

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«РОСТОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ МИНИСТЕРСТВА
ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
(ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России)

А. В. Внуковская

**ИНОЯЗЫЧНАЯ
КОММУНИКАЦИЯ
В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
СОТРУДНИКОВ ПОЛИЦИИ**

Учебное пособие

Ростов-на-Дону
2024

УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1

В 607

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**В 607 Иноязычная коммуникация в профессиональной
деятельности сотрудников полиции : учебное пособие /
А. В. Внуковская. – Ростов-на-Дону : ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ
МВД России, 2024. – 120 с.
ISBN 978-5-89288-524-9.**

Учебное пособие направлено на формирование коммуникативной компетенции сотрудников органов внутренних дел на иностранном (английском) языке, что необходимо для успешного решения служебных задач.

Предназначено для педагогических работников, слушателей и курсантов образовательных организаций МВД России.

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета
ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России.

ISBN 978-5-89288-524-9

УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1

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INTRODUCTION

Профессиональная деятельность сотрудников органов внутренних дел предполагает активное взаимодействие с гражданами и коллегами. Для успешного решения служебных задач они должны в полной мере владеть навыками коммуникации. Правовой дискурс, в рамках которого осуществляется общение, подразумевает знание профильной терминологии, законодательных актов, особенностей официально-делового стиля, владение навыками правильного оформления документации, устной и письменной речью.

Актуальность материалов данного пособия заключается в востребованности развитой коммуникативной компетентности сотрудников органов внутренних дел на английском языке для несения службы и взаимодействия с иностранными гражданами во время международных культурно-массовых и спортивных мероприятий, а также для получения актуальной информации из англоязычных источников и сотрудничества с правоохранительными органами иностранных государств. Новизна состоит в предложенном автором подходе к актуализации дискурсивных факторов лексических явлений в правовой коммуникации на английском языке.

Учебное пособие подготовлено в соответствии с современной концепцией образовательной парадигмы с учетом новейших тенденций в преподавании английского языка в неязыковых образовательных организациях высшего образования. Были использованы метод дискурсивного анализа, синтеза, а также семиотический метод на основе эмпирического и интерпретативного подходов.

Проведен системный анализ теоретического материала, прецедентных текстов, а также методологических основ и новых тенденций в преподавании иностранных языков, методики обучения, типов и видов заданий, направленных на развитие лингвокоммуникативных умений и навыков, необходимых в практической деятельности сотрудников полиции.

В современной системе высшего и среднего образования реализуется коммуникативно-деятельностный подход к обучению языку. Изучение иностранного языка в вузе позволяет обеспечить такой уровень умений и навыков будущих специалистов, который определяется понятиями «языковая компетенция», т. е. знание единиц языка, умение пользоваться ими в речи, и «коммуникативная компетенция», понимаемая как способность человека языковыми средствами решать те или иные задачи общения в различных сферах и ситуациях с учетом социальных норм поведения.

Данное исследование направлено на актуализацию навыков использования иностранного языка в повседневной работе сотрудников полиции. Потребность в формировании и развитии коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся по юридическим специальностям диктуется необходимостью адекватного профессионального общения в различных ситуациях.

Целью этого исследования является снятие объективных трудностей, с которыми сталкиваются обучающиеся, приступающие к изучению специальных дисциплин. Для достижения цели необходимо решить следующие задачи: сформировать устойчивые навыки использования специальной терминологии и синтаксических моделей, широко используемых в правовой среде; развивать навыки понимания аутентичных юридических текстов и осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке в устной и письменной форме; вести дискуссию, аргументировать суждение и др.

Работа носит практический характер, особое внимание в ней уделяется отработке полученных навыков в учебно-научной деятельности в процессе изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» с целью последующего применения при несении службы.

USEFUL CLASSROOM ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Report

Stand up. Attention.

The cadets of group ... are ready for the English lesson.

Today is the 5th of September.

There are 15 cadets in the group.

12 are present today. (All are present today).

Cadet ... is on duty.

Cadet ... is ill.

Cadet... is in the business trip.

Reported by cadet ... (surname).

At ease! Sit down!

PART I

UNIT 1. ABOUT MYSELF

Topic :	About myself
Grammar:	Article. Pronouns. To be, to have. Numerals. Singular and plural nouns. Indefinite Tenses

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

I believe that the profession of a police officer is one of the most necessary, because they, the men in uniform, protect and preserve our peace. Their work is as much in demand as the work of a doctor or teacher who helps people: doctors heal, teachers teach, and police officers save lives. It's no secret that a policeman's working day is not rationed, and even during his lawful hours of rest he can be called at any moment to the scene of an accident.

Always and everywhere, at any time, in any society there is a need to maintain public order, to uphold the law, to protect citizens and property. That is why police officers have different functions: they can serve in criminal investigations, patrol and checkpoint service, district police, and the department for combating economic crimes.

The profession of a police officer is dangerous. Risking their lives, police officers take part in operations to capture especially dangerous and armed criminals, to solve serious thefts. Probably there is no other such profession, where it is necessary to possess a certain set of professional and personal qualities. Of course, no one is talking about supermen with supernatural powers – we only see such police officers in movies.

In real life, they are serious, responsible, courageous people. For me, the example is my dad, who works as a police officer in our neighborhood. He has told me many times about his service, and I can understand how difficult it is: constant psychological stress, the need to deal with unstable people – and still remain a human being himself.

Police service is a calling for noble, honest, decent people. One must have a flexible mind, a broad outlook, great stamina, willpower, and good health. After all, a police officer is not just on duty, every day and hour he risks his life to save someone else's.

And finally, no profession resonates as emotionally in society as the police officer's profession: from respect and pride to contempt and hatred.

Otherwise there would be no good movies, such as "Connoisseurs Investigating," or TV series "The Station," or jokes in which people poke fun at the werewolves in uniform.

In short, the profession of a police officer is an interesting, difficult, but necessary profession that helps make the lives of other people and society safer, calmer, and better.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you agree with author's opinion?
2. What do you know about the profession of a policeman?
3. What qualities should you have to become a law enforcement officer?
4. Why do you choose this profession?
5. What 5 words can you use to describe police?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner about him/herself.

Answer his/her questions.

Exercise 5. Speak on following subjects:

- About yourself
- My biography
- I'm a future police officer

Exercise 6. Make a project on one of these topics (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

UNIT 2. MY INSTITUTE

Topic:	Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal affairs of Russia
Grammar:	Degrees of comparison. Continuous Tenses

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about. What parts can it be divided?

TEXT

The year 1961 was a milestone in the history of regional vocational training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, when the order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR, Lieutenant General N.P. Stakhanov dated May 11 in the South-Russian capital was established Rostov branch of the Faculty of Correspondence Education of the Higher School of the RSFSR MIA. Its number was set at 300 correspondence students, with an annual intake of 75 people. So, the date of establishment of that educational institution should be considered the 11th of May, 1961.

In August-September 1983 the Rostov Specialized Secondary School of Training for Senior Officers of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was opened in Rostov-on-Don which in 1986 released its first class of 308 officers. At that time the school trained personnel for correctional labor institutions and special commander's offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the country. The RSSHPNS (that was the abbreviated name of the educational institution) was located on Marshal Eremenko Street.

The buildings of the school were erected by SMU OCS and the Department of Internal Affairs of the Rostoblispolkom, and completed by the staff of the school. The works were going in parallel with the establishment of the educational process. This allowed the school in the short term to stand firmly on its feet and take its rightful place among the departmental educational institutions of the country.

During 8 years of the school's existence, its full-time and part-time departments trained around 3000 specialists for the internal affairs agencies of Russia and neighboring countries. 1992 year was the beginning of a new stage in the history of departmental education in the capital of the Don Region. The question of creating in Rostov-on-Don an independent

institution of higher education of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, which had been repeatedly discussed at different levels, was brought to its logical conclusion.

The Government of the Russian Federation accepted the proposal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, agreed with the Ministry of Science, Higher School, Technical Policy of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation to create on the basis of the Rostov faculty of the Higher Law Correspondence School and the Rostov special secondary school for training senior officers of the Russian Interior Ministry a new educational institution – Rostov Higher School of the Russian Interior Ministry.

It was proposed to create the Higher Law School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia within the limits of the total number of variable and permanent staff of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the budgetary funds allocated for their maintenance. The RF Government Decree № 404 of June 17, 1992 was signed by the First Deputy Chairman of the RF Government V. Shumeyko.

On June 26, the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, Colonel General of the Internal Service V. Yerin, signed a corresponding order, prescribing the establishment of the Russian Higher School of Internal Affairs with a four-year term of study in pursuance of the above decree. The staff of the newly created school was established. And on October 1, 1992, scheduled classes began at the high school.

The same order included the dates of cancellation of the Rostov Department of the Higher Law School (from the date of signing the order), whose students continued their studies at the Department of Correspondence Education of the Russian Interior Ministry's Specialized Secondary School for preparing officers of the Russian Interior Ministry (from February 1, 1994), whose cadets were completing their studies at the higher school for another year and a half, but according to the program of the secondary school. In 1996, the first graduates of the Rostov Higher School of the MIA took place.

The fall of 1997 was an important milestone in the history of the high school. On November 11–20th the commission of the State Inspection for Attestation of Educational Establishments of the Russian Federation Ministry of General and Professional Education worked at the Rostov High School to check

the higher educational establishment for attestation. As a result of the inspection, it was recommended that the school be renamed the Rostov Law Institute of the Russian Interior Ministry.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What profession can you get in the Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia?
2. What have you learnt from the text?
3. What people can enter the Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
4. What special skills will you get in this institute?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her institute and his/her future profession. Answer his/her questions.

Exercise 5. Make a project on the topic (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

UNIT 3. STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Topic:	State system of the Russian Federation
Grammar:	Perfect Tenses

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about. What parts can it be divided?

TEXT

The **politics of Russia** take place in the framework of the federal semi-presidential republic of Russia. According to the Constitution of Russia, the President of Russia is head of state, and of a multi-party system with executive power exercised by the government, headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President with the parliament's approval. Legislative power is vested in the two houses of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation,

while the President and the Government Issue numerous legally binding by-laws. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991, Russia has seen serious challenges in its efforts to forge a political system to follow nearly seventy-five years of Soviet governance. For instance, leading figures in the legislative and executive branches have put forth opposing views of Russia's political direction and the governmental instruments that should be used to follow it. That conflict reached a climax in September and October 1993, when President Boris Yeltsin used military force to dissolve the parliament and called for new legislative elections. This event marked the end of Russia's first constitutional period, which was defined by the much-amended constitution adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in 1978. A new constitution, creating a strong presidency, was approved by referendum in December 1993.

With a new constitution and a new parliament representing diverse parties and factions, Russia's political structure subsequently showed signs of stabilization. As the transition period extended into the mid 1990s, the power of the national government continued to wane as Russia's regions gained political and economic concessions from Moscow. With the assent of Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin, reforms to strengthen Federal control were implemented, rolling back regional power gains, including in the 22 Republics.

Exercise 2. Make 5 questions to the text.

Exercise 3. Ask your questions to your groupmate and answer his/her questions.

Exercise 4. Retell the text.

Exercise 5. Speak about state system of the Russian Federation.

Exercise 6. Speak on following subjects:

- **Legislative power of the country.**
- **Judicial power of the country.**
- **Executive power of the country.**

Exercise 7. Make a project on one of these topics (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

UNIT 4. STATE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Topic:	State system of the United States of America
Grammar:	Perfect Continuous Tenses

Exercise. 1 Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

In the United States, politics function within a framework of a constitutional federal republic and presidential system, with three distinct branches that share powers: the US Congress which forms the legislative branch, a bicameral legislative body comprising the House of Representatives and the Senate; the executive branch, which is headed by the president of the United States, who serves as the country's head of state and government; and the judicial branch, composed of the Supreme Court and lower federal courts, and which exercises judicial power.

Each of the 50 individual state governments has the power to make laws within its jurisdiction that are not granted to the federal government nor denied to the states in the US Constitution. Each state also has a constitution following the pattern of the federal constitution but differing in details. Each have three branches: an executive branch headed by a governor, a legislative body, and judicial branch. At the local level, governments are found in counties or county-equivalents, and beneath them individual municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts.

Officials are popularly elected at the federal, state and local levels, with the major exception being the President, who is instead elected indirectly by the people through the Electoral College. US politics is dominated by two parties, which since the American Civil War have been the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, although other parties have run candidates. Since the mid-20th Century, the Democratic Party has generally supported left-of-center policies, while the Republican Party has generally supported right-wing ones. Both parties have no formal central organization at the national level that

controls membership, elected officials or political policies; thus, each party has traditionally had factions and individuals that deviated from party positions. Almost all public officials in America are elected from single-member districts and win office by winning a plurality of votes cast (i.e. more than any other candidate, but not necessarily a majority). Suffrage is nearly universal for citizens 18 years of age and older, with the notable exception of registered felons.

Exercise 2. Make 5 questions to the text.

Exercise 3. Ask your questions to your groupmate and answer his\her questions.

Exercise 4. Retell the text.

Exercise 5. Speak about state system of the USA.

Exercise 6. Speak on following subjects:

- **Legislative power of the country.**
- **Judicial power of the country.**
- **Executive power of the country.**

Exercise 7. Make a project on one of these topics (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

UNIT 5. STATE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Topic:	State system of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Grammar:	Modal verbs and their equivalents

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known simply as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a country in northwestern Europe, off the northwest coast of the continental mainland. It includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It includes the island of Great

Britain, the northeast part of the island of Ireland and most of the smaller islands within the British Isles. Northern Ireland shares a land border with the Republic of Ireland; otherwise, the United Kingdom has a total area of 242,495 square kilometers (93,628 square miles) and an estimated population of just under 67 million by 2022.

The United Kingdom was formed through a series of annexations, unions, and divisions of its constituent countries over several hundred years. The Treaty of Union between the Kingdom of England (which also included Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707 led to their unification into the Kingdom of Great Britain. Its unification in 1801 with the Kingdom of Ireland created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Most of Ireland seceded from Great Britain in 1922, leaving the present United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which officially adopted its name in 1927.

The nearby Isles of Man, Guernsey and Jersey are not part of Great Britain, being royal possessions, but their defense and international representation is the responsibility of the British government. The British Overseas Territories are fourteen territories with constitutional and historical links to the United Kingdom. Great Britain was the world's first industrialized country and was an advanced power in the 19th and early 20th centuries, during a period of undisputed global hegemony known as "Pax Britannica." The British Empire, which during its heyday in the 1920s covered nearly a quarter of the world's land and population and was the largest empire in history, was at the core of the Anglophone world, British influence can be seen in the language, culture, legal and political systems of many of its former colonies.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy. Its capital and largest city is London (also the capital of England), a metropolis that serves as one of the two major financial centers in the world. Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast are the national capitals of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, respectively. Other major cities include Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield and Liverpool.

The United Kingdom consists of three separate legal jurisdictions: England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. This is because these regions have retained their existing legal systems even after joining the UK. Since 1998, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland have also had their own devolved governments and legislatures, each with different powers.

Great Britain is one of the world's great powers, wielding considerable political power and influence around the world. In particular, it is economically, militarily, scientifically and culturally powerful. It is the sixth largest economy in the world in terms of nominal gross domestic product (GDP) and the tenth largest in purchasing power parity (PPP).

The UK ranks high internationally in quality of life, economic freedom, innovation, health care, and education. However, the UK has one of the highest levels of income inequality in Europe and the OECD, and is one of the most regionally unequal high-income countries in the world. It is a recognized nuclear weapons state and the leading military power in Europe.

The UK has been a permanent member of the UN Security Council since its first session in 1946. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Council of Europe, the G7, the OECD, NATO, the Five Eyes and AUCUS. It was a member of the EU until its withdrawal in 2020. The UK intends to join the CPTPP, a major trading bloc in the Indo-Pacific region, after its accession negotiations concluded in March 2023.

Exercise 2. Make 5 questions to the text.

Exercise 3. Ask your questions to your groupmate and answer his\her questions.

Exercise 4. Retell the text.

Exercise 5. Speak about state system of the United Kingdom.

Exercise 6. Speak on following subjects:

- **Legislative power of the country**
- **Judicial power of the country**
- **Executive power of the country.**

Exercise 7. Make a project on one of these topics (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

PART II

UNIT 6. INTERPOL – THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Topic:	The international criminal police organization – Interpol
Grammar:	Active Voice

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

The **International Criminal Police Organization**, commonly known as **Interpol**, is an international organization that facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control. It is the world's largest international police organization. It is headquartered in Lyon, France, with seven regional bureaus worldwide, and a National Central Bureau in all 195 member states.

The organization today known as Interpol was founded on 7 September 1923 at the close of a five-day 1923 International Police Congress in Vienna as the **International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC)**; it adopted many of its current duties throughout the 1930s. After coming under Nazi control in 1938, the agency had its headquarters in the same building as the Gestapo. It was effectively moribund until the end of World War II. In 1956, the ICPC adopted a new constitution and the name Interpol, derived from its telegraphic address used since 1946.

