



Краснодарский университет МВД России
Ставропольский филиал

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Английский язык
(для курсантов образовательных организаций МВД России,
обучающихся по специальности «Обеспечение законности и
правопорядка»)

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В учебно-практическом пособии содержатся тексты и серия лексико-грамматических упражнений для закрепления материала. Тематика и лексическое содержание упражнений соответствует основному направлению в высших учебных заведениях при обучении иностранному языку – это «Language for Specific Purposes» («Язык для специальных целей»). Рекомендуется курсантам, слушателям, студентам юридических вузов и факультетов, учащимся профильных колледжей и лицеев, сотрудникам и работникам ОВД РФ, других правоохранительных органов и широкому кругу читателей.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	4
ГЛАВА I. You are a student of law	6
Unit 1. My future profession.....	6
Unit 2. Professional education in Russia. Krasnodar university of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Russian Federation.....	15
Unit 3. Police work in the United States, Britain.....	20
Unit 4. International police organization.....	31
ГЛАВА II. Police activities	40
Unit 5. Asking for and giving the direction.....	40
Unit 6. Insurance of road safety.....	47
Unit 7. Crime prevention.....	54
Unit 8. Crime investigation.....	59
ГЛАВА III. Fighting against crimes	65
Unit 9. Crime scene search.....	65
Unit 10. Fighting against illegal drug trafficking.....	76
Unit 11. Fighting against terrorism and extremism.....	83
Unit 12. Modern crimes (contemporary crimes).....	94
Список использованных источников	102

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» входит в цикл общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин государственного стандарта высшего профессионального образования, составляя органическую часть профессиональной и общекультурной подготовки курсантов.

Уровень знаний курсантов, обучающихся на очной форме, неоднороден, а объем и содержание изучаемой тематики, в частности лексического материала, предполагает владение определёнными устойчивыми умениями и навыками передачи содержания устных тем по специальности.

Целью данного учебно-практического пособия является, с одной стороны, помочь обучающимся выработать необходимые умения и навыки, которые потребуются для передачи изучаемого языкового материала в форме устного высказывания. Объяснение лексического материала дается в доступной форме. Ко всем темам прилагаются упражнения, которые способствуют более полному осмыслению материала.

Учебно-практическое пособие состоит из трех глав, каждая из которых содержит 12 тем. Слова и словосочетания, которые авторы считают обязательными, перечислены в списках, идущих в начале каждой темы. В каждой теме содержатся тексты и серия лексико-грамматических упражнений для закрепления материала. Тексты предваряются предтекстовыми заданиями, которые готовят обучающихся к прочтению текста, снимают лексико-грамматические трудности понимания. После изучения аутентичного материала текста обучающимся следует выполнять задания на воспроизведения содержания текста. Для этого предлагаются речевые задания, развивающие коммуникативные способности обучающихся: пересказы, драматизации диалогов, составление аннотаций к тексту, характеристик, выражение собственного мнения. Именно на эти упражнения следует обратить особое внимание, учитывая индивидуальную подготовку курсантов. Темы и упражнения, связанные с развитием навыков диалогической речи

обучающихся рекомендуется заучивать наизусть с последующей драматизацией в аудитории и составлением на их базе других диалогов.

Учебно-практическое пособие содержит упражнения, для выполнения которых требуется визуальная опора, которые позволяют когнитивным процессам протекать более эффективно. Схемы, ассоциограммы, карты, фотографии и рисунки способствуют освоению большего количества информации, формированию критического мышления и введению новых знаний.

Тематика и лексическое содержание упражнений соответствует основному направлению в высших учебных заведениях при обучении иностранному языку – это «Language for Specific Purposes» («Язык для специальных целей»). Система упражнений в пособии направлена на выполнение главной цели курса – совершенствование основных языковых навыков и умений перевода, понимания и передачи основного содержания текстов общей и профессиональной направленности в устной форме. Данное пособие может использоваться как в ходе аудиторной работы, так и для самостоятельной подготовки к занятиям, зачетам и экзамену по иностранному языку.

ГЛАВА I

UNIT 1. MY FUTURE PROFESSION

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

1.	miscellaneous services	[misi'leiniəs sɜ:vɪs]	разнообразные услуги
2.	fail to solve the crime	['feɪl tu s'ɒlv ðə kraɪm]	не раскрывает преступление
3.	criminalistics technician	['krɪmɪnəlɪstɪks tek'niʃ(ə)n]	эксперт-криминалист
4.	preliminary	[prɪ'lɪmɪnəri]	предварительный
5.	to arrive at the crime scene	[tə ə'raɪv ət ðə kraɪm si:n]	прибыть на место преступления
6.	providing aid	[prə'vaɪdɪŋ eɪd]	оказание помощи
7.	to secure the crime scene	[tu si'kjʊə ðə kraɪm si:n]	оградить (обезопасить) место преступления
8.	the follow-up investigation	[ðə'fɒləv'ʌp ɪnvestɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	дальнейшее расследование
9.	available	[ə'veɪləbl]	имеющийся в распоряжении (в наличии)
10.	interrogation	[ɪn'terəv'geɪʃ(ə)n]	допрос
11.	interview	['ɪntəvju:]	опрос
12.	witness	['wɪtnɪs]	свидетель
13.	search	[sɜ:tʃ]	осмотр
14.	modus operandi	[mɒdəs ɒpər(ə)ndɪ]	модус операнду, способ действия, "почерк" (преступника)

2.

Read the word combinations and try to guess the translation (use the picture):

- an opportunity to save lives every day;
- the law enforcement bond;
- a police officer`s job is never routine
- to become a police officer;
- police officers can help people make better choices;
- compensation and benefits are good.



Text "A": The Most Glamorous (эффектный) Aspect of Police Work

Pre-reading activities

1. Read the words properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

- 1) arresting any suspect or suspects
- 2) providing aid to any victims
- 3) securing the crime scene to prevent loss of evidence
- 4) collecting all relevant physical evidence
- 5) preparing a preliminary report
- 6) crimes against person
- 7) crimes against property
- 8) detectives handle all types of crime
- 9) specialize according to a type of crime
- 10) interrogation of suspect or suspects, if arrested at the scene of the crime
- 11) interview of witnesses
- 12) search of the crime scene for physical evidence
- 13) modus operandi review to determine

- 14) development of additional information from informants, contacts official records
- 15) preparation of reports.

2. Read text A and give a brief summary of the text in Russian.

The basic task of the police is to fight crime, keep law and order, and provide miscellaneous services to the public. Patrol remains the basic manner in which police services are delivered to the public.

Criminal investigation is the most glamorous aspect of policing. Most police officers regard detective work as “real” police work. Detective work has a specific mission: apprehending the offender.

The quality of work can also be measured in terms of the number of arrests. This contrasts sharply with patrol duty, which largely involves peace-keeping. Good detectives are believed to be able to solve most crimes, so the citizen-victim becomes angry when the police fail to solve the crime he or she suffered from.

The process of investigating a crime involves several different steps performed by at least three different units within the police department: patrol officers, detectives, criminalistics technicians. The two major stages of the investigation process are the preliminary investigation and the follow-up investigation.

The preliminary investigation is normally the responsibility of the patrol officer who is the first to arrive at the scene of the crime. The five major responsibilities include:

- 1) arresting any suspect or suspects,
- 2) providing aid to any victims,
- 3) securing the crime scene to prevent loss of evidence,
- 4) collecting all relevant physical evidence, and
- 5) preparing a preliminary report.

Once the responding officer has completed the preliminary investigation, the case is assigned to the detective bureau for the follow-up investigation, hi all but the smallest departments; the detective unit is separate from the patrol unit. The smallest departments have no separate detective unit. Medium-sized departments have a separate

detective unit but detectives handle all types of crime here. Larger departments specialize according to a type of crime (e.g., crimes against person, crimes against property).

Technical specialists in investigation are normally located in a separate administrative unit. They are available upon request to assist detectives in the follow-up investigation. Only the larger police departments are able to maintain their own criminalistics specialists.

The follow-up investigation includes the following steps:

- 1) interrogation of suspect or suspects, if arrested at the scene of the crime;
- 2) interview of witnesses;
- 3) search of the crime scene for physical evidence;
- 4) modus operandi review to determine, if the crime is similar to others under investigation or resembles crimes committed by known suspects;
- 5) development of additional information from informants, contacts, official records, etc.;
- 6) preparation of reports.

To obtain information about suspected criminal activity, the police make use of informants. Persons who are either criminals themselves or who associate with criminals are extremely valuable sources of information. Police officers seek to develop a list of informants.

Post-reading activities





3. Do the following tasks (on text A):

1. Divide the text into logical parts.
2. Title each part.
3. Give the contents of each part in 2-4 sentences.
4. Make a brief summary of the whole text.

Police activities

4. Match the words to their pictures

 a	1. to search a crime scene
 b	2. to check papers
 c	3. to drive a police car
 d	4. to send to a jail

	e	5. to patrol streets
	f	6. to catch a criminal
	g	7. to interrogate a suspect
	h	8. to develop fingerprints

5. Read and translate the text B, then speak on the topic:

Text B: The Work of Police

Our Police was created by the working people to protect their rights. The officers of our Police have always display courage and heroism in the fight against enemies of our state during the Great Patriotic War as well as in the years of peaceful construction.

The main aim of Police has always been to maintain public order, to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of Police is paid to prevention of crime, to its suppression. But if a crime has been committed, the Police officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfill these tasks the organs of internal affairs are composed of different departments.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated Police services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal that is to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect. The final test of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court. Corpus delicti must be established; the defendant must be identified and associated with the crime scene. The investigator must also provide competent witnesses.

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers of this Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads. The Transport Police maintains law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country.

The Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

A new service for the fight against organized crime has been created in our Police. Organized crime operates on fear, bribery and force. Police officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient evidence to bring gang leaders to justice.

6. Find in the text the answers to the following questions:

1. What is our Police created for?
2. How did the Police work during the history of its existence?
3. What is the aim of Police's activity?
4. What departments is Police composed of?
5. What is the main responsibility of the Criminal Detection Department?
6. What are the duties of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department?

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

Работа полиции, была создана, демонстрировать смелость и героизм, бороться против врагов, Великая Отечественная война, основная цель, установить общественный порядок, права граждан, большое внимание, предотвращение преступления, подавление, личная собственность, было совершено, выполнять, один из наиболее, основная ответственность, задерживать, выследить беглеца, собирать факты и доказательства, виновность и невиновность подозреваемого, предоставление доказательства в суде, состав преступления, не хочет жить честно, раскрыть преступную деятельность, растрата, привлечь к ответственности, ювенальная полиция, трудные подростки, подростковая преступность, организованная преступность, усилия, достаточное количество, привлечь главарей банд к ответственности.

8. Read the article and say what it is about. The words below will help you understand the text:

1. rescue — спасать, выручать, приходить на помощь
2. to pass the buck to ... — свалить ответственность на...

- 3. emergency — чрезвычайная ситуация, крайняя необходимость
- 4. accident — несчастный случай, авария

Rescue

Why are police involved in so many rescues? There are five good reasons:

1. They get there first — they are already on patrol or rolling.
2. They know what to do — are experienced.
3. By their job, they are dedicated to “people service”.
4. They are involved, and don't pass the buck to firemen, or doctors,
5. They act at once — with courage.

In any emergency, the people know to call the police first. It is the speed of action that is so effective in saving lives. By the time effective fire-fighting equipment reaches the scene, the officer has already brought people out. In the accident the immediate care saves the life that the doctor can now cure. This is a vital police function.



UNIT 2. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA. KRASNODAR UNIVERSITY OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

law enforcement	правоохрана
an education	образование
the Ministry Internal Affairs	МВД
to train detectives	готовить оперативных работник
a graduate	выпускник
a crime detection	уголовное расследование
entrance examinations	вступительные экзамены
a term	семестр
to take exams	сдавать экзамены
a credit test	зачет
a subject	предмет
the correspondence department	заочное отделение
to combine	совмещать
an opportunity	возможность
to protect law and order	защищать закон и порядок

Pre-reading activities

2. Read and translate the text A and answer the questions:

1. What specialists does the Krasnodar University train?
2. Do the cadets have all conditions for getting a good education? What are they?
3. What is the term of training at our University?

4.What are the cadets engaged in during their working day?

5.What subjects do our cadets study?

3. Read the text “A”:

**Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
of the Russian Federation**

Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation is one of the higher educational institutions in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia. It was founded in 1977 as a higher militia school. The University trains detectives, investigators, psychologists etc. Our graduates work in all police services. Now there are a number of faculties at our University. There are also refreshment courses for working police officers. In order to enter the Krasnodar University an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully. The cadets of our University have all conditions for getting a good education. There are many law enforcement experts of great practical experience. Doctors of Law, professors who give lectures and do their best to give our students professional specialization and provide them with general and cultural education. There are many specially equipped classrooms, laboratories, lecture- halls, gymnasiums, libraries which are effective for proper training. The term of training at the Krasnodar University is five years. After graduation from our University the cadets get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of police. The working day of our cadets begins at 8.30 a.m, and ends at 5 p.m. Every day the cadets have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises. In order to become a law enforcement expert of high professional standards our cadets must get knowledge of such sciences as: Operative Detective Activity, Criminalistics, Administrative Law and Administrative Activity, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and many others. After classes the cadets can be engaged in sports, can have scientific societies, various clubs.

Post-reading activities

3. Translate words and word combinations in brackets:

1. The Krasnodar University of (Министерства внутренних дел) trains investigators, detectives, psychologists.
2. There are a number of (факультетов) at the (Краснодарском университете).
3. (Для того чтобы) become a (первокурсником) of our University an applicant must (сдать вступительные экзамены).
4. There are many (докторов юридических наук, профессоров) who give lectures and do their best to give our students professional specialization.
5. (После окончания) from the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs our graduates get (диплом юриста-правоведа и становятся лейтенантами полиции).
6. After classes our cadets can (заниматься спортом, работать в научных кружках, различных клубах).
7. (Хорошо оборудованные лаборатории, аудитории) provide necessary conditions for effective training of our cadets.
8. (Оперативно-розыскная деятельность) is one of the main sciences which a future detective must have a good knowledge of such sciences as: Operative Detective Activity, Criminalistics, Administrative Law and Administrative Activity, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and many others.

4. Add keywords and expressions to the text to the associogram:



5. Tell about your educational institution.

6. Finish the sentences:

Our college (...) is one of the colleges in system of law enforcement professional education of the Ministry Internal Affairs. The college trains ..., but our graduates work as ... in different

There are two departments: ... with in-service and pre- service training. The duration of training is

After graduation from our College the students get a diploma of ... with specialization in

In order to enter the College an applicant must have a ... , a medical certificate and ... successfully.

Each term the students take They study numerous special ... :

The students of the correspondence department are to combine the service and the ... and it's not

It is difficult to study at our College but the students have every opportunity for ...

