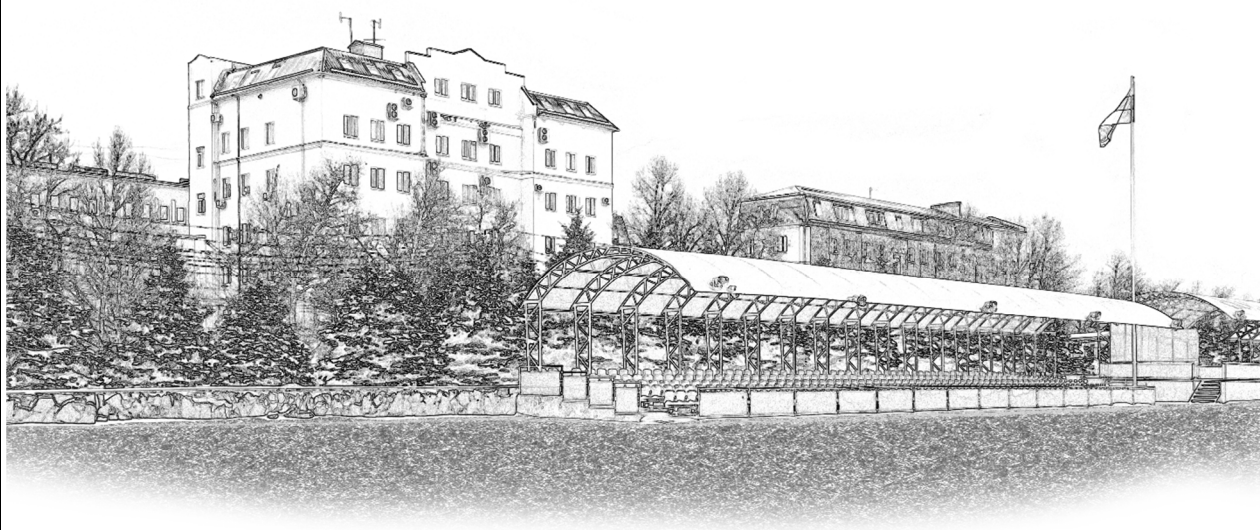




Краснодарский университет МВД России

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 2 КУРСА

III семестр



Краснодар
2024

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Учебное пособие

Краснодар
2024

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 (англ)
А647

Одобрено
редакционно-издательским
советом
Краснодарского университета
МВД России

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Английский язык для курсантов 2 курса. III семестр :
А647 учебное пособие / сост.: О. А. Михайлина, А. Ю. Серeda. –
Краснодар : Краснодарский университет МВД России, 2024. – 156 с.

ISBN 978-5-9266-2058-7

Содержатся современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы по изучению английского языка для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи. Содержатся тексты для изучающего и ознакомительного чтения, грамматический и лексический материал, различные коммуникативные упражнения, тесты для самоконтроля усвоенных знаний.

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

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ISBN 978-5-9266-2058-7

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Тема 12. Понятие «преступление». Классификация преступлений

The Main Notions: Classification of Crimes

Capital crime - Преступление, наказуемое смертной казнью

Common law crimes - Преступления по общему праву

Crime against humanity - Преступление против человечества

Crime against law of nations - Преступление по международному праву

Crime against nature – Протiwоестественное преступление

Crime against property - Преступление против собственности

Crime of mission - Преступное бездействие

Crime of passion - Преступление по страсти

Crime of violence - Насильственное преступление

Crimes malainse (Lat.) - Деяния, преступные по своему характеру

Crimes malaprohibita (Lat.) - Деяния, преступные в силу запрещенности законом

Felony - Уголовное преступление, фелония (категория тяжких преступлений, по степени опасности находящаяся между государственной изменой и мисдиминором)

Infamous crime - Бесчестящее, позорящее преступление

Misdemeanour - Мисдиминор, судебно-наказуемый проступок, преступление (категория наименее опасных преступлений, граничащих с административными правонарушениями)

Organized crime - Организованное преступление

Quasi crimes – Квази-преступления (Quasi – почти)

Statutory crime - Преступление по статутному праву

Types of Crimes

1. Crimes against administration of justice – преступления против нарушения порядка, осуществления правосудия

Misdemeanor – мисдиминор, судебно-наказуемый проступок

Offence - правонарушение

Petty offence – незначительное (мелкое) правонарушение

Tort – деликт, гражданское правонарушение

Trespassing – незначительное нарушение закона

2. Crimes against person – преступления против личности

Abduction – похищение (женщины, ребенка)

- abduction by fraud – похищение с помощью обмана

- abduction by violence – насильственное похищение

Assassination – вероломное убийство

Assault – нападение, словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием

Homicide – лишение человека жизни, убийство

Intimidation – запугивание, устрашение

Kidnapping – похищение людей

Killing – убийство

- Accidental killing – непреднамеренное убийство

- Intentional killing – преднамеренное (умышленное) убийство

Lynch law - самосуд

Manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство

Murder – тяжкое убийство

- Murder for hire – тяжкое убийство по найму

- Attempted murder – покушение на убийство
- First degree murder – тяжкое убийство первой степени
- Second degree murder – тяжкое убийство второй степени

Rape – изнасилование

Gang rape – групповое изнасилование

Sexual offence – преступления на сексуальной почве

Slaughter – массовое убийство, резня

3. Crimes against property – преступления против собственности

Arson – поджог

- Arson attempt – покушение на поджог

Burglary – кража со взломом

Car theft – угон (кража) автомобиля

Housebreaking – квартирная кража

Larceny – воровство

Mugging – ограбление на улице

Pick-pocketing – карманная кража

Raid – налет

Robbery – грабеж, ограбление

Shoplifting – ограбление магазина

Stealing – воровство, кража

Theft – кража

- Grand theft – крупная кража
- Petty theft – мелкая кража

4. Economic crimes – экономические преступления

Blackmail(ing) – шантаж, вымогательство

Blue-collar crime – “синеворотничковое” преступление, (преступление, совершенное производственным рабочим)

Bribery / Bribing – взяточничество

Counterfeiting – фальшивомонетничество

Extortion – вымогательство

Embezzlement – растрата, хищение, присвоение имущества

Forgery – подделка документов, фальшивка

Fraud – обман, мошенничество

Racketeering – рэкет, вымогательство

Slander – клевета

White-collar crime – «беловоротничковое» преступление (преступная махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение)

5. Crimes against the State – преступления против государства

Betrayal – предательство, измена

Drug trafficking – транспортировка, перевозка наркотиков

Espionage / spying – шпионаж

Hijacking – угон воздушного судна, воздушное пиратство

Misappropriation of public property – незаконное присвоение государственной собственности

Perjury – лжесвидетельство

Sedition – подстрекательство к мятежу, бунту; антиправительственная агитация

Slaughter – массовое убийство, кровопролитие

Smuggling – контрабанда

Terrorism – терроризм

Treason – государственная измена

Vandalism – вандализм

Criminals

Criminal of war – Военный преступник

Accidental criminal – Случайный преступник

Accused criminal - Преступник, обвиняемый в совершении данного преступления

Adult criminal - Совершеннолетний преступник

Amateur criminal - Преступник-дилетант

(Natural)-Born criminal – Прирожденный преступник

Career criminal – Профессиональный преступник

Common criminal - Обычный преступник, субъект общеуголовного преступления

Computer criminal - Лицо, совершившее преступление или совершающее преступления с использованием компьютера

Dangerous criminal – Опасный преступник

Detected criminal – Обнаруженный преступник

Drug criminal - Лицо, совершившее преступление в связи с наркотиками, преступник-наркоман

Established criminal - Установленный (судом) преступник

Experienced criminal – Опытный преступник

Fugitive criminal - Беглый (скрывающийся от правосудия) преступник

Incidental criminal – Случайный преступник

International criminal – Международный преступник

Neurotic criminal - Преступник-невротик

Petty criminal – Мелкий преступник

Red-handed criminal - Преступник, пойманный с поличным

Relapsed criminal - Рецидивист

Sophisticated criminal – Изощенный преступник

State criminal - 1. Государственный, политический преступник.

2. Субъект преступления по уголовному праву штата (США)

Street criminal - Уличный преступник

War criminal - Военный преступник

Section 1. LAW IN OUR LIFE

Lead in.

1. Read and discuss the statements:

1) «The level of democracy is measured by the distance that a citizen can walk without presenting an identity card».

Unknown author

«Уровень демократии измеряется расстоянием, которое может пройти гражданин, не предъявляя удостоверение личности».

Неизвестный автор

2) «The pinnacle of knowledge about a person is the secret police dossier».

Stanislav Jerzy Lez

«Вершина знаний о человеке - досье тайной полиции».

Станислав Ежи Лец

2. Read the definitions of “law” translated as «*право, закон*»:

1. A rule of conduct or procedure established by custom, agreement, or authority.

2. A set of rules or principles dealing with a specific area of a legal system.

3. A way of life.

4. A principle of organization, procedure, or technique.
5. A generalization based on consistent experience or results.
6. The collection of rules imposed by authority.



3. Answer the questions using these expressions:

In my opinion / to my mind – по моему мнению

I can't make up my mind, but... - не могу принять решение, но...

I am keeping an open mind for the moment. - Пока у меня нет никакого мнения.

I am (not) sure that ... - я (не) уверен, что...

Firstly, (secondly) - во-первых, (во-вторых)

Finally – наконец

1. We can't live without laws, can we?
2. Why does the society need the law?
3. What spheres of life are regulated by law?
4. Why should people obey laws?
5. What rules of behaviour are accepted in the modern society?
6. Do you agree with the idea that people should look only after themselves and take no care about others?
7. What rules do you obey willingly?
8. What rules would you abolish if you could?
9. Do laws limit your personal freedom?
10. Is it necessary to all people to study law at school?
11. Do you feel that laws really protect you?

12. What law would you initiate if you were a Member of State Duma?

Text №1. WHAT IS LAW?



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Some new words for the text:

definition [defɪ'nɪʃ(ə)n] - определение

confusion [kən'fju:ʒ(ə)n] - смущение, путаница

arise [ə'raɪz] – возникать, появляться

the conduct ['kɒndʌkt] - поведение

condemn [kən'dem] – приговаривать, осуждать

regardless [rɪ'gɑ:dləs] – неуважение, пренебрежение

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] – преимущество

fair [feə] – справедливый

consider [kən'sɪdə] – 1) считать, полагать; 2) (зд.) рассматривать

influence ['ɪnfluəns] – влиять

The question «What is law?» has troubled people for many years. An entire field of study known as Jurisprudence is devoted to answering this question. Many definitions of law exist, but for our purposes, law can be defined as that set of rules or regulations by which a government regulates the conduct of people within a society. Even with this explanation, many questions arise. Where do laws come from? Do we need laws? Are all laws written? Can laws change? If so, how? Are all laws fair? What is the difference between laws and morals?

To understand the law, we must consider the relationships of law to morals. Our legal system is influenced by traditional ideas of rights and wrong. Thus, most people would condemn murder, regardless of what the law said.

However, everything that is considered immoral is not necessary illegal. For example, lying to a friend may be immoral but is rarely illegal.

One thing is certain: Every society that has ever existed has recognized the need for law. These laws may have been written, but even primitive people had rules to regulate the conduct of the group. Without laws, there would be confusion, fear, and disorder. This does not mean that all laws are fair or even good, but imagine how people might take advantage of one another without some set of rules.

II. EXERCISES



1. Answer the questions:

1. What science studies the question of law?
2. Who is interested in fair law enforcement?
3. What is the best way to understand laws?
4. Are the laws connected with morals?
5. Could you imagine a society without laws?

2. Read and remember idioms with “Law”:

Law and order – правопорядок

The law of the jungle – закон джунглей

To lay down the law – устанавливать право

Necessity knows no law – нужда не знает закона

To give the law to somebody – навязать кому-либо свою волю

He is a law to himself - для него не существует никаких законов, кроме своего собственного

To take law into one's own hands – расправиться без суда

3. Read and remember word-combinations with “Law”:

1. to make / to pass laws – издавать, принимать законы
2. to violate / break laws – нарушать законы
3. to obey / to follow laws – соблюдать законы
4. to enforce laws – обеспечивать (принудительно) исполнение законов
5. to apply laws – применять законы
6. to follow the law – избрать профессию юриста
7. to go to law – подать в суд
8. to be against the law – быть противозаконным
9. to study / to read law – изучать право
10. to adopt the laws – принимать законы
11. to repeal laws – отменять законы
12. to amend the law – вносить поправки в закон

4. Complete the gaps with the word-combinations from the exercise 3:

1. The House of Commons of the British Parliament laws.
2. The governing authorities laws and them if they are bad or outdated.
3. The police laws.
4. Courts and judges laws.
5. Law-abiding people laws.
6. The criminals laws.
7. The students of law universities law.

Section 2. CRIMES

Text №1. CRIME



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Some new words for the text:

a breach of rules [bri:tʃ] – нарушение правил

harm [hɑ:m] – вред, ущерб

to prescribe punishment [pri'skraɪb 'pʌnɪʃm(ə)nt] – назначить наказание

to pass a new law [pɑ:s] – принять новый закон

a wrong doing / a wrong act ['rɒŋ du:ɪŋ] – неправомерное деяние, неправильный поступок

to identify a suspect [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ 'sʌspekt] – установить личность подозреваемого

an unauthorized access [ʌn'ɔ:θəraɪzd 'ækses] – несанкционированный доступ

copyright in fringement [ɪn'frɪŋ(d)zm(ə)nt] – нарушение авторского права

threaten ['θret(ə)n] – угрожать

maintain law and social order [meɪn'teɪn] ['səʊʃ(ə)l] – поддерживать закон и порядок

desire [dɪ'zaɪə] – желать, мечтать

impose [ɪm'pəʊz] – внедрять, вводить

sufficient [sə'fɪʃ(ə)nt] – достаточный

1. Practice in reading of international words:

Cybercrime, crime, informal, moral, legal, security, authority, criminal act, financial, physical attack, system, report, result, Internet, generally, associate, reputation, nation, information, sanction, action, race or sex discrimination, system, type, rule, public.

2. Read and translate the text:

Crime is a breach of rules or laws for which some governing authority can ultimately prescribe a punishment. Individual human societies may define crimes differently. Modern societies generally regard crimes as offences against the public or the state. The word ‘crime’ is generally associated with wrongdoing but not every type of wrongdoing is a crime. For example, telling lies is immoral wrong but if telling lies is resulting in physical harm to another, then such action becomes both criminal and immoral.

There are some acts which are considered to be crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. But such acts as theft, physical attack or somebody’s property damaging will be unlawful in all countries and the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different.

Sometimes governments have to pass a new law to deal with new forms of social behavior. Different societies or governments often review their ideas of what should and shouldn’t be a crime. For example, race or sex discrimination hasn’t been considered a crime for a long time.

In recent years the Internet has grown explosively and there appeared the new crimes such as unauthorized access or “hacking”, copyright infringements, cyber bullying, phishing etc. Cybercrimes may intentionally harm the reputation of a victim, they may threaten a nation’s security or financial health.

Most crimes are not reported, not recorded, not detected, or not able to be proved. When informal relationships and sanctions are insufficient to establish and maintain a desired social order, a state may impose more strict systems of social control.

II. EXERCISES



1. Answer the questions:

1. Every violation of law is a crime, isn't it?
2. Do different societies define crimes in the same way?
3. In recent years computer-related crimes have grown explosively, haven't they?
4. What cybercrimes do you know?
5. Could you give some examples of different reading laws in various countries?

2. Translate word-combinations into English:

Лгать; желаемый общественный порядок; угрожать национальной безопасности; травля в интернете; материальный ущерб; навредить репутации потерпевшего; квалифицировать преступление; несанкционированный доступ; лица, подозреваемые в преступлении; внедрять жесткую систему общественного контроля.

3. Complete the sentences according to the text «Crime».

1. Crime is a violation of laws for ...
2. Individual human societies may define ...
3. The word 'crime' is associated with ...
4. Such acts as theft, physical attack or somebody's property damaging will be ...

5. Sometimes governments have to pass ...
6. Different societies or governments often review ...
7. In recent years the new crimes such as ... , ... , ... , ... , ... , ... etc. appeared.
8. Cybercrimes may intentionally harm ..., they may threaten ...
9. Most crimes are not ...
10. When it is necessary for maintaining a desired social order, a state may ...

4. Make the plural of nouns and write them into three columns:

[s]	[z]	[iz]
-----	-----	------

a) Society, duty, government, country, branch, crime, relationship, state, burglary, offence, officer, physical defect, witness, activity, method, report, a criminal case, knife, wife, theft, fingerprint, trace, inspector, laboratory, judge, technique, stage, language, day, a criminal, a suspect, law, rule, act, university.

Some specific nouns!

Evidence	Глагол-сказуемое в единственном числе.	- It <u>is</u> <u>unexpected</u> evidence .
Information		- The information <u>was received</u> through the Internet.
News		- The news <u>speaks</u> for itself.
Money		- The money <u>was transferred</u> to your credit card yesterday.
Advice		- His advice <u>was</u> very <u>helpful</u> .

Note: a piece of evidence; a piece of information; a piece of news; some advice, a piece of advice

Police	Глагол-сказуемое во	- Police <u>are arriving</u> at the crime scene.
Jury	<i>множественном числе.</i>	- The jury <u>found</u> the prisoner not guilty.

b) Write a few short sentences of your own with the following word-combinations:

Important information

Financial news

Friendly advice

Lack of evidence

Lack of money

5. Translate word-combinations in Possessive Case:

Ед. число	My friend's parents - родители моего друга
Мн. число	My friends' parents - родители моих друзей

A nation's security, somebody's property, the Prime Minister's decision, each person's freedom, by Interpol's information, primitive people's rules, people's primitive rules, these officers' weapon, the society's strict systems of control, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Smith's great ideas, the Supreme court's judgment, the students' textbooks.

6. Translate word-combinations into English using Possessive Case:

1) Решение партии большинства, 2) чье-либо имущество, 3) правила нашей группы, 4) интересы всех стран, 5) метод расследования Шерлока Холмса, 6) устав нашего университета, 7) подпись президента, 8) имущество мистера Смита, 9) книги этих студентов, 10) дом моих родителей, 11) отпечатки пальцев Джона, 12) полицейская форма наших курсантов.

7. Revise the Passive Voice and open the brackets with the correct form of the verbs.

to be + V3

- Страдательный залог образуется при помощи глагола **to be** (в нужном времени) и **3-й формы смыслового глагола (Participle II)**.
- Только **переходные глаголы** (глаголы, имеющие прямое дополнение), могут иметь форму страдательного залога.
- **By + исполнитель действия** употребляется для того, чтобы обозначить, кем было совершено действие.

***Например:** This photo was taken **by my brother**. It was taken **with a digital camera**.*

1. An experienced investigator (**to define**) a crime quickly and accurately.
2. Violation of laws of more than two countries (**to call**) international crimes.
3. The informant usually (**to give**) the police some confidential information about crimes.
4. Interpol (**to be**) the international police organization which (to establish) in 1923.
5. The portrait parle, fingerprinting, eyewitness, modus operandi and DNA most frequently (**to employ**) in criminal investigation.
6. Race or sex discrimination (**to consider**) as serious crimes in most countries.
7. Photography widely (**to use**) in person identification?
8. About 1 billion \$ (**to steal**) from the bank last week.
9. The police (**to publish**) the photos of criminal lords in the braking news.
10. A dangerous terrorist (**to want**) by Interpol.

11. Your personal freedom (**to limit**) by laws?

12. Edgar Hoover (**to appoint**) as the director of FBI in 1923 or 1924?

8. Перепишите данный текст, используя пассивную форму глаголов (Passive Voice).

to dust the house for smth. – (зд.) перетряхнуть дом в поисках чего-либо

Thieves broke into the Smiths' house last night. The police are dusting the house now for fingerprints but they haven't found any evidence yet. They have already questioned the neighbours but they haven't arrested any suspects yet. The police have released two artists' impressions and hopefully they will find the thieves soon. When the police find them, they will interrogate them and maybe they will recover the stolen goods.

Например: The Smiths' house was broken into last night

Text №2. CONCEPT OF CRIME

Some new words for the text:

commit - совершать

culpably – виновно, виновато

prohibit - запрещать

under threat – под угрозой

inherent (in) – свойственный, присущий

delinquent person – правонарушитель

A crime is a legal concept, the general features of which are defined in the norms of the General Part of the Criminal Code. It is necessary to distinguish **the concept of crime** (понятие преступление) from **the concept of crime** (понятие преступность). Crime is a historically changeable, social, criminal-

legal phenomenon that represents the totality of all crimes committed in a state or a particular region for a certain period.