Interpol provides investigative support, expertise and training to law enforcement worldwide, focusing on three major areas of transnational crime: terrorism, cybercrime and organized crime. Its broad mandate covers virtually every kind of crime, including crimes against humanity, child pornography, drug trafficking and production, political corruption, intellectual property infringement, as well as white-collar crime. The agency also facilitates cooperation among national law enforcement institutions through criminal databases and communications networks. Contrary to popular belief, Interpol is itself not a law enforcement agency.

Interpol has an annual budget of €142 million, most of which comes from annual contributions by member police forces in 181 countries. It is governed by a General Assembly composed of all member countries, which elects the executive committee and the President (currently Ahmed Naser Al-Raisi of the United Arab Emirates) to supervise and implement Interpol's policies and administration. Day-to-day operations are carried out by the General Secretariat, comprising around 1,000 personnel from over 100 countries, including both police and civilians. The Secretariat is led by the Secretary-General, currently Jürgen Stock, the former deputy head of Germany's Federal Criminal Police Office.

Pursuant to its charter, Interpol seeks to remain politically neutral in fulfilling its mandate, and is thus barred from interventions or activities that are political, military, religious, or racial in nature and from involving itself in disputes over such matters. The agency operates in four languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is Interpol?
2. What are its goals?
3. Do you want to work for Interpol?
4. What qualities should an Interpol worker have?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner and answer his/her questions.

Exercise 5. Speak on following subjects:

- Interpol notices.
- National bureaus of Interpol.

Exercise 6. Make a project on the topic (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

RENDERING

Article 1

Three San Antonio Police Officers Charged With Murder in Woman's Shooting Death

By Colbi Edmonds

June 24, 2023

The officers fired at Melissa Perez after responding to a call outside her home.

Body camera footage shows the police response that led up to the shooting death of Melissa Perez in her home in San Antonio.

Three San Antonio police officers were charged with murder on Friday after police shot and killed a 46-year-old woman, who swung a hammer in their direction and appeared to be in distress, in her home, officials said.

The three officers, Sgt. Alfred Flores, Officer Eleazar Alejandro and Officer Nathaniel Villalobos, have been suspended without pay and were taken into custody on Friday. They have been with the San Antonio Police Department for 14, five and two years.

“The shooting officers’ actions were not consistent with SAPD policy and training,” William McManus, chief of the department, said at a news conference Friday night. “They placed themselves in a situation where they used deadly force, which was not reasonable given all the circumstances as we now understand them.”

The officers received a call just after midnight on Friday morning of a disturbance at an apartment complex in the Southwest Side of San Antonio, Mr. McManus said. The woman, whom authorities identified as Melissa Perez, was cutting fire alarm wires at the complex, which is a felony crime, police said.

When the officers arrived at the scene, Ms. Perez was speaking to fire department officials in the parking lot.

URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/06/24/us/san-antonio-police-shooting-murder-charges.html>

Article 2

Police in Moscow detained suspects in financing terrorism

“Officers of the Main Directorate for Economic Security and Counteraction to Corruption of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia together with colleagues from the Federal Security Service of Russia and the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation have documented facts of financing terrorism. The beneficial owner of the international holding – manufacturer of alcoholic beverages, as well as other founders and managers of the company are suspected of the crime.

It was preliminarily established that the fraudsters acted from February to April 2022. They transferred over 500 million rubles through controlled organizations to finance terrorist activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations.

Investigative authorities initiated criminal proceedings on the grounds of a crime under part 1.1 of article 205.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Police with the support of Rosguard officers conducted searches in the residential, office and warehouse premises used by the suspects, as well as in the territory of two enterprises in the Moscow and Vologda regions. Computer equipment, financial and economic documentation and other items of evidential significance were seized.

Founders and heads of the organizations included into the holding were interrogated. Investigative measures and investigative actions are continuing,” was reported by the official representative of the MIA of Russia Irina Volk.

URL: <https://www.en.mvd.ru>

UNIT 7. RUSSIAN POLICE

Topic:	Russian police
Grammar:	Active Voice

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

On February 7, 2011 the Federal Law on Police was adopted. The adoption of the Federal Law on Police was a landmark event in the activities

of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to Article 1 of the Law, the police "are designed to protect the life, health, rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens, stateless persons (hereinafter also – citizens; persons), to counteract crime, to protect public order, property and to ensure public safety.

The law establishes that the police is an integral part of the unified centralized system of the federal executive authority in the sphere of internal affairs. It may include subdivisions, organizations and services created to perform the duties assigned to the police.

The banner of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – the banner of the Russian Interior Ministry) consists of a double-sided cloth, a staff, a tip, a staple, an underpinning and banner nails. The banner may also include a pantaler and a banner cover. The colors of the banner of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia is rectangular, dark blue, with a maroon border. The cloth and the border is trimmed with golden braid. Along the dark blue frame runs a golden braided ornament, along the edges of the banner there are 12 decorative gold eight-rayed stars symmetrically placed.

On December 3, 2014 the Concept of construction and development of the hardware and software complex "Safe City" was approved. The purpose of the "Safe City" complex is to increase the level of public safety through improved coordination of the activities of the forces and services concerned, through the introduction on the basis of municipalities of an integrated information system that provides forecasting, monitoring, prevention and elimination of possible threats, control and elimination of the consequences of emergencies and offenses.

According to part 4 of article 25 of the Federal Law of February 7, 2011 № Z-FZ "On the Police" and part 4 of article 10 of the Federal Law of November 30, 2011 № 342-FZ "On service in the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation", the procedure for issuing of special badges to law enforcement officers of the Russian Federation is determined. The assignment of a special badge to an employee of the bodies of internal affairs is carried out simultaneously with the assignment of the first special rank of private or junior commanding staff or the first special rank of middle, senior or higher

commanding staff, as well as with the transfer of an employee who has a special rank of private or junior commanding staff.

On April 5, 2016, the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation and the Federal Migration Service were abolished, and their functions were again transferred to the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation was transferred:

- a) the functions and powers of the abolished Federal Service of the Russian Federation for the Control of Drug Trafficking and the Federal Migration Service;

- b) the staff number of the abolished Federal Service of the Russian Federation for Drug Trafficking Control;

- c) the headcount of the abolished Federal Migration Service with a simultaneous reduction by 30 percent.

On April 15, 2016 the Regulation on the Main Directorate on Migration Issues of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation was approved.

After the liquidation of the Federal Migration Service, its main functions were transferred to the newly established Main Directorate on Migration Issues of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation which is an independent structural subdivision of the central office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, which ensures and performs within its competence the functions of the Ministry for the development and implementation of state policy, as well as normative legal regulation in the field of migration.

After the liquidation of the Federal Service for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking, its main functions were transferred to the newly created Main Directorate for Drug Trafficking Control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation a police unit, which is an independent structural unit of the central office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, which provides and performs, within its competence, the functions of the Ministry to develop and implement state policy and normative

The development and commissioning of this system was the next stage in the implementation of the e-Government program. Electronic interaction is carried

out through the infrastructure that provides information and technological interaction of information systems used to provide state and municipal services and to perform state and municipal functions in electronic form.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What have you learnt about Russian police?
2. What are its goals?
3. Can you cite Federal Law “On police”?
4. What qualities should a law enforcement officer have?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner and answer his\her questions.

Exercise 5. Speak on following subjects:

- **Rights and duties of the police officers.**
- **Police divisions and departments.**

Exercise 6. Make a project on one of these topics (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

RENDERING

Article 1

***Metropolitan police officers detained one suspect in armed robbery,
who actively resisted operatives***

“Criminal Investigation officers of the MIA of Russia Police Station for the Izmailovo District of Moscow detained a suspect in robbery by hot pursuit. At the time of detention, he put up active resistance to the police.

It was established preliminarily that on June 25 the intruder entered a store selling alcohol on Verkhnyaya Pervomaiskaya Street. Threatening the seller with a thing looked like a rifle, he stole the goods and fled.

The operatives promptly established the identity of the suspect and his whereabouts. When the officers arrived at his home, the man met them with a gun in his hands. In order to disarm the offender, one of the officers took the rifle by the barrel and pulled it away from him. At that moment a shot was fired, the bullet hitting the wall.

The attacker’s illegal actions were stopped and he was taken to the police station for investigation. The detainee was an employee of a Moscow region firearms club, who legally owned a gun.

In an interview with the officers, he admitted that he did not expect the police to arrive so quickly.

The collected materials of the inspection were sent for further legal evaluation to the investigating authorities. A criminal case was initiated on the grounds of crimes under articles 162 and 318 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation,” was reported by the official representative of the MIA of Russia Irina Volk.

URL: <https://en.mvd.ru/news/item/39545581/>

Article 2

New Orleans Officers Lose Credentials 18 Years After Katrina Shootings

By Remy Tumin

June 23, 2023

The officers had pleaded guilty for their roles in opening fire on six residents, two of whom died, on the Danziger Bridge just days after the levees broke.

The Danziger Bridge in New Orleans, where unarmed residents were shot by police officers in 2005.

A police oversight board in Louisiana on Thursday permanently stripped the credentials of four former New Orleans officers who were convicted of their roles in killing unarmed civilians on a bridge in the chaotic days after Hurricane Katrina nearly 20 years ago.

The board, the Peace Officer Standards and Training Council, decertified the former officers Robert Faulcon Jr. and Anthony Villavaso, as well as two former sergeants, Kenneth Bowen and Robert Gisevius, for their roles in opening fire on six New Orleans residents, two of whom died, on the Danziger Bridge just days after the levees broke and then orchestrating a sweeping cover-up.

Another sergeant, Arthur Kaufman, was stripped of his credentials for his role in covering up what happened.

Bob Wertz, a training manager at the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, the umbrella body for the police board, said officers who are convicted of felonies should automatically be referred to the agency for decertification.

However, a variety of factors, including a change to the law in 2017 about who qualifies for decertification and a processing slowdown during the coronavirus pandemic, contributed to a prolonged delay in stripping the former officers of their credentials, Mr. Wertz said.

The brazen violence and deception after the shooting on the bridge was just one of many cases of police brutality in the weeks before and after Hurricane Katrina that led to the U.S. Justice Department's investigation of the New Orleans Police Department and the implementation of a federal consent decree – the government's preferred method of overhauling troubled police departments – that is still in place today.

URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/06/23/us/hurricane-katrina-bridge-shootings-louisiana.html>

UNIT 8 KINDS OF CRIMES

Topic:	Kinds of crimes
Grammar:	Passive Voice

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

Classification of crimes is carried out depending on:

- the degree of public danger of the act, i.e. the amount of damage caused, the nature of the guilt, place, time, setting of the crime, the characteristics of the subject of the crime;
- the nature of danger of the act, i.e. the content of the object of the crime, the form of guilt, the content and magnitude of the inflicted damage, the method of encroachment, the motive and objectives of the committed crime.

In addition to the degree and nature of public danger, two other criteria are the basis for assigning crimes to one or another category:

- form of guilt: reckless crimes refer only to crimes of small and medium gravity;

– type and amount of punishment: up to two years of imprisonment – crimes of minor gravity, up to five years – of average gravity, up to ten years of imprisonment or a more severe punishment – especially grave crimes.

Depending on the nature and degree of public danger, acts are divided into four categories: to crimes of minor gravity; crimes of medium gravity; crimes of serious gravity; and especially grave crimes.

Crimes of minor gravity are deliberate and negligent acts for which the maximum punishment under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation does not exceed two years' imprisonment.

Crimes of average gravity are deliberate acts, for committing of which the maximum punishment provided for by the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation does not exceed five years of imprisonment, and careless acts, for committing of which the maximum punishment provided for by the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation exceeds two years of imprisonment.

Serious crimes are deliberate acts for the commission of which the maximum penalty under the Criminal Code does not exceed ten years' deprivation of liberty.

Particularly grave crimes are deliberate acts for the commission of which the Criminal Code provides for a penalty of deprivation of liberty for more than ten years or a more severe punishment.

Crimes can be classified according to the generic object of encroachments provided for in 6 sections and 19 chapters of the Special Part of the Criminal Code: by the degree of public danger: simple; qualified; privileged; according to the form of guilt – intentional and careless.

The significance of the classification of crimes applies in determining the type of recidivism. It is used in determining the responsibility for the preparation of crimes and the statute of limitations, upon the expiry of which a person is not held liable. Is the main criterion for individualization of punishment; it is applied in deciding on issues of exemption from criminal liability and punishment.

Crimes are distinguished from other types of offences, responsibility for which is provided by the norms of administrative, labour, tax and other branches of law. Such differentiation is made on material and formal grounds. Material basis of delimitation is the presence of public danger in crimes, which is absent in offences.

Quite often the signs characterizing public danger, allowing to distinguish a crime from an offence, are fixed in the relevant norm of the criminal law. These signs may be both formally defined and evaluative in nature. This may be a certain amount of damage caused (material or physical), setting, time, place of committing the offence, form of guilt, lowliness of motives and goals of the committed act, etc. In addition, the feature distinguishing a crime and offence may be the systematic nature of commission: a single commission of a certain act is an offence, multiple commission – a crime.

If in the act of a person there are simultaneously signs of both a crime and a less serious administrative offence, only the strictest type of responsibility is applied to him.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is a crime?
2. What kinds of crimes do you know?
3. What does their classification depend on?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner and answer his/her questions.

Exercise 5. Speak about one of the kinds of crimes.

Exercise 6. Make a project about one of them (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

RENDERING

Article 1

In Moscow Region, police officers stopped illegal migrants from working in one greenhouse complex

“Officers of the Migration Administration of the MIA of Russia General Administration for Moscow Region, together with colleagues from the MIA of Russia Administration for the urban district of Podolsk, stopped violations of migration legislation.

On the territory of the agricultural complex near the village of Byakontovo, where there were more than 100 greenhouses for growing vegetables, operational activities were carried out. The police officers identified

59 foreign nationals from the republics of the former Soviet Union and South-East Asia, who were illegally working and living at the plant. The force support was provided by members of the Rosguard.

Administrative reports were drawn up under Articles 18.8 and 18.10 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation for illegal labor activity and violation of the residence regime on the territory of the Russian Federation in respect of migrants.

The investigator of the MIA of Russia Administration for the urban district of Podolsk initiated a criminal case on the grounds of the crime provided for by part 1 of article 322.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. A measure of restraint in the form of a pledge not to leave and appropriate behavior was chosen in respect of the alleged organizer of illegal migration,” was reported by the official representative of the MIA of Russia Irina Volk.

URL: <https://en.mvd.ru/news/item/39545447/>

Article 2

Georgia Police Department Apologizes for Using Targets With Photo of a Black Man

By Lauren McCarthy

June 24, 2023

The mayor called for an investigation after the Villa Rica Police Department shared photos of a gun safety training with attendees firing at targets with a photo of a Black man on them.

The Villa Rica Police Department in Georgia shared pictures from a gun safety training that showed white attendees firing at targets with a photo of a Black man on them.

A police department in Georgia apologized this week after its use of firing range targets with photos of a Black man on them at a gun safety class prompted outrage in the community.

A Facebook post on Tuesday by the Villa Rica Police Department included photos from a June 17 training that showed white attendees firing at targets, each one with the same image on it: a Black man pointing a gun.

The posts gained widespread attention, with hundreds of comments and shares. Some social media users responded with frustration, with one saying that the pictures on the targets should have used “both genders, various races and various ages.”

The department in Villa Rica, a community of nearly 18,500 people about 30 miles west of Atlanta, did not delete the posts but did remove the photos and a video and apologized in a statement.

“It was never our intention to be insensitive, inflammatory or offensive to anyone,” the statement said. “However, we respect the honest opinions of our fellow citizens and apologize for any offense we may have caused.”

The targets were part of a package that included realistic images of people from various ethnic groups, the department said.

In an interview with the television station WSB-TV, the police chief, Michael Mansour, called the incident a “mistake.”

The first half of the firearms safety class was held at the Villa Rica Police Department, and the second half at an unnamed local range, according to a department Facebook post. Attendees had to pass a background check and bring their own firearms and ammunition.

Chief Mansour, who could not be reached on Saturday, told the television station that the training had started with participants firing at targets showing a white man wearing a ski mask, but that those ran out and they switched to using ones with the image of a Black man.

“The perception of it looks like we have people just shooting at Black guys and that’s not at all what it was,” he said.

But not everyone accepted the apology.

In a letter requesting a meeting with city officials and the chief, the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter in Carroll County said the department’s statement lacked “sincerity” and “sensitivity toward minority residents.”

The president, Dominique Conteh, said the use of such targets had “been deemed racially inappropriate and unacceptable” by other departments across the country.

Gil McDougal, the mayor of Villa Rica, said in a statement that he was “personally embarrassed” by what he called an “offensive post” by the department.

In a phone interview on Saturday, he said the city would conduct an internal investigation as well as select an outside organization to review the episode.

“I’ve lived in this community my entire life – there is just not this sense of racism or bias that could be portrayed in this picture,” he said, adding, “I need to understand how it came about that those were the only images used.”

Mr. McDougal said he asked the department to remove the photos and images on Tuesday but directed that the comments remain open.

“The public is right to express their views,” he said.