7. Translate the text without using a dictionary.

I study at the Stavropol Branch of the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. The college trains detectives, but our graduates work as police officers in different police services.

There are two departments: the day department and the correspondence department with in-service and pre- service training. The duration of training is from 4 to 6 years.

After graduation from our College the students get a diploma of a lawyer with specialization in crime detection.

In order to enter the College an applicant must have a special assignment, a medical certificate and entrance examinations successfully.

Each term the students take exams and credit tests. They study numerous special subjects: Civil and Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure. Criminalistics, Administrative law and such social sciences as History, Philosophy, Logics, Psychology.

The students of the correspondence department are to combine the service and the

studies and it's not a simple matter.

8. Imagine that you have met your classmate, whom you have not seen for two years. Tell him about what you are currently doing, where you are studying, whether you like studying, whether you are proud of your branch and your future profession.

9. Find at least twenty words and write them down.

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

UNIT 3. POLICE WORK IN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN

READING and SPEAKING

1. Read and translate the verbs and their derivatives:

to add — addition — additional

to administer — administration — administrative — administering;

to collect — collection — collecting;

to defend — defendant — defensive;

to depend — dependent — independent — dependence — independence;

to endanger — danger — dangerous;

to enforce — enforcement — force;

to examine — examination — examined;

to fight — fight — fighter — fighting;

to identify — identification — identity — identified;

to investigate — investigator — investigation — investigative — investigating;

to locate — local — location;

to operate — operation — operating — cooperation;

to preserve — preservation — preserved;

to response — responsible — responsibility;

to secure — security;

to train — training — retraining

Pre-reading activities

2. Read the following words and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary.

Study the following words:

violations, security, inquiries, to handle, justice, convictions, division, lawless, extortion, impenetrable, intimidation, bribery gambling, squads, sufficient, prosecutive, vital, supervises, employees, fugitive, efforts, to locate, to apprehend, prisoners, deserters, fingerprints, to maintain, dangerous, through, minor, various, criminological, approximately, scientific, equipment, agents, defendants, occasions, to suspect, to commits'intelligence, threat; communications, valuable, leads,

maintenance, major, headquarters, facilities, records, personnel, sources, retraining, although, sciences, emphasis, procedure, preservation, thorough, firearms, communities; responsibilities, expenditures, appropriation, to recruit, to assign, experienced, improvement, practices, jurisdiction, anti-racketeering, energy, robbery, embezzlement, bankruptcy, bribery, espionage, fraud, internal, theft.

3. Read and translate the following international words:

technical, specialized, training, basis, material; communications, control, bureau, criminal, civil, interest, agents, to result, special, division, narcotics, prostitution, to operate, justice, cooperation, local, deserter; identification, collection, arrest, police, agency, commercial, personnel, information, to train, instruction, courses, periodically, theory, practical, techniques, physical, tactics, extreme, administrative, operation, to identify, laboratory, criminological, teletype, contact, function, competent, inspection, practice, jurisdiction, anti-racketeering, energy, bankruptcy, espionage.

4. Read the text A: Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

a) General Investigation Division

The FBI, formally called the Bureau of Investigation, was created primarily to handle criminal investigations for the Department of Justice.

The FBI responsibilities continue to grow each year.

The FBI handles over 180 different investigations including Federal criminal violations internal security matters and civil inquiries in which the Government has an interest.

Since 1945, over 95 percent of the cases investigated by its agents which came before the courts have resulted in convictions.

Special Investigation Division

Organized crime is a lawless empire involved in gambling, narcotics, prostitution, extortion, etc. where easy money can be made. For years organized

crime operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall built on fear, intimidation, bribery, and force.

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

This Division also supervises investigations under the Security of Government Employees programme.

Fugitive investigations often involve a great deal of manpower.

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

b) Identification Division

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

Laboratory Division

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

Domestic Intelligence Division

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

c) Files and Communications Division

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

A teletype network provides constant twenty-four-hour contact between FBI headquarters and all Field Divisions. In addition, the FBI has a Crime Records Division

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

Training Division

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

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

d) Administrative Division

The Administrative Division's major responsibilities are to see that the operations of the Bureau run smoothly and expenditures are kept within the limits of

the annual appropriation granted by Congress. Another duty of this Division is to recruit and assign the personnel necessary to fulfill the various functions of the FBI.

Inspection Division

The staff is composed of experienced, competent men who periodically review, inspect the total work performance of each field office and the headquarters staff. The inspections have as their goal the improvement of management and investigative practices.

Jurisdiction

Following are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction:

Anti-Racketeering

Atomic Energy Act

Bank Robbery and Embezzlement

Bankruptcy

Bribery

Espionage

Extortion

Fraud Against the Government

Internal Security

Theft of Government Property, etc.

Notes:

are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice	направляют все свои усилия, чтобы преступных магнатов привлечь к суду
civil inquiries	расследование гражданских дел
Crime Records Division	уголовный архив (отдел, где хранятся отчеты о совершенных преступлениях)
Federal criminal violation	нарушение федеральных законов
following are the matters within	вот вопросы (дела), которые находятся в

the FBI jurisdiction	пределах юрисдикции ФБР
have resulted in convictions	закончились осуждением обвиняемых
operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall	действовала за почти непроницаемой стеной
the FBFs field officer	сотрудник ФБР, курирующий определенный регион или сферу деятельности
the Security of Government Employees programme	программа по обеспечению безопасности высших правительственных служащих
to build a strong prosecutive case	построить сильное обвинение
which pose a threat	которые представляют угрозу

Post-reading activities

6. Find in the text the answers to the following questions:

1. What does the FBI deal with?
2. What are the main divisions of the FBI you know?
3. What is organized crime?
4. Where is the largest collection of fingerprints in the world?
5. On the basis of which evidence are many crimes solved and many defendants convicted?
6. Where can valuable leads in an investigation be found very often?
7. Who directs the efforts to locate and apprehend fugitives, escaped federal prisoners, deserters from Armed Forces?
8. How are the FBI Agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?

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

Собирать улики; иметь дело с; вопросы внутренней безопасности; организованная преступность; азартные игры, наркотики, проституция, вымогательство; отряды агентов ФБР; Федеральное Бюро Расследования; выстроить сильное обвинение; привлечь к суду; бороться против организованной преступности; местные правоприменительные органы; нарушение федеральных законов; осуществлять надзор за расследованием; самая большая в мире коллекция отпечатков пальцев; научные экспертизы; специальные агенты с особой подготовкой; осудить обвиняемого; лабораторная экспертиза; доказать невиновность лица; подозревать в совершении преступления; изучать информацию о преступлениях; главное управление ФБР; курсы переподготовки; практические навыки и техника; сбор, идентификация и сохранение вещественных доказательств, тщательная подготовка; самбо; огнестрельное оружие; экстремальная ситуация; набирать штат; опытные компетентные люди; в пределах юрисдикций ФБР; ограбление банка; хищение; взяточничество; мошенничество против правительства; кража правительственного имущества; вымогательство.

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

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

9. Make up the sentences using the words below:

1. The gang leaders were .., on the basis of sufficient evidence collected by the FBI Agents together with the officers of the local enforcement agency.

2. The fight against ... involves a great deal of efforts in the work of the FBI Special Investigation Division.

3. Practical skills and techniques are paid great attention to in the course of training and retraining FBI Agents. The courses involve ... and ... of physical evidence.

4. In a number of crimes some of valuable ... in an investigation result from

information contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.

5. The FBI was created primarily.., criminal investigations for the Department of justice.

6. Many crimes are solved through ... identification.

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

8. To fight against a threat to the Nation's security is one of the... of the FBI.

9. Organized crime is built on fear ..., a n d force.

10.Laboratory examination of the fingerprints found on the murder victim helped the murderer.

11.Laboratory examination proved the innocence of the defendant suspected of having committed.

organized crime, preservation, intimidation, to handle fugitive, convicted, leads, responsibilities, fingerprint, robbery, bribery, identification, identify, the collection.

10. Give all possible word combinations:

crime	<i>for example:</i> to commit (совершить) a crime	совершить, расследовать, предотвращать, снижать, бороться против, раскрыть, организованная, доказать
criminal		опасный, разыскиваемый, задержать, допросить, идентифицировать
to fight against		организованная преступность, воровство, взяточничество, нарушение законности, азартные игры, мошенничество, вымогательство
to handle		уголовные расследования, отпечатки пальцев, информация, преступления,

		внутренняя безопасность
fingerprints		идентифицировать, проявить, обращаться с, сохранить, ценные
investigation		уголовное, надлежащее, быстрое, провести, заниматься
fugitive		определить местонахождение, арестовать, разыскиваемый, опасный, найти, схватить, задержать
evidence		вещественные, косвенные, подтверждающие, ценные, достаточные, собрать, идентифицировать, сохранить, разрушить, просмотреть

11. Speak shortly on:

1. FBI, its structure and the matters within its jurisdiction
2. Special Investigation Division
3. Identification Division
4. Laboratory Division

12. Read text "B" and find the answer to the following questions here:

1. What is one of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service?
2. What have you learnt of the Map Room in Scotland Yard?
3. What is the branch of police dogs interesting for?
4. What can you say about the Witness Room?
5. Why do they call the London policeman "bobby"?
6. What did "Scotland Yard" take the name after?

Text “B”: Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben, and its jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles with The exception of the ancient City of London, which possesses its own separate police force.

One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard’s crime detection and emergency service has been the “999 system”. On receipt of a call the 999 Room operator ascertains by electronic device the position of the nearest available police car, which is contacted by radio. Almost instantly, a message is also sent by teleprinter to the police stations concerned, so that within seconds of a call for assistance being received, a police car is on its way to the scene and all neighbouring police stations have been notified.

Apart from the 999 Room, one of the most interesting places in Scotland Yard is the Map Room. Here is the Central Crime Map, the Deaths by Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map, An old-established section of the Metropolitan Police is the Mounted Branch, with its strength of about 200 horses stabled at strategic points.

These horses are particularly suited to ceremonial occasions, for they are accustomed to military bands.

An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of Police Dogs, first used as an experiment in 1938. Now these dogs are an important part of the Force. One dog, for example, can search a warehouse in ten minutes, whereas the same search would take six men an hour.

There is also the River Police or Thames Division, which has its own crime investigation officers who handle all crimes occurring within its river boundaries.

There are two other departments of Scotland Yard — the Witness Room (known as the Rogues' Gallery) where a photographic record of known or suspected criminals

is kept, and the Museum, which contains murder relicts, forgery exhibits and coining moulds.

The name "Scotland Yard" originates from the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, in about the 14th century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court. The popular nickname of the London policeman "bobby" is a tribute to Sir Robert Peel, and whose Christian name attached itself to members of the force.

13. Make the following tasks (on text B):

1. Divide the text into logical parts.
2. Give a name to each part.
3. Give the contents of each part in 1-2 sentences.
4. Give a brief summary of the whole text.

14. Give a written translation of the passage about the "999 system" (in the text "Scotland Yard").

UNIT 4. INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANISATION

READING and SPEAKING

Pre-reading activities

1. Read the following words and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary.

Study the following words:

Noun

Arrest, assault, authority, bank frauds, behavior, burglary, car theft, charter, citizen, cooperation, corporation, counterfeiting, customs, departments, drug , drug traffic, embezzlement, enforcement, fingerprint, forgery, function, government, immigration, intelligence, larceny, law, member, missing persons, morals offenses, murder, organization, percent, police force, post office, representative, search, service, sky-jacking, staff , subject, supervision, treaty, war, world .

Verb

To communicate, to compose, to contain, to coordinate, to deal with, to devote, to disseminate, to divide into, to empower, to establish, to exchange, to handle, to hunt down multinational force, to keep, to locate, to observe, to safeguard

Adjective

Throughout, intergovernmental, own, right, among, wanted, every, according, particularly, although, certain, permanent, supreme executive another, other,

2. Find in the text A the terms of international crime and write them down.

3. Read the text A and find in the text above the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below:

Основные права каждого гражданина, частично, агентство, международный преступник, правоохранительный, оборот наркотиков, разыскиваемый, поведение, иметь дело (с),согласно, международное сотрудничество, представитель, основной состав, подразделение.

Text A: INTERPOL



Interpol is an international corporation founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals. Its clients are 174 agencies throughout the world. This organization is not

under the control or supervision of any government.

Interpol is a recognized intergovernmental police force whose task is to hunt down the international criminal, multinational force, much like the United Nations, Interpol is made up of police of the Free World and a bona fide law enforcement agency in its own right. Among the first to Fight international terrorism and skyjackings, Interpol still leads the war on narcotics, assists a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. One of the most highly respected groups in the world, Interpol, like any other police force is under governmental control to safeguard the basic rights of every citizen. It operates according to a strict code of behavior and adheres to the highest ethical standards, Interpol has never been recognized or established by any international charter or treaty and has no police powers. Because of Interpol's cooperation with the UN particularly in the area of drugs, Interpol was recognized as an intergovernmental organization.

Interpol members are, for the most part, police and not governmental representatives, although certain governments have sent observers from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Today 80 percent of the permanent staff is French. Interpol is much like any large corporation with bureaus in various countries and with representatives from these offices also stationed at the main office.

Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus, but the police forces themselves are subject to the laws and policies of their respective nations.

Interpol is divided into four main bodies — the General Assembly; the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus.

The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. It is “the Supreme Authority”. The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made-up of the President, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, located in Lion, is Interpol's business division. It contains the “permanent departments” four of which car theft and



missing persons; another deals with bank frauds and other types of embezzlement; a third with drug traffic and morals offenses; and a fourth deals with forgery and counterfeiting.

Other divisions are the general Teords department, where files are kept, and a

special records department, where fingerprints and other methods of identification are used.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and exchange information with any other NCB.

Post-reading activities

4. Work with your partner. Ask him (her) questions. Let your partner answer your questions. Then change your roles.

5. *Make up a plan of text A.*
6. *Write out key words of each paragraph of text A.*
7. *Write down a brief summary of text A in English.*

Text B: Europol

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study new words to the text:

Boundary	граница
Significant	важный, значительный, существенный
Contribution	вклад, содействие
Target	цель
To mean	означать
To conduct investigation	проводить расследование
Tool	орудие, инструмент
Customs	таможня
To overcome	преодолеть
Request	просьба, запрос
Fulfillment	выполнение

2. Read and translate the text B and answer the following questions:

1. What is Europol?
2. When did Europol begin its work?
3. What is the main aim of Europol?
4. What international crimes does Europol handle with?
5. Does Europol have any executive powers? What does it mean?
6. What can you say about composition of this organization?
7. Is there any difference between Europol and Interpol?
8. What are the roles of Europol and Interpol in the fight against organized crime?
9. Have Interpol and Europol got investigative powers?

Nowadays, there are no boundaries for organized criminal groups. Because of modern technology and enormous resources, these groups are illegally active worldwide. In fact, organized crime represents a threat to the structure and values of our democratic systems affecting European citizens' security and freedom.

