

5. Find synonyms of the following words in the text:

Interior; student; first-year student; security; to involve; keeping; detective.

6. Read and translate the antonyms:

criminal – law abiding citizen

safety – danger

free – busy

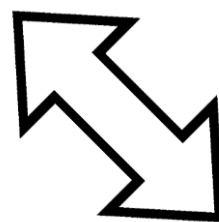
difficult – easy

law – crime

work – rest

7. Match English phrases with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. crime detection | a) офицер полиции |
| 2. public safety | b) эксперт криминалист |
| 3. on-the-job training | c) свободное время |
| 4. physical evidence | d) уголовный розыск |
| 5. field criminalist | e) безопасность общества |
| 6. police officer | f) вещественные улики |
| 7. free time | g) обучение в процессе службы |



8. Read and translate international words:

Detective, student, operative, inspector, criminal, department, agency, ministry, criminalist, service, officer, nationality, profession, lecture, general, organ, college, university, interest, police, detective, problem.

9. Complete the missing letters using the information from the text above:

- a. I_VEST_G_T_R
- b. P_LI_E OF_I_ER
- c. S_F_T_
- d. FR_SH_A_
- e. D_T_CT_O_
- f. _V_D_N_E



10. Compose, write down and translate phrases using the data in columns A and B:

A	B
1. to investigate 2. to maintain 3. to become 4. to complete 5. to search for 6. to master 7. to work	a. evidence b. profession c. hard d. crime e. training program f. public safety g. police officer

11. Read, translate and memorize the duty officer's report:

Attention ! (Shun !)

Comrade teacher, group ... is ready for the English classes.

All (not all) are present. Some students are absent.

Comrade A. is ill (on duty-detail, at work, on leave, away on business).

The rest are present and correct.

The student on duty is B.

После обмена приветствиями:

At ease! Sit down!

New words:

Attention ! (Shun!) – Смирно!

To be present - присутствовать

To be absent - отсутствовать

To be ill - болеть

To be on duty-detail - быть в наряде

To be at work - быть на хоз.работах

To be on leave - быть в увольнении

To be away on business - быть в командировке

At ease ! - Вольно!



12. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue:

Two schoolmates meet at the University

A. –Hello, I'm glad to see you. Why are you here? Are you a cadet?

B. – Hi. Yes. I'm a freshman.

A. – Which faculty did you enter? What is your future profession?

B. –I am a future investigator.

A. – This profession is very interesting, but difficult. You need to study a lot to become a good specialist.

B. –I know. I'm to be an expert in investigation different crimes such as burglary, robbery, theft, murder, fraud and others.

A. –You're absolutely right. You're to handle the problems of crime detection and criminal investigation.

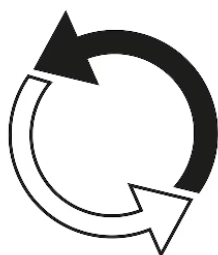
B. – An investigator is a person whose job is to examine a crime in order to discover the truth.

A. – Excuse me, I have to go. See you later.

B. – Ok, see you.



13. Translate the sentences into English using the vocabulary of the text:



1. Я курсант 1 курса университета МВД РФ.

2. Я окончил школу в этом году и поступил в университет.

3. Мне нравится учиться в университете.

4. Я должен заниматься проблемами раскрытия преступлений и расследования уголовных дел.

5. Сотрудник полиции - это человек, который отвечает за соблюдение закона и поддержание общественной безопасности.

6. Моя задача - овладеть своей профессией и научиться действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке.

7. Мой отец сотрудник отдела уголовного розыска.

8. Наша семья очень дружная.

14. Memorize the ranks by heart:

Звание (воинское)- [ræŋk] –rank

Рядовой- ['praɪvɪt] – private

Сержант -['sɜ:ʤənt] – sergeant

Старшина -['sɜ:ʤənt'meɪʤə] – sergeant-major

Младший лейтенант- ['ʤu:niəle'ftenənt] – junior lieutenant

Лейтенант - [le'ftenənt] – lieutenant

Старший лейтенант -['si:niəle'ftenənt] –senior lieutenant

Капитан - ['kæptɪn] – captain

Майор- ['meɪʤə] – major

Подполковник -[le'ftenəntkɜ:nl] –lieutenant colonel

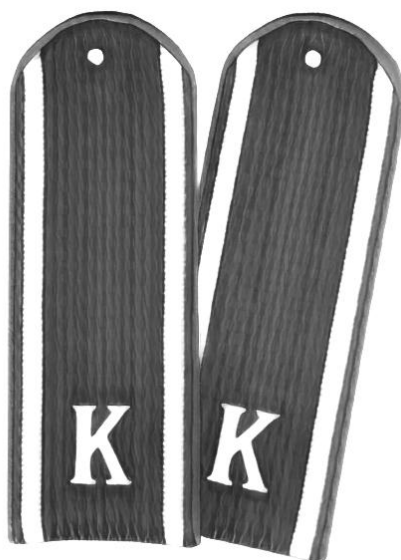
Полковник - [kɜ:nl] –colonel

Генерал- ['ʤenərəl] –general

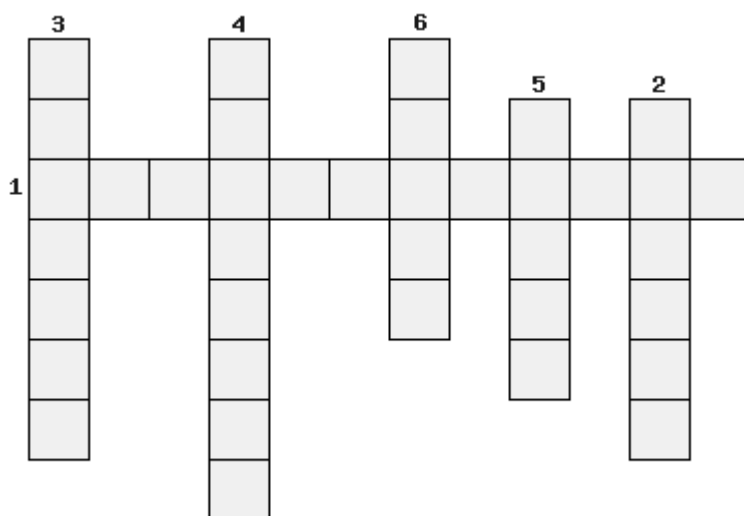
Генерал-лейтенант – [le'tenənt-'ʤenərəl] - lieutenant general

Генерал-майор- ['meɪʤə-'ʤenərəl] –major-general

Генерал-полковник - [kɜ:nl-'ʤenərəl] – colonel general



15. Look at the pictures guess the meaning of the words and solve the crossword:



ACROSS: 1.



DOWN: 2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

16. Read the little poem and give a poetic version of the translation:

I am a Policeman

I am a policeman,
with my star.
I help people near and far.
If you have a problem,
call on me.
And I will be there 1, 2, 3!



17. Speak about yourself using the material of the text and the following questions:



- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | What is your name? | Как вас зовут? |
| 2. | How old are you? | Сколько вам лет? |
| 3. | What kind of university is your University? | Какого типа ваш университет? |
| 4. | What is your future profession? | Какая ваша будущая профессия? |
| 5. | What crimes are you to investigate? | Какие преступления вам придётся расследовать? |
| 6. | What are you to do? | Что вам нужно будет делать? |
| 7. | Is it difficult to become a police officer? | Сложно стать офицером полиции? |
| 8. | What is your task now? | Какая ваша задача сейчас? |
| 9. | Do you have a family? | У вас есть семья? |
| 10. | What is your father? | Кто по профессии ваш отец? |
| 11. | Why are you proud of him? | Почему вы гордитесь им? |
| 12. | Where does your mother work? | Где работает ваша мама? |

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

АРТИКЛИ

Неопределенный артикль «a» («an» перед гласной) — обозначает один, любой предмет данного класса. Он употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда о предмете говорится впервые или когда дается название предмету: a teacher, a student, an officer.

Определенный артикль «the» — обозначает определенный, конкретный предмет. Он употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе, когда о предмете I уже упоминалось или если он обозначает единственный или конкретный предмет: the students of our group, The Krasnodar University of Interior.

18. Fill in the blanks with the articles "a" or "the", where necessary:

My sister Helen is 39 years old. She teachers ... German at ... school. Helen's husband Robert is ... very intelligent man. He is ... talented physicist. Helen and Robert have two children: ... son and ... daughter. Their daughter Jane is ... eight. She is ... kind and sociable girl. Their son Mike is ... first year student at the Medical College. He is going to be ... doctor in future. Michael is ... good son and brother. He helps his parents about ... house and he helps his younger sister with her homework.

Предлоги

Служебное слово, показывающее отношение существительного к другим словам в предложении, называется предлогом.

Предлоги времени

Remember:



In ► in May — в мае; in winter — зимой; in the morning — утром; in the evening — вечером
At → at 5 o'clock — в 5 часов; at night — ночью; at noon — в полдень

On→ on the 1-st of May — 1-го Мая; on Sunday — в воскресенье; on week days — в будние дни

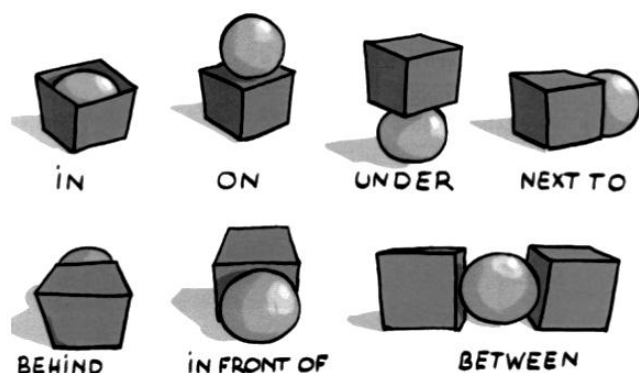
19. Answer the questions using the prepositions given in brackets:

1. When is your birthday? (on)
2. What year were you born in? (in)
3. What month were you born in? (in)
4. When is your first meal of the day? (at)
5. When do you have dinner? (at)
6. How long do you sleep at night? (for)
7. When do you go to bed (at)
8. When do you get up? (at)
9. What days of the week do you have classes? (on)
10. What time do your classes begin? (at)
11. What time are your classes over? (at)
12. How long do your classes last? (for)

20. Fill the gaps with “at”, “on”, “in”; translate the text into Russian:

There is one bus from London which gets here ... ten o'clock ... the morning and then another which gets in ... three o'clock ... the afternoon. That's ... weekdays, but ... the weekend the timetable is a bit different. ... Saturday there are still two buses, but the second one arrives ... five thirty; ... Sunday there is just the one bus ... two o'clock. And ... the winter, the service doesn't run at all ... Sundays.

21. Translate paying attention to the prepositions of place:



In the city center; in your computer;
in the garden; in the newspaper: in
front of the classroom; behind the
box; behind the room; on the shelf;
on the wall in front of you; on a
plate; on page six; on the picture

over the blackboard; on the first floor; next to our hostel; among our students; at the window; at the blackboard; at the door; at the bus stop; at the lecture; at school; at the seminar; around the table; around the stadium; between the tables.

Числительные

Слово, обозначающее количество или порядок счета предметов, называется числительным.



Количественные числительные (сколько?)

1 - one	11 - eleven	10 - ten	21 - twenty-one
2 - two	12 - twelve	20 - twenty	22 - twenty-two
3 - three	13 - thirteen	30 - thirty	23 - twenty-three
4 - four	14 - fourteen	40 - forty	24 - twenty-four
5 - five	15 - fifteen	50 - fifty	25 - twenty-five
6 - six	16 - sixteen	60 - sixty	26 - twenty-six
7 - seven	17 - seventeen	70 - seventy	27 - twenty-seven
8 - eight	18 - eighteen	80 - eighty	28 - twenty-eight
9 - nine	19 - nineteen	90 - ninety	29 - twenty-nine
10 - ten	20 - twenty	100 - one hundred	
		1000 - one thousand	

Порядковые числительные (какой по порядку?)

1st — first	11th — eleventh	21 st - twenty-first
2nd — second	12th — twelfth	22 nd - twenty-second
3rd — third	13th — thirteenth	30 th - thirtieth
4th — fourth	14th — fourteenth	40 th - fortieth
5th — fifth	15th — fifteenth	50 th - fiftieth
6th — sixth	16th — sixteenth	60 th - sixtieth
7th — seventh	17th — seventeenth	70 th - seventieth
8th — eighth	18th — eighteenth	80 th - eightieth
9th — ninth	19th — nineteenth	90 th - ninetieth
10th — tenth	20th — twentieth	100 th - hundredth

КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (100 и ДАЛЕЕ)

100 — a (one) hundred

101 — a (one) hundred and one

200 — two hundred

300 — three hundred
 350 — three hundred and fifty
 1 000 — a (one) thousand
 1 520 — one thousand five hundred and twenty
 2 000 — two thousand
 3 925 — three thousand nine hundred and twenty five
 100 000 — a (one) hundred thousand
 1 000 000 — a (one) million.

Чтение чисел

<u>ПРОСТЫЕ ДРОБИ</u> (Vulgar Fractions) 1/2 a/one half 1/3 a/one third 1/4 a/one quarter 1/8 an/one eighth 3/4 three quarters	<u>ДЕСЯТИЧНЫЕ ДРОБИ</u> (Decimal Fractions) 0.125 (nought) point one two five 0.25 (nought) point two five 0.33 (nought) point three, three 0.5 (nought) point five 0.75 (nought) point seven five
	point — точка 0-nought (ou) — ноль

НОМЕРА ТЕЛЕФОНОВ — (TELEPHONE NUMBERS)

33042 double three o four two
 01-3567597 o one // (the speaker is to make a pause) three five six // seven five nine seven

Dates -Даты

1900 год — nineteen hundred
 1905 год — nineteen hundred and five.
 1992 год — nineteen ninety two.
 2000 год — two thousand.
 21 октября 1993 года:
21-st October, 1993 — The 21-st of October nineteen ninety three.
October 21-st, 1993 — October the twenty first nineteen ninety three.
 1. 19 (oe) марта 1976г. the nineteenth of March, 1976
 2. 3-го января 1987г. on the 3rd of January, 1987
 3. 29-го августа 1992г. on the 29-th of August, 1992

22. Select quantitative numerals from the list and translate them:

1.first; 2.eleven; 3.forty; 4.second; 5.two hundred; 6.twenty-first; 7.nineteen; 8.seven; 9.twelfth; 10.third; 11.fourth; 12.eight; 13.seventeen; 14.fifth; 15.nine; 16.one; 17. sixteen;18.tenth; 19.fifty; 20.one hundred and first.

23. Select ordinal numbers from the list and translate them:

1.one hundred; 2.fourteen; 3.thirteenth; 4.two 5.ninth; 6.twenty-three; 7.thirty; 8.hundredth; 9. thirty-fifth; 10.seventeenth; 11.forty; 12.twentieth; 13.one million; 14.thousand and hundredth; 15.sixth; 16.ninety; 17. forty-five;18.third; 19.three; 20.eleven.

24. Write quantitative numerals in words and form ordinal numerals from them:

3, 4 , 5, 11, 21, 28, 30, 48, 67, 83, 99, 100.

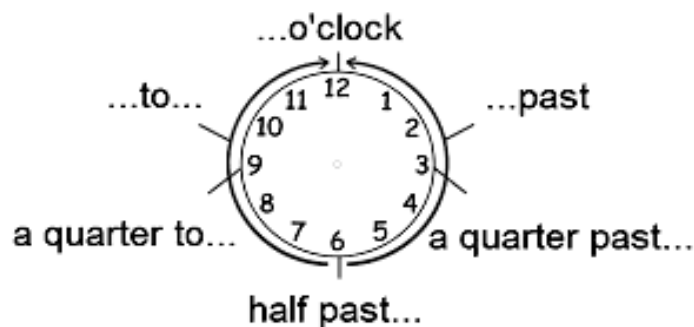
25. Correct the errors:

1. thirty, thirteen, siks, nain, tu, for, fife, eigth, twenty, sevente, three hundreds, thosand, milion, ziro.
2. nineth, sith, twoth, treeth, ileventh, fiftyth, seventh, four hundreth eightyth oneth.

26. Find 17 encrypted numbers:

O	N	I	N	E	A	S	I	X	H
W	I	S	T	N	F	I	V	E	U
T	N	C	H	O	D	X	E	F	N
F	E	N	R	E	G	T	I	I	D
O	T	W	E	L	V	E	G	F	R
U	Y	H	E	I	J	E	H	T	E
R	X	S	E	V	E	N	T	Y	D
S	I	X	T	Y	K	V	Y	L	O
B	X	Z	R	E	Z	E	R	O	F
E	L	E	V	E	N	T	Y	B	U

Обозначение времени



What time is it? — It's 5 o'clock.

Когда времени больше чем 0, это минуты с 1 по 30 включительно — тогда мы используем слово PAST (прошло, прошедшее). Сначала называем, сколько минут прошло, потом ставим слово PAST и далее называем час.

Например: 12.05 мы скажем «*It's five past twelve*». При этом фразу o'clock уже говорить необязательно, также как и слово минуты. Так мы можем назвать с 1-й по 30-ю минуту включительно.

Для 15-ти минут есть особое обозначение, как и в русском, четверть — QUARTER. Чтобы сказать 2:15, используем ту же схему — «*It's quarter past two*». И для 30-ти минут есть особое слово, HALF — половина. Получается, мы говорим дословно, что прошла половина такого-то часа. Например: 4:30 — «*It's half past four*».

Но как только минут становится больше 30, вступает следующее правило. Мы называем не количество минут на циферблате, а сколько всего их осталось. Как и в русском, мы говорим без двадцати, без десяти и для этого используем частицу TO. Например: 3:40 мы скажем «*It's twenty to four*».

Сколько минут осталось + TO + следующий час

Пятнадцать минут также будет называться четвертью — QUARTER. Например: 4:45 = *It's quarter to five*.

AM обозначает с 12 часов ночи до 12 часов дня. Сюда входят ночные часы и утро. А **PM** используется для обозначения часов после полудня до 12 часов ночи. Так сутки делятся на две части для обозначения часов в 12-тизначной системе. **AM = a.m. и PM = p.m.**

It's (a) quarter past 7 p. m. — Четверть восьмого.

It's half past seven — Половина восьмого.

It's 20 minutes to 8 in the morning (a. m.) — Без двадцати восемь.

It's a quarter to 8 in the evening (p. m.) — Без четверти восемь.

It' 8 o'clock sharp — Восемь часов ровно.

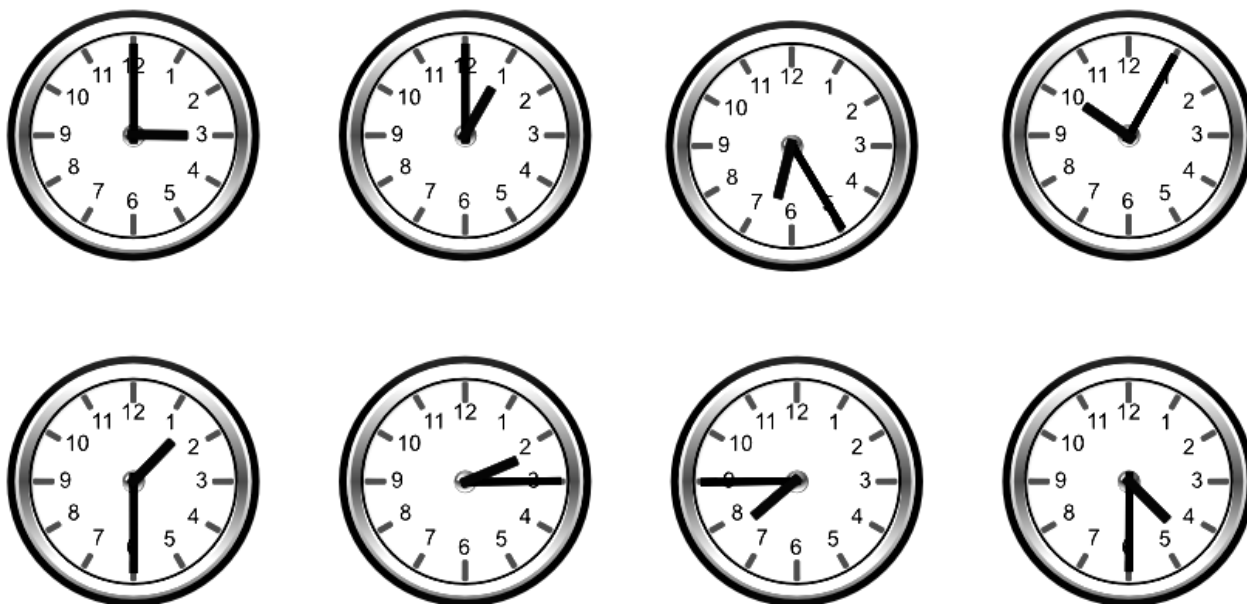
A. — What is the exact time now?	А сколько сейчас времени точно?
B. — It's (a) quarter to ten by my watch.	Без четверти десять на моих часах.
A. — I'm afraid your watch is 10 minutes slow (fast). It's five minutes to ten.	Боюсь, ваши часы на 10 мин опаздывают (спешат). Сейчас без 5 мин 10.

<i>an hour</i>	-	<i>час</i>
<i>half an hour</i>	-	<i>полчаса</i>
<i>a quarter of an hour</i>	-	<i>четверть часа</i>
<i>an hour and a half</i>	-	<i>полтора часа</i>

Remember the expressions:

1. Который час?	What time is it?
Скажите, пожалуйста, который час?	Can you tell me the time, please?
2. Четверть десятого	It's (a) quarter past nine.
3. Уже полдвенадцатого	It's already half past eleven.
4. Двадцать три минуты шестого	It's twenty three minutes past five.
5. Без двадцати семь.	It's twenty minutes to seven.
6. Без семнадцати двенадцать	It's seventeen minutes to twelve.
7. Около двенадцати	It's about (около) twelve.
8. Только полседьмого	It's only (только) half past six.
9. Еще рано	It's early yet (еще).
10. Уже поздно	It's already late

27. Look at the pictures and write what time is it?



28. Read and remember:

1. Название дней недели: a week [wi:k] — неделя

1. The first day of the week is Sunday.
2. The second day of the week is Monday.
3. The third day of the week is Tuesday.
4. The fourth day of the week is Wednesday.
5. The fifth day of the week is Thursday.
6. The sixth day of the week is Friday.
7. The seventh day of the week is Saturday.

2. Названия месяцев: a month — месяц

The first month of the year is January.

The second month of the year is February.

The third month of the year is March.

The fourth month of the year is April.

The fifth month of the year is May.

The sixth month of the year is June.

The seventh month of the year is July.

The eighth month of the year is August.

The ninth month of the year is September.

The tenth month of the year is October.

The eleventh month of the year is November.

The twelfth month of the year is December.

29. Answer the questions:

1. What is the first day of the week?
2. What is the seventh day of the week?
3. Is Tuesday the second or the sixth day of the week?
4. What day is it today?
5. Which is the first month of the year?
6. Which is the second month of the year?
7. Is March the third or the tenth month of the year?
8. Which is the twelfth month of the year?
9. Which month of the year is April?
10. Which month is November?

Существительное

Слово, обозначающее предмет или явление, называется существительным.

Множественное число существительных

Общее правило	Окончание «S» или «ES»
Чтение	Примеры
[s] — после глухих согласных	book-books [s] книги student-students [s] студенты
[z] — после звонких согласных и гласных	friend-friends [z] друзья investigator-investigators [z] следователи law-laws [z] законы
[iz] — после s, (d)ge, x, ch, sh	class-classes [z] классы college-colleges [z] высшие школы
f —> v + es y —> i + es	life-lives [z] жизни country-countries [z] страны
Исключения	

а) изменение корневых гласных	man-men мужчины, люди woman-women женщины foot-feet ноги tooth-teeth зубы child-children дети
в) слова латинского и греческого происхождения (особые окончания)	datum-data данные phenomenon-phenomena явления
с) слова, неизменяемые во множественном числе	evidence-evidence - доказательства

30. Read the plural nouns, translate them:

[s]	students, parts, subjects, texts, tasks, specialists, departments
[z]	names, investigators, countries, lawyers, officers, friends, families, brothers, sisters, employees, detectives, sons, daughters, lessons, engineers, teachers, pensioners, countries, schools
[iz]	colleges, classes, exercises, buses, pages, boxes, judges, bridges, watches, branches

31. Say in plural, translate:

Образец: a young man — young men

a first-year student, a freshman, an investigator, a college, a future; an investigator, a future lawyer, a future officer, a good friend, my sister and brother, my teacher, a school-girl and a school-boy, a higher school, a little boy, an English lesson, a necessary subject, a special text, my task, a good specialist, his child, a man and a woman, an interesting phenomenon, an important datum, a good tooth, a large foot, an important evidence.

32. Translate:

Студенты первого курса, студенты второго курса, следователи, сыщики, офицеры, высшие учебные заведения (школы), юристы, друзья, родители, братья, сестры, предметы, задачи, много задач, хорошие специалисты,

будущие юристы, счастливые люди, мужчины и женщины, необходимые задачи, преподаватели и студенты.

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Единственное число	My friend's parents - родители моего друга
Множественное число	My friends' parents - родители моих друзей

Существительное в притяжательном падеже обозначает принадлежность, отвечает на вопросы «чей?, чья?, чье?» — «whose?». Употребляется главным образом с существительными, обозначающими одушевленные предметы, является определением к нему.

Перевод притяжательной конструкции надо начинать с определяемого слова, а существительное с апострофом чаще всего переводится в родительном падеже:

my friend's house — дом моего друга;

his sister's name — имя его сестры;

the parents' house — дом родителей;

the students' hostel — студенческое общежитие.

Иногда существительные в форме притяжательного падежа встречаются в выражениях времени, расстояния, с названиями некоторых неодушевленных предметов:

ten minutes' break — десятиминутный перерыв;

today's newspaper — сегодняшняя газета;

computer's information — информация компьютера.

33. Read and translate the following groups of words:

my sister's child — my sister's children — my sisters' children;

the student's task — the student's tasks — the students' tasks;

the investigator's case — the investigator's cases — the investigators' cases;

the student's friend — the 'student's friends — the students' friends;

the student's future profession — the student's future professions — the students' future professions.

34. Translate, paying attention to the possessive case:

семья моего друга, книги студентов, имена детей, жизнь замечательных людей, друзья брата, слова учителей, работа родителей, учебный план курсантов, нож преступника, дело этого следователя, учебное расписание курсантов.

35. Rewrite sentences using the possessive case of nouns. Translate the finished sentences:

Model: This car belongs to Sam. (Эта машина принадлежит Сэму) –

This is Sam's car. (Это машина Сэма)

These apples belong to the girls. (Эти яблоки принадлежат девочкам) –

These are the girls' apples. (Это яблоки девочек)

1. This notebook belongs to Jane.
2. These suitcases belong to our guests.
3. This bedroom belongs to my son.
4. These keys belong to Mark.
5. This painting belongs to Picasso.
6. These poems belong to Pushkin.
7. This helicopter belongs to our boss.
8. These dictionaries belong to the students.

36. Choose the only correct way to use the possessive case:

1. My ... parents have recently decided to move to the country.

- 1) sister's-in-law
- 2) sister-in-law's
- 3) sister-in-laws'
- 4) sister's-in-laws

2. Next Tuesday we'll mark my ... wedding anniversary.

- 1) sister's and brother's-in law
- 2) sister and brother-in-law's
- 3) sister and brother's-in-law

4) sister's and brother-in-law's

3. It was ... idea to celebrate Christmas together with our classmates.

1) Nick's and Andy

2) Nick and Andy's

3) Nick and Andy

4) Nick's and Andy's

4. I send you many thanks and the very best wishes on this ... Day.

1) Mother

2) Mother's

3) Mothers'

4) Mothers's

5. The ... shouts of excitement started dying down as the other team scored the winning goal.

1) supporter's

2) supporters

3) supporter

4) supporters'

6. My ... jokes always make us cry with laughter.

1) father-in-law

2) father's-in-law

3) father's-in-law's

4) father-in-law's

7. Where are ... schoolbags? Have you seen them by any chance?

1) Jane and Claire

2) Jane's and Claire's

3) Jane's and Claire

4) Jane and Claire's

8. They say that... milk is very useful.

1) goats

2) goat's

3) goats'

4) goat

9. The painting disappeared from the ... house yesterday evening.

1) owner

2) owners

3) owner's

4) owners's

10. All my ... bicycles are better than mine.

1) friends

2) friends'

3) friend's

4) friend

11. These are ... cameras. They are expensive, aren't they?

1) Pete and Tim's

2) Pete's and Tim

3) Pete and Tim

4) Pete's and Tim's

12. The ... department is upstairs, on the third floor.

1) mens'

2) men

3) men's

4) man's

13. The ... area is run by experienced stuff.

1) child's

2) children's

3) childrens'

4) children

14. It is the ... fault, not the children's.

1) grows-up

2) grows-up's

3) grows'-up

4) grown-ups'

Местоимения

Слова, обозначающие предмет или признак предмета, но не называющие его, относятся к местоимениям.

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ	
Именительный падеж — кто? что? (подлежащее)	Объектный — кого? кому? чего? чему? (дополнение)
<i>Единственное число</i>	
1. I — я 3. he — он; she — она it — он, она, оно (неодушевленные предметы)	1. me — меня, мне 3. him — его, ему; her — ее, ей it — его, ему, ее, ей (неодушевленные предметы)
<i>Множественное число</i>	
1. we — мы 2. you — вы 3. they — они	1. us — нас, нам 2. you — вас, вам 3. them — их, им
<p style="text-align: center;">Примеры:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I see him (her). — Я вижу его (ее).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I know it (the text) well. — Я знаю его (текст) хорошо.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We speak English. — Мы говорим по-английски.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We know it well. — Мы знаем его хорошо.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">They study special subjects. — Они изучают специальные предметы.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">They like them. — Они им нравятся.</p>	

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ	
чей? чья? чье? чьи?	
Перед существительным	Без существительного
my — мой, моя, мое, мои your — твой, твоя, твое, твои his / her / its — его, ее our — наш, наша, наше, наши your — ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши their — их	mine yours his / hers / its ours yours theirs
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Примеры:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">My father is a doctor and yours is an engineer. — Мой отец доктор, а твой — инженер.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This is your book and where is mine? — Это твоя книга, а где моя?</p>	
His name — его имя; Your address — твой адрес; Our teacher — наш учитель.	Their tasks — их задания; Her subjects — ее предметы; My friends — мои друзья.

ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ И УСИЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ	
(указывают, что подлежащее и дополнение обозначают одно и то же лицо или предмет; употребляются как усиительные, чтобы показать, что то или иное лицо действует самостоятельно)	
<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Множественное число</i>
self	selves
myself— я сам, сама yourself—ты сам himself—он сам herself— она сама itself— он сам, она сама, оно само (неодушевленные предметы)	ourselves — мы сами yourselves — вы сами themselves — они сами
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Примеры:</i></p> <p>Let me introduce myself. — Разрешите представиться (представить себя).</p> <p>He is a good doctor himself. — Он сам хороший врач.</p> <p>I did it myself. — Я сделал это сам.</p> <p>Read it yourselves. — Прочитайте это сами (самостоятельно).</p>	

УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ	
<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Множественное число</i>
this — этот, эта, это that — тот, та, то	these — эти those — те
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Примеры:</i></p> <p>This is our college. — Это наша школа (близко).</p> <p>That is the Medical Institute. — То медицинский институт (далеко).</p> <p>What are these men? — Кто эти люди?</p> <p>They are our students. — Это наши студенты.</p> <p>This is my bag that is yours. — Это моя сумка, а то ваша.</p> <p>At that time — в то время; In those days — в те дни.</p>	

37. Replace the nouns with the appropriate personal pronouns in the nominative case:

Образец: *my name — it*

your man, a freshman, future investigators, future field-criminalists, our country, a teacher, my parents, my father, my mother, my sister, my brother, a school-girl, a student, my wife, an English lesson, a specialist.

38. Read and translate the following groups of words:

my name, this man, that freshman, his school, our friend, this college, our country, his city, her parents, my friend and I, their brother, your teacher, these subjects, those texts, these specialists, these people, those children, this book, that book, these books, those books.

39. Translate:

а) я — мне, меня; он — ему, его; она — ей, её; мы — нам, нас; вы — вам, вас; они — им, их; я и моя школа; он и его друзья; мы и наши родители; вы и ваши педагоги; они и их сестры и братья; мы и наша страна; я и моя семья; они и их уроки.

б) мой друг — наши друзья; его (ее) книга — их книги; твоя учеба — ваша учеба; твой экзамен — наш экзамен, ваш экзамен; это уголовное дело; этот молодой юрист; та будущая работа; эта страна; этот закон; тот закон; эта часть; та часть; этот ребенок.

40. Put it in the plural:

This book, that room, this bag, that college, this classroom, that city, this desk, that notebook.

41. Read the sentences by replacing the Russian personal pronoun with English:

1. (Я) am at the English lesson now.
2. (Он) is at the crime scene.
3. (Мы) are present today.
4. (Они) are proud of their profession.
5. (Вы) are freshmen of the University.
6. (Она) is an operative of the CID.
7. (Ты) are busy.

42. Put personal pronouns:

1. My friend is a young man. ... is a first-year student.
2. My sister is not in Krasnodar now, ... is in Minsk.

3. Our parents are not pensioners, ... are investigators.
4. This is a higher school, ... is the University of the Interior Ministry.
5. Mr. Smith is a policeman. ... is a detective.
6. Two cadets are absent. ... are on duty detail.
7. These stories are very interesting. ... are about well known criminals.

43. Put the personal pronoun in parentheses in the form of the object case; translate the sentences:

1. Translate the text, but first read (it).
2. Come to (we) to-night.
3. Let (she) write this letter.
4. English is necessary for (we), study (it) every day.
5. Let (we) work together.
6. This criminal case is very difficult, investigate (it) thoroughly (тщательно).
7. She is at the station, meet (she).
8. Your father is far from here, write a letter to (he).
9. Give (she) your photo.

44. Translate possessive pronouns in absolute form:

1. Your pen is bad, take (мою).
2. Whose book is this? It's (моя).
3. My parents are in Krasnodar, (ваши) are in Moscow.
4. Your flat is large, (наша) is small.
5. This is not our text-book, take (его).
6. Our college is new, (их) is old.

ГЛАГОЛ «TO BE»

Глагол to be в английском языке переводится как «быть», «находиться», «существовать» или «являться», или может вообще не переводиться на русский язык. Глагол to be может быть и смысловым, и вспомогательным.

We are students. – Мы студенты (Мы являемся студентами).

I am on duty detail. – Я в наряде (Я нахожусь в наряде).

	Affirmative		Negative	Interrogative
present	<i>am</i>	I am	I am +not	Am I?
	<i>are</i>	You(we, they) are	You(we, they) are + not	Are you (we, they)?
	<i>is</i>	He (she, it) is	He (she, it) is + not	Is he (she, it)?
past	<i>was</i>	I (he, she, it) was	I (he, she, it) was + not	Was I (he, she, it)?
	<i>were</i>	You(we, they) were	You(we, they) were + not	Were you (we, they)?
future	<i>will</i>	I (you, he, she, it, we, you, they) will be	I (you, he, she, it, we, you, they) will + not (won't) be	Will I (you, he, she, it, we, you, they) be?

Глаголом **to be** можно выразить:

1. Местонахождение известного предмета или лица.	Я нахожусь в Краснодаре I am in Krasnodar
2. Фамилию, имя.	Меня зовут Александр. My name is Alex.
3. Возраст.	Мне двадцать лет. I am twenty.
4. Профессию, специальность, род занятий, воинское звание.	Я — будущий следователь. I am a future investigator.
5. Название предмета, его признаки, принадлежность, качество.	Это — книга. This is a book. Она интересная. It is interesting.

6. Различные состояния человека.	<p> родиться — to be born быть здоровым — to be well, to be all right болеть — to be ill быть голодным — to be hungry (хотеть есть) гордиться — to be proud (of) быть огорченным — to be sorry (сожалеть) бояться — to be afraid (of) быть женатым — to be married быть холостым — to be single радоваться — to be glad быть счастливым — to be happy быть уверенным — to be sure быть свободным — to be free быть занятым — to be busy любить — to be fond (of) влюбиться — to be in love (with) быть усталым — to be tired удаваться, хорошо уметь — to be good ' присутствовать — to be present отсутствовать — to be absent опоздать — to be late быть готовым — to be ready </p>
7. Другие понятия	<p> иметь успех — to be a success иметь большое значение — to be of great importance быть известным — to be famous (for) находиться — to be situated, to be located интересоваться — to be interested (in) удивляться — to be surprised (at) быть за (против) — to be for (against) </p>

45. Fill in the gaps with the verb to be in Present, Past or Future:

1. He ... ill last week. He ... not at work. 2. He ... a student next year. 3. My mother ... not a teacher. 4. I... at home tomorrow. 5. We ... at home on Sunday. 6. ... you ... at home on Sunday? 7. She ... not ... at work on Saturday. 8. ... your sister a student? – Yes, she 9. They ... at home now. 10. ... he at University yesterday? – No, he ... not. He ... ill. 11. ...they cadets last year? – No, they ... pupils. 12. He ... a detective when he grows up. 13. These men ... investigators. 14. My friend ... a lawyer. He ... at work. 15. ... his friends at crime scene now? –No, they ... in the garden. 16. He ... 18.

46. Find mistakes in the sentences and correct them:

1. I is not Tom. 2. I are not Bob. 3. We am from Russia. 4. They is from Africa. 5. You aren't from Britain. 6. He am from Sochi. 7. She are 19.

47. Put the following sentences in a question form. Give short answers to the questions:

1. All are present. 2. Comrade Ivanov is ill. 3. He is a freshman of the Krasnodar University of Russia. 4. My friend is a future police officer. 5. They are from different towns and villages. 6. Two cadets are absent today. 7. I am busy at the English lesson.

48. Translate:

1. Мы курсанты Краснодарского университета МВД РФ.
2. Мы будущие офицеры полиции.
3. Наша будущая профессия трудная, но интересная.
4. Я первокурсник университета, а моя подруга - второкурсница медицинской академии.
5. Мой двоюродный брат не следователь, он эксперт криминалист.
6. Это кинологи? – Нет, они участковые.
8. Его брат оперуполномоченный. Он сейчас на месте преступления.

49. Translate, paying attention to the past form of the verb "to be":

a) 1. I was born in Krasnodar. 2. My mother and father were employees. 3. He was fond of humanitarian subjects. 4. My friend and I were not in the army after school. 5. Our dream was to enter the University of Interior. 6. I was not an officer of the police then. 7. We were very busy when we studied at the University.

b) 1. Несколько лет тому назад я был учеником средней школы. 2. Я не был студентом тогда. 3. Я был хорошим учеником. 4. Я очень любил (to be fond of) историю и математику. 5. Но английский был труден для меня. 6. Моей мечтой было стать следователем. 7. Мой брат был психологом. 8. Он не был офицером полиции. 9. Летом мой друг и я были счастливы поступить

в юридический институт. 10. Мне было 20 лет, когда после армии я стал студентом первого курса.

50. Answer the questions:

1. Where were you born? 2. Why were you absent, last week, what was wrong with you? 3. Were you busy yesterday? 4. Were you glad to see your friend? 5. Were you happy to enter the University of Interior? 6. Where is your University situated? 7. Were you all right yesterday?

В английском языке предложения имеют твердый порядок слов, т. е. каждый член предложения имеет свое определенное место и его изменить нельзя.

Yes + (утвердительная форма) 1 — подлежащее; 2 — сказуемое.	I am a student. He is a future investigator.
No — (отрицательная форма) Отрицание not ставится после глагола to be	I am not a teacher. He is not a future investigator?
? — (вопросительная форма) Глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим	Are you a student? Is he a future investigator?

51. Make sentences from the following words, keeping in mind the order of the words in the sentence:

1. Old, twenty, years, is, my friend.
2. Investigators, future, are, the students, of our university.
3. Good specialists, these, are, operatives.
4. Pensioners, my parents, lawyers, are not, are, engineers, they.
5. From, where, you, are?
6. Happy, to study, are, at, the, university, you?

Глагол to have

Глагол to have в английском».

I have two sisters – У меня есть две сестры.

We have five lessons every day – У языке употребляется в значении «владеть», «обладать», переводиться «иметь нас каждый день пять уроков.

Вопросительную и отрицательную формы можно построить при помощи, как самого глагола to have, так и вспомогательного to do. Например:

They have many English books.

Have they many English books? – Yes, they have /No, they haven't.

Do they have many English books? – Yes, they do / No, they don't.

В разговорной речи в британском английском чаще всего употребляется оборот «to have got », но только в настоящем времени.

Have

I
You
We
They



Has

He
She
It

Так же существует большое число выражений с использованием глагола **to have**, которые переводятся на русский язык обычными глаголами:

to have a cold – простудиться

to have a smoke – покурить

to have a walk – прогуляться

to have dinner – обедать

to have news – получать известия

Глагол have to не относится к модальным, поэтому он спрягается так же, как глагол have. Have to do something означает должен, обязан, вынужден что-то сделать. Not have to — не обязательно, нет необходимости что-то делать.

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
--	-------------	----------	---------------

present	variant 1 (to have)		
	I (you, we, they) have ... He (she, it) has...	I (you, we, they) don't have ... He (she, it) doesn't have...	Do I (you, we, they) have...? Does he (she, it) have ...?
	variant 2 (to have got) (в разговорной речи, только в Present)		
	I (you, we, they) have got ... He (she, it) has got...	I (you, we, they) haven't got ... He (she, it) hasn't got...	Have I (you, we, they) got...? Has he (she, it) got...?
past	I (you, we, they, he, she, it) had...	I (you, we, they, he, she, it) didn't have...	Did I (you, we, they, he, she, it) have ...?
future	I (you, we, they, he, she, it) will have ...	I (you, we, they, he, she, it) will not (won't) have ...	Will I (you, we, they, he, she, it) have ...?

52. Translate:

1. I have many English books at home.
2. My parents have a large flat in Sochi.
3. How many lectures do you have every day?
4. I have many friends in my University.
5. Our hostel has 8 stories.
6. Her husband has an interesting job.
7. My friends have a room in our hostel.
8. February has 28 days.
9. How many lectures do you have every day? – Usually we have one.
10. This book has no pictures.

53. Use the correct form of the verb to have:

1. In the evening on Saturday I (have/has) much free time. 2. My father is busy now. He (have/has) no time to visit his relatives. 3. The cadets of our University (have/has) four or five lessons every day. 4. Our University (have/has) two reading-halls for work. 5. I am afraid this cadet (have/has) no English books. 6. We (have/has) three labs for English classes. 7. I (have/has) no bus stop near my University. 8. (Have/Has) you sisters or brothers? 9. We (have/has) 31 days in January. 10. Our University (have/has) an interesting history.

54. Use the correct form of the verb "to have":

1. My father (to have) no time to visit his relatives.
2. The cadets of our university (to have) many lessons every day.
3. Our university (to have) two reading-halls for work.
4. We (to have) three persons in our family.
5. Does your friend (to have) any relatives in Krasnodar?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING***Let's speak about your family*****Revise the words related to the family:**

father	[fɑ:ðə]	отец
mother	[mʌðə]	мать
foster mother	['fɒstə mʌðə]	приемная мать
foster father	['fɒstə fɑ:ðə]	приемный отец
parents	['pærənts]	родители
son	[sʌn]	сын
daughter	['dɔ:tə]	дочь

sister	[ˈsɪstə]	сестра
brother	[ˈbrʌðə]	брат
cousin	[kʌzn]	кузин (кузина), двоюродный брат или сестра
sibling	[ˈsɪblɪŋ]	родной брат или сестра
second cousin	[ˈsekənd kʌzn]	троюродный брат (сестра)
twins	[twɪnz]	близнецы
aunt	[ɑːnt]	тетя
uncle	[ʌŋkl]	дядя
nephew	[ˈnefju]	племянник
niece	[niːs]	племянница
grandfather	[ˈgrændfɑːðə]	дедушка
grandmother	[ˈgrænmʌðə]	бабушка
grandparents	[ˈgrænpərənts]	бабушка и дедушка
great grandmother	[greɪt ˈgrænmʌðə]	прабабушка
great grandfather	[greɪt ˈgrændfɑːðə]	прадедушка
grandson	[ˈgrænsʌn]	внук
granddaughter	[ˈgrændɔːtə]	внучка
husband	[ˈhʌzbənd]	муж
wife	[waɪf]	жена
child	[tʃaɪld]	ребенок
children	[ˈtʃɪldrən]	дети
grandchildren	[ˈgræntʃɪldrən]	внуки
baby	[ˈbeɪbi]	малыш, грудничок
relative	[ˈrelatɪv]	родственник
extended family	[ɪksˈtendɪd ˈfæm(ə)li]	дальние родственники
father-in-law	[ˈfɑːðə ɪn lɔː]	тесть, свекор
mother-in-law	[ˈmʌð(ə)rɪnlɔː]	теща, свекровь
brother-in-law	[ˈbrʌðə ɪn lɔː]	зять (муж сестры); шурин (брат жены); деверь (брат мужа); свояк (муж свояченицы)
sister-in-law	[ˈsɪstə ɪn lɔː]	невестка (жена брата); золовка (сестра мужа); свояченица (сестра жены)
daughter-in-law	[ˈdɔːtə ɪn lɔː]	жена сына, невестка, сноха
son-in-law	[sʌn ɪn lɔː]	муж дочери, зять
half-brother	[hɑːf brʌðə]	брат по одному из родителей

step-brother	[step 'brʌðə]	сводный брат
half-sister	[hɑ:f['sɪstə]	сестра по одному из родителей
step-sister	[step 'sɪstə]	сводная сестра
widow	['wɪdəʊ]	вдова
widower	['wɪdəʊə]	вдовец
only child	['əʊnli tʃaɪld]	единственный ребенок
household	['haʊshəʊld]	семья, домоладцы
housewife	['haʊswaɪf]	домохозяйка
generation	[dʒenə'reɪʃn]	поколение

55. Match the name with their definitions:

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) nephew | a) uncle" or aunt" daughter/soon |
| 2) niece | b) mother and father |
| 3) aunt | c) mother's or father's brother |
| 4) uncle | d) mother's or father's sister |
| 5) parents | e) sister's or brother's son |
| 6) cousin | f) sister's or brother's daughter. |

56. Guess the meaning:

1. a woman who are married to you
2. a man who are married to you
3. children who are born at the same time
4. a child who has no brothers or sisters
5. a person who adopts a child
6. a sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you

57. Read the text and determine the kinship of the characters using the possessive case:

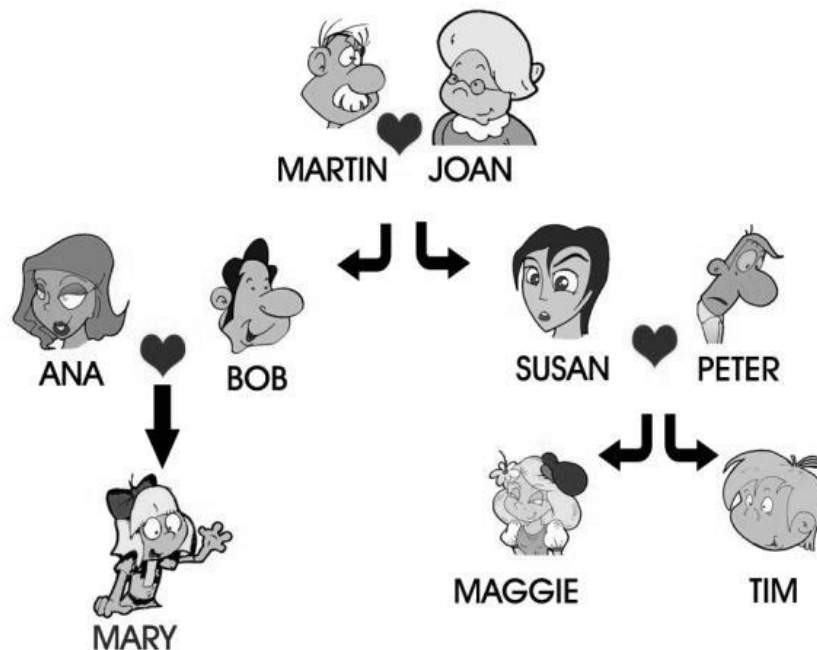
George and Mary are married. They have 2 children: John and Laura. Mary has a sister, Kelly. George has a brother, Rob.

Model: George is Mary's husband.

1. Mary is _____ wife.
2. George is _____ father.

3. Mary is _____ mother.
4. John is _____ son.
5. Laura is _____ daughter.
6. John is _____ brother.
7. Laura is _____ sister.
8. Kelly is _____ aunt.
9. Rob is _____ uncle.
10. John is _____ nephew.
11. Laura is _____ niece.

58. Tell if the sentences are *True* or *False* using the FAMILY TREE. Correct the incorrect sentences:



1. Susan is Maggie's mother.
2. Martin is Tim's father.
3. Peter is Mary's uncle.
4. Joan is Maggie's granny.
5. Maggie is Tim's brother.
6. Bob is Ana's husband.
7. Mary is Maggie's cousin.
8. Mary is Peter's niece.

9. Peter is Tim's granddad.
10. Susan is Martin's daughter.
11. Tim is Susan's daughter.
12. Ana is Bob's aunt.
13. Ana and Bob are Mary's parents.



59. Listen to the dialogue and fill the missing words and expressions:



- Hi, nice to meet you! What's your name?



- Hi my name's



- How old are you?



- I'm ... years old.



- How many people are there in your family?



- ... people. My father, my mother, my and me.



- Do you have any ...?



- Yes, I have 2 younger



- Does your family live in a ...or an ...?



- We live in a big ... in the countryside.



- What is your father do?



- My father is a ... working at the local....



- What about your mother, does she work?



- No, my mother is a And she looks after my



- What are the names of your sisters?



- ... and



- Are you the ... among your....?



- Yes, I am the eldest.



- What do your ... like?



- They like to ... in the back And play on the



- Do you ... with your parents?



- Yes, I live with my

- ? - Do your parents ...youlate?
- ? - Unfortunately no, I have to be home before... .. .
- ? - Does your family usually have ... together?
- ? - Of course, we always have ... together. My mother makes the best....
- ? - Thank you ... for telling us about family.
- ? - You are welcome. We would ...to have you visit us.

60. Read and title the text. Answer the following questions:



1. How old is Nick?
2. What is he?
3. Does Nick have a family?
4. What is Nick's wife?
5. How old is she?
6. Who lives with Nick's family?
7. How old is Nick's sister?
8. What is his sister?
9. Where do his wife's parents live?
10. How old are they?

Nick lives in the center of Moscow, in Kutuzov Street. He is twenty five. He is a policeman. He works at the CID. He has a wife and two children. His wife's name is Ann. She is one year younger than her husband. Ann is twenty-three. Ann is a school teacher. She teaches physics. Her school is not far from the center.

The school where Ann works is in a modern building. It is centered in the heart of the city. The building faces the Post Office. Every morning Ann goes to school on foot. There are many pupils in her class. Ann and Nick leave home at the same time.

Their eldest child is a girl. She is six years old. Her name is Helen. She doesn't go to school. She is not a schoolgirl. The youngest child is a boy, he is a

baby. He is only one year old. Every morning Nick takes his children to the day-nursery and kindergarten.

Nick's sister Mary lives with his family. She is fourteen years old. She is a schoolgirl. Mary does not take a bus or tram when she goes to school. She walks there. Her classes begin at nine sharp. Mary leaves home at half past eight. She helps Nick and his wife to look after the children. Sometimes she takes the children home after the day-nursery and kindergarten. In summer Nick usually takes the children to the country to his wife's parents. They live in the country. They are always glad when their son-in-law brings them the grandchildren. The grandparents are not very old. They still work. They don't get the old-age pension yet. The grandfather is fifty-seven and the grandmother is fifty-two years old. They live in the country. They work on the farm.

61. Give the appropriate names of relatives:

1. Nick is your mother's husband. He is your ...
2. Ann is your father's wife. She is your ...
3. Your mother and father are your ...
4. Mary is your father's sister. She is your ...
5. Helen is your father's daughter. She is your ...

62. Choose the correct answer:

1. Olga is your mother's mother. Olga is your...
a) mother b) aunt c) granny d) sister
2. Max is your uncle's son. He is your...
a) nephew b) cousin c) twin d) grandson
3. Sarah is your grandma's only daughter. Sarah is your...
a) mother b) aunt c) granny d) sister
4. Nikita is your mother's son. He is your...
a) nephew b) dad c) brother d) grandson
5. Mary is your uncle's wife. She is your...
b) mother b) aunt c) granny d) sister

63. Speak about your family using the information from the dialogue and text above:



Now students, divide into pairs in your group. You have photographs of your relatives. Your task is to make up a dialogue about your relatives.

PROJECT WORK

64. Make up your portfolio. At first read and translate the text. Put your personal information to the items given below according to the recommendations:



A **portfolio** is a binder or book that shows off your work and abilities. It goes beyond a cover letter and a résumé. A portfolio is a job-hunting tool

that gives employers a picture of who you are - your experience, education, accomplishments, and skills. Not only does it show the employer who you are, but it also displays what you have the potential to become. It is designed **to support you as you market yourself!**

You should start developing your portfolio by doing a self-assessment. Evaluate what you have to offer and what the best ways are to market your assets. You should decide which skills and experience you have will relate to the needs of the interviewer, or what you would most like the interviewer to see. If you don't have much work experience—most students don't—you'll need to tell about your law school work, volunteer work, and hobbies for evidence of the relevant skills you know you have.



The following is a list of items you may want to include:

1. **Table of Contents** (for easy reference)

2. **Career Summary and Goals:** A description of what you stand for (such as professional ethics, organizational interests, management philosophy, etc.) and where you see yourself in two to five years.
3. **Traditional Résumé:** A summary of your education, achievements, and work experience, using a chronological or functional format.
4. **Skills, Abilities and Marketable Qualities:** A detailed examination of your skills and experience. This section should include the name of the skill area; the performance or behavior, knowledge, or personal traits that contribute to your success in that skill area; your background and specific experience that demonstrate your application of the skill.
5. **Samples of Your Work:** A sampling of your best work, including reports, papers, studies, brochures, projects, presentations, etc. Besides print samples, you can also include CD-ROMs, videos, and other multimedia formats.
6. **Testimonials and Letters of Recommendations:** A collection of any kudos you have received from customers, clients, colleagues, past employers, professors, etc. Some experts even suggest including copies of favorable employer evaluations and reviews.
7. **Awards and Honors:** A collection of any certificates of awards, honors, and scholar-ships.
8. **Conference and Workshops:** A list of conferences, seminars, and workshops you've participated in and/or attended.
9. **Transcripts, Degrees, Licenses, and Certifications:** A description of relevant courses, degrees, licenses, and certifications.
10. **Test Results:** Document professional or graduate school testing results (such as GRE subject test results).
11. **Newspaper Clippings:** Include articles and/or photos that address your achievement.
12. **References:** A list of three to five people (including full names, titles, addresses, and phone/email) who are willing to speak about your strengths,

abilities, and experience. At least one reference should be from your former manager.

Organizing Your Portfolio

- You should keep your portfolio in a professional three-ring binder.
- Come up with an organizational system of categories to put your items together. Sample categories are as follows: Work Experience, Education, Awards and Certificates, Special Skills, Personal Accomplishments, Background. Use tabs or dividers to separate various categories.
- Your portfolio should be no more than 25 pages. The shorter it is the better because an employer will only really absorb 6-10 samples.
- Every page should have a title, a concise caption, and artifact. Captions should explain the process you went through and the resulting benefits. Use the same type of action verbs as
 - you use in a résumé.
 - Photocopy full-page samples to a smaller size, if needed.
 - Make the layout and design consistent, and don't get overly decorative—keep it clean and use lots of white space.
- You may also consider including CD with samples of your work. An on-line portfolio is another option.
- Once you have put together your portfolio, you should create a title page, table of contents, and introduction. The introduction is your opportunity to tie together your portfolio contents and summarize your qualifications.

65. Study the following form and complete the same form about yourself:

Family name	Robertson
First name	Peter
Date of birth	November, 10, 1970
Place of birth	Richmond, the USA
Permanent address	46, Oxford Street, Richmond
Telephone number	259- 6845

Education	Virginia University
Occupation	Lawyer
Marital status ¹	Married, two children
Hobbies/Interests	Tennis, travelling, reading

66. Fill in the questionnaire:

Name (full name, surname) _____

Address _____

Telephone No. _____

Place of Birth _____

Nationality _____

Age _____

Education _____

Languages _____

Hobby _____

67. Fill in Identity Card:

Identity Card

First name	
Surname	
Citizenship	
Nationality	
Occupation	
City (town, village)	
Address	
Telephone number	



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. My friend ... a policeman.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) was
- d) were

2. is a first year student.

- a) a freshman
- b) a policeman
- c) a doctor
- d) an investigator

3. A sophomore is ...

- a) a first year student
- b) a second year student
- c) a third year student
- d) a fourth year student

4. The cadets of our university are future ...

- a) doctors
- b) teachers
- c) police officers
- d) engineers



5. Правоохранительные органы

- a) Law enforcement agencies
- b) Peace-keeping activities
- c) Legal statutes
- d) Law organs

6. Who ... absent today?

- a) is
- b) are
- c) was
- d) were

7. I ... at the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

- a) get
- b) learning
- c) make
- d) study

8. I ... very busy yesterday

- a) am
- b) is
- c) was
- d) were
- e) will be

9. A ... is a person who breaks the law

- a) criminal
- b) lawyer
- c) teacher
- d) cadet
- e) attorney

10. My friend is a young man. ... is a first-year student

- a) We

- b) They
- c) He
- d) I
- e) You

11. Police

- a) полиция
- b) политика
- c) полицейский
- d) политик

12. Policeman

- a) полиция
- b) политика
- c) полицейская деятельность
- d) полицейский

13. The word for the profession

- a) reader
- b) creator
- c) speaker
- d) investigator

14. My mother's brother is my...

- a) cousin
- b) uncle
- c) brother
- d) grandfather

15. Choose a false option

My family is ...

- a) large
- b) friendly
- c) wide
- d) united

16. Word “lawless”

- a) существительное
- b) прилагательное
- c) глагол
- d) наречие

17. The adjective from the word “communicate” can be formed using a suffix

- a) -able
- b) -ful
- c) -ive
- d) -ary

18. Choose the correct plural form of the noun - *A mother-in-law* -

- a) mothers-in-law
- b) mother-ins-law
- c) mother-in-laws
- d) mothers-in-laws

19. The suffix –tion for the formation of a noun will fit the word

- a) active-
- b) discover-
- c) establish-
- d) protect-

20. Choose an uncountable noun

- a) survey
- b) offender
- c) scene
- d) evidence

JUST FOR FUN



Three blondes are trying to enter a police academy

In order to do so, they have to pass an entrance exam.

The examiner takes the first blonde into a secure room and shows her a picture for ten seconds, and then asks: "If this was your suspect, how would you remember him?"

"Easy," the first blonde responds. "He only has one eye!"

*
 "You idiot!" yells the examiner. "Of course he has two eyes! It's a side profile picture. You're too stupid to be an officer. Get out of here!"*

Shaking his head, the examiner takes the second blonde into the secure room and shows her the picture, asking: "If this was your suspect, how would you remember him?"

"Oh, I know!" the second blonde says. "He only has one ear!"

"You moron!" cries the examiner. "Of course he has two ears! It's a side profile picture. You're as dumb as the last person I tested. Get out of here!"

Frustrated, the examiner takes the third blonde into the room. "I really hope you're smarter than the last two," he grumbles and shows her the picture, asking: "If this was your suspect, how would you remember him?"

The third blonde furrows her brow in thought. After a few minutes, she says: "I have it! He wears contact lenses!"