Lauren McCarthy, a planning editor for live coverage at The Times, is on temporary assignment as a breaking-news reporter.

URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/06/24/us/black-man-shooting-target-police-georgia.html>

UNIT 9. MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER

Topic:	Maintaining public order
Grammar:	Indirect speech

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

Violation of public order and responsibility under the Criminal Code and the Administrative Offenses Code of the Russian Federation

Civil society has long established moral and ethical norms that predetermine human behavior. If a citizen violates these rules in any way, he faces responsibility for disturbing public order. The punishment can be administrative and criminal, depending on the severity of the offense and the consequences that this act entails.

If it is a gross violation of law and order, the perpetrators will be punished under article 213 of the Criminal Code "Hooliganism". Minor violations of public order fall under article 20.1 of the Administrative Code. Let's try to

figure out where the line lies between hooliganism and minor public order offenses.

What is considered public order. If we turn to dry legal terms, the definition of public order refers to a well-established system of relationships between people, which provides them with the conditions of comfortable living. These norms of behavior are regulated by current legislation, local customs and national traditions.

In general, it is quite a complex system that regulates the norms of social life. Control over the observance of established principles is entrusted to law enforcement agencies, which are obliged to suppress any unworthy behavior that may offend the feelings of others. Of course, the system is possible only with the peaceful coexistence of civil society, defining the boundaries of acceptable behavior for all its members.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is public order?
2. What can policemen do to maintain it?
3. What can be consider the violation of public order?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner and answer his/her questions.

Exercise 5. Speak about maintaining public order.

Exercise 6. Make a project on the topic (a presentation, a poster, etc.)

RENDERING

Article 1

In St. Petersburg, investigation of one criminal case of Internet fraud is completed

“Investigators of the Main Investigative Directorate of the MIA of Russia General Administration for St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region completed a preliminary investigation into a criminal case against members of an organized group. A resident of Ufa, a resident of St. Petersburg and his cohabitant are accused of fraud under the guise of internet trading.

According to investigators, the perpetrators operated from December 2020 to April 2021. They were guided by anonymous curators, who were located outside Russia. The perpetrators created duplicates of well-known Internet sites where they offered to buy a variety of home appliances and electronics at prices significantly lower than the market price.

An indispensable condition of the deal was full advance payment for the goods. The money was offered to be transferred to a private person's bank card, the details of which were indicated on the site. After the buyer made the transaction, the sellers embezzled the funds and stopped contacting them. The unlawful activity affected 308 people from different regions of Russia. The total damage amounted to about 7 million rubles.

In the course of the preliminary investigation it was established that the members of the group from St. Petersburg were responsible for finding citizens who had issued bank cards in their own names. Their details were passed on to a person from Ufa, who forwarded the information for publication on the scam websites. The money was then transferred to other accounts and cashed out.

After the participants in the criminal scheme were detained, the police conducted searches in their apartments. Bank cards, means of communication and other items of evidential significance were seized.

The investigation has now been completed and the criminal case, with an indictment approved by the prosecutor, has been referred to the Krasnoselsky District Court of St. Petersburg for consideration on the merits," was reported by the official representative of the MIA of Russia Irina Volk.

URL: <https://en.mvd.ru/news/item/39575776/>

Article 2

Arrest of Mexican Army General Ordered in Case of Missing Students

By Natalie Kitroeff

Reporting from Mexico City

June 21, 2023

The 43 students are believed to have been murdered in 2014, an atrocity that galvanized the country. The arrest warrant names a general and 15 other soldiers.

A protest in Mexico City earlier this year by relatives of the 43 students who disappeared in 2014.

Mexican prosecutors have obtained a warrant for the arrests of an Army general and 15 other soldiers in connection with the disappearance of 43 students in 2014, a crime considered one of the worst atrocities in the country's recent history.

The students are widely believed to have been massacred in Central Mexico after a night of violence in the town of Iguala, when police officers accused of working with the criminal cartel in the area forced them off buses, shot some of them and took the rest away. The authorities have only ever identified the remains of three students.

Investigations by the government's truth commission into the case and a group of independent experts have said every level of government was involved, including the military, which they said had closely monitored the attack on the students in real time, but did not use that information to help locate them.

The general, Rafael Hernández Nieto, was accused of being involved in organized crime and the soldiers were accused of organized crime and forced disappearance, according to the judge's order issuing the warrants, which was reviewed by The New York Times. A former judge, to whom some of the students were taken before reportedly being handed over to the cartel, was also accused of forced disappearance.

The development was a sign of some progress in the government's investigation into the crime, which has suffered a series of setbacks and raised questions about President Andrés Manuel López Obrador's willingness to hold the army accountable for its alleged role.

The disappearance of the 43 students has become a political sore spot for President Andrés Manuel López Obrador.

Prosecutors first obtained arrest warrants for General Nieto and 19 other soldiers last August, but then, in an abrupt reversal, asked a judge to revoke most of them about three weeks later, citing "deficient evidence" in their own case. Four members of the military were arrested, including one general, but the rest remained free.

What to Know About the Case of Mexico's 43 Missing Students?

A sudden disappearance. In September 2014, a group of young men from a teachers' college in the rural town of Ayotzinapa was reported missing after they had commandeered several buses in the town of Iguala, south of Mexico City, to transport their peers to a demonstration in the capital commemorating a student massacre from decades earlier.

Clashes with the police. Soon after taking the buses, the students were intercepted in the evening by municipal police officers and other gunmen, who forced them off the vehicles. By daybreak, six people were dead, dozens were wounded and 43 students had vanished.

Calls for justice. The incident spurred nationwide protests in Mexico calling for accountability. In 2015, after an investigation, the administration of then-President Enrique Peña Nieto concluded that the men had been kidnapped by police officers working on behalf of a criminal group, which in turn killed them, burned their bodies and disposed of their ashes in a river.

Claims of a government cover-up. An international panel of experts examining the case later discredited the government's findings, determining that suspects had given testimony under torture. The panel also questioned the Mexican authorities' handling of evidence. It later emerged that the international investigators had also been targeted by spyware purchased by the Mexican government.

In search of the truth. After taking office in 2018, President Andrés Manuel López Obrador sought to revive efforts to solve the case, which had been one of his key campaign promises. Several people, including former government officials, were subsequently arrested. In August 2022, a truth commission investigating the disappearances said they were a "crime of the state" involving the government and a local drug cartel.

Warrants and high-profile detentions. After the results of the commission's inquiry were announced, Mexico's former attorney general was arrested in connection with the case. The authorities have also targeted military officers, police officers and cartel members, though several arrest warrants were later revoked because of "deficient evidence." In 2023, prosecutors obtained a new warrant for the arrests of an Army general and 15 other soldiers.

The lead prosecutor on the case quit soon after. Two of the four independent experts investigating the case also resigned. Mr. López Obrador defended the decision at the time, saying that “the investigation continues, and there is no impunity.”

César González, a lawyer representing the soldiers, said on Wednesday that the government’s case against his clients was weak, and criticized the attorney general for relying on the testimony of cartel members.

The attorney general’s office, Mr. González said, is “manipulating at will the statements of members of organized crime to try to give a little more support to a case that has been falling apart.”

Santiago Aguirre, the principal lawyer representing the families of the missing students, said the government has solid evidence against the soldiers and that the original warrants were only canceled because of political pressure.

“The president informed the families directly that the accusation of such a high number of soldiers had made the army angry,” Mr. Aguirre said in an interview, describing a meeting between the families of the students and Mr. López Obrador in September. “And that caused Attorney General Alejandro Gertz to order his people to suspend some of the warrants.”

The parents of the victims continued to demand the arrest of more soldiers, Mr. Aguirre said, and the remaining independent experts said they would only continue their work on the case if the warrants were reissued.

“It was a requirement for us to continue our work because there was evidence to support the warrants, and the decision to withdraw them had been arbitrary,” said Carlos Beristain, one of the experts. “An investigation must be done on the basis of evidence, not pressures.”

Demonstrators place posters reading “It was the army,” during a protest last year in Mexico City.

Mr. López Obrador has given the armed forces sweeping new powers and has consistently backed them despite criticism that he is paving the way for the rise of a military state.

Still, the disappearance of the 43 students has become a political sore spot for the president, who made solving the case one of his most urgent priorities after taking office in 2018, but has struggled to show consistent progress.

After the attorney general handed the case to a prosecutor with little experience on it last fall, concerns grew about Mr. López Obrador's commitment to building a solid criminal case against all those involved, including, possibly, more soldiers.

"This case has shown the power the army has and its insubordination to civilian authorities," said Catalina Pérez Correa, an expert on the military at Mexico's Center for Research and Teaching in Economics.

The new arrest warrants, she said, were "just a first signal of a limit to that power."

Emiliano Rodríguez Mega contributed reporting from Mexico City.

Natalie Kitroeff is The Times's bureau chief for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. @Nataliekitro

URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/06/21/world/americas/mexico-army-general-students-disappearance.html>

UNIT 10. THE ACTIVITY OF A PRECINCT POLICE OFFICER

Topic:	The activity of a precinct police officer
Grammar:	Sequence of tenses

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

For a divisional police commissioner by order of the head of the territorial body of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia at the district level is assigned an administrative area, the size and boundaries of which are determined: in cities – based on the number of residents and citizens in the preventive register, the operational situation, the characteristics of the administrative-territorial division of municipalities, in rural areas – within the boundaries of one or more rural settlements united by common territory, on the territory of closed areas.

Acceptance of an administrative area by a newly appointed district police commissioner is carried out with the participation of the deputy chief of police (for public order) of the territorial body (head of department (department, point) of police within the territorial body) and his immediate supervisor (chief) in the presence of the district police commissioner surrendering administrative area – if available.

The results of preventive rounds, reception of citizens and individual preventive work are placed in the Service of ensuring public order on the basis of the Unified System of Information and Analytical Support of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation, designed to automate the activities of employees, federal civil servants and employees of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation of units of the Russian Interior Ministry system.

For every two positions of district police commissioner, the position of a senior district police commissioner shall be introduced.

Taking into account the operational situation, as well as in order to create and train a reserve of district police commissioners in the territorial body the position of an assistant district police commissioner may be introduced at the rate of one position of a senior district police commissioner – one position of an assistant district police commissioner, in rural settlements and remote, hard-to-reach areas – one position of an assistant district police commissioner for one position of district police commissioner.

Assistant authorized police officer shall be assigned by the order of the head of the territorial body to the commissioner of police and shall carry out activities under his direct supervision in the position of junior command staff.

A police commissioner on duty at the serviced administrative area shall perform the following tasks: takes measures aimed at the prevention and suppression of crimes and other offenses, detection and disclosure of crimes in accordance with the distribution of responsibilities established by the regulatory legal acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, regulating the activities of internal affairs bodies on crime prevention, carries out proceedings on cases of administrative offenses.

Performs preventive measures to reduce the risk of committing crimes by persons who have unexpunged (not removed) criminal record, focusing on the detection of acts under articles 112, 115, 116, 116.1, 117, 119 and 314.1 of the

Criminal Code of the Russian Federation , articles 6.1.1 and 19.24 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, as well as domestic crimes.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What are the duties of a precinct police officer?
2. What qualities should a man have to become a precinct police officer?
3. Where should you study to become a precinct police officer?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner and answer his/her questions.

Exercise 5. Speak about the activity of a precinct police officer.

Exercise 6. Make a project on the topic (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

RENDERING

Article 1

In Bashkortostan police detained suspects in robbery

“Officers of the Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Interior Ministry of the Republic of Bashkortostan, together with colleagues from the MIA of Russia Administration in the city of Ufa, detained suspects in a robbery.

It was established that two men in masks entered the electronics store located on Marshala Zhukova Street, sprayed pepper gas on the employees and, threatening them with an object similar to a gun, took from them the keys to the safe. Then they stole about five million rubles and seven cell phones. A car was waiting for them at the exit, in which the assailants fled.

In the course of investigative measures, police officers detained four young men in Ufa and Kazan. Two of them were the direct perpetrators of the crime, the third acted as a driver. Another was a former employee of a store who, according to preliminary data, told the accomplices where the money was kept.

The detainees reported that they divided the stolen money among themselves and spent a significant part of it. Searches were conducted at their places of residence and a part of the money was seized. The gun used to threaten the store employees turned out to be a toy gun.

The investigator of the investigative division of the Investigative Directorate of the MIA of Russia Administration in the city of Ufa initiated criminal proceedings for a crime under article 162 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Three of the accused are in custody, one was selected a preventive measure in the form of a pledge not to leave the premises and appropriate behavior,” was reported by the official representative of the MIA of Russia Irina Volk.

URL: <http://www.en.mvd.ru>

Article 2

Man Held in Nottingham Attacks That Killed 3 and Wounded 3

By Cora Engelbrecht and David Cole

Reporting from London

June 13, 2023

The authorities said they had arrested a 31-year-old man but did not give a motive for the attacks in central England. Two of the dead were university students.

A man was arrested early Tuesday on the suspicion of murder after three people, including two students, were found dead in the city of Nottingham, in central England. The arrest followed a series of attacks Prime Minister of Britain Rishi Sunak called a “shocking incident.”

The police said they were first alerted just after 4 a.m. about two people who had been “stabbed in the street and were unresponsive.” These two people would later be identified as 19-year-old students at the University of Nottingham.

Police officers were then called to a nearby street in the city center, where three other people were found wounded after a driver attempted to run them over with a van, according to a statement by the Nottinghamshire Police. Soon after, the body of a man in his 50s who had been killed with a knife was found in a third street. The police said Tuesday that they believe that the van belonged to that man and that it had been stolen from him.

A 31-year-old man was arrested in connection with the deaths. The three other injured people, including one man who was in critical condition, were

receiving treatment in a hospital, the police said. Police described them only as “members of the public.”

“This is a tragic series of events which has led to the lives of three innocent people being taken,” Chief Constable Kate Meynell of the Nottinghamshire Police said in the statement. She said that the authorities were “keeping an open mind” as they gathered evidence to determine a motive behind the attack.

More on Britain

- **Economy:** *The Bank of England raised interest rates by half a percentage point, a larger-than-expected move, as policymakers struggle to bring down Britain’s high inflation rate.*

- **Boris Johnson:** *Britain’s former prime minister, who quit as a lawmaker in the face of a possible suspension for misleading statements about pandemic gatherings, has a new gig: Daily Mail columnist.*

- **Lord Mayor of Westminster:** *Just 22 at the time of his appointment, Hamza Taouzzale is the youngest ever and the first Muslim to hold the ceremonial role. The post outranks many of London’s most powerful and privileged.*

- **Aviva Studios:** *Manchester is mostly known by the rest of the world for the bands it helped produce. A new multipurpose arts venue hopes to cement the city as a destination for the fine arts, too.*

“Currently, we do not believe there is anyone else involved in this incident,” the chief constable said.

The University of Nottingham, in a statement, confirmed the “sudden and unexpected” deaths of two of its students. “We are shocked and devastated by the news and our thoughts are with those affected, their families and friends,” it said.

From the early morning and into Tuesday evening, several main roads were closed for the investigation and Nottingham’s tram service had been partly suspended.

The authorities gave no indication whether the alarming succession of violence was connected to terrorism, with the police saying only that they were working with a team of detectives and counterterrorism police to “establish the facts” in an ongoing investigation that was still in its “early stages.”

“The police must be given the time to undertake their work,” Mr. Sunak wrote in a Twitter post, expressing his condolences for the families of the victims.

One witness told the BBC that she saw the van assault.

“I’m shaky – I’ve never seen anything like it,” said the witness, Lynn Haggitt, in an interview with the broadcaster. She said that she saw a driver in a van check his rearview mirror before he accelerated into two people. “The woman went on the curb and the man went up in the air,” she said.

Ben Bradley, who leads the Nottinghamshire County Council and represents a nearby town in Parliament, wrote in a statement posted to Twitter: “To see this level of violence on our city’s streets is unimaginable and emotional for everyone who lives and works here.”

“I’m grateful to the police and other authorities who have stepped in and made an arrest,” he added.

Nottingham, a two-hour train ride north of London, is a city of more than 300,000 people at the center of an urban area of over 750,000. It was the birthplace of Raleigh bicycles and John Player cigarettes, as well as the hometown of the fashion designer Paul Smith and the writer Alan Sillitoe, whose first novel became the film “Saturday Night and Sunday Morning.”

The cycle factory depicted in that film closed decades ago, and others have also departed. A spate of gang-related crime in the city repeatedly made national headlines in the 2000s. But it remains an economic hub, with two large universities and major employers including the pharmacy chain Boots.

A vigil was held in Nottingham on Tuesday evening. And condolences came from as far a field as France, with President Emmanuel Macron writing on Twitter, “Our thoughts go to the victims of the tragic events in Nottingham, the injured, the families. We share the grief of our British friends and stand by their side.”

Peter Robins contributed reporting.

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A version of this article appears in print on June 14, 2023, Section A, Page 9 of the New York edition with the headline: Man Arrested in Britain After a Spree of Violence. Order Reprints | Today’s Paper | Subscribe

URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/06/13/world/europe/nottingham-uk-incident-deaths.html>

UNIT 11. THE ACTIVITY OF AN OPERATIVE OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

Topic:	The activity of an operative of the criminal investigation department
Grammar:	Sequence of tenses

Exercise 1. Look through the text and say what it is about.