Europol is the European Union law enforcement organization that handles criminal intelligence. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States in preventing and combating such international organised crimes as: illicit drug trafficking; weapons smuggling; illicit immigration network; terrorism, forgery of money (counterfeiting of the Euro) and other means of payment; trafficking in human beings including child pornography; illicit vehicle trafficking; money-laundering. In addition, other main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crime, computer crime and cyber crime. In short, the mission of Europol is to make a significant contribution to the European Union's law enforcement action against crime with an emphasis on targeting criminal organizations.

Europol (the name is a contraction of European Police Office) is the European Union's criminal intelligence agency. The agency started limited operations on January 3, 1994, as the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU). In 1998 the Europol Convention was ratified by all the member states and came into force in October. Europol became fully operational on July 1, 1999.

It is a support service for the law enforcement agencies of the EU member states. Europol has no executive powers. This means that Europol officials are not entitled to conduct investigations in the member states or to arrest suspects. In providing support, Europol with its tools – information exchange, intelligence analysis, expertise and training – can contribute to the executive measures carried out by the relevant national authorities.

Europol is a multi – disciplinary agency, comprising not only regular police officers but staff members from the member states' law enforcement agencies: customs, immigration services, border and financial police, etc. Europol helps to

overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation. Any law enforcement officer from a member state can address a request to their Europol National Unit (ENU) in her / his mother tongue and receive the answer back in this language.

Three different levels of cooperation are possible: the first one is technical cooperation. The next step is strategic cooperation aimed at exchanging general trends in organized crime and how to fight it. The top level of cooperation includes the exchange of personal data and requires the fulfillment of Europol's standards in the field of data protection and data security.

What is the difference between Europol and Interpol?

There are various possibilities for international law enforcement cooperation. Interpol and Europol are two of them. Interpol is an excellent network of police agencies of countries worldwide, whereas Europol mainly supports the fight against organized crime and there is no competition between these organizations. In fact a cooperation agreement was signed between the two organizations. In fact a cooperation agreement was signed between the two organizations to help strengthen international law enforcement cooperation.

Post-reading activities

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

organized criminal groups, modern technology, citizens' security, enormous resources, to represent a threat, a multi-disciplinary agency, to handle criminal intelligence, to make a significant contribution, regular police officers, to overcome the language barriers, police cooperation, to exchange information, border police, to conduct investigation, top level

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

незаконный оборот наркотиков, незаконная миграция, незаконная торговля транспортными средствами, отмывание денег, преступления против личности,

торговля людьми, фальшивомонетничество, контрабанда оружием, компьютерная преступность, киберпреступления.

5. Circle the odd ones out:

1. assassin-murderer-smuggler-killer
2. robber-burglar-mugger-pickpocket-con man
3. steal-mug-burgle-rob-charge
4. alibi-proof-evidence-prison-fingerprints
5. arsonist-rapist-shoplifter-mugger- investigator
6. interrogate-interview-identify-ask questions
7. innocent-criminal- offender-culprit-law breaker

6. Make the sentences from the following words:

1. Europol, that, organization, the, Union, is, handles, European, intelligence, law, enforcement, criminal.
2. Boundaries, no, nowadays, criminal, for, groups, organized, there are.
3. Powers, Europol, executive, has, no.
4. Police, barriers, the language, in, cooperation, international, to overcome, Europol, helps.
5. Europol, is, of, the mission, crime, and, serious, combat, international, and, organized, terrorism.

7. Mark the statements T (true) or A (false) using the text A and B:

1. Europol is the European Union law enforcement organization that handles criminal intelligence.
2. The main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crimes and cyber crimes.
3. Europol is a multi-disciplinary agency, comprising regular police officers and staff members from the various law enforcement agencies of the member states.
4. There are no differences between Interpol and Europol.
5. Europol helps to overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation.

8. Read and translate the following dialogue.

Jack: Hallo, Peter! How `s life?

Helen: Hi, Jack! That`s fine!

Jack: Do you still working at the Europol department?

Helen: Yes! I`m a Special Agent.

Jack: Sounds great! And what does this organization handle?

Helen: Europol`s aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the member states. The workers of Europol are doing their best to prevent and combat international organized crimes such as illicit drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking and so on.

Jack: Oh, I see. You have such a challenging job!

Helen: Really. It also requires patience, honesty, intelligence and courage.

Jack: That`s true. It was nice to meet you. Have a nice day.

Helen: See you later!

9. Try to translate from Russian into English, using the expressions below:

Сотрудниками полицейской службы ЕС – Европола – были задержаны более тысячи человек во время совместной операции против организованной преступности, по данным сайта французского издания Le Figaro. Операция под названием «Архимед», была проведена с 15 по 23 сентября силами 28 стран – членов ЕС. Более чем 20 тысяч представителей правоохранительных органов приняли участие в ней, включая государства не входящие в ЕС – Австралия, Швейцария, Сербия, Норвегия, Колумбия и США.

«Это самая масштабная совместная операция, организованная Европоллом», - сообщил представитель службы Европол Роб Уэйнрайт. Он отметил, что задержанные 1027 подозреваемых связаны с различными видами преступлений: торговлей наркотиками и людьми, нелегальной иммиграцией, уклонением от налогов, изготовлением подделок, кражами и так далее. В частности, 170 человек были арестованы по подозрению в торговле людьми.

Полицейские провели операции на сотнях объектов, изъяли почти 600 килограммов кокаина, 200 килограммов героина, 1,3 тонны каннабиса и спасли от продажи 30 румынских детей. В рамках операции также был проверен статус почти 10 тысяч мигрантов, сообщает BBC News.

Members of the EU police service Europol, during a joint operation against, organized crime, was carried out, EU member countries, representatives of law enforcement agencies took part, including from countries outside the EU, are associated with a variety of types of crimes, carried out operations.

ГЛАВА II

UNIT 5. ASKING FOR AND GIVING THE DIRECTION

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

Could you tell me the way to...? - Не могли бы Вы сказать мне, как пройти к...?

How can I get to...? - Как добраться до?

Will you show me the way to...? - Покажите, пожалуйста, дорогу к (в)...

Excuse me, where is ... - Извините (простите), где находится ...?

It's a long way from here. - Это далеко отсюда

It's far from here - Это далеко отсюда

It takes about 10 minutes to get there. - Дорога туда занимает около 10 минут.

Go (walk) along this street - Идите вдоль (прямо) по этой улице

Go (walk) through the park - Идите через парк

Go (walk) straight ahead (on) - Идите прямо

Walk past ... - Пройдите мимо...

Go (walk) up (down) the street - Идите вверх (вниз) по улице

Turn left (turn right at ... Street) - Поверните налево (поверните направо на улице...)

Turn left (right) at the traffic lights (at ... Street) - Поверните налево (направо) на светофоре (на улице...)

Turn back - Поверните назад

Turn round the corner - Поверните за угол

Walk to ... - Идите до...

Go across the bridge - Перейдите через мост

Go across the street (cross the street) - Пересеките (перейдите) улицу

Go out of the hotel - Выйдите из отеля

Go straight for two blocks - Пройдите два квартала

There is a bus stop - Там будет автобусная остановка

It's on the left (right) - Это слева (справа)

It's on the left side (opposite) of the street - Это на левой (противоположной) стороне улицы

It's round the corner - Это сразу за углом

Where is the nearest bus stop? - Где находится ближайшая автобусная остановка?

It's over there - Это вот там.

Take a bus (a taxi, an underground) - Садитесь в автобус (такси, метро)

Go on foot - Идите пешком

Change for a bus - Пересядьте на автобус

You will be right there - Вы окажетесь прямо там

You go the wrong way - Вы идете неправильно

What's the matter? - Что случилось?

Can you help me? - Вы можете мне помочь?

You are welcome. - Пожалуйста (в ответ на благодарность).

It's my duty - Это мой долг

That's all right - Все в порядке

At your service. - К Вашим услугам

The shortest way to - Кратчайший путь до ...

Are you in a hurry? - Вы торопитесь?

At the crossroads - На перекрестке

The first turn (turning) - Первый поворот

You can't miss it - Вы не пройдете мимо

I'm afraid I'm lost - Боюсь, что я заблудился (я сбился с пути)

2. Talk about these questions.

1. What are some places tourists walk to in your town or city?
2. What would you advise a stranger to visit in your city?
3. Is your town or city easy to walk around? Why or why not?
4. What can you do, if you are lost in the city?

Pre-reading activities

3. Read the words properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

block, crosswalk, arrive, train station, beside, past, cross, look for

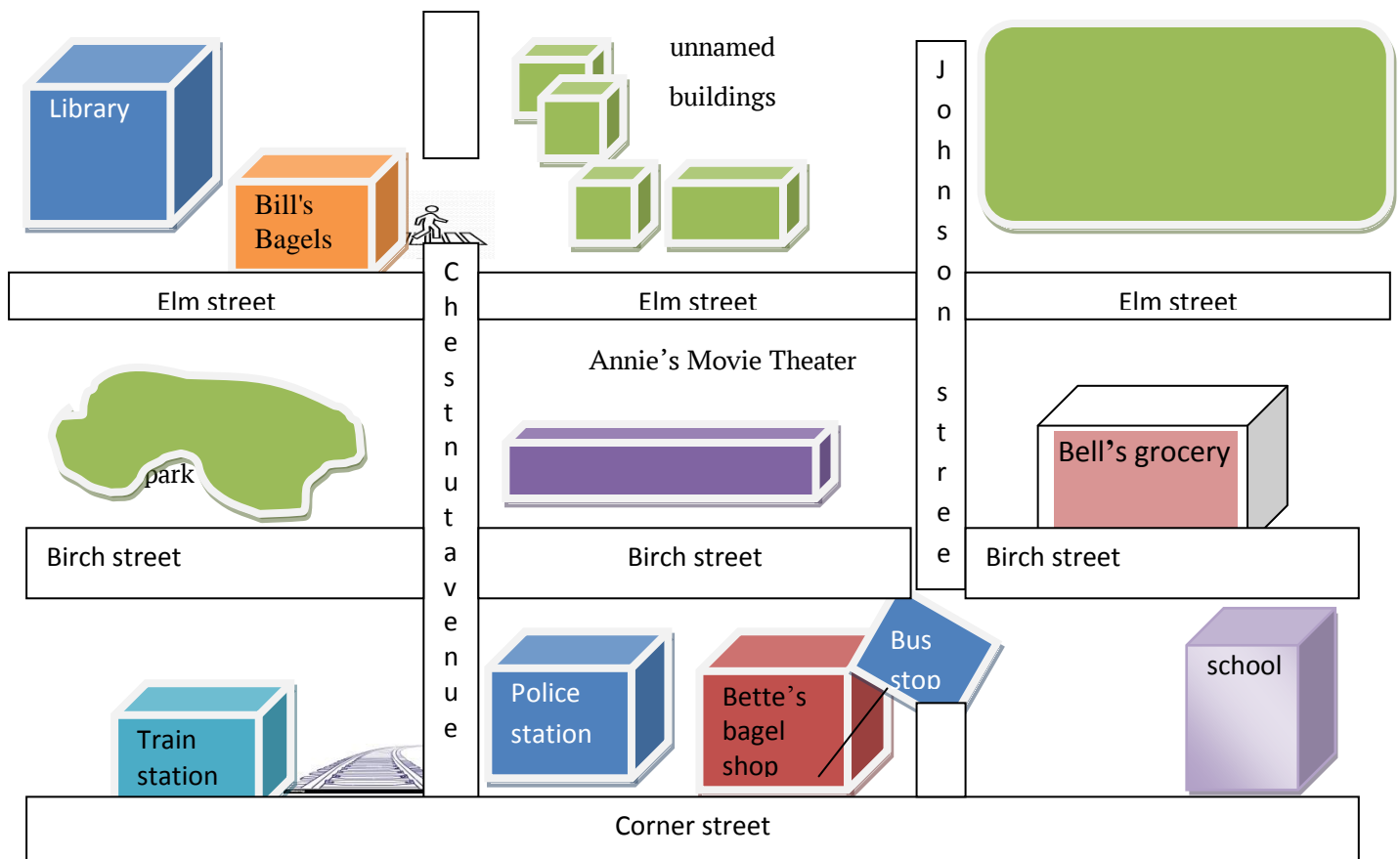
4. Read and translate the pamphlet from a police station:

The following routes can all be taken on foot

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

From Bell's Grocery: Walk one block down Johnson Street. Cross the street. You will be on the same side as the train station. Walk one block on Comer Street to arrive at the police station.

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



Post-reading activities

5. *Answer the questions*

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

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

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 beside | A) to travel in a specific direction |
| 2 block | B) next to |
| 3 on foot | C) the distance between one street and another |
| 4 cross | D) to be walking |
| 5 go down | E) to go from one side to another |
| 6 past | F) to pass without stopping |

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

1. The man was taken to the _____ after he was arrested.
2. Mary had to go _____ the street to get to the dentist.

3. Use the _____ when crossing the street.
4. Brenda went to the _____ to wait for the bus to arrive.
5. Dave spent all day at the _____ because his train was late.

Word bank

police station bus stop across
train station crosswalk

8. Read the conversation between a pedestrian and an officer and translate it.

Pedestrian: Well, I am here on vacation. I am looking for the grand Hotel.

Officer: It is not far from here. Only a few blocks.

Pedestrian: Okay. What is the best way to get there?

Officer: Go down Park street until you get to the crossroads.

Pedestrian: Okay. Then what?

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

Pedestrian: It is really not far. Thank you officer.

9. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

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

10. Read and guess what it means.

1. It is a place with one or more buildings and platforms where trains stop for people to get on or off.
2. It is a building which serves to accommodate police officers and other members of police staff.
3. It is a structure built to go over the river.
4. It is a collection of books, and other materials, which are accessible for use by its members .
5. It is a place where stamps are sold and from where letters and parcels are sent/

6. It is a place or space where planes take off and land
7. It is a building where historical, scientific, or artistic objects are kept
8. It is a large shop which sells most types of food and other goods needed in the home
9. It is a place where fuel is sold for road vehicles, often with a small shop
10. It is a building used for Christian worship services and other Christian religious activities.

11. Read and act out the dialogues.

1

Pedestrian: Excuse me, officer. Could you tell me, where the hospital is?

Officer: Go out of this hotel. Turn to the right. Walk along the Rogozhnikov street. There you'll see a bus stop. Go past the bus stop and turn left. There will be a high office block. Don't go into. Cross the street. The hospital is opposite the block.

Pedestrian: Thank you ever so much, officer.

Officer: It is my duty.

2

Pedestrian: Excuse me. I am afraid I am lost. Can you help me?

Officer: Where do you want to go?

Pedestrian: I must be in the city centre at 3 o'clock.

Officer: The quickest way to get there is by metro.