The examiner is bewildered, but leaves the room to go check. He finds out that the person in the picture does indeed wear contacts.

"That's amazing!" he says to the third blonde. "I've never met someone as brilliant as you. Welcome to the team! Out of curiosity, how could you tell the man in the picture had on contacts?"

"Well he couldn't wear REGULAR glasses," the third blonde replies. "He only has one ear and one eye!"

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. Read and translate:



A first of its kind study by University of Cincinnati criminal justice researchers shows that de-escalation training in police departments can make police encounters with the public safer for everyone.

“Despite widespread promotion and proliferation of de-escalation trainings, until now, no research had empirically demonstrated that these trainings reduce use of force in the field,” says the study’s lead author Robin Engel, a professor in UC’s School of Criminal Justice who has been researching policing strategies for over two decades.

The study, which appears in the American Society of Criminology’s flagship journal *Criminology & Public Policy*, took place in collaboration with the Louisville, Kentucky, Metro Police Department.



Professor Robin Engel, in UC's School of Criminal Justice, has been researching policing strategies for over two decades.

Professor Robin Engel, in UC's School of Criminal Justice, has been researching policing strategies for over two decades.

Researchers looked at the post-training impact of the 2019 implementation of Integrating Communications, Assessment and Tactics (ICAT) de-escalation training developed by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).

Using a randomized, controlled trial design, the study results demonstrated statistically significant

reductions in use of force incidents, citizen injuries and officer injuries in the post-training period.

“The results were impressive, to say the least,” says PERF executive director Chuck Wexler. The research, Wexler says, “found that training officers in ICAT was associated with 28% fewer use-of-force incidents, 26% fewer injuries to community members and 36% fewer injuries to police officers.”

According to the research, these significant reductions were larger than any changes in the Louisville police department arrest patterns during the same period.



Nicholas Corsair is an associate professor of criminal justice and researcher in the College of Education, Criminal Justice and Human Resources.

“We add several statistical analyses to determine if the reductions in use of force were due to factors other than the training. After considering these alternative possibilities, the evidence led to the conclusion that it was indeed the training that had such a powerful impact” said co-author Nicholas Corsair, an associate professor and criminal justice researcher also in UC’s School of Criminal Justice.

The findings, both say, suggest that agencies should continue to implement and evaluate de-escalation trainings and adopt other resiliency-based approaches to police training. To facilitate long-term changes in police behavior, Engel says, a holistic approach is recommended that supports training tenets with complementary policies, supervisory oversight, managerial support and community involvement in reform efforts. The university recently announced a partnership with Jigsaw, a unit within Google, to test the company’s virtual reality police training platform. The training is aimed at diffusing tense situations officers may encounter on patrol, Engel says. “Our research efforts and strategic partnerships are specifically focused on making police interactions with the public safer and improving the conditions and quality of life in our neighborhoods,” she says.

Текст 2. My favorite profession is a policeman

1. Read and translate without dictionary:

The profession of police officer is a particularly important and dangerous sphere of human activity. All police work is based on the Federal, regional and district laws.

The main task of the police is to maintain order in public places, to stop and detain offenders, and also to explain to offenders what they are wrong.

Police are working with educational institutions, conducting public lectures and events. The main goal is to convey to the younger generation the importance of the work of police officers, that is, to warn them of wrong life choices and commit crimes.

Entitlement policeman



- To enter any premises
- Use public and personal vehicles to conduct special operations
- Legally in the threat to human life situations, use of handcuffs, batons and firearms
- To stop illegal actions of individuals and entire organizations
- Require to check the documents confirming the identity and the legality of
- Free and without waiting in line to access information

ТЕМА II. МОЯ БУДУЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ



1. *Rules of reading and word formation: suffixes –ness; - ous; prefix – dis.*
2. *Reading and speaking: My future profession*
3. *Grammar reference: Imperative mood; Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs; Types of questions with verbs ‘to be’, ‘to have’*
4. *Listening and speaking*
5. *Reading and discussion*
6. *Supplementary reading*

RULES OF READING AND WORD FORMATION

Чтение трехсложных слов

Если корневой (ударной) является *первая* гласная, то она читается, как правило, *кратко*. Влияние буквы **г** сохраняется:

family, origin, benefit, enemy, element, deputy, cinema, comedy, similar, energy, officer, contrary, robbery, custody, different, larceny, personal, management, guarantee, punishment.

Если корневой (ударной) является *вторая* гласная, то она читается по правилам односложных слов:

defendant, remarking, important, assessor, convicted, amendment, proceedings, establish, accordance, inquiry, preventive, assistant, appointment, republic.

Чтение четырехсложных слов

В четырехсложных словах *ударная* гласная читается *кратко*. В большинстве четырехсложных слов ударение падает на *вторую* гласную от начала слова:

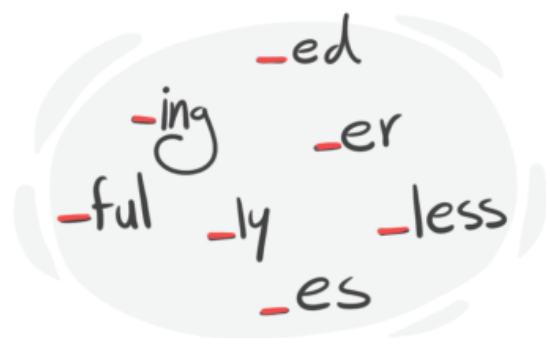
development, necessity, original, industrial, experiment, economy, democracy, examiner, significance, republican, indifferent, political, academy, administer, investigate, delinquency, establishment, participant.

В небольшом количестве четырехсложных слов ударение падает на первый слог:

necessary, secretary, literature, difficulty, interesting, dictionary, generally, regularly, capitalist, sovereignty, relatively / legislative, legislature.

Буква **c** перед двумя неударными гласными читается как [ʃ]. Ударение падает на гласную стоящую перед буквой **c**:

social, special, sufficient, suspicion, judicial, socialist, associate, official, beneficial, racial.



Суффикс **-ness** является суффиксом существительных, образованных от прилагательных.

занятый *busy* – *business* дело

готовый *ready* – *readiness* готовность

счастливый *happy* – *happiness* счастье

бездомный *homeless* – *homelessness* бездомность

Приставка – **dis**, как правило, придает слову значение, противоположное значению корня.

соглашаться *to agree* – *to disagree* не соглашаться

способность *ability* – *disability* неспособность

появляться *appear* – *disappear* исчезать

объединять *to unite* – *disunite* разъединять

Суффикс **-ous** является суффиксом прилагательных, образованных в ряде случаев от существительных:

известность *fame* – *famous* знаменитый

опасность *danger* – *dangerous* опасный

слава *glory* – *glorious* славный

автономия *autonomy* – *autonomous* автономный



READING AND SPEAKING

Some new words for studying:

слово	транскрипция	перевод
ability	[ə'bilɪtɪ]	способность, умение
according	[ə'kɔ:dɪŋ]	согласно
agency	[ˈeɪdʒənsɪ]	орган
at the disposal	[æt ði: dɪs'pəʊzəl]	в распоряжении
besides	[bɪ'saɪdz]	кроме того, помимо
broad	[brɔ:d]	широкий
civil	[sɪvl]	гражданский
college	[ˈkɒlɪdʒ]	колледж, специальное учебное заведение
conveniences	[kən'vi:nɪəns]	комфорт, удобства
corrections	[kə'rekʃnz]	исправительные учреждения
Crime Psychology	[kraɪm saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ]	судебная психология
Criminal Procedure	[ˈkrɪmɪnl prə'si:dʒə]	уголовный процесс
curriculum	[kə'ɪkʒʊləm]	учебный план
different	[ˈdɪfrənt]	различный
drive	[draɪv]	вести, гнать
East	[i:st]	восток
easy	[i:zi]	лёгкий
education	[edʒʊ'keɪʃn]	образование, воспитание
envoy	[ˈenvɔɪ]	посланник
equal	[ˈi:kwəl]	равный
fight	[faɪt]	бороться, борьба
foreign	[ˈfɔrɪn]	иностранный
general	[ˈdʒenərəl]	общий, главный
graduate n	[ˈgrædʒʊɪt]	выпускник
graduate v	[ˈgrædʒʊɪt]	выпускать
habit	[ˈhæbɪt]	привычка, обычай, навык
hostel	[hɒstl]	общежитие

important	[ɪm'pɔ:tənt]	важный
improve	[ɪm'pru:v]	совершенствовать, улучшать
instruct	[ɪn'strʌkt]	инструктировать, обучать
interrogate	[ɪn'terəgeɪt]	допрашивать
interrogation	[ɪntərə'geɪʃn]	допрос
interrogator	[ɪn'terəgeɪtə]	допрашивающий
interview	[ɪntəvju:]	опрашивать
language	[ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ]	язык
means	[mi:nz]	средство
member	[ˈmembə]	член
Ministry of Internal Affairs (амер. The Interior)	[ˈmɪnɪstri ɒv ɪn'tɜ:nlə'feəz] [ɪn'tɪəriə]	МВД
multinational	[mʌltɪ'næʃnəl]	многонациональный
North	[nɔ:θ]	север
note	[nəʊt]	замечать, отмечать
only	[ˈəʊnli]	(adv) только, (a) единственный
perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	выполнять
practical instructions	[ˈpræktɪkəl ɪn'strʌkʃnz]	практические занятия
prevention	[pri'venʃn]	предотвращение, предупреждение
quite	[kwart]	совершенно, вполне
regulations	[regjʊ'leɪʃnz]	устав
responsible	[rɪs'pɒnsəbl]	ответственный
satisfactorily	[sætɪs'fæktərɪli]	удовлетворительно
sense	[sens]	смысл
service	[ˈsɜ:vɪs]	служба, обслуживание
skill	[skɪl]	умение, мастерство
South	[saʊθ]	юг
state grant	[steɪt grɑ:nt]	государственное пособие, стипендия
that is why	[ðæt ɪz waɪ]	вот почему
trainee	[treɪ'ni:]	проходящий подготовку, обучение
uniform	[ˈju:nɪfɔ:m]	форма

unite	[ju: 'naɪt]	объединять
use	[ju:z]	использовать, применять
use	[ju:s]	польза, применение
useful	['ju:sf(ə)l]	полезный
weapon	['wepən]	оружие
wear	[weə]	носить
West	[west]	запад
witness	[witness]	свидетель
world outlook	[wɜ:ld 'aʊtlɒk]	мировоззрение

1. Read and translate the text:



I am a freshman of the Krasnodar University of the MIA. It is one of the police institutions in our country. All cadets of the University are future police officers – detectives, investigators, field criminalists, IT officers - for the agencies of Internal Affairs (the Interior). They are envoys of many regions of our country. They are from different towns and families, they are of different nationalities but all of them are equal members of multinational college family.

Training at the University is difficult but very interesting. A state grant, medical services and other conveniences are at cadets' disposal. According to the regulations the trainees are to wear a special police uniform.

Our future profession is law, crime detection and crime investigation. We will have to handle big problems of life and perform well under operational conditions. The work of policeman is not easy, so we are to be ready for that work and to study many different subjects which are important for it – Crime Detection, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Crime Psychology, etc. Besides we are to get professional skills and abilities – to drive a car, to use the weapon, to interview and to interrogate witnesses and criminals, to search a crime scene.

Fighting crime is not the only task of our future work. A police officer is also responsible for the prevention of crime that is why knowledge of special

means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime detection is quite necessary for us.

Special subjects are not the only subjects of the cadets' curriculum. As in any educational institution of our country, social sciences and foreign languages are in the program of studies too. They are to form world outlook of the cadets and improve their general and cultural education. English, for example, is to help to communicate with foreign policemen, to read and comprehend English/American professional literature.

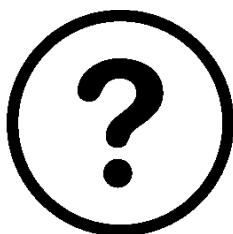
It is also interesting to note that many operatives of the CID, and operatives of the ECID, investigators, field-criminalists, divisional inspectors of the organs of the Interior in different parts of our country – in the North and in the South, in the West, in the East – are graduates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They are experts in the broad sense of the word.



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

2. Answer the following questions:

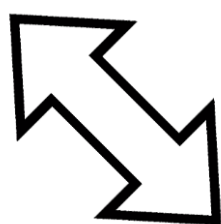
1. What are you now?
2. What region are you a representative of?
3. What kind of educational establishment is your University?
4. What is at the disposal of the cadets of your University?
5. What is your future profession?
6. What subjects are you to study at the University?
7. What professional skills and abilities are you to get?
8. Are you to study general educational subjects? Why?
9. What is the final object of your college training?



10. Where are graduates of the MIA institutions to work?

3. Translate from English into Russian:

A freshman of the higher school, the only college, future operatives of the CID, a CID man, envoys of different towns and families, of different nationalities, equal members of a multinational family, from different parts, medical services, a state grant, a hostel, at our disposal, according to the regulations, to wear police uniform, civil lawyers, to perform well under operational conditions, to get professional skills and abilities.



4. Match the following English words and expressions with their Russian equivalents:

1) curriculum	a) навыки
2) hostel	b) свидетель
3) Ministry of Internal Affairs	c) оперуполномоченный
4) police uniform	d) слушатель
5) CID man	e) общежитие
6) trainee	f) допрос
7) witness	g) учебный план
8) interrogation	h) полицейская форма
9) Criminal Law	i) оперативно-розыскная деятельность
10) skills	j) МВД
11) Crime Detection	k) уголовное право

5. Find in the text the following expressions:

Уголовное право, первокурсник университета МВД, согласно уставу, расследование преступлений, профессиональные навыки и умения, стипендия, пользоваться оружием, носить полицейскую форму, допрашивать преступников,



судебная психология, учебный план, медицинское обслуживание, опрашивать свидетелей, выпускники образовательных учреждений МВД, сотрудник отдела уголовного розыска, уголовный процесс, ОРД, иностранный язык.

6. Guess the expression by putting two parts of the words together:

Crime	inspectors
Divisional	language
Foreign	Procedure
Law	grant
Criminal	scene
State	enforcement

7. Translate the following synonyms:

Teach - instruct, teacher - instructor, freshman - first year student, sophomore - second-year student, detect - investigate, detection - investigation, detective - operative, special school - college, skill - ability, main - general.

8. Translate paying attention to the meaning of *only*:

1. Fighting crime is the only task of police officers. 2. The cadets of the law enforcement institutions are to study only one foreign language. 3. The Volgograd Academy of the Interior was the only college of future investigators some years ago. 4. Graduates of the Krasnodar University of the MIA are to work not only in Krasnodar region but in different parts of our country. 5. A future investigator is to master not only his specialty but he is to get a higher general education. 6. Every law enforcement institution is to train policemen of only one specialty.



9. Make word combinations using the column A and B. Use them in sentences of your own:

A

To investigate

To drive

To detect

To interrogate

To work as

To give

B

lectures

investigators

crimes

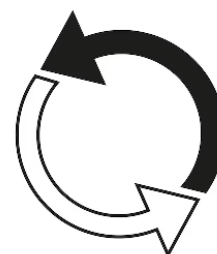
a car

criminals

witnesses

10. Translate into Russian using information of the text:

1. Обучение в ВУЗе сложное, но интересное.
2. Стипендия, медицинское обслуживание и другие удобства находятся в распоряжении курсантов.
3. Согласно уставу курсанты должны носить полицейскую форму.
4. Специальные предметы не единственные предметы в нашем учебном плане.
5. Наша будущая профессия – уголовный розыск и расследование преступлений.



11. Complete the following chart:

verb	noun	adjective
....	investigator investigation
operate	
....	criminal
....	solution	...
interrogate

12. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

Two cadets get to know each other at the university

A. Excuse me, what's your name?

B. My name is Boris. What's your name?

A. I'm Alex. Are you a freshman of the investigative faculty?

B. Yes, I'm. I'm a future investigator. And what's about you?

A. I'm a future operative of the CID.

B. Really? My father is an operative. It's a hard work.

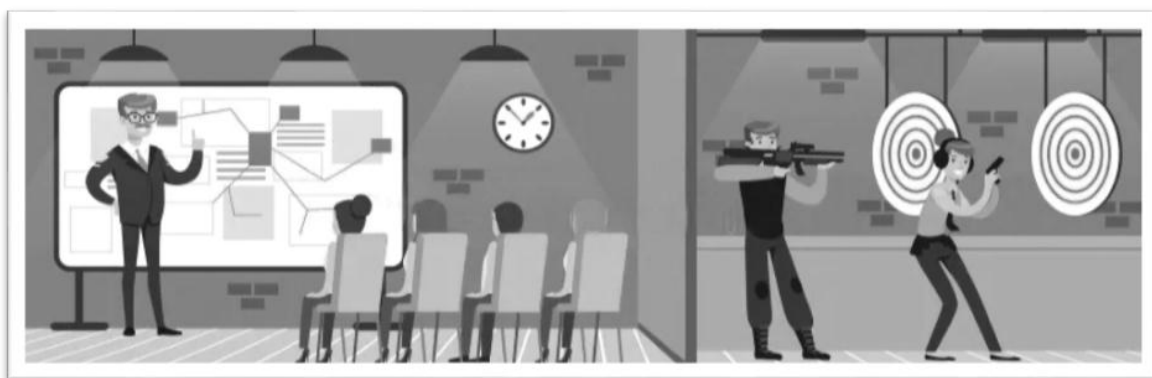
A. Well, yes, but it's interesting. Is your father often at the crime scene?

B. Of, course, he is. He is to go out at the crime scene, interview witnesses, interrogate criminals, search for and collect evidence. Sometimes it is very difficult and dangerous.

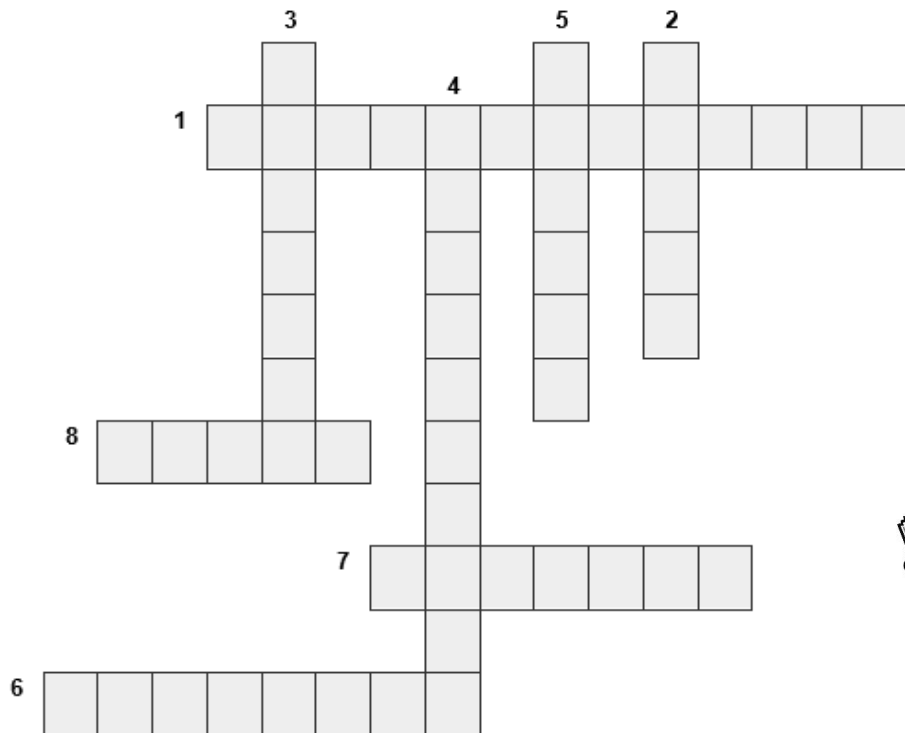
A. I see. As a future operative I am to exercise the duties of a law enforcement officer properly.

B. The lecture is beginning and I have to go. See you later.

A. See you.



13. Solve the crossword:



Across:	Down:
<p>1. interviewing a person by law enforcement officers with the goal of eliciting useful information;</p> <p>6. a cadet of the first year study;</p> <p>7. a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place;</p> <p>8. an illegal act.</p>	<p>2. a young trainee in the police force;</p> <p>3. the distinctive clothing worn by policemen;</p> <p>4. a rule or directive made and maintained by policemen;</p> <p>5. a place where young people can stay for period of their study.</p>

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

БЕЗЛИЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С МЕСТОИМЕНИЕМ «ИТ»

В русском языке часто встречаются безличные предложения типа «Жарко», «Дождь», «Вечер» и т. д., в которых нет подлежащего. В английском языке такие предложения начинаются с **It is ...**, где «**it**» является формальным (пустым) подлежащим и не переводится на русский язык, так же как и глагол-связка **is**.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ БЕЗЛИЧНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ

It is good ...	Хорошо ...
It is bad ...	Плохо ...
It is fine ...	Прекрасно ...
It is nice ...	Мило ...
It is wonderful ...	Замечательно ...
It is pleasant ...	Приятно ...
It is convenient...	Удобно ...
It is interesting for me...	Мне интересно...
It is difficult for her...	Ей трудно ...
It is easy for him ...	Ему легко...
It is necessary for you ...	Вам необходимо ...
It is important for us ...	Нам важно ...
It is useful for them ...	Им полезно ...

14. Read and translate:

1. It is necessary to know laws.
2. It is difficult to study a foreign language.
3. It is not easy for me to speak English.
4. It is necessary to work in the language laboratory every day.
5. It is good to know a foreign language.
6. It is important for us to master a lot of different subjects.
7. It is useful for them to read and translate English texts every day.
8. It is convenient to prepare for seminars in the reading-room.

15. Answer the questions:

1. Is it good to know a foreign language?
2. Is it important for our students to know laws?
3. Is it difficult to study special subjects?
4. Is it easy for you to speak English?
5. Is it interesting to study at the Krasnodar University of Interior?
6. Is it necessary for you to master your profession well?
7. Is it comfortable for you to live in the hostel?
8. Is it nice to go out for a walk on a lovely warm evening?
9. Is it useful to go in for sports (заниматься спортом)?

ПОБУДИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Побудительные предложения начинаются с глагола в повелительном наклонении. Глагол в повелительном наклонении выражает побуждение к действию, т. е. приказание, просьбу, совет и т. п.

УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА — инфинитив без частицы «to»	to read — Read! Читайте! (читай!) to translate — Translate! Переводите! (переводи!)
ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА — вспомогательный глагол «do» + частица «not» — do not (don't) + инфинитив без «to»	Don't (do not) read! — Не читайте! Don't (do not) translate! — Не переводите!
ОБРАЩЕНИЕ К 1-му и 3-му ЛИЦУ — глагол «let» + личное местоимение в объектном падеже + инфинитив без «to»	Let us (let's) read. Давайте прочитаем. Let him (them) translate. Пусть он (они) переведет.
ПРОСЬБА — начинается с will или would + местоимение you + инфинитив без «to»	Will you read? Почитайте, пожалуйста. Would you translate? Будьте добры переведите.

Повелительное наклонение

Для выражения приказаний и просьб в повелительном наклонении употребляется 1-я форма глагола, совпадающая с инфинитивом и с настоящим временем:

Try not to make mistakes. Постарайтесь не делать ошибок.

Give me some exercise books, please. Дайте, пожалуйста, тетради!

Для 1-го и 3-го лица в повелительном наклонении употребляется аналитическая форма let + 1-я форма глагола:

Let's go by bus. Давайте поедem автобусом.

Для выражения побуждения к 3-му лицу единственного и множественного числа используется форма let smb do smth.

Let them do what they like. Пусть делают, что хотят.

Для выражения вежливой просьбы используется конструкция с could, would или слово please:

Could you help me? Не могли бы вы мне помочь?

16. Read and translate the following words and expressions:

to read — read! — don't read! — let's read;

to go — go! — don't go! — let's go;

to speak — speak! — don't speak! — let's speak;

to translate — translate! — don't translate! — let's translate;

to come — come! — don't come! — let him come — will you come, please?

to write — write! — don't write! — let her write — will you write, please?

to study — study! — don't study! — let them study — will you study, please?

to do — do! — don't do — let them (him, her) do — will you do, please?

to work — work! — don't work — let us (them, him, her) work — will you work, please?

17. Read and translate sentences:

a) 1. See the new film. 2. Go home. 3. Read the new text. 4. Master this subject. 5. Investigate these cases. 6. Do your work. 7. Sit down. 8. Stand up. 9. Say it again. 10. Speak slowly.

b) 1. Meet our friends. Don't meet our friends. 2. Take this pen. Don't take this pen. 3. Close your books. Don't close your books. 4. Speak English. Don't speak Russian now. 5. Write the new words. Don't write the new words. 6. Study well. Don't study badly. 7. Translate our text. Don't read the text. 8. Come in time. Don't come late.

c) 1. Let's read this text together. 2. Let's meet our friend at the station. 3. Let's go to the theatre in the evening. 4. Let's not watch TV today. 5. Let him translate the exercise. 6. Let her write the letter. 7. Let them read the newspapers. 8. Don't let them work in this room. 9. Let him (her, them) do it.

a) d) 1. Will you tell us your name, please? 2. Will you go to the library and take the book there, please? 3. Will you do it for me, please? 4. Will you open the door, please? 5. Could you help me, please? 6. Will you spell this word, please? 7. Will you translate this sentence, please? 8. Will you write this phrase in English, please?

18. Ask your friend to do:

1. Возьмите книгу. Не берите книгу.
2. Читайте текст. Не переводите текст.
3. Откройте окно. Не открывайте окно.
4. Пойдите в библиотеку. Не ходите в библиотеку.
5. Приходите вечером. Не приходите сегодня. Придите завтра.
6. Давайте пойдем к друзьям в общежитие.
7. Пусть он сделает это.
8. Пусть они принесут книги.
9. Пусть он не читает быстро.
10. Пожалуйста, говорите медленно (slowly).
11. Пожалуйста, напишите слова на доске (blackboard).

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

Односложные и двусложные, оканчивающиеся на: -y -e -er -ow		
-	+ er	+ est
<i>small</i> маленький	<i>smaller</i> меньший	<i>smallest</i> наименьший
<i>easy</i> легкий	<i>easier</i> легче	<i>easiest</i> самый легкий
<i>large</i> большой	<i>larger</i> больший	<i>largest</i> наибольший
<i>clever</i> умным	<i>cleverer</i> умнее, более умный	<i>cleverest</i> самый умный
<i>near</i> близко	<i>nearer</i> ближе	<i>nearest</i> ближе всего, ближайший
<i>early</i> рано	<i>earlier</i> раньше	<i>earliest</i> раньше всего
Некоторые двусложные и многосложные		
-	+ more	+ most
<i>interesting</i> интересный	<i>more interesting</i> более интересный, интереснее	<i>most interesting</i> самый интересный, интереснейший
<i>famous</i> знаменитый	<i>more famous</i> более знаменитый	<i>most famous</i> самый знаменитый
<i>easily</i> легко	<i>more easily</i> легче	<i>most easily</i> легче всего

Особые случаи		
<i>good, well</i> хороший, хорошо	<i>better</i> более хороший, лучше	<i>best</i> самый хороший, лучший, лучше всего
<i>bad, badly</i> плохой, плохо		
	<i>worse</i> более плохой, хуже	<i>worst</i> самый плохой, худший, хуже всего
<i>much, many</i> много	<i>more</i> более, больше	<i>most</i> больше всего, самый большой, наибольший
<i>little</i> маленький, мало	<i>less</i> меньше, менее, меньший	<i>least</i> самый маленький, наименьший
<i>old</i> старый	<i>older, elder</i> более старый, стар- ший; старше (в семье)	<i>oldest, eldest</i> самый старый; самый старший (в семье)
<i>far</i> далекий, далеко	<i>farther, further</i> более далекий, дальше; дальнейший	<i>farthest, furthest</i> самый далекий (по рас- стоянию); дальше всего (по порядку следования)

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

1) Существительное с определением, выраженным прилагательным в превосходной степени, употребляется с определенным артиклем:

This is the most interesting subject which I am studying now.

Это самый интересный предмет, который я сейчас изучаю.

2) Обратите внимание на перевод: 'This is a most important event.

Это чрезвычайно (весьма) важное событие.

This is the most important event.

Это самое важное событие.

Most students go in for sports.

Большинство студентов занимаются спортом.

3) Сравнительные конструкции:

Сравнительная конструкция	Примеры
The (more)... the (better)... Чем ... тем ...	<u>The</u> more we study, <u>the</u> more we know. Чем больше мы учимся, тем больше мы знаем. <u>The</u> sooner, <u>the</u> better. Чем быстрее, тем лучше.
As ... as ... Такой же ... как и ... Так же ... как ...	He is <u>as</u> strong <u>as</u> his brother. Он такой же сильный, как и его брат.
Not so ... as ... Не такой ... как ... Не так ... как...	He is <u>not so strong as</u> his brother. Он не такой сильный, как его брат.
than ... чем ...	He is stronger <u>than</u> his brother. Он сильнее, чем его брат.

19. Read and translate the following phrases, paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives:

big enterprise bigger enterprise the biggest enterprise	good opportunity better opportunity the best opportunity
heavy traffic heavier traffic the heaviest traffic	bad order worse order the worst order
broad knowledge broader knowledge the broadest knowledge	efficient application more efficient application the most efficient application

popular profession more popular profession the most popular profession	essential function more essential function the most essential function
ancient science more ancient science the most ancient science	difficult service more difficult service the most difficult service

20. Read and translate the following sentences, paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs:

- a) 1. My family is bigger than yours.
2. My elder sister is four years older than me (or I am).
3. My mother is two years younger than my father is.
4. He is a more careful person than you are.
5. They have got more time than us (we have).
6. We are busier this week than them (they are).
7. This case is more serious than we think.
8. The occupation of a barrister is more interesting for me than that of a prosecutor.
9. I think this is a more convenient time for our meeting.
10. Ann's much better at languages than me (I am).
11. I hope you don't feel worse today.
12. Their decision is more important than ours.
13. You must work harder if you want to make better progress in your English.
14. Ann speaks English worse than her sister.
15. His work is more successful now than before.
16. I am sure we can find an easier way to solve this problem.
- b) 1. English is the most wide-spread language in the world, with 400 million speakers.
2. English has the largest vocabulary with about 600 000 words and 300 000 technical terms.