TEXT

Police officers have their own division of labor. Some collect evidence of crimes, others escort and protect suspects, and still others suppress riots. However, there are also those who look for criminals.

Activities of an operative of the criminal investigation department

An operative (or simply – “oper“) is an employee of the operative-investigative department of the Interior Ministry, the Federal Security Service or other law enforcement agency. In other words, this is an official who has the right to carry out certain activities to protect law and order: to search for criminals, missing valuables, to suppress crimes and offenses, etc. The activities of operative-investigator are regulated by the Federal Law № 144 "On operative-investigative activity", which prescribes the grounds and main tasks for any employee of an operative-investigative department.

In brief, the tasks of the operative-investigator include:

- interviewing witnesses and victims;
- inspection of crime scenes (houses, cars, industrial premises);
- observation of people;
- examination of documents;
- search for information in different means of communication (e.g., wiretapping, surveillance with special equipment);
- operational introduction;
- control of postal, telegraph and other shipments.

The profession of an operations officer is quite physically and mentally demanding, so most of those involved in this work are men. Women in this job are extremely rare.

A candidate for operatives must meet certain requirements:

Age up to 35 years. However, taking into account the experience in the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in other positions, candidates up to 50 years old are allowed.

Higher legal education.

For men – compulsory service in the army.

Physical fitness, weapons skills and hand-to-hand combat.

Good health.

The absence of criminal records of both the candidate himself and his family.

Also from the operative expected courage, initiative, the ability to work in a team, high moral and volitional qualities.

However, the main skill of any good detective is making contact with people. And he has to work with a very specific contingent: former criminals, drug addicts and generally marginal people. To build a network of agents among them – a very nontrivial task. Unfortunately, this cannot be learned at the police academy. Such a skill is learned in the course of lengthy practical work.

An operative, as a rule, works six days a week, with only Sunday off. But that's all just on paper. Often they have to work both on vacation and on weekends.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text.

4. What are the duties of an operative?
5. What qualities should a man have to become an operative?
6. Where should you study to become an operative?

Exercise 3. Retell the text.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner and answer his\her questions.

Exercise 5. Speak about the activity of an operative of the criminal investigation department.

Exercise 6. Make a project on the topic (a presentation, a poster, etc.).

RENDERING

Article 1

In Krasnodar, police arrested one travel agent suspected of fraud

A local resident turned to the police station on duty (Kalinino settlement) of the MIA of Russia Administration in Krasnodar with a report of fraud. The complainant explained that he had found an advertisement on the Internet site about the sale of tourist trips to Dubai at a bargain price. When meeting with the organizer of the trip in the office of the company, the man handed over 738,000 rubles as payment for the vouchers and airline tickets. A few days later the sales manager stopped answering the phone and disappeared.

As a result of the investigative and special technical measures, the police established the identity of the alleged attacker and detained him at his place of residence.

It is established that a 26-year-old local resident rented a workplace in the office on Rossiyskaya Street, where he was selling tours in Russia and abroad. After receiving money from the victim, the perpetrator did not fulfill his obligations.

With regard to the suspect investigative unit of the MIA of Russia Administration in Krasnodar city initiated criminal proceedings on the grounds of the crime which provides for the part 3 of article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the sanction of which provides for the maximum penalty of incarceration for up to six years. For the duration of the preliminary investigation, the man was given a measure of restraint in the form of a pledge not to leave the premises and to behave appropriately.

URL: <http://www.en.mvd.ru>

Article 2

Police officers suppressed the activities of one drug lab in Kirov Region

“Officers of the Drug Trafficking Control Directorate of the MIA of Russia Administration in the Kirov Region and investigators of the regional Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia have suppressed the activities of a criminal gang. Residents of St. Petersburg and the Moscow

Region are accused of illegal production and sale of drugs on a particularly large scale.

According to preliminary information, the malefactors bought a house with a plot of land and outbuildings in one of the districts of the Kirov Region. Personal protective equipment, packaging materials and laboratory equipment were purchased for the production of a prohibited substance.

The operatives, together with members of the Grom special-purpose unit, detained two workers of the illegal production facility. About 3.5 tons of chemicals were seized, as well as more than 160 kilograms of alpha-PVP drug and equipment.

The police also detained an inter-regional courier, who was receiving the finished product for further sale in the Russian regions.

Investigators of the Investigative Division of the Investigative Directorate of the MIA of Russia Administration in the Kirov Region initiated criminal proceedings for the crimes prosecuted under article 210 and part 5 of article 228.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The defendants are in custody,” was reported by the official representative of the MIA of Russia Irina Volk.

URL: <https://en.mvd.ru/news/item/39628813/>

UNIT 12. CRIMINAL CHRONICLE

Topic:	Criminal chronicle
Writing:	Rendering the article

Article 1

In Tuva, the investigation of a criminal case against members of an organized group who committed theft of municipal property has been completed

The investigation part of the Investigative Department of the Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Tyva Republic has completed the investigation of the criminal case against the participants of the organized group on charges of committing crimes under part 4 of article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, part 3 of article 159 of the

Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, as well as part 1 of article 174 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

During the preliminary investigation it was established that in the period from October 2020 to December 2021, a 33-year-old employee of Kyzyl City Hall, being an official, using her official position, together with a 48-year-old chairman of a gardening non-commercial partnership and a 31-year-old general director of a limited liability company illegally withdrew land plots with a total value of more than 23 million 600 thousand rubles from municipal property.

At the request of the investigator, the property of the accused and their relatives was seized for a total amount of more than 5 million rubles, and 68 land plots worth more than 23 million rubles were also seized.

The unlawful activities of the criminal group were uncovered by officers of the Economic Security and Anti-Corruption Department of the Kyzyl Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, together with colleagues from the FSB Department of the Republic of Tyva.

The prosecutor of the Tyva Republic approved the indictment in the criminal case, the criminal case was sent to court for consideration on the merits.

URL: <http://www.mvd.ru>

Article 2

Police officers liquidated a drug lab in a dacha house in the Moscow region

Employees of the Drug Control Department of the Main Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the Moscow region together with colleagues from the Department of Internal Affairs of Russia in Khimki detained a 21-year-old resident of Moscow suspected of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

It was preliminarily established that an unknown person in messenger suggested to the intruder to engage in the manufacture of drugs. The young man agreed and, on the instructions of his handler, came to a summer house rented for him in one of the SNTs of the Khimki district. There he began to produce mephedrone for subsequent distribution through an online store in the shadow segment of the Internet.

As a result of operational-search measures, police officers detained the offender red-handed in the drug laboratory. During the inspection of the house, police officers found and seized canisters with various liquids, glass flasks, a chemical reactor, a magnetic stirrer, electronic scales and a container with the substance.

According to the conclusion of the expert of the ECC of the Main Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in Moscow region, one of the seized canisters contained the narcotic drug mephedrone weighing about 500 grams.

A criminal case was opened against the detainee by an investigator of the Investigative Department of the Department of Internal Affairs on the grounds of a crime under article 30, article 228.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The Khimki City Court chose a measure of restraint in the form of remand in custody for the suspect. At present, measures are being taken to identify the other participants in the illegal activity. The remaining substance has been sent for examination and will be investigated during the preliminary investigation.

URL: <http://www.mvd.ru>

Article 3

Over 4.6 kg of N-methylephedrone seized by police in Nizhny Novgorod Region

At the beginning of February 2024, officers of Division 3 of the Drug Trafficking Control Department of the Main Department of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Nizhny Novgorod Region, with the participation of officers of the Traffic Police of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Semyonovsky District and assistance of a colleague from the Main Department of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, stopped a foreign-made car with a man involved in drug trafficking on the Nizhny Novgorod-Yoshkar-Ola highway.

As a result of inspection of the car, driven by a 30-year-old Volgograd resident, police officers found 4 bags with unknown substance in the luggage compartment, in the place intended for the spare tire. Under the driver's seat there was 1 more similar package.

The police experts conducted a study, and it was found that the packages contained a synthetic drug N-methylephedrone with a mass of 4.660 kg.

The detainee explained that he transported the drug from the Moscow region to Syktyvkar for further sale by contactless method, knowing that he was committing illegal actions, for which criminal liability is provided. On this fact a criminal case was initiated on the grounds of a crime under part 5 of article 228.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. A measure of restraint in the form of remand in custody was chosen in respect of the perpetrator, and the investigation of the criminal case is continuing.

URL: <http://www.mvd.ru>

Article 4

A criminal case on illegal turnover of unlabeled products has been sent to court in Stavropol Territory

The inquiry department of the Department of Internal Affairs of Russia in Nevinnomyssk has completed the investigation of a criminal case initiated on the grounds of a crime under part 1 of article 171.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

A 39-year-old resident of Armavir is accused of committing an unlawful act.

The police found that the man, being an individual entrepreneur, purchased unmarked shoes from an unidentified person, which he sold in a rented commercial pavilion in Nevinnomyssk.

Employees of the Department of Economic Security and Anti-Corruption of the Department of Internal Affairs of Russia in Nevinnomyssk seized from the store more than 6,000 pairs of shoes, which lacked a single mark of product circulation on the market, information about the manufacturer and the date of production. According to the results of the examination, the preliminary value of the seized goods amounted to about 2.5 million rubles.

At present, a sufficient evidence base of the illegal activities of the attacker has been collected. The criminal case with the indictment approved by the prosecutor has been sent to Nevinnomyssk City Court for consideration on the merits.

URL: <http://www.mvd.ru>

Article 5

In the Rostov region police detained a citizen suspected of embezzling about 1 million rubles

The OMVD of Russia in Aksai district received a statement from a local resident that the intruder by deception stole his money in the amount of 1 000 000 rubles.

In the course of operative-search activities, the operatives detained a 39-year-old previously convicted resident of the city.

The police found out that the victim was acquainted with the defendant. In one of the days the attacker borrowed a large sum of money from his friend. He explained to the applicant that the funds were needed to open a business. And also promised to return the debt with interest. Then the citizen, having received the requested amount, stopped contacting. It is established that the defendant spent the stolen money on personal needs, and he did not intend to return the debt.

A criminal case was opened against the defendant on the grounds of a crime under part 4 of article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Fraud". He has been given a measure of restraint in the form of a covenant not to leave.

URL: <http://www.mvd.ru>

Article 6

In St. Petersburg, investigation of one criminal case of Internet fraud is completed

“Investigators of the Main Investigative Directorate of the MIA of Russia General Administration for St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region completed a preliminary investigation into a criminal case against members of an organized group. A resident of Ufa, a resident of St. Petersburg and his cohabitant are accused of fraud under the guise of internet trading.

According to investigators, the perpetrators operated from December 2020 to April 2021. They were guided by anonymous curators, who were located outside Russia. The perpetrators created duplicates of well-known Internet sites where they offered to buy a variety of home appliances and electronics at prices significantly lower than the market price.

An indispensable condition of the deal was full advance payment for the goods. The money was offered to be transferred to a private person's bank card, the details of which were indicated on the site. After the buyer made the transaction, the sellers embezzled the funds and stopped contacting them. The unlawful activity affected 308 people from different regions of Russia. The total damage amounted to about 7 million rubles.

In the course of the preliminary investigation it was established that the members of the group from St. Petersburg were responsible for finding citizens who had issued bank cards in their own names. Their details were passed on to a person from Ufa, who forwarded the information for publication on the scam websites. The money was then transferred to other accounts and cashed out.

After the participants in the criminal scheme were detained, the police conducted searches in their apartments. Bank cards, means of communication and other items of evidential significance were seized.

The investigation has now been completed and the criminal case, with an indictment approved by the prosecutor, has been referred to the Krasnoselsky District Court of St. Petersburg for consideration on the merits," was reported by the official representative of the MIA of Russia Irina Volk.

URL: <https://en.mvd.ru/news/item/39575776/>

RENDERING

The plan for rendering the text

1. The title of the article
2. The author of the article,
where the article was
published
3. The main idea of the
article
4. Contents, some facts,
names, figures
5. The conclusion of the
author
6. Your opinion of the article

Some expressions for rendering the text

- The title of the article is...
- The article is headlined (entitled)...
- The headline of the article I have read is...
- The author of the article is...
- The article is written by...
- The author of the article is unknown.
- It is (was) published in...
- It is (was) printed in...
- The main idea of the article is...
- The article is about...
- The author deals with the problem ...
 - writes about...
 - describes...
 - underlines...
 - stresses...
- The article is devoted to...
- The article deals with...
- The article touches upon...
- There are some interesting details...
- It should be noted that...
- It is interesting to note...
- In the first (next, third ... last) part...
- At the beginning of the article...
- In the middle...
- At the end...
- In conclusion...
- The author comes to the conclusion that...
- The author's conclusion isn't represented.
- I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, too hard to understand)...
- In my opinion,...
- To my mind,...
- Fortunately,...
- Unfortunately,...
- On the one hand,...
- On the other hand,...
- I support (object)...

COMMUNICATION TRAINING

1. Randomly select any letter of the English alphabet. Name 5 words for the letter that fell to you. Make up a phrase or sentence with each of them.

2. Find words and expressions related to the following groups in the vocabulary:

- common vocabulary;
- terms.

3. Find words and expressions in the vocabulary that denote:

- actions;
- items;
- names of crimes;
- people;
- circumstances;
- characteristics;
- documents;
- organizations, institutions.

Make up one sentence with a word or expression from each group.

4. Decipher the abbreviations:

- the USA;
- the UK;
- the CID;
- the OSA.

Explain their meaning.

5. Choose words and expressions from the vocabulary on the following topics:

- My biography.
- My institute.
- State system of Russia.
- State system of the UK.
- State system of the USA.
- International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol.
- The Police of the Russian Federation.

- Kinds of crimes.
- Maintaining public order.
- Preliminary investigation in the law enforcement bodies.
- Interrogation in the law enforcement bodies.
- The activities of an operative of the criminal investigation department.
- The activities of a district police officer.
- My future profession.

Make a story using these words and expressions on one of the topics. The volume of the statement should be at least 10–15 sentences.

6. Work in pairs. Choose a word or a phrase from the vocabulary. Explain it to your partner without naming or using the same root words. Your interlocutor should name the hidden word or phrase.

7. Tell about any crime. Your partner should name this crime and qualify it.

8. Guess any word from the vocabulary. Your partner has the opportunity to ask you no more than 10 questions to find out which one. You can only answer "yes" or "no".

9. The teacher will give you an article about an offense. Your partner should find out the circumstances of the incident by asking all types of questions. *This task can be performed in pairs, small groups or as a whole group at the teacher's aim.*

10. Role-playing game. You need to interrogate the suspect. The circumstances of the case are on your card.

11. Role-playing game. You need to interview a witness. The circumstances of the case are on your card.

12. You are an experienced policeman. Explain to the new employee his duties if you are:

- an interrogator;
- an investigator;
- an operative;
- a district police officer.

13. Work in pairs. There are a few words on your cards. Ask 5 questions to the interlocutor using these words and expressions. Your task is to determine whether your interlocutor lied or not. Explain your answer. *At the discretion of*

the teacher, you may be offered certain constructions that you should use or you implement the conversation in a free form. Those students who have a "liar" card should lie.

14. Make a project about...

- personal information;
- American, Britain and Russian police officers;
- Institute disciplines, qualifications and specialties;
- great people in your profession;
- your occupation;
- future profession;
- working day of future police officers in Russia, the USA and in Britain;
- cadets' occupation;
- the executive power of the Russian Federation;
- the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation;
- the judicial system of the Russian Federation;
- the legislative branch of the USA;
- the Congress of the USA;
- the judicial branch of the USA;
- the Monarchy and the Cabinet of the UK;
- the Parliament of the UK;
- the history of Interpol;
- structure and governance of Interpol;
- Interpol notices;
- how the FBI got its name;
- the FBI's spheres of activity;
- the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF);
- the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA);
- a SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics);
- types of law enforcement agencies of the UK;
- the British police;
- Scotland Yard;

- the history of the Russian police;
- Russian police reform – "Law on Police;"
- the duties and the rights of policemen;
- the concept of crime and the types of crimes;
- crimes in the USA;
- crimes' classification;
- responsibility for preparation of a crime and for attempted crime;
- the duties of the Russian police during maintaining public order according to the FEDERAL LAW "ON POLICE;"
- ensuring security of elections;
- the combat against football hooliganism;
- the law enforcing on the 1st of September;
- the ensuring safety during New Year and Christmas holidays;
- the actions of the British police during the riots in London;
- the actions of the Russian police during the riots in Moscow;
- INTERPOLITEX – the International Exhibition of Means of State Security Provision;
- types of legal letters;
- resume and Curriculum Vitae;
- cover letter;
- complaint to police;
- investigation;
- the work of an investigator;
- the duties of an investigator;
- the Department of the organization of inquiry of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and its functions;
- the rights and duties of interrogators;
- the spectrum of crimes investigated by preliminary investigators;
- the history of foundation of Day of the inquiry service of the Interior;
- criminal investigation;
- the job of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department;
- October, 5 – Day of the Criminal Investigation Department;
- the Federal Law "On Operative Search Activity;"
- the units of districts police officers and their duties.