Pedestrian: Is there a metro station here?

Officer: Yes. Go straight on as far as the park and there you'll see the metro station.

Pedestrian: Thanks a lot.

Officer: You are welcome.

12. Act out the following dialogues in English.

1

Прохожий: Извините, пожалуйста. Не могли бы вы мне помочь? Как добраться до почты?

Офицер полиции: Идите вдоль этой улицы. Доберетесь до парка, пройдите через него, затем поверните налево. Там будет кинотеатр. Пройдите мимо кинотеатра. Снова поверните налево. Пройдите мимо кафе «Кинза». Почта находится рядом с кафе.

Прохожий: Спасибо большое.

Офицер полиции: Пожалуйста.

2

Прохожий: Извините, пожалуйста. Не могли бы вы мне помочь? Как добраться до банка?

Офицер полиции: Идите вниз по этой улице, поверните на втором повороте направо и идите вдоль Ромашковой улицы. Банк напротив музея.

Прохожий: Спасибо большое.

Офицер полиции: Все в порядке. Не за что.

3

Прохожий: Извините, пожалуйста. Не могли бы вы мне помочь? Где находится ближайшая стоянка такси?

Офицер полиции: Вон там. Перейдите через улицу, поверните за угол, и идите прямо до стоянки. Она будет слева.

Прохожий: Спасибо.

Офицер полиции: Не за что. Это мой долг.

4

Прохожий: Извините, пожалуйста. Не могли бы вы мне помочь? Как добраться до банка?

Офицер полиции: Это не очень далеко. Идите пешком. Прямо по этой улице два квартала, затем поверните налево у светофора.

Прохожий: Сколько минут примерно ?

Офицер полиции: Около 5 минут.

UNIT 6. INSURANCE OF ROAD SAFETY

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

1. You have violated (broken) road traffic rules - Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения
2. You have parked the car in the wrong place - Вы припарковали (поставили) автомобиль в неподобающем месте
3. You have exceeded the speed limit - Вы превысили разрешенную скорость
4. You have gone through a red light - Вы проехали на красный свет
5. You have violated the rules of overtaking - Вы нарушили правила обгона
6. You haven't fastened your seat belt - Вы не пристегнули ремень безопасности
7. You have ignored the traffic sign - Вы нарушили требования дорожного знака
8. There is a speed limit here - Здесь установлено ограничение скорости
9. There is no parking here (Parking is prohibited here) - Здесь запрещена стоянка
10. To drive under the influence of alcohol (drink-driving). - *Управлять автомобилем в состоянии алкогольного опьянения.*
11. Driving under the influence of alcohol - Управление автомобилем в состоянии алкогольного опьянения
12. Will you show me your driving license (driver's license)? - Предъявите, пожалуйста, Ваше водительское удостоверение
13. Sorry, I didn't know about it - Извините, я не знал об этом
14. I didn't see (didn't notice) the sign - Я не видел (не заметил) знака
15. I was in a hurry - Я торопился
16. I was in a hurry and didn't pay attention to it - Я торопился и не обратил на это внимания
17. I have forgotten about it - Я забыл об этом

18. I agree - Я согласен
19. You must pay a fine - Вы должны заплатить штраф
20. I have to fine you - Я должен Вас оштрафовать
21. You must follow me - Вы должны проследовать за мной
22. You must undergo an examination - Вы должны пройти освидетельствование.
23. Please, follow me for a medical examination - Прошу Вас проследовать со мной для медицинского освидетельствования
24. You must pay a fine for violating road traffic rules (exceeding the speed limit) - Вы должны заплатить штраф за нарушение правил дорожного движения
25. You must pay a fine for unfastened seat belt - Вы должны заплатить штраф за управление автомобилем с непристегнутым ремнем безопасности
26. I'm removing you from driving - Я отстраняю Вас от управления автомобилем
27. I have to take your driving license (driver's license) until the court decision - Я должен изъять у Вас водительское удостоверение до решения суда
28. I'll draw up the report. You can be disqualified from driving -. Я составлю протокол. Вы можете быть лишены права управления транспортными средствами
29. Traffic ticket – квитанция о штрафе
30. citation – повестка, вызов
31. fail- не удаваться, терпеть неудачу

American road signs



1. Keep Right — Держитесь правой стороны
2. Caution Speed Bump Ahead — Осторожно, впереди лежащий полицейский
3. Bike Route — Велодорожка
4. Hospital — Больница
5. Phone — Телефонная будка
6. Arrow signs — Стрелки
7. Pedestrian crossing — Пешеходный переход
8. Traffic lights — Светофор
9. One way road — Одностороннее движение
10. School or pedestrian crossing near school — Школа или переход возле школы
11. Navigation signs (airport, camping, hospital) — Указатели (аэропорт, кемпинг, больница)
12. Do not pass — Обгон запрещен
13. Caution — Внимание (опасный участок)
14. Caution Children — Осторожно, дети

- 15. Two-way traffic — Двустороннее движение
- 16. Winding road — Извилистая дорога
- 17. Sharp turn right — Резкий поворот направо
- 18. Sharp turn left — Резкий поворот налево
- 19. Bump — Лежачий полицейский

2. Talk about these questions.

- 1. Have you got a driver's license?
- 2. Do you often violate road traffic rules? Have you been fined?
- 3. What traffic rules do people the most often break in the city?
- 4. What happens if people break traffic laws?

Pre-reading activities

3. Read the words properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

Moving violation, posted speed limit, obey, traffic stop, badge number, insurance, expired license, failure, punishment, pull over, fast, illegal turn

4. Read the conversation between an officer and a driver and act it out:

Officer: Do you know why I pulled you over?

Driver: No, officer, I don't. Was I speeding?

Officer: No. You failed to stop at a stop sign 2 blocks back.

Driver: Oh, no. I am very sorry about that. I didn't even see it.

Officer: I'm going to have to give you a citation. Can I see your license?

Driver: Yes, of course. Here it is, officer.

Officer: Please remain in the vehicle while I fill up the ticket.

5. Read the traffic ticket. Then choose the correct answers.

- 1. What was the reason for the ticket?
 - A The driver was speeding.
 - B The driver ran a stop sign.
 - C The driver made an illegal turn
 - D The driver did not have insurance
- 2 What can you infer about the driver?
 - A He is from out of state

- B He has an expired license.
- C He has automobile insurance.
- D He got the ticket near a school.
- 3 What "formation is NOT included on the ticket?
- A the driver's home address
- B the officer's badge number
- C what kind of car the driver has
- D when the moving violation occurred

**TRAFFIC TICKET
FOR MOVING VIOLATION**

Name: Mike Y. Walter

Address: 111 Mayne street, Wilberforce, NSW 2756

Phone number: 443 333-555

Date of birth: 25/07/2000

Drivers license number: 456789

Time and date of traffic stop: 5.45 p.m. 34/06

Location: Broad street

Officer issuing the citation: John Parker

Badge number: 400021

Type of offence

☐ failure to obey posted speed limit (if so, was violation in school zone? (Y\N)

☒ failure to stop at red light\stop sign

☐ illegal turn

☐ driving with expired license

☐ driving without insurance

☐ other:

6. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 citation | A how fast one is traveling |
| 2 failure | B not doing something one is expected to do |
| 3 speed | C breaking the law while driving |
| 4 moving violation | D the act of pulling over a driver |
| 5 traffic stop | E a notice of punishment for an offense |

7. Read the dialogues and fill out the traffic ticket.

1

Officer: Let me introduce myself. ... You've broken road traffic rules. There is a speed limit here. You've exceeded the speed limit by 20 kilometers.

Driver: I'm sorry. I was in a hurry and didn't pay attention to it.

Officer: Your driver's license, please.

Driver: Here it is.

Officer: You have to pay a fine.

Driver: OK.

2

Officer: Excuse me, sir.

Driver: Yes?

Officer: Is this your car?

Driver: Yes, it's mine. What's the matter?

Officer: You have ignored the traffic sign. Parking is prohibited here.

Driver: Really? I'm sorry. I didn't know that parking is prohibited here. I didn't see the sign.

Officer: Your driver's license, please.

Driver: Here you are. Where can I park the car?

Officer: The parking is round the corner. I'm sorry, sir, but I have to fine you.

Driver: What for?

Officer: You must pay a fine for parking the car in the wrong place.

3

Officer: Let me introduce myself. . You've broken road traffic rules. You haven't fastened your seat belt.

Driver: I agree. Sorry, I have forgotten about it.

Officer: Your driver's license, please.

Driver: Here it is.

Officer: You must pay a fine for unfastened seat belt.

Driver: All right.

4

Officer: Let me introduce myself. . You've violated road traffic rules. I suppose that you are driving under the influence of alcohol.

Driver: I don't agree. I'm OK.

Officer: Will you show me your driver's license?

Driver: Here it is.

Officer: I'm removing you from driving. You must undergo an examination. Please, follow me.

Driver: OK.

UNIT 7. CRIME PREVENTION

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

crime prevention - предотвращение преступности

to decrease - снижать

to overcome crime - преодолевать преступность

to eliminate the causes of crime – устранять причины преступности

law-abiding citizens – законопослушные граждане

suspect - подозреваемый

to stand on guard of law and order – стоять на страже закона и порядка

to use special means - использовать специальные средства

crime solution – раскрытие преступления

to obtain information – получать информацию

to patrol streets – патрулировать улицы

to examine a crime scene – осматривать место преступления

to search for evidence – искать улики

to establish corpus delicti – устанавливать состав преступления

to detect - разыскивать

to apprehend a criminal - задерживать преступника

prevention of juvenile delinquency – предотвращение молодежной преступности

persuasion - убеждение

social and individual influence – общественное и индивидуальное влияние

to turn them onto the right track – направить на правильный путь

supervision – наблюдение

to take measures – принимать меры

to reduce - сокращать

to deter - сдерживать

to lower the rate of crime - снизить уровень преступности

2. Study the following definitions of “crime prevention”. Which of them best matches your understanding? Explain your point of view.

Crime prevention is a strategy that aims to reduce opportunities for criminal activity.

Crime prevention is an activity directed on crime reducing or elimination of crime

Crime prevention is the attempt to reduce and deter crime and criminals.

Pre-reading activities

3. Read the words properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

present-day, an effort, an attempt, the common mission, law enforcement to develop, government, opportunity, crime scene, properly, approach, require, human relations, public safety, close cooperation, juveniles, behaviour, offence, traffic safety, drug, supervision, diversion

4. Answer the questions:

1. Is it possible to prevent all sorts of crimes and antisocial behavior?
2. Is prevention better than investigation?
3. What can people do to prevent crime?

5. Read and translate the text:

TEXT 1: CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention is one of the main present social problems throughout the world. Crime prevention is an effort to decrease and overcome crime. Crime prevention is a major strategy of crime control in the twenty-first century. It is an attempt and the common mission of law enforcement agencies and society to eliminate the causes of crime, to develop morally in the right direction not only law-abiding citizens but also suspects and criminals. The two very important aspects of the problem are - crime prevention by effective law enforcement and crime prevention as a moral and social problem.

The government of our country pays a great attention to the problem of crime prevention. The public and the organs standing on guard of law and order use every opportunity to prevent crime and recidivism. The police worker is not a scientist working in

a quiet and isolated laboratory. His laboratory is a whole city with all of its people and all of their needs. That's why crime prevention problem is one of the main tasks of legal education.

Future police officers are learning to use special means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime solution. They are learning to obtain information for law enforcement agencies, to patrol streets, to examine a crime scene properly, to search for and collect evidence, to establish corpus delicti, to solve crimes quickly and accurately and to detect and apprehend a criminal. But the central aspect of the solution of this problem is to be a moral and social approach requiring extra skills for police officers. That's why our future police officers are dealing with human relations problems. They are learning to establish contacts with the public, to initiate the problems of public safety, they are supervising difficult teenagers and potential criminals. An intelligent, disciplined police officer with high morality standard is an effective crime prevention instrument.

Special crime prevention divisions of the police are functioning now in close cooperation with the public in private residences, schools, transportation systems and commercial areas.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency is one of the important police's and public's tasks too. The police personnel of the Juvenile inspections and commissions for the affairs of minors of local administration are paying special attention to the juveniles of «problem» families rendering them the necessary assistance. They are to view their life and behaviour using such strategies as persuasion, control, supervision, diversion, social and individual influence and law enforcement trying to turn them onto the right track.

Street crime prevention and combating petty offences, traffic safety, problems of drug trafficking and organized crime are also the matters of police's concern.

The police and the public are combining their efforts in the struggle against alcoholism since drunk drivers can cause thousands of injuries and needless deaths.

The police together with social organizations are constantly seeking the best forms and methods of crime prevention using the mass media - television, radio and press.

Post-reading activities

6. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below:

Предотвращение преступности, во всем мире, разыскивать преступников, поддерживать уголовное правосудие, основа работы полиции, организованная полиция, важная стратегия контроля за преступностью, применять методы, определенные виды преступлений, изменить соответствующую среду, сделать преступную деятельность менее привлекательной, потенциальный правонарушитель, рассматривать деяние как нежелательное, вероятность провала, снижать численность дорожных правонарушений, удерживать человека от превышения скорости

7. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Crime prevention is an effort to decrease and overcome crime.
2. There is only one aspect of crime prevention.
3. The worker of the police is a scientist working in a quiet and isolated laboratory.
4. Future police officers are learning to use special means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime solution.
5. The central aspect of the solution of this problem is learning to obtain information for law enforcement agencies.
6. An intelligent, disciplined police officer with high morality standard is an effective crime prevention instrument.
7. Prevention of juvenile delinquency is only of public's concern.
8. The police and the public are combining their efforts in the struggle against alcoholism.

8. Answer the questions:

1. What is crime prevention?
2. Are future police officers learning to prevent crimes?
3. What are the two very important aspects of the problem?
4. Why crime prevention problem is one of the main tasks of legal education?
5. Can a police officer with high morality standard be an effective crime prevention instrument?

6. Who do special crime prevention divisions of the Police cooperate with?
7. What do the police personnel do to prevent juvenile delinquency?
8. What other matters are of police's concern?
9. Why is the struggle against alcoholism so important?
10. Are the police constantly seeking the best forms and methods of crime prevention?

9. Retell text 1 according to the plan:

1. The main task of crime prevention.
2. The role of legal education in training future police officers to prevent crime.
3. Prevention of juvenile delinquency.
4. Other matters of police's concern.