3. The oldest written language is Egyptian, which is 5000 years old.
4. India has the largest number of languages, (845).
5. Cambodian has the most letters in its alphabet. It has 72 letters.
6. The longest rivers in the world are the Nile (6. 670 km), the Mississippi (420 km), the Amazon (6. 437 km).
7. The largest cities in the world are Tokyo, Mexico City, London, New York City.
8. The smallest countries in Europe are Vatican (7. 000 people, 1,9 sq. km), San Marino (20. 000 people, 64 sq. km).
9. The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.
10. The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean on our planet.
- c) 1. This room is as large as that one, but it isn't so light.
2. His German is as good as his English.
3. This design is as up-to-date as that one.
4. I'm sure the new method of investigation is as effective as the old one.
5. He is as intelligent as his brother is.
6. The traffic here isn't so heavy as in the city centre.
7. I can't come so early as all the others.
8. He is running as fast as he can.
9. The sooner you come the better.
10. The longer we live the more we learn.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

As far as I know

Насколько я знаю (насколько мне
известно)

As far as I remember

Насколько я помню

В английском языке широко употребляются устойчивые сравнения при помощи союза as ... as ...

as white as snow

белый как снег

as busy as a bee

занятый (трудолюбивый) как пчела

as easy as ABC

легкий как азбука

as good as gold

хорош как золото (говорят о людях,

	ср. золотой человек, ребенок)
<i>as greedy as a pig (or a wolf)</i>	жадный как свинья (волк)
<i>as black as coal</i>	черный как уголь
<i>as hot as fire</i>	горячий как огонь
<i>as silent as the dead (or the grave)</i>	молчаливый как мертвец (могила).

Типы вопросов с глаголами *to be, to have*

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

I. General Question

Общий вопрос – это вопрос ко всему предложению, требующий краткого ответа: “да” или “нет”. Общий вопрос начинается с глагола *to be*, который не требует вспомогательного глагола, а меняет место в предложении, предшествуя подлежащему. С глаголом *to have* возможно построить вопрос, как простой инверсией, так и при помощи вспомогательного глагола.

They are in Krasnodar. Are they in Krasnodar?

Nick is busy. Is Nick busy?

They have five lessons every day.

Have they five lessons every day? или Do they have five lessons every day?

Ответ на общий вопрос может быть как кратким, так и полным. Наиболее обычной формой ответа является краткая форма. Она начинается словами *yes* или *no*, за которым следует подлежащее, выраженное соответствующим местоимением, и личная форма глагола:

Is Nick busy? – Yes, he is / No, he isn't.

21. Ask general questions:

1. They are students. 2. The task is easy. 3. His father is a policeman. 4. My friend has a room in our hostel. 5. We have many English books at home. 6. She is a freshman.

II. Special Question

В отличие от общего вопроса, который относится к содержанию всего предложения в целом, специальный вопрос относится к одному члену предложения. Поэтому всегда начинается с вопросительного слова, заменяющего тот член предложения, к которому он относится. За вопросительным словом следует глагол *to be* или *to have*, а затем подлежащее предложения:

They are fond of music. – What are they fond of?

Запомните специальные вопросительные местоимения:

What - что, *what kind of* – что за, какой, *which* - который, *when* - когда, *where* – где, куда, *why* - почему, *who* - кто, *whose* - чей, *whom* – кого, кому, *how* - как, *how many/much* - сколько, *how often* – как часто, *how long* – как долго.

В вопросе к подлежащему и определению подлежащего сохраняется прямой порядок слов и не требуется вспомогательный глагол:

Her mother is a teacher. – Whose mother is a teacher?

Специальный вопрос может относиться к именной части сказуемого, выраженной именем существительным, обозначающим профессию. В качестве вопросительного слова в этом случае обычно употребляется местоимение *what*:

He is a student – What is he?

22. Ask questions starting with the question word given in parentheses:

1. He was busy on Sunday (**When**). 2. They are from Volgograd (**Where**). 3. My parents are pensioners (**What**). 4. Nick' friend has 3 lessons every day (**Who**). 5. My friend has two dogs (**How many**). 6. He is a serviceman in the Army in the Far East (**Where**).

III. Alternative Question

Альтернативный вопрос состоит из двух частей, соединенных союзом *or*. Его первая часть строится по типу общего вопроса, а вторая представляет собой альтернативу к одному из членов первой части и присоединяется с помощью союза *or*:

Is Nick busy or free?

23. Ask alternative questions:

1. The weather is cold today (warm). 2. Ann is the best student in the group (the worst). 3. His brother is a detective (an investigator). 4. Their friend is a freshman (sophomore). 5. Peter has two sons (three). 6. This operative has many relatives in Moscow (Krasnodar).

IV. Distinctive Question

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: утвердительного или отрицательного повествовательного предложения и краткого вопроса (*tag*). Этот тип вопроса употребляется в том случае, когда говорящий предполагает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в первой части предложения, или стремиться уменьшить категоричность суждения. К утвердительному предложению добавляется отрицательный вопрос (*negative tag*), построенный по типу общего вопроса, а к отрицательному – утвердительный вопрос (*positive tag*).

Подлежащее обозначает то же лицо или предмет, что и в первой части, но всегда выражено личным местоимением.

Английское предложение с разделительным вопросом может соответствовать русскому вопросительному предложению с частицей ‘‘ведь’’:

This is a map, isn't it? – Это ведь карта?

Кроме того, разделительный вопрос может соответствовать русским вопросам ‘‘не так ли?’, ‘‘не правда ли?’, ‘‘да?’’:

He is a policeman, isn't he?

He isn't a policeman, is he?

24. Finish the questions:

1. She is a policeman,...? 2. They are good students, ...? 3.. Her sons have 2 lessons today, ...? 4. We are not good sportsmen, ...? 5. The students have many questions, ...? 6. This policeman is fond of classical music, ...?

25. Write all types of questions:

1. Baseball is the most popular sport in the USA.
2. Nick and Pete were friends at the University.
3. Mary is late for the lecture on Criminal Law.
4. He was a detective last year.
5. They have a lot of English newspapers at home.
6. The students have 3 lessons on Tuesday.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING



26. Listen to the text about the responsibilities of police officer.

There are some words for better understanding:

enforcing the law – *соблюдение закона*

public safety – *общественная безопасность*

training program – *учебная программа*

physical fitness – *физическая форма*

classroom instruction – *классная инструкция*

on-the-job training – *обучение на месте работы*

eligibility requirements – *требования к квалификации*

patrolling neighborhoods – *патрулирование районов*

communication skills – *навык и коммуникации*

problem solving skills – *навыки решения проблем*

to remain calm – *оставаться спокойным*

quick decision – *быстрые решения*

dangerous – *опасный*

to respond to emergencies - реагировать на чрезвычайные ситуации

writing reports – написание отчетов

emergency calls – экстренные звонки

27. Make up 7 sentences using the information from column A and B, translate them:

A	B
1. A police officer is a person who ...	a) eligibility requirements.
2. To become a police officer, ...	b) write reports on incidents and investigations.
3. You must also pass background checks and meet other ...	c) strong communication and problem-solving skills.
4. A police officer's job , may include responding to emergency calls ...	d) a person usually needs to complete a training program that includes physical fitness training, classroom instruction, and on-the-job training.
5. They may also make arrests when necessary and ...	e) when necessary
6. To be a good police officer, you should have ...	f) is responsible for enforcing the law and maintaining public safety.
7. You should be able to remain calm in stressful situations and make quick decisions ...	g) patrolling neighborhoods, investigating crimes.

28. Discuss the following questions:

1. What does a police officer's job include?
2. What skills and abilities should you possess to become a good police officer?
3. The work of policemen is dangerous, isn't it? Why?



READING AND DISCUSSION

29. Read and translate the text without dictionary:

Richard brown

My name is Richard Brown, Dick for short. I am 21 years old. I was born in a small town in Texas. When I was two years old my parents moved to Los Angeles. My father is a former police officer. He graduated from the police Academy, and then worked at the Police Department in Los Angeles – LAPD. He retired at the age of 55 after 25 years of service.

My elder brother James is a graduate of the Police Academy, too. He is a patrol officer. His duty is to make a uniform patrol in the district and to help detectives with their follow up investigations. Sometimes he works on the day shift and other times on the night shift.

I finished high school three years ago and at first I couldn't decide what profession to choose. I tried various jobs but got bored with them. Then I decided to become a policeman like my father and my elder brother. So I applied to the Police Academy. To become a police officer one must possess physical and mental ability, good character, an ability to make sound judgment and dedication to serve the people. So like other applicants I had to pass a general physical examination, some tests and interviews and was admitted. Now I am a student of the Police Academy and I am sure I have made the right choice. Our class motto is 'Motivation Education. That's the key to graduation.'

30. Find the English equivalents in the text; memorize them:

1. бывший сотрудник полиции
2. окончить полицейскую академию
3. выпускник полицейской академии
4. уйти на пенсию после 25 лет службы
5. патрульный
6. осуществлять патрулирование в районе
7. расследование преступлений, не раскрытых по горячим следам
8. дежурить в дневную (ночную) смену
9. умственные и физические способности
10. способность здраво рассуждать
11. готовность посвятить себя служению народу
12. пройти общий медицинский осмотр
13. пройти собеседование
14. сделать правильный выбор

31. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations of exercise 29; translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Before applying to the University make sure that you have ...
2. He may become a very good police officer; he possesses ...
3. Like all the other applicants to the police Academy John had to pass ... before he was admitted.
4. The professional duties of a patrol officer are to ...
5. Robert's father works at Los Angeles Police Department. He is a ...
6. Possessing physical and mental abilities is not enough to become a good police officer; one must also possess...
7. It is a very important thing for a young man to ...
8. He is a former police officer. He retired after ...
9. At the age of 23 he ... and began working as a police officer.
10. Like all the other police officers of LAPD some days John works on ... and other days on ...

32. Discuss the questions:

1. How old is Dick Brown?
2. Where was he born?
3. Where does he live now?
4. Where did his father work?
5. What education did his father get?
6. Does his father still work as a police officer?
7. What does his brother do?
8. What's his brother's professional duty?
9. What time of the day does his brother work?
10. When did Dick finish school?
11. Did he decide what profession to choose when at school?
12. What personal qualities must one possess to become a policeman?
13. What did Dick have to pass before he was admitted to the Police Academy?
14. What does he do now?

33. Speak with the partner about yourself; use the following questions:

1. What is your full name?
2. How old are you?
3. When were you born?
4. Where were you born?
5. Where do you live now?
6. What is your address?
7. What is your telephone number?
8. When did you finish school?
9. What subjects were you especially good at?
10. Were you good at English?
11. What sort of person are you?
12. What do you do now?
13. What profession did you choose?



14. Why did you decide to choose this profession?
15. What Institute did you apply to?
16. What did you have to pass before you were admitted to the Institute?
17. What are you going to be upon graduation?
18. Are you sure you have made the right choice?
19. How do you spend your spare time?
20. What are you interested in?
21. What are your leisure time activities?
22. What do you like/dislike doing?
23. Have you got many friends?
24. What do they do?

CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Everybody must study a ... language at the University of the MIA

- a) forgotten
- b) foreign
- c) different
- d) forgiven

2. She's much ... her school mate

- a) more taller
- b) more tall than
- c) taller than
- d) more tall that

3. The dangerous ... was located and arrested on the basis of the witnesses' information

- a) criminal
- b) investigator
- c) cadet
- d) officer



4. Choose the line where there are words about the profession of a policeman:

- a) department, manager, computer
- b) construction, helmet, equipment
- c) duty, patrol, uniform
- d) uniform, military, troops

5. Indicate an extra word - to ... crime

- a) commit
- b) locate
- c) solve
- d) investigate

6. Choose the extra:

The main responsibility of the police is

- a) to fight crime
- b) to maintain public order
- c) to provide services to the public
- d) writing reports

7. Connect the words in such a way that you get stable phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a dangerous | a. witnesses |
| 2. organized | b. the crime scene |
| 3. to interview | c. evidence |
| 4. to preserve | d. perpetrator |
| 5. to arrive at | e. crime |

8. Find the adjective

- a) defendant
- b) available
- c) custody
- d) confession

9. Choose the correct plural form of the noun

A policewoman –

- a) policewomans
- b) policewomen
- c) policewomens
- d) policewomanes

10. All cadets of the law enforcement institutions are to wear special uniform according to the

- a) regulations
- b) traditions
- c) customs
- d) receipt

JUST FOR FUN



Police officer to perpetrator: *“Where do you live?”*

Perp: *“With my parents.”*

Police officer: *“Where do your parents live?”*

Perp: *“With me.”*

Police officer: *“Where do you all live?”*

Perp: *“Together.”*

Police officer: *“Where is your house?”*

Perp: *“Next to my neighbor’s house.”*

Police officer: *“Where is your neighbor’s house?”*

Perp: *“If I tell you, would you believe me?”*

Police officer: *“Tell me.”*

Perp: *“Next to my house.”*



Why are policemen such great volleyball players?

They know how to serve and protect.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Text 1. The history of Russian Police

Read and translate the text. There are some new expressions:

- decree – указ
- Detective Department - сыскной отдел полиции
- gendarmerie unit - жандармерия
- to improve the efficiency – улучшать эффективность
- to decrease corruption – снижать уровень коррупции
- to improve the public image – улучшать общественный облик
- amendments - поправки
- to come into force – вступать в силу
- personnel reduction – сокращение персонала
- salary increase – повышение зарплаты
- administrative penalty- административное правонарушение
- to have links to the criminal underworld – иметь связи с преступным миром
- a federal-level institution – учреждение федерального уровня
- to be under the jurisdiction – находиться в пределах юрисдикции
- a detainee – заключенный
- to verify one's identity – установить чью-то личность

The police force was established in Saint Petersburg as the Main Police on June 7, 1718 by decree from Peter the Great. Anton de Vieira was appointed as the first General Polizmeister.

On January 19, 1722 the Governing Senate established the Moscow Police. The Detective Department was founded in 1866 operating under the Police Department of the Interior, and by 1907 similar departments had been created in other major cities of the Russian Empire,



including Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Tiflis, Baku and Rostov-on-Don. Other districts were policed by rural police or gendarmerie units.

The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia as a new law enforcement body.

Russian police reform is an effort initiated by President Dmitry Medvedev to improve the efficiency of Russia's police forces, decrease corruption and improve the public image of law enforcement. On 7 February 2011, amendments were made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code. The amendments came into force on 1 March 2011.

1. Match the words from both the columns and translate the word-combinations into Russian

to decrease	the public image
to improve	reduction
to come	corruption
personnel	penalty
salary	institution
administrative	into force
to have links to	increase
a federal-level	the criminal underworld
to be under	unit
to verify	the jurisdiction
gendarmerie	one's identity

2. Finish the sentences according to the text:

- 1) The police force in Saint Petersburg was established ...
- 2) ... was appointed as the first General Polizmeister.

- 3) ... established the Moscow Police.
- 4) The Detective Department was founded in
- 5) The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved
- 6) Russian police reform is an effort initiated by
- 7) ... amendments were made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code.
- 8) The amendments came into force on
- 9) Main changes and aims of the reform are

3. State whether the following sentences are true or false:

- 1) The police force in Moscow was established as the Main Police on June 7, 1718.
- 2) Peter Viera was appointed as the first General Polizmeister.
- 3) On January 19, 1722 the Governing Senate established the St. Petersburg Police.
- 4) The Detective Department was founded in 1866 operating under the Police Department of the Interior.
- 5) By 1917 detective departments had been created in other major cities of the Russian Empire, including Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Tiflis, Baku and Rostov-on-Don.
- 6) The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved on March 11, 1917.
- 7) On April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia.
- 8) Russian police reform was initiated by President Vladimir Putin.
- 9) The aim of the police reform was to improve the efficiency of Russia's police forces, decrease corruption and improve the public image of law enforcement.
- 10) On 7 March 2011, amendments were made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code.

4. Answer the questions on the text:

- 1) When was the police force in Saint Petersburg established? Who did it?
- 2) Who was the first General Polizmeister in Saint Petersburg?
- 3) When was the Moscow Police established?

- 4) When was the Detective Department founded?
- 5) When was the Police of the Russian Empire dissolved?
- 6) Who initiated Russian police reform?
- 7) When were amendments made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code?
- 8) When the amendments came into force?
- 10) What were the main changes and aims of the reform?

Text 2. The profession of policeman

Read and translate:

It's hard enough to become a police officer these days. Therefore, if police work is really your vocation, then you need to have firm confidence in your decision, show perseverance and perseverance, and then you will be able to handle everything!

The policeman, a profession that was once considered “male”, is becoming more and more popular with girls. The specialties of the state structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are diverse; there is "paper", administrative, operational. Police work for women is not only a romantic image of a brave heroine from a movie, it attracts with the possibility of self-realization, being useful to people. Contrary to the myth that a girl can only do office work, there are a lot of female investigators, dog handlers, and operatives. Work in the police before its reorganization was unprofitable, difficult, time-consuming business. The combination of a small salary and a big responsibility forced people to look for another place. Only the most ideological employees remained, who saw service as their vocation. Now the conditions have changed a little, the profession of a policeman has again become prestigious. To go to work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs for a girl is a very important step. You need to analyze your options before



making a decision. In addition to the difficulties of entering the state structure, training, police women face many problems at work.

Who can work in the police?

Any girl with a complete secondary, special or higher education can enter the internal organs. Studying in a specialized educational institution will be an advantage. There are significant restrictions - the girl must have impeccable health and a biography. People with a criminal record, as well as anyone who has relatives who are in places of detention, are not taken to law enforcement agencies. Sometimes leadership is contrary Russian laws sets its own limits and employs only men. This is facilitated by the widespread myth about the "weaker sex". The male boss unfairly thinks that the girl will not be physically able to cope with work duties. In reality, physical condition does not depend on gender at all.

Training for future policemen



After the internship, the woman will have to take a course at the training center, where they will teach the basics new profession—shooting, hand-to-hand combat, forensic science, record keeping, first aid medical care and prepare psychologically.

List of some specialties in the Ministry of

Internal Affairs for women

The list of who a girl can work in the police is very large, and choosing a job to your liking is quite easy. Knowledge and skills in a variety of areas from programming to veterinary medicine can come in handy.

Criminologist

This profession includes conducting investigative examinations. Arriving at the crime scene, the forensic specialist takes fingerprints, inspects the premises or area for possible evidence. In the department, he works with physical evidence, conducts examinations or studies of the evidence obtained.

Police officer

Working as an operative or district police officer will require communication skills, multitasking, high stress resistance and endurance. This profession is associated with a huge risk to life, has a very busy schedule, and requires responsibility, physical fitness. Skills in working with documentation, handling firearms are also required. Permanent job with the population and those under investigation, the need to obey the authorities, a large amount of reporting often leads to professional burnout.

Investigator

It will require the girl to have great self-discipline, determination, observation, and the ability to compare facts. A thorough knowledge of the law is also required. For admission to the position you need a higher legal education.



Communications specialist, information security

Requires knowledge in the field high technology, programming skills, work experience and higher education in the specialty. Logical thinking, perseverance will definitely come in handy. The importance of this work is difficult to underestimate - without technology it is now impossible successful activity in any area.

Dog handler



A service related to the training and escort of dogs during investigative or search activities. You need love for animals, knowledge of zoo psychology, patience and firmness. Dogs often during investigative activities help to find the criminal, protect the escort from injuries, or participate in the protection of the

object. Four-legged employees are used to search for drugs, explosives, they help with rescue operations. The profession of a cytologist involves constant self-development and the desire to devote all the time to dogs.

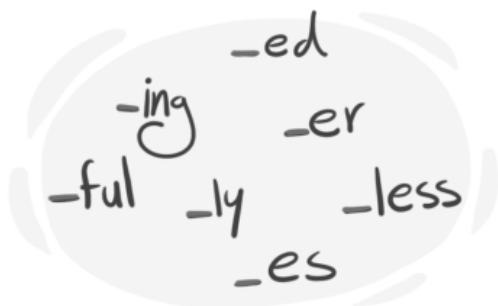
Juvenile Inspector

The position is associated with problem children. Women often do this difficult work. Responsibilities include monitoring adolescents involved in crimes, identifying homeless children, conducting educational conversations with "difficult" teenagers. People in this difficult position must ensure that the basic rights of the child,



spelled out in the constitution, are fulfilled. The work will require a significant investment of emotional strength. Seeing unhappy children every day is not an easy task. Mindfulness ability to get along with teenagers, sensitivity, firmness - necessary qualities for a woman in the police force at this job.

- ## WORD FORMATION



выдвигать – *to nominate* кандидат -

регулировать – to regulate делегат - delegate

диктовать – to dictate *отдельный - separate*

читать to read – reading чтение

слушать to hear – hearing **слушание**

*учить to teach – teach**ing** учение*

готовить to train – training подготовка

Суффикс **–ize (-ise)** является суффиксом глаголов, образованных от прилагательных, реже от существительных:

legal законный – legalize узаконить

active активный – activise активизировать

neutral нейтральный – neutralize нейтрализовать

organ орган – organize организовать

advice совет – advise советовать

Суффикс **–ary (-ory)** является суффиксом прилагательных и существительных:

primary - первоначальный obligatory – обязательный territory - территория advisory - консультативный

Суффикс **–ic** является суффиксом прилагательных, образованных от существительных. Ударение в слове падает на гласную, стоящую перед суффиксом:

*история history – histor**ic** исторический*

*экономика economy- econo**mic** экономический*

*атом atom-atom**ic** атомный*

*демократия democra**cy**-demo**cratic** демократический*

Read and translate the chain of words:

organize – organization – organizational – organizer; to supervise – supervision – supervisory – supervising; to investigate – investigator – investigation – investigational; revolution – revolutionary; reaction – reactionary.



READING AND SPEAKING

Some new words for studying

слово	транскрипция	перевод
require	[rɪ'kwaɪə]	требовать
take up	[teɪk ʌp]	браться за что-либо
law enforcement	[lɔ: ɪn'fɔ:smənt]	право применение

devote	[dɪ'vəʊt]	посвящать
solve	[sɒlv]	раскрывать, решать
decrease	['dɪ:kri:s]	уменьшение
entrant	['entrənt]	поступающий
applicant	['æplɪkənt]	абитуриент
men-in-command	[men-ɪn-kə'mɑ:nd]	командный состав
professional education	[prə'feʃnəl edʒʊ'keɪʃn]	профессиональное образование
thorough	['θʌrə]	тщательный
pass exam	[pɑ:s ɪg'zæm]	сдать экзамен
passing score	['pɑ:sɪŋ skɔ:]	проходной бал
in-service training	[ɪn 'sɜ:vɪs treɪnɪŋ]	обучение в процессе службы (без отрыва от службы)
pre-service training	[pri:'sɜ:vɪs treɪnɪŋ]	обучение до службы в органах
correspondence department	[kɒrɪs'pɒndəns dɪ'pɑ:tmənt]	заочное отделение
refresher	[rɪ'freʃə]	переподготовка
do one's best	[du: wʌnz best]	делать все возможное
post graduate department	[pəʊst'grædʒʊɪt dɪ'pɑ:tmənt]	аспирантура, адъюнктура
to be engaged in	[bi: ɪn'geɪdʒd ɪn]	заниматься ч-л
to get a diploma	[get ə dɪ'pləʊmə]	получать диплом
assistant-professor	[ə'sɪstənt-prə'fesə]	доцент
firing range	['faɪərɪŋ reɪndʒ]	стрелковый тир
gymnasium	[dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm]	спортивный зал
lecture hall	['lektʃə hɔ:l]	лекционный зал
tutorial	[tju:'tɔ:riəl]	занятие под руководством преподавателя
up-to-date	[ʌp-tu:-deɪt]	современный
apprehend	[æprɪ'hend]	задерживать
experience	[ɪks'pɪəriəns]	испытывать, опыт
fulfill	[fʊl'fɪl]	выполнять

1. Read and translate the text:

We are living in the epoch of scientific and technological progress in all spheres of life that requires an ever increasing number of specialists of higher education.

There are many young men in our country who are willing to take up law enforcement and devote themselves to the solution of such big questions of life as crime prevention and crime decrease and who are choosing crime investigation as their profession. This problem being very complex, there are some requirements for the entrants to the Institute (Academy, University) of the Interior. To ensure the proper standards of future police officers there is a thorough selection system. In order to enter the Institute (Academy, University) of the Interior an applicant is to deal with entrance examinations. If there is a passing score, proper moral and physical standards, he is a freshman of the Law Institute (Academy, University).

There are two kinds of training police personnel at the Institute (Academy, University) of the MIA: in-service and pre-service training. There are two departments there: day department and correspondence department. There are also refresher courses for law enforcement practitioners who are going to improve professional skills and move up the promotion ladder.



The term of pre-service training is four or five years, the cadets gradually going through freshman, sophomore, junior and senior years of intensive law enforcement training and get a diploma of a lawyer with specialization in crime detection and criminal investigation. There is always an opportunity for further development at postgraduate courses for Candidate's and Doctor's degrees in Police Science.



The Krasnodar University of the Interior is one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia. It was founded in 1977.

The University trains detectives, investigators, traffic inspectors, field-criminalists, specialists of information security.

There are routine regulations at the Krasnodar University which all the cadets are to keep up with. According to the regulations they are to wear a special police uniform: a dark blue coat and trousers, a white holiday or a blue everyday shirt and a tie, an overcoat and a cap. Black shoes are a must, and gaudy socks are taboo. The cadet is to wear his hair cut in a military short fashion.

The Krasnodar University has all conditions for getting a good education. There are many specially equipped classrooms, up-to-date laboratories, lecture-halls, gymnasiums, libraries, computer classrooms, a firing range which are effective for proper training. There are big conference halls, a complex of sport facilities.

There are many Doctors and Candidates of Law, professors, assistant-professors who are doing their best to give cadets professional specialization and general and cultural education.

Every day cadets attend lectures, seminars and practical instructions on such subjects as History, Economics, Philosophy, foreign languages, different branches of law: Civil Law, State Law, Constitutional Law,



Administrative Law, Criminal Law as well as Criminology, Detective Activity, Crime Psychology, etc.

After classes cadets can be engaged in sports, can have scientific societies, various clubs.

Future law enforcement officers acquire a lot of practical skills and abilities such as: to conduct a crime scene investigation; to handle evidence; to find, collect and protect evidence; to identify, trace, locate



and apprehend a criminal; to interview witnesses and to interrogate suspects and criminals; to use criminal equipment; to use a weapon; to master defensive tactics; to drive a car; to make a record of a crime scene search.

All Law Enforcement Institutes, Academies and Universities are functioning fulfilling the task to train highly qualified law enforcement professionals.

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



2. Read and translate the following word combinations:

Law enforcement bodies, law enforcement experts, law enforcement officers, postgraduate department, five-year program, Crime Psychology, crime detection, crime scene investigation, crime scene search, refresher course, crime prevention, police agency, research work, Civil Law, State Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Criminal Law.

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

Два вида обучения; курсы усовершенствования (переподготовки); продвигаться службе; тщательная система отбора; иметь дело с вступительными экзаменами; проходной балл; должный моральный и физический уровень; специалисты правоприменительной деятельности; доктора и кандидаты юридических наук, профессора и доценты, читать лекции и проводить обучение, делать все возможное; давать профессиональную специализацию; повышать эффективность обучения; продолжительность обучения; получать диплом, возможность дальнейшего развития; адъюнктура; совершенствоваться, высокий профессиональный уровень.



4. Give all possible word combinations:



to study - *право, общие предметы, специальные предметы, судебная психология, уголовное право, административное право, гражданское право, криминалистика, уголовный процесс;*

to pass - *экзамены, зачеты, собеседование,*

психологический тест, экзамен по физической подготовке;

to train - *сотрудники правоохранительных органов, следователи, полицейские, эксперты-криминалисты, юристы, практические работники;*

to acquire - *знания, умения, практические и профессиональные навыки;*

to attend - *лекции, практические занятия, индивидуальные консультации;*

a crime - *предотвращать, расследовать, раскрывать, бороться, совершать;*

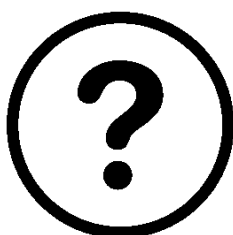
a criminal - *установить личность, задержать, допросить, выследить, установить местонахождение, разыскивать;*

to conduct - *уголовное расследование, допрос, опрос, осмотр места происшествия.*

5. Find the synonyms for the following words in the text above:

Safety; law-breakers; skills; student; first-year student; to examine; entrant; practical exercises; shooting gallery; modern.

6. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:



1. Are there many young men in our country who are willing to take up law enforcement as their profession?
2. Is there any selection system for the applicants to the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University)?
3. How many departments are there at the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University)? What are they?
4. What kind of educational establishment is the Krasnodar University?
5. When was the Krasnodar University founded?
6. Who does the Krasnodar University train?
7. What are the requirements for cadets of the Krasnodar University?
8. Do the cadets have all conditions for getting a good education? What are they?
9. What subjects do cadets study at the Krasnodar University?
10. What are the cadets engaged in during their working day?



7. Match English phrases with their Russian equivalents:

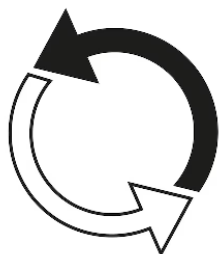
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- 1) Lieutenants of police
- 2) Refreshment courses
- 3) Divisional inspectors
- 4) Various clubs
- 5) Conditions for getting a good education
- 6) Professional specialization
- 7) The term of training
- 8) Criminal Law
- 9) Law enforcement professional Education

B

- 1) условия для получения хорошего образования
- 2) различные клубы
- 3) уголовное право
- 4) лейтенанты полиции
- 5) курсы переподготовки
- 6) участковые инспектора
- 7) правоприменительное профессиональное образование
- 8) профессиональная специализация
- 9) срок обучения

8. Translate the sentences:



1. Высшие учебные заведения системы МВД готовят высококвалифицированных специалистов для различных служб полиции.
2. Срок обучения в Вузах МВД – 4 или 5 лет.
3. После окончания университета студенты получают диплом юриста и звание лейтенанта полиции.
4. Главной целью обучения в университете является развитие профессиональных знаний и способности к выполнению профессиональной деятельности.
5. Чтобы стать хорошим специалистом, курсанты должны получить знания по таким предметам, как история государства и права, уголовное право, уголовный процесс и другие.
6. Курсанты учатся допрашивать свидетелей и обвиняемых, проводить осмотр места преступления.