The definition of a crime is given in Part 1 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, which states that «a crime is a culpably committed socially dangerous act prohibited by this Code under threat of punishment». This definition does not fully reflect all the features inherent in the crime.

In the author's opinion, the following definition is more accurate and most fully reflects all the signs of crime as a dangerous social phenomenon: «A crime is a socially dangerous, illegal, guilty act of a delinquent person, for which criminal punishment is provided».

Text №3. TYPES OF CRIMES



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Some new words for the text:

struggle ['strʌg(ə)l] – сражение, битва

crime rate [reit] – уровень преступности

flourish ['flaɪʃ] – процветать

effort ['efət] - усилие

impose [ɪm'pəʊz] – облагать; внедрять

prescription drugs [prɪ'skrɪpʃ(ə)n] – отпускаемые по рецепту лекарства

forbidden [fə'bɪd(ə)n] – запрещенный

leave alone ['li:v ə'ləʊn] – (зд.) оставить в одиночестве

severely [sɪ'veəli] – сурово, жестоко

1. Practice in reading of international words:

Modern, various, sex, sexual abuse, prostitution, constant, organization, prevent, technology, surprise, aspect, terrorism, number, negative, illegal action, person, cheat, crime rate, substance, mental problems, result, suicide.

2. Read and translate

Modern world is in constant struggle against various crimes. Each country has its department or organization for crime prevention, but it does not mean the number of crimes has decreased. With the development of technology a lot of new crimes appear, so it is not surprising that crime rate in many countries is still high. Another aspect influencing the number of crimes is terrorism flourishing in many developed countries. And no matter how hard people try to eliminate its negative influence, it still exists and despite great efforts will not disappear.

Crime is an illegal action against a person or his / her property. People, who commit crimes, are called criminals. There are many kinds of crimes in the modern world. Every year more ways of cheating or stealing are invented, leave alone mugging. Depending on the offense nature there are such types of crimes: sex, drug, violent, white collar crimes, thefts, federal crimes etc.

Drug crimes are crimes, which involve legally forbidden substances. In different countries these substances vary, but most countries impose punishment for possession, distribution or manufacturing of narcotics and prescription drugs. People, who work with drugs, are called dealers and it is often met that if a person sells forbidden drugs, it means he is also addicted to them or just earns money, though connected with the criminal world.

Sex crimes involve an act against the will of the person. They are subdivided into a rape, a sexual abuse, prostitution and others. They are usually punished severely, even with lifetime imprisonment. Sex crimes are usually committed by sick people or ones with mental problems. Usually they are called

maniacs. The most awful thing in our life is the presence of sex crimes with children involved, as being a victim of such crimes can result in a broken life or even suicide.

II. EXERCISES

1. Give the English equivalents:

Предупреждение преступности, преступное действие, природа правонарушений, «беловоротничковые» преступления, изобретать новые способы обмана, запрещенные вещества, пожизненное заключение, строго наказывать, сломанная жизнь, изнасилование, совершать преступление.

2. Give the Russian equivalents:

The most awful thing in our life, an illegal action against a person, sex crimes with children involved, a sexual abuse, crimes committed by sick people, ways of cheating or stealing, crimes can result in a broken life, to sell forbidden drugs, a drug addict.

3. Read the statements according to the text and decide if it is True / False / Not stated.

1. The constant struggle of modern society against various crimes has resulted in great success.
2. Terrorism appeared as the new type of crimes in the beginning of 21 century.
3. There is still the hope that people will cope with the negative influence of terrorism.
4. Terrorism has disappeared in many developed countries.
5. A lot of new crimes appeared in the modern world with the development of IT technologies.
6. Drug crimes can result in other crimes: murder, homicide, theft, stealing, sex crimes or even suicide.
7. Lifetime imprisonment for sex crimes is the usual punishment in different countries.

8. Terrorism is still flourishing in many developed countries.

4. Give all possible word combinations:

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

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

Fingerprints (ценные, идентифицировать, сохранить);

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

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

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

Investigation (заниматься, уголовное, тщательное).

5. Look at the following table. Complete the sentences below with appropriate words from the table in their correct form.

New words:

to serve a prison sentence – отбывать тюремное заключение

to look for – искать

to find smb. guilty of – признать кого-либо виновным в

to lie under oath - лгать под присягой

entire - весь, полностью

Crime	Criminal	What does she / he do?
Burglary	A burglar	Burgles houses
Pick pocketing	A pickpocket	Pickpockets people
Arson	An arsonist	Sets building in fire
Robbery	A robber	Robs people or places
Mugging	A mugger	Mugs people
Blackmail	A blackmailer	Blackmails people
Kidnapping	A kidnapper	Kidnaps people
Perjury	A perjurer	Lies in court
Fraud	A fraudster	Deceives people
Smuggling	A smuggler	Smuggles illegal goods

1. Dan was caught trying to _____ cocaine into the country. He is currently serving a 5-year prison sentence.
2. This town is getting really dangerous. Yesterday, I was _____ in broad daylight. The attacker had a knife and took all my money.
3. The police are looking for the person responsible for burning down the church. They are confident they will catch the _____.
4. Hold on to your wallet. There are a lot of _____ on the train.
5. Joe was _____ on his way to work. The _____ contacted his wife and demanded a ransom of \$1 million.
6. James was found guilty of _____. It was obvious that he was lying under oath.
7. A _____ broke into my flat while I was at work and stole my entire music collection.
8. Do not try to hide your true income from the government. Tax _____ is a very serious crime.

9. Sandra is trying to_____ Tom. She says he has to pay her \$1000 or she will tell his wife about his affair.

6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Современный мир находится в постоянной борьбе с различными преступлениями, но количество преступлений не уменьшается.
2. Предупреждение преступлений - это попытка снизить и преодолеть преступность.
3. Преступники постоянно изобретают новые способы обмана и воровства.
4. Существуют такие типы преступлений как убийства, федеральные преступления, киберпреступления, преступления, связанные с наркотиками и т.д.
5. Наркодилеры перевозят и продают запрещенные вещества.
6. Расследование и предупреждение преступлений – это основная обязанность полиции.

7. Read the text and answer the question: *What jurisdiction does the case fall under?* Put the verbs in the text into the Past Simple forms.

Matt and Luther **decide** to *skip school* (прогуливать школу). They **take** Luther's brother's car without telling him and **drive** to a local shopping center. Ignoring the sign "Parking for Handicapped Persons Only", they **leave** car and enter a radio and TV shop. After looking around, they **buy** a portable AM-FM radio. Then they **buy** some sandwiches from **a street vendor** (уличный торговец) and **walk** to a nearby park. While eating, they **discover** that the radio does not **work**. In their hurry to return it, they **leave** their trash on the park bench. When Matt and Luther **get back** to the shopping center, they **notice** a large dent in one side of their car. The dent **appears** to be the result of a driver's

carelessly backing out of the next space. They also *notice* that the car *has been broken* into and that the tape deck *has been removed*. They *call* the police to report the accident and theft. When the police *arrive*, they *seize* a small clear bag containing illegal drugs from behind the car's back seat. Matt and Luther *are arrested*.

8. Look through the content of «The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation» and pay attention to its structure:

Some new words:

Part [pɑ:t] - часть

Section ['sekʃ(ə)n] - раздел

Chapter ['tʃæptə] - глава

General ['dʒen(ə)r(ə)l] – 1) основной 2) общий

Special ['speʃ(ə)l] – 1) специальный 2) основной

Deed [di:d] – поступок, деяние

Guilt [gɪlt] – вина, провинность

Criminal responsibility ['krɪmɪn(ə)lɪ,spɒnsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ] – уголовная ответственность

Offence [ə'fens] - правонарушение

Punishment ['pʌnɪʃm(ə)nt] - наказание

Imposition [ɪmpə'zɪʃ(ə)n] – навязывание, введение

Freedom, Honour and Dignity ['fri:dəm 'ɒnə 'dɪɡnɪtɪ] – свобода, честь и достоинство

THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Adopted by the State Duma on May 24, 1996

Adopted by the Federation Council on June 5, 1996

PART I GENERAL

SECTION I CRIMINAL LAW

Chapter 1 The Tasks and Principles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

Chapter 2 The Operation of a Criminal Law in Time and Space

SECTION II THE CRIME

Chapter 3 The Concept of Crime and the Types of Crime

Chapter 4 Persons Subject to Criminal Responsibility

Chapter 5 Guilt

Chapter 6 Incomplete Offence

Chapter 7 Complicity in a Crime

Chapter 8 The Circumstances Excluding the Criminality of a Deed

SECTION III PUNISHMENT

Chapter 9 The Concept and the Purposes of Punishment. Types of Punishment

Chapter 10 Imposition of Punishment

SECTION IV RELEASE FROM CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT

Chapter 11 Release from Criminal Responsibility

Chapter 12 Release from Punishment

Chapter 13 Amnesty. Pardon. Criminal Record

SECTION V THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF JUVENILES

Chapter 14 Specifics of the Criminal Responsibility and Punishment of

Juveniles

SECTION VI COMPULSORY MEASURES OF A MEDICAL NATURE

Chapter 15 Compulsory Measures of a Medical Nature

PART II SPECIAL

SECTION VII CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Chapter 16 Crimes Against Human Life and Health

Chapter 17 Crimes Against Freedom, Honour and Dignity of the Person

Chapter 18 Crimes Against Sexual Inviolability and Sexual Freedom of the Person

Chapter 19 Crimes Against the Constitutional Rights and Freedoms of Man and Citizen

Chapter 20 Crimes Against the Family Minors

SECTION VIII CRIMES IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMICS

Chapter 21 Crimes Against Property

Chapter 22 Crimes in the Sphere of Economic Activity

Chapter 23 Crimes Against the Interests of Service in Profit-making and Other Organizations

SECTION IX CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER

Chapter 24 Crimes Against Public Security

Chapter 25 Crimes Against Human Health and Public Morality

Chapter 26 Ecological Crimes

Chapter 27 Crimes Against Traffic Safety and Operation of Transport Vehicles

Chapter 28 Crimes in the Sphere of Computer Information

SECTION X CRIMES AGAINST STATE POWER

Chapter 29 Crimes Against the Fundamentals of the Constitutional System and State Security

Chapter 30 Crimes Against State Power and the Interests of the Civil Service and the Service in Local Self-government Bodies

Chapter 31 Crimes Against the Administration of Justice

Chapter 32 Crime Against Administration Procedure

SECTION XI CRIMES AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE

Chapter 33 Crimes Against Military Service

SECTION XII CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND MANKIND'S SECURITY

Chapter 34 Crimes Against Peace and Mankind's Security

Section 3. CRIMINALS

TEXT №3. CRIMES AND CRIMINALS



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Some new words for the text:

hostage [ˈhɒstɪdʒ] - заложник

violence [ˈvaɪələns] - насилие

punish ['pʌnɪʃ] - наказывать
murderer [ˈmɜːdəɹə] - убийца
hijacker [ˈhaɪdʒækə] - угонщик
smuggler [ˈsmʌɡlə] - контрабандист
forger ['fɒdʒə] - фальшивомонетчик
burglar [ˈbɜːɡlə] - взломщик
shop-lifter [ʃɒp,lɪftə] – магазинный вор
pickpocket ['pɪk,pɒkɪt] - карманник
hooligan [ˈhʊlɪɡən] - хулиган

A crime is a wrong act which the state punishes. A person who commits a crime is a criminal. A criminal breaks the law.

A murderer kills people. This is a murder. A murderer is a criminal. An assassin kills people for political reasons. A terrorist uses violence for political reasons. Terrorists take hostages. They often kill them. Sometimes terrorists organize explosions in public places for political reasons. A hijacker takes control of a plane by force. He forces the pilot to take him where he wants. It is a criminal act. A kidnapper takes people by force to get money for their return. It is a criminal act. A drug dealer buys and sells drugs illegally. A drug smuggler carries drugs into another country illegally.

A thief steals. Theft is a crime. A thief can steal money, things, property, information, etc. A burglar breaks into houses, or other buildings to steal. It's a serious crime. Sometimes burglars can have guns. A mugger attacks and robs people in the street. A mugger can snatch handbags, take money. A robber steals money and things from people or banks or other places. Robbers can have a weapon and they are dangerous. A pickpocket steals things and money from people's pockets. It happens in supermarkets, in the street with many people. A shop-lifter steals from supermarkets. A forger makes false money. A hooligan

damages things in the street. There are also other criminals and crimes. There are criminal groups. Members of these groups are gangsters. The leaders of criminal groups are called gang lords.

II. EXERCISES

1. Translate from Russian into English:

Противоправный акт; совершать преступление; нарушать закон; использовать насилие; брать заложников; организовывать взрывы в общественных местах; захватывать самолет; похититель забирает людей силой; покупать и продавать наркотики нелегально; ввозить наркотики в страну, красть деньги; собственность; проникнуть в дом; быть вооруженным (иметь оружие); нападать на людей; грабить людей; выхватывать сумочки; красть из карманов; красть из супермаркетов; делать фальшивые деньги; наносить вред; член преступной группировки; главарь банды.

2. Match 6 words from the box to the pictures.

**burglary / mugging / arson / joyriding / drug dealing / robbery / theft /
vandalism / shoplifting / forgery**



3. People are writing about crimes. What are the crimes?

1) My friend Jack was walking home a few nights ago and a couple of men attacked him in the street and took his mobile. They pushed him to the ground and hurt his arm. The police arrested two men the following day. It is

2) Somebody broke into the village hall. They climbed through a window. They didn't steal anything but smashed some chairs and tables. It is

3) A women stole jewellery worth 100 pounds from a shop in the town centre. She asked to see some necklaces and earrings, and then put them into her bag while the shop assistant wasn't looking and ran out of the shop. It is

4). North Merton Inn was destroyed in a fire last night. Fire engines came from nearby Chinstone bridge, but were unable to put out the flames. An empty petrol

can was found nearby. Police suspect that somebody deliberately set fire to the Inn. It is _____

5). A gang of criminals robbed a bank in the city centre yesterday. During the day they hid day they hid in a shop next door to the bank during the night by making a hole in the wall. It is _____

4. Complete the sentences using 6 verbs in the correct form.

<i>Forge, steal, burgle, kidnap, set, mug, go</i>

1. Two journalists have been _____ by political extremists.
2. Someone _____ my signature.
3. Sam often _____ joyriding at the weekend. His parents don't know about it.
4. Mr. Smith's house was _____ while he was on holiday.
5. If he _____ fire to any more buildings, he will go to prison for sure.
6. Tom was _____ just in front his house.

5. Make sentences, using the following words and word combinations:

1. People, attacks, a mugger, robs, and, in the street.
2. From, a robber, money, steals, the banks.
3. Steals, money, things, a pickpocket, and, from, people's pockets.

6. Distribute the following crimes among 3 groups:

- violence against the person;
- damaging the good opinion unfairly by saying or writing something bad;
- dishonestly appropriating the property belonging to another.

Words: theft, shoplifting, defamation, rape, murder, slander, robbery, homicide, burglary, kidnapping, manslaughter, house-breaking, libel, mugging, assault, sky-jacking, money laundering, drug trafficking, trade in humans, bank robbery, arson, corruption, fraud in insurance, car theft, gang rape, killing.

7. Match the words from left and right columns:

to take hostages	Ввозить наркотики в страну
to break the law	Брать заложников
to commit a crime	Продавать наркотики
to commit a wrong act	Нарушать закон
to kill people	Покупать наркотики
to use violence	Совершать преступление
to organize explosions	Заставлять силой
to take control	Совершать противоправный акт
to force	Захватить
to buy drugs	Убивать людей
to sell drugs	Организовать взрывы
to carry drugs into a country	Использовать насилие

5. Complete this true story with the Past Tense form of the verb in brackets.

Crime Busters

In July 1985, four West London criminals ____ (**to make**) plans to rob the manager of a laundry as he ____ (**to leave**) the bank with a box full of staff wages. However, someone ____ (**to tell**) the police before the robbery and the police ____ (**to make**) plans to catch the thieves.

The day of the robbery ____ (**to come**). The laundry manager ____ (**to collect**) an empty box while the police and the robbers ____ (**to wait**) outside the bank. As he ____ (**to step**) through the door, everybody ____ (**to be**) about to act, when another thief ____ (**to run**) out of a doorway and ____ (**to snatch**) the box. The *lone* (одинокий) thief ____ (**to disappear**) before anybody ____ (**to move**).

6. Underline the correct word:

1. Burglars **broke in** / **broke into** the house and stole all our jewelry.
2. The escaped prisoner **evaded** / **assaulted** capture for 3 month until they found his hideout.
3. They say that Robin Hood **robbed** / **intruded** the rich and gave to the poor.
4. The gang held up the bank and **robbed** / **stole** 5£ million.
5. The terrorists decided to **kidnap** / **slaughter** all the hostages if their demands were refused.
6. Three youths **mugged** / **shoplifted** the old man in the street and took his wallet and watch.
7. He tore the clothes off the girl and **trapped** / **raped** her.
8. He was arrested while trying to **smuggle** / **forge** drugs into the country



7. Answer the questions:

1. Is a crime a wrong act?
2. Does the state punish crime?

3. What does a criminal do?
4. Is a person who commits a wrong act a criminal?
5. What does a criminal do?
6. What is a murder and who is a murderer?
7. What does an assassin do?
8. What do terrorists do?
9. Are terrorists criminals?
10. What does a hijacker do?
11. What does a kidnapper do?
12. What does a drug dealer do?
13. What does a drug smuggler do?

Grammar Review

Образование и употребление причастий Participle I, Participle

II. Конструкции с причастиями

The Participle - Причастие

Причастие – это неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие как признак предмета или другого действия. Как и в русском языке, в английском причастия бывают двух видов: **причастие I (Participle I)** и **причастие II (Participle II)**.

Participle I

Participle I реализуется в нескольких формах, в каждой из которых имеется основной показатель такого причастия – окончание **–ing**. Простейшая форма Participle I – **buying, studying**. Этой форме в русском языке соответствует не только действительное причастие «покупающий», «изучающий», но и деепричастие «покупая», «изучая», для которого в

английском языке нет специальной формы. Итак, формы Participle I следующие:

Interrogating - допрашивая	Being interrogated – будучи допрашиваемым
Having interrogated - допросив	Having been interrogated – будучи допрошенным (после того, как его/ее допросили)

Как видно из приведенных выше примеров, характерный признак Participle I – окончание **-ing** имеется во всех формах (в первом элементе каждой формы)

Participle I

Voice	Active	Passive
Tense		
Indefinite	asking reading	being { asked read
Perfect	having { asked read	having been { asked read

Простое причастие I (Indefinite Participle I) обычно показывает, что обозначаемое им действие одновременно действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым предложения.

While reading a book she laughed a lot. - Читая книгу, она много смеялась (Она смеялась, когда читала книгу).

Примечание: Простое причастие I от глаголов *to see* (видеть), *to hear* (слышать), *to come* (приходить), *to enter* (входить), *to arrive* (прибывать, приезжать) и некоторых других может обозначать действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого.

He, hearing the steps on the gravel, turned sharply round. - Услышав шаги на дорожке, он резко обернулся

Перфектное причастие I (Perfect Participle I) употребляется, чтобы выразить действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым предложения.

Having read the book I gave it to my friend. - Прочитав книгу (После того, как я прочитал книгу), я отдал её другу.

Причастие I в предложении обычно является определением или обстоятельством.

Употребление Причастия I

Определение *The officer searching a crime scene is a field- criminalist.*

Офицер, осматривающий место преступления, это эксперт-криминалист.

Обстоятельство *While studying at the University I got interested in Psychology.* - **Учась** в университете, я заинтересовался психологией.

Having searched the crime scene I wrote a report. - **Осмотрев** место происшествия, я составил протокол.

Participle II

Participle II – неличная форма глагола, которая имеет одну неизменную форму. От правильных глаголов причастие II образуется при помощи добавления к основе глагола суффикса – **ed**. Причастие неправильных глаголов дается в словаре как **третья форма глагола (V3)**.

По значению причастие II отличается от причастия I, так как выражает не процесс действия, а его следствие (т.е. то, что получилось в результате действия).

Participle II соответствует русскому причастию страдательного залога настоящего и прошедшего времени, оканчивающемуся на **-мый, -ный, -тый**:

***Translated** – переведенный, переводимый*

***Developed** – развитый, развиваемый*

Participle II, как и Participle I, имеет в предложении следующие самостоятельные функции:

<u>Определение</u>	<i>The fine paid amounted to three hundred dollars.</i>
(правое или левое)	Уплаченный штраф составил 300 долларов.
<u>Обстоятельство</u>	<i>If invited, he will come.</i>
(обычно с союзами when, while, if)	Если его пригласят , он придет.