UNIT 8. CRIME INVESTIGATION

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

combine -	объединять, комбинировать
depend on (upon) -	зависеть от
effort -	усилие, попытка
intelligence -	ум, интеллект
possess -	обладать, владеть
aptitude -	склонность, способность
sleuthing powers -	сыскные способности
manage -	справляться, ухитряться
frustrate (the efforts, plans) -	расстраивать, срывать (попытки, планы)
operate in plain clothes -	работать в штатской одежде
lay an ambush -	устраивать засаду
a plain-clothes man, a sleuth, a	сыщик
come to know -	узнать
distinctive marks -	приметы
close associate -	близкий соучастник
salient feature -	характерная особенность
modus operandi -	способ действия
cultivate -	воспитывать
informant -	источник информации
confidential -	секретный
common sense -	здравый смысл
define -	определять (квалифицировать)
touch -	(при)касаться
disturb -	беспокоить, нарушать
take active measures -	принять действенные меры
catch -	поймать
neutralize -	обезвредить

bring the criminal to justice -	привлечь преступника к уголовной ответственности
conduct search, discovery and seizure	- проводить обыск, обнаружение и изъятие
stolen property -	похищенное имущество
penetrate the underworld -	внедряться в преступный мир
surveillance -	негласный надзор
reconstruct the happening -	мысленно воссоздать произошедшее

2. Study the following definitions of “crime investigation”. Which of them best matches your understanding? Explain your point of view.

Criminal investigation can include searching, interviews, interrogations, evidence collection and preservation, and various methods of investigation.

Criminal investigation, ensemble of methods by which crimes are studied and criminals apprehended.

Criminal investigation means a search, it means a search for the truth, for the offender, for witnesses who help to reconstruct the happening and will present the evidence of it in court.

Pre-reading activities

3. Read the words properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

Infringe, purpose, corpus delicti, offender, immediate object, compos mentis, murder, deliberate, infliction, stealing, robbery, rowdyism, intent, derangement, punishment, court, compulsory, treatment, rape, manslaughter, battery, assault, arson, larceny, and embezzlement, treason, smuggling, violating

4. Answer the questions:

1. What is a crime?
2. What crimes are the most dangerous?
3. Whom do we call cat burglars?

5. Read and translate the text:

TEXT 1: CRIME

A crime is understood as a socially dangerous act (or omission) directed against social and state system, that is infringing law and order. It is defined in criminal legislation as dangerous to society.

Each crime includes a number of individual elements. Those elements characterize the purpose of the criminal act, the form and method of a criminal action, the character of the criminal act and so forth. The sum of total elements defining a specific crime comprises the *corpus delicti* of a crime. The *corpus delicti* in any act is ground for establishing criminal responsibility against the offender. *Corpus delicti* simply means the body of the crime.

Each crime has an immediate object. Thus murder has as its immediate object human life; theft - state, collective or personal property; rowdyism - public law and order.

The subject of a crime is a person who commits the crime and is responsible for it. Only persons who have attained a certain age and are *compos mentis* can be subjects of a crime. Persons who have reached the age 16 years before the commission of the crime are criminally responsible; for some crimes (murder, deliberate infliction of bodily injury, brigandage, stealing, robbery, rowdyism with evil intent, etc.) the age is 14 years.

A person who, at the time of commission of a socially dangerous act, is *non-compos mentis* is not held criminally responsible.

A person, who at the time of the commission of a crime, is *compos mentis* but who, before a sentence is passed by the court, is affected by mental derangement, is not liable to punishment. By an order of the court compulsory treatment may be applied to such a person and on recovery from his illness he may be liable to punishment.

Crimes may be classified in a number of ways. For instance, they may be seen from the point of view of the specific wrongs or injuries inflicted as:

- 1) crimes against the person, such as murder, rape, manslaughter, battery and assault;
- 2) crimes against property, such as arson, larceny, and embezzlement, etc.;
- 3) crimes against the government, such as treason, smuggling, terrorism, violating election laws, etc.

Post-reading activities

6. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below:

состав преступления, украденное имущество, кража, закон и порядок, цель, определять, ответственность, правонарушитель, означать, убийство, совершать преступление, достигать, невменяемый, приговор, ограбление, намерение (умысел), наказание, болезнь, лечение, изнасилование, контрабанда, государственная измена, хищение, непосредственный

7. Match the words:

social system

individual elements

criminal action

human life

mental derangement

compos mentis

bodily injury

criminal responsibility

criminal legislation

8. Answer the questions:

1. What is a crime?
2. What does each crime consist of?
3. What is corpus delicti?
4. Who is the subject of the crime?
5. Can every person be a subject of a crime?
6. How are the crimes classified?

9. Make up the plan to the text 1 and retell it:

TEXT 2: CRIME INVESTIGATION

Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service. Investigation means a search. It means a search for the truth, for the offender, for witnesses who help to reconstruct the happening and will present the evidence of it in court.

A very important person in investigation is a highly professional policeman. He should possess such attributes as dedication, courage, intelligence, competency, self-command, specialized investigative aptitudes and professional instinct, so some sleuthing powers.

Frustrating the efforts of professional criminals and quick and accurate solution of crime depend very much on proper special training. It also depends on their skills in undercover work –laying an ambush and conducting surveillance, penetrating the underworld, work with the informants.

When an investigating officer works at the crime scene he usually takes pictures of the scene and its objects and makes a plan on which he records the position of any trace. He collects and protects evidence, interviews witnesses and details a number of other factors. Then the investigator examines all the evidence to establish proof of guilt against the person responsible for a crime, and if so brings a charge against the suspect and presents the criminal case for the prosecution in court.

Post-reading activities

10. Read the words properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

Involve, inquiry, surround, available, participate, attribute, dedication, courage, knowledgeable, marksmanship, maintain, usage, bring a charge, successful, premises, record, proof, guilt, witness, evidence

11. Choose the words and expressions from the text 2 to every topic

Investigation	
Attributes of an investigator	
Activities of an investigator at the crime scene	

12. Read the dialogues and act out them with your group mates

Dialogue 1:

A: The more I read about your profession the more I get interested in it.

B: Right you are. Investigation is a very catching profession.

A: What must the investigator know?

B: A lot of things: to establish corpus delicti, to conduct surveillance, to reconstruct the happening, to make a plan for the investigation, to interrogate suspects and criminals.

A: How many duties you have!

B: I haven't called all of them. The investigator lays an ambush, works with informants and penetrates the underworld.

A: oh I see.

Dialogue 2:

A: Oh, Andrew! Hey! I haven't seen you for ages!

B: Hey, Matthew! I'm so glad to see you! How are you?

A: Can't complain! And what about you?

B: Couldn't be better! I've finished the university and work as an investigator.

A: Great! Is it a hard job?

B: Can be said. The process of investigation is complex.

A: What does it mean?

B: The investigation has three aims: to identify a criminal, to trace and locate him and to collect the facts proving his guilt for court presentation.

A: Identification means a confession, doesn't it?

B: It is an excellent means of identifying but it must be supported by evidence.

A: I see... tracing and locating of a criminal is the most difficult stage, isn't it?

B: I can't say so. To apprehend a criminal an investigator must personally know the offenders of the specific criminal specialty, their distinctive marks, friend, relatives, close associates. Finding the perpetrator is the simplest phase. The most difficult one is collecting the evidence.

A: It adds up.

13. Read the dialogue 2 once more and write a composition to the topic "Phases of criminal investigation"

Глава III

UNIT 9. CRIME SCENE SEARCH



READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

area ['ɛəriə] – площадь, район, область

burglary ['b ɜ:gləri] – насильственное проникновение с целью совершения преступления, кража со взломом

larceny ['la:sni] - воровство

theft [θeft] – воровство, кража

homicide ['hɒmɪsaɪd] - убийство, лишение жизни человека

murder ['mɜ:də] - убийство, лишение жизни человека

traffic crime ['træfɪk] - дорожное преступление

motor vehicle ['moutə 'vi:ɪkl] – автомобиль, машина

motor vehicle theft (auto theft) ['ɔ:tou] [θeft] – угон автомашины

point [pɔɪnt] - указывать

circumstances ['sə:kəmstənsɪz] - обстоятельства

significant [sig'nɪfɪkənt] – значительный, важный, существенный

enable ['i'neɪbl] – давать возможность

frequently ['fri:kwəntli] - часто

narrow ['nærou] – суживать(ся), уменьшать (ся)

preliminary [pri'liːmɪnəri] - предварительный

detain [di'tein] - задерживать

witness - понятой

participant [pa:'tɪsɪpənt] - участник

urgent ['ə:dʒənt] - срочный, крайне необходимый

summon ['sʌməŋ] - вызывать

overlook [ˌoʊvə'lʊk] – 1.проглядеть; 2. Не заметить

blood [blʌd] - кровь

stain [stein] - пятно

stub [stʌb] - окурок

ash [æʃ] - зола, пепел

striking ['straɪkɪŋ] – поразительный, замечательный

to give first aid to a victim - оказать первую помощь потерпевшему

call an ambulance ['æmbjuləns] – вызвать машину скорой помощи

Bring criminal action – возбудить уголовное дело

2. Study the following definitions of “crime scene search”. Which of them best matches your understanding? Explain your point of view.

Crime scene search means special investigative and operational activities intended to examine the place of crime in order to clear up the purpose, motive of the crime, to identify the offender as well as to establish the nature and extent of the damage, the causes and conditions that contributed to the crime, and to identify the responsible person.

Crime scene search is an action of the investigator consisting of his direct survey of the happening, collecting and protecting evidence to establish circumstances which are significant for the investigation.

Crime scene search is a slow, methodical, systematic, and orderly process that involves protocols and a processing methodology.

Pre-reading activities

1. Read the words and expressions properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

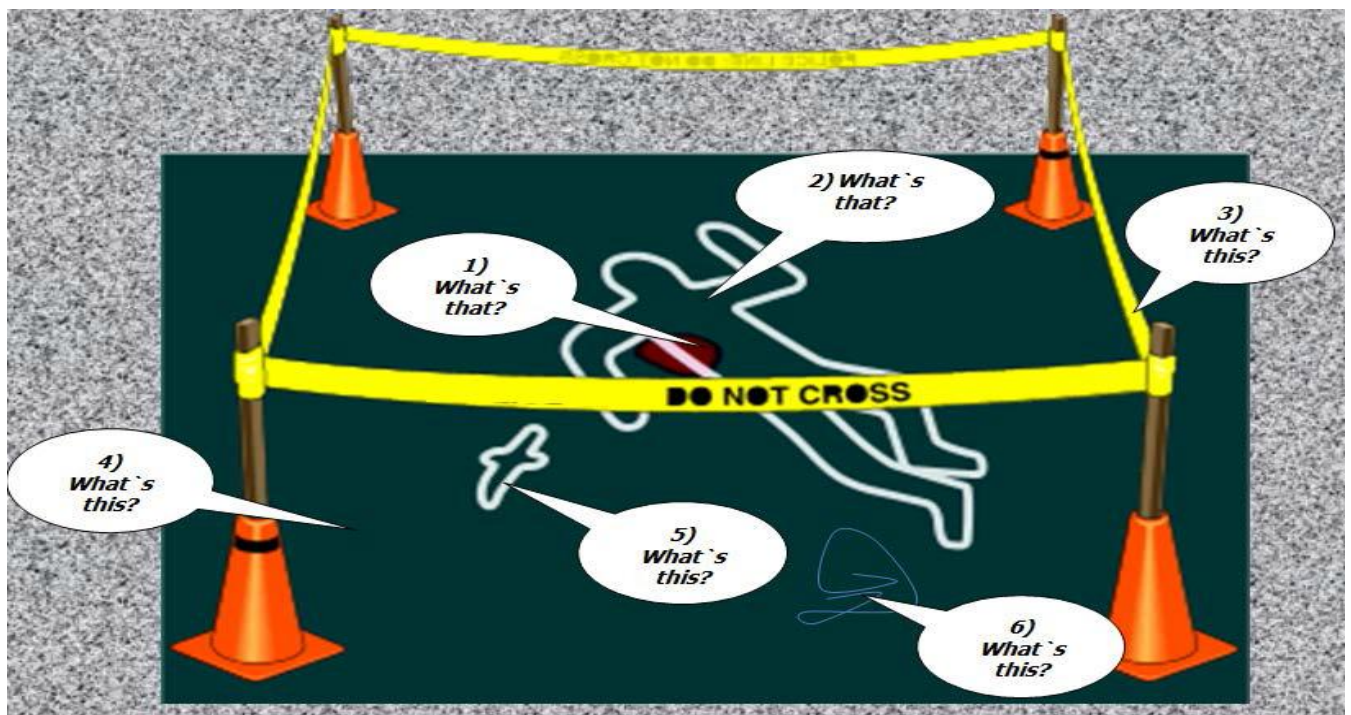
firearms; blood traces; glass fragments; reconstruction; forming a first impression; record the scene; gather evidence; principles of investigation; kinds of evidence; render trace; victim; perpetrator; witnesses; specific incident reconstruction; crime scene; resulting damage; to document and collect evidence at the crime scene; requisite evidence; requires medical examination; evidence collectors; furnishes proof of a crime; evidence furnished by the plaintiff; a secure place; responsible for securing the scene; involves many important steps; recorders to record the data; issues a search warrant; actually occurred; common occurrence.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Why is crime scene investigation important?
2. What professionals examine the scene?

3. Look through the words in the table. Match them with numbers at the picture. Some words are odd.

police line	tape body	evidence	crime instrument
criminal primary	crime scene	suspect	blood



4. Read and translate the text:

Observation of a crime scene

What is a crime scene? Crime scene means the place or the area where the crime such as burglary, larceny, homicide or murder, traffic crime or motor vehicle theft, etc. takes place.

Crime scene search is one of the most important sources of information which enables the officer to answer with specific details questions: What? Where? When? How? Why? Who? and What for?

The process of a crime scene search usually includes four stages: the preliminary, general observation, detailed search and final stages. At the preliminary stage an investigator (or an operative) takes measures to detain any suspect or suspects, ensures crime scene protection, establishes eyewitnesses of the crime, prepares proper crime techniques, chooses and instructs witnesses, gets information of the happening. And of course he gives first aid to a victim if it's necessary or calls an ambulance.

The task of an investigator (or an operative) at the stage of general observation is to reconstruct the happening, analyze the operational conditions, make a plan for the search. He ensures taking pictures of the scene and its objects, making plaster casts of footprints and developing and taking fingerprints.

At the stage of detailed examination an investigator (or an operative) should answer a lot of different questions: Is it possible to identify the salient features of the criminal's modus operandi? What are these features? Where was the entrance to the scene? Are there any traces of criminal act, e. g. fingerprints, footmarks, blood stains on the objects? Are there cigarette stubs or ashes? Was the criminal smoking at the crime scene? Who can it be? What are his distinctive marks? The successful investigator does not forget to note negative facts: Why is the weapon absent? Why are there no fingerprints or blood stains when it is natural to find them? etc. The answers to all those and many other questions help the investigator to build a hypothesis of the crime commission.

At the final part of observation an investigator (or an operative) makes conclusions taking into consideration all available information, packs the traces of the crime for a

crime laboratory, makes a record of the crime scene observation and if necessary brings the criminal action.