9. Translate the sentences in English and then try to say each of them by heart:

1. The University trains (работников уголовного розыска и следователей, экспертов криминалистов, специалистов в области информационной безопасности для Краснодарского края).
2. There are four faculties (в Краснодарском университете).
3. There are many Doctors of Law, professors, experts of great practical experience (которые делают всё возможное, чтобы дать слушателям профессиональные навыки).
4. After graduation from the University trainees get (диплом юриста, и становятся лейтенантами полиции).
5. After classes cadets can (заниматься спортом, работать в научных кружках, различных клубах).
6. (Хорошо оборудованные аудитории, лаборатории) provide necessary conditions for effective training of the cadets.

10. Read and translate the following dialogues:

A

B (British)

R (Russian)

B. Are you from the Krasnodar University of the Interior?

R. Yes, you are right. I am a third-year student of it. And what about you, what college are you from?

B. I am a senior, that is a fourth-year student from the University of Leicester, Great Britain. Are there many representatives of your University at the conference here?



R. There are some. Two of them are going to make the reports on the problem of crime prevention and crime detection. This is just the specialization of your department. I think.

B. You are right. We are taking up four

years of intensive law enforcement professional training to get the Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice and Police Management.

B

A. Hello! My name is Alex. And what is yours?

N. Hi. I'm Nick. Where are you from?

A. I am from the Police Academy of California.

N. And I am from the Krasnodar University of the Interior. I am going to ask you about some details of training facilities at your Police Academy. I know your Academy is especially famous for its sports facilities.

A. Sure! There is a fine gymnasium and an open campus, a modern firearms range, a camp for field training and even a swimming-pool.

N. I think all that will raise effectiveness of the instruction and help the students of perform satisfactorily under operational conditions.

11. Finish the following dialogues:

A

1. A. – What specialists does the Krasnodar University train?

2. B. - ...

3. A. – How many faculties are there at the Krasnodar University?

4. B. - ...

5. A. – What sciences do the cadets get knowledge of?

6. B. - ...

B

1. A. - ...?

2. B. - The graduates work in all police services.

3. A. - ...?

4. B. – After graduation from the University the cadets get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of police.

5. A. - ...?

6. B. – Sometimes in the evening our cadets patrol the streets maintaining public order in Krasnodar.

12. Put the sentences in logic according to the text above and translate them:

1. All Law Enforcement Institutes, Academies and Universities are functioning fulfilling the task to train highly qualified law enforcement professionals.
2. The term of training at the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University) of the Interior is four or five years.
3. Every day cadets have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises.
4. In order to enter the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University) of the Interior an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully.
5. The Krasnodar University is one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia.

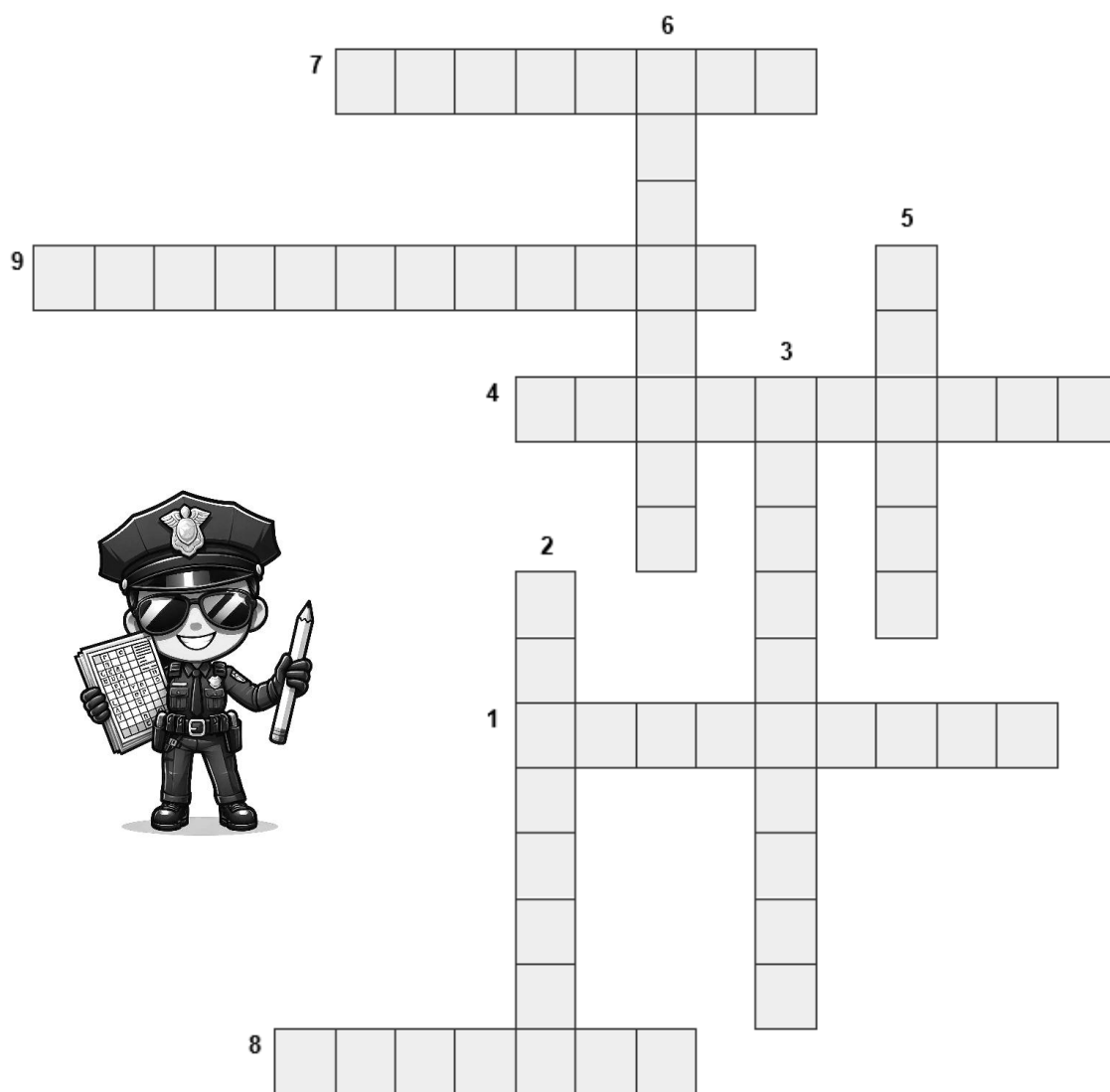
13. Read the text about the profession policeman: description of profession.

Do you agree with the statements? Discuss:

If we talk about the specific duties of the police, we can distinguish the following:

- Detention of criminals. This includes investigative experiments, the search for evidence and the questioning of witnesses.
- Work with the public. This item includes conducting educational conversations with schoolchildren, identifying dangerous individuals, keeping records of unfavorable families and so on.
- Control of legality of all processes. The work of the police does not end with the capture of the criminal, because he still has to pass a sentence. However, it should not be too soft or severe, and therefore, all the processes are monitored by the court staff.

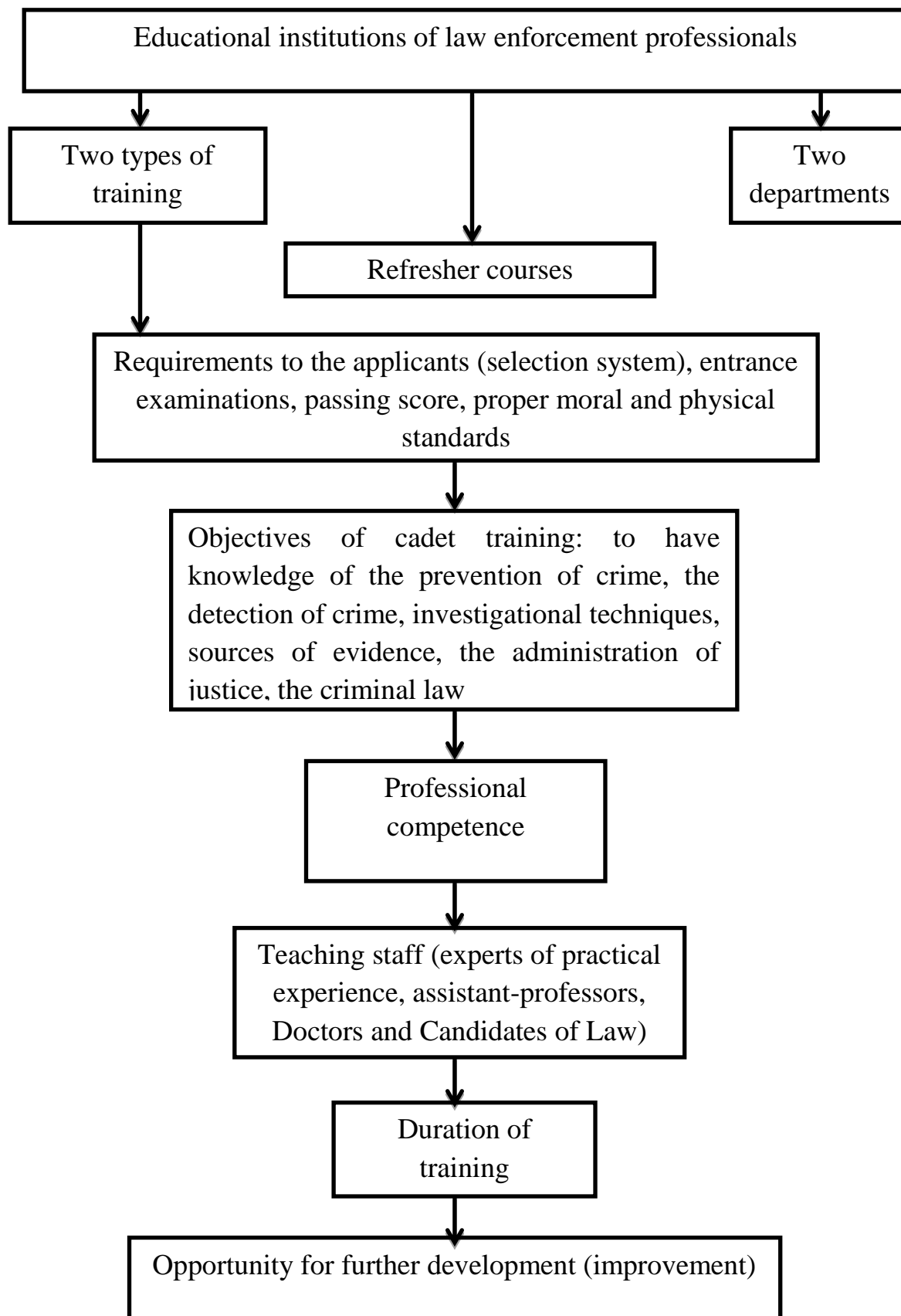
14. Solve the crossword:



Across	Down
<p>1. an entrant;</p> <p>4. a high-level educational institution;</p> <p>7. a regular meeting between a tutor and students, for discussion of a subject that is being studied;</p> <p>8. the achieving of the results wanted or hoped for;</p> <p>9. something that makes life easier.</p>	<p>2. a person who has a degree from a university or college;</p> <p>3. knowledge or skill in a particular job or activity;</p> <p>5. dormitory;</p> <p>6. MIA</p>

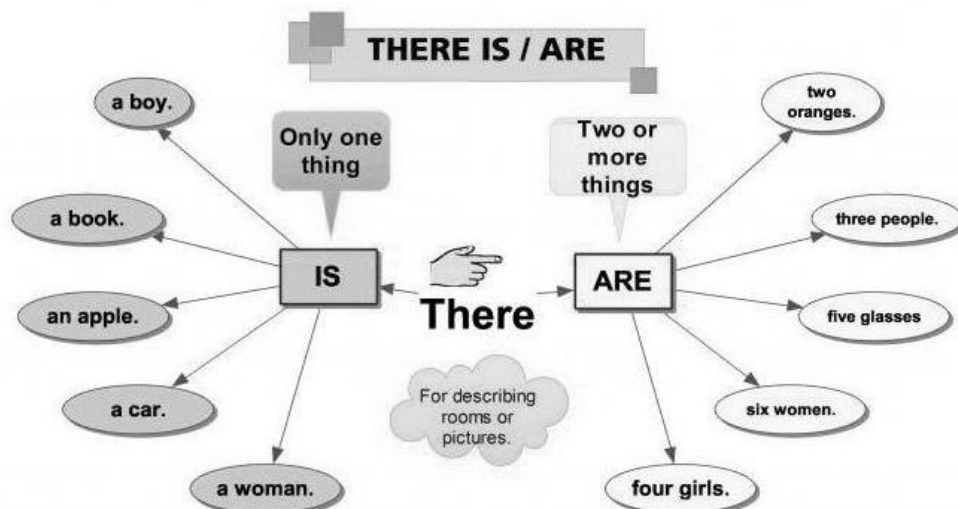
15. Speak about law enforcement professional education, use the scheme:

Law Enforcement Professional Education in Russia



GRAMMAR REFERENCE

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ «THERE IS/ARE»



Чтобы сообщить о наличии в определённом месте какого-нибудь лица или предмета, в английском языке употребляется конструкция:

there is - с существительными в единственном числе;

there are - с существительными во множественном числе.

В конструкции **there is/are** слово «**there**» утратило своё смысловое значение и не переводится. Конструкция **there is/are** на русский язык переводится словами «есть», «имеется», или совсем не переводится. Перевод предложений с этой конструкцией следует начинать с обстоятельства места, т. е. со слов, отвечающих на вопрос «где»?

Утвердительная форма.

There is a University of MIA in Krasnodar.

В Краснодаре есть университет МВД.

There are some departments at the Krasnodar University of MIA.

В Краснодарском университете МВД есть несколько факультетов.

Отрицательная форма.

There is no evening department at the Krasnodar University of MIA. В Краснодарском университете МВД нет вечернего отделения.

There are not any students in the lecture hall now. Сейчас в лекционном зале нет студентов.

Вопросительные формы и краткие ответы.

Is there a correspondence department at your University? - Yes, there is/ No, there is not.

В вашем университете есть заочное отделение? – Да / Нет.

Are there many students in your group? - Yes, there are / No, there are not.

В вашей группе много студентов? – Да / Нет.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

There is no doubt about it. - *В этом нет сомнения.*

There is no rose without thorns. - *Нет розы без шипов.*

There is no smoke without fire. - *Нет дыма без огня.*

There is	a book a pencil a blackboard a tape-recorder	on the table in our classroom
There are	three windows textbooks chairs	
There is not	a clock a tape recorder a TV set a blackboard a telephone	on the table in our classroom
There are not (no)	exercise-books vacant seats (свободных мест)	
Is there	a blackboard , a tape-recorder	on the table? in your classroom?
Are there	many chairs many desks	

There is	a conference hall a student hostel a canteen a good library a post-graduate course a foreign language laboratory	at the Krasnodar University of the Internal Affairs Ministry
There are	laboratories large lecture-halls two departments good class-rooms up-to-date labs good gymnasiums several reading-rooms	

16. Answer the questions using the model:

Models: Is there a police university in Krasnodar? -Yes, there is. There is a police university in Krasnodar.

Are there many facilities at your University? - Yes, there are. There are all facilities at our University.

1. Is there a correspondence department at the Krasnodar University?
2. Is there a hostel at the University?
3. Is there a post-graduate course at the University?
4. Is there a computer centre at your University?
5. Are there scientific societies at your University?
6. Are there laboratories at the Krasnodar University?
7. Are there many facilities at the Krasnodar University?
8. Are there good reading-rooms at the Krasnodar University?

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ И ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

	SOME в утвердительных предложениях	ANY в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях	NO в отрицательных предложениях	EVERY
	какой-нибудь какой-то некоторый несколько немного	какой-нибудь какой-то	ни один никакой	каждый
-body -one	somebody someone кто-то кто-нибудь кто-либо	anybody anyone кто-то кто-нибудь кто-либо	nobody no one not anybody not anyone никто никого	everybody everyone все каждый
-thing	something что-то что-нибудь что-либо	anything что-то что-нибудь что-либо	nothing not anything ничего ничто	everything всё
-where	somewhere где-то где-нибудь куда-то куда-нибудь	anywhere где-то где-нибудь куда-то куда-нибудь	nowhere not anywhere нигде никуда	everywhere везде повсюду

17. Make sentences using the table read and translate the sentences:

1. С неисчисляемыми существительными

There is	some not any no	coffee tea money	here (здесь) today (сегодня)
Is there	any	free time chalk work	

2. С исчисляемыми существительными

There are	some not any no	pens books desks	here on the table in the room
Are there	any	vacant seats chairs students	
There is		somebody something someone	
Is there		anybody anything any one	
There is		nobody nothing no one	

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

Могут употребляться в утвердительных предложениях, но с другим переводом: *any* — любой; *anybody* — какой угодно, каждый; *anything* — что угодно; *anywhere* — где угодно, куда угодно.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Come any day. | 1. Приходите в любой день. |
| 2. Anybody can do it. | 2. Каждый может сделать это. |
| 3. Go anywhere. | 3. Иди куда угодно. |

18. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. Everybody is present at the lesson today.
2. Is anybody absent? Nobody is absent today.
3. There are some students in the reading-room now.
4. There is everything necessary for good studies and leisure in our academy.
5. There is nothing interesting in our club on Sunday.

6. There is something unusual in this case.
7. Are there any up-to-date laboratories in your academy?
8. There are no English magazines and newspapers in our library.
9. Tell us everything about your institute.
10. Take any book you like.
11. Is there anything interesting to read?
12. Is there anybody from Saratov in your group?

19. Read the sentences and ask again using the question word "How many...":

Model: There are two departments at our institute.

How many departments are there at your institute?

1. There are about 2000 students in the Krasnodar University.
2. There are 33 students in our group.
3. There are 2 libraries and several reading-rooms in our university
4. There are Doctors of Law and Masters of Law at the Krasnodar University.
5. There are a lot of up-to-date laboratories at the forensic expert training faculty.
6. There are 365 days in a year.
7. There are over 2 700 languages on our planet.
8. There are forty thousand police organizations in the USA.

20. Open the brackets by choosing the correct verb form:

- 1 .There (is, are) two departments at our university.
2. There (is, are) a book shop on the ground floor.
3. (Is, are) there any up-to-date laboratories at your department?
4. There (is, are) a good library at our higher school.
5. There (is, are) everything for good studies here.

21. Translate the sentences:

1. В нашем городе есть университет МВД.
2. В университете есть три факультета.

3. В университете есть все удобства для студентов: хорошее общежитие, столовая, студенческий клуб, библиотека, читальные залы.
4. В университете много современных лабораторий, больших аудиторий, лекционных залов, различных спортивных сооружений.
5. В университете более 2000 студентов.
6. Среди профессорско-преподавательского состава академии много хороших преподавателей, кандидатов наук и профессоров.

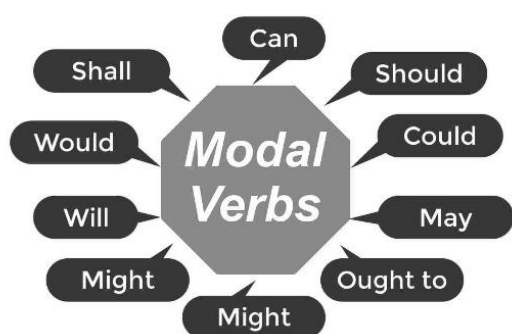
22. Make sentences from the following words, keeping in mind the word order in the English sentence:

1. Two /there/ libraries / at / are / our / university.
2. There / a / and / general / is / a / library / special / library.
3. Over /of/ there / books / in / are / ... thousands / library / the.
4. Classes / a lot of/ there / students / are / in / reading-hall / the / library / and / the / after/.

23. Translate the words in brackets:

1. Are there (какие-нибудь) conveniences in your hostel?
2. There is (все) necessary for studies at the university.
3. There is (что-то) on the table.
4. There is (никого) in the classroom.
5. (Ничего) is clear to me.
6. Go out (куда-нибудь) in the evening.
7. Tell us (что-нибудь) new about your life.
8. Try to understand (все) in this text.

Модальные глаголы



Модальные глаголы выражают не само действие, а отношение к нему (возможность, необходимость его свершения), поэтому они никогда не употребляются самостоятельно, за ними

всегда должен следовать смысловой глагол, выраженный инфинитивом без частицы **to**.

Модальные глаголы не имеют некоторых форм, например инфинитива, не изменяются по лицам (то есть в 3-м л. ед. числа настоящего времени не принимают окончания **-s**), не имеют формы будущего времени, не употребляются со вспомогательными глаголами, не образуют **-ing**-форм и не имеют наклонения. Вопросительная форма модальных глаголов образуется путем простой инверсии, т.е. ставим глагол на первое место перед подлежащим. Отрицательная форма образуется прибавлением отрицательной частицы **not** к модальному глаголу (часто имеют сокращенную форму).

Основные модальные глаголы — **can, must, may** — имеют различные оттенки в значении.

Can выражает:

а) физическую или умственную способность

I can speak English. Я могу (умею) говорить по-английски.

He can swim. Он умеет плавать.

I can give you the book tomorrow. Я могу дать тебе книгу завтра.

б) разрешение

You can't take this book. Тебе нельзя брать эту книгу.

в) вероятность

He can be late. Он может опоздать.

Could обычно рассматривается как форма прошедшего времени от глагола **can** но иногда он употребляется в сослагательном наклонении, выражает меньшую степень вероятности.

Выражает:

а) физическую или умственную способность в прошлом

I couldn't speak English some years ago Я не мог (не умел) говорить по-английски несколько лет тому назад.

He could swim when he was a Он умел плавать, когда был

schoolboy.

школьником.

б) вероятность, возможность

You could speak English better if you studied. Вы могли бы (вероятно) говорить по-английски лучше, если бы занимались.

в) вежливую просьбу

Could you tell me the time, please. Скажите, пожалуйста (не могли бы вы сказать), который час.

Глагол **must** выражает:

а) необходимость, обязанность, категоричность

The student must follow the teacher's advice. Студент должен следовать совету учителя.

The text must be translated. Текст должен быть переведен.

Must I take the drug? Я должен принимать лекарство?

Глагол **must** не имеет формы прошедшего времени. Отрицательная форма глагола **must not (mustn't)** выражает категорическое запрещение.

Patients with acute infarction must not walk. Больные с острым инфарктом не должны ходить.

б) вероятность

He must come. Он, вероятно (наверняка), придет.

Глагол **may** выражает:

а) разрешение

May I see an investigator? — Можно мне (могу я) увидеть следователя?

Yes, you may. — Да.

б) вероятность в настоящем или будущем

He may come any moment - Он может прийти в любой момент.

Might обычно рассматривается как форма прошедшего времени от глагола **may**.

Выражает:

а) разрешение или возможность в прошлом

He said I might take the book. Он сказал, что я могу (мне можно)
взять книгу.

б) меньшую степень вероятности совершения действия, чем глагол
may (употребляется в сослагательном наклонении)

Cigarettes and alcohol might act as сигареты и алкоголь, вероятно,
tumor promoters. способствуют образованию
опухоли.

Поскольку основные модальные глаголы не имеют некоторых
временных форм, то для образования недостающих форм используются их
заменители, близкие по смыслу.

Can — to be able (able означает «способный»)

May — to be allowed (to allow означает «разрешать»)

Must имеет два заменителя — **to be to** и **to have to**

Таблица заменителей модальных глаголов

Past	Present	Future
Could was able to were	Can to be able to	will be able to
Might was allowed to were	May to be allowed to	will to be allowed to
was had to were	Must to be to to have to	will have to

Поскольку глагол **must** и его заменители могут использоваться в
настоящем времени одновременно, то при переводе необходимо учитывать
их некоторое смысловое различие. Так, глагол **to be to** выражает
необходимость совершения действия согласно договоренности, плану. В
научной литературе это сочетание часто переводится словами «надо»,
«следует», «необходимо», «запланировано»:

It is to be noted that... Следует (нужно) отметить, что...

It is to be pointed out that... Следует (необходимо) указать,
что...

Глагол **to have to** может заменять глагол **must**, но имеет оттенок вынужденной необходимости, обязанности совершения действия. В научной литературе употребляется очень часто и переводится словами «надо», «следует», «должен», «приходится».

The rule has to be taken into account. Правило необходимо принять
во внимание.

We had to decide what method to take. Нам пришлось решить, какой
метод использовать.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола **to have to** образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to do**: *Do you have to interrogate this witness?* Вам надо допросить этого свидетеля?

I don't have to go to the conference. - Мне не надо ехать на конференцию.

— Does he have to write a paper? — Ему надо писать статью? —

— Yes, he does /No, he doesn't. Да /— Нет.

В модальном значении также употребляются глаголы:

shall — should — выражают долженствование

will — would — выражают возможность, желание

Глаголы **shall, will** используются как модальные глаголы, когда они употребляются не с тем лицом, с каким они выполняют функцию вспомогательного глагола.

shall — выражает долженствование - Shall the boy wait?

will — выражает желание, настояние на совершении действия

I will make a report.

Вопросительная форма выражает просьбу:

Will you read the text, please?

Отрицательная форма выражает нежелание совершить действие:

The pen won't write. Ручка не пишет.

Should выражает необходимость совершения действия, рекомендацию, совет.

You should follow the teacher's advice - Вы должны следовать советам преподавателя.

You should remember irregular verbs - Вам следует помнить неправильные глаголы.

Would выражает желание, готовность совершить, действие в прошлом (сослагательное наклонение). Употребляется с любым лицом. Вопросительная форма выражает вежливую просьбу.

Would you, please, come here next time Придите, пожалуйста, в следующий раз.

Кроме вышеуказанных глаголов, существуют еще два глагола, которые имеют модальное значение: **ought to** =- **should** и **need** (нужно, нуждаться), этот глагол чаще всего употребляется в отрицательной форме.

You ought to (should) study English. Вам следует заниматься английским языком

He ought to (should) consult your teacher. Ему следует посоветоваться с вашим преподавателем.

You need not (needn't) come so early. Вам не надо приходить так рано.

Must I translate the paper? Мне надо переводить статью?

No, you needn't. — Нет, не нужно.

No, you mustn't. (Категорическое запрещение.)

Shall we wait for him? — No, you needn't. — Нам ждать его? — Нет, не нужно.

Долженствование:

The workers must use the device	должны (категоричность)
have to	должны (вынужденность)
are to	должны (договоренность)
should	должны (рекомендация)

ought to

должны (совет, рекомендация)

Вероятность:

The workers can use the device

могут

are able to

в состоянии, умеют

must

должно быть (вероятно)

may

могут

are allowed to

позволено

Модальные глаголы часто употребляются с местоимением **one** и переводятся:

one must	}	нужно, необходимо, следует.
one should		

24. Analyze the use of modal verbs and translate the following sentences:

1. Who can answer my question?
2. Nobody could translate this text.
3. He ought to do this task at once.
4. Must I attend this meeting? – No, you needn't.
5. You should have shown your notes to the teacher.
6. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
7. They should visit her, she is in the hospital.
8. Last summer we would often go to the country.
9. Your son can do this work himself.
10. Would you tell me the way to the station?
11. Your friend might have informed us.
12. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.
13. She should be more attentive at the lessons.
14. You needn't come so early.

25. Insert necessary modal verbs:

1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and ... get up early. 3. All of us ... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early.

5. ... you ... come and work hard to do well in your English? 6. «...we discuss this question now?» - «No, we We ... do it tomorrow afternoon». 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. «...you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow?» - «I'd love to». 9. «Please send them this article» - «Oh, ... I do it now?»

26. Translate into English using modal verbs:

1. Мы обязательно должны писать диктант сегодня? – Да, завтра мы будем учить новые слова. 2. Вчера мне пришлось ответить на все эти письма. 3. Виктора тоже пригласить на обед? – Да, сделайте это, пожалуйста. 4. Вам пришлось остаться дома, потому что была плохая погода? 5. Вы обязательно должны прийти и посмотреть нашу новую квартиру. – С удовольствием. 6. Я рад, что мне не пришлось заканчивать эту работу вчера. 7. Я не люблю поздно ложиться спать, но иногда мне приходится. 8. Можно мне пойти погулять сейчас? – Нет, нельзя. Ты должен скоро ложиться спать. 9. Вам следует навестить вашего друга. Он вчера не пришёл на урок. 10. Почему ты не пришла? – Я не могла, я должна была помочь маме по дому. 11. Вам не нужно идти в библиотеку, у нас много книг дома, и вы можете взять любую, какую хотите.

27. Make sentences using the modal verbs given in brackets:

1. It isn't necessary to buy a ticket (need).
2. I advise him to be more careful (ought).
3. I think that is John's car (must).
4. I don't think he is her brother (can't).
5. He couldn't swim when he was five (to be able to).
6. You are not allowed to play in the garden (mustn't).

7. Do you want me to help you with that (Would)?
8. We don't have to go shopping with Mum (needn't).
9. Is it really possible that she's 50 years old (can).
10. I advise you to study harder (should).

28. Make sentences and say what every cadet should do. Use modal verbs should, must, have to, be to:



To meet one's tutor, to take lectures, to attend lectures and seminars, to pass the examinations successfully, to take part in scientific work, to get knowledge of many special subjects, to become a skilled lawyer, to read out the essay, to discuss the article with the tutor, to come to the institute at 8.30 a.m.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

29. Listen to the dialogue attentively; fill in the missing words from the bracket:

At the police station



(*Lincoln University; bus stop; do our best; stolen purse; credit cards; brown eyes; Sarah Johnson; golden hair; walking down; facial hair*)

Policeman: - Hello madam, can I help you with something?