Примечание! Омонимичность форм **Participle II** и **Past Indefinite** правильных глаголов представляет трудность при переводе. Поэтому, переводя предложения, имеющие не одну форму с окончанием **-ed**, нужно определить, какую функцию в предложении выполняет это слово, а также его сочетаемость с другими словами.

1. Choose the correct form of participle:

1. I enjoyed the book. It was very **interested** / **interesting** one.
2. They were **shocked** / **shocking** when they heard the news.
3. He thought the story was **amused** / **amusing**.
4. I was **worried** / **worrying** when she didn't come home.
5. It was **surprised** / **surprising** that she didn't come to the station.
6. I usually find hockey rather **bored** / **boring**.
7. Are you **interested** / **interesting** in Civil Law?
8. She was far too **frightened** / **frightening** to call.

2. Make Participle I from the following verbs and translate them into Russian:

To take - ...	to investigate - ...
To compare - ...	to commit - ...
To fight - ...	to detect - ...
To defend - ...	to apprehend - ...

3. Translate the following word-combinations paying attention to Participle I and Participle II:

Changing facts – changed facts

Apprehending officer – apprehended officer

Proving facts – proved facts

Training officer – trained officer

Developing countries – developed countries

4. Name the form of Participle:

Proclaimed, being investigated, committing, having been appointed, having developed, being directed, administering, having been protected, being tried, divided, having been interrogated the second time.

5. Use Participle II and translate.

Model: to accuse a person – an accused person

1. to prepare document –
2. to employ a person –
3. to argue a case in the court –
4. to make investigations –
5. to eliminate a division –

6. Pay attention to the position of single Participle II and its translation into Russian. Translate the sentences.

Model: *The work **done** was of great interest. - Прделанная работа представляла большой интерес.*

1. The problem discussed aroused interest.
2. The experiment made gave good results.
3. The lecture delivered caused discussion.
4. The letter posted was not delivered to the addressee.
5. The method employed gave good results.

6. The data reported were used in the experiment.
7. The participants of the scientific conference adopted all the items of the agenda proposed.
8. The paper reviewed dealt with the new achievements in computer technology.

7. Translate the sentences paying attention to the forms of Participle:

1. Reading the book I learn much that was new to me.
2. Being asked in French I could not understand what I was asked.
3. Having heard of all the details of that situation I decided to help my friend.
4. Having been put at the Congress these problems have remained very important.
5. Not knowing what to do I make up my mind to consult a lawyer.
6. All criminal trials in Britain are held before a judge and a jury consisting of twelve ordinary people.
7. The police investigating the case are looking for three men.
8. The police never found the money stolen in the robbery.
9. The document corrected cannot be accepted.
10. My question remained unanswered.

8. Use the appropriate participle form:

1. During the interrogation the investigator used the latest methods (*to recommend*).

2. Journalists (*to take part*) in the press-conference are admitted by a special pass.
3. (*To pass*) the examinations successfully students enjoyed their summer holidays.
4. People (*to study*) foreign languages can acquire good knowledge if they have regular conversational practice.
5. They carried out their investigation (*to use*) the best modern devices.
6. (*Not to know*) of their arrival I could not meet them at the railway station.
7. (*To ask*) a particular personal question he felt confused.

9. Translate the sentences, paying attention that Participle I may be a part of predicate with the verb *to be*:

1. My classmate A. is sitting next to me. 2. My classmate B. sitting next to me is from Moscow. 3. Colonel of Police Petrov's lectures are always informative. While listening to them you are getting to know interesting things. 4. Today at the practical instructions we are learning some special means, methods and forms of crime prevention. 5. Lieutenant Colonel of Police M. coaching us to search for, find, collect and lift evidence at the crime scene is a great specialist in Forensic science.

10. Translate the sentences, mind -ed forms

1. The evidence *collected* by the investigator *convinced* the judge and jury that the criminals were guilty.
2. The members of the operative group *were instructed* about their duties at the crime scene.

3. The fingerprints *can be used* as evidence in court if properly *developed*.
4. Physical evidence *can be measured, photographed, analyzed* and *presented* as a physical object.
5. Witnesses and victims *are interviewed* and suspects and criminals *are interrogated*.
6. All documents of the investigation *were signed* by the witnesses.
7. The evidence *should be preserved*, documented and *collected* as quickly as possible.
8. The video camera *was used* as the first step of the crime scene documenting.
9. The witness did not appear in court although *summoned*.
10. The suspect *should be searched* for weapons and *handcuffed* so that he cannot escape or inflict injury to himself or others.
11. If carefully *examined*, the crime scene search can lead to the location and apprehension of the perpetrator.

11. Translate into English using Participle I and II:

1. Все преступники, перевозящие наркотики в нашу страну, должны быть привлечены к ответственности.
2. У него имеются факты, доказывающие вину этого человека.
3. Расследуя это дело, офицер опросил много людей.
4. Допросив женщину во второй раз, следователь понял, что она невиновна.

5. Все вопросы, обсуждаемые на нашем собрании вчера, были очень важны для нас.

6. Выполнив все упражнения к тексту, он начал работать над самим текстом.

7. Человек, убегающий с места происшествия, опасный преступник.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Why ... you smoking at the crime scene?

- a) do
- b) have
- c) are
- d) is

2. The F.B.I. _____ created in 1908.

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

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

- a) lawyer
- b) criminal
- c) victim
- d) guide

4. He was arrested by the ... outside a club in Chicago.

- a) criminal

- b) police
- c) lawyer
- d) jury

5. *I can't find the instrument of crime ...*

- a) somewhere
- b) nowhere
- c) somebody
- d) anywhere

6. *You ... an investigator of the CID.*

- a) are
- b) is
- c) have
- d) does

7. *The police try to keep ... and order.*

- a) guilt
- b) law
- c) evidence
- d) truth

8. *Our future depends ... ourselves.*

- a) at
- b) on
- c) from
- d) to

9. *Sherlock Holmes was the ... detective in London.*

- a) better
- b) best
- c) good

d) well

10. I am to ... a crime scene.

a) search

b) watch

c) view

d) supervise

11. The police have ... evidence against that suspect.

a) nothing

b) no

c) none

d) nowhere

12. Quick! Someone call ____ police, please.

a) the

b) a

c) an

d) –

13. I am proud ... my police profession.

a) for

b) as

c) at

d) of

14. Crime prevention ... the Number one problem for the police service.

a) was

b) is

c) are

d) were

15. Many crimes are _____ (раскрываются) on the basis of physical evidence.

- a) apprehended
- b) solved
- c) founded
- d) situated

Supplementary Reading

1. Read and translate some articles from «The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation».

Article 14. The Concept of Crime

New words:

indicia [in'diʃiə] – признаки, знаки

inaction [in'ækʃ(ə)n] – бездействие

insignificance [insɪg'nɪfɪk(ə)ns] - незначительность

harm [hɑ:m] – вред, ущерб

deem [di:m] – считать, полагать

gravity ['grævɪtɪ] – тяжесть

1. A socially dangerous act, committed with guilt and prohibited by this Code under threat of punishment, shall be deemed to be a crime.

2. The commission of an act, or an inaction, although formally containing the indicia of any act provided for by this Code, but which, by reason of its insignificance, does not represent a social danger that is, which caused no harm

and has not created a treat of damage to a person, society, or the state, shall not be deemed a crime.

Article 15. Categories of Crimes

New words:

average - средний

grave crimes – тяжкие преступления

stipulate - оговаривать

exceed - превышать

commitment - обязательство

deprivation – лишение; утрата

penalty – штраф; наказание

severe – жесткий, суровый

punishment - наказание

1. Depending on the nature and degree of social danger, the deeds provided for by this Code shall be divided into crimes of little gravity, crimes of average gravity, grave crimes, and especially grave crimes.

2. Intentional and careless acts, for the commission of which the maximum penalty stipulated by this Code does not exceed two years deprivation of liberty, shall be recognized as crimes of little gravity.

3. Qualified as the medium-gravity crimes shall be deliberate offences for whose commitment the maximum punishment stipulated by the present Code does not exceed five years of the deprivation of freedom, and careless crimes for whose commitment the maximum punishment stipulated by the present Code exceeds two years of the deprivation of freedom.

4. Intentional acts, for the commission of which the maximum penalty stipulated by this Code does not exceed 10 years deprivation of liberty, shall be recognized as grave crimes.

5. Intentional acts, for the commission of which this Code provides a penalty in the form of deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding 10 years, or a more severe punishment, shall be recognized as especially grave crimes.

Article 105. Murder

New words:

discharge - отстранить

preliminary conspiracy – предварительный сговор

seizure of a hostage – взятие в заложники

malicious – злонамеренный, злостный

conceal - скрывать

pregnancy - беременность

religious hatred – религиозная ненависть

enmity - враждебность

blood feud – кровная месть, вражда

death penalty – смертная казнь

1. Murder is the intentional causing of death to another person.

It shall be punishable with deprivation of liberty for a term of six to 15 years.

2. The murder:

a) of two or more persons;

b) of a person or his relatives in connection with the official activity by this person or the discharge of his public duty;

c) of a person who is known by the killer to be helpless state, and also murder attended by the kidnapping of a person or the seizure of a hostage;

d) of a woman who is known by the killer to be in a state of pregnancy;

e) committed with especial cruelty;

f) committed by a generally dangerous method;

g) committed by a group of persons, a group of persons under a preliminary conspiracy, or an organized group;

h) committed out of mercenary motives by hire, or attended by robbery with violence, racketeering, or banditry;

i) committed maliciously;

j) committed with the purpose of concealing another crime or facilitating its commission, and also murder attended by rape or violent sexual actions;

k) committed by reason of national, racial, or religious hatred, or enmity or blood feud;

l) committed for the purpose of obtaining the organs or tissues of the victim;

m) committed repeatedly -

shall be punishable with deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to 20 years, or by death penalty or deprivation of liberty for life.

Article 205. Terrorism

New words:

sizable – значительный, существенный

entail – влечь за собой, вызывать

endanger – подвергать опасности

dangerous consequences – опасные последствия

frighten - запугивать

facilitate - содействовать

1. Terrorism, that is, the perpetration of an explosion, arson, or any other action endangering the lives of people, causing sizable property damage, or entailing other socially dangerous consequences, if these actions have been committed for the purpose of violating public security, frightening the population, or exerting influence on decision-making by governmental bodies, and also the threat of committing said actions for the same ends,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to ten years.

2. The same deeds committed:

a) by a group of persons in a preliminary conspiracy;

b) repeatedly;

c) with the use of firearms

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to fifteen years.

Note: A person who has taken part in the preparation of an act of terrorism shall be released from criminal responsibility if he facilitated the prevention of the act of terrorism by timely warning governmental bodies, or by any other method, unless the actions of this person contain a different corpus delicti.

Article 206. Hostage-Taking

New words:

to capture – захватить

detention - задержание

to abstain from – воздержаться от

to pose a danger to – представлять (подвергать) опасность

minor – несовершеннолетний, подросток

obvious – очевидный, явный

convicted person – осужденное лицо

mercenary motives – корыстные мотивы

by hire – по найму

to relieve from – освободить от

corpus delicti – состав преступления

1. The capture or detention of a hostage, committed to compel the State, an organization, or an individual to perform or to abstain from taking any action as a condition for the release of the hostage,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to ten years.

2. The same deeds committed:

a) by a group of persons in a preliminary conspiracy;

b) repeatedly;

c) with the use of violence posing a danger to human life and health;

d) with the use of arms or objects used as arms;

e) against an obvious minor;

f) against a woman in a state of pregnancy obvious to the convicted person;

g) against two or more persons;

h) out of mercenary motives or by hire,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of six to fifteen years.

Note: A person who released a hostage voluntarily or on the demand of the authorities shall be relieved from criminal responsibility, unless his actions contain a different corpus delicti.

Text №1. Felony and Misdemeanor

Some new words for the text:

Common law ['kɒmən lɔ:] – общее право

felony ['feləni] – фелония (категория тяжких преступлений, по степени опасности находящаяся между государственной изменой и мисдиминором)

misdemeanor [ˌmɪsdəˈmiːnə] – мисдиминор (судебно наказуемый поступок, административное правонарушение)

forfeiture ['fɔːfɪtʃə] – конфискация

permissible [pəˈmɪsɪb(ə)l] – допустимый

gravity ['grævɪti] – тяжесть

jurisdiction [ˌdʒʊərɪsˈdɪkʃ(ə)n] – судебная практика

suspicion [səˈspɪʃ(ə)n] – подозрение

abolish [əˈbɒlɪʃ] – отменять

Most legal systems find it necessary to divide criminal acts into categories for various purposes connected with the procedure of the courts – determining, for instance, which kind of court may deal with which kind of offence. The common law originally divided crimes into two categories – felonies (the graver crimes, generally punishable with death, which resulted in forfeiture of the perpetrator's land and goods to the crown) and misdemeanors (for which the common law provided fines or imprisonment).

There were many differences in the procedure of the courts according to whether the charge was felony or misdemeanor, and other matters that depended on the distinction included the power of the police to arrest a suspect on suspicion that he had committed an offense, since to arrest a suspect was generally permissible in felony, but not in misdemeanor. [Suspect is someone who is thought to be guilty of a crime]. By the early 19th century it had become clear that the growth of the law had rendered this classification obsolete and in many cases inconsistent with the gravity of the offenses concerned, for example, theft was a felony, irrespective of the amount stolen or obtaining by fraud was always a misdemeanor.

Efforts to abolish the distinction in English law did not succeed until 1967, when the distinction was replaced by that between arrestable offenses and other offenses. [Arrestable offenses are ones punishable with five year imprisonment or more]. The traditional classification between felony and misdemeanor has been retained in many U.S. jurisdictions and is used as the basis of determining the court that will hear the case.



1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What categories did the common law originally divide crimes into?
- 2) What crimes were generally punishable with death?
- 3) What crimes were generally punishable with fines or imprisonment?
- 4) What were felonies resulted in?
- 5) Arrestable offenses are ones punishable with five years' imprisonment, aren't they?
- 6) What is the traditional classification between felony and misdemeanor?

2. Translate from Russian into English:

Виновный в совершении преступления; приобретение путем мошенничества; тюремное заключение; судебная практика; конфискация; обвинение; допустимый; наказуемый; воровать; подозреваемое лицо; арест по подозрению; общее право; несовместимый; арестовывать; штраф; кража.

Text №2. White-Collar Crime

Some new words for the text:

white-collar crime [waɪt-'kɒlə'kraɪm] – «беловоротничковое» преступление (преступная махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение)

perpetrator ['pɜːpətreɪtər] – нарушитель

restrict [rɪ'strɪkt] – ограничить

intend [ɪn'tend] – намереваться

further ['fɜːðə] – способствовать осуществлению

fraud – мошенничество

embezzlement – растрата, хищение

Crimes committed by business people, professionals, and politicians in the course of their occupation are known as “white-collar” crimes, after the typical attire of their perpetrators. Criminologists tend to restrict the term to those illegal actions intended by the perpetrators principally to further the aims of their organizations rather than to make money for themselves personally. Examples include conspiring with other corporations to fix prices of goods or services in

order to make artificially high profits or to drive a particular competitor out of the market; bribing officials or falsifying reports of tests on pharmaceutical products to obtain manufacturing licenses; and constructing buildings or roads with cheap, defective materials.

The cost of corporate crime in the United States has been estimated at \$ 200,000,000,000 a year. Such crimes have a huge impact upon the safety of workers, consumers, and the environment, but they are seldom detected. Compared with crimes committed by juveniles or the poor, corporate crimes are very rarely prosecuted in the criminal courts, and executives seldom go to jail, though companies may pay large fines.

The term white-collar crime is used in another sense, by the public and academics, to describe fraud and embezzlement. Rather than being crime “by the firm, for the firm,” this constitutes crime for profit by the individual against the organization, the public, or the government. The economic cost of white-collar crime in most industrial societies is thought to be much greater than the combined cost of larceny, burglary, auto theft, forgery, and robbery.



1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who commits white-collar crimes?
- 2) What do criminologists tend to restrict?
- 3) What are white-collar crimes?
- 4) What is the cost of corporate crime in the United States?
- 5) What is known about these crimes?
- 6) Are these crimes detected?
- 7) Who seldom goes to jail?
- 8) What is impossible to estimate precisely?

2. Translate from Russian into English:

Грабеж; намереваться; способствовать осуществлению; тайно замышлять;
беловоротничковое преступление; нарушитель; конкурент;
фальсифицировать; фармацевтический; корпоративный; воздействие;
несовершеннолетние; растрата имущества; скрывать воровство; подделка;
преступление, караемое смертной казнью.

Тема 13 Современные виды преступлений

Contemporary Crimes

Unit1

Organized Crime

Talk about these questions.

1. What is a “gang”?
2. Which characteristic is the most important reason a law enforcement agency should target a “gang” or its members?

Ask: “Is it against the law to have. . .

- a. . . a group organization?
- b. . . a recognized or unrecognized leader?
- c. . . recurrent interaction?
- d. . . claimed territory?
- e. . . members dressed alike?

Possible answer: The only reason any individual or organization should be targeted is criminal activity.



Translate the text and then answer the following questions:

1. What is organized crime?
2. What country has the biggest gangs?
3. What are Japanese gangsters called?
4. What do you know about Al Capone?
5. What is Mafia?
6. What criminal activities is the Mafia involved in?

Organized Crime is the term used to describe illegal operations, which are run like a big business. Criminals who work in gangs carry out crimes like this. There are gangs in every major country of the world. Many of the biggest gangs are in the USA. Some modern gangsters, like the Mafia, are involved in the illegal drugs trade. Japanese gangsters, called yakuza (meaning “good for nothing”), are also highly organized and very powerful.

Probably the most famous time for gangsters was the Prohibition (запрещение продажи спиртных напитков, сухой закон) period in the USA. Between 1920 and 1933 alcoholic drinks were banned and gangs grew rich running illegal drinking dens. The best-known prohibition gangster was Al Capone, who dominated organized crime in Chicago from 1925 to 1931.

The Mafia is secret society, which began in Sicily long ago. In the 20 century, it spread to mainland Italy and to the USA, where many Italian Immigrants had settled. The mafia is involved in many criminal activities, including obtaining money from people using threats or force, selling illegal drugs, running illegal gambling operations, kidnapping and various acts of terrorism.

The Mafia is organized into a network of «families». The Italian and US governments have put many suspected Mafia members on trial, but it is difficult to obtain evidence against them because Mafia members are sworn to secrecy. In recent years, a number of senior Mafia members have agreed to give evidence against their former colleagues, resulting in several highly publicized trials.



Ex.1 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H)

1 mafia	A someone who commits a crime
2 Illegal	B the hearing of statements and showing of objects, etc. in a law court to judge if a person is guilty of a crime or to decide a case or a legal matter
3 trial	C not allowed by law
4 drug	D a criminal organization that is began in Sicily and is active in Italy and the US
5 criminal	E any natural or artificially made chemical that is used as a medicine
6 gambling	F the activity of betting money, for example in a game or on a horse race
7 evidence	G one or more reasons for believing that something is or is not true
8 trade	H the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries

Ex.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank

Trade, drug, evidence, Illegal, mafia, gambling, trial, criminal

- 1 Since the supermarket opened, many small local shops have lost up to 50 percent of their _____.
- 2 His son died of a _____ overdose.
- 3 The police have found no _____ of a terrorist link with the murder
- 4 It is illegal to drive a car that is not registered and insured
- 5 _____ a close group of people who are involved in similar activities and who help and protect each other, sometimes to the disadvantage of others
- 6 _____ can be an addictive habit
- 7 _____ by jury is a fundamental right.
- 8 The police officer told the _____ that he had the right to remain silent.

Ex.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank

crime, type, white, criminal, an individual, systematic

Similarities and differences between organized crime and other forms of crime

Using the offence, rather than the offender, as a unit of analysis, some acts are clearly "organized," in their commission but are not considered part of organized _____ for the purpose of the Organized Crime Convention. Organized crime is actually one _____ of several categories of organized criminal behavior.

White-collar crime, for instance, is related to and overlaps with organized crime and the definition contained in the Organized Crime Convention allows to capture many cases of _____ collar crime. Nonetheless, the two crimes have significant differences in that white-collar crime occurs as a deviation from legitimate business activity, whereas organized crime occurs as a *continuing* _____ *enterprise* that exists to profit *primarily* from illicit activity. White-collar crime can be carried out by _____ whereas organized crime requires more people and planning in order to carry out offences on a more _____ basis. White-collar crime can also be carried out by organized criminal groups. There has been much research comparing the linkages between organized crime and white-collar crime.