CARDS FOR SPEAKING

DETECTIVE LOGICAL RIDDLES

Guess the riddles and explain your answer

Riddle 1

MICROWAVE OVEN

A man came home from work and said, "Honey, I'm home."

The microwave oven was in the kitchen, defrosting the chicken.

His wife's voice came from the bedroom: "Hello, dear! Please, look at the microwave and tell me how much time is left?"

He immediately ran and called the police, saying that his wife was in danger. Why?

*Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока:
Справитесь? Инфониак (infoniac.ru)*

Riddle 2

MURDER ON A SUNDAY MORNING

Sheila was killed on Sunday morning. The police know who should be arrested based on the information available:

- April was picking up mail from the postman.
- Alice was doing laundry.
- Reggae was cooking.
- Mark was planting in the garden.

Who killed Sheila, and how did the police know who to arrest?

*Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока:
Справитесь? Инфониак (infoniac.ru)*

Riddle 3

MURDER IN A RICH FAMILY

One rich family lived in a large round house. They had a maid, a butler and a gardener. The parents went to a party, leaving the children at home. While the parents were away, the butler fed the children, the maid was cleaning the dust in the corners and the gardener was watering the flowers.

When the parents came home, the children were dead. Who killed the children?

Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока:

Справитесь? Инфониак (infoniac.ru)

Riddle 4

KIDNAPPER

Look carefully at the picture. Can you tell who abducted the child? How did you understand it?



Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока:

Справитесь? Инфониак (infoniac.ru)

Riddle 5

BANK ROBBERY

The bank was robbed, and one of the robbers asked the cashier to give him all the money. The cashier said she didn't have access to them. Suddenly the phone rang. The robber tells the cashier to pick up the phone and answer but did not give him away. She picked up the phone, and it turned out to be her mother. She said: "Is it anything emergency, Mom? Call me when I'm home, I'll need your help with painting". After that, she hung up.

After a while, the police arrived with the cashier's mother and arrested the robber. How did the police find out about the robbery?

Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока: Справитесь?
Инфониак (infoniac.ru)

Riddle 6

ROMANTIC TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde went on a trip to the mountains by plane. 2 days later, Mr. Clyde returned home alone. He went to the police and told them that Mrs. Clyde had died after falling down the mountain.

The next day, Detective Stevens visited Mr. Clyde and arrested him for the murder of his wife. When the husband asked the detective how he had guessed, the detective said that he had called the travel agent and asked for some information.

What did the travel agent tell the detective?

Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока: Справитесь?
Инфониак (infoniac.ru)

Riddle 7

POISONED APPLE

Lucrezia invited a friend to visit. After a hearty dinner of roast venison with vegetables and wine, Lucrezia offered her friend an apple.

"There's only one apple left, I insist you eat it".

However, the guest refused, and then Lucrezia decided to carefully divide the apple in halves with her sharpest knife.

Each ate her half, when suddenly her friend's eyes rolled up, and she fell, dying.

Why didn't Lucrezia get poisoned?

Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока: Справитесь?
Инфониак (infoniac.ru)

Riddle 8

HOTEL ROOM

The woman was sitting in her hotel room and heard a knock on the door. She opened the door and saw a strange man. The man said, "I'm sorry, I've

made a mistake. I thought it was my number." The man went down the corridor to the elevator, and the woman called the security. What caused the woman's suspicion?

Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока: Справитесь?

Инфониак (infoniac.ru)

Riddle 9

UNPUNISHED CRIME

In the laws of several US states one crime deserves punishment. If a person is caught trying to commit this crime, then he will not escape punishment. However, if it is not possible to prevent this crime, then those who committed it remain without punishment.

What kind of crime is this?

URL : <https://zagadki-dlya-detej.ru/detektivnye-zagadki>

Riddle 10

CHARGED FOR KILLING WIFE

A man is in court for killing his wife. In the closing statements the man's lawyer surprises everyone when he announces, "His wife was just missing. Everyone looks at the door. His wife is going to walk in those doors in about 30 seconds".

The entire court is silent and the jury stares at the door as the lawyer and the defendant stare at them. After a couple of minutes, the lawyer says, "See! If you were so sure he killed his wife, you wouldn't be watching that door!"

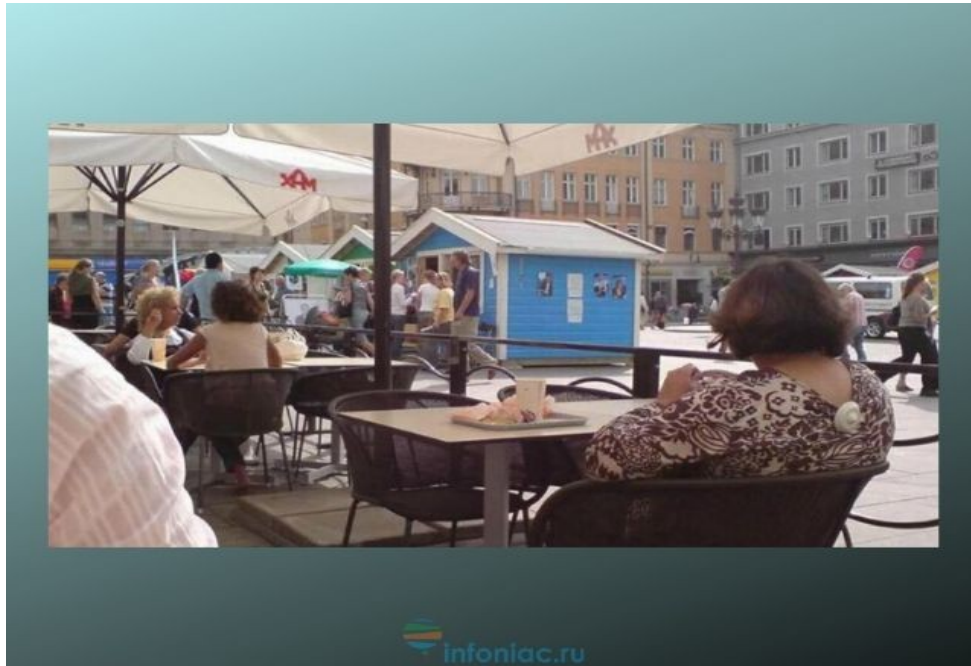
The jury goes into deliberation and comes back almost immediately with a guilty verdict. Why did the jury convict him?

Source: Murder Riddles and Answers – Riddles Guru

Riddle 11

FIND THE THIEF

There is a thief in this photo. Help find him.



*Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока:
Справитесь? Инфониак (infoniac.ru)*

Riddle 12

A THIEF ON A SHIP

The Japanese ship left the port for the open sea. The captain took off his gold ring and left it on the table. When he returned, the ring was gone.

He began to suspect three members of the team and asked where each of them had been for the last 10 minutes while he was away.

The cooker said, "I was in the kitchen cooking tonight's dinner".

The engineer said, "I was working in the engine room to make sure everything was working properly".

The sailor said, "I was at the mast adjusting the flag because someone had hung it upside down by mistake".

The captain immediately realized who the thief was. How did he do it?

*Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока: Справитесь?
Инфониак (infoniac.ru)*

Riddle 13

MURDER IN THE TOILET

A woman was killed in a restaurant toilet. Look carefully at the picture. Who is the killer?



Source: 10 криминальных загадок для настоящего Шерлока: Справитесь?
Инфониак (infoniac.ru)

Riddle 14

THEFT OF AN ANTIQUE GLASS

– I absolutely cannot imagine, Mr. Inspector, who could need a glass of the XVIIth century, especially since it is impossible to sell it. – The director of the museum greeted Inspector Warnicke with such words. – The glass was in place last night. No one else came into the room after me. I locked it myself. The museum is cleaned by the Zeising couple, they have been working with us for a very long time and, of course, without any suspicion.

“Yes, Mr. Inspector, everything was in order during the evening cleaning,” – Mr. Zeisig said.

Inspector Warnicke thought for a moment.

– How long ago did you start collecting museum rarities? – Suddenly he asked Zeisig.

What allowed Inspector Warnicke to suspect the Zeisig family of stealing the glass?

URL: <https://zagadki-dlya-detej.ru/detektivnye-zagadki>

Riddle 15

WHO IS THE MURDERER?

John was visiting his friend Jacob. He found out that his friend's wife had just killed a burglar in self-defense.

John asks Jacob about what happened and he told that "His wife was watching television when suddenly the bell rang.

She thought that it was her husband Jacob but she found the burglar who attacked her instantly and she got so frightened that she killed the burglar immediately with the knife".

John asked the police to arrest his friend's wife. Why?

Taken from: Who is Murderer | Puzzle Fry

Riddle 16

UNSUCCESSFUL ARREST

The Venezuelan police have long been aware of the black deeds of one thief, several attempts were made to arrest him, however, all of them were unsuccessful. The case was as follows, the police knew the address of this thief. Once again, having received a warrant for his arrest, they drove to this address to his home.

But as soon as they came, he ran away and locked himself in his bedroom. The police waited for some time, but soon, they were forced to leave.

Why did this happen?

URL: <https://zagadki-dlya-detej.ru/detektivnye-zagadki>

Keys:

Answer 1: The man is blind, and his wife knows that he cannot look at the microwave. He suspected something was wrong and called the police.

Answer 2: April killed Sheila because they don't deliver mail on Sundays.

Answer 3: The maid because she cleaned the dust in the corners, and there were no corners in the round house.

Answer 4: The kidnapper is number 1, because only he is holding the child's hand, in the rest of the pictures the child is holding the man's hand.

Answer 5: The cashier used the mute button on the phone, so her mother only heard: "Emergency...call me...help".

Answer 6: The travel agent told the detective that Mr. Clyde had bought two plane tickets, but only one return ticket.

Answer 7: A person will not knock on the door of his own hotel room.

Answer 8: She used a knife covered with poison on only one side, and only half of the victim's apple was poisoned.

Answer 9: The woman in the right corner who still has a magnetic label on her dress.

Answer 10: The ring was stolen by a sailor. It was a Japanese ship, and the Japanese flag was white with a red circle in the middle. It cannot be hung upside down.

Answer 11: The killer is number 4. He is tense. It is located next to the toilet. He doesn't have a knife. His shirt is torn and a piece of fabric from the shirt is next to the victim. There's a scratch on his neck.

Answer 12: The Zeizig family has become a victim of a professional habit. The couple, having stolen the glass, removed the glass fragments of the showcase.

Answer 13: So, we have: someone '*attacks instantly*' and the attacked person defends with a knife. That's possible only if the victim (of the attack) had the knife in her possession when she was attacked. And she was "watching television" and opened the door "thinking that it was her husband"! How many people watches TV with knife in hand? And how many of them would open the door for her husband, with knife still in hand? If she had opened the door with knife in hand thinking that the person who arrived was her husband, **it implies that she had planned to kill her husband on arrival.**

Answer 14: His house was on the border of Venezuela and Colombia. The front door and the kitchen were on the territory of Venezuela, the bedroom was on the territory of Colombia.

Answer 15: The defendant (man charged for killing wife) wasn't looking at the door. He knew his wife wouldn't come.

Answer 16: Suicide.

DEDUCTIVE PUZZLES

Puzzle 1

Sherlock Holmes was travelling by train from London to Brighton. Five other gentlemen shared the compartment with him. They were Messrs. Andrews, Baker, Clark, Dawson and Easton. It turned out that each of these gentlemen lived on a London street that bore the name of one of the others.

1. Mr. Andrews sat between Sherlock Holmes and the other gentleman who lived on Baker street.

2. Mr. Baker, who sat opposite Mr. Dawson, had the gentleman who lived on Clark street sitting next to him.

3. The gentleman opposite Holmes lived on Easton street.

Vocabulary

compartment – купе

it turned out – оказалось

bear (bore, born) the name – носить имя

Find in the puzzle the English for:

Ехать на поезде из Лондона в Брайтон; находиться в одном купе;
жить на улице Лондона, которая носила имя одного из остальных.

Answer the following questions:

1. Was Sherlock Holmes travelling by plane or by train?

2. Where was he travelling?

3. Who did he share the compartment with?

4. What were the names of the gentlemen?

5. Where did each of the gentlemen live?

6. What names did the streets bear?

CAN YOU MATCH UP EACH OF THE FIVE MEN WITH THE STREET WHERE HE LIVED?

Puzzle 2

Dr. Watson was taking a stroll through Hyde Park with his sister. As they walked, Watson pointed to a boy sitting on a bench. “That boy is my nephew,” stated Watson. “Well, he’s not my nephew,” replied the woman.

Vocabulary and Notes

take a stroll – прогуливаться, бродить

Hyde Park – Гайд-Парк, самый известный лондонский парк; вместе с примыкающим к нему Кенсингтон-Гарденз занимает площадь в 250 га; место политических митингов и демонстраций, в нем находится несколько достопримечательностей: Серпантин, Уголок ораторов, Ротген-Роу. Открыт для публики с 1635 г.

state – утверждать, заявлять

Find in the puzzle the English for:

Прогуливаться, показать пальцем, племянник, отвечать.

Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Dr. Watson taking a stroll?
2. Who was he taking a stroll with?
3. Who did Watson point to?
4. Where was the boy sitting?
5. What did Watson state?
6. What did the woman reply?

CAN YOU EXPLAIN THIS?

Puzzle 3

Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Watson, Mrs. Hudson, Sgt. Black and Inspector Lestrade were all in court as witnesses for the prosecution against Professor Moriarty. Sherlock Holmes was called before Watson, but after Mrs. Hudson, Sgt. Black was called before Lestrade, but after Watson.

Vocabulary

sgt. = sergeant – сержант полиции

court – суд

prosecution – обвинение

call – звать, вызывать

Find in the puzzle the English for:

Присутствовать на суде в качестве свидетеля обвинения, обвинение против профессора Мориарти, быть вызванным раньше.

Answer the following questions.

1. Who were the witnesses for the prosecution of Professor Moriarty?

2. Who was called before Watson?

3. When was Sgt. Black called?

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE ORDER IN WHICH THE WITNESSES WERE CALLED?

Puzzle 4

While solving a recent fraud case, Sherlock Holmes interviewed a man, his three sons and each of the son's three sons.

Vocabulary

solve – раскрывать, решать

fraud case – дело о мошенничестве

Find in the puzzle the English for:

Недавний, мошенничество, допросить.

Answer the following questions.

1. What case was Sherlock Holmes solving?

2. Whom did Holmes interview?

3. How many people did he interview?

CAN YOU ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. HOW MANY PAIRS OF BROTHERS DID HOLMES INTERVIEW?

2. HOW MANY PAIRS OF UNCLES AND NEPHEWS DID HE INTERVIEW?

APPENDIX READING RULES

В английском выделяют открытый слог и закрытый, также имеет значение заканчивается ли он на букву «г» и является ли ударным.

Слог называют открытым, если:

- слог заканчивается на гласную букву и является последним в слове;
- за гласным звуком идет другой гласный;
- за гласным идет согласный, а за ним — один или более гласных.

Слог закрытый, если:

- он последний в слове, при этом заканчивается на согласный;
- после гласного стоят два или более согласных.