Victim: - Yes, I'm here to report a

P: - Sure, please a seat!

V: - Thank you!

P: - What is your name, madam?

V: - My name is ...

P: - Okay, can you tell me exactly what happened?

V: - I was the street when this man rushed to me, robbed my purse, and ran away with it.

P: - Where exactly did this incident happen to you?

V: - It happened near the

P: - Did you see the man's face clearly? Can you describe his features?

V: - Well, he had big and black big lips. He had wavy

P: - Were there any valuable items in your purse?

V: - Yes! A wallet with two, five hundred \$ cash and my passport.

P: - Tell me something more about the thief. What was he wearing?

V: - He was wearing brown t-shirt and gray trousers.

P: - What about his height and weight? Was he a tall guy or a short?

V: - He was medium height, and he was quite slim.

P: - Did the man have such as a beard or mustache?

V: - Yes, he had a thin mustache.

P: - Okay, don't worry; we will to catch the thief as soon as possible.

Could you give us your address and your phone number?

V: - Of course, my address is 32 Colon Street near And my contact number is six three zero three eight two five, one.

P: - Thank you; now please take a look at this document to ensure every piece of information is correct.

V: - Sure! Let me check. Yes, it's all correct.

P: - We'll let you know as soon as we find something.

V: - Okay, thank you so much!



30. Listen to the dialogue again and describe the criminal:

What color was ...?

How tall was he?

What was he dressed in?



READING AND DISCUSSION

31. Read and translate the text:

Higher education in Russia

There are three kinds of higher education institutions in Russia: universities, academies and institutes. University covers a wide range of fields of study. They conduct fundamental and applied researches in a wide spectrum of sciences.

Academy differs from the university by a narrower spectrum of specialties connected with a particular industry, e.g. Agriculture Academy, Academy of Economics Academies also conduct research activity.

The status of an Institute requires teaching of at least one discipline. Institutes mainly offer the professional training e.g. Institute of International affairs and Law of the Novosibirsk State Academy of Economics and Management. There are state educational institutions and private ones in our country. All of them are regulated by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation

According to the statistics for the period of 1991 – 1996 the number of universities increased 6 times, and academies – in more than 30 times.

The trend for consolidation began in 2006 when state universities and colleges of Rostov – on – Don, Taganrog and other southern towns merged into Southern Federal University etc.

In 2003 Russia co-signed the Bologna Declaration. According to it there are two levels of higher education:

- Basic higher education (4 years) leading to the Bachelor's degree, the first university level degree.
- Postgraduate higher education (5-6 years or more). After two years students get a Master's degree. After graduating, students can continue to study toward a doctoral degree: Candidate Degree and Doctor Degree.

Many Russian universities also offer distance education and provide courses for working professionals for specific professional needs.

The academic year lasts from 1 September to Mid June everywhere, with long summer vacations from July 1st to August 31. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. The applicants must have a Secondary Education Certificate; they are to pass the entrance examinations successfully.

32. Translate into Russian:

Conduct fundamental and applied researches, requires teaching; merged into...; basic higher education; postgraduate education; offer distance education; provide courses for public and specific needs; summer vacations;

33. Translate into English:

Три типа высших учебных заведений; проводить фундаментальные и прикладные исследования; частные и государственные; согласно статистике; базовое высшее образование; послевузовское образование; получить степень бакалавра: дистанционное обучение; абитуриенты; сдать вступительные экзамены успешно.

34. Discuss the questions:



1. What kinds of higher education in Russia do you know?
2. What is the main difference between a university a college and an academy?
3. Are there private and state educational institutions?
4. When did Russia cosign the Bologn Declaration?
5. What levels of higher education do you know?

CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Cadets of our University ... speak English well

- a) did
- b) is
- c) had
- d) can

2. I must ... these sentences into English

- a) to translate
- b) translate
- c) translating
- d) translated

3. _____ there any traces of criminal act?

- a) am
- b) do
- c) are
- d) did

4. Do you know ... about him?

- a) somebody
- b) anybody
- c) anywhere
- d) anything

5. тир

- a) firing range
- b) gym
- c) chair
- d) platoon

6. ... there many cadets in your group?

- a) was
- b) do



c) are

d) is

7. correspondence department

a) отдел полиции

b) очное отделение

c) кафедра института

d) заочное отделение

8. I can't find his address ...

a) somewhere

b) nowhere

c) anywhere

d) nobody

9. scientific society

a) полицейское сообщество

b) научное общество

c) педагогическое общество

d) сообщество курсантов

10. He didn't see _____ interesting at the crime scene.

a) anything

b) something

c) anybody

d) somewhere.

JUST FOR FUN



A college professor is driving home drunk one Saturday night. When he gets pulled over. The police officer comes up to his window and asks him: "Excuse me sir, you were speeding, you ran a red light and you appear to be drunk, where are you going?" The professor replies: "I am

currently on my way to a lecture concerning the dangers of drinking, smoking and staying up late."

The police officer says: "Who could possibly be giving that kind of lecture at this time?"

The professor responds: "My wife."

Joke about police training

2 FBI agents, 2 state troopers, and 2 Detroit cops are sent out to the woods for training. At the end of the training, the instructor tells the class he's going to release a rabbit and they are to track it, capture it, and bring it back.

First, a rabbit is released for the FBI agents, and the FBI agents return 15 min later with the rabbit in tow. The instructor asked what led to their success, and the lead agent says "I just thought like a rabbit. I knew where it would run and how it would hide. Approached from downwind and took the rabbit into custody."

Next, a rabbit is released for the troopers. About an hour later they return with the rabbit in hand. The instructor asks how they were successful, and the senior trooper says "We used our radios to call for the helicopter and 8 more troopers from a different post. Took a bit of manpower, but we eventually took it into custody."

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Текст 1. FROM THE HISTORY OF POLICE TRAINING

1. Read and translate the text. There are some new expressions:

All-Siberia militia commanders' courses- общероссийские командные курсы милиции

Destruction-разрушение

Eliminate-устранять, ликвидировать

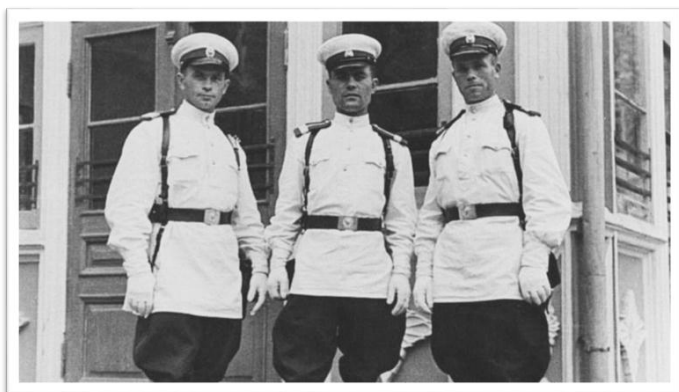
Ignorance -невежество

Martial law-военное положение

Literate-грамотный

Fluently-бегло

Exercise the duties-исполнять обязанности



The beginning of the police training tradition in Soviet country was the decision of the Government to create the militia school for men in command first in Moscow, in May, 1918, then – special

militia courses of crime detection in Petrograd, in April, 1919. Their task was to prepare law enforcement officers for Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev and then for the whole country.

The trainees of the militia schools and courses were the workers of newly-formed Soviet Militia. They were excellent fighters for Soviet power, but they were people without basic knowledge of militia work and general education.

The object of training was to eliminate general political ignorance, teach the students militia service, military training and to improve the activities of the young Soviet Militia. The term of their studies was not very long – about three or four months. The trainees were to handle political, general and special education subjects. The student was to have actual knowledge of geography, the

Constitution of the Russia Federation, the Program of the Workers-Peasants Communist Party, criminal investigation, investigational techniques, and organization of the militia work, rights and duties of the militiamen and men in command, regulations of the Red Army, Self-Defense, code of the labor laws, the military training.

The candidates for the militia training were only from workers and



peasants. They were to be literate, that is to be able to read and write fluently to know four rules of arithmetic and have some years of service in the Red Army. The first instructors were practical workers of the militia and Criminal Investigation Departments. They were experts in law enforcement. Their task was to make recommendations for improvement in militia service and prepare the students to exercise the duties of a law

enforcement officer properly.

So those first militia schools and courses were the origin of the militia training tradition all over the country. No wonder that some of those militia schools and courses were the basis for the foundation first of the secondary then higher militia schools and later on Law Institutes and Academies of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

2. Find equivalents to the following Russian word-combinations in the text:

История обучения полиции; традиция милицейской подготовки; подготовить работников право применения, без знаний милицейской работы, без юридического и общего образования, ликвидировать невежество и безграмотность, обучить милицейской службе, улучшать деятельность милиции; иметь дело с общеобразовательными и специальными предметами; иметь знания по многим предметам, права и

обязанности, Кодекс законов о труде, на военном положении; кандидаты из рабочих и бедных крестьян; быть грамотным, знать 4 действия арифметики, служба в Красной Армии; практические работники милиции; специалисты по право применению, совершенствовать милицейскую службу; выполнять обязанности офицера право охранения, срок обучения, огромная нужда в квалифицированных работниках, во всей стране; начало традиции обучения милиции, Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации, Содружество Независимых Государств (СНГ).

3. Agree or disagree with me. (What is your reaction time?)



The text "From the History of Police Training" is interesting, I think.

It is about the history of Police training tradition in this country.

The task of the militia schools and the courses was to train military officers.

It was very difficult for the first militia schools and courses to work, I think.

The term of studies was about three or four years.

The students of the first militia schools were excellent fighters against crime, I think.

They were also people with excellent education.

The students were to handle mathematics and technical subjects, I think.

The students were to study foreign languages, I think.

The instructors of the first militia schools were professors from the Moscow University, I think.

The first militia schools and courses were the basis for the foundation of the secondary, then higher schools and later on Law Institutes and Academies in the Russian Federation. (Give examples).

4. Answer the following questions:

1. What's the name of this text?

2. What was the beginning of the militia training tradition in this country?

3. What kind of people were the trainees of the first militia schools and courses?
4. What was the object of militia training?
5. What subjects were the trainees to handle?
6. What was the social origin of the candidates for the courses?
7. What were the requirements (требования) for the candidates?
8. What specialists were the first instructors?
9. How long was the term of their studies at those early militia schools and courses?
10. Were they the basis for the foundation of the higher militia schools, Law Institutes and Academies over the territory of the CIS?

Текст 2

How to become a police officer in Russian Federation

1. Read and translate the text:



Anyone can join the police force, regardless of race, gender, religion, nationality or nationality, social status fully capable citizen Russian Federation. In this case, the candidate must be of legal age and not older than 35 years. He must

be well prepared physically and emotionally. For such work, it is necessary to know the Russian language well and permanently reside in the Russian Federation. An initial level of knowledge is also required - a completed secondary education. How to get a job in the police if you do not meet any of these requirements? No way, because the candidate will not be able to fulfill his duties, namely: Due to certain religious views, it will not be able to harm a living person, even if it is a particularly dangerous armed criminal; Will not be able to detain suspects if he is physically weak. In addition, a person under the age of 18 cannot carry full responsibility for violations and misdemeanors.

These restrictions minimize the risk of using your position for personal gain and allow you to choose a candidate with no bad habits. For example, how can a person with a previous conviction get a job in the police? No way. If a citizen of the Russian Federation has ever been prosecuted, was a suspect or accused in such a case, he will never be able to become a police officer. It is worth noting here that we are talking specifically about criminal liability, administrative fines and arrests do not carry a high danger and cannot negatively characterize a candidate for the position of a police officer.



A specific feature of the service in the ranks of the police is the requirement for the absence of any dependence: neurological, toxicological or neuropsychiatric. By definition, such people will not be

able to work impartially in this system. Service in our police is fraught with a number of prohibitions and restrictions of an economic nature. Like any other state or municipal employee, a police officer cannot engage in commercial activities or be directly subordinate to close relatives. Medical restrictions should be considered separately. The list of diseases with which they are not hired by the police is established by the Government of the Russian Federation: tuberculosis various forms; chronic hepatitis; any mycosis internal organs; malignant or benign tumors; cancer of 3-4 degrees; psychological disorders; diseases of the endocrine or nervous system, circulatory system or gastrointestinal tract. This is an incomplete list of diseases in which a person will not be able to perform their duties.

If the main documents are collected, and the candidate meets all the stated requirements in a large list of restrictions and prohibitions, one more question remains. How to get a



job in the police and pass all kinds of psychological tests? It should be noted that all tasks for establishing the psychological, emotional or intellectual level of development of a police candidate are divided into 2 groups: written tests and oral interviews. Written tests help to recognize the true intentions of a person, to choose the right position in accordance with professional skills and intelligence level. Oral communication will help to see a person's reaction to stressful situations and show the degree of readiness to accept situational solutions. At the stage of psychological testing, 30% of those who want to become policemen are eliminated. Work in the Russian police provides for full dedication and unquestioning fulfillment official duties. For comparison, let's answer the question of how to get a job in Germany: it's much easier there - you just need to write an application and collect a standard package of documents. This suggests that anyone can become a policeman in this country, but in Russia policemen must be born.

What are the requirements for police candidates?

To serve as an ordinary police officer, a candidate must be in excellent health, have a complete secondary education, and must not have a criminal record (even canceled).

On a note! According to information from the official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, for those who want to get a job in the police, military service is not mandatory. Nevertheless, this becomes an



additional advantage for the candidate and will increase the chances of successful employment. You can get a job in the police regardless of gender, nationality or religious beliefs. But the age of citizens wishing to serve in the police is limited.

ТЕМА IV. ПРАВОПРИМЕНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В СТРАНАХ ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА



- 1. Word formation: conversion rate, word building*
- 2. Reading and speaking: Law enforcement training in the USA*
- 3. Grammar reference: Simple Tenses; Types of questions*
- 4. Listening and speaking*
- 5. Reading and discussion*
- 6. Supplementary reading*

WORD FORMATION

Конверсия — слова, являющиеся различными частями речи, применяются и совпадают в произношении и написании. Их значение определяется на основании синтаксических формальных признаков:

существительные	прилагательные	глаголы
answer — ответ		to answer — отвечать
	free — свободный	to free — освобождать
class — класс		to class — классифицировать
light — свет	light — светлый	to light — освещать
work — работа		to work — работать

Словосложение — многие слова образуются путем соединения двух слов в одно:

blackboard — классная доска;

newspaper — газета;

bedroom — спальня;
 schoolboy — школьник;
 reading-room — читальный зал;
 brainstorm — мозговой шторм
 backfire — обратный результат
 iron clad — нерушимые правила
 outlaw — бандит, беглец
 panhandle — попрошайничать
 lighthouse — маяк
 traffic jam — пробка на дороге
 grown-up — взрослый
 also-ran — неудачник
 headache — головная боль

Иногда **существительные** отличаются от **глаголов** ударением:

существительные	глаголы
export - экспорт	to exp'ort -экспортировать
import - импорт	to imp'ort -импортировать
suspect-подозреваемый	to sus'pect-подозревать

Многие существительные и глаголы, образованные от одного корня, различаются чередованием последнего согласного звука:

use[s] употребление	to use [z] употреблять, использовать;
proof— доказательство	to prove — доказывать;
life — жизнь	to live — жить

Знание основных способов словообразования поможет быстро и правильно, переводить производные слова, корневое значение которых известно, расширит ваш словарный запас.



READING AND SPEAKING

Some new words for studying:

Слово	Транскрипция	Перевод
advantage	[əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	преимущество
available	[ə'veɪləbl]	доступный
attitudes	['ætɪtju:dz]	отношение
along with	[ə'lɒŋwɪð]	наряду с
throughout the world	[θru:'aʊtði:wɜ:ld]	во всём мире
experience	[ɪks'pɪəriəns]	опыт
because of	[bi'kɒzɒv]	из-за
background	['bækgraʊnd]	основа
completion	[kəm'pli:ʃn]	завершение
Bachelor of Arts	['bæʃələvɑ:ts]	бакалавр гуманитарных наук
certificate	[sə'tɪfɪkət]	удостоверение
environmental protection	[ɪnvaɪərən'mentlprə'tekʃn]	защита окружающей среды
enable	[ɪ'neɪbl]	давать возможность
obtain	[əb'teɪn]	получить
human relations	['hju:mənri'leɪʃnz]	человеческие взаимоотношения
Marshal	['mɑ:ʃəl]	маршал, судебный исполнитель
participation	[pɑ:tɪsɪ'peɪʃn]	участие
recreation	[rekri'eɪʃn]	отдых
receive	[rɪ'si:v]	получать
requirements	[rɪ'kwaɪəmənt]	требования
stamina	['stæmɪnə]	выносливость
teamwork	['ti:mwɜ:k]	взаимодействие
qualities	['kwɒlɪtɪ]	качество
storehouse	['stɔ:haʊs]	сокровищница
together	[tə'geðə]	вместе
Treasury Department	['trez(ə)rɪdɪ'pɑ:tmənt]	Министерство финансов

1. Read and translate the text:

Many Universities in the USA are offering courses in police science and criminal justice to obtain qualifications in this field for police career. Besides more than hundred special institutions are



about to solve the problem of police training in the United States of America. Each of them is a collection of scholars and experts who are organizing instruction of the police workers.

Without question, the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia, is "alma mater" for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department in different states of America. Among them the Police Academy in New York is the principal agency for police training and education. Along with it one of the famous police training institutions of higher learning is the Sacramento State College, California.



The following data are to shed light on the system of police training at the Sacramento State College. The number of its students is about 210. At first almost all of the students were from local law enforcement agencies. At present 60 per cent of the students are pre-service, and 40 per cent are working in a law enforcement agency.

The Sacramento State College is proud of great practical law enforcement experience per each instructor. Each instructor is professing knowledge in a special field. He is marking available to the students his own training and experience. His attitudes, methods and techniques are in fact very important for students' education, because the students are carrying the philosophies of their former teachers' years in their future work.

Since law enforcement is by nature a human-relations job, college life is offering very good laboratories wherein a student is able to work with, learn from and learn about people. Laboratory work is requiring cooperative effort of several students, developing leadership, making contacts with others who are working in the field. Participation in student government is to develop the ability to work with and for fellow-students. Debating, drama and music are valuable as recreation during college days and later in professional life. Participation in athletics is to develop physical strength, skill, stamina, and teamwork is to help to develop two characteristic qualities that are of great interest to progressive police administrators - the ability to work with others and the ability to solve different problems by themselves.

College training for a student is the first time he is making his own decisions. The great benefit from a college education of police officers is training future police workers to think. College study is presenting a storehouse of ideas, principles and facts; and it is helping to develop the ability to put them together to meet new situations. Upon completion of the four-year program, the student is going to receive the Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administration with specialization in Police Science and Administration. The special subjects within the Police Science and Administration program are: General Police Administration, Scientific Crime Detection, Traffic Law Enforcement, Police Training and Police Records Administration. The college is offering a certificate program in basic law enforcement for part-time students who are not candidates for an academic degree. The college is also offering a graduate program for those who are about to take the Master of Science Degree in Public Administration with specialization in Law Enforcement.



In addition to a great number of police training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, is providing law enforcement training for officers in other 59 federal

agencies. This Center is a bureau of the Treasury Department. The graduates of the FLETC are going to investigate financial fraud, alcohol, tobacco and firearms trade violations. They are to deal with the problems of Immigration and Naturalization Service, border patrol, Marshals Service, environmental protection, National Park Service, Customs Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Secret Service, etc.

It's clear that higher education and extensive training of law enforcement officers will greatly improve their professionalism and them to perfectly well under operational conditions.

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

2. Answer the questions:



1. How many special institutions in the USA are working in the field of law enforcement professional education?
2. What institution is "alma mater" for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department in America?
3. What are the famous agencies of police training of the Justice Department?
4. What fact is the Sacramento State College proud of?
5. What are the main tasks of police training at the Sacramento State College?
6. What are the special subjects within the program of the college?
7. What institution of higher learning of the Treasury Department is providing law enforcement training for 59 federal agencies?

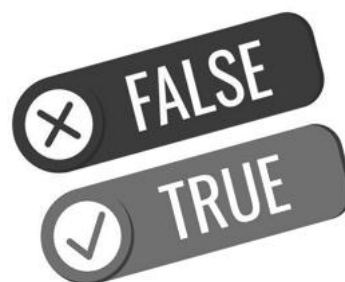
3. Correct the following statements according to the text:

1. Ninety-nine Colleges and Universities provide law enforcement education in the USA.
2. The Sacramento State College is «alma mater» for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department.
3. About 500 students are trained at the Sacramento State College.
4. All of the students are from local law enforcement agencies.
5. Participation in student government is not important for the students.
6. College study presents a storehouse of new methods and theories.
7. The special subjects in the Police Science and Administration program are: History of Police/Public relations, Philosophy of Law, Customs Service, etc.
8. Upon completion of the four-year curriculum the student is to receive a Master of Science Degree.



4. Decide which statements are true (T), false (F) or unknown (UK)

1. «Alma mater» for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department is the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia.
1. The Sacramento State College is the delinquency control institute.
2. Scientific Crime Detection is the only special subject within the Police Science and Administration program of the college.
3. Each institution is a collection of scholars and experts who organize instruction of the police workers.
4. At present 50 per cent of the students are pre-service, and 50 per cent work in a law enforcement agency.
5. The number of instructors is about 210.
6. Inexperienced teachers profess knowledge in some special fields.
7. Each instructor shares his own experience with the students.
8. Laboratory work develops leadership, makes contacts with others who work in the field.
9. The main task of police training at the Sacramento



State College is training future police workers to work with people and to solve different problems by themselves.

10. Upon completion of the five-year program, the student receives the Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administration with specialization in Police Science and Administration.

11. The college offers a graduate program for those who wish to take the Master of Science Degree in Public Administration with specialization in Law Enforcement.

5. Find one sentence from the text among the five given below:

1. The courses in police administration are: Police Administration, the Investigative Function, the Patrol Function, the Traffic Control Function, the Delinquency and Youth Crime Prevention Function, the Criminal Law in Relation to Police Administration, Constitutional Guarantees in Criminal Law Enforcement, and Statistical Methods in Police Administration.

2. Graduate students are also to choose courses in such areas of public administration as management, budget administration and public personnel administration.

3. General education requirements are to give the student a broad background of general knowledge.

4. Several officers are receiving now Degree for theses on the topic selected from their own experience in police administration.

5. At first almost all the students were from local law enforcement agencies.

6. Complete the following sentences using the expressions from the box:

<i>Experience; participation; law enforcement colleges; human-relations; completion law enforcement agency; knowledge; police training; higher learning; teamwork</i>

1. More than a hundred special institutions solve the problem of In the United States of America.
2. «Alma mater» for most of. ... of the Justice Department is the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia.
3. One of the famous police training institutions of is the Sacramento State College, California.
4. Forty per cent of the students of the Sacramento State College work in a
5. Each instructor has great practical law enforcement and professes in a special field.
6. Law enforcement is by nature a job.
7. in athletics develops physical strength, skill, stamina.
8. helps to develop the ability to work with others and the ability to solve different problems by themselves.
9. Upon of the four-year program, the student receives the Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administration with specialization in Police Science and Administration.

7. Match the verbs from column A with the appropriate words from column B:

A	B
1. to solve	a. instruction
2. to make	b. the degree
3. to organize	c. leadership
4. to profess	d. the problem
5. to develop	e. contacts
6. to receive	f. knowledge

8. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following and phrases:

Подготовка полицейских; главное учреждение; местные правоприменительные органы; большой практический опыт в правоприменительной деятельности; каждый преподаватель; дает знания;

делает доступным; бывшие учителя; требует совместных (согласованных) усилий; физическая сила, мастерство и выносливость; два характерных качества; способность решать различные проблемы (вопросы) самостоятельно; сокровищница идей, принципов и фактов; после завершения четырехлетней программы; получает степень бакалавра гуманитарных наук.



9. Read and translate the following dialogue:

A (American)

R (Russian)

A. Excuse me, what college are you from?

R. I am from the Krasnodar University of the Interior.

A. I am from the Sacramento State College. Is there any difference in the training program and methods of teaching in our institutions?

R. I think there is some in the program of studies and there is not very much in the methods of teaching.

A. How many examination sessions are there in your first-year program at the University? Are there any short exams – tests and quizzes in the course of studies?

R. There are two examination sessions – midterm exams in winter and final exams in summer. In the course of studies there are also many short exams – tests and quizzes. So, it's possible to say that “there is no rose without thorns” for the students of our University.

10. Retell the text according to the plan:

1. The system of law enforcement professional education in the USA.

2. The Sacramento State College:

a) the teaching staff;

b) the students' studies.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

The Present Simple Tense

Если нужно сообщить собеседнику об обычных, регулярно повторяющихся действиях в настоящем времени, следует употребить в речи простое настоящее время (The Present Simple Tense) с такими индикаторами времени как *always* (всегда), *usually* (обычно), *often* (часто), *sometimes* (иногда) и так далее.

Утвердительная форма этого времени образуется от инфинитива Глагола без частицы "to". В 3-м лице единственного числа прибавляется окончание — *s* или — *es*, например, *to study* — *he studies* (*y > i + es*), но *to play* — *he plays*.

Отрицательная форма глагола образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *do* (*does* для 3 лица ед. числа) и частицы *not*, которые язвятся после вспомогательного глагола перед смысловым глаголом.

Сокращенные формы: *do not* — *don't*, *does not* — *doesn't*

Вопросительная форма глагола образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *do* (*does* для 3-го лица единственного числа), который ставится перед подлежащим предложения.

They don't often read English texts - Они не часто читают английские тексты.

Do they often read English texts? - Они часто читают английские тексты?



Present Simple Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I live You live He lives She lives It lives We live You live They live	I don't live You don't live He doesn't live She doesn't live It doesn't live We don't live You don't live They don't live	Do I live? Do you live? Does he live? Does she live? Does it live? Do we live? Do you live? Do they live?

В английском предложении возможно только одно отрицание, поэтому наречие "never" употребляется с глаголом в утвердительной форме.

He never watches TV in the morning - Он никогда не смотрит телевизор по утрам.

Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении в Simple Tenses

Английское повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или отрицательное) строится в строгой последовательности.

Главные члены предложения — подлежащее и сказуемое — составляют основу законченной мысли, неразрывно связаны между собой и всегда присутствуют в любом предложении (кроме повелительного, где нет подлежащего).

Порядок следования членов предложения по отношению друг к другу:

- а) подлежащее всегда стоит перед сказуемым;
- б) сказуемое стоит после подлежащего перед дополнением;
- в) дополнение следует за сказуемым в следующем порядке:
 - 1) косвенное
 - 2) прямое
 - 3) предложное;
- г) определение может стоять при любом члене предложения, выраженным существительным (до или после него);
- д) обстоятельство обычно стоит в начале или в конце предложения.

0	I	II	III	IV
Обстоятельство	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Определение стоит рядом с любым членом предложения (до или после определяемого существительного)				

Каждый член предложения может быть выражен одним словом, группой слов и целым предложением.

0	I	II	III	IV
Обстоятельств о	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстояте льство
Повествовательные предложения				
Now <i>Сейчас</i>	My friends <i>Мои друзья</i>	study <i>изучают</i>	law <i>право</i>	at the <i>в</i>
	His family <i>Его семья</i>	does not live <i>не живет</i>		there <i>там</i>
	The teachers <i>Преподавател и</i>	give <i>читают и проводят</i>	us lectures and seminars <i>нам лекции и семинары</i>	every day <i>каждый день</i>

Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении

Для построения английского вопросительного предложения используется как интонация (повышение или понижение тона), так и измененный порядок слов.

В общих вопросах в начале предложения перед подлежащим ставится вспомогательный глагол, а смысловой сказуемого сохраняет свое место после подлежащего.

Специальные вопросы, относящиеся к любому члену предложения кроме подлежащего, начинаются всегда с вопросительного слова, затем следует вспомогательный глагол, который стоит перед подлежащим, смысловой глагол сохраняет свое место после подлежащего.

В вопросах, относящихся к подлежащему или его определению, вопросительное слово является подлежащим или определением подлежащего, поэтому полностью сохраняется порядок повествовательного предложения, и эти вопросы строятся без вспомогательного глагола.

Вопросительное слово	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
Where <i>Где</i>	do	you <i>ты</i>	study <i>изучаешь</i>	law? <i>право?</i>	
What <i>Что</i>	do	you <i>ты</i>	study <i>изучаешь</i>		at the? <i>в?</i>
Вопрос к группе подлежащего					
		Who <i>Кто</i>	studies <i>изучает</i>	law <i>право</i>	at the? <i>в?</i>
		Whose friends <i>Чьи друзья</i>	study <i>изучают</i>	law <i>право</i>	at the? <i>в?</i>

11. Make sentences from the following words, keeping in mind the word order in the English sentence:

1. All, foreign, some, the students, languages, of, learn, our institute.
2. We, during, a lot, the English class, do, of, exercises.
3. Always, homework, I, prepare, my.
4. My, work, I, at, regularly, English.
5. The students, to, the English language laboratory, often, go, and a tape-recorder, listen to.
6. Asks, usually, at, a lot of, the teacher, the students, questions, the lesson.
7. We, Russian, at, seldom, speak, the English lesson.

12. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb form in the simple present tense:

1. The lessons (to begin) at 10.
2. Each term (to last) 5 month and (to end) in examinations.
3. The students (not to detect) crimes.
4. They (to have) practice in law enforcement bodies.
5. On Sunday we (not to have) classes. I (to be) free. Sunday (to be) my day off.
6. Your friend's brother (to work) or (to study)?
7. My family (not to live) in Krasnodar. It (to live) in Sochi.
8. Our University (to train) lawyers for the investigative organs.

13. Translate the sentences using the samples:

I know...	I don't know ...	Do you know ... ?
He knows	He doesn't know ...	Does he know ... ?