Ex.4 Find English equivalents from the text above:

правонарушитель

преступное поведение

незаконная деятельность

беловоротничковое преступление



организованная преступность

законная предпринимательская деятельность

предприятие

организованные преступные группы

получать прибыль

Ex.5 Choose (either A, B or C) that best fits the following



1. Organized crime is the term used to describe _____operations which are run like a big business.

A illegal

B local

C legal

2. There are gangs in every major _____ of the world.

A building

B country

C planet

3. Some modern gangsters, like the Mafia, are involved in the illegal _____ trade.

A music

B air

C drugs

4. Japanese gangsters, called _____ (meaning “good for nothing”), are also highly organized and very powerful.

A Al Capone

B yakuza

C Yankees

5. Probably the most famous time for gangsters was the _____ period in the USA.
- A Prohibition
 - B Industrialization
 - C Communication
6. The best known prohibition gangster was _____, who dominated organized crime in Chicago from 1925 to 1931.
- A Al Capone
 - B yakuza
 - C mafia in Sicily
7. The best known prohibition gangster was Al Capone, who dominated organized crime in _____ from 1925 to 1931.
- A New York
 - B Washington
 - C Chicago
8. The Mafia is _____ society which began in Sicily long ago.
- A secret
 - B scientific
 - C industrial
9. The mafia is involved in many _____ activities, including obtaining money from people using threats or force
- A peaceful
 - B nature protection
 - C criminal
10. The mafia is involved in various acts of _____.
- A terrorism
 - B heroism

C altruism

11. The mafia is involved in many criminal activities, including obtaining money from people using threats or force, selling illegal drugs, running illegal _____ operations.

A gambling

B historical

C educational

12. _____, for instance, is related to and overlaps with organized crime

A White-collar crime

B Pickpocketing

C Shoplifting

13. White-collar _____ can also be carried out by organized criminal groups.

A game

B crime

C job

14. The Mafia is secret society which began in _____ long ago.

A Sicily

B USA

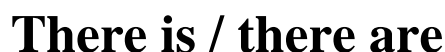
C Britain

15. The Mafia is organized into a network of «_____».

A industries

B classes

C families



there is ... (there's)
is there ... ?
there is not ... (there isn't or there's not)

A: Do you have any money?
B: Yes, there's some in my bag.

<i>there are ...</i>
<i>are there ... ?</i>
<i>there are not ... (there aren't)</i>

A: Are there any restaurants near here?
B: Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

What's that noise?' 'It's a train.' (It = that noise)
 There's a train at 10.30. It's a fast train. (It = the 10.30 train)
 There's a lot of salt in this soup.
 I don't like this soup. It's too salty. (It = this soup)

Ex.1 Kentham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kentham with There is/are or There isn't/aren't.

1 a castle?	No	1 There isn't a castle.
2 any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)	2 There are a lot of restaurants.
3 a hospital?	Yes	3.....
4 a swimming pool?	No	4.....
5 any cinemas?	Yes (two)	5.....
6 a university?	No	6.....
7 any big hotels?	No	7.....

Ex.2 Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use There is/are or There isn't/ aren't.

- 1 There are a few restaurants.
- 2 There's a big park.
- 3.....
- 4.....

Ex.3 Write there is / there isn't / is there or there are / there aren't / are there

- 1 Kentham isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.
- 2 Look!a picture of your brother in the newspaper!
- 3 'Excuse me,a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
- 4five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
- 5 'How many students..... in the class?' 'Twenty.'
- 6 The road is usually very quiet.much traffic.
- 7 'a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes, every 20 minutes.'
- 8 'any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
- 9nowhere to sit down.any chairs.

Ex.4 Write sentences with There are Choose from the boxes.

Seven, twenty-six Eight, thirty Fifteen, fifty	Letters, days Players, days Planets, states	September the solar system the USA a week a rugby team the English alphabet
--	---	--

- 1 There are seven days in a week.

- 2.....
- 3.....

Ex.5 Write there's / is there or it's / is it.

- 1 ' There's a train at 10.30.' ' Is it a fast train?'
- 2 I'm not going to buy this shirt.too expensive.
- 3 'What's wrong?' '..... something in my eye.'
- 4a red car outside your house.yours?
- 5 'anything good on TV tonight?' 'Yes,a programme.

I

want to see at 8.15.'

6 'What's that building?' '..... a school.'

7 'a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

Unit 2

Terrorism

Talk about these questions

1. In your own words define the word "terrorism."
2. What is terrorism about?
 - Race?
 - Religion?
 - Nationality?
3. Can you name any terrorist groups?
4. Can you name any fugitive terrorists?
5. How do terrorist groups operate?
6. What methods/tactics do terrorists use?
7. Why do people commit terrorist acts?
8. What do you believe is the best way to deal with terrorism?
9. What can governments do to eradicate world terrorism?
10. What kind of power could be given to special terrorist operations task-forces?
11. Where do terrorists get their money and weapons from?

Translate the text.

New words;

connotation- коннотация

condemn – осуждать, приговаривать

violence - насилие, применение силы

indiscriminate - неразборчивый

curb – ограничивать

retaliation – возмездие

adherents – приверженцы, последователи



Many people find the terms "terrorism" and "terrorist" (someone who engages in terrorism) to have a negative connotation. These terms are often used as political labels to condemn violence or threat of violence by certain actors as immoral, indiscriminate, or unjustified. Those labeled "terrorists" may not identify themselves as such, and typically use other generic terms or terms specific to their situation, such as separatist, freedom fighter, liberator, revolutionary, guerrilla, or jihadi.

Governments in all countries (except those support international terrorism) hoped to curb international terrorism through international negotiations and accords. But every round of talks left the adherents of a «firm hand» dissatisfied. As a result, acts of terrorism are continuing, while modern communications and means of transport are making it easier to commit such acts. Governments that are tough towards terrorists must therefore be prepared for sudden terrorist retaliation.

An international mechanism that would ensure the arrest and extradition of international terrorists is still in the making. Criminologists are still studying the problem of terrorism, which knows no state frontiers.

Airports have been terrorist targets in many countries. Security is one way of combatting this, particularly by searching people's luggage for weapons and

explosives. Ways of searching include X-ray machines, metal-detection equipment, and dogs which can sniff out explosives



Ex.1 Match the parts.

A. Airports have been terrorist targets	1.machines, metal-detection equipment.
B. Ways of searching include X-ray	2 in many countries
C. As a result, acts of terrorism	3 sniff out explosives
D. Dogs can	4 are continuing
F. Many people find the term "terrorism"	5 to have a negative connotation.
G. Airport security is provided	6 by searching people's luggage for weapons and explosives.

Ex.1 Talk about these questions.

1 What places are the most vulnerable to acts of terrorism in a country?

2 What should not passengers talk for fun?

Ex.2 If at the airport, are there any strict security rules which airports adhere? What is your opinion?

unattended	оставленный без присмотра
hazardous	опасный
advanced imaging technology	передовая диагностическая визуализация
profiling	оперативная разработка, составление ориентировок, характеристика

* Never leave your baggage **unattended**. Unattended bags will be seized by airport police.

*Only ticketed passengers may pass the security checkpoint. To aid the screening process, have your identification and ticket ready. Remove all objects from your pockets before entering **metal detector**.

*No **hazardous** materials are allowed on flights. Lighters, liquids or sharp items are not allowed in **carry-on** bags. Such objects must be declared and placed in **checked** luggage.

*Passengers will be selected at **random** to be screened by **advanced imaging technology**. We assure all passengers that our Airport does not engage in **profiling**. Passengers who don't want to be screened may opt for pat down.

* Airport security is no laughing matter. Law enforcement treats all **potential threats** seriously. No mention of a **bomb** or **attack** will be taken lightly and passengers should not joke about them. Failure to comply with this policy will result in arrest, prosecution and jail time.

Ex.3 Mark the statements as true or false.

1_Lighters are not allowed in checked bags.
2_Passengers who refuse to be screened by imaging technology cannot board flights.
3_Passengers can go to jail for joking about terrorist attacks.

Ex.4 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H)

1_unattended	A the use of violence to achieve political goals
2_terrorism	B not being watched
3_passenger	C to place a bag in a plane's cargo hold (грузовой отсек)
4_hazardous	D a person in a vehicle
5_profiling	E occurring without pattern or reason
6_random	F being harmful or dangerous
7_screen	G using people's traits to identify them as possible
8_check	H to check a person for dangerous items before boarding a vehicle

Ex.5 Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit the blanks.

1. attack/bomb

A Several people died during the_____ .

B The _____ failed to explode.

2. potential/ carry-on

A Every passenger is a _____ threat.

B Many items cannot go in _____ bags.

3. advanced imaging technology/ metal detector

A A(n) _____ cannot sense plastic weapons.

B _____ allows security to see anything under a person's clothes.

Ex.6 Complete the conversation.

New words: carry-on ручная кладь

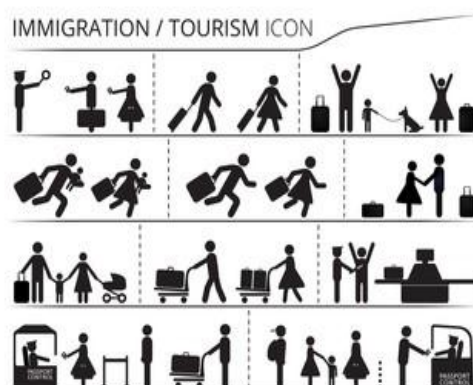
be arrested and prosecuted
I made a joke
hang on
I'm trying to tell
call a lawyer
that's all it was
in more trouble than

Officer: You were pulled out of the line because of what is in your bag, and because of what you said.

Tourist: Oh, what, the joke I made? All said was, "Yeah, I'm going to take over the _____ plane." Everyone knew I wasn't serious.

Officer: Listen up. You're 1 _____ you realise. To begin with, you attempted to bring several knives onto plane in your carry-on bag.

Tourist: Okay, that was just a mistake. I mean to pack them in my luggage and check it. But 2 _____, a mistake.



There is nothing on TV tonight.	There was nothing on TV last night.
We are staying at a very big hotel.	We stayed at a very big hotel.
There are 550 rooms.	There were 550 rooms
Is everything OK? Are there any problems?	Was everything OK yesterday?
I'm hungry, but there isn't anything to eat.	I was hungry when I got home, but there wasn't anything to eat.

There has been / there have been (*present perfect*)

Look! There's been an accident. (there's been = there has been) There was an accident last night. This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents.	<i>Compare: there was (past):</i> There was an accident last night. <i>(not There has been an accident last night.)</i>
--	---

There will be

Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?

The manager of the company is leaving, so there will be a new manager soon.

I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because there won't be time tomorrow. (there won't be = there will not be)

Ex.1 Look at the two pictures. Now the room is empty, but what was in the room last week? Choose from the box and write sentences with There was ... or There were

an armchair	a carpet	some flowers	a sofa	some books
a clock	three pictures	a small table		

- 1 There was a clock on the wall near the window.
- 2on the floor.
- 3on the wall near the door.
- 4in the middle of the room.
- 5on the table.
- 6on the shelves.
- 7in the corner near the door.
- 8opposite the armchair.

Ex.2 Write there was / there wasn't / was there or there were / there weren't / were there.

- 1 I was hungry, but there wasn't anything to eat.
- 2 Was everything OK yesterday? Were there any problems?
- 3 I opened the envelope, but it was empty.nothing in it.

- 4 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Really?a swimming pool?'
- 5 'Did you buy any bananas?' 'No,any in the shop.'
- 6 The wallet was empty.any money in it.
- 7 'many people at the meeting?' 'No, very few.'
- 8 We didn't visit the museum.enough time.
- 9 I'm sorry I'm late.a lot of traffic.
- 10 Twenty years ago..... many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

Ex.3 Write there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be.

- 1 There was a good film on TV last night.
- 224 hours in a day.
- 3a party at the club last Friday, but I didn't go.
- 4 'Where can I get something to eat?' '..... a cafe at the end of the street.'
- 5 'Why are the police outside the bank?' 'a robbery.'
- 6 When we arrived at the theatre,a long queue outside.
- 7 When you arrive tomorrow,somebody at the station to meet you.
- 8 Ten years ago500 children at the school.
- Now.....more than a thousand.
- 9 Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now.....a lot of changes.
- 10 I think everything will be OK. I don't think..... any problems.

Unit 3

Computer Crimes

Read and translate the text, then write down the names of:

Internet crimes



The Internet provides a wide variety of opportunities for communication and development, but unfortunately it also has its dark side.

Crackers, or black-hat hackers, are computer criminals who use

technology to perform a variety of crimes: *virus propagation, fraud, intellectual property theft*, etc.

Internet-based crimes include *spam*, email fraud to obtain money or valuables, and *phishing*, bank fraud, to get banking information such as passwords of Internet bank accounts or credit card details. Both crimes use emails or websites that look like those of real organizations.

Due to its anonymity, the Internet also provides the right environment for *cyber stalking*, online harassment or abuse, mainly in chat rooms or newsgroups.

Piracy, the illegal copying and distribution of copyrighted software, information, music and video files, is widespread.



Ex.1 Identify the Internet crimes sentences (1-6) refer to.

1. Crackers try to find a way to copy the latest game or computer program.
2. A study has revealed that half a million people will automatically open an email they believe to be from their bank and happily send off all their security details.
3. This software's danger is hidden behind an attractive appearance. That's why it is often wrapped in attractive packages promising photos of celebrities like Anna Kournikova or Jennifer Lopez.
4. There is a particular danger in Internet commerce and emails. Many people believe they have been offered a special gift only to find out later they have been deceived.
5. 'Nimadi' spreads by sending infected emails and is also able to infect websites, so when a user visits a compromised website, the browser can infect the computer.
6. Every day, millions of children spend time in Internet chat rooms talking to strangers. But what many of them don't realize is that some of the surfers chatting with them may be sexual predators.

Ex.2 Match the parts.

1 Crackers try to find a way	A an attractive appearance.
2 This software's danger is hidden behind	B offered a special gift
3 The Internet provides a wide	C to copy the latest game
4 Many people believe they have been	D its dark side.
5 Unfortunately the Internet also has	E infected emails
6 'Nimadi' spreads by sending	F variety of opportunities for communication



It ...

Time	We use it for time/day/distance/weather: What time is it? It's half past ten. It's late. It's time to go home
Day	What day is it? It's Thursday. It's 16 March. It was my birthday yesterday.
Distance	It's three kilometres from our house to the city centre. How far is it from New York to Los Angel It's a long way from here to the station. We can walk home. It isn't far. We use far in questions (is it far?) and negatives (it isn't far). In positive sentences, we use a long way (it's a long way).
Weather	It's raining. It isn't raining. Is it snowing? It rains a lot here. It didn't rain yesterday. Does it snow very often? It's warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/dark etc. It's a nice day today.
Compare	it and there: It rains a lot in winter. There is a lot of rain in winter. It was very windy. There was a strong wind yesterday.

It's nice to ... etc.

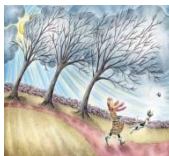
It's	easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe / expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc. to
------	--

It's nice to see you again.
It's impossible to understand her.
It wasn't easy to find your house.

Don't forget it:

It's raining again. (*not* Is raining again)
Is it true that you're going away? (*not* Is true that ...)

Ex.1 Write about the weather in the pictures. Use It's



1 It's raining.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Ex.2 Put it is (it's) or is it.

1 What time is it ?

2 We have to go now. _____ very late.

3 _____ true that Ben can fly a helicopter?

4 'What day today? Tuesday?' 'No, -----Wednesday.'

5 _____ten kilometres from the airport to the city centre.

6 _____OK to call you at your office?

7 'Do you want to walk to the hotel?' 'I don't know. How far _____
?'

8 -----Lisa's birthday today. She's 27.

9 I don't believe it! _____impossible.

Ex.3 Write questions with How far ... ?

1 (here / the station) How far is it from here to the station?

2 (the hotel / the beach) How _____?

3 (New York / Washington) _____?

4 (your house / the airport)? _____?

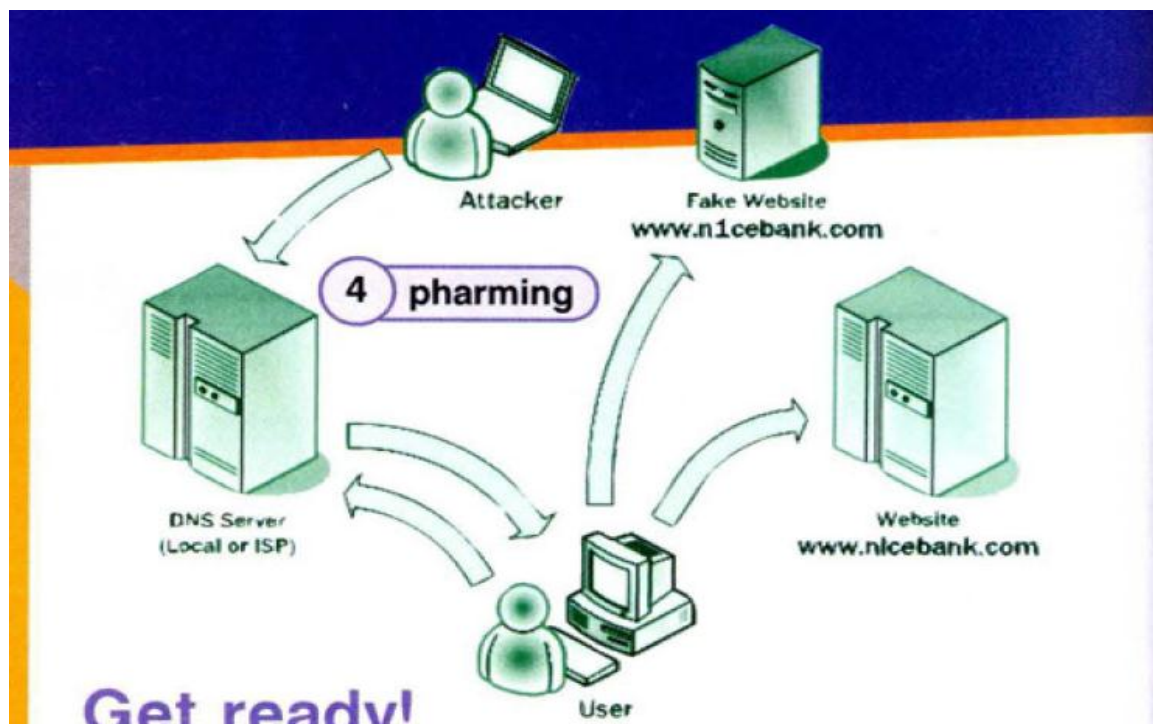
Ex.4 Put it or there.

- 1 **It** rains a lot in winter.
- 2 **There** was a strong wind yesterday.
- 3 _____'s hot in this room. Open a window.
- 4 -----was a nice day yesterday.
- 5 -----was a storm last night. Did you hear it?
- 6 I was afraid because -----was very dark.
- 7 -----'s often cold here, but isn't much rain.
- 8 -----'s a long way from here to the nearest shop.

Unit 4

Vocabulary

Thief	a person who steals
Identity theft	is the process of stealing another person's personal information and using it for personal gain.
Card scanning	is the practice of capturing the personal information stored on credit cards, debit cards, or passports.
Scanner	is a device used to capture the personal information stored on credit cards, debit cards, and passports.
Spyware	is a type of computer program that gathers someone's personal information without their knowledge.
Malware	is any type of malicious, harmful software
Phishing	is a process wherein thieves trick people into giving away their personal information through email.
Pretexting	is a process wherein thieves trick people into giving away their personal information over the phone
Pharming	is a process wherein thieves reroute people to a fake website that appears to be legitimate in order to trick them into giving away their personal information.



Lincolnshire Bank

12345 Walker Avenue Albuquerque, NM 87444

505.555/8765

Dear Valued Customer,

Recently, a series of **identity thefts** has affected our customers. Unfortunately, this led to several instances of **fraud** occurring at our bank. The best way to avoid these events is to be informed. Please take a moment to familiarize yourself with some common ways that criminals steal personal information.

Card scanning is one simple form of identity theft. This is when someone uses a card **scanner** to record the information stored on credit or debit cards. Card scanning can be used to collect passport information as well.

Email also presents opportunities for **cyber** thieves. Spam, or unsolicited emails, can contain **malware**. This malicious software includes **spyware**, **Trojan horses**, and **worms** that can infect one's computer and steal information. **Phishing** is also conducted over email. This occurs when thieves trick people into giving them information by pretending to represent a legitimate business.

Pretexting is similar to phishing but is often done over the phone.