Правила чтения	
Чтение буквы «А»	
А [ei] – в открытом слоге	name, face, cake
А [æ] – в закрытом слоге	hat, cat, man
А [a:] – в закрытом слоге на r	far, car, park
А [εə] – в конце слова гласный + re	dare, care, stare
А [ɔ :] – сочетания all, au	all, wall, fall, autumn
Чтение буквы «О»	
О [əu] – в открытом слоге	no, go, home
О [ɒ] – в закрытом ударном слоге	not, box, hot
О [ɜ :] – в некоторых словах с «wor»	world, word
О [ɔ :] – в закрытом слоге на r	form, fork, horse, door, floor
О [u:] – в сочетании «oo»	too, food
О [u] – в сочетании «oo»	book, look, good
О [aʊ] – в сочетании «ow»	town, down
О [ɔ ɪ] – в сочетании «ou»	toy, boy, enjoy
О [ʊ ə] – в сочетании «oo»	poor
Чтение буквы «У»	
У [ju:], [ju] – в открытом слоге	pupil, blue, student
У [ʌ] – в закрытом слоге	nut, bus, cup
У [u] – в закрытом слоге	put, full
У [ɜ :] – в сочетании «ur»	turn, hurt, burn
Чтение буквы «Е»	
Е [i:] – в открытом слоге, сочетании «ee», «ea»	he, she, see, street, meat, sea
Е [e] – в закрытом слоге, сочетании «ea»	hen, ten, bed, head, bread

Е [ɜ :] – в сочетаниях «er», «ear»	her, heard
Е [ɪ ə] – в сочетаниях «ear»	hear, near
Чтение буквы «I»	
і [aɪ] – в открытом слоге	five, line, night, light
і [ɪ] – в закрытом слоге	his, it, pig
і [ɜ :] – в сочетании «ir»	first, girl, bird
і [aɪ ə] – в сочетании «ire»	fire, tired
Чтение буквы «Y»	
Y [aɪ] – в конце слова	try, my, cry
Y [ɪ] – в конце слова	family, happy, lucky
Y [j] – в начале или середине слова	yes, year, yellow
Чтение буквы «C»	
C [s] – перед i, e, y	pencil, bicycle
C [k] – кроме сочетаний ch, tch и не перед i, e, y	cat, come
C [tʃ] – в сочетаниях ch, tch	chair, change, match, catch
Чтение буквы «S»	
S [s] – кроме: в конце слов после глухих и звонких согл.	say, books, six
S [z] – в конце слов после гл. и звонких согл.	days, beds
S [ʃ] – в сочетании sh	shop, ship
Чтение буквы «T»	
T [t] – кроме сочетаний th	ten, teacher, today
T [ð] – в сочетании th	then, mother, there
T [θ] – в сочетании th	thin, sixth, thick

Чтение буквы «P»	
P [p] – кроме сочетания ph	pen, penalty, powder
P [f] – в сочетании ph	photo
Чтение буквы «G»	
G [g] – кроме сочетаний ng, не перед e, i, y	go, big, dog
G [dʒ] – перед e, i, y	age, engineer
G [ŋ] – в сочетании ng в конце слова	sing, bring, king
G [ŋg] – в сочетании ng в середине слова	strongest

Основные правила чтения согласных

- Сочетание ph читается как [f]: photo, Morpheus.
- Сочетание th читается как [ð] или [θ]: think, there. Этих звуков нет в русском языке, их произношение требует некоторой тренировки. Не путайте их со звуками [s], [z].
- Сочетание ng в конце слова читается как [ŋ] – это носовой (т. е. произносится как бы в нос) вариант звука [n]. Распространенная ошибка – читать его как [ng]. Никакого «г» в этом звуке нет. Примеры: strong, King Kong, wrong.
- Сочетание sh читается как [ʃ]: ship, show, shop.
- Буква «c» перед i, e, y читается как [s]: celebrity, cent, pencil.
- Буква «g» перед i, e, y читается как [dʒ]: age, magic, gym.
- Сочетание ch читается как [tʃ]: match, catch.

Основные правила чтения гласных

- В открытом ударном слоге гласные обычно читаются как в алфавите: no, go, name, face, pupil, he, five. Это могут быть монофтонги и дифтонги.
- В закрытом слоге гласные читаются как краткие монофтонги: nut, got, ten.

GRAMMAR TABLES

Article. Артикль

a/an	Articles	the
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Только в ед.ч. с исчисл. сущ. a dog, an orange ✓ При первом упоминании (артикль можем заменить на слово какой-то) I've seen a new film. ✓ Общая ситуация I want to buy a dress. (Имеем в виду не конкретное платье, а в общем) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Повторное упоминание I've seen a new film. The film is called Slumdog Millionaire. ✓ Конкретизация Your dress is in the wardrobe. ✓ При упоминании уникального The Earth is very old. ✓ В ед. и мн. числах с исчисл. и неисчисляемыми сущ. Give me the sugar, please. The boys are very fast.

Pronouns. Местоимения

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ		ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ		ВОЗВРАТНО-УСИЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ
Кто?	Кому? Кого?	Чей?	Употребляются как самостоятельные слова	Указывают, что действие совершено или свершится самим говорящим
I, я	me, мне, меня	my, мой	mine, мой	myself - я сам
you, ты	you, тебе, тебя	your, твой	yours, твой	yourself – ты сам
he, он	him, его, ему	him, его	his, его	himself – он сам
she, она	her, ее, ей	her, ее	hers, ее	herself – она сама
it, он, она, оно	it, его, ее, ему	its, его, ее	its, его, ее	itself – это само
we, мы	us, нам, нас	our, наш	ours, наш	ourselves – мы сами
you, вы	you, вам, вас	your, ваш	yours, ваш	yourselves – вы сами
they, они	them, их, им	their, их	theirs, их	themselves – они сами

vozvratnye_mestoimeiya_v_agliyskom_yazike_3.jpg (750×480) (ienglish.ru)

Таблица глагола **to be**:

Вопрос		Утверждение	Отрицание	
WILL	I YOU WE BE ? THEY HE SHE	I YOU WE WILL THEY BE HE SHE	I YOU WILL WE NOT THEY BE HE SHE	Будущее
AM	I ?	I AM	I AM NOT	Настоящее
IS	HE, SHE, IT ?	HE, SHE, IT IS	HE, SHE, IT IS NOT	
ARE	YOU, WE, THEY ?	YOU, WE, THEY ARE	YOU, WE, THEY ARE NOT	
WAS	I, HE, SHE, IT ?	I, HE, SHE, IT WAS	I, HE, SHE, IT WAS NOT	Прошедшее
WERE	YOU, WE, THEY ?	YOU, WE, THEY WERE	YOU, WE, THEY WERE NOT	

СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГЛОВ TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

	наст. вр. (Simple)	прош. вр (Simple)	Perfect	буд.вр. (Simple)
TO BE				
I	am	was	have been	shall be
he, she, it	is	was	has been	will be
you, they	are	were	have been	will do
we	are	were	have been	shall do
TO HAVE				
I, we	have	had	have had	shall have
he, she, it	has	had	has had	will have
you, they	have	had	have had	will have
TO DO				
I, we	do	did	have done	shall do
he, she, it	does	did	has done	will do
you, they	do	did	have done	will do

Numerals. Числительные

	количественные		порядковые		
1	one	один	1 st	the first	первый
2	two	два	2 nd	the second	второй
3	three	три	3 rd	the third	третий
4	four	четыре	4 th	the fourth	четвертый
5	five	пять	5 th	the fifth + th	пятый
6	six	шесть	6 th	the sixth	шестой
7	seven	семь	7 th	the seventh	седьмой
8	eight	восемь	8 th	the eighth	восьмой
9	nine	девять	9 th	the ninth	девятый
10	ten	десять	10 th	the tenth	десятый
11	eleven	одиннадцать	11 th	the eleventh	одиннадцатый
12	twelve	двенадцать	12 th	the twelfth	двенадцатый
13	thirteen	тринадцать	13 th	the thirteenth	тринадцатый
14	fourteen	четырнадцать	14 th	the fourteenth	четырнадцатый
15	fifteen + teen	пятнадцать	15 th	the fifteenth + th	пятнадцатый
16	sixteen	шестнадцать	16 th	the sixteenth	шестнадцатый
17	seventeen	семнадцать	17 th	the seventeenth	семнадцатый
18	eighteen	восемнадцать	18 th	the eighteenth	восемнадцатый
19	nineteen	девятнадцать	19 th	the nineteenth	девятнадцатый
20	twenty	двадцать	20 th	the twentieth	двадцатый
30	thirty	тридцать	30 th	the thirtieth	тридцатый
40	forty	сорок	40 th	the fortieth	сороковой
50	fifty + ty	пятьдесят	50 th	the fiftieth y→ie+th	пятидесятый
60	sixty	шестьдесят	60 th	the sixtieth	шестидесятый
70	seventy	семьдесят	70 th	the seventieth	семидесятый
80	eighty	восемьдесят	80 th	the eightieth	восемьдесятый
90	ninety	девяносто	90 th	the ninetieth	девяностый
21	twenty one	двадцать один	21 st	the twenty first	двадцать первый
32	thirty two	тридцать два	32 nd	the thirty second	тридцать второй
43	forty three	сорок три	43 rd	the forty third	сорок третий
54	fifty four	пятьдесят четыре	54 th	the fifty fourth	пятьдесят четвертый
65	sixty five	шестьдесят пять	65 th	the sixty fifth	шестьдесят пятый
76	seventy six	семьдесят шесть	76 th	the seventy sixth	семьдесят шестой
87	eighty seven	восемьдесят семь	87 th	the eighty seventh	восемьдесят седьмой
98	ninety eight	девяносто восемь	98 th	the ninety eighth	девяносто восьмой
100	a (one) hundred		100 th	the hundredth	
101	a (one) hundred and one		101 st	the one hundred and first	
200	two hundred		200 th	the two hundredth	
1000	a (one) thousand		1000 th	the thousandth	
1001	a (one) thousand and one		1001 st	the one thousand and first	
5000000	five million		5000000 th	the five millionth	

Singular and plural nouns.

Единственное и множественное число существительных.

-s		-s, -ch, -sh, -x, -z -es		гласная + y -s		согласная + y -y -ies	
car	cars	bus	buses	day	days	city	cities
dog	dogs	match	matches	key	keys	baby	babies
book	books	dish	dishes	boy	boys	story	stories
house	houses	box	boxes	guy	guys	party	parties
apple	apples	quiz	quizzes	donkey	donkeys	country	countries
-f, -fe -f(e) -ves		гласная + o -s		согласная + o -es		не изменяются	
leaf	leaves	zoo	zoos	hero	heroes	sheep	sheep
wolf	wolves	radio	radios	echo	echoes	deer	deer
life	lives	stereo	stereos	tomato	tomatoes	fish	fish
knife	knives	video	videos	potato	potatoes	series	series
BUT: roof-roofs cliff-cliffs		kangaroo	kangaroos	BUT: piano-pianos photo-photos		species	species
исключения							
man	men	person	people	foot	feet		
woman	women	mouse	mice	tooth	teeth		
child	children	ox	oxen	goose	geese		

URL: <https://audiourokidarom.ru/orfografiya/mnozhestvennoe-chislo-v-anglijskom-yazyke.html>

Модальные глаголы

Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	Выражает	Present	Past	Future
Чисто модальные глаголы (4) и их эквиваленты (2)				
can [kxn] to be able (to)	мочь, уметь, быть в состоянии	can am/is/are able (to)	could was/were able (to)	---
may [meI] to be allowed (to)	мочь, иметь разрешение	may am/is/are allowed (to)	might was/were allowed (to)	---
must [mast] ought (to) [Lt]	быть должным	must ought (to)	---	---
Эквиваленты глаголов долженствования (must, ought, shall, should) - 2				
to have (to) [hvx]	вынужден, приходится	have/has (to)	had (to)	shall/will have (to)
to be (to) [bJ]	должен (по плану)	am/is/are (to)	was/were (to)	---
Многофункциональные глаголы в роли модальных (6)				
shall [Sxl]	обязан, должен	---	---	shall
should [Sud]	следует, следовало бы	should	---	---
will [wIl]	желать, намереваться	---	---	will
would [wud]	желать; вероятно; бывало	---	would	---
need [nJd]	нуждаться	need	---	---
dare [dFq]	сметь	dare	dared	---

Degrees of comparison. Степени сравнения прилагательных

прилагательные		Сравнительная форма	Превосходная форма
1. Прилагательные состоящие из одного слога и двусложные с окончаниями -y, -er, -ow, -le	Large - <u>большой</u> old - <u>старый</u> brave clever- <u>умный</u>	... + -er larger - <u>больше</u> older - <u>старше</u> braver cleverer - <u>умнее</u>	the... + -est the largest - <u>самый большой</u> the oldest - <u>самый старый</u> the bravest the cleverest - <u>самый умный</u>
2. В коротких словах конечная согласная удваивается	sad hot fat- <u>толстый</u> big- <u>большой</u>	sadder hotter fatter - <u>толще</u> bigger - <u>больше</u>	The saddest The hottest The fattest - <u>самый толстый</u> The biggest - <u>самый большой</u>
3. Окончание Y меняется в сравнительной и превосходной степенях на i +ER/EST	happy easy - <u>легкий</u> busy	happier easier - <u>легче</u> busier	the happiest the easiest - <u>самый легкий</u> the busiest
4. Для прилагательных состоящие из 2ух и 3х слогов	Beautiful - <u>красивый</u> Interesting- <u>интересный</u>	more + ... more beautiful - <u>более красивый</u> more interesting- <u>более интересный</u>	The most + ... the most beautiful - <u>самый красивый</u> the most interesting - <u>самый интересный</u>
5. Прилагательные, которые образуют степени сравнения не по общему правилу	Good -хороший Bad -плохой Old -старый Far - далекий Little -маленький	Better - <u>лучше</u> Worse - <u>хуже</u> Older } <u>старше</u> elder } farther } <u>дальше</u> further } less - <u>меньше</u>	the best- <u>самый лучший</u> the worst- <u>самый плохой</u> the oldest } <u>сам. старший</u> the eldest } the farthest- <u>сам. далекий</u> the furthest } the least - <u>самый маленький</u>
6. Для прилагательным оканчивающимся на букву E	Nice - <u>красивый</u> fine large	... + -r Nicer - <u>красивее</u> finer larger	the... + -st The Nicest - <u>самый красивый</u> The finest The largest

Tenses table. Времена глагола

СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА СПРЯЖЕНИЯ ГЛАГОЛОВ (Действительный залог)

ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ: cook - cooked - cooked (приготовить пищу)

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ: write - wrote - written (писать)

		PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE			PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
		every day, usually, every year, seldom...	yesterday, last time, last year, a week ago	tomorrow, next time, next year, in a week...			today, this week (month, year), already, never, yet, recently, since (then)	by 5 o'clock by the end of the year, when (before) he came	by Saturday, by the time we get to the station, when (if) you come
Simple	+	I You We They He She cook / write cooks / writes	I You He She We They cooked / wrote	I We You He She They will/shall cook write will	Perfect	+	I You We They He She have cooked written has	I You He She We They had cooked written	I We You He She They will/shall have cooked have written will
	?	Do you cook? write? Does he she	Did he she we they cook? write?	Will/Shall we you he she cook? write? Will		?	Have you cooked? written? Has he she	Had he she we they cooked? written?	Will/Shall we you he she have cooked? have written? Will
	-	You We They He She do not cook write does not	You He She We They did not cook write	We You He She They will/shall not cook write will not		-	You We They He She have not cooked written has not	You He She We They had not cooked written	We You He She They will/shall not have cooked have written will not
Progressive	+	at this moment, now I He She We You They am is are cooking writing	at that time yesterday, at 5 o'clock, when he came I He She We You They was were cooking writing	tomorrow at this time, this time next Monday I We You He She They will/shall not be cooking be writing will not	Perfect Progressive	+	since then, for an hour, already, for a long time, How long...? Since when...? I You We They He She have been cooking been writing has	I You He She We They had been cooking writing	
	?	Am I he she cooking? writing? Are you they	Was I he she we you cooking? writing? Were	Will/Shall we he she be cooking? be writing? Will		?	Have you been cooking? been writing? Has he she	Had you he she we they been cooking? been writing?	
	-	I He She We You They am not is not cooking writing are not	I He She We You They was not were not cooking writing	I We You He She They will/shall not be cooking be writing will not		-	I You We They He She have not been cooking been writing has not	I You He She We They had not been cooking writing	

ОСНОВНАЯ СХЕМА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

На примере правильного глагола *to work* (работать) и неправильного глагола *to go* (идти)

		ВОПРОС	УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	ОТРИЦАНИЕ	
что, какой? где, куда? когда? почему? кто? как, каким образом?	WHAT WHERE WHEN WHY WHO HOW	<u>Will</u> { I you we they he she it } work? go?	I you we they he she it } <u>will</u> work	I you we they he she it } <u>will not</u> work	БУДУЩЕЕ
что, какой? где, куда? когда? почему? кто? как, каким образом?	WHAT WHERE WHEN WHY WHO HOW	<u>Do</u> { I you we they } work? go? <u>Does</u> { he she it } work? go?	I you we they } work go he she it } works goes	I you we they } <u>don't</u> work <u>don't</u> go he she it } <u>doesn't</u> work <u>doesn't</u> go	
что, какой? где, куда? когда? почему? кто? как, каким образом?	WHAT WHERE WHEN WHY WHO HOW	<u>Did</u> { I you we they he she it } work? go?	I you we they he she it } <u>worked</u> <u>went</u>	I you we they he she it } <u>didn't</u> work <u>didn't</u> go	ПРОШЕДШЕЕ

	Past		Present		Future	
S i m p l e	V2(ed)/ did ...V1		V1(-s he, she, it)/ do, does ... V1		(I, we) shall/will V1	
	+ I played. He wrote ? Did you play? Did he write? - I did not play. He did not write.	<i>yesterday, last week, a year ago, the other day, never</i>	+ I play. He plays. ? Do you play? Does he play? - I do not play. He does not play.	<i>usually, always, often, sometimes, seldom, as a rule, never</i>	+ He will play. ? Will he play? - He will not play.	<i>tomorrow, next year, in 2 hours, some day, never</i>
C o n t i n u o u s	was/were Ving		am/is/are Ving		shall/will be Ving	
	+ He was playing. ? Was he playing? - He was not playing.	<i>at 5 o'clock yesterday, from 6 till 7, the whole day, still, when heV2, while he was Ving</i>	+ He is playing. ? Is he playing? - He is not playing.	<i>now, at present moment, still</i>	+ He will be playing. ? Will he be playing? - He will not be playing.	<i>at 5 o'clock tomorrow, from 6 till 7, the whole day, still, when heV1, while he is Ving</i>
P e r f e c t	had V3(ed)		have/(he, she, it) has V3(ed)		shall/will have V3(ed)	
	+ He had written. ? Had he written? - He had not written.	<i>by 2 o'clock yesterday, by that time, before he V2, after he had V3</i>	+ He has played. He has written. ? Has he played? Has he written? - He has not played. He has not written.	<i>already, just, yet, so far, lately, recently, since, for, today, ever, never, always</i>	+ He will have written. ? Will he have written? - He will not have written.	<i>by 2o'clock tomorrow, before he V1, after he V1/ has V3</i>
P e r f e c t C o n t.	had been Ving		have/has been Ving		shall/will have been Ving	
	+ He had been writing. - He had not been writing. ? Had he been writing?	<i>for 2 hours, since 2 o'clock, how long? sincewhen?</i>	+ He has been writing. ? Has he been writing - He has not been writing.	<i>for 2 hours, since 2 o'clock, for a long time, how long? sincewhen?</i>	+ He will have been writing. ? Will he have been writing? - He will not have been writing.	<i>for 2 hours, since 2 o'clock, how long? sincewhen?</i>