1. Он говорит по-английски хорошо.
2. Мы знаем английский немного.
3. Наши студенты часто работают в криминалистической лаборатории.
4. Мой брат всегда готовится к семинарам.
5. Его сестра участвует в художественной самодеятельности.
6. Многие студенты занимаются спортом.

II

1. Я нечасто слушаю тексты в лаборатории английского языка.
2. После занятий он не остается в школе.
3. В воскресенье у нас нет занятий.
4. Наш отец не проводит много времени со своей семьей. У него нет свободного времени.

III

1. Он часто выезжает на место преступления? Да.
2. Твоя сестра работает в отделе уголовного розыска? Да.
3. Они проводят каникулы вместе? Да.
4. Он часто пишет родителям письма? Нет.
5. Вы сдаете много экзаменов в этом семестре? Да.

14. Tell us about your daily routine in writing, answer the questions:

My daily routine (program)

1. What time do you get up?
2. Do you always do morning exercises (take a shower)?
3. Do you have breakfast at home or at the university?
4. What time do classes begin?
5. How many lectures and seminars do you attend every day?
6. What do you do after classes?
7. Does it take you much time to prepare for seminars?
8. When do you usually read newspapers?
9. Do you watch TV in the evening? Which program do you prefer?
10. What time do you usually go to bed?

15. Answer briefly:

1. Do you study at the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
2. Does your future work deal with crime investigation?
3. Does the term of training at the University last five years?
4. Do the students of the University work hard to get good knowledge and skills in law-enforcement activities?

Past Simple Tense

Образуется: II форма глагола, т.е. глагол+окончание **–ed** (правильные глаголы), либо II форма неправильного глагола.

To work – worked *to tell - told*

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

Did we work?

Did you work?

Did they work?

Did { she } work?

it

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

Когда употребляется:

1. Наличие обстоятельств времени *yesterday* (вчера), *last* (прошедший, прошлый) или ИНЫХ.

He visited doctor last week. - На прошлой неделе он был у врача.

I met him when I studied at the University - Я встретила его, когда училась в университете.

2. Действие произошло в прошлом без каких-либо условий.

I knew you would come - Я знала, что ты придешь.

3. Последовательность действий.

He took the taxi, asked to stop at the Time Square, looked through the window etc. - Он взял такси, попросил остановить на Тайм Сквер, посмотрел в окно и т.д.

Запомните слова и словосочетания, которые в предложении указывают на прошедшее время: yesterday — вчера, at that time — в то время, last night — вчера вечером, last week (month, year) — на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году), the day before yesterday — позавчера, two

days ago — два дня тому назад, the other day — на днях, on Monday — в понедельник, during the war — во время войны, in 1990 — в 1990 году.

Future Simple Tense

Образуется: Will + I форма глагола

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

Вопросительная форма образуется путем инверсии

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

Отрицательная форма

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

Когда употребляется:

Действие произойдет в будущем.

Употребляется с временными маркерами *tomorrow, next year (month, week)* либо указан срок.

I will write to you tomorrow - Напишу тебе завтра.

He will visit us in 3 weeks - Он навестит нас через 3 недели.

Неправильные глаголы

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Be	was/were	Been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blow
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
burn	burnt	burnt
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	(been able)
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn

dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said

see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

16. Put the highlighted verbs in Past and Future Simple Tense, using the appropriate time indicators:

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

17. Make the sentences interrogative and negative:

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

18. Ask questions to the highlighted words:

1. Yesterday the train left **at eight**. 2. **We had supper** at 8 p.m. last year 3. Old ladies like to sit **by fire**. 4. **His** grandparents live in Gomel. 5. He visited **his** grandparents very often. 6. **Her** brother made **three** mistakes in his test. 7. **He** worked at a plant **last** year. 8. **They** will remember **this day** for ever. 9. **She has a headache**, so she will not go to school. 10. He will buy this **interesting** book.

ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ В SIMPLE TENSES

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

I. General Question

Общий вопрос – это вопрос ко всему предложению, требующий краткого ответа: “да” или “нет”. Общий вопрос начинается с вспомогательного глагола.

My friend investigates this crime.

Does your friend investigate this crime?

He saw my friend yesterday.

Did he see my friend yesterday?

Ответ на общий вопрос может быть как кратким, так и полным. Наиболее обычной формой ответа является краткая форма. Она начинается словами *yes* или *no*, за которым следует подлежащее, выраженное соответствующим местоимением, и вспомогательный глагол или личная форма глагола:

Does my friend investigate this crime? – Yes, he does / No, he doesn't.

II. Special Question

В отличие от общего вопроса, который относится к содержанию всего предложения в целом, специальный вопрос относится к одному члену предложения. Поэтому всегда начинается с вопросительного слова, заменяющего тот член предложения, к которому он относится. За вопросительным словом следует вспомогательный глагол, а затем подлежащее предложения:

He lives in Moscow. – Where does he live?

Запомните специальные вопросительные местоимения:

What - что, *what kind of* – что за, какой, *which* - который, *when* - когда, *where* – где, куда, *why* - почему, *who* - кто, *whose* - чей, *whom* – кого, кому, *how* - как, *how many/much* - сколько, *how often* – как часто, *how long* – как долго.

В вопросе к подлежащему и определению подлежащего сохраняется прямой порядок слов и не требуется вспомогательный глагол:

He works as a detective. – Who works as a detective?

III. Alternative Question

Альтернативный вопрос состоит из двух частей, соединенных союзом *or*. Его первая часть строится по типу общего вопроса, а вторая представляет собой альтернативу к одному из членов первой части и присоединяется с помощью союза *or*:

Do you live in Moscow or in Krasnodar?

IV. Distinctive Question

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: утвердительного или отрицательного повествовательного предложения и краткого вопроса (*tag*). Этот тип вопроса употребляется в том случае, когда говорящий предполагает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в первой части предложения, или стремиться уменьшить категоричность суждения. К утвердительному предложению добавляется отрицательный

вопрос (*negative tag*), построенный по типу общего вопроса, а к отрицательному – утвердительный вопрос (*positive tag*).

Подлежащее обозначает то же лицо или предмет, что и в первой части, но всегда выражено личным местоимением.

Кроме того, разделительный вопрос может соответствовать русским вопросам ‘не так ли?’, ‘не правда ли?’, ‘да?’:

This policeman likes classical music, doesn't he?

19. Write all types of questions:

1. The legislative power belongs to the Congress.
2. He finished his work yesterday.
3. They play an important role in the American legislation.

20. Make general question:

- 1 He often comes to see his brother.
2. The students have 3 lessons on Tuesday.
3. They get up at 7 o'clock.

21. Make questions to subject:

1. He investigated this crime successfully.
2. She has three brothers.
3. They invited Tom to the party.

22. Ask alternative questions:

1. They bought a new book (copy book).
2. Bob plays tennis (hockey).

23. Write questions to the highlighted words:

1. She can come home **in the morning**.
2. They bought this book **yesterday**.
3. Nick lives in **Borodin Street**.
4. They play football **at 8 o'clock**.

WATCHING AND DISCUSSION



24. Watch the film about police training at the Sacramento State College and answer the questions:

1. What are the main tasks of police training at the Sacramento State College?
2. What professional skills and abilities do the cadets get here?
3. How many hours are devoted to armed training?
4. Are there any women cadets at the College? How many percent are they?

25. Watch the video about training at the Los Angeles police Academy.



What do you think about police training at the Los Angeles police Academy?



26. Read and translate the trainees' song. Give poetic version of Russian translation:

We always like to do what's right

Standing around in truth

We like to like to try to shine

And all we say is you

Give it all

Every day

Standing true

We live in LA.

Fight the day

Fight the day

Fight the day.

READING AND DISCUSSION

POLICE TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Study the UK police ranks:

Chief Constable-CC-главный констебль

Deputy Chief Constable- DCC- заместитель главного констебля

Assistant Chief Constable and Commander- ACC- помощник главного констебля и командер

Chief Superintendent- C/Supt- главный суперинтендент

Detective Superintendent- детектив, главный суперинтендент

Chief inspector – HMCIC- или CI- главный инспектор Её Величества

Detective Chief inspector- DCI- детектив главный инспектор

Inspector- инспектор Её Величества

Detective inspector –Di- детектив инспектор

Sergeant-сержант

Police Sergeant –Pc- PC полицейский констебль

Woman police constable-полицейский констебль

WPC-женщина констебль

27. Read and translate:

We are going to give you an idea of international police training at the Police Staff College, Bramshill, Great Britain.

As part of the UK's National Police Training, the Police Staff College, Bramshill, is the principal seat of learning for current and future police leaders, and is responsible for a comprehensive program of higher training, including international police training.

So Bramshill is a world-known centre of excellence in the training and development of senior police officers both from Great Britain and other countries. There is a 12-month course for the most able young officers of Great Britain to compete with other officers for



College of
Policing

promotion, and there is a ten-week, full-time course with three intakes each year for the senior police officers from foreign countries. For the past thirty years there were more than 1,000 high-ranking police officers from over 83 countries attending overseas command courses. There are some entry requirements: the entrants are to be of a rank equivalent to superintendent in the UK police force and have potential for further advancement in their police services. Besides there is one more requirement concerning proficiency in English — a score of 6.5 overall on the English Language Testing Service (ELTS), or its equivalent.

Police officers are to study the International Commanders' Program (ICP), the leader in the provision of management and operational command skills training throughout the world. There is a unique experience for senior



police officers at Bramshill to explore British policing in theory and practice, to develop their approach to policing from an international perspective and to plan strategically for the future of policing in their own countries. In the course of studies there are lectures, seminars, visits and practical demonstrations of the UK police methods, including a one-week practical attachment with a UK police force. So there is an opportunity for the officers to gain further knowledge from real-life police settings.



There is a wide range of objectives at Bramshill: to increase understanding of the political, social and economic context of policing; to raise strategic awareness; to develop the management and operational command skills; to provide opportunities for personal development; to promote international police networking.

28. Find the sentences in the text corresponding to these:

1. Брэмсхилл — всемирно известный центр превосходной подготовки и совершенствования старших офицеров полиции, как из Великобритании, так и из других стран.
2. Кроме того, к поступающему (абитуриенту) имеется еще одно требование, касающееся его уровня владения английским языком.
3. Для офицеров имеются все возможности усовершенствовать свои знания на основе решения реальных полицейских задач.

29. Find one sentence of the text among the 5 given below:

1. The College's home since 1963, Bramshill House, is a historic seventeenth century mansion in typical English countryside.
2. In the internationally renowned library of the College there are over 65,000 volumes and the subscription to 350 journals.
3. The trainees are learning how to command general operations and deal with crime, how to prevent crime and investigate it within an overall crime strategy, how to recruit and select officers to build teams and develop leadership skills, how to collect, organize and evaluate information and to manage information technology.
4. There are now 8,500 students studying full-time, 1,750 of who are post-graduates; there are 3,500 students studying part-time or by distance learning at the University of Leicester, one of the universities in the United Kingdom.
5. There are professional and general studies at the national Police College at Bramshill, by contrast with the rather shorter courses at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy at Quantico, Virginia, USA, where all the teaching is concentrating on police subjects.
6. There is a 12-month course for the most able young officers of Great Britain to compete with other officers for promotion, and there is a ten-

week, full-time course with three intakes each year for the senior police officers from foreign countries.

30. Evaluate the following statements using the terms «True (T)», «False (F)», «Something (Smth)», «Sometimes (Smt)».

1. The officers are having lectures, seminars, debates, visits, group exercises and practical demonstrations.
2. The trainees are to raise their strategic knowledge.
3. Police College teaching is combining academic studies and police practice.
4. The Police Staff College, Bramshill, is a world-known centre of training and development of police officers from Great Britain.

31. Translate the dialogue:

B (British)

R (Russian)

B. Excuse me; are you from Krasnodar University of the Interior? There are some questions for you here.

R. I was a student of this University a year ago. Now I am a postgraduate, I am taking up the postgraduate course at the University of the Interior in Moscow.

B. What luck! I am also taking up postgraduate courses at the Police Staff College, Bramshill. What field of law are you specializing in? Is there any opportunity to take up police science for the Candidate of Science degree?

R. There is every opportunity for the graduates of the Universities of the Interior to improve themselves at the postgraduate courses and defend the Candidate's thesis in Police Science. I am going to defend the thesis on white-collar crime.

B. So am I. There is much work to do with this problem.

R. Quite agree. So long.

B. See you.

32. Translate the sentences paying attention to the construction *there is/there are*.

1. There is a good gym at the Police Staff College, Bramshill.
2. There are no mistakes in your test.
3. There are many classes on the first floor.
4. How many terms (semesters) are there in the academic year?
5. There aren't any problems as for your report.
6. There is a specially equipped laboratory at the Police Staff College, Bramshill.

33. Make the sentences interrogative and negative, translate them:

1. We entered the Police Staff College, Bramshill last year.
2. Most large police departments operate their own laboratory.
3. Have the students already finished their test?
4. My colleague studies at the correspondence department of the Police Staff College, Bramshill.
5. The participants of the conference are discussing the problems of juvenile delinquency.
6. In six month we will graduate from Police Staff College, Bramshill.

34. What was interesting for you in this text?

35. Answer the questions:

1. What is the principal seat of international police training in the United Kingdom?
2. What are the requirements for the entrants to the Police Staff College, Bramshill?
3. What are the objectives of the International Commanders' Program?
4. What document are successful officers of the College to get at the end of the course?
5. Is there a wide range of objectives at Bramshill? What are they?

CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. One of the famous police training institutions of higher learning is located in ...

- a. New York
- b. Quantico
- c. California
- d. Glynco

2. ... the best for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department in different states of America.

- a. Sacramento State College
- b. FBI National Academy
- c. FLETC
- d. Police Academy

3. The number of Sacramento State College students is about ...

- a. 210
- b. 178
- c. 390
- d. 203

4. The graduates of the FLETC are going to investigate ...

- a. hijacking and car theft
- b. computer-related crime
- c. trade in human organs
- d. financial fraud and different trade violations

5. The great benefit from a college education of police officers is training future police workers ...

- a. to think
- b. to shout
- c. to write poems
- d. to sing song

6. Alma mater

- a. уголовный розыск
- b. родоначальник
- c. практические занятия



d. практическое задание

7. The Police Staff College, Bramshill, is situated in ...

- a. Great Britain
- b. USA
- c. Ireland
- d. Canada

8. The Sacramento State College is proud of per each instructor.

- a. great medical experience
- b. great practical law enforcement experience
- c. big sum of money
- d. mobile phones

9. Each instructor is professing knowledge in a special field,?

- a. is he
- b. isn't he
- c. do he
- d. does he

10. Bramshill is a world-known centre of excellence in the training and development of senior police officers

- a. both from Great Britain and other countries
- b. only from Great Britain
- c. only from European countries
- d. only from African countries.

JUST FOR FUN

Policemen in training

A policeman was interrogating 3 guys who were training to become detectives. To test their skills in recognizing a suspect, he shows the first

guys a picture for 5 seconds and then hides it. "This is your suspect, how would you recognize him?"

The first guy answers, "That's easy, we'll catch him fast because he only has one eye!"

The policeman says, "Well...uh...that's because the picture I showed is his side profile."

Slightly flustered by this ridiculous response, he flashes the picture for 5 seconds at the second guy and asks him, "This is your suspect, how would you recognize him?"

The second guy smiles, flips his hair and says, "Ha! He'd be too easy to catch because he only has one ear!"

The policeman angrily responds, "What's the matter with you two?!? Of course only one eye and one ear are showing because it's a picture of his side profile! Is that the best answer you can come up with?"

Extremely frustrated at this point, he shows the picture to the third guy and in a very testy voice asks, "This is your suspect, how would you recognize him?"

He quickly adds, "Think hard before giving me a stupid answer."

The third guy looks at the picture intently for a moment and says, "The suspect wears contact lenses."

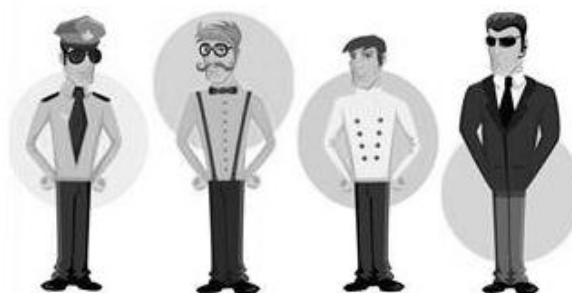
The policeman is surprised and speechless because he really doesn't know himself if the suspect wears contacts or not.

"Well, that's an interesting answer. Wait here for a few minutes while I check his file and I'll get back to you on that."

He leaves the room and goes to his office, checks the suspect's file on his computer and comes back with a beaming smile on his face.

"Wow! I can't believe it. It's TRUE!"

The suspect does, in fact, wear contact lenses. Good work! How were you able to make such an astute observation?"



"That's easy..." the third guy replied. He can't wear regular glasses because he only has one eye and one ear."

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Текст 1. Virginia State Police Academy

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| • Aptitude | пригодность |
| • Agility | ловкость, быстрота |
| • Polygraph | детектор лжи |
| • Advanced training | повышение квалификации |
| • Canine handling | служебное собаководство |



Candidates for trooper positions in Virginia must be 21 years of age by the time of employment, possess a high school education or equivalent, must demonstrate competent driving skills, and pass a general physical examination. Applicants must pass an oral interview, background investigation,

aptitude, agility, psychological, drug and polygraph test.

Trooper trainees enter the State Police Academy for 32 weeks of extensive training including 26 weeks of classroom instruction followed by no less than 6 weeks of post classroom field training. At the Academy students are provided with a quality program to develop their knowledge of the police profession, criminal justice procedures and related techniques so that under any circumstances they could perform their duties in a professional manner.

The students have lectures and practical exercises in 114 subjects: Physical Training (122 hrs), Firearms (96 hrs), Accident Investigation (76 hrs), Motor Vehicle Code (55 hrs), Defensive Tactics (52 hrs), Criminal Investigation (50

hrs), Criminal Law (20 hrs), Police Report Writing (16 hrs), Fingerprints (12 hrs), Laws of Arrest (10 hrs), Raids (10 hrs), Rules of Evidence (8 hrs), Search and Seizure (8 hrs), Police Photography (8 hrs), Constitutional Law (8 hrs), Auto Larceny (6 hrs), First Aid (6 hrs), Arson Investigation (4 hrs), Identification of Narcotics (4 hrs), Interrogation of Witnesses/Suspects (4 hrs), Police Professionalism (4 hrs), Surveillance (4 hrs) and many others.

The State Police Academy also provides advanced training for experienced officers from different police agencies. This training is available in specialized skills such as arson investigation, accident reconstruction, canine handling, crime scene investigation, handling of explosives and motorcycle training.

1. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

1. Иметь среднее и эквивалентное ему образование
2. Показать хорошие навыки вождения
3. Пройти общий медицинский осмотр
4. Пройти проверку биографических данных
5. Пройти проверку на детекторе лжи
6. Шестинедельная практика
7. Выполнять служебные обязанности на хорошем профессиональном уровне
8. Шестимесячная стажировка
9. Обращение со взрывчатыми веществами
10. Расследование поджогов

2. Make up a list of subjects in which students at Virginia Police Academy have lectures and practical exercises; point which of them are taught at Law Enforcement Institutes in Russia and which are not.

3 Answer the questions:

1. What requirements must candidates for trooper positions in Virginia meet?
2. What must they pass when they apply for a job in police?
3. What is the term of training at the Police Academy?
4. What does the training consist of?
5. What kind of a program are the students provided with at the Academy?
6. How many subjects do the students take at the Academy? Name some of them.

Текст 2. How to Become a Police Officer: Your Step-by-Step Guide

Read and translate:



How to Become a Police Officer: Your Step-by-Step Guide.

There are plenty of Hollywood movies out there that detail the rigorous physical training involved in becoming a cop. 1984's "Police Academy" is probably one to avoid, though. Obstacle courses, shooting ranges, tactical scenario training rooms—and other basic training components—are *not* fun and games. These are all important elements of police officer training—but they only make up one portion of the process that police officers (and other law enforcement officers) undertake.

Police officers: high standards to meet

Given the high level of responsibility and trust afforded to law enforcement, the standards for becoming a police officer are higher than what you'll likely find in many careers. The minimum requirements are lengthy.

The specific standards and process will vary slightly based on the state, county or town you're applying to work in, but there are a few universal requirements to become a police officer that you should be familiar with. For example, most law

enforcement agencies require applicants to hold at least a high school diploma or GED.

If you're wondering how to become a police officer, you're in the right place. Keep reading for a high-level breakdown of the path to pursuing a career in law enforcement.

5 Steps to becoming a police officer

How long does it take to become a police officer and what requirements do you have to meet? The info below will give you a better idea of the path ahead.

1. Successfully pass a background check

You can expect any law enforcement agency you're applying for to conduct a number of checks into your background, including criminal history and even credit history. Not passing this background investigation will stop the process of becoming a law enforcement officer.

While this isn't literally the first step to becoming a police officer, it is the first one you'll need to consider before you get too invested in the process.

If you have concerns about how your background investigation might impact your candidacy, you may want to consult a police academy admissions representative about it.

Criminal history and credit scores considered

Your credit history may be analyzed because it gives potential employers an idea of your level of responsibility and potential problems like gambling-related debts. Police departments look into an applicant's criminal record, employment history, residency and academic records as well.

“Basically, the police department is going to get deep into your business,” says Adam Plantinga, a 17-year veteran sergeant with the San Francisco Police Department. “Don't leave anything out on your background packet. If you omit something, even inadvertently, and it comes to light, you will likely be



eliminated as a candidate. Departments are looking for responsible people who play by the rules.”

Things like felonies and gross misdemeanors could disqualify you from becoming a police officer, but less serious offenses could also be problematic—it really depends on the department and its policies.

Other aspects of the hiring process

“A misdemeanor conviction, depending on what it's for, won't necessarily be a deal-breaker, but it certainly doesn't look good,” Plantinga says. “Anything domestic violence-related will bounce you out of the process. A speeding ticket—or four in my case—probably won't. Juvenile offenses are looked at more kindly than adult transgressions, because we were all knuckleheads as kids.”

Plantinga also encourages applicants to notify their references and teachers, because they'll likely be contacted as character references. And there's one other thing you'll definitely need: a valid driver's license!

2. Acquire a degree or academy training

The requirements for this step will vary substantially depending on the state in which you plan on becoming a police officer.



Some states require a high school diploma or GED

Some states do not require their officers to be college-educated, even if they may prefer it. So, a high school diploma or GED will suffice—as long you've passed your background check. Other states, like Minnesota, an associate's degree or equivalent training is one of the requirements to become a police officer.

Generally speaking, the training process for aspiring police officers in Minnesota follows two routes:

- Completing training by earning a two- or four-year degree in Criminal Justice or similar field from a Peace Officer Standings and Training (POST)-certified college or university, or

- Completing training through a government-approved police academy or training program.
- Since police officer requirements differ, you'll want to be sure to check with the agency that sets the standards for law enforcement training and licensure in your area.
- **Some prospective police officers benefit from military experience**
- Some also have arrangements for military reciprocity, allowing candidates who served in the military to follow a different process in acknowledgement of the training they already have.
- Whichever path you take, your training will include classroom instruction in state and local laws, covering topics like
 - constitutional law, civil rights and police ethics.
- **Patrol, traffic control, firearm use and self-defense**
- Recruits also receive training and supervised experience in areas such as patrol, traffic control, firearm use, self-defense, first aid and emergency response.
- “The police academy gives you the basic tools you need to become a functional police officer,” Plantinga says. “It is the gateway you must pass through in order to become a police officer, just like
 - how doctors have to graduate from medical school to lawfully practice medicine.”
- **An Associate’s degree is a plus**
- Though not always listed as a requirement, an Associate's degree is definitely a plus, while a Bachelor's degree would be ideal, says Mike Shetler, former police officer and CEO of Shetler Security International.
- Preferably, the bachelor's degree should be in law enforcement or a related discipline.
- Plantinga agrees that a college degree is beneficial, stating that
 - this training teaches you to think critically, see the big picture and to write well—a crucial skill in police work.

- “A rule of thumb is that for every hour you spend investigating, you'll spend two hours writing reports,” Plantinga offers. “Plus, having an advanced degree can be helpful in obtaining a promotion.”
- The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) also notes that applicants with previous law enforcement or military experience—and those who speak more than one language—will have greater opportunities to become police officers.

3. Pass the licensing exam

- The next step to becoming a police officer is to earn a passing score on your state's police licensing board entrance exam. Your education and training will prepare you to take the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) exam in Minnesota.
- **What the POST exam covers**
- Each state has its own licensing board, so the tests will also vary. Most POST exams cover topics such as practical application and techniques, criminal justice, civil and criminal law, community policing, victims' rights and management and communication.
- By passing this capstone exam, you are licensed to become a police officer and enforce the law in your jurisdiction. You are now free to seek employment with a police department.

4. Undergo psychological evaluation

Prior to becoming a police officer, law enforcement agencies will likely evaluate recruits for psychological stability and mental fitness.

These psych tests vary, but generally include lengthy written exams and possibly a one-on-one interview with a psychologist. You may also be subjected to a polygraph test to cross-reference the answers provided in your application packet.

Importance of the polygraph test

“[The polygraph and psych tests] are screening tools that look for signs of stability,” Plantinga explains. “[They look] for anger issues, indicators the

candidate is not overly susceptible to stress and [that the candidate] generally enjoys a positive outlook on life.”

Shetler reiterates the importance of not hiding anything throughout this process. “The best advice is just to be honest when answering.”

5. Continuing education and potential career advancement

Once you have completed all these steps to becoming a police officer, you will still have plenty to learn before embarking on a career in law enforcement.

Nothing beats on-the-job experience to show you all the specialized areas police officers might want or need to learn more about. The best officers are never done learning. Similar to other industries, officers must meet continuing education requirements in order to renew their license.

Specialized training

For example, Minnesota police officer requirements mandate a minimum of 48 hours of continuing education within the three-year licensing period in order to maintain their license.

In addition, active officers are required to train annually in use of force and once every five years in emergency vehicle operations/pursuit driving. Specialized training may also be directed by your police department based on federal and local needs. Departments might also incentivize other education opportunities to encourage their officers forward. Additional training or credentials may be required for those looking to climb the police ranks.

(By Glynn Cosker on 05/19/2023)

Текст 3. International Police Academies

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| • To enforce the law | усиливать, проводить закон в жизнь |
| • Objective | цель |
| • Approach | подход |
| • Neighbor | сосед |
| • Police force | полицейская служба |
| • Similar | похожий. подобный |



From Bobbies in Britain to jakes in Japan, similarities exist in police training programs across the world because officers share a common objective: to enforce the law. The differences arise in which training areas are emphasized and qualifications. States in the U.S., as we've discussed, balance both physical and academic training over an average six-month to eight-month period. After that, new police officers must complete a field training program and probationary period before moving into a specialized area.

Great Britain has a similar system for its Metropolitan Police force. Its training program covers law, police procedure, communication, emergency life-saving techniques and physical fitness [source: Metropolitan Police]. However, age restrictions are lower, allowing training to begin at 18 and half years old. There are also no education prerequisites, and the probationary period lasts for two years.

In the Middle East, Palestine opened the Fatah Police Academy in 2007 with major funding from Saudi Arabia and the European Union [source: Gradstein]. Although this police academy is initially training current police officers in an effort to reestablish security in Palestine, it covers the same basic physical and academic training with which we're familiar. Before the academy opened, police officers received little instruction. Now, their classes teach computer and technical skills, as well as management

and negotiation tactics. Like the Los Angeles Police Department's Police Academy that teaches Spanish, the Fatah academy recruits learn Hebrew, the language of their Israeli neighbors.

On the other side of Asia, Japanese police training is supervised through the National Policing Agency. Its training has a more comprehensive, educational approach since more recruits have high school diplomas or college degrees, compared with the United States [source: Bailey]. New recruits go through a classroom training period and time in the field, followed by more classroom training. Interestingly, their academic instruction also reflects the Japanese history and culture by integrating Confucian principles and samurai fighting traditions [source: Bailey].

1. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

- Academic training
- A field training program
- Metropolitan Police force
- For two years
- In the Middle East
- Japanese police training
- The National Policing Agency
- An effort to reestablish security

2. Make up the dialogues using the following cards. The situation is: you are at the International Conference. Mix with your British and American colleagues.

3. Translate the text without dictionary:

About Law Enforcement / Police Science Colleges

A police science degree enables a student to enter the field of law enforcement or enhance the skills already gained through years of experience as a police officer. Courses include criminal law, criminal procedures and evidence, fingerprint analysis, crime scene investigation, death investigation, terrorism and threat assessment, offender treatment, and much more. Most graduates work for

law enforcement agencies, although some become criminal prosecutors or attorneys.

Текст 4. The Scottish Police College

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| • Similar | похожий. подобный |
| • Criminal justice | уголовное правосудие |
| • Attend | посещать |
| • Approximately | приблизительно |
| • Influence | влиять |
| • Support | поддерживать |
| • Development | развитие |
| • To operate efficiently | действовать эффективно |
| • Carry out | выполнять |
| • Purpose | цель |
| • In order to | для того чтобы |
| • Tuition | обучение |
| • Probation | испытание, стажировка |



On 1 April 2007, the Scottish Police College became part of the Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA). The SPSA was created as a non-departmental government body by the Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2006 and provides expert policing and support services to Scotland's eight police forces and criminal justice community, including training, forensics, communications, and data and information technology.

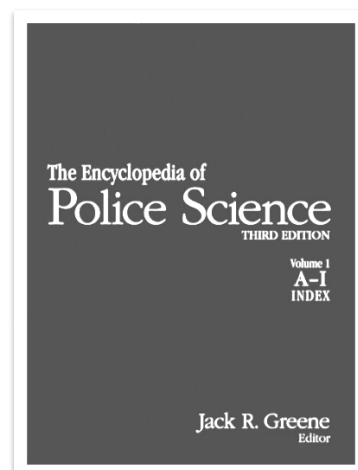
The Scottish Police College commenced training in 1954 following a decision that officers from all Scottish Forces should be trained centrally. The College is located in the center of Scotland, situated in about 90 acres of parkland. At the heart of the campus is Tulliallan Castle, built in the early 19th Century.