Pharming occurs when a hacker redirects someone to a site operated by them.

The site looks legitimate and tricks people into giving away personal information.

If you believe you may be the victim of identity theft, contact us immediately. We will take steps to ensure that your assets are safe.



Ex.2 Read the letter from a bank to its customers. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1- Pretexting occurs on telephones.
- 2- Pharming relies on the use of card scanners.
- 3 - Trojan horses are spread by pharming sites.

Ex.3 Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1 I had a lot of malicious software on my old computer.

__ l __ r __

2 You have a malicious virus that seems beneficial.

__ _ _ _ an __ _ r __ _

3 Tricking people into giving information through email is a serious crime.

p __ _ _ h __ _ g

4 Stealing another's personal information is on the rise.

i __ _ _ _ i __ _ _ h _ f _

5 It's a program that gathers personal information.

_ p _ _ _ _ e

6 Capturing information stored on cards is a new form of stealing.

__ _ _ d _ c _ _ _ _ n _

7 Using a legitimate-looking website to trick people fools many people.

p _ _ _ m _ _ _

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

fraud	pretexting	cyber	worm	scanner
-------	------------	-------	------	---------

- 1 The man on the phone was part of a _____ scam.
- 2 I got a _____ in my email and now my computer won't work.
- 3 The criminal used a _____ to steal the information on her card.
- 4 The man was arrested and went to jail for committing _____ .
- 5 Avoid _____ crime by being safe on your computer



Ex.5 Talk about these questions.

- 1 How does identity theft affect businesses?
- 2 How can people avoid falling for phishing schemes?
- 3 Why is Lincolnshire Bank contacting its customers?

Ex.6 Read and complete the conversation.

personnel information	needed to confirm	suspicious
looked legitimate	pretty sophisticated	

Employee: Oh! Did it ask you to give away any **1** _____

Customer: Yeah. It said that the bank **2** _____ my account details.

Employee: Did you email them that information?

Customer: No, I thought I should call the bank first. It seemed **3** _____

Employee: Yes, Lincolnshire Bank would never ask for your account details via email.

Customer: That's what I thought, but the email 4 _____ because it had the bank logo. It even linked to a site that looked official.

Employee: Well, some of these criminals are 5 _____

Ex.7 Read again the conversation between a customer and a bank employee. Choose the correct answers.

1 What is the customer calling about?

- A closing her bank account
- B reporting a phishing scam
- C flagging her account activity
- D changing her account information

2 What can be inferred about the woman?

- A She receives phishing scams often.
- B She has already contacted the police.
- C She must call the bank to get money.
- D She lost the money in her bank account in the scam.

Ex.8 You are talking to a bank employee. Ask Student B about:

- phishing scams
- what to do next
- your money's safety

Student B: You are a bank employee. Answer Student A's questions.

Ex.9 You are a bank employee. Use the letter and the conversation from Task 8 to write about identity theft (120-150 words). Talk about:

- How criminals steal personal information
- How customers can protect their assets



I am, I don't etc.



She isn't tired but **he is**.
(**he is** = he is tired)



He likes tea but **she doesn't**.
(**she doesn't** = she doesn't like tea)

In these examples, it is not necessary to repeat some words ('he is tired', 'she doesn't like tea').

You can use these verbs in the same way:

I haven't got a car, but my sister has. (= my sister has got a car)

A: Please help me.

B: I'm sorry. I can't. (= I can't help you)

A: Are you tired?

B: I was, but I'm not now. (= I was tired, but I'm not tired now)
A: Do you think Laura will come and see us?
B: She might. (= she might come)

A: Are you going now?
B: Yes, I'm afraid I must. (= I must go)

We don't use 'm/'s/'ve etc. (short forms) in this way. You must use am/is/have etc.:

She isn't tired, but he is. (not but he's)

But you can use isn't / haven't / won't etc. (negative short forms):

My sister has got a car, but I haven't.
'Are you and Jane working tomorrow?' 'I am, but Jane isn't.'

We use do/does for the present simple

I don't like hot weather, but Sue does. (= Sue likes hot weather)
Sue works hard, but I don't. (= I don't work hard)
'Do you enjoy your work?' 'Yes, I do.'

We use did for the past simple

A: Did you and Chris enjoy the film?
B: I did, but Chris didn't. (= I enjoyed it, but Chris didn't enjoy it)

'I had a good time.' 'I did too.' (= I enjoyed it too)
'Did it rain yesterday?' 'No, it didn't.'

Ex.1 Complete these sentences. Use only one verb (is/have/can etc.) each time.

- 1 Kate wasn't hungry, but we were .
- 2 I'm not married, but my brother .
- 3 Ben can't help you, but I .
- 4 I haven't seen the film, but Tom .
- 5 Karen won't be here, but Chris .
- 6 You weren't late, but I

Ex.2 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/can't etc.).

- 1 My sister can play the piano, but I can't .
- 2 Sam is working today, but I .
- 3 I was working, but my friends .
- 4 Mark has been to China, but I .

- 5 I'm ready to go, but Tom .
- 6 I've got a key, but Sarah

Ex.3 Complete these sentences with do/does/did or don't/doesn't/didn't.

- 1 I don't like hot weather, but Sue does .
- 2 Sue likes hot weather, but I don't .
- 3 My mother wears glasses, but my father .
- 4 You don't know Paul very well, but I .
- 5 I didn't enjoy the party, but my friends .
- 6 I don't watch TV much, but Peter .
- 7 Kate lives in London, but her parents .
- 8 You had breakfast this morning, but I .

Ex.4 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself and other people.

- 1 I didn't go out last night, but my friends did.
- 2 I like _____ , but _____
- 3 I don't _____ , but _____
- 4 I'm _____
- 5 I haven't _____

Ex.5 Put in a verb, positive or negative.

- 1 'Are you tired?' 'I was earlier, but I'm not now.'
- 2 Steve is happy today, but he yesterday.
- 3 The bank isn't open yet, but the shops .
- 4 I haven't got a telescope, but I know somebody who .
- 5 I would like to help you, but I'm afraid I .
- 6 I don't usually go to work by car, but I yesterday.
- 7 A: Have you ever been to the United States?
B: No, but Sandra . She went there on holiday last year.
- 8 'Do you and Chris watch TV a lot?' 'I , but Chris doesn't.'
- 9 I've been invited to Sam's wedding, but Kate .
- 10 'Do you think Sarah will pass her driving test?' 'Yes, I'm sure she .'
- 11 'Are you going out tonight?' 'I . I don't know for sure.'

Ex.6 Answer these questions about yourself. Use Yes, I have. / No, I'm not. etc.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Are you American? | No, I'm not. |
| 2 Have you got a car? | _____ |
| 3 Do you feel OK? | _____ |
| 4 Is it snowing? | _____ |
| 5 Are you hungry? | _____ |

- 6 Do you like classical music? _____
7 Will you be in Paris tomorrow? _____
8 Have you ever broken your arm? _____
9 Did you buy anything yesterday? _____
10 Were you asleep at 3 a.m.? _____

Unit 5

Economic Crimes

White-collar crimes

Vocabulary:

wide-reaching – широкомасштабный

surpass –обходить

Securities and Exchange Commission – Комиссия по рынку ценных бумаг

Internal Revenue Service – Служба внутренних доходов

Postal Inspection Service – Служба почтовой инспекции

ponzi schemes - финансовая пирамида

pocketing – присваивание

be sustained – сохраняться

proprietary investment strategy – запатентованная инвестиционная стратегия

financial bind – финансовая удавка

run off – сбежать

expense receipts – расходные квитанции

insider trading – внутренняя торговля

tip off – наводка, предупреждение, подсказка

a considerate thing to do – тактичный поступок

integrity of the markets – целостность рынка

proxy servers – серверы-посредники

Blackmail – шантаж, вымогательство

Blue-collar crime – ‘’синеворотничковое’’ преступление, (преступление, совершенное производственным рабочим)

Bribery – взяточничество

Counterfeiting – фальшивомонетничество

Extortion – вымогательство

Embezzlement – растрата, хищение, присвоение имущества

Forgery – подделка документов, фальшивка

Fraud – обман, мошенничество

Racketeering – рэкет, вымогательство

Slander – клевета

What is White-collar Crime?

White-collar crimes are criminal acts that are typically non-violent and



financially motivated. The term “white-collar crime” was first coined in the 1940s by sociologist Edwin Sutherland as "a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation.

Since then, these crimes have proven to be wide-reaching and often surpass state and national boundaries. To track the complex web of evidence, multiple agencies must often work together, including the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS).

What types of white-collar crime are there?

While there are many types and variations of white-collar crime, these are a few of the most notable.

Ponzi schemes are perhaps one of the most infamous forms of white-collar crime. Popularized by Charles Ponzi in the 1920s, they involve pocketing investment money rather than actually investing it. The scheme is upheld by

paying "returns" to investors with money from the investment pool. Typically, they can only be sustained as long as new investors are coming in, and not too many old ones are withdrawing.

Here's a simplified example of how they work: The Ponzi scheme originator tells investors they have a proprietary investment strategy where if they invest \$100, they're guaranteed a regular return of \$10 and have the option to withdraw their original \$100 at any time. The \$10 payout is really coming from that initial pool of money.



Obviously, this would be a problem if no others invested, but many of those who are involved eagerly pass on the "opportunity," citing their strong return. While that may seem relatively harmless, often the

originator of these schemes will cook up a reason to no longer pay out and then run off with investors money, leaving everyone else in a financial bind.

Embezzlement involves using funds for a different purpose than intended. A common example of this is when an authorized employee creates false expense receipts then secretly transfers the money into their personal accounts. In this case, the criminal was already in charge of managing the money, and therefore committed a crime of opportunity.

Insider trading is defined as buying or selling stock with information that is not available to the public. For example, a company director might have insider knowledge that their product is soon to fail in the market because of a defect. They might tip off their friends who invest in the company to pull out and avoid big losses. While this may seem like just a considerate thing to do, it can drastically affect the integrity of the markets and discourage other investors from participating in them. The SEC sternly penalizes this crime with both fines and potential jail time.

Money laundering is the process of making “dirty” money clean and not traceable to its original source. For example, if someone wanted to spend money that was gained via illegal drug trafficking, they would first want to ensure it couldn’t be traced back to the source. There are countless ways to launder money, and in the digital age, many of them are online. Anonymous online payment services, transfer proxy servers, online auctions and sales, virtual gaming sites, real estate investments and cryptocurrency are all means by which white-collar criminals try to get away with money laundering.



Ex. 1 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-H)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1_investor | 5 _money laundering |
| 2 _cryptocurrency | 6 _insider trading |
| 3 _loss | 7 _market |
| 4_embezzlement | |

A-a digital currency produced by a public network, rather than any government, that uses cryptography to make sure payments are sent and received safely
B -a person who puts money into something in order to make a profit or get an advantage
C -the crime of secretly taking money that is in your care or that belongs to an organization or business you work for
D-the crime of moving money that has been obtained illegally through banks and other businesses to make it seem as if the money has been obtained legally
E-the illegal buying and selling of company shares by people who have special information because they are involved with the company
F -a part of the world where something is sold:

Ex.2 Translate:

1. Термин “преступление белых воротничков” впервые был введен в обиход в 1940-х годах.
2. Эти преступления оказались широкомасштабными и часто выходят за пределы штатов и национальных границ.
3. Популяризированные Чарльзом Понци в 1920-х годах, они предполагают прикармливание инвестиционных денег, а не фактическое их инвестирование.
4. Схема поддерживается путем выплаты "прибыли" инвесторам деньгами из инвестиционного пула.
5. Растрата предполагает использование средств не по назначению.
6. Инсайдерская торговля определяется как покупка или продажа акций с использованием информации, которая недоступна широкой публике.
7. Они могут посоветовать своим друзьям, которые инвестируют в компанию, выйти из нее и избежать больших потерь.
8. Отмывание денег - это процесс очищения “грязных” денег, который невозможно отследить до их первоначального источника.
9. Существует бесчисленное множество способов отмывания денег.

Ex.3 Answer

1. What is economic crime or white-collar crime?
2. What sphere of public life do the economic crimes or white-collar crimes involve?
3. What punishment is for the economic crimes or white-collar crimes?
4. What are the most notable types of white-collar crimes?
5. What marks are typical for the economic crimes?

Ex.4 Translate

1. Are you sure there's a market for the product?
2. We estimate the potential market for the new phones to be around one million people in this country alone.
3. The domestic market is still depressed, but demand abroad is picking up.
4. They've increased their share of the market by ten percent over the past year.
5. They were arrested for embezzlement of company funds.
6. He's accused of tax evasion, embezzlement, and fraud.
7. Authorities plan to limit cash deposits of dollars at bank counters as a measure against money laundering.
8. Opposition parties requested an official investigation on insider trading activity on that day.



Countable and uncountable

A noun can be countable or uncountable:

Countable I eat a banana every day. I like bananas.	Uncountable I eat rice every day. I like rice.
Banana is a countable noun.	Rice is an uncountable noun
A countable noun can be singular (banana) or plural (bananas)	An uncountable noun has only one form (rice). There is no plural.
We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say one banana, two bananas etc	We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc
Examples of nouns usually countable: Kate was singing a song. There's a nice beach near here.	Examples of nouns usually uncountable: Kate was listening to music.

Do you have a ten-pound note? It wasn't your fault. It was an accident. There are no batteries in the radio. We don't have enough cups.	There's sand in my shoes. Do you have any money? It wasn't your fault. It was bad luck. There is no electricity in this house. We don't have enough water
--	---

We use a/an ... to say what kind of thing something is, or what kind of person somebody is:

That's a nice table.

In the plural we use the noun alone (not some ...):

Those are nice chairs. (not some nice chairs)

Compare singular and plural:

A dog is an animal. I'm an optimist. My father is a doctor. Jane is a really nice person. What a lovely dress!	Dogs are animals. We're optimists. My parents are both doctors. Jane and Ben are really nice people. What awful shoes!
--	--

We say that somebody has a long nose / a nice face / blue eyes / long fingers etc.
:

Jack has a long nose. (not the long nose)	Jack has blue eyes. (not the blue eyes)
--	--

We use a/an when we say what somebody's job is:

Sandra is a nurse. (not Sandra is nurse)

Would you like to be an English teacher?

You can use some with plural countable nouns. We use some in two ways.

(1) some = a number (of) / a few (of) / a pair (of):

I've seen some good movies recently. (not I've seen good movies)

Some friends of mine are coming to stay at the weekend.

I need some new sunglasses. (= a new pair of sunglasses)

Often you can say the same thing with or without some. For example:

I need (some) new clothes.

The room was empty apart from a table and (some) chairs.

Do not use some when you are talking about things in general:

I love bananas. (not some bananas)

My aunt is a writer. She writes books. (not some books)

(2) some = some but not all:

Some children learn very quickly. (but not all children)

Tomorrow there will be rain in some places, but most of the country will be dry.

Ex.1 What are these things? Choose from the box and write a sentence.

1 an eagle It's a bird.

2 a pigeon, a duck and a penguin They're birds.

3 carrots and onions _____ flower(s)

4 a tulip _____ game(s)

5 Earth, Mars and Jupiter _____ insects(s)

6 chess _____ language(s)

7 a hammer, a saw and a screwdriver _____ planet(s)

8 the Nile, the Rhine and the Mekong _____ river(s)

9 a mosquito _____ tool(s)

10 Hindi, Arabic and Swahili _____ vegetable(s)

Unit 6

Counterfeiting

Vocabulary:

Ancient	древний
Simultaneously	одновременный
A replacement	перемещение
A commodity	товар, продукт
To be engaged	быть вовлеченным
To weaken	ослабить
Similar	подобный, похожий
Corrupt authorities	коррупцированная власть
Frequently	регулярно
To forge	подделывать
Absconded	скрыться, украв что-либо



Read and translate the text.

Counterfeiting is the most ancient criminal offence. It has emerged simultaneously with replacement of natural commodity with money. From ancient times not only separate persons, but also states were engaged in counterfeiting, which by similar actions tried to undermine economy of other states to weaken them and to achieve victory in war. According to the information of Interpol, only for period from 1946 to 1972 this organization managed with the help of police of other countries to find out and to classify 6 million counterfeit money and securities in 89 countries of the world.

These crimes are committed by the well organized groups supported sometimes by the representatives of corrupt authorities. In 1968, for example, was exposed the group of international criminals including more than hundred persons. They forged American dollars and traveler's cheques with the signature of 26 most known banks from various countries of the world. The centre of the organization was in Latin America, and one of the branches – in Italy.

According to the information of Interpol most frequently forged note is – about 80% - American dollars because of their universal use. 100 dollar notes are most frequently forged. As an answer – back measure, for maintenance of stronger protection from a fake, American authorities in 1966 manufactured new 100 dollars note with additional level of protection.

The necessity of international cooperation to struggle against these crimes has resulted in conclusion the Geneva Convention on combating

counterfeit money. The states-participants have undertaken the obligations not to make distinctions between counterfeit own or foreign money and securities and identical severity punish criminals. It was announced as an extradition international offence.

Therefore all countries – participants of the convention should assist the states in search and returning of the absconded manufacturer, trader of counterfeit money or their accomplices. From 1931 to 1995 within the framework of requests of an article 12 of Geneva convention eight international conferences on coordination of activity of the states, largest banks and emission institutions in combating these crimes had been conducted.



Ex.3. Answer:

- 1 How old is counterfeiting?
- 2 Who was engaged in counterfeiting during the times?
- 3 What is the main purpose of counterfeiting?
- 4 What currency is most forged?
- 5 How does Interpol fight against counterfeiting?
- 6 How is 100 dollars note protected nowadays?

Ex.4. Select the best translation:

Counterfeiting (подлог, фальшивомонетничество, брак);

Traveler's cheque (дорожный чек, единый билет, карта пассажира)

Back measure (обратный отсчет, ответная мера, ширина спины)

Since ancient times (с античных времен, с древности, до нашей эры)

Corrupt authorities (продажные власти, взяточники, коррумпированные власти).

Ex.5. Translate and construct word groups.

- (национальная, чаще всего подделываемая, стабильная) currency;
- (широко распространенное, экономическое, раскрытое) crime;
- (местные, выборные, коррумпированные) authorities;
- (банковская, с высокой степенью защиты, иностранная) note;
- (расследовать, предотвращать, раскрыть) offence.

Ex.6. True, false or not stated?

Counterfeiting was born in ancient Greece.

There were forged coins only.

Individuals and groups were engaged in counterfeiting.

In Middle Ages counterfeiting was stopped.

Interpol is dealing with counterfeiting at international level.

Geneva Convention consists of 20 articles.

Most frequently forged is 100 American dollars.

Ex.7. Which word is missing?

Bribery, fraud, smuggling, espionage

Customs, tax police, border patrol, CID

Homicide, money laundering, gambling, embezzlement

Recession, banknotes, economic, inflation

Ex.8. Name in one word;

- Illegal moving through the border of old icons, rare books, masterpieces of art;
- production of false banknotes, cheques, documents;
- giving / taking money, expensive things, jewelry for personal privileges;

- construction of illegal net of officials, policemen, statesmen depending from each other;
- legalization of money from illegal / criminal business.

Ex.9. Fill in:

An asocial act is called a ...

Criminal Code is a set of codified ... and ... for them.

Gambling involves ... equipment.

Organized crime is represented by ..., ..., ...

... of taxes is one of the basic principles of...

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Protecting intellectual property

Vocabulary

oddly	странно
publisher	издатель
priority date	приоритетная дата
lifetime	время жизни
infringe	нарушать, ущемлять
remedy	исправление, возмещение
court injunction	судебный запрет, предписание суда
infringing party	нарушившая сторона, нарушитель
damages	ущерб, убытки
competitor	конкурент
copyright	авторское право
format	структура
general	общий, всеобщий
infringement	нарушение, ущемление, посягательство, правонарушение
patented	запатентованный
plaintiff	истец, ответчик
validity	Срок действия, действительность

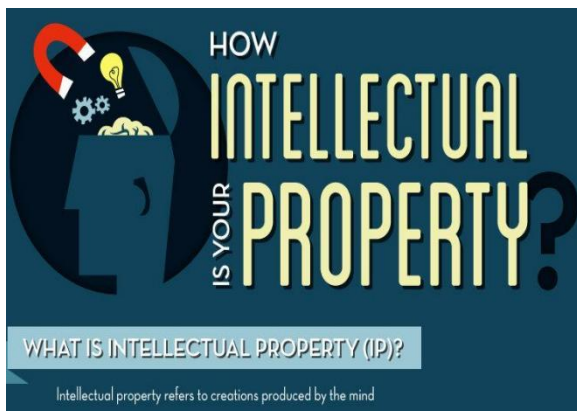
Read and translate the text

Did you know?