The work of an operative group at the crime scene

An operative group consists of an investigator, a field-criminalist (an exhibits officer), an operative (the inspector of the Criminal Detection Department), a divisional inspector, a medical expert, a bobby handler (a dog-guide). Each of them has its own duties at the crime scene. They should master special means, methods and forms of crime solution and work in close cooperation to solve the crime quickly and accurately.

An investigator or an operative directs crime scene investigation and informs the participants of the search what and where to search minding not to destroy and overlook any valuable evidence. He locates and apprehends a suspect and a criminal, identifies a criminal using the methods of identification: portrait parle, photography, the artist's sketch and identikit (photo fit), modus operandi, line-up, fingerprinting, voice printing, handwriting. The operative also takes measures for search, discovery and seizure of stolen property and instruments of a crime.

Sometimes an operative or an investigator has to combine the duties of different specialists of an operative group and conduct the primary investigation if he is the first to come to a crime scene. A field-criminalist (an exhibits officer) helps an investigator to solve a crime. The role of an exhibits officer in any investigation is complex. He is responsible for crime scene and exhibits integrity. He develops and takes traces of the crime act (fingerprints, footprints, a sample of hair, blood, secretions, fibers etc.) and packs the traces of the crime for a forensic laboratory, makes plaster casts, etc.

A divisional inspector ensures crime scene protection, helps the operative to find witnesses and eyewitnesses, to apprehend a suspect. A medical expert gives first aid to a victim or conducts an external examination of the corpse. A bobby handler helps to define, to locate and apprehend a criminal.

Post-reading activities

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

Предварительный осмотр, вещественные улики, отпечатки пальцев, составить протокол, принять действенные меры, приметы, осматривать место происшествия, важный источник информации, задержать подозреваемого, установить очевидцев, мысленно воссоздать произошедшее, сфотографировать место происшествия, составить гипсовые слепки, выстроить версию, составить протокол, возбудить уголовное дело.

8. Answer the questions:

1. What is a crime scene?
2. What is a crime scene search?
3. How many stages does the process of a crime scene search usually include?
4. What are the duties of investigator during crime scene search?
5. What does an operative group consist of?

9. Make word combinations using the words from column A and B, translate them and make your own sentences:

A	B
1. To apprehend	1. underworld
2. To establish	2. hypothesis
3. To make	3. search, discovery and seizure
4. To build	4. plaster casts
5. To conduct	5. contact
6. To penetrate	6. a criminal

10. Find the synonyms

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to arrest a criminal | a) a photofit |
| 2) identikit | b) an investigation |
| 3) to take pictures | c) a dog-guide |
| 4) detection | d) to search crime scene |
| 5) to examine a crime scene | e) to photograph |
| 6) a bobby handler | f) an exhibits officer |
| 7) a field criminalist | g) to apprehend a criminal |
| 8) to get | h) to learn |

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 9) testimony | i) a trial |
| 10) court | j) a witness |
| 11) to come to know | k) to obtain |

11. Match the columns

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. the preliminary investigation | a. внешний осмотр |
| 2. plaster casts | b. защита места происшествия |
| 3. general observation | c. предварительное расследование |
| 4. the final stage | d. гипсовые слепки |
| 5. stolen property | e. заключительный этап |
| 6. external examination | f. общий осмотр |
| 7. other participants in the case | g. пятна крови |
| 8. blood stains | h. другие участники |
| 9. crime scene protection | i. похищенное имущество |

12. Make up the plan to the text and retell it.

Text 2

10 Types of Crime Scene Search Methods and Patterns

There are mainly 10 types of crime scene searches and patterns. These are listed below in tables with examples:

Types of Crime Scene Searches	When to Use	Examples
Preliminary Search	Every crime scene	Overview of crime scene
Intensive Search	Mostly every crime scene	Finding hidden evidences
Link (Point-to-Point) Search	Multiple points of interest	Searching main evidences to a crime
Strip and Lanes Search	Large open area without barriers	Searching in parks or parking lots
Line Search	Large open elongated area with barriers	Searching in woods

Types of Crime Scene Searches	When to Use	Examples
Spiral Search	In confined and open space	Searching in room with center point or open water search

1. Preliminary Search Method

The initial quasi-search focuses on identifying obvious items of evidence, such as weapons, broken objects, or visible traces. It is usually done before actual documentation of the crime scene.

This search serves orientation purposes, helping investigators familiarize themselves with the crime scene layout before documentation begins.

The preliminary search allows investigators to formulate an initial understanding of the crime, guiding their approach to the subsequent intensive search.

Advantages:

Relatively quick and efficient.

The best strategy to start documentation of any crime scene.

Identify key pieces of evidence.

Helps investigators familiarize themselves with the crime scene.

Disadvantages:

Limited in-depth analysis.

May not uncover less obvious or hidden evidence.

The focus on more apparent items might lead to inadvertent contamination of other evidence.

2. Intensive Search Method

The intensive search is conducted after documentation, including photographs, sketches, and notes, but before the actual collection and packaging of evidence begin. They are used in conjunction with other searches (listed later in the post) such as zone, grid, and spiral.

They are proven more appropriate in indoor or crime scenes with confined areas and lots of items.

Intensive searches have a level of intrusiveness; Move from least intrusive to more intrusive to avoid damaging evidence. Here are examples of various levels of intrusiveness:

- a. Least Intrusive Search Method: It includes searching the crime scene with the naked eye or lighting tool (ALS), without touching any items and then documenting and collecting.
- b. More intrusive Method: After initial documentation and collection, items like furniture, clothes, or other objects are moved to uncover hidden or less obvious items.
- c. Most intrusive Method: It involves damaging or destroying items within the crime scene to collect evidence. For Example: cutting holes in the wall to recover projectiles, cutting pieces of carpet with bloodstain pattern, etc.

Advantages:

Recovery of hidden evidence that may be missed during the preliminary search.

A thorough examination of the crime scene.

Can be related to accurate and complete investigation.

Reduce the risk of important evidence left behind.

Disadvantages:

Can be time-consuming especially if there are too many items and hidden places.

Documentation and photographing each level of intrusiveness during the search is time-consuming.

Some evidence requires trained officials to avoid contamination.

Require additional resources such as a specialized CSE and specialized equipment.

The most intrusive searches may require physically damaging the crime scene items.

3. Link (Point-to-Point) Search Method

Link search methods focus on following a trail of evidence by first evaluating the various focus points within the crime scene and then documenting and communicating successively.

In this method, the search begins from the first point of interest such as the front door or evidence, and processes to the next point of interest. This continues sequentially until all interest points get covered.

Appropriate Crime Scene Situation to Use In:

This method is suitable for crime scenes with multiple points of interest and a need to establish clear paths for investigators to follow.

Advantages:

Helps establish clear walking paths, minimizing loss or destruction of evidence.

Allows a systematic search focused on multiple points of interest within the crime scene.

Disadvantages:

Can be time-consuming, especially if there are many points of interest.

Requires careful attention to avoid straying away from established pathways.

4. Strip (Lane) Search Method

The strip or lane search method involves dividing the crime scene into narrow strips or lanes. Each team member is responsible for searching their assigned lane and turning around and walking in the opposite direction to the next strip or lane.

Investigators needed: One (in strip method), while more than one (in lane search method).

Strip Vs Lane Search Method: Know the difference between strip and lane search methods. Check article Strip (Lane) Search Pattern: Procedure, When to Use? With Examples

Appropriate Crime Scene Situation to Use In:

Large areas or expansive crime scenes.

Advantages:

Ensures systematic coverage of large or open areas.

Can be easily extended to cover multiple rooms or areas within a given scene.

Disadvantages:

Requires a sizable team of investigators for efficient execution.

Can be time-consuming, particularly for very large crime scenes.

Less suitable for irregularly shaped or indoor crime scenes.

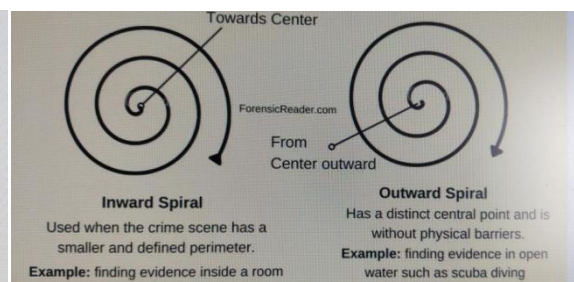
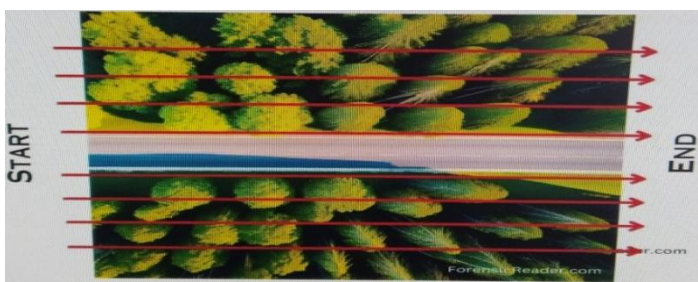
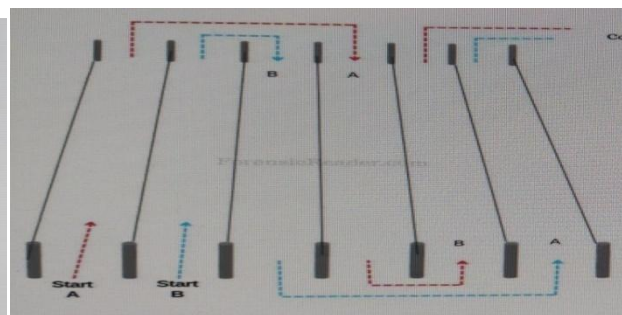
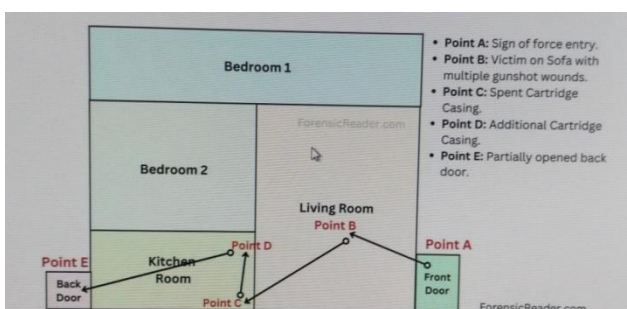
Exercise 1. Find in the text the English equivalents for Russian legal terms and expressions:

Реконструкция места преступления; последовательность событий; судебно-медицинская экспертиза; первичное предположение (гипотеза); общая картина; мелкая кража; взлом; насильственное преступление; неоправданное вмешательство; доступ к месту преступления; полицейское оцепление; вскрытие; орудие убийства; быть оспоренным в суде; играть важную роль; правосудие свершилось.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct preposition:

1. Specific incident reconstruction deals *for* / *with* road traffic accidents, bombings, homicides, and accidents of any severity.
2. Physical evidence reconstruction focuses *in* / *on* such items as firearms, blood traces, glass fragments, and any other objects.
3. The crime scene is first documented *from* / *through* note-taking, video, photography, and sketching.
4. The investigators often carry *out* / *on* their own experiments to test the hypothesis.
5. The resulting damage *from* / *for* the bullet could then be compared to that found at the actual scene of the crime.

Exercise 3. Name the ways of crime scene search. What ways are the best one according to you mind?



Unit 10. Fighting against illegal drug trafficking

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

trafficking of drugs ['træfɪkɪŋ ðv drʌgz] – оборот наркотиков

abuse of drugs [ə'bjʊ:s ðv drʌgz] – злоупотребление наркотиками

anti-crime policy ['ænti-kraɪm 'pɒlɪsɪ] – полиция по борьбе с преступностью

the growing threat – растущая угроза

to set up a special group – создать специальную группу

combat international terrorism – по борьбе с международным терроризмом

international cooperation [ɪntə'næʃnəl kəʊpərə'reɪʃn] – международное сотрудничество

national laws on conspiracy – национальный договор о конспирации

investigating agency [ɪn'vestɪgeɪtɪŋ 'eɪdʒənsɪ] – следственный орган

law enforcement services [lɔ: ɪn'fɔ:smənt 'sɜ:vɪsɪz] – правоохранительный орган

regardless of [rɪ'gɑ:dlɪs ɒf] – независимо от

income ['ɪnkʌm] доход, прибыль

believe [bɪ'li:v] полагать, думать

amount [ə'maʊnt] сумма, количество

cause [kɔ:z] вызывать (быть причиной)

eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] – устранять, ликвидировать

addicted [ə'dɪktɪd] зависимый

profits ['prɒfɪts] прибыль, доход

2. Study the following definitions of “Drug trafficking”. Which of them best matches your understanding? Explain your point of view.

Drug trafficking is the illegal trade of illegal drugs, such as cocaine, heroin, cannabis, amphetamines, and opioids, among others. It involves the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of these drugs, often on an international scale. The profits from drug trafficking are often used to fund other criminal activities, such as terrorism, money laundering, and organized crime.

Drug trafficking is defined as the illegal production, distribution, and sale of drugs.

Drug Trafficking is the transferring of illicit drugs without permission from one location or territory to another.

Pre-reading activities

3. Read the words and expressions properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

adverse, complementary, to envisage, social upheaval, human misery, to curb, to intercept, to diminish economic dependence, to ply international routes, principle of shared responsibility, economic disincentives, concerted actions

4. Answer the questions:

1. Why do all nations want to prevent the escalation of the drug abuse?
2. Why are the methods of smugglers becoming more and more sophisticated?
3. What are the consequences of drug abuse?
4. What are the most drug-related countries?

5. Read and translate the text:

THE GLOBAL DRUG PROBLEM

Humanity has used drugs since the earliest times, mainly to relieve pain or for ritual purposes. Recently, however, this use has degenerated into abuse, dependence and crime. Illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption have spread at an epidemic rate and reached every part of the globe. No nation remains immune to the devastating problems caused by drug abuse on the user, the family, the community and society at large. Drug addicts can't fully participate in the society.

Drug abuse and trafficking lead to the spreading of violence, increased criminality and economic dislocation.

Developing countries have been particularly affected by the adverse consequences of drug abuse, due to a lack of resources that prevents them from adopting the necessary defensive measures. The international community has become increasingly aware of the danger it is facing and has realized that the struggle against trafficking in illicit drugs is too big for any one country to tackle alone. A global problem such as drug abuse requires a global response.

International cooperation to address the global drug problem is founded upon the principle of shared responsibility. The overwhelming majority of States have developed and acceded to the three international drug control conventions that make up the

international drug control system, which in turn is built upon the principle of shared responsibility. These conventions are the best available tools for protecting humanity from drug abuse and the impact of trafficking, illicit cultivation and production of drugs. The major international drug control conventions are mutually supportive and complementary.

1. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 is an international treaty to prohibit production and supply of specific drugs and of drugs with similar effects except under licence for specific purposes, such as medical treatment and research. The Convention has been used as the basis for the standardization of national drug-control laws.

2. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 is a United Nations treaty designed to control psychoactive drugs. The Convention also called for coordinated, universal action to implement effective measures to prevent the diversion and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

3. The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 complements the other two conventions by reinforcing the obligation of countries to apply criminal sanctions to combat all the aspects of illicit production, possession and trafficking of drugs.

Recognizing the adverse consequences of drug abuse, leading governments all over the world adopt a series of wide-ranging countermeasures. New drug control laws, drafted in accordance with the International Conventions and recommendations of the United Nations, have been adopted by many parliaments. Governments have approved Programmes of Comprehensive Measures against Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse.

Common and shared responsibility is a principle of international law and is applied in many fields of cooperation. It provides the framework for a cooperative partnership among a community of parties, based on a common understanding of a shared problem, a common goal and the necessity of reaching that goal through common and coordinated action.

The main objective of these Programmes is to prevent the escalation of drug abuse and trafficking, and to reduce the level of drug-related crimes. The Programmes envisage

the development of an adequate legal and institutional framework to promote treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts, strengthen controls over drugs used for illicit purposes, interdict drug trafficking, and expand drug control contacts and cooperation at the international level.

Post-reading activities

6. Match the words from the text with their corresponding definitions.

1. abuse a. to ruin
2. to devastate b. to picture in the mind
3. adverse c. to prohibit
4. to envisage d. unfavourable
5. to interdict e. wrong or bad use

7. Match the adjectives on the left with the nouns on the right to make a word combination. Consult the text.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. organized | a. response |
| 2. economic | b. trafficking |
| 3. drug | c. measures |
| 4. illicit | d. dislocation |
| 5. global | e. crime |
| 6. comprehensive | f. addicts |

8. Complete the sentences by matching left to the right.

1. No nation is immune to the devastating problems caused by .	a. an adequate legal and institutional framework.
2. Drug abuse and trafficking lead to ...	b. the danger it is facing today
3. People are enslaved by drugs and prevented from ...	c. the adverse consequences of drug abuse.
4. Developing countries have been particularly affected by ...	d. the spread of violence, increased criminality and economic dislocation.
5. The international community has become aware of ...	e. drug abuse on the user, the family, the community and society at large.

6. The Programmes envisaged the development of ...	f. participating fully in society.
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Text 2. ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING IN RUSSIA

1. Use your knowledge to answer the questions:

1. Is Russia is notorious for drug production and smuggling?
2. What are the main drug routes to Russia?
3. Is anyone you've known addicted to drugs?
4. Is it possible to solve the problem of drugs in Russia?

2. Match left and right.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) drug addicts (drug users) | a) разбогатеть, нажиться на коррупции |
| 2) the main drug route | b) закрывать глаза на что-либо |
| 3) Federal Drug Control Service | c) вызов национальной безопасности |
| 4) to stamp out extortion | d) маковая соломка |
| 5) challenges to the national security | e) наркоманы |
| 6) to win the war on drugs | f) защита криминальных группировок |
| 7) to thrive on corruption | g) достойная работа и заработная плата |
| 8) poppy straw | h) эпидемия наркотиков |
| 9) to turn a blind eye | i) основной маршрут наркотиков |
| 10) decent jobs and salaries | j) выиграть войну с наркотиками |
| 11) protection to the criminal gangs | k) ликвидировать вымогательство |
| 12) a drugs epidemic | l) Федеральная служба по контролю за |

оборотом наркотиков (ФСКН)

3. Read and translate the text:

Russia's War on Drugs

Drug-trafficking is one of the most serious and socially dangerous challenges to the national security of Russia and its neighbours. The Federal Drug Control Service put the number of frequent drug users in the country at 5 million in 2009, up from 3 million in 2002.

Drugs are brought to Russia through several main directions. The main routes of drug-trafficking originate in Afghanistan (heroin and opium) and Tshu (Chu) valley area at Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan border land (cannabis), lesser routes are from Ukraine (poppy straw), and the EU countries (synthetic drugs and cocaine).

The Russia-Kazakhstan border is the other drug route. Lower volumes are smuggled through Russia's borders with the Transcaucasian states, China, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic countries.

After crossing the Russian border the most intensive flows of heroin, opium and cannabis are directed to the central (Moscow) and North-Western (St. Petersburg) parts of Russia, to the Volga and the Ural, Krasnodar and Stavropol regions; and further westwards to the EU states.

The Russian drugs industry thrives on corruption, with the police, border guards and Customs often turning a blind eye in return for offering protection to the criminal gangs who run the trade. Russia can hope to win the war on drugs only by stamping out such extortion.

The best protection against a drugs epidemic is something more basic – decent jobs and salaries for young people living in Russia, so they have a better future to look forward to.

4. Comprehension questions.

1. What is one of the most serious challenges to the national security of Russia and its neighbours?
2. What are the main drug routes to Russia?
3. Where do the main routes of drug-trafficking originate?
4. What does the Russian drugs industry thrive on?
5. What actions can protect our society from a drugs epidemic?

5. Fill in the gaps.

1. Drug-trafficking is one of the most serious challenges to _____.
2. The number of drug addicts in Russia is about _____.
3. Drugs are brought to Russia through _____.
4. The main _____ of drug-trafficking originate in _____.

5. Lower volumes are smuggled through Russia's borders with _____.
6. After crossing Russian _____ the most intensive flows of heroin, opium and cannabis are directed to _____.
7. The police, border guards and Customs often turn a blind eye in return for _.
8. The best protection against a drugs epidemic includes _____.

6. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box.

assistance; borders; increase; punishment; amount; income; salary

The (1) _____ of the bribes proposed (especially at the stage of border and Customs control) can be hundreds of times the (2) _____ of the officials.

However, the risk of serious (3) _____, the possibilities for less risky illegal (4) _____ (assistance for smuggling of consumer goods) and informal rules (for example, (5) _____ to drug-dealers is censured (осуждать, порицать) even among corrupted Customs officials) has, to some extent, restrained the (6) _____ of "narco-corruption" within state structures controlling Russian (7) _____.

UNIT 11. FIGHTING TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

Terrorism['terəɪzəm] терроризм

act of terrorism[æktɒv 'terəɪzəm] террористический акт

Extremist[iks'tri:mɪst] экстремист

extremist group[iks'tri:mɪstgru:p] экстремистская группа

counter terrorism – противодействие терроризму

combat terrorism – борьба с терроризмом

to respond to terrorism- реагировать на акты терроризма

extremists' views – взгляды экстремистов

moderates – сторонники умеренных взглядов car/letter/parcel bomb –

заминированный автомобиль/ бомба в письме/ посылка с бомбой

timebomb [taɪmbɒm]бомба замедленного действия bombattack

to bomb smth.[tu: bɒmsmθ.]разбомбить что-нибудь.

to blowup[bləʊ ʌp]взрываться, взорваться

to explode[iks'pləʊd] взрывать, взрываться

hostage['hɒstɪdʒ]заложник, заложница, захват заложников

totake/holdsmb. Hostage - захватить/удерживать кого-то в заложниках

to take/execute/release hostagesзахватывать/казнить/освобождать заложников

to wound[wu:nd]ранить, уязвлять

toinjure ['ɪndʒə]травмировать, повреждать, причинять вред

innocentcivilian['ɪnəsəntsɪ'vɪliən]мирный житель, невинный человек

to be instrumental [bi: ɪnstrə'ment(ə)l] быть полезным

hostile parties ['hɒstail 'pa:tɪz] враждующие стороны

to undertake mediation [ʌndə'teɪkmi:di'eɪʃn]предпринять посреднические меры

to recourse to [rɪ'kɔ:stu:]прибегнуть

ceasefire ['si:sfaɪə] прекращение огня

truce [tru:s]перемирие

fight against terrorism – борьба с терроризмом

instigation [ɪnstɪ'geɪʃn] подстрекательство
 to challenge ['ʃælɪndʒ] бросить вызов
 to intimidate and cause terror – запугивать и вызывать ужас
 to incite public fear [ɪn'saɪt 'pʌblɪkfiə] вызывать общественный страх
 to threaten [θreɪn] угрожать
 to scare [skeə] пугать, устрашать
 to be destructive and prone to violence – быть разрушительным и склонным к насилию
 to overreact out of fear – остро реагировать из страха
 international and domestic terrorism – международный и внутренний терроризм
 a form of psychological warfare – одна из форм психологической войны
 unprovoked and deliberate act – неспровоцированное и преднамеренный акт
 assassination of people – убийство людей
 to exert pressure – оказывать давление
 counter terrorism – противодействие терроризму
 combat terrorism – борьба с терроризмом
 to respond to terrorism – реагировать на акты терроризма
 extremists' views – взгляды экстремистов
 moderates – сторонники умеренных взглядов
 political agendas – политические программы
 far-left/far-right – ультралевые/ультраправые
 Counter-Extremism Strategy – Стратегия противодействия экстремизму
 vocal – явный
 shared values – общие ценности
 recruits – новобранцы

2. Look at the pictures. How can you comment on them?



3. Study the following definitions of “terrorism”. Which of them best matches your understanding? Explain your point of view.

Terrorism is the systematic use of violence (**terror**) as a means of coercion for political purposes.

Terrorism is violent acts which are intended to create fear (**terror**); are perpetrated for a religious, political, or ideological goal; and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians).

Terrorism is “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents

4. Answer the questions:

1. What do you think of when you hear the word 'terrorism'?
2. What associations do you have?
3. Why do people resort to terrorism?
4. Who can become a terrorist?
5. What are the chief characteristics of terrorism?

5. Read the words and expressions properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

threat of violence, assassination, attacks on civilians, at random, to challenge governments, to crush resistance, to topple governments, kidnapping, hijacking, to be aimed at, to rescue hostages, to lash out, fuelled, fanaticism, midair bombings, insurgency, guerrilla-style, to heighten public concern, under the auspices of, retaliation, open assault, Lebanon, India, Peru, pro-Iranian, revengeful, to seize hostages, occurrence.

6. Read and translate the text:

Terrorism

Terrorism is the use or threat of violence that is limited in its physical destructiveness but high in psychological impact because it creates fear and shock. Terrorism's effectiveness is political rather than military. The terrorist act is meant to communicate a message to a watching audience. Assassinations of prominent figures in society or attacks on civilians chosen at random from a targeted group are typical of terrorism. Bombings are the most common form. Conventionally the term applies to the acts of revolutionaries or nationalists who challenge governments, while "terror" refers to government actions to crush resistance. In practice, the distinction between terrorism and terror is not always clear. Extremists of the right as well as the left and governments as well as underground organizations use terrorism. Often part of extended conflicts, it can also be the exclusive resort of groups too weak or secretive to mount an open assault. Terrorism alone, however, is unlikely to topple any government.

The term originated as a description of the Reign of Terror (1793- 1794) during the French revolution. In the late 19th century terrorism was turned against the state, for example, in the actions of Russian revolutionaries, European anarchists, and Irish

nationalists. After world War I terrorism in Europe merited discussion in the League of Nations. Terrorism also figured in the Indian independence movement, although Gandhi discouraged its use.

In the 1950s and 1960s terrorism was associated with insurgencies in European colonies. Yet as independence movements succeeded, terrorism escalated. Seizing hostages in order to make demands on governments also became characteristic of terrorism. Kidnappings of diplomats, business executives, and other symbols of foreign influence were earned out by Latin American revolutionary groups. Hijacking of civilian aircraft was linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict and Palestinian nationalism.

In the 1970s terrorism became a domestic problem for Italy, Spain, Great Britain, and Northern Ireland. The Iranian revolution reinforced the anti-American and anti-Western dimension of terrorism, as was demonstrated by the seizure of American diplomats in 1979, followed by the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks (1983) and kidnappings of foreigners by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon. Peru and India, too, were troubled by terrorism in the 1980s and 1990s, midair bombings of international airline flights, notably of a U.S. commercial flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, heightened public concern.

After 1968 numerous treaties and conventions under the auspices of the United Nations and other international organizations were aimed at preventing terrorism, especially attacks on civil aviation and on diplomats. Cooperation among nations developed slowly. Some states took unilateral action, such as retaliation or military intervention to rescue hostages. In 1968 the United States conducted a retaliatory bombing raid against Libya, a nation accused of sponsoring terrorism. Israeli policy, too, calls for military retaliation against terrorism. Throughout history, terrorism has claimed millions of innocent lives and disrupted societies all over the world. But what exactly is terrorism? Despite controversy over which incidents can truly be called acts of terrorism, the term can be defined as the use or threat of violence to achieve a specific goal. Terrorism generally can be divided into two categories: state terrorism, or terrorism from above, in which governments lash out against their own people, and terrorism from below, in which groups or individuals try to disrupt the civil order to further their own

agendas. Governments resort to terror to prevent other parties or popular movements from taking control, while groups or individuals use terrorism for various reasons, such as to fight against unpopular governments, to send a political message, or to further a criminal enterprise. Support and protection of one's religion has also been a strong motivation for terrorism throughout history. While state terrorists have used the full force of a government's police and military against their enemies, individuals and groups have resorted to strategies such as kidnappings, hijackings and bombings. Terrorists have used these guerrilla-style tactics with the intention of striking fear into thousands of people, while hoping that the media will bring their message to the world's attention. Individual terrorists come from a wide range of social, political and cultural backgrounds. Many are young, passionate and revengeful, and most importantly, are willing to die for their cause. Fuelled by their hatred and fanaticism, terrorism has become a horrifyingly common occurrence in today's world.

Post-reading activities

7. Look at the words/phrases in bold in the text and try to explain them: **threat of violence**, assassination, attacks on civilians, at random, to challenge governments, to crush resistance, to topple governments, kidnapping, hijacking, to be aimed at, to rescue hostages, to lash out, fuelled, fanaticism, midair bombings

8. Match the words in column A to the relevant phrases in column B.

A	B
1. hijacking	a. an attempt to take control a country by force
2. bombing	b. a person, not part of a regular military force, who engages in warfare
3. kidnapping	c. to murder an important person, especially for political reasons
4. insurgency	d. to take control of a vehicle (a plane) in order to demand smth. from government
5. assassination	e. the act of attacking a building or an

	area in order to take control of it
6. assault	f. an occasion when a bomb is dropped or left somewhere
7. guerilla	g. to take a person away illegally and keep him (her) as a prisoner

9. Fill in the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

Terrorism works by acting directly on the public through 1).....(intimidate). Terrorists use different methods to terrorize people such as kidnapping, setting off bombs, hijacking and 2).....(assassinate). Most terrorist groups have a small number of members. Unlike ordinary 3)..... (crime), their goals are not /o acquire money or some other form of personal gain. Terrorists attack people who oppose their cause or objects that symbolize such 4)..... (oppose). Terrorist acts are committed for a 5)..... (various) of reasons. Some terrorist groups support a particular political philosophy. Other organizations represent ethnic groups seeking 6)..... (liberate) from 7).....(govern) in power. Terrorist dictators employ 8)..... (violate) to frighten or eliminate their 9).....(oppose). Terrorists believe the threat or use of violence is the best way to create fear, gain publicity and 10)..... (notorious), and increase support for their causes.