Formation of the Tenses in the Active Voice

Aspect/ Time	Present	Past	Future	Future-in-the -past
Simple	I + (s) work(s) do, does	II or -ed took, worked did	will + I / will work	would + I / would work
Continuous	be (pr.) + I + ing (am, is, are) am, is, are working	be (past) + I + ing (was, were) was, were working	will + be + I + ing will be working	would + be + I + ing would be working
Perfect	have, has + III have, has worked	had + III had worked	will + have + III will have worked	would + have + III would have worked
Perfect Continuous	have, has + been + I + ing have, has been working	had + been + I + ing had been working	will + have +been + I +ing will have been working	would + have + been + I + ing would have been working

Formation of the Tenses in the Passive Voice (be + III)

Aspect / Time	Present	Past	Future	Future-in- the- Past
Simple	am, is, are + III am, is, are made	was, were + III was, were made	will be + III will be made	would be + III would be made
Continuous	am, is, are being + III am, is, are being made	was, were being + III was, were being made	-----	-----
Perfect	have, has been + III have, has been made	had been + III had been made	will have been + III will have been made	would have been + III would have been made
Perfect Continuous	-----	-----	-----	-----

Tenses in Indirect Speech

Direct Speech		Indirect Speech	
Present Simple	V (s)	Past Simple	V II (ed)
Present Progressive	am/is/are Ving	Past Progressive	was/were Ving
Present Perfect	have/has V III (ed)	Past Perfect	had V III (ed)
Present Perf. Progr.	have/has been Ving	Past Perfect Progr.	had been Ving
Past Simple	V II (ed)	Past Perfect	had V III (ed)
Past Progressive	was/were Ving	Past Progressive	was/were Ving
Past Perfect	had V III (ed)	Past Perfect	had V III (ed)
Past Perf. Progr.	had been Ving	Past Perfect Progr.	had been Ving
Future Simple	will/shall V	Fut. Sim. in the Past	would V

Sequence of tenses. Согласование времен

Direct speech		Indirect speech
<i>I. Present Tenses</i>		
Present Simple	→	Past Simple
Present Progressive	→	Past Progressive
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Progressive	→	Past Perfect Progressive
<i>II. Past Tenses</i>		
Past Simple	→	Past Perfect
Past Progressive	→	Past Perfect Progressive
Past Perfect	→	Past Perfect
<i>III. Future Simple</i>		
Future Simple	→	Future-in-the-Past
Future Perfect	→	Future-in-the-Past Perfect

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
this, these	that, those
now	then, at that moment
here	there
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
the day after tomorrow	two days later
	in two days
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
ago	before

IRREGULAR VERBS

A			
abide	abode; abided	abode; abided	пребывать; держаться
arise	arose	arisen	подняться; возникнуть
awake	awoke	awaked; awoke	будить; проснуться
B			
backbite	backbitten	backbitten	клеветать
backslide	backslid	backslid	отпадать
be	was; were	been	быть; нести; родить
bear	bore	born; borne	родить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	стать; сделаться
befall	befell	befallen	случиться
beget	begot; begat	begotten	порождать
begin	began	begun	начать
begird	begirt	begirt	опоясывать
behold	beheld	beheld	зреть
bend	bent	bent; bended	согнуть(ся)
bereave	bereft; bereaved	bereft; bereaved	лишать
beseech	besought; beseeched	besought; beseeched	умолять; упрашивать
beset	beset	beset	осаждать

bespeak	bespoke	bespoke; bespoken	заказывать
bespit	bespat	bespat	заплевывать
bestride	bestrode	bestriden	садиться; сидеть верхом
bet	bet; betted	bet; betted	держаться пари
betake	betook	betaken	приниматься; отправляться
bid	bad; bade; bid	bid; bidden	велеть; просить
bind	bound	bound	связать
bite	bit	bit; bitten	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
bless	blessed	blessed; blest	благословлять
blow	blew	blown; blowed	дуть
break	broke	broken	(с)ломать
breed	bred	bred	выращивать
bring	brought	brought	принести
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	распространять; разбрасывать
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten	запугивать
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt; burned	burnt; burned	жечь; гореть
burst	burst	burst	разразиться; взорваться
bust	bust; busted	bust; busted	разжаловать
buy	bought	bought	купить

C			
can	could	– / been able	мочь; уметь
cast	cast	cast	кинуть; лить металл
catch	caught	caught	ловить; поймать
chide	chid; chided	chid; chided; chidden	бранить
choose	chose	chosen	выбрать
cleave	clove; cleft; cleaved	cloven; cleft; cleaved	рассечь
cling	clung	clung	цепляться; льнуть
come	came	come	прийти
cost	cost	cost	стоить
countersink	countersank	countersunk	зенковать
creep	crept	crept	ползти
crow	crowed; crew	crowed	петь (о петухе)
cut	cut	cut	резать
D			
dare	durst; dared	dared	смечь
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dig	dug	dug	копать
dive	dived; dove	dived	нырять; погружаться
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить; рисовать

dream	dreamt; dreamed	dreamt; dreamed	грезить; мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить; выпить
drive	drove	driven	гнать; ехать
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	обитать; задерживаться
E			
eat	ate	eaten	кушать; есть
F			
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	сражаться
find	found	found	находить
flee	fled	fled	бежать; спасаться
fling	flung	flung	бросить
floodlight	floodlighted; floodlit	floodlighted; floodlit	освещать прожектором
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbear	forbore	forborne	воздерживаться
forbid	forbad; forbade	forbidden	запретить
forecast	forecast; forecasted	forecast; forecasted	предсказывать
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	предвидеть
foretell	foretold	foretold	предсказывать

forget	forgot	forgotten	забыть
forgive	forgave	forgiven	простить
forsake	forsook	forsaken	покидать
forswear	forswore	forsworn	отрекаться
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзнуть; замораживать
G			
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	отрицать; противоречить
get	got	got	получить
gild	gilt; gilded	gilt; gilded	позолотить
gird	girded; girt	girded; girt	опоясывать
give	gave	given	дать
go	went	gone	идти; уходить
grave	graved	graved; graven	гравировать
grind	ground	ground	точить; молоть
grow	grew	grown	расти
H			
hamstring	hamstringed; hamstrung	hamstringed; hamstrung	подрезать поджилки
hang	hung; hanged	hung; hanged	висеть; повесить
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слушать
heave	heaved; hove	heaved; hove	подымать(ся)
hew	hewed	hewed; hewn	рубить; тесать

hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
hit	hit	hit	ударить; попасть
hold	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинить боль
I			
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	вкладывать; выстилать
input	input; inputted	input; inputted	входить
inset	inset	inset	вставлять; вкладывать
interweave	interwove	interwoven	воткать
K			
keep	kept	kept	хранить
ken	kenned; kent	kenned	знать; узнавать по виду
kneel	knelt; kneeled	knelt; kneeled	становиться на колени
knit	knit; knitted	knit; knitted	вязать
know	knew	known	знать
L			
lade	laded	laded; laden	грузить
lay	laid	laid	класть; положить
lead	led	led	вести
lean	leant; leaned	leant; leaned	опереться; прислониться
leap	leapt; leaped	leapt; leaped	прыгать

learn	learnt; learned	learnt; learned	учить
leave	left	left	оставить
lend	lent	lent	одолжить
let	let	let	пустить; дать
lie	lay	lain	лежать
light	lit; lighted	lit; lighted	осветить
lose	lost	lost	терять
М			
make	made	made	делать
may	might	might	мочь; иметь возможность
mean	meant	meant	подразумевать
meet	met	met	встретить
miscast	miscast	miscast	неправильно распределять роли
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	поступать неправильно
misgive	misgave	misgiven	внушать опасения
mishear	misheard	misheard	ослышаться
mishit	mishit	mishit	промахнуться
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	класть не на место
mislead	misled	misled	ввести в заблуждение
misread	misread	misread	неправильно истолковывать
misspell	misspelt;	misspelt;	писать с ошибками

	misspeled	misspeled	
misspend	misspent	misspent	экономить
mistake	mistook	mistaken	неправильно понимать
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	неправильно понимать
mow	mowed	mown; mowed	косить
О			
outbid	outbid	outbid	перебивать цену
outdo	outdid	outdone	превосходить
outfight	outfought	outfought	побеждать (в бою)
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	вырастать из
output	output; outputted	output; outputted	выходить
outrun	outran	outrun	перегонять; опережать
outsell	outsold	outsold	продавать лучше или дороже
outshine	outshone	outshone	затмевать
overbid	overbid	overbid	повелевать
overcome	overcame	overcome	компенсировать
overdo	overdid	overdone	пережари(ва)ть
overdraw	overdrew	overdrawn	превышать
overeate	overate	overeaten	объедаться
overfly	overflew	overflown	перелетать
overhang	overhung	overhung	нависать

overhear	overheard	overheard	подслуш(ив)ать
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	покры(ва)ть
overpay	overpaid	overpaid	переплачивать
override	overrode	overridden	отвергать; отклонять
overrun	overran	overrun	переливаться через край
oversee	oversaw	overseen	надзирать за
overshoot	overshot	overshot	расстрелять
oversleep	overslept	overslept	прос(ы)пать
overtake	overtook	overtaken	догонять
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	свергать
P			
partake	partook	partaken	принимать участие
pay	paid	paid	платить
plead	pleaded; pled	pleaded; pled	обращаться к суду
prepay	prepaid	prepaid	платить вперед
prove	proved	proved; proven	доказывать; оказаться
put	put	put	класть
Q			
и	quit; quitted	quit; quitted	покидать; оставлять
R			
read	read; red	read; red	читать

rebind	rebound	rebound	перевязывать
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	перестроить
recast	recast	recast	видоизменять; преобразовывать
redo	redid	redone	повторять сделанное
rehear	reheard	reheard	слушать вторично
remake	remade	remade	переделывать
rend	rent	rent	раздирать
repay	repaid	repaid	отдавать долг
rerun	reran	rerun	выполнять повторно
resell	resold	resold	перепродавать
reset	reset	reset	возвращать
resit	resat	resat	пересиживать
retake	retook	retaken	забирать
retell	retold	retold	пересказывать
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	пере(за)писать
rid	rid; rided	rid; rided	избавлять
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	подняться
rive	rived	riven	расщеплять
run	ran	run	бежать; течь

S			
saw	sawed	sawn; sawed	пилить
say	said	said	говорить; сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	послать
set	set	set	устанавливать
sew	sewed	sewed; sewn	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shave	shaved	shaved; shaven	брить(ся)
shear	sheared	shorn; sheared	стричь
shed	shed	shed	проливать
shine	shone; shined	shone; shined	светить; сиять
shoe	shod	shod	обувать; подковывать
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять; давать побеги
show	showed	shown; showed	показывать
shred	shred; shredded	shred; shredded	кромсать; расползаться
shrink	shrank; shrunk	shrunk	сокращаться; сжиматься; отпрянуть
shrive	shrove; shrived	shriven; shrived	исповедовать

shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	опускаться; погружаться; тонуть
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
slay	slew	slain	убивать
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
sling	slung	slung	швырять; подвешивать
slink	slunk	slunk	идти крадучись
slit	slit	slit	раздирать(ся); разрезать (вдоль)
smell	smelt; smelled	smelt; smelled	пахнуть; нюхать
smite	smote	smitten	ударять; разбивать
sow	sowed	sowed; sown	(по)сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
speed	sped; speeded	sped; speeded	ускорять; спешить
spell	spelt; spelled	spell; spelled	писать или читать по буквам
spend	spent	spent	тратить
spill	spilt; spilled	spilt; spilled	пролить
spin	spun; span	spun	прясть
spit	spat; spit	spat; spit	плевать
split	split	split	расщепить(ся)

spoil	spoilt; spoiled	spoilt; spoiled	портить
spotlight	spotlit; spotlighted	spotlit; spotlighted	осветить
spread	spread	spread	распространиться
spring	sprang	sprung	вскочить; возникнуть
stand	stood	stood	стоять
stave	staved; stove	staved; stove	проламывать; разби(ва)ть
steal	stole	stolen	украсть
stick	stuck	stuck	уколоть; приклеить
sting	stung	stung	ужалить
stink	stank; stunk	stunk	вонять
strew	strewed	strewn; strewed	усеять; устлать
stride	strode	stridden	шагать
strike	struck	struck	ударить; бить; бастовать
string	strung	strung	нанизать; натянуть
strive	strove	striven	стараться
sublet	sublet	sublet	передавать в субаренду
swear	swore	sworn	(по)клясться; присягнуть
sweep	swept	swept	мести; промчаться

swell	swelled	swollen; swelled	вздуться
swim	swam	swum	плыть
swing	swung	swung	качаться
T			
take	took	taken	взять; брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	рассказывать; сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
thrive	throve; trived	thriven; trived	процветать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
thrust	thrust	thrust	толкнуть; сунуть
tread	trod	trod; trodden	ступать
U			
unbend	unbent	unbent	разогнуть(ся)
underbid	underbid	underbid	снижать цену
undercut	undercut	undercut	сбивать цены
undergo	underwent	undergone	проходить; подвергаться
underlie	underlay	underlain	лежать в основе
underpay	underpaid	underpaid	оплачивать слишком низко
undersell	undersold	undersold	продавать дешевле

understand	understood	understood	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринять
underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	подписыва(ть)ся
undo	undid	undone	уничтожать сделанное
unfreeze	unfroze	unfrozen	размораживать
unsay	unsaid	unsaid	брать назад свои слова
unwind	unwound	unwound	развертывать
uphold	upheld	upheld	поддерживать
upset	upset	upset	опрокинуть(ся)
W			
wake	woke; waked	woken; waked	просыпаться; будить
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	подстергать
wear	wore	worn	носить(одежду)
weave	wove; weaved	woven; weaved	ткать
wed	wed; wedded	wed; wedded	выдавать замуж
weep	wept	wept	плакать
wet	wet; wetted	wet; wetted	мочить; увлажнять
win	won	won	выиграть
wind	wound	wound	заводить (механизм)
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	взять назад; отозвать
withhold	withheld	withheld	удерживать

withstand	withstood	withstood	противиться
work	worked; wrought	worked; wrought	работать
wring	wrung	wrung	скрутить; сжать
write	wrote	written	писать

VOCABULARY

Aa

ability способность, возможность

academic background академическое образование, академическая подготовка

accept принимать, признавать

accident несчастный случай, катастрофа, авария

accommodate приспособлять, размещать, приспособляться

accompany сопровождать

accusation обвинение, обвинительное заключение

accused 1) обвиняемый (*в преступлении*); 2) подсудимый

acknowledgement letter письмо с подтверждением

acquiring criminal property приобретение преступного имущества

adherence приверженность, верность

adjustment letter корректировочное письмо

adolescent подросток, юноша, девушка

adviser советник, консультант, эксперт

advisory capacity совещательные полномочия, право совещательного голоса

agential unit агентурное подразделение

aim 1. *ν* целиться, направлять, «брать на мушку»; 2. *n* цель

alert уведомление, предупреждение

ambassador посол

ambush 1. *n* засада; 2. *ν* находиться, сидеть в засаде, устраивать засаду

amend вносить изменения, вносить поправки (*в законопроект и т. п.*)

amendment *n* поправка, изменение, дополнение

ammunition 1. *n* 1) боеприпасы, снаряды, патроны; подрывные средства; 2) средство нападения или защиты; оружие 2. *ν* снабжать боеприпасами

announce *ν* объявлять, возвещать

any public mass event массовое мероприятие

applicant *n* кандидат, кандидатура, претендент; соискатель
application *n* заявление; просьба, ходатайство
appoint *v* предписывать, назначать
appointment *n* назначение, должность, свидание, указание
appreciate *v* оценивать, ценить
apprehension арест, задержание; подозрение
approach 1. *v* 1) приближаться, подходить, 2) делать предложение, начинать переговоры; 2. *n* 1) приближение, 2) подступ, подход
appropriate *a* подходящий, соответствующий, должный
approval *n* одобрение, санкционирование, разрешение, утверждение
armed robbery вооруженное ограбление
armored vehicle *n* бронированный автомобиль, бронеавтомобиль
arrive *v* прибывать, выходить, достигать, поступать
arson *n* поджог
assassination *n* убийство (политического или видного общественного деятеля)
assault 1. *n* нападение, словесное оскорбление, угроза физическим насилием; 2. *v* нападать
assessing оценивание, оценка; оценивающий
assessment *n* оценка, исследование
assignment *n* назначение, ассигнование, задание, командировка, передача прав, присвоение, передача участка или прав на его разработку
Associate Justices помощники судей
authority *n* власть, полномочие, руководство, авторитет, орган власти
auto theft *n* кража, угон автомобиля