Copyright is an exclusive right granted to someone who creates a literary, artistic, musical or other creative work. It is the right of the author or composer to reproduce or sell this work. The right can be granted to others e.g. publishers or record companies. Oddly, the period of protection (in the EU) depends on the type of work under copyright. In the case of a novel, for example, it is the author's

lifetime plus 70 years; in the case of a song it is 50 years from the date when the song was first released or broadcast.

A patent gives an inventor the exclusive right to exploit an invention for a period of 20 years. The date when this period begins (priority date) is not when



the invention comes onto the market as a finished product but when the patent application is made. If the patentee's rights are infringed, the remedies available are to seek a court injunction and to sue the infringing party for damages.

A trade mark is a design, logo or wording which distinctively identifies a product. When a trade mark has been registered the owner has the exclusive right to use this trade mark in connection with the products listed in the original registration. If a competitor starts to use a trade mark that is so similar to this registered trade mark that confusion might arise in the mind of the public, this offence is called passing off. As long as a trade mark is used, it lasts forever.

Original shapes or patterns or designs can be protected using a design right. The period of protection here is 25 years.



Ex.1 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1_competitor | 5_infringe |
| 2_remedy | 6_lifetime |
| 3_plaintiff | 7_publisher |
| 4_validity | 8_copyright |

- A the period of time during which someone lives or something exists
- B someone who makes a legal complaint against someone else in court
- C to do something to correct or improve something that is wrong
- D the fact of having legal force, or being legally acceptable:
- E a person, team, or company that is competing against others
- F an organization that publishes text or music
- G to act in a way that is against a law or that limits someone's rights or freedom
- H the legal right to control all use of an original work for a particular period of time

Ex.2 Translate

1. We'll see a tremendous lot of technological changes during/in our lifetime.
2. The _____ plaintiff claimed damages for the financial losses suffered through breach (нарушение закона) of copyright.
3. This mistake must be remedied immediately.
4. State officials, however, questioned the validity of the report.
5. Their prices are better than any of their competitors.
6. Janet edited books for a variety of publishers.
7. Copying videos infringes copyright law.
8. His work is no longer protected by copyright.

Ex 2. Work with a partner. Complete the three texts using the words in the box. Then try to guess how the court decided in each case and why.

Competitor, copyright, damages, format, general, infringement, patented, plaintiff, trademark, validity

b
A disposable nappy, with fasteners made of a Velcro-like material, was _____⁵ by Mölnycke AB. The fasteners made it possible to check and refasten the nappy without damaging it. A _____⁶, Proctor & Gamble, started producing nappies of an almost identical design, which led Mölnycke to claim _____⁷ of its patent. Proctor & Gamble used grounds of obviousness in their defence, asserting that the fastening system was common general knowledge, and challenged the _____⁸ of the patent.

*Mölnycke AB v Procter & Gamble Ltd (No 5) (1994) RPC 49,
Court of Appeal*

a

A TV show _____¹ in which members of the public could perform a stage act and viewers could vote for their favourite was designed by Mr Green, a TV compère. Following its launch in the UK, the show became extremely successful. Subsequently the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand broadcast a very similar show, with the same title, elsewhere. Infringement of intellectual property rights and passing off were claimed by Mr Green, who sued for _____.² The defendant responded by claiming that the show format was that of a talent show, and was therefore of too _____³ a nature to be granted _____⁴ protection.

*Green v Broadcasting Corporation
of New Zealand (1989) RPC 700, Privy Council*

c

The owner of a Japanese-style noodle restaurant called *WAGAMAMA* brought an action against the owner of an Indian-themed restaurant for _____⁹ infringement and passing off, when he named his restaurant *RAJAMAMA*. The _____¹⁰ claimed that the name *WAGAMAMA* means 'healthy eating and healthy living', whereas *RAJAMAMA* has no meaning. The defendant changed the name of his restaurant to *RAJAMAMA's*, which the plaintiff felt to be unsatisfactory, so the case was brought to court.

Wagamama Ltd. v City Centre Restaurants plc (1995) FSR 713, Chancery Division

Тема 14. Предупреждение преступлений

Crime Prevention

Unit 1

Vocabulary:

throughout [θru:ˈaʊt] - через, повсюду

decrease [di:ˈkris] - уменьшать

law-abiding [ˈlɔ: əˈbaɪdɪŋ] – соблюдающий закон

law and order - правопорядок

opportunity [ˌɒpəˈtju:niti] - возможность

overcome [ouvəˈkʌm] – преодолеть, победить

cause n, v [kɔ:z] – дело, причина; причинять

isolate [ˈaɪsəleɪt] - изолировать

properly [ˈpropəli] – должным образом

traffic [ˈtræfɪk] – движение, торговля

fear [fiə] – страх

conviction [kənˈvɪkʃən] – осуждение, обвинение

punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt] –наказание

evil-doer [ˈi:vlˈdu: ə] – преступник, злодей

approach [əˈprəʊtʃ]] - подход

require [riˈkwaɪə] - требовать

human relations [ˈhju:mən] – человеческие отношения

close cooperation [ˈkləʊs kəʊɔpəˈreɪʃən] – тесное взаимодействие

offence [əˈfens] – правонарушение, преступление

offender [əˈfend ə] - правонарушитель

behavior [biˈheɪvjə] - поведение

persuasion [pəˈsweɪʒən] - убеждение

supervise [ˈsju:pəvaɪz] – наблюдать, надзирать

influence [ˈɪnfluəns] - влияние

injury ['ɪndʒəri] – вред

Read and translate the text using dictionary:

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention is one of the main present-day social problems throughout the world. Crime prevention is an effort to decrease and overcome crime. It is an attempt to eliminate the causes of crime, the common mission of law enforcement agencies and society 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 problem. The government of our country is paying great attention to the problem of crime prevention. The public and the organs standing on guard of law and order are using every opportunity to prevent crime and recidivism. The worker of the police 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 workers of the organs of the Interior 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, fear of immediate arrest, conviction and punishment being an efficient crime- prevention factor for potential criminals. But the central aspect of the solution of this problem is to be a moral approach requiring extra skills for police officers. That's why our own future Sherlock Holmes are dealing with human relations problems. They are learning to establish contacts with the public they are supervising difficult teenagers and potential criminals. So, an intelligent, disciplined police officer with high morality standard is in himself an effective crime prevention instrument.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency is one of the important police and public tasks too. The police personnel of the inspection and commissions for the affairs of minors of executive committees are paying special attention to the juveniles of «problem» families rendering them the necessary assistance. They are to view their life and behavior using such means as persuasion, control, supervision, social and individual influence and law enforcement trying to turn them onto the right track.

Street crime prevention, traffic safety, combating drug trafficking and organized crime are also the matters of police concern.

The police and the public are combining their efforts in the struggle against alcoholism since the drunk driver is causing thousands of injuries and needless deaths.

The police together with social organizations are constantly seeking the best forms and methods of crime prevention. Explanation of the law to the citizens is playing an important part.



1. Answer:

1. What is crime prevention?
2. What are the two aspects of the problem?
3. Is our government working much at this problem?
4. Are future workers of the police dealing with this problem?
5. How are they preparing to solve this problem?
6. What are they doing?
7. What are the main aspects of crime prevention work for the police and the public?

2. Translate from English into Russian:

To decrease and overcome crime, to obtain information, law-abiding citizens, to commit crime, special means and methods of crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, supervision, to search a crime scene, persuasion, to turn into right track, our government, to establish corpus delicti.

3. Translate from Russian into English:

Предотвращение преступлений, раскрытие преступлений, правоохранительные органы, розыск и наказание правонарушений, убеждение и надзор, преступность несовершеннолетних, борьба с преступлениями на улице, искать и находить улики, подростки из проблемных семей.

4. Choose the definition of term **crime prevention**, which correspond to the text:

- a) an intervention in the mechanisms that cause crime;
- b) the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it;
- c) an effort to decrease and overcome crime.

5. Complete the following sentences:

1. Crime prevention is an effort to ...
2. ... is paying great attention to the problem of crime prevention.
3. Future police officers are learning to use
4. ... of juvenile delinquency is one of the important task too.
5. Street crime prevention, traffic safety, combating drug trafficking and organized crime are also

6. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

Two students speak about Crime prevention before the lesson

A. Excuse me, what is crime prevention? Is it a complex problem?

B. Sure! It's part of the big problem of overcoming crime in our country.

A. What are the ways of crime prevention in our country?

B. It's not so easy to answer this question, still it's effective law enforcement and moral education of the public, I think.

A. What is effective law enforcement?

B. It's quick and accurate solution of crime, detection of the criminal, his arrest, conviction and punishment.

A. What can you say about moral aspect of crime prevention problem?

B. Oh, it's the common mission of law enforcement agencies and society to develop people morally in the right direction.

7. How safe and secure are you? Answer these questions, yes or no. Then add up your score: less than 3 = very, very safe; 3-5 = quite safe; 6-8 = you could take a lot more care; more than 8 = you are a dangerous person to know!

1. Do you often walk in areas which are not very safe?

yes = 1 no = 0

2. Do you often walk on your own in these areas late at night?

yes = 2 no = 0

3. Do you wear a money belt when you go out?

yes = 0 no = 1

4. Do you wear an expensive watch or expensive jewellery, have a mobile telephone with you, etc.?

yes = 1 no = 0

5. Do you check doors and windows before you go out when your home is empty?

yes = 0 no = 2

6. Do you have a burglar alarm?

yes = 0 no = 1

7. Do you leave lights on when you go out?

yes = 0 no = 1

8. Is there someone who protects the flat (building) while you are out?

yes = 0 no = 2

9. Do you have a safe in your home?

yes = 0 no = 1

8. Answer the questions, reason your answers. You may use the prompts from the boxes below.

a. What can or should (shouldn't) you do to prevent a crime from happening?

lock all doors and windows, leave lights on, fit a burglar alarm, use anti-hijack devices, wear a money belt, carry a mace spray, walk along dark streets late at night on your own, put money and valuables in a safe, keep a gun or knife in your house for self-defence, leave your car in a parking place, get into a lift with strangers, wear expensive jewellery, talk to strangers through a closed and locked door, walk in crowded places, have adequate outside lighting, check all locking hardware for its proper functioning and keep it in good working order, ask who is at the door before opening it, etc.

b. What can or should (shouldn't) governments do to fight crime?

police / carry guns, stop anyone in the street and question / search them, etc.
courts / give tougher (= more severe) punishments for crimes committed (e.g. bigger fines or longer prison sentences than in the past, capital punishment (= death, e.g. by electric chair or hanging) for certain crimes such as murder, etc.)

9. a. There is always something you can do to keep crime from happening to you (= prevent crime).

b. Read these practical tips (= advice) and match them with crimes listed below.

mugging – разбойное нападение с целью хищения

burglary, kidnapping – похищение людей (особенно детей)

car theft – кража автомобиля

a) Teach children not to talk with strangers. If a stranger approaches them they should immediately go to the nearest safe place – a shop, a post office and so on – and tell somebody there what has happened. In the case of the rich and famous, a bodyguard is the answer.

b) If you look like a victim, you probably will be one. Act sure of yourself in the street. If you have the chance to attend self-defence classes, that can be useful. Women should wear their handbags across the body to make them more difficult to be snatched.

c) Fit an alarm system in your car to protect it. Parking in an attended car park is always a good idea, and of course make sure your car is securely locked at all times.

d) The owner of the house should make the windows secure with locks which are difficult to reach from outside. You should also fit a burglar alarm so if someone breaks a window or opens a door the alarm goes off.

10. Make word combinations using the words from column A and B:

A	B
punish	offenders and criminals
protect	law and order
solve	a crime scene
observe	into the right track
turn	crime
preserve	law-breakers
establish	drug trafficking
combat	corpus delicti
apprehend	contacts between the police and the community

Countable nouns with *a/an* and *some*

Countable nouns can be singular or plural

a dog	a child	the evening	this party	an umbrella
dogs	some children	the evenings	these parties	two
umbrellas				

Before singular countable nouns you can use a/an:

Bye! Have a nice evening.

Do you need an umbrella?

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without a/the/my etc.):

She never wears a hat. (not wears hat)

Be careful of the dog.

What a beautiful day!

Did you hurt your leg?

We use a/an ... to say what kind of thing something is, or what kind of person somebody is:

That's a nice table.

In the plural we use the noun alone (not some ...):

Those are nice chairs. (not some nice chairs)

Compare singular and plural:

A dog is an animal. I'm an optimist. My father is a doctor. Jane is a really nice person. What a lovely dress!	Dogs are animals. We're optimists. My parents are both doctors. Jane and Ben are really nice people. What awful shoes!
--	--

We say that somebody has a long nose / a nice face / blue eyes / long fingers etc.:

Jack has a long nose. (not the long nose)	Jack has blue eyes. (not the blue eyes)
--	--

We use a/an when we say what somebody's job is:

Sandra is a nurse. (not Sandra is nurse)

Would you like to be an English teacher?

You can use some with plural countable nouns. We use some in two ways.

(1) some = a number (of) / a few (of) / a pair (of):

I've seen some good movies recently. (not I've seen good movies)

Some friends of mine are coming to stay at the weekend.

I need some new sunglasses. (= a new pair of sunglasses)

Often you can say the same thing with or without some. For example:

I need (some) new clothes.

The room was empty apart from a table and (some) chairs.

Do not use some when you are talking about things in general (see Unit 75):

I love bananas. (not some bananas)

My aunt is a writer. She writes books. (not some books)

(2) some = some but not all:

Some children learn very quickly. (but not all children)

Tomorrow there will be rain in some places, but most of the country will be dry

Ex.1 What are these things? Choose from the box and write a sentence.

birds, flowers, games, insects, languages, planets, rivers, tools, vegetables

1 an eagle It's a bird.

2 a pigeon, a duck and a penguin They're birds

3 carrots and onions-----

4 a tulip-----

5 Earth, Mars and Jupiter-----

6 chess-----

7 a hammer, a saw and a screwdriver-----

8 the Nile, the Rhine and the Mekong-----

9 a mosquito-----

10 Hindi, Arabic and Swahili-----

Ex.2 Read about what these people do. What are their jobs? Choose from:

chef interpreter journalist nurse plumber surgeon tour guide waiter

1 Sarah looks after patients in hospital. She's a nurse.

2 Gary works in a restaurant. He brings the food to the tables. He-----

3 Jane writes articles for a newspaper.-----

4 Kevin works in a hospital. He operates on people.-----

5 Jonathan cooks in a restaurant.-----

6 Dave installs and repairs water pipes.-----

7 Anna shows visitors round her city and tells them about it.-----

8 Lisa translates what people are saying from one language into another, so that they can understand each other.-----

Ex.3 Which is right?

- 1 Most of my friends are students / some students. (students is correct)
- 2 Are you careful driver / a careful driver?
- 3 I went to the library and borrowed books / some books.
- 4 Mark works in a bookshop. He sells books / some books.
- 5 I've been walking for hours. I've got sore feet / some sore feet.
- 6 I don't feel very well. I've got sore throat / a sore throat.
- 7 What lovely present / a lovely present! Thank you very much.
- 8 I met students / some students in a cafe yesterday. They were from China.
- 9 It might rain. Don't go out without umbrella / without an umbrella.
- 10 People / Some people learn languages more easily than others.

Ex.4 Put in a/an or some where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 I've seen some good movies recently.
- 2 Are you feeling all right? Do you have a headache?
- 3 I know lots of people. Most of them are ----- students.
- 4 When I was -----child, I used to be very shy.
- 5 -----birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.
- 6 Would you like to be -----actor?
- 7 Questions, questions, questions! You're always asking -----questions!
- 8 I didn't expect to see you. What -----surprise!
- 9 Do you like staying in----- hotels?
- 10 Tomorrow is a holiday. -----shops will be open, but most of them will be closed.
- 11 Those are -----nice shoes. Where did you get them?
- 12 You need -----visa to visit -----countries, but not all of them.
- 13 Kate is -----teacher. Her parents were----- teachers too.
- 14 I don't believe him. He's -----liar. He's always telling -----lies.

Unit 2

Crime Prevention Guide

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. How do citizens and law officers work together to prevent crime in your country?
2. What should someone do if they fall victim to a crime?
3. What should a victim do until the police make the area where a crime happened?

2. Read and translate the text.

Crime prevention requires the cooperation of our city's residents, visitors and police. Here's how you can help:

- discourage criminals by always being alert
- anticipate crimes before they happen and react accordingly
- recognize suspicious persons/behavior and avoid them
- appraise taxi cabs for safety and licensure before entering/

Some actions make it easier for crimes to occur. Do not:

- initiate conversation with suspicious persons
- leave vehicles or hotel rooms unlocked
- accept an open beverage from someone you don't know
- make yourself a vulnerable target by becoming over-intoxicated

Regardless of prevention efforts, crime still occur. If you should become the witness or victim of a crime:

- notify the police immediately
- wait at the safe location, away from the crime, until police secure the area
- provide what information you can to the investigation.

With these suggestions we hope that you can help Krasnodar Police and citizens keep the city a SAFE and enjoyable to visit.



3. Vocabulary

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

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1-initiate | 4-recognize |
| 2-secure | 5-anticipate |
| 3-appraise | 6-notify |

A to expect something will happen

B to evaluate the quality of something

D to start something

E to identify something as previously seen

F to inform someone about something

4. Read the crime prevention pamphlet for tourists. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1- Tourists should check if taxi drives are licensed.
- 2-Krasnodar Police recommend confronting suspicious people.
- 3-Witnesses should wait at crime scenes until police arrive.

5. Fill in blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Unlocked	discourage	presence	prevention	cooperation
----------	------------	----------	------------	-------------

- 1-A dog can _____ criminals from entering.
- 2-No need for a key. The door is_____.
- 3-Crimes are rare in the _____ of police.
- 4-Reducing crimes requires _____ between citizens and police.
- 5-Crime _____ is an important part of keeping the community safe.

6. Read and translate a conversation between an officer and a tourist.

Officer (W): Can you tell me what happened, sir?

Tourist (M): I was standing here talking on the phone. My wife was in the bathroom.

Officer: Where is your wife now, sir?

Tourist: She needed to sit down and get a drink. She'll be back in a minute.

Officer: Go on.

Tourist: My wife left her backpack by the wall. I saw the guy looking at it. He didn't know I was watching him.

Officer: Did he try to take the backpack?

Tourist: Yes, he tried. But I ran up and took it away from him. He was surprised.

Officer: What did the suspect do then?

Tourist: He ran off that way, through the crowd.

Officer: Did you see what he looked like? What was he wearing?

Tourist: He was about 5'6". He had dark hair, a pale complexion and a mustache. He was wearing a green raincoat.

Officer: It sounds like the guy we just picked up. Could you identify him if you saw him?

Tourist: Probably.

Officer: We're going to ask you to do so. Stay alert. We'll put this guy away with your help.

Tourist: Thank you officer. I'm glad I can help.

7. Read a conversation between an officer and a tourist again. Choose the correct answer.

1 -Why is the tourist speaking to the officer?

- A to report a stolen item
- B to find a missing person
- C to describe an attempted theft
- D to notify her of a suspicious person

2 -What will tourist likely do next?

- A make a phone call
- B identify the suspect
- C recover his backpack
- D describe his wife's clothing

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 6.

9. Use the conversation in Task 6 to write a short newspaper article about a prevented crime. Talk about:

- crime
- how it was prevented
- the final outcome



Артикли a/an and the


Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.

The sandwich wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.

← Joe says '**a** sandwich', '**an** apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.

← Joe now says '**the** sandwich', '**the** apple' because we know which sandwich and which apple he means – **the** sandwich and **the** apple he had for lunch.



JOE

Compare a and the in these examples:

A man and a woman were sitting opposite me. The man was American, but I think the woman was British.

When we were on holiday, we stayed at a hotel. Sometimes we ate at the hotel and sometimes we went to a restaurant.

We use the when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare a/an and the:

Tim sat down on a chair. (maybe one of many chairs in the room)

Tim sat down on the chair nearest the door. (a specific chair)

Do you have a car? (not a specific car)

I cleaned the car yesterday. (= my car)

We use a/an when we say what kind of thing or person we mean.

Compare:

We stayed at a very cheap hotel. (a type of hotel)

The hotel where we stayed was very cheap. (a specific hotel)

We use the when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about the light / the floor / the ceiling / the door / the carpet etc.:

Can you turn off the light, please? (= the light in this room)

I took a taxi to the station. (= the station in that town)

(in a shop) I'd like to speak to the manager, please. (= the manager of this shop)

We also say 'go to) the bank / the post office':

I have to go to the bank and then I'm going to the post office.