10. Learn what terrorism is and explore types of it. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

1. Terrorism	a. When a person doesn't like some idea that the government thinks is good. For example, if someone thinks the government needs to do a better job at keeping people healthy. After that a person goes bombing a doctor's office to make that point and might aim violence at some of the citizens
2. A terrorist	b. It is not against the government, but

	usually religious ideas. If a group or person doesn't like Jewish people, Muslims, or Christians, and blows up a synagogue, mosque or church, that is terrorism. Sometimes, the people committing the acts of violence die in the process, but consider their death helpful to their cause.
3. Civil Disorder	c. A few years back, some people in China wanted more freedom from their government, so they got together and protested in the center of the capital city. After a few days, the government sent in tanks and soldiers to stop the protest. The government didn't like the idea that the people were trying to take over, so by doing this, they showed the people not to try to change the government again
4. Political Terrorism	d. It is the use of force, coercion, or threat, to abuse, aggressively dominate or intimidate. The behavior is often repeated and habitual. It is the activity of repeated, aggressive behavior intended to hurt another individual, physically, mentally, or emotionally
5. Non-political Terrorism	e. If someone breaks into the computers of a business or government in order to find information or to intimidate others, that is terrorism. It means it has

	something to do with computers Maybe they want to find credit card numbers or government secrets.
6. State Terrorism	f. Have you ever seen a movie with a bank robbery? Bank robbers may take hostages so they can get out safely, or get money. It is not always violent, like most terrorism. It is terrorism without the violence.
7. Quasi-Terrorism	g. Have you ever wanted to protest something or ask for something? Maybe you wanted the public pool open later or a park in your neighborhood. If you have, you probably tried to get what you wanted without violence. People might throw bricks through windows or set things on fire. That is when it becomes terrorism
8. Cyber Terrorism	h. It is any violent action or threat of violent action to try to get people, groups of people, or the government to change their mind 9. Bullying Terrorism i. That is a person who commits the act of terrorism

TEXT 2

1. *Read and translate the text*

EXTREMISM

In a broad sense, extremism is opinions, ideas, and actions, especially political or religious ones, that most people think are unreasonable and unacceptable. It's the quality or state of being extreme. But the term is primarily

used in a political or religious sense, to refer to an ideology that is considered to be far outside the mainstream attitudes of society. Extremists' views are typically contrasted with those of moderates. In Western countries, for example, in contemporary discourse on Islam or on Islamic political movements, the distinction between extremist and moderate Muslims is commonly stressed. Political agendas perceived as extremist often include those from the far-left politics or far-right politics as well as radicalism, reactionism, fundamentalism and fanaticism. In 2015 the UK issued its Counter-Extremism Strategy defining extremism as the vocal or active opposition to British fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. The document says that across the country there is evidence of extremists, driven by ideology, promoting or justifying actions which run directly contrary to British shared values. This causes harm to society in general and is used to radicalize vulnerable people. Increasingly extremists make sophisticated use of modern communications, including social media, to spread their extreme ideology and attract recruits in large numbers. It's important to remember that not all extremist groups, whether Islamist, far-right or other, will commit terrorist or violent acts. However, some groups pose particular threats, both online and offline.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. How is extremism defined in a broad sense?
2. In what area is this term used most often?
3. Who are extremist Muslims usually opposed to?
4. What British fundamental values are mentioned in its 2015 Counter-Extremism Strategy?
5. How do extremists usually spread their ideology nowadays?

3. Find in the text Russian equivalents to the following English words and word combinations.

1. in a broad sense
2. unacceptable
3. contemporary discourse
4. distinction between extremist and moderate Muslims
5. to stress
6. far-right politics
7. vocal or active opposition
8. fundamental values
9. Верховенство права
10. individual

liberty 11. mutual respect 12. to run contrary to smth 13. to cause harm 14. vulnerable people 15. sophisticated use of smth 16. to spread an ideology 17. to attract recruits 18. to commit a terrorist act 19. to pose a threat

4. Find in the text English equivalents to the following Russian words and word combinations.

1. неразумный 2. неприемлемый 3. основные взгляды общества 4. политические движения 5. сторонник умеренных взглядов 6. политическая программа 7. ультралевые политические взгляды 8. фанатизм 9. верховенство права 10. взаимоуважение 11. толерантность 12. разные верования и убеждения 13. свидетельство существования 14. оправдывать действия 15. противоречить 16. социальные сети

UNIT 12. MODERN CRIMES (CONTEMPORARY CRIMES)

READING and SPEAKING

1. Study the following words and word combinations.

regulate ['regjuleɪt] регулировать
corporate ['kɔ:pəɪt] корпоративный
health [helθ] здоровье
welfare ['welfeə] благосостояние
impure [ɪm'pjʊə] нечистый
politician [pəli'tɪʃn] политик
racketeer [ræki'tiə] рэкетир
merchant ['mɜ:ʃənt] торговец
distribution [dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn] распределение
monopoly [mə'nɒpəli] монополия
guarding ['gɑ:dlɪŋ] охраняющий
gambling ['gæmblɪŋ] азартная игра
legalized ['li:gəlaɪzd] легализованный
narcotics [nɑ:'kɒtɪk] наркотические средства
trafficking ['træfɪkɪŋ] торговля
supplier [sə'plaɪə] поставщик

2. Study the following definitions of “modern crimes”. Which of them best matches your understanding? Explain your point of view.

*Contemporary crime has changed in step with technology, creating a challenging environment for both society and law enforcement. While traditional **criminal** acts continue, the digital age has led to an increase in computer **crimes** such as identity theft, internet fraud, and hacking. The basic goals **are** still to maintain the rule of law, safeguard public safety, and protect people and their neighborhoods despite these changes.*

Contemporary crime is the crime that takes place in contemporary society. it's more accurate to say that developments in modern society can give rise to different

3. Read the words and expressions properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

criminal acts, modern business world, great change, human conduct, labour, taxes, white-collar crimes, fix prices, fraud, embezzlement, well-educated people, good incomes, greed, protection rackets, illegal lotteries, international suppliers, Criminal Identity Theft, Identity Cloning, Medical Identity Theft, Financial Identity Theft, Synthetic Identity Theft, Child Identity Theft, Tax Identity Theft.

4. Read the words and expressions properly and translate them. Use the dictionary if necessary:

Подделка документов; кража; изнасилование; кража со взломом; тяжкое уголовное преступление; уголовно-наказуемый проступок; преднамеренное убийство; нападение; похищение с целью получения выкупа; мелкая кража на рабочем месте; растрата (хищения); азартная игра; проституция; колдовство; грабеж; вандализм; преступление против собственности; мошенничество; угон транспортного средства; нарушение общественного порядка; компьютерное преступление; бродяжничество; биржевые махинации; взятие заложников; захват самолета; поджог; преступление против общественного порядка или общественной морали; незаконная продажа наркотиков; убийство по политическим мотивам; экономическое преступление; пребывание в общественном месте в состоянии опьянения; террористический акт; преступление против людей; политическое преступление; сексуальное нападение; воровство; организованная преступность; гангстерское ростовщичество; беловоротничковое преступление (преступная махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение); мошенничество при уплате налогов; преступление по страсти.

5. Answer the questions:

1. Have you ever been the victim of a fraud?
2. Do you read and reply to spam emails?
3. What is a common type of fraud that you know?
4. Why does fraud exist in the world?

5. Have you ever been deceived by a friend?
6. Which kind of fraud is common in your country?
7. Do you know anyone that was victim of a fraud?
8. Do you think fraud will always exist?

6. Read and translate the text:

MODERN CRIMES

Many acts became criminal acts by law as the modern business world came into being in the 18th and 19th centuries following the Industrial Revolution. This period of great change made it necessary to regulate human conduct in many new fields. Laws were passed to regulate, among other things, industry, business, trade, labour, health, welfare, taxes, and banking.

In the 20th century came a new type of crime, known as “white-collar”, or corporate, crime. “White-collar” crimes are crimes committed by business people, professionals, and politicians in the course of their occupation. Examples include conspiring with other corporation to fix prices of goods or services in order to make artificially high profits, bribing officials to obtain manufacturing licenses, constructing buildings or roads with cheap, defective materials. The term “white-collar crime” is also used to describe fraud and embezzlement. This constitutes crime for profit by the individual against the organization.

It is assumed that most crimes are committed by the poor and members of the underworld (which is organized crime). It is true that housebreaking, robbery, and similar crimes are often committed by persons in need. But sometimes well-educated people with good incomes commit crimes, usually out of greed. They sometimes use their education and talents in illegal ways to get bigger profits.

Organized crime is often based on “protection rackets” where a racketeer forces a merchant to pay money by threatening him. These protection rackets are most common in the distribution of food, in the building trades, and in transport. By organizing themselves in groups, the racketeers get better results by widening their field of operation, setting up monopolies, and guarding against competition.

Another form of organized crime has to do with gambling, horse- or dog-racing, illegal lotteries, and so on. There are legalized forms of gambling in many countries and in some states of the United States, but even in those places illegal gambling takes place.

A narcotic trafficking, especially in the United States, is carried out by international groups of criminals and by local and regional groups working with international suppliers.

Post-reading activities

2. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below:

по закону; преступление, совершенное служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение; преступный мир; организованная преступность; совершать преступления из корысти; получать искусственно завышенную прибыль; покровительственный рэкет; заставлять кого-либо выплачивать деньги путем угрозы; азартная игра, запрещенная законом; торговля наркотиками

3. Answer the questions.

1. When did “white-collar” crime come into being?
2. What crimes are known as “white-collar” crimes?
3. Is it right to say that most crimes are committed by the poor and members of the underworld? Why?
4. What are the illegal ways to get bigger profit?
5. What is organized crime based on?
6. What are the main spheres of illegal activities for organized criminal groups?

4. Fill the gaps with the words from the box; read and translate the texts.

witnesses	clues	suspect	arrested
investigating	hunt	thefts	criminals
killer	petty	robbery	looking for

A. Bicycle Cop Speaks Out: The woman in charge of ... bicycle ... in the city has become impatient with the ... who make her life difficult. “This kind of ... crime is really annoying,” says Constable Merrington. “It inconveniences a lot of people.”

B. Man Held in Pub Robbery: The police have ... a man in connection with the “Three Horseshoes” pub “There were a number of ... which led us to the ...,” said Chief Inspector Locke, in charge of the operation. “The man we have arrested is an habitual offender¹ and we are confident that he is the man we are

C. Police Baffled² in Hillside Killing: The police still have no leads in their ... for the ... of the young hitchhiker whose body was found three days ago at the foot of Sunbury Hill. “We are appealing for ... to come forward,” said Superintendent Jones.

¹habitual offender– закоренелый преступник

²to baffle – ставить в тупик, сбивать с толку

10. Make up the plan to the text and retell it.

Text 2

1. Read and translate the text

CYBERCRIME AND CYBERSECURITY

The Internet is one of the fastest-growing areas of technical infrastructure development. Today, information and communication technologies (ICTs) are omnipresent and the trend towards digitization is growing. Computer technology has been integrated into products that have usually functioned without it, such as cars and buildings. Electricity supply, transportation infrastructure, military services and logistics – virtually all modern services depend on the use of ICTs.

The introduction of ICTs into many aspects of everyday life has led to the development of the information society. Information and communication technologies have improved our daily life – for example, online banking and shopping, as well as the use of mobile data services. However, the growth of the information society is accompanied by new and serious threats. Attacks against information infrastructure and Internet services now have the potential to harm society in new and critical ways. Online fraud and hacking attacks are just some

examples of computer-related crimes that are committed on a large scale every day. The financial damage caused by cybercrime is reported to be enormous.

Before defining the term "cybercrime", it is useful to determine the relationship between "cybercrime" and "computer-related crimes". The term "cybercrime" is narrower than computer-related crimes as it 156 has to involve a computer network. Computer-related crimes cover even those offences that bear no relation to a network, but only affect stand-alone computer systems.

During the 10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, two definitions were developed: Cybercrime in a narrow sense (computer crime) covers any illegal behaviour directed by means of electronic operations that target the security of computer systems and the data processed by them. Cybercrime in a broader sense (computer-related crimes) covers any illegal behaviour committed by means of a computer system or network, including such crimes as illegal possession and distribution of information. The term "cybercrime" is used to describe a range of offences including traditional computer crimes, as well as network crimes. The classification system for cybercrime can be found in the Convention on Cybercrime, which distinguishes between four different types of offences:

1. offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems;
2. computer-related offences;
3. content-related offences;
4. copyright-related offences.

Cybercrime and cybersecurity are issues that can hardly be separated in an interconnected environment. The 2010 UN General Assembly resolution on cybersecurity addresses cybercrime as a major challenge for modern society. Enhancing cybersecurity and protecting critical information infrastructures are essential to each nation's security and economic well-being. Making the Internet safer has become integral to the development of new services as well as government policy. Deterring cybercrime

is an indispensable component of a national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection strategy. In particular, this includes the adoption of appropriate legislation against the misuse of ICTs for criminal or other purposes. Since the legal, technical and institutional challenges posed by the issue of cybersecurity are global, they can only be addressed within a framework of international cooperation.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the impact of ICTs on our daily life?
2. What threats has the information society faced recently?
3. What is the difference between cybercrime and computer-related crimes?
4. What is cybercrime in a broader sense?
5. What types of cyber offences are distinguished in the Convention on cybercrime?
6. How does deterring cybercrime enhance national cybersecurity?

3. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

- a. technical infrastructure development
- b. information and communication technologies
- c. use of mobile data services
- d. enormous damage
- e. to harm society
- f. to affect stand-alone computer systems
- g. online fraud and hacking attacks
- h. content-related offences
- i. copyright-related offences
- j. economic well-being

4. Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

- a. цифровизация
- b. быть нацеленным на безопасность компьютерных систем
- c. несанкционированное владение и распространение информации
- d. конфиденциальность и достоверность компьютерных данных
- e. рассматривать проблему киберпреступности
- f. неотъемлемый элемент стратегии информационной безопасности

- g. принятие соответствующих законодательных актов
- h. неправомерное использование ИКТ в преступных целях
- i. в рамках международного сотрудничества
- j. разработка новых сервисов

5. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Explain your opinion.

1. The introduction of ICTs into everyday life has resulted in the development of information society.
2. Society has faced new threats such as online fraud and hacking due to the rapid development of ICTs.
3. The terms "cybercrime" and "computer-related crimes" have the same meaning.
4. Enhancing cybersecurity and deterring cybercrime are crucial to each nation's security.
5. Each country can combat cybercrime effectively through its own efforts and using its own resources.

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