The facilities at the College have been consistently extended over the years to meet the changing nature of police training and the demands of the Forces for student places. The College currently provides approximately 75% of all police and support staff training, with the other 25% being carried out by Forces on issues which are influenced by individual Force policies.

Central Police Training Establishment

The College is the central police training establishment serving all eight police forces in Scotland, comprising some 14,500 officers. The college provides comprehensive training from recruits to command level, including specialist training for detective and traffic officers. Every recruit to the Police Service in Scotland attends the College as soon as possible after joining.

Initially, probationers attend for fifteen weeks' basic training an intensive course with a distinctly practical bias to equip recruits with sufficient grounding in the realities of practical police work to enable them to operate efficiently and give them the skills necessary to make a confident and competent start in the service.



After completing the fifteen week basic training course, recruits return to their forces where they receive instruction in the local application of what they have learned at the College. This process of 'in-force' training is continued until the probationer is ready to return to the College to attend a two weeks reconvention course after approximately twelve months' service. On the reconvention course the emphasis is more on academic and theoretical studies than on practical and physical aspects.

Training and Support Divisions

The College is constructed of four training and four support divisions. Whilst the largest number of students is constituted by probationary constables, the College also provides training in subjects related to Management, Criminal Investigations, Traffic Patrol and Management and Community Safety. It is currently the only central Police College in the UK which provides all the training elements in one establishment. The support divisions cover Administration, Information Technology and Training and Educational Standards.



SPC Introduction

The Director of the College is appointed by the Scottish Executive and holds the rank of Assistant Chief Constable. The Director is supported by the Head of Education and Development and the Head of Training Operations. The College is part The Scottish Police Services Authority.

Awards

In recognition of the College's strive for quality and its commitment to the training and development of its staff, the College has attained the EFQM and Investors in People Awards on three occasions each. The Scottish Police College has won a National Training Award for its new Probationer Training Program.

The award was presented to Assistant Chief Constable John Grates, the College Director, at a ceremony in London on 13th December 2007. The accolade was the result of an extensive validation process which involved workshops, a written presentation, and tutor feedback and judges inspection.

The training is a complete divergence from traditional methods and on successful completion students are awarded a Certificate of Higher Education in Policing from University of Sterling who has accredited the program. This ensures that this specialist training addresses the needs of the Scottish public and police service and is supported by a process of educational evolution.

The probationer training course has been designed to introduce innovative methods of delivery which are responsive to the learning needs of students. This includes utilizing professional actors to role play real life incidents and allows for the students' interpersonal and cognitive behaviors to be assessed. The judges particularly commented on these innovative assessment methods concluding that the culture change from this initiative is 'inspirational and an exemplar'.

A purpose built skills development area has been designed to allow for experiential learning in a safe environment and allow for the development of personal confidence. In order to mirror real life operational situations and equip the student to deal with community policing, a street has been built with pubs, shops, houses and a bank. Students carry out a series of role play exercises where they learn how to deal with such situations as bank robberies, domestic abuse and disturbances in licensed premises.

The course is split into distinct stages and takes two years to complete. Initially all probationers attend a 15 week residential course at the Scottish Police College. This intensive introduction covers all aspects of policing and is centered upon partnership working, team problem solving and community interaction. All lessons are facilitative with student's pre reading the material then attending classes to present findings and discuss concepts in syndicate groups. After one year the student's return to the college for a two week period

when individual learning needs are addressed and final assessments are undertaken.

John Gates said “I am absolutely delighted that the College has won such a prestigious and meaningful award. It recognizes our endeavors to replace previous traditional training methods with new and innovative systems which not only enhance learning and development but maintain and improve on the standards the Scottish public rightly expects from their police officers. This award is equally shared by all the staff that together makes the Scottish Police College a wonderful place to work and learn”.

1. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

- A non-departmental government body
- Criminal justice community
- To equip recruits with sufficient grounding
- The only central Police College
- Assistant Chief Constable
- A process of educational evolution
- In a safe environment
- To deal with community policing
- Bank robberies
- Domestic abuse
- A wonderful place to work

2. Compose as many word-combinations as possible:

highly qualified	institution
operational	education
educational	specialist
professional	detective
practical	knowledge
well-equipped	situations

scientific

class-rooms

professional

society

3. Choose the correct definition(s):

1. accelerated promotion

- a) rapid promotion
- b) normal promotion
- c) slow promotion
- d) promotion on merit

2. tuition

- a) instruction
- b) learning
- c) protection
- d) lessons

3. command course

- a) motorcycle course
- b) course for plain-clothes officers
- c) course for uniformed officers
- d) course offered to inspectors and chief inspectors

4. the highest echelons

- a) posts held by the oldest police officers
- b) posts held by the longest-serving police officers
- c) posts held by top-ranking police officers
- d) posts held by the cleverest police officers

5. according to their rank

- a) in spite of their rank

- b) because of their rank
- c) in line with their rank
- d) in proportion to their rank

6. in addition

- a) mathematically
- b) in some cases
- c) in more than one case
- d) moreover

Текст 5. Police Specialist Training Centre

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| • Opportunities | возможности |
| • Authority | полномочия |
| • Firearms | огнестрельное оружие |
| • Maintain | поддерживать |
| • Public order | общественный порядок |
| • Provide | обеспечивать |
| • Target | цель |
| • Equipment | оборудование |

Recognizing the new opportunities provided by the British Government's Private Finance Initiative, CDUK Ltd initially advised the **Metropolitan Police Authority** and later the operating contractor regarding the design, construction, finance and operation of the Metropolitan Police Specialist Training Centre (MPSTC) in Gravesend, Kent.

The MPSTC was opened in 2003 to provide London's officers



with firearms and public order training, which would help to maintain the Metropolitan Police Service's worldwide reputation as a leading law enforcement agency.

CDUK provided all specialist firearms-related design, fit-out of the live-fire ranges with internal ballistic and anti-ricochet finishes, simulation and target equipment, and range sound systems.

In 2010, CDUK was awarded a further contract to upgrade the specialist indoor shooting ranges and simulation systems. The upgraded training simulators feature High-Definition projection systems, additional support for standard issue firearms and less-lethal devices, laser-based 3D virtual training environments, and a course editor for creating bespoke training exercises.



Training centre features

- Specialist indoor and outdoor live-fire shooting ranges
- An assault house for practicing Method of Entry (MOE) techniques
- An urban range with simulated road configurations and house facades
- An outdoor public order training facility with road patterns and house facades
- Train, subway and aircraft mock-ups
- Search houses
- A widescreen PRISim simulator for live-fire judgmental training
- A single-screen laser-fire PRISim simulator with converted MP5 and Glock 17 firearms
- Classrooms with extensive IT equipment

- Accommodation for over 300 officers, and leisure facilities.

1. Read the words and guess their meaning:

Professional, detective, result, integration, police, military, specialist, militia, diploma, inspector, operative, instructor, officer, department, faculty, practical, professor, lecture, administrative, criminal, procedure, academy, specialized, standards, constitutional, psychology, public, qualification, realistic, practice, interview, profession, academic, system.

2. Read the groups of the words of the same root and translate them:

to integrate - integrity

to found - founder - foundation

to graduate - graduate - graduation

to investigate - investigator - investigation

to operate - operator - operative

to educate - education - educated

to detect - detective - detection

to qualify - qualification - qualified

to interrogate - interrogator - interrogation

3. Define the parts of speech of the words and translate them:

Educational, professional, enforcement, internal, specialist, education, department, instructor, correspondence, practical, specialized, criminal, condition, specially, effective, graduation, lawyer, realistic, profession, academic.

4. Match the synonyms:

to be founded inner

to train to be set up

interior different

to study to prepare

various	common
to cope with	to instruct
general	to learn
to teach	specialist of high qualification
expert	to deal with

5. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

- Metropolitan Police Authority
- A leading law enforcement agency
- Less-lethal devices
- Worldwide reputation
- Additional support
- The upgraded training simulators
- Outdoor live-fire shooting ranges
- Search houses
- Extensive IT equipment
- Leisure facilities.

6. Choose the correct variant(s):

1. Police recruits can normally join the force between the ages of

- a) 15-17.
- b) 16-28.
- c) 18^{1/2} -28.
- d) 18^{1/2} -30.

2. Every police officer must

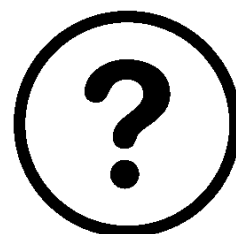
- a) *know something of various skills and professions.*
- b) *be a professional lawyer.*
- c) *serve an apprenticeship.*
- d) *be kind and discreet.*

3. Lower-grade GCSE applicants without an apprenticeship
- a) *must serve an apprenticeship first.*
 - b) *need not serve an apprenticeship first.*
 - c) *can join the police cadet corps at the age of 16.*
 - d) *cannot join a police cadet corps.*
4. Police cadets
- a) *are given military training.*
 - b) *get an insight into police work before they become recruits at the age of*
 - c) *spend most of the time in hospitals and prisons.*
 - d) *help out at community centers.*
5. Recruits are posted to an operational division
- a) *after 15 week of initial training.*
 - b) *after 17 weeks of training and tuition.*
 - c) *after 2 weeks of intensive tuition.*
 - d) *after completing a one-year course.*
6. Recruits are appointed
- a) *constables.*
 - b) *constables after two year.*
 - c) *constables on probation at the beginning of a two-year period.*
 - d) *constables after one year of practical work.*



ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ:

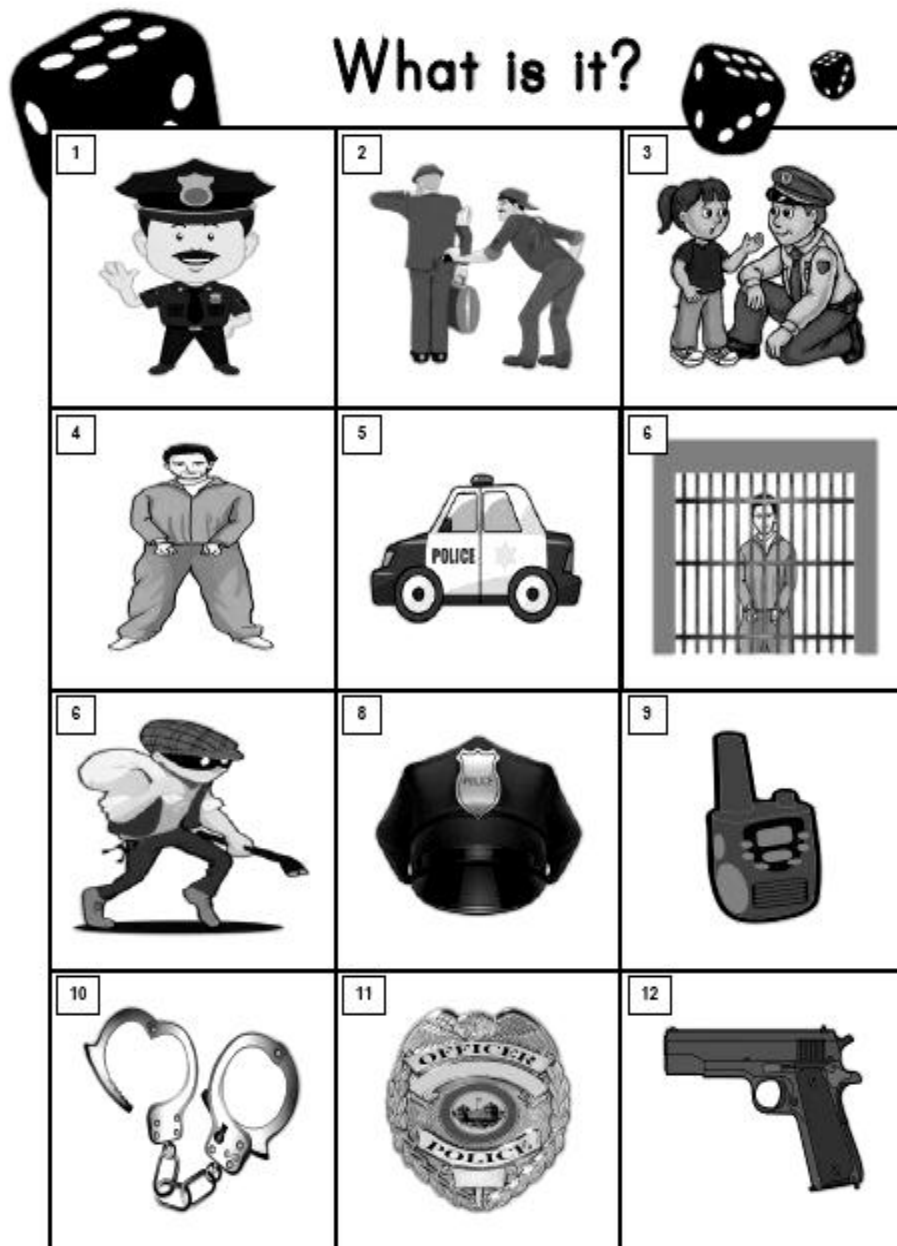
1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What nationality are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. Where is your family (parents, sisters, brothers) now?
6. Are you a cadet of the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
7. What is your future profession?
8. What problems are you to handle in your future work?
9. Is your future profession difficult?
10. Are the trainees to wear a special uniform?
11. What is the CID man responsible for?
12. What are the requirements for entering the Krasnodar University?
12. What professional skills and abilities are you to get at the Krasnodar University?
13. Who is to study many different subjects?
14. What are these subjects?
15. What foreign languages and special subjects do you study here?
16. What is the final object of your training at the Krasnodar University?
17. Where is your Law University situated?



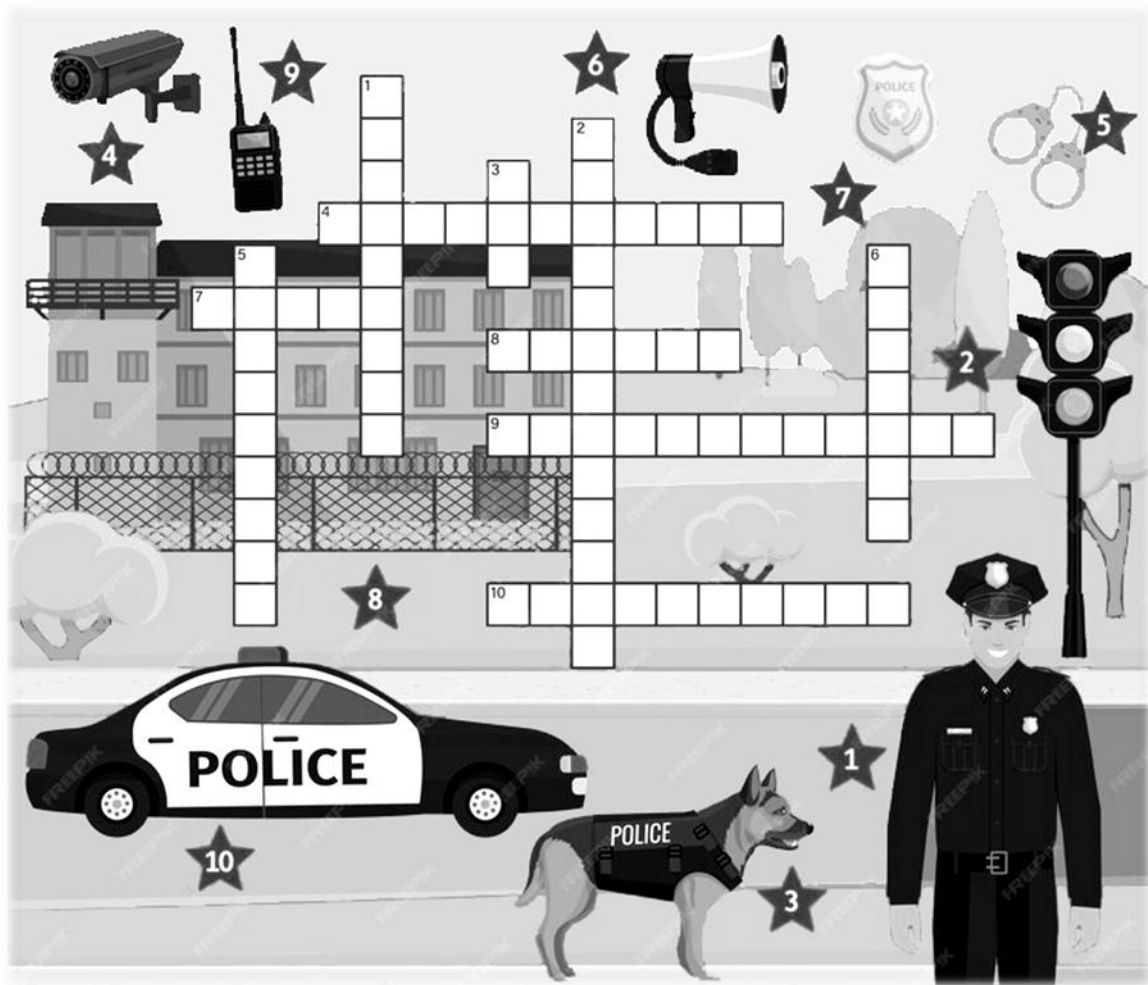
18. What is the territory of your institute?
19. How many years do you study at the Krasnodar University?
20. What teachers and professors do you have here?
21. How many faculties are there at the Krasnodar University?
22. Are there many lecture-halls, classrooms and special laboratories at your institute?
23. How are they equipped?
24. What helps our cadets to become skilled and well-trained police officer?
26. What kinds of higher education in Russia do you know?
27. What is the main difference between a College, an Academy and an University?
28. When was the Krasnodar University founded?
29. What kind of educational establishment is the Krasnodar University?
30. Whom does the Krasnodar University train?
31. How many departments are there at the Krasnodar University? What are they?
32. Is there any selection system for the applicants to the Krasnodar University?
33. What are the requirements for cadets of the Krasnodar University?
34. Do the cadets have all conditions for getting a good education? What are they?
35. What subjects do cadets study at the Krasnodar University?
36. What facilities are there at the Krasnodar University?
37. What are the cadets engaged in during their working day?
38. What is the term of training at the Krasnodar University?
39. What does the training consist of?
40. What kind of a program are the students provided with at the Krasnodar University?

41. How many subjects do the students take at the Krasnodar University?
Name some of them.
42. What is the principal seat of international police training in the United Kingdom?
43. What are the requirements for the entrants to the Krasnodar University?
44. What does the policeman's work depend on?
45. What is the term of training at the Police Academy?
46. What does the training consist of?
47. What kind of a program are the students provided with at the Academy?
48. How many subjects do the students take at the Academy? Name some of them.
49. What is the principal seat of international police training in the United Kingdom?
50. What are the requirements for the entrants to the Police Staff College, Bramshill?

APENDIX I. Guess:



APENDIX II. Solve the crossword:



APENDIX III. Translate the poem:

I'm a Policeman...

I
do:

It's

No

I

I



am a policeman dressed in blue,

Here are some things I like to

Direct the traffic in your town

Help to keep you safe and

sound.

my job,

And I like it fine,

one has better job than mine.

am a policeman dressed in blue,

want to be a friend to you,

You can see me every day

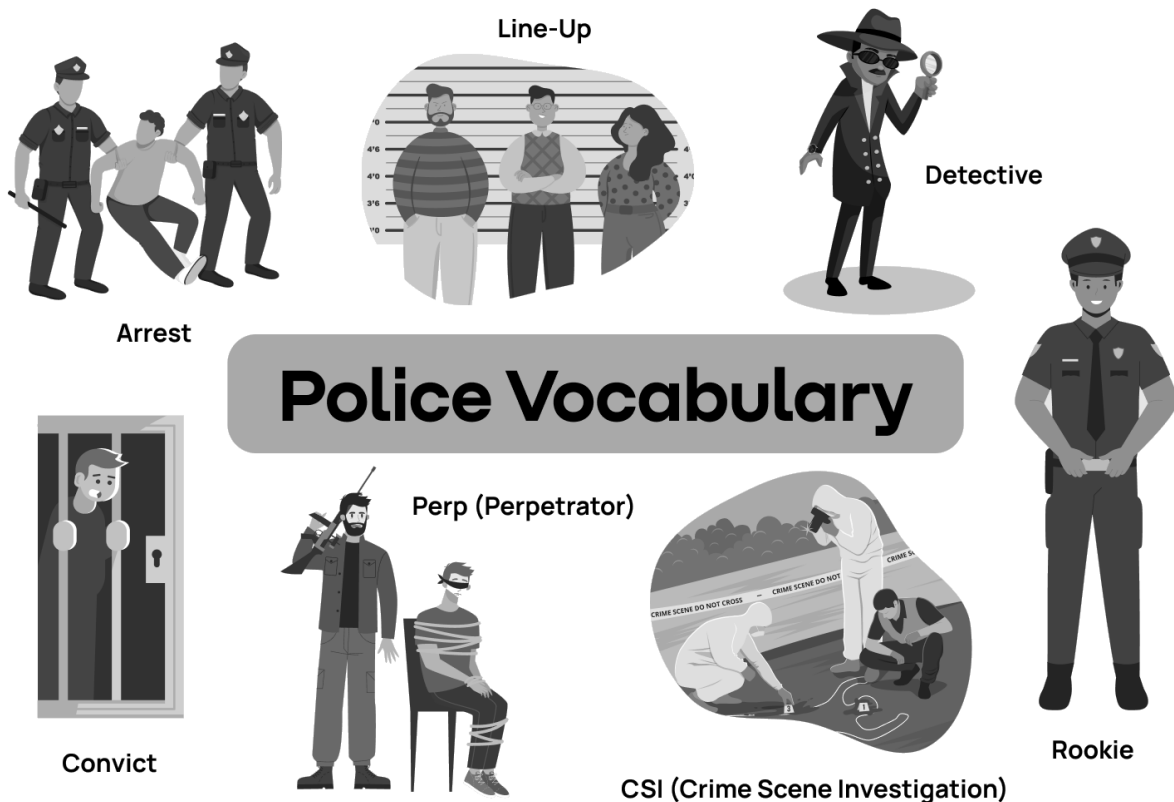
I'll wave my hand to you and say:

“It's my job,

And I like it fine,

No one has better job than mine”.

APENDIX IV. POLICE VOCABULARY



Common Police Terms

Understanding the foundational police terminology list will set the stage for a deeper dive into more specialized jargon. This section will familiarize you with terms that often pop up in general police discussions.

- **Arrest:** the act of taking someone into custody due to suspected wrongdoing.
- **Bail:** money paid to release a person from custody, ensuring their appearance in court.
- **Convict:** to declare someone guilty of a crime.
- **Felony:** a serious crime, typically with a punishment of more than one year's imprisonment.
- **Misdemeanor:** a lesser offense than a felony, often resulting in a fine or short jail time.

- **Warrant:** a document issued by a court authorizing the arrest or search of an individual or premises.
- **Parole:** the release of a prisoner before the full sentence is served, under conditions.
- **Indictment:** a formal accusation initiating a criminal case.
- **Plea:** a defendant's answer to a charge or indictment (e.g., guilty, not guilty).
- **Acquittal:** a formal declaration in court that someone is not guilty of a criminal offense.

These fundamental terms provide groundwork for comprehending the intricacies of law enforcement. As you progress in your language journey, you'll recognize and appreciate the importance of these words. They're essential building blocks to navigate the police universe.

Communication Terms inside the Force

Effective communication is paramount in police work. Often, specific codes and phrases are used to ensure quick and confidential information exchange. Here, you'll discover the police terminology list frequently used in communication:

- **Dispatch:** the centralized place where calls are received and sent out to officers.
- **Radio Code:** numeric or alphabetic code communicated over the radio for confidentiality.
- **APB (All Points Bulletin):** a broadcast from one police station to all others in its network about a wanted person.
- **Undercover:** working in disguise or in secret.
- **Stakeout:** the surveillance of a location or person to gather evidence.
- **BOLO (Be On the Lookout):** an alert to be watchful for a specific person or vehicle.
- **10-4:** radio code for "acknowledgment" or "understood."
- **Code Blue:** typically refers to an emergency situation or threat.

- **Wiretap:** the interception of communication, usually phone calls, for surveillance.
- **Informant:** a person who provides information to law enforcement about criminal activity.

These communication terms offer a glimpse into the dynamic and often high-stakes world of law enforcement interaction. By understanding them, you'll grasp the efficiency and confidentiality emphasized in police dialogues. It's a unique language designed for swift, effective exchanges.

Most Commonly Used Police Phrases



Always wanted to speak the language of law enforcement without actually becoming a police person? It's no funny police joke to do so! However, you're very much in luck, for we have rounded up some of the

most commonly used police sayings and have deciphered them for you. Here they are:

“The bag” or “back in the bag.” While it might sound a bit ominous, the bag simply refers to the police officer's uniform. Back in the bag here means that an officer is back to working in their uniform after spending some time working in civil attire.

“Light up.” Nope, this one isn't about cheering up but rather about lighting up the emergency lights in order to stop someone.

FIDO. FIDO refers to an unusual situation that might require quite a bit of additional paperwork. If the officers decide not to investigate it any further, they just FIDO or *F*** It, Drive On.*

“Buzzer.” Buzzer is in reference to the police badge, and flashing it is, respectively, buzzing.

“**Cherry patch.**” A cherry patch might be a section of any road where drivers often violate street signs or speed. Since there will always be a huge number of tickets to write in such a place, it’s called a cherry patch.

Most Commonly Used Slang Words To Describe Police

Five-O. This is an American slang term for police, which is derived from the TV series Hawaii Five-O, which ran from 1968 to 1980. Although it’s a made-up term, it definitely stuck!

As for funny names to call police officers and police puns, the choices are really incredible here. We have alphabet, barney, beats man (this one’s pretty archaic, though), bizzie, bluecoat, blue heeler, po-po, old bill, officer friendly... Really, there aren’t names by which police officers have not been called already! However, we’re happy to learn most of them are pretty happy names and not something derogatory.

Crime Investigation Terms

Crime scenes are bustling with activity and specific terminology. To fully comprehend what's happening on the ground during investigations, it's crucial to familiarize yourself with the related police terminology list. This section offers insights into the language of crime scene investigations.

- **Alibi:** an account of where one was at the time of an incident, used as evidence of innocence.
- **Perp (Perpetrator):** the person believed to have committed the crime.
- **Line-up:** a method where witnesses identify criminals from a row of people.
- **Mugshot:** a photograph taken of a person after they are arrested.
- **Forensics:** the application of scientific methods to solve crimes.
- **CSI (Crime Scene Investigation):** the team or procedure for gathering evidence from a crime scene.
- **Ballistics:** the study of projectiles often used to match bullets to specific firearms.
- **DNA evidence:** genetic material used as evidence in criminal cases.

- **Autopsy:** a medical examination of a deceased person to determine the cause of death.
- **Chain of custody:** documentation of the sequence in which evidence is handled.

Diving into crime investigation terms unveils the meticulous nature of police work on the scene. This police vocabulary provides a roadmap to the intricate procedures and methods employed. They are essential for anyone keen on understanding the heart of crime-solving.

Terms for Interacting with Police

Interactions with the police can be nuanced, and understanding the language used is essential. The terms in this section aim to equip you with vocabulary that might be encountered during such interactions. They bridge the gap between law enforcement and the public.

- **Miranda Rights:** the rights read to an arrested person, including the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney.
- **Probable Cause:** reasonable grounds for making a search or pressing a charge.
- **Interrogation:** questioning of a suspect or witness by law enforcement.
- **Patrol:** the act of walking or driving around an area to keep it safe.
- **Search and seizure:** a legal procedure where law enforcement searches an individual or property and confiscates evidence.
- **Affidavit:** a written statement confirmed by oath, often used to obtain search warrants.
- **Booking:** the process of formally charging a person with a crime and entering their information into the system.
- **Ride-along:** an opportunity for civilians to accompany officers on their shifts to observe.
- **Detain:** to hold someone in official custody, typically for questioning.

The police vocabulary covered here are instrumental in understanding personal rights and procedures during police interactions. As language learners, knowing

these terms not only aids comprehension but also empowers you during potential real-life scenarios. Your knowledge here acts as both a shield and a bridge.

Understanding Ranks

When delving into the world of law enforcement, understanding the hierarchical structure is crucial. Just as in other professions, the police have a rank system that signifies authority, responsibility, and experience. This section will guide you through the ranks, giving clarity to who's who in the police department.

- **Rookie:** an inexperienced officer or new recruit.
- **Detective:** an officer responsible for investigating crimes.
- **Sergeant:** an officer ranking above a patrolman but below a lieutenant.
- **Lieutenant:** a rank above sergeant, often in charge of a police precinct or department section.
- **Chief of Police:** the top-ranking officer in a police department.

Grasping the police hierarchy aids in recognizing the roles and responsibilities within a department. For language learners, knowing these ranks can help in understanding stories, news, or even real-life encounters more accurately.

Bonus Words

Beyond the common and specialized terms, there's a realm of police vocabulary that offers a broader view of the law enforcement world. These police terms will add depth to your understanding, capturing the wider scope of policing.

- **SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics):** specialized units trained to handle situations like terrorism or hostage crises.
- **Perimeter:** the outer boundary of a crime scene or area where police are working.
- **Raided:** a sudden and surprise entry by police to arrest suspects or search for evidence.
- **K9 unit:** police dogs and their handlers, used for various tasks like search and rescue.

- **Vice:** crimes related to immoral activities, like prostitution or illegal gambling.
- **Cold case:** an investigation that has not been solved after a considerable time but remains in the system.
- **Bust:** a term for an arrest, often during a raid or sting operation.

These bonus words add an extra layer to your police vocabulary toolkit. While they might not be everyday terms, recognizing them can offer deeper insights into specific law enforcement contexts.



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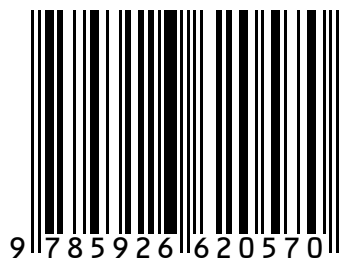
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