(The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.) and 'go to) the doctor / the dentist':

Clare isn't well. She's gone to the doctor.

I don't like going to the dentist.

Compare the and a:

I have to go to the bank today.

Is there a bank near here?

I don't like going to the dentist.

My sister is a dentist.

We say 'once a week / three times a day / £1.50 a kilo' etc. :

I go to the cinema about once a month.

'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 a kilo.'

Helen works eight hours a day, six days a week.

Ex.1 Put in a/an or the.

1 This morning I bought a book and ----- magazine. -----book is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put -----magazine.

2 I saw----- accident this morning. ----- car crashed into ----- tree. ---- driver of ----- car wasn't hurt, but ----- car was badly damaged.

3 There are two cars parked outside: ----- blue one and ----- grey one. ----- - blue one belongs to my neighbours. I don't know who ----- owner of ----- grey one is.

4 My friends live in ---- old house in ---- small village. There is ----- beautiful garden behind ----- house. I would like to have ----- garden like that.

Ex.2 Put in a/an or the.

1 a This house is very nice. Does it have ---- garden?

b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in ---- garden.

c I like living in this house, but it's a shame that ----- garden is so small.

2 a Can you recommend ----- good restaurant?

b We had dinner in ---- very nice restaurant.

c We had dinner in ----- best restaurant in town.

3 a What's ---- name of that man we met yesterday?

b We stayed at a very nice hotel – I can't remember ----- name now.

c My neighbour has ----- French name, but in fact she's English, not French.

4 a Did Paula get ----- job she applied for?

b It's not easy to get ----- job at the moment.

- c Do you enjoy your work? Is it ----- interesting job?
- 5 a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, ----- week after next.'
- b I'm going away for ----- week in September.
- c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings ----- week.

Ex.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Would you like apple? Would you like an apple?
- 2 How often do you go to dentist? _____
- 3 Can you close door, please? _____
- 4 I have problem. I need your help. _____
- 5 How far is it from here to station? _____
- 6 I'm going to post office. I won't be long. _____
- 7 Paul plays tennis. He's very good player. _____
- 8 There isn't airport near where I live. _____
- 9 Nearest airport is 70 miles away. _____
- 10 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor. _____
- 11 Have you finished with book I lent you? _____
- 12 Chris has just got job in bank in Zurich. _____
- 13 We live in small apartment in city centre. _____
- 14 There's shop at end of street I live in. _____

Ex.4 Answer these questions. Where possible, use once a week / three times a day etc.

- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
- 2 How often do you go to the dentist? _____
- 3 How often do you go away on holiday? _____
- 4 How long do you usually sleep? _____
- 5 How often do you go out in the evening? _____
- 6 How many hours of TV do you watch (on average)? _____
- 7 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country?

Unit 3

Punishment

Vocabulary

authority, authorities - полномочия, орган власти

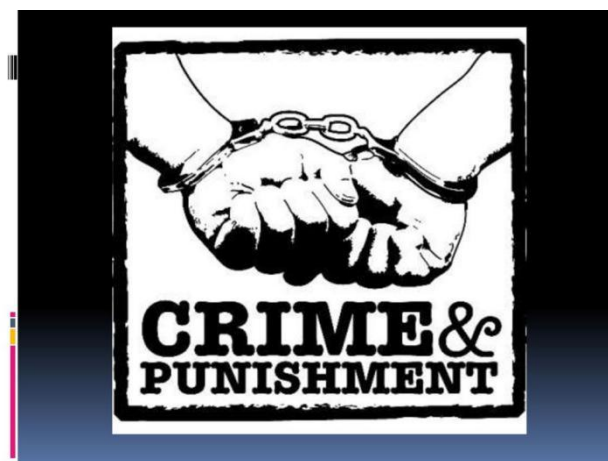
community supervision - общественный надзор

fine - штраф

deterrence - задержание, сдерживание
incapacitation - недееспособность
incarceration - лишение свободы
justification - обоснованность, оправдание
rehabilitation - реабилитация
restitution - реституция, возвращение
retribution - возмездие наказание
sentence - приговор
deprivation - лишение, депривация

Read and translate the text:

Punishment



Punishment describes the imposition by some authority of a deprivation usually painful on a person who has violated a law, a rule, or other norm. When the violation is of the criminal law of society there is a formal process of accusation and proof followed by

imposition of a sentence by a designated official, usually a judge. Informally, any organized group—most typically the family, may punish perceived wrongdoers. Because punishment is both painful and guilt producing, its application calls for a justification. In Western culture, four basic justifications have been given: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and incapacitation. Most penal historians note a gradual trend over the last centuries toward more lenient sentences in Western, countries. Capital and corporal punishment, widespread in the early 19th century, are seldom invoked by contemporary society. Indeed, in the United States corporal punishment as such appears to be contrary to the 8th Amendment's restrictions on cruel and unusual punishment. Yet the rate of

imprisonment in the United States appears to be growing. Furthermore, since the middle of the 20th century, popular and professional sentiment has taken a distinctly punitive turn and now tends to see retribution and incapacitation rather than rehabilitation as the goals of criminal punishment. Criminal sentences ordinarily embrace four basic modes of punishment. In descending order of severity these are: Incarceration, community supervision, fine, and restitution. The death penalty is now possible only for certain types of atrocious murders and treason. Punishment is an ancient practice whose presence in modern cultures may appear to be out of place because it purposefully inflicts pain. In the minds of most people, however, it continues to find justification.



Ex.1 Match the words (1-12) with the definitions (A-O)

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 authority, authorities | ← А общественный надзор |
| 2 community supervision | В штраф |
| 3 deterrence | → С полномочия, орган власти |
| 4 fine | Д задержание, сдерживание |
| 5 incapacitation | Ф лишение свободы |
| 6 incarceration | Г обоснованность, оправдание |
| 7 justification | Н недееспособность |
| 8 rehabilitation | К реституция, возвращение |
| 9 restitution | Л возмездие наказание |
| 10 retribution | М реабилитация |
| 11 sentence | Н лишение, депривация |
| 12 deprivation | О приговор |

Ex.2 The word **PUNITIVE** has the following meanings in Russian:

- 1) связанный с применением наказания *punitive article* – статья, устанавливающая уголовную санкцию
- 2) карательный, штрафной *punitive action* – карательная мера, карательная акция

Ex.3 Match the following English expressions with their Russian equivalents:

punitive sentencing	а) карательная мера
punitive institution	б) карательное воздействие
punitive justice	в) карательное правосудие
punitive law	г) карательное учреждение
punitive measure	д) уголовный закон
punitive treatment	е) уголовное законодательство
punitive legislation	ж) лишение свободы как кара за совершенное преступление

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1) punitive sentencing | а) карательная мера |
| 2) punitive institution | б) карательное воздействие |
| 3) punitive justice | в) карательное правосудие |
| 4) punitive law | г) карательное учреждение |
| 5) punitive measure | д) уголовный закон |
| 6) punitive treatment | е) уголовное законодательство |
| 7) punitive legislation | ж) лишение свободы как кара за совершенное преступление |

Ex.4 Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box:

From the History of Punishment

Victim; felons; offender; beheading; adultery; pillory; punishment; execution; deliberately; condemned; ancient; medieval; guilty; legal; public

For the most history _____ has been both painful and _____ in order to act as deterrent to others. Physical punishments and public humiliations were social events and carried out in most accessible parts of towns, often on market days when the greater part of the population were present. Justice had to be seen to be done.

One of the most bizarre methods of _____ was inflicted in ancient Rome on people found _____ of murdering their fathers. Their

punishment was to be put in a sack with a rooster, a viper, and a dog, and then drowned along with the three animals. In _____ Greece the custom of allowing a _____ man to end his own life by poison was extended only to full citizens. The philosopher Socrates died in this way. Condemned slaves were beaten to death instead. Stoning was the ancient method of punishment for _____ among other crimes.

In Turkey if a butcher was found guilty of selling bad meat, he was tied to a post with a piece of stinking meat fixed under his nose, or a baker having sold short weight bread could be nailed to his door by his ear.

One of the most common punishments for petty offences was the _____, which stood in the main square of towns. The _____ was locked by hands and head into the device and made to stand sometimes for days, while crowds jeered and pelted the offender with rotten vegetables or worse.

In _____ Europe some methods of execution were _____ drawn out to inflict maximum suffering. _____ were tied to a heavy wheel and rolled around the streets until they were crushed to death. Others were strangled, very slowly. One of the most terrible punishments was hanging and quartering. The _____ was hanged, beheaded and the body cut into four pieces. It remained a _____ method of punishment in Britain until 1814. _____ was normally reserved for those of high rank. In England ‘block and axe’ was the common method but this was different from France and Germany where the victim kneeled and the head was taken off with a swing of the sword.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did ancient punishment have to be painful?
2. What was the purpose of making punishments public?
3. What was the symbolic meaning of the punishment inflicted on the parent’s murderers?
4. What punishments were most common in the East?

5. How did punishments reflect social status?

The Purpose of State Punishment

Explain the meaning of the words and expressions from the box. Complete the following text using these words and expressions:

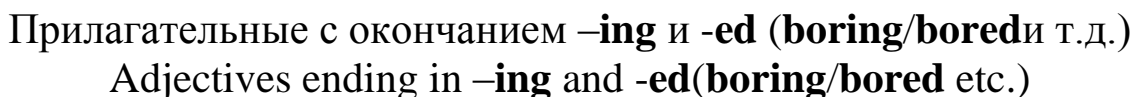
wrongdoer, misdeeds, deterrent, retribution, death penalty corporal punishment; rehabilitate; reform; barbaric; law-abiding; humane; crime doesn't pay

What is the purpose of punishment? One purpose is obviously to ... the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behavior and to ... him or her, which means to assist the offender to return to normal life as a useful member of the community.

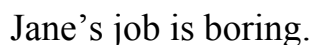
Punishment can also be seen as a ... because it warns other people of what will happen if they are tempted to break the law and prevent them from doing so. However, the third purpose of punishment lies, perhaps, in society's desire for ... , which basically means revenge. In other words, don't we feel that a ... should suffer for his ...?

The form of punishment should also be considered. On the one hand, some believe that we should "make the punishment fit the crime". Those who steal from others should be deprived of their own property to ensure that criminals are left in no doubts that For those who attack others ... should be used. Murderers should be subject to the principle "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" and automatically receive the

On the other hand, it is said that such views are unreasonable, cruel and ... and that we should show a more ... attitude to punishment and try to understand why a person commits a crime and how society has failed to enable him to live a respectable, ... life.



Jane has been doing the same job for a very long time. Every day she does exactly the same thing again and again. She doesn't enjoy her job any more and would like to do something different.



Somebody is bored or gets bored if something (or somebody else) is boring.

If something is boring, you get bored with it.

So:

Jane is bored because her job is boring.

Jane's job is boring, so Jane is bored. (not Jane is boring)

If a person is boring, this means that they make other people bored:

Paul always talks about the same things. He's really boring.

Compare adjectives ending in -ing and -ed:

123

My job makes me depressed. (etc.)

In these examples, the -ed adjective tells you how sb. feels (or about the job).

Compare these examples:

<p>interesting Julia thinks politics is interesting. Did you meet anyone interesting at the party?</p> <p>surprising It was surprising that he passed the exam.</p> <p>disappointing The movie was disappointing. We expected it to be better.</p> <p>shocking The news was shocking.</p>	<p>interested Julia is interested in politics. (not interesting in politics) Are you interested in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine.</p> <p>surprised Everybody was surprised that he passed the exam.</p> <p>disappointed We were disappointed with the movie. We expected it to be better.</p> <p>shocked I was shocked when I heard the news.</p>
---	---

Ex.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -ing or -ed.

- 1 The movie wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint...)
 - a The movie was **disappointing**.
 - b We were **disappointed** with the movie.
- 2 Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (exhaust...)
 - a She enjoys her job, but it's often _____.
 - b At the end of a day's work, she is often _____.
- 3 It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress...)
 - a This weather is _____.
 - b This weather makes me _____.
 - c It's silly to get _____ because of the weather.

4 Clare is going to Mexico next month. She's never been there before.
(excit...)

a It will be an _____ experience for her.

b Going to new places is always _____.

c She is really _____ about going to Mexico.

Ex.2 Choose the correct word.

1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the movie. I had expected it to be better.

(disappointed is correct)

2 I'm not particularly interesting / interested in football.

3 The new project sounds exciting / excited. I'm looking forward to working on it.

4 It can be embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.

5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?

6 I'd never expected to get the job. I was amazing / amazed when I was offered it.

7 She's learnt very fast. She's made amazing / amazed progress.

8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.

9 I'm interesting / interested in joining the club. How much does it cost?

10 It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Everybody was very shocking / shocked.

11 Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?

12 He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he

never says anything interesting / interested.

Ex.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box.

amusing/amused	annoying/annoyed	boring/bored
confusing/confused	disgusting/disgusted	exciting/excited
exhausting/exhausted	interesting/interested	surprising/surprised

1 You work very hard. It's not surprising that you're always tired.

2 Some people get _____ very easily. They always need something new.

3 The teacher's explanation was _____. Nobody understood it.

4 The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really _____.

5 I don't go to art galleries very often. I'm not very _____ in art.

6 There's no need to get _____ just because I'm a few minutes late.

- 7 The lecture was_____. I fell asleep.
8 I've been working very hard all day and now I'm _____.
9 I'm starting a new job next week. I'm very _____ about it.
10 Steve is good at telling funny stories. He can be very_____.
11 Helen is a very_____ person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

Тема 15. РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Lead in.

1. Read and discuss the statements:

1) Any investigation is a confrontation between two mistakes... The criminal makes his mistakes, the investigator makes his ... the main thing is not to let his own mistakes be more terrible than the mistakes of the criminal.

Sergey Lukyanenko "Genome"

Любое расследование - это противостояние двух ошибок... Преступник совершает свои ошибки, следователь свои... Главное не позволить собственным ошибкам стать страшнее, чем ошибки преступника.

Сергей Лукьяненко «Геном»

2) The simplest explanation is usually the most correct one.

Danny Kenvua "Five"

Простейшее объяснение обычно самое верное.

Дэнни Кенвуа «Пять»

3) Crime investigation is a logical systematization of evidence.

"The Spinning Man"

Расследование преступлений - это логическая систематизация улик.

Text №1. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Some new words for the text:

keystone ['ki:stoun] – основной принцип

mean [mi:n]- означать, обозначать

reconstruct the happening ['ri:kəns'trʌkt] – мысленно воссоздать произошедшее

successful [sək'sesful] – преступный, успешный

available [ə'veiləbl] – доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении

participate [pa:'tɪsɪpeɪt] - участвовать

attribute ['ætrɪbjʊ:t] – свойство, характерный признак

dedication [,dedɪ'keɪʃən] – преданность, самоотверженность

courage ['kʌrɪdʒ] – храбрость, смелость, отвага

specialized investigative aptitude ['æptɪtju:d] – сыскная способность, склонность

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] – ум, интеллект

sleuthing powers ['slu:θɪŋ'paʊəz] – сыскные способности

knowledgeable ['nɒlɪdʒəbl] - осведомленный

fundamentals [ˌfʌndə'mentlz] - основы

marksmanship ['ma:ksmənfɪp] – меткая стрельба

depend on (upon) [dɪ'pend] – зависеть от

overt ['ɒvət] – гласный

undercover (covert) ['ʌndə,kʌvə] ['kʌvət] – негласный

penetrate ['penitreit] - внедряться

surveillance [sə:'veiləns] – негласный надзор

underworld ['ʌndəwɜ:ld] – преступный мир

ferret out serious crimes, etc. ['ferit] – выискивать, разведывать, собирать информацию о серьёзных преступлениях

frustrate [frʌs'treit] – расстраивать, срывать

operate in plain clothes [klaʊðz] – работать в штатской одежде

lay an ambush ['lei ən'æmbʊʃ] – устраивать засаду

a plain-clothes man, a sleuth, a CID man [slu:θ] - сыщик

come to know – узнавать, знакомиться

distinctive marks [dis'tɪŋ(k)tɪv 'ma:ks] - приметы

close associate ['klaʊzə'souʃiit / ə'sousiit] – (близкий) соучастник

become familiar [fə 'mɪljə] - познакомиться

salient feature ['seɪljənt 'fi:tʃə] – характерная особенность

modus operandi ['mɒdəs 'ɒpərændɪ] – способ действия

common sense ['kɒmən 'sens] – здравый смысл

touch [tʌtʃ] - прикоснуться

disturb [dis'tɜ:b] – беспокоить, нарушать

informant [ɪn'fɔ:mənt] – источник информации

confidential [ˌkɒnfi'denʃəl] - секретный

define [di'faɪn] – определять/ квалифицировать

catch [kætʃ] – поймать

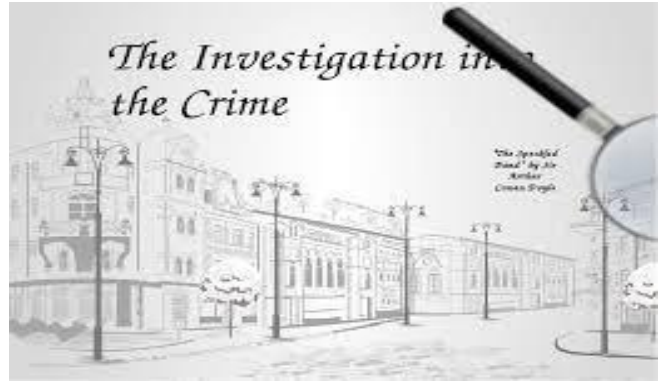
bring a charge [tʃa:(r)dʒ] – выдвигать обвинение

neutralize ['nju:trəlaɪz] – обезвредить

bring the criminal to justice - привлечь преступника к уголовной ответственности

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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



No successful investigation is available without participation of highly professional policemen - patrol officers, detectives or investigators - who possess courage, intelligence, dedication, competency, self-command (self-control), specialized investigative aptitudes and professional instinct, i.e. some sleuthing powers.

To ferret out serious crimes and detect those who commit them a police officer should do his best in performing his job. He should know not only theoretical fundamentals of law enforcement but he should also be skilled in marksmanship, driving a patrol car, communicating with the public.

The work of an investigator includes some covert and overt functions.

An investigator often operates in plain clothes in his undercover work. He comes to know personally the offenders of the specific criminal specialty, their friends, their relatives and close associates. He also lays an ambush and conducts surveillance, penetrates the underworld, works with the informants. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a crime as his civic responsibility and duty.

In case the investigating officer works at the crime scene he defines the crime quickly and examines the scene very carefully before he touches and disturbs anything. He takes active measures to detect the offender that is to identify, locate and apprehend an evil-doer. He usually takes pictures of the scene and its objects, collects and protects evidence, interviews witnesses and persons for discovery of stolen property and instruments of the crime.

No doubt quick and accurate criminal investigation and solution, catching, neutralizing and bringing the criminal to justice is essential. At the same time crime prevention is a very much more important and difficult thing.

II. EXERCISES



1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service, isn't it?
2. What does criminal investigation mean?
3. Why is criminal investigation **indispensable** (совершенно необходимый)?
4. Who usually takes part in criminal investigation?
5. What does the policeman's work depend on?
6. What kind of work should a police officer do operating in plain clothes?
7. What does the investigating officer do at the crime scene?
8. What is the final stage of criminal investigation?

2. Give the Russian equivalents:

No confidential information, some efforts, his intelligence, their functions, this keystone, her sleuthing powers, every plain-clothes man, an informant possessing information, my specialty, another close associate, little common sense, our salient features, that discovery, other investigators.

3. Give the English equivalents:

Проводить расследование, обладать сыскными способностями, раскрывать преступление, делать все возможное, устраивать засаду, проводить негласный надзор, работать под прикрытием, внедряться в преступный

мир, задержать правонарушителя, защищать улики, обладать навыком меткой стрельбы.

4. Translate word-combinations with the verb *take* and make your own sentences:

Take	measures
	fingerprints
	pictures of
	part in
	into consideration
	care of

5. Translate the synonyms:

Crime – offence – criminal act - perpetration

A criminal – an offender – a law-breaker - an evil- doer – a perpetrator

Distinctive mark – salient feature

A plain-clothes man – a sleuth – a CID man – a detective

Investigation – survey

To look for – to search for – to examine

Observation – examination – search – study

6. Translate the antonyms:

Reconstruct – destroy

Note – overlook – miss

Overt – covert

To solve crime – to commit crime

Law-breaker – law-abiding citizen

To pardon – to punish

Guilt – innocence

Order – disorder

7. Match word combinations in the columns A and B:

A	B
1. Plain-clothes man	1. вне всякого сомнения
2. Traffic law enforcement	2. здравый смысл
3. Stolen property	3. сыскные способности
4. Close associate	4. оперативник, работающий в штатском
5. No doubt	5. дорожный надзор
6. Sleuthing powers	6. похищенное имущество
7. Common sense	7. негласная (скрытая) работа
8. Undercover work	8. (близкий) соучастник

8. Complete the following sentences and translate them:

1. Investigation of crime is ...
2. Investigation means ...
3. In his covert functions the policeman penetrates ...
4. In his overt functions the policeman defines ...
5. A highly professional policeman should possess ...
6. The informant is a person who ...
7. In case the investigating officer works at the crime scene he ...
8. At the same time crime prevention is ...

9. Read and translate without dictionary, then retell that:

1. John is a former graduate of a police school.
2. Criminal investigation is the keystone of his work.
3. He does his best to combine law enforcement theory and police practice.

4. His detective activity includes some overt and covert duties.
5. John works with informants and criminals of the specific specialty.
6. They give him some confidential information about crimes.
7. Sometimes John lays an ambush and frustrates the criminal plans.
8. When John works at the crime scene he usually defines the crime quickly and accurately.

10. Make special questions to the sentences:

1. Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service (**What**).
2. Investigation means a search (**What**).
3. A highly professional police officer should possess some sleuthing powers (**Who / What**).
4. The work of an investigator includes covert and overt functions (**What functions**).
5. An investigator lays an ambush and conducts surveillance, works with the informants (**What**).
6. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a crime. (**Who / Whom**)
7. An investigator takes active measures to detect the offender (**What / Why**).
9. Crime prevention is much more important than criminal investigation (**What**).

11. Read and replace the Russian words into English:



Investigation of crime

1. Criminal investigation – (это основной принцип) of the police service.

2. (Расследование преступлений) means a search for the truth, for the offender, for witnesses who (помогает воссоздать произошедшее) and will present evidence of it in (суд).
3. A highly professional policeman (должен обладать) such attributes of the policeman's profession as (преданность, мужество, ум, самообладание), i.e. some sleuthing powers.
4. Policeman's work includes (гласные и негласные) functions. In his covert work police officer (устраивает засаду, проводит негласный надзор, внедряется в преступный мир, работает с информаторами).
5. The informant is a person who (предоставляет офицеру полиции секретную информацию) about crimes.
6. In cases the investigating officer works at the crime scene he (квалифицирует преступление) and (осматривает) the scene very carefully (до того, как нарушить что-либо).
7. He (принимает) active measures to detect the offender that is (опознать, обнаружить и задержать злоумышленника).
8. No doubt quick and accurate (расследование и раскрытие преступлений, поимка, нейтрализация) and bringing the criminal to (к ответственности) is essential.
9. At the same time a very much more (важная и трудная) thing is (предупреждение преступности).

12. Complete the sentences using the verbs given on the right in the correct form.

Joyriding – 1) увеселительная поездка. 2) угон с целью покататься

1. Two journalists have been (*to kidnap*) _____ by the political extremists.

2. Someone (*to forge*) _____ my signature on a bill.

3. Sam often (*to go*)_____ joyriding at the weekend. His parents don't know about it.
4. Mr. Smith's house was (*to burgle and to steal*) _____ while he was on holiday.
5. If he (*to set*)_____ fire to any more buildings, he will go to prison for sure.
6. Tom was (*to mug*) _____ just in front of his house.

13. Complete the first and the second part of the sentences using A and B columns:

A

1. The investigator is to be very attentive ...
2. The great benefit from a college education is ..
3. The investigator is the person ...
4. The patrolman is to deal with special incidents...
5. The policeman is to deal daily with people ...
6. In any interrogation the investigator is to determine...
7. We are omitting to do our duty as citizens ...
8. The applicant is to pass entrance examinations ..
9. In every sense the patrolman is the police service...
10. Citizens are to see the officer as a protector of their safety and property.

B

- I. who is investigating crime.*
- II. that it is training future officers to think.*
- III. when he is at the crime scene.*

IV. who are testing his patience, character and courage.

V. which are requiring police attention.

VI. because the officer is always ready to be helpful for the public.

VII. before he is a student of a college.

VIII. whether the suspect is telling the truth.

IX. if we are not doing what we are to do.

X. because he is the visible representative of the police department in the eyes of citizens.

14. Select the appropriate word:

to put smb. behind bar – (разг.) отправить в тюрьму, упрятать за решетку

to try – разбирать в судебном порядке

to convict of – осуждать

<i>accused, evidence, convicted, sentenced, tried, arrested, guilty, put, suspected</i>

The police had 1) ... Paul Williams for months, and when they finally gathered some real 2) ... against him he was 3) ... by the police and 4) ... of trafficking in drugs. A few weeks later he was 5) ... for the crime. The jury were quickly convinced that he was 6) ... of drug-trafficking, so he was 7) ... of the crime and 8) ... to ten years in prison. The police were satisfied they had managed to 9) ... such a dangerous criminal behind bars.

TEXT №2. INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Some new words for the text:

provision [prə'vɪʒ(ə)n] - условие

evaluate [ɪ'væljuːeɪt] - оценивать

circumstances ['sɜ:kəmstənsɪz] - обстоятельства

oblige [ə'blaɪdʒ] - обязывать; заставлять

clarify ['klærɪfaɪ] - разъяснить

guilt [ɡɪlt] - вина, виновность

trial ['traɪəl] - судебное разбирательство; суд

forensic science [fə'rensɪk 'saɪəns] - криминалистика

accuser [ə'kju:zə] - обвинитель

accused [ə'kju:zd] - обвиняемый

hire ['haɪə] - наём; прокат

root [ru:t] - коренной, основной

Investigation of crimes is a specific public activity regulated by the Criminal Procedure Law and based on the provisions of this law, aimed at finding, detecting, obtaining, researching and evaluating evidence in order to establish the true circumstances of the crime.

The preliminary investigation is the stage of the criminal process following the stage of initiation of a criminal case. The preliminary investigation bodies are obliged to clarify the circumstances of the crime committed: the identity of the accused; the degree of his guilt; the motive of the crime.

Suspects will need to have had:

- Motive to commit the crime (for example, financial gain or to seek revenge)
- Means to commit the crime (including tools and physical capabilities)

- Opportunity to commit the crime (including being at the crime scene at the time of the offence)

Criminal investigation is an applied science that involves the study of facts that are then used to inform criminal trials. A complete criminal investigation can include searching, interviews, interrogations, evidence collection and preservation, and various methods of investigation. Modern-day criminal investigations commonly employ many modern scientific techniques known collectively as forensic science.

Criminal investigation is an ancient science that may have roots as far back as c. 1700 BCE in the writings of the Code of Hammurabi. In the code, it is suggested that both the accuser and the accused had the right to present evidence they collected. In the modern era, criminal investigations are most often done by government police forces. Private investigators are also commonly hired to complete or assist in criminal investigations.

II. EXERCISES

1. Read and correct wrong sentences (True / False):

- 1) Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police and militia service, I think.
- 2) For the police officer crime detection means performing overt and covert functions.
- 3) Nowadays the government of our country pays less attention to the problem of juvenile delinquency.
- 4) Undercover work is one of the aspects of a detective function.
- 5) As a plain-clothes man the police officer comes to know the offenders personally.

6) Sometimes the undercover agent penetrates the underworld to ferret out criminal plans.

7) The better a professional policeman understands the people, the worse he / she performs his duty.

2. Complete the sentences using the verbs in the correct form of Present Simple or Present Continuous Tenses.

1) No doubt quick and accurate criminal investigation and solution (**to be**) essential.

2) Nowadays the government of our country (**to pay**) much attention to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

3) The informant (**to be**) a person who (**to give**) the police officer some confidential information about a crime

4) The investigation (**to be**) an inquiry into the facts concerning the commission of the criminal offence.

5) In case the investigator (**to work**) at the crime scene he (**to examine**) the scene very carefully before he (**to touch**) and (**to disturb**) anything.

3. Give the synonyms:

to arrest –

to search a crime scene -

to photograph -

a criminal offence -

to unite -

a beat officer -

a CID man –

a dog guide -

a criminal –

confidential -

4. Insert the missed preposition:

1) In order ... function effectively, 2) to be charged ... crime, 3) to present the criminal case ... the prosecution, 4) to be responsible ... crime, 5) to establish contact ... the public, 6) to be good ... using fire arms, 7) to be interested ... Criminal Law, 8) according ... the regulations, 9) to look ... the evidence.

5. Translate paying attention to the – ing forms of verbs:

1. A police officer operating in plain clothes often helps quick and accurate crime solution.
2. Laying an ambush is one of the detective functions.
3. After finding some physical evidence and proving the guilt of the accused the case wasn't difficult to solve.
4. The document belonging to the accused was evidence of his innocence.
5. The government of our country is paying great attention to the problem of crime prevention.

6. Make the questions:

- 1) Nowadays the government of our country is paying much attention to the problem of juvenile delinquency. (**Общий; разделительный**)
- 2) Crime prevention is a very much more important and difficult thing. (**What; альтернативный**)
- 3) Compatibility with the laws of other nations is an essential goal when developing legislation. (**Общий; Why**)

Just for Fun

A man was accused of stealing a pair of trousers. After a long examination he was acquitted, because the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong. He stayed, however, in the dock after his acquittal had been pronounced. The lawyer who had defended him, observing that he didn't go away, informed him that he was free to go whenever he wanted. The man shook his head slightly, but remained. By this time the court was nearly empty. Again his lawyer told him that he could go.

«I can't go till all the witnesses against me have left the court», said the man.

«And why may that be?» - asked the lawyer.

«Because of the stolen trousers, sir. I've got them on».

Text №3. Investigation of Cyber and Internet Crimes



I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Some new words for the text:

intangible - неосягаемый

transient – недолговечный, мимолетный

volatile - изменчивый

density - плотность

foster - стимулировать

challenge – проблема, трудность

digital traces – цифровые следы

prosecution – уголовное преследование, обвинение

to establish – устанавливать, разрабатывать

domestic legislation – внутреннее законодательство

request – просьба, запрос

compatibility - совместимость

to facilitate – содействовать, способствовать

mutual - взаимный

substantive offences – основные виды правонарушений

procedural powers – процессуальные полномочия

to raise awareness - вызывать озабоченность

to discuss in depth – обсудить подробно

challenge – вызов

to foster – поощрять

Read and translate the text:

Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, as most of the evidence is intangible and transient. Cyber crime investigators seek out digital traces, which are often volatile and short-lived.

Legal challenges also arise owing to problems of borders and jurisdictions. The investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlights the importance of international cooperation.

The increasing density of ICTs also increases the frequency of domestic computer-related crime, which requires States to establish domestic legislation. National laws adapted to address cybercrime may be required to effectively respond to foreign requests for assistance or to obtain assistance from another country. Compatibility with the laws of other nations is an essential goal when developing legislation; international cooperation is needed owing to the international, transformer nature of computer-related crime. Formal international mechanisms are needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation. For mutual legal assistance to function

successfully, substantive offences and procedural powers in one jurisdiction ought to be compatible with those in another.

Various initiatives have been taken to raise awareness and promote international cooperation in combating computer-related crime, including actions by the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Group of Eight, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations. In a workshop dedicated to this topic, the Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cybercrime and measures to foster international cooperation against it.

II. EXERCISES

1. Find the English equivalents from the text:

Международное сотрудничество; запрос о помощи; национальный закон; международный характер (природа); международное сотрудничество; взаимная юридическая помощь; расследование кибер-преступлений.



2. Answer the questions:

1. Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, is it? Why?
2. Why does the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlight the importance of international cooperation?
3. Are formal international mechanisms needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation?
4. The Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cybercrime and measures to foster international cooperation against it, isn't it?

3. Make sentences putting words in the right order:

1. cannot, that, by, information, parties, means, be, confidentiality, unauthorized, accessed.
2. of, networks, the, especially, computer, has, use, become, the, spread, Internet, widely.
3. important, other, of, factors, computer, professionals, the, security, access, call, and, control, non repudiation.
4. is, perhaps, users, the, aspect, of, computer, for, important, everyday, privacy, Internet, most, security.

Grammar Review

Герундий / Gerund

Герундий (the Gerund) – неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия и образуемая путем прибавления суффикса **-ing** к основе глагола, например:

To investigate – investig**ing**

To protect – protect**ing**

По значению герундий близок к русскому отглагольному существительному и неопределенной форме глагола: читать – чтение, писать – письмо, исполнять – исполнение.

В отличие от Participle I, герундий может быть любым членом предложения, кроме сказуемого, и часто имеет при себе какой-нибудь предлог: **of, about, from, for, by, without, on, in**, etc.

Герундий обладает свойствами, как существительного, так и глагола.

	Voice	Active	Passive
Tense			
Indefinite		reading	being read
Perfect		having read	having being read

Способы перевода герундия на русский язык:

	читать – неопределенная форма глагола
	чтение – отглагольное имя существительное
Reading	читая – деепричастие (с предлогом by)
	о том, чтобы читать – придаточное предложение

I think of reading this book. - Я думаю прочесть эту книгу.

или

- Я думаю о том, чтобы прочесть эту книгу.

1. Translate into Russian paying attention to gerunds.

1. **Interviewing** is a way of **obtaining** information. 2. The investigator may get the information by **interviewing** witnesses and by **interrogating** suspects. 3. By **collecting** the facts and **gathering** the evidence the investigator solves the crime. 4. It is impossible to achieve the goal - without **doing** the work carefully and properly. 5. The investigator needs witnesses capable of **giving** him some helpful information. 6. Quick and accurate solution of a crime often depends on policeman's **mastering** special means, methods and forms of **fighting** crime. 7. **Catching**, **arresting** and **bringing** the criminal to justice is the objective of every investigation. 8. In **performing** his job the police officer should not forget about the necessity of good police / public relations. 9. **Frustrating** the efforts

of professional criminals depends much on policeman's skills. 10. On **penetrating** the underworld the operative can ferret out serious crimes and frustrate them.

2. Translate into Russian paying attention to –ing forms.

1. After finding some physical evidence proving the guilt of the accused the case was not difficult to solve. 2. Handling evidence in a proper way is very important for solving the case. 3. The police officer should know of the importance of handling evidence. 4. Handling evidence the officer was very careful in choosing the transport and the guard. 5. The document belonging to the accused was evidence of his innocence. 6. Presenting evidence in court the investigator should show all the facts saying for and against the accused. 7. The facts surrounding the commission of the offence were very interesting. 8. It was quite impossible to solve that crime without participating a highly professional policeman. 9. Policeman's competency in law enforcement helps him in maintaining law and order. 10. A police officer operating in plain clothes often helps quick and accurate crime solution. 11. Laying an ambush is one of the detective functions.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Investigation means a _____.
 - a. *search*
 - b. *theft*
 - c. *information*
 - d. *interrogation*

2. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a _____
- a. *crime*
 - b. *investigation*
 - c. *interrogation*
 - d. *training*
3. Sometimes police officers lay an _____.
- a. *ambush*
 - b. *lesson*
 - c. *interrogation*
 - d. *meeting*
4. He _____ to investigate this crime.
- a. *does his best*
 - b. *do his best*
 - c. *does he best*
 - d. *do he best*
5. I know you are an investigator of the CID, _____?
- a. *Aren't you.*
 - b. *Isn't it*
 - c. *Don't you*
 - d. *Haven't you.*
6. We _____ very important evidence during the crime scene search yet.
- a. *Haven't found*
 - b. *Doesn't find*
 - c. *Doesn't found*
 - d. *Isn't founding*
7. Interviewing is a way of _____ information.

- a. *obtaining*
- b. *obtain*
- c. *obtains*
- d. *obtained*

8. There _____ lectures on Crime Detection next week.

- a. *will be*
- b. *was*
- c. *are*
- d. *were*

9. The investigator reconstructs the _____ and analyzes the operational _____

- a. *happeningconditions*
- b. *situation.....happening*
- c. *conditionhappening*
- d. *waywork*

10. Drug-addiction is coming as a problem which poses a serious threat to the society, _____?

- a. *isn't it*
- b. *wasn't it*
- c. *doesn't it*
- d. *don't it*

11. Why are you here? You are to interview witnesses. – _____

- a. *But we already did it*
- b. *But we already do it*
- c. *But we already done it*
- d. *But we have already done it.*

12. _____ the crime scene the investigator decided to call up a criminalist.

- a. *on having examined*

- b. *examined*
- c. *examining*
- d. *to examine*

13. _____ an ambush is one of the detective functions

- a. *Laying*
- b. *Layed*
- c. *Lay*
- d. *Having laying*

14. Undercover work is one of the aspects of a _____ function.

- a. *detective*
- b. *teacher*
- c. *doctor*
- d. *student*

15. A group which goes out to the crime scene is called _____ .

- a. *an operative group*
- b. *a teacher group*
- c. *a doctor group*
- d. *a student group*

Supplementary Reading



Text №1. Criminal Investigation in Russia

1. Read and translate the text without dictionary:

The criminal investigation in serious cases is divided into two stages: an informal inquest performed by the police and a formal preliminary investigation usually conducted by a legally trained investigator who works for the Ministry of Internal Affairs but is subordinate to the procurators' office.

Less serious cases are investigated by the police and their reports are submitted in writing directly to the courts, by passing the formal preliminary investigation. The activity of the police during the inquest is supposed to be limited to arresting suspects, securing the crime scene, and taking initial evidence from available suspects and witnesses.

The police should inform the procurators' office within twenty four hours of the arrest of a suspect and the case should then be turned over to the investigator who decides whether to initiate a formal criminal investigation.

All investigative acts are documented in writing and collected in an investigative dossier that follows the case into the courts and serves as a repository for vital evidence during trial and appeal. The procurator has forty-eight hours after notification to either issue an order of preventive detention or 24 hours release the suspect. Detention is authorized if there is fear the defendant will not appear for trial, destroy evidence, commit more crimes or just because of the seriousness of the offence. When the investigator determines that there is sufficient evidence to bring the accused before trial he prepares an accusatory pleading and forwards it to the procurator for review. The accused and his counsel have, at this point, the right to full discovery of the entire contents of the investigative dossier. The procurator may dismiss the case, amend the pleading or forward the case to the court for trial.

2. Write the summary of the text, confirm your point of view, using the following phrase:

<i>In my view (in my opinion)</i>	<i>По-моему</i>
<i>Personally, I think</i>	<i>Я считаю</i>
<i>As far as I'm concerned</i>	<i>Что касается меня ...</i>
<i>According to smb.</i>	<i>Как считает ...</i>
<i>I agree (with you)</i>	<i>Я с Вами согласен</i>
<i>I doubt</i>	<i>Я сомневаюсь</i>
<i>I have my doubts about</i>	<i>Я не уверен (в чем-либо)</i>
<i>Yes, you could be right but I'm not sure (that)</i>	<i>Возможно, Вы правы, но Я не уверен (что) ...</i>

Text №2. Criminal Investigation in Great Britain

Some new words for the text:

criminalistics technician - эксперт-криминалист

preliminary - предварительный

providing aid – оказание помощи

to secure the crime scene - оградить, обезопасить место происшествия

the follow - up investigation – дальнейшее расследование

Criminal investigation is the most important aspect of policing in Great Britain. Most police officers regard detective work as "real" police work. The process of investigating a crime involves several different steps performed by at least three different units within the police department: patrol officers, detectives, criminality's 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:

- arresting any suspect or suspects;
- providing aid to any victim;
- securing the crime scene to prevent loss of evidence;
- collecting all relevant physical evidence;
- 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. In all but the smallest departments, the detective unit is separated 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 crimes here. Larger departments specialize according to a type of crimes (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 larger police departments are able to maintain their own criminalistics specialists. The follow up investigation includes the following steps:

- 1) interrogation of a 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;
- 5) development of additional information from informants, contacts, official reports, etc.;
- 6) preparation of reports.

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Учебное издание

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 2 КУРСА

III семестр

Учебное пособие

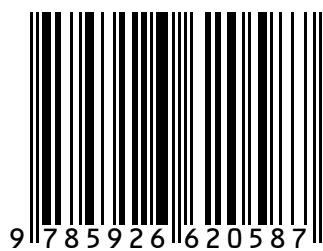
Составители:

Михайлина Ольга Анатольевна

Серёда Ангелина Юрьевна

В авторской редакции

ISBN 978-5-9266-2058-7



Подписано в печать 31.05.2024. Формат 60x84 1/16.
Усл. печ. л. 9,1. Тираж 150 экз. Заказ 250.

Краснодарский университет МВД России.
350005, г. Краснодар, ул. Ярославская, 128.