Bb

background check наведение справок, проверка биографии, проверка фактов, имевших место в прошлом
ban 1. *n* запрещение; 2. *v* запрещать
be aware of отдавать себе отчет
be charged with быть обвиненным в

be on duty быть при исполнении служебных обязанностей
be guided by руководствоваться
be recognized быть признанным
be responsible for быть ответственным за
be vested in быть наделенным (*властью*)
beating избиение
behind bars за решеткой
belief вера, доверие, верование
beneficial *a* 1. благотворный; 2. целебный; 3. выгодный, полезный
bill *n* законопроект; закон, законодательный акт
body armor *n* бронежилет
bribery *n* взяточничество
bribery of voters подкуп избирателей
bring *v* приносить, привозить
bring charges предъявить обвинения
bring the offender to justice предать преступника в руки правосудия
budget *n* бюджет
buffer zone буферная зона
burglary *n* квартирная кража со взломом

Сс

carjacking угон автомобиля
carry out *v* выполнять, приводить в исполнение
case *n* 1) случай 2) судебное дело
casualty 1) катастрофа, несчастный случай; авария; 2) жертва (несчастного случая); 3) раненый; убитый
chairman *n* председатель
challenge 1. *v* бросать вызов; 2. *n* проблема, вызов, претензия
chamber *n* палата
chase 1. *n* преследование, погоня; 2. *v* гнаться, преследовать, догонять
cheating *n* обман, мошенничество

circumstance *n* обстоятельство, дело, случай; условие

claim *n* претензия, заявление, иск; *v* требовать, заявлять, провозглашать

clarify circumstances выяснять обстоятельства

clash *n* столкновение

close fight рукопашный бой

coincidence *n* 1) совпадение; 2) случайное стечение обстоятельств

combat (against) crime бороться с преступностью

commander-in-chief *n* главнокомандующий

commission *n* совершение; поручение; комиссия

commit crimes *v* совершать преступления

common courts суды общей юрисдикции

common law общее право

competitor *n* конкурент, соперник, соискатель

complaint letter письмо-жалоба, иск

complete *a* полный, законченный, совершенный, безоговорочный, абсолютный

concealment *n* сокрытие, укрывательство

conduct a full investigation провести полное расследование

confess *v* признавать; признаваться, сознаваться

confidence *n* вера, доверие; уверенность, убежденность

confirm *v* подтвердить

confirmation *n* 1) подтверждение; 2) подкрепление

confrontation противостояние, противоборство, конфликт

consent *n* согласие

conspicuous *a* 1) видимый, заметный, бросающийся в глаза; 2) видный, заметный

conspiracy *n* умысел, замысел; тайный сговор

constabulary *n* полицейские силы, полиция

constant *a* постоянный, неизменный, регулярный

constituent entities субъект федерации

controlled substance контролируемое вещество

convict 1. *n* преступник; 2. *v* осуждать, обличать, признать виновным;
3. *a* осужденный

conviction 1. *n* осуждение, признание виновным; 2. *a* обвинительный

counter crime противостоять преступности

counterfeiting *v* 1) подделка; фальшивомонетчество 2) контрафакция
(использование чужого произведения вопреки воле автора)

courage *n* смелость, храбрость, мужество

court *n* суд

create disorder создавать беспорядок

crime *n* преступление, преступность

crime detection 1) расследование или раскрытие преступления; розыск или обнаружение, идентификация преступника; 2) раскрываемость преступлений; 3) уголовный розыск; сыскная полиция

crime investigation расследование преступления; уголовное расследование

crime scene место совершения преступления

crime scene processing обработка, осмотр места преступления

criminal 1. *a* преступный; криминальный, уголовный;
2. *n* злоумышленник, правонарушитель, преступник

Criminal Code Уголовный кодекс

criminal investigation уголовное расследование

Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Отдел уголовного розыска
(ОУР)

Criminal procedure code Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс

criminal proceeding уголовное судопроизводство

cross-border заграничный, зарубежный, иностранный

Dd

database база данных

death penalty смертная казнь

decision-making judgment принятие судебного решения

dedication *n* посвящение; приверженность, преданность

defender *n* защитник

define *v* характеризовать, определять, устанавливать
describe *v* описывать
detain *v* задерживать, содержать под стражей, арестовывать
detainee *n* задержанный, находящийся под арестом
detaining criminal задержание преступника
detect *v* раскрывать преступление, открывать, обнаруживать
detection *n* обнаружение, выявление
detention *n* задержание, арест, заключение под стражу
determine *v* решать, определять, настраивать
dignity *n* 1) достоинство, чувство собственного достоинства; 2) звание, сан, титул; 3) лицо высокого звания
disarming a criminal разоружение преступника
disclose a crime раскрывать преступление
disclosure раскрытие, обнаружение
disorderly conduct нарушение общественного порядка
distinctive mark опознавательный знак, отличительный знак
distinguish *v* различать, отмечать, выделять
distribution of police squads распределение полицейских отрядов
district *n* район, округ, участок
district courts окружные суды
disturb *v* волновать, тревожить, беспокоить, расстраивать
divisional inspector участковый уполномоченный полиции
divorce 1. *n* развод; 2. *v* разводиться, отделять
dormitory *n* спальня, общежитие
drug investigation расследование по делу о наркотиках
drug smuggler контрабандист наркотиков
drug smuggling контрабанда наркотиков
drug trafficking незаконный оборот наркотиков, наркоторговля
drug-abuse злоупотребление наркотиками
drug-related crimes связанные с наркотиками преступления
drugs наркотики

Ee

embezzlement *n* растрата, хищение

emergency *a* чрезвычайный, экстренный

employer *n* работодатель

employment history трудовая книжка

enacted принятый, предписанный

encroachment *n* нарушение (*какого-л. права*), посягательство

enforce law обеспечивать выполнение закона, следить за соблюдением закона

enforcement *n* осуществление, принудительное применение, принудительное осуществление

enhanced safety measures повышенные меры безопасности

enhanced service regime усиленный режим несения службы

ensure *v* обеспечить, гарантировать; ручаться

environmental crime преступное разрушение окружающей среды; экологическое преступление

evidence доказательства, свидетельство, фактические данные

examination *n* досмотр

examine *v* исследовать, осматривать

executive 1. *n* руководитель, администратор, исполнитель, исполнительная власть, глава исполнительной власти, должностное лицо;
2. *a* исполнительный, административный

explosive взрывчатое вещество, взрывоопасное вещество

extensive *a* обширный, пространный

extortion *a* вымогательство

extract items изымать предметы

Ff

fate судьба

Federal Assembly Федеральное собрание

fellowship содружество, сообщество, товарищество

felony тяжкое уголовное преступление

field поле, область, сфера

field training program программа полевой подготовки

fingerprints отпечатки пальцев

firearms *n* огнестрельное оружие

firefight *n* перестрелка

firmness *n* твердость, стойкость, непоколебимость

forbidden objects запрещенные предметы

forensic science судебная медицина, криминалистика

forgery *n* подделка, подлог, подделывание (*документа, денег*), фальсификация, фальшивка

framework *n* структура; общая схема (какой-л. деятельности); рамки, пределы; основа

fraud *n* обман, мошенничество

freshman *n* первокурсник, новичок

full-time department очное отделение

Gg

gambling *n* азартная игра, игра на деньги

gangsterism *n* бандитизм, организованная преступность

general policy общая политика

general public широкая общественность; неограниченный круг лиц

govern *v* управлять

governance власть, управление; руководство; подчиненность

governing body руководящий орган

government *n* правительство, управление, форма правления, руководство

grant *n* грант, предоставление; *v* предоставлять, допускать

guard 1. *n* охрана, защита; 2. *v* охранять, сторожить, караулить

guidance *n* руководство

guilty *n* вина, виновность

gun *n* огнестрельное оружие; ружье; пистолет, револьвер

Nh

hamper *v* препятствовать, нейтрализовать

harsh *a* жесткий

hierarchy *n* иерархия

highlight выделить, осветить

Home Office Министерство внутренних дел (в Великобритании)

homicide *n* убийство

hostage *n* заложник, заложница

human trafficking торговля людьми

Ii

identify 1. *v* опознавать, распознавать; устанавливать личность; выявлять;

2. *n* личность; подлинность

illegal campaigning незаконная агитация

illegal sale of drugs незаконная продажа наркотиков

illicit *a* незаконный, беззаконный, запрещенный, недозволенный, противозаконный

illicit assets незаконные активы

immediate workout оперативная отработка

imminent threat непосредственная угроза

impeachment *n* импичмент, обвинение и привлечение к суду

implementation *n* выполнение, исполнение, осуществление, реализация

impose *v* класть, помещать, фиксировать в определенном месте

imprisonment *n* тюремное заключение, лишение свободы

improve *n* улучшать, использовать, улучшаться

in case of delay в случае задержки

in order to чтобы; для того, чтобы

incident *n* случай; неприятное происшествие, событие

increase public's trust повышение доверия общественности

independently независимо

indictment *n* официальное обвинение, предъявление обвинения в суде

inevitably неизбежно, неотвратимо

informant *n* информант, осведомитель, доносчик

infringe *v* нарушать (права, закон, нормы)

infringement *n* нарушение (*закона и т. п.*)

initial 1. *v* подписывать; 2. *n* начальная буква; 3. *a* начальный

injure *v* ранить, травмировать, повредить

injured *a* обиженный, оскорбленный, поврежденный, раненый

injury *n* повреждение, рана, несправедливость, травма, ущерб, порча, убыток

inquiry *n* расследование, следствие

inquiry department отдел дознания

inquiry letter письмо-запрос

inquiry unit подразделение по расследованию

instrument of a crime орудие преступления

intelligence *n* интеллект, рассудок, разведка

intelligence agency разведывательная служба, разведывательное управление

international treaties международные договоры

interpret *v* интерпретировать, переводить устно

interrogate 1. *n* опрос; 2. *v* опрашивать, допрашивать

interrogation *n* допрос, опрос

intervention *n* вмешательство

interview 1. *n* интервью, текст интервью; 2. *v* брать интервью, взять интервью

inquire *v* расследовать, спрашивать

investigate *v* расследовать

investigating body следственный орган

investigation *n* расследование, следствие

investigative *a* любознательный, исследовательский

involve *v* вовлекать; запутывать, затрагивать, вызывать, содержать

Jj

jail *n* тюрьма (*следственная или краткосрочного заключения*)

job applicant претендент на работу (*рабочее место, должность*)

job interview собеседование при приеме на работу

job opening открытие вакансии

job posting объявление о приеме на работу

job seeker соискатель работы

judge 1. *v* судить, считать, оценивать; 2. *n* судья

judicial *a* судебный

jurisdiction *n* отправление правосудия; юрисдикция, подсудность; подведомственная область, сфера полномочий, компетенция

justice *n* правосудие, судья

justify *v* оправдывать; подтверждать, доказывать

juvenile department подразделение по делам несовершеннолетних

juvenile inspector инспектор по делам несовершеннолетних

Kk

keep public order поддерживать общественный порядок

keystone *n* краеугольный камень, основа

kick up a row *v* поднять скандал, шум

kidnapping 1. *n* похищение; 2. *v* похищать

Ll

land plot transactions сделки с земельными участками

larceny *n* воровство, кража

law and order *n* правопорядок

law enforcement правовое принуждение; правоприменение; применение закона; обеспечение правопорядка; деятельность правоохранительных органов; правоохранительные органы

law enforcement officer сотрудник правоохранительных органов

law enforcer сотрудник правоохранительных органов

law-governed закономерный

lawyer *n* адвокат, юрист

lay an ambush устраивать засаду

leaflet *n* листовка, брошюра

legislative *a* законодательный

liability *n* ответственность, обуза, обязанность, склонность

locate *v* устанавливать, определять, обнаруживать точное местонахождение

looting *n* мародерство

loyalty *n* лояльность, преданность, верность

Mm

magistrate *n* судья, мировой судья; должностное лицо

mail fraud почтовое мошенничество

maintain *v* поддерживать, обслуживать, утверждать, содержать, сохранять

maintenance *n* поддержание; сохранение

make a warning *v* сделать предупреждение

malicious *a* злонамеренный, опасный

marksmanship *n* меткая стрельба, искусство стрельбы

mass sit-in массовая сидячая забастовка

methodological support методическая поддержка

Ministry of Internal Affairs Министерство внутренних дел

Ministry of the Interior Министерство внутренних дел (*в США*)

minor *n* несовершеннолетний; *a* незначительный

misdemeanor *n* мелкое правонарушение

missing person лицо, пропавшее без вести

moderate severity средней степени тяжести

modus operandi (*мн. ч. modi operandi*) способ совершения преступления, «почерк» преступника

monarch *n* монарх

money laundering отмывание денег, легализация денег

monitor *v* следить, наблюдать, контролировать

mount *v* устанавливать, поднимать, подключаться

mugger *n* уличный грабитель

murder 1. *n* убийство; 2. *v* убивать

Nn

national security безопасность страны, национальная безопасность; государственная безопасность

negotiate *v* договариваться, преодолевать, согласовывать, вести переговоры

nomination *n* назначение, номинация

notice *n* извещение, уведомление; предупреждение

Oo

oath *n* клятва, присяга

objective investigation объективное расследование

occur *v* происходить, случаться, совершаться

offence *n* преступление, правонарушение

offensive weapon оружие нападения

operational conditions оперативная обстановка

operative-search activity (OSA) оперативно-розыскная деятельность (ОРД)

opposition rally митинг оппозиции

order letter письмо-заказ

ordinance *n* постановление

organized crime организованная преступность

ownership *n* собственность

Pp

parking regulations правила парковки

parlour jumping *n* квартирная кража

particulars of the crime подробности преступления

patrol and guard service car машина ДПС

payment of taxes уплата налогов

penalty *n* наказание, взыскание

penetrate *v* проникать, внедряться со шпионскими целями

performance 1. *n* работа, выполнение, представление, исполнение, выступление, результат; 2. *a* исполнительный

perjury *n* клятвопреступление, лжесвидетельство

perpetrator *n* виновный, преступник, злоумышленник, правонарушитель

personal detection личный сыск

personal surety личное поручительство

petty theft мелкая кража

physical endurance физическая выносливость

physical fitness физическая подготовка

pickpocket *n* вор-карманник

pistol *n* пистолет

plain clothes *n* штатская одежда, гражданская одежда

platoon *n* взвод, полицейский отряд

poaching *n* браконьерство

police agencies полицейские учреждения

police authority полицейская власть; полицейский орган

police board полицейское управление

police constable констебль (*низший полицейский чин в Великобритании*)

police enforcement полицейское правоприменение

police-public relations связь полиции с общественностью

policing *n* обслуживание полицией; полицейская охрана общественного порядка; полицейское патрулирование

pollution *n* загрязнение

power 1. *n* власть, мощь, сила, мощность; 2. *v* приводить в действие, снабжать энергией, включать

precisely *adv* точно, совершенно верно, пунктуально, педантичным образом

preliminary examination предварительная экспертиза

preliminary interrogation предварительный допрос

preliminary investigation предварительное расследование, дознание

preserve order обеспечивать порядок

prevent *v* предотвращать, предупреждать

prevention *n* предотвращение, предохранение

preventive measures превентивные меры, профилактические меры

prison 1. *n* тюрьма; 2. *a* тюремный

Privy Council Тайный совет

probationary period испытательный срок

probationer *n* испытуемый

probe *n* исследование, проба

procedural decision процессуальное решение

procedure *n* процедура; судопроизводство; процессуальные нормы; процесс

process the information обрабатывать информацию

processing of personal data обработка личных данных

procurator *n* поверенный; доверенное лицо

prohibit *v* запрещать

property *n* имущество, собственность

prosecute *v* преследовать в судебном или уголовном порядке, обвинять (*в суде*), возбуждать дело против кого-либо

prosecution *n* обвинение, предъявление иска; судебное преследование

prosecutor *n* обвинитель

protection *n* защита, покровительство, охрана, охранение

provide *v* обеспечивать, предусматривать, предоставлять, снабжать

provisional arrest предварительный арест

public associations общественные объединения

public drunkenness пьянство в общественном месте

public order общественный порядок

punish *v* наказывать

purpose 1. *v* иметь целью, намереваться; 2. *n* цель, намерение, стремление, результат

pursuit *n* преследование, занятие, гонение

Qq

qualification test квалификационные испытания

quarrel 1. *n* ссора (*with, between*); жалоба, поданная в суд, тяжба,

судебный процесс; 2. *v* ссориться, придирается к чему-либо

query 1. *n* запрос; 2. *v* запрашивать

quick response group группа быстрого реагирования

Rr

racketeer *n* вымогатель, рэкетир

rape *n* изнасилование

reckless *a* безрассудный, отважный

recruitment process процесс набора персонала

referee team судейская команда

reference *n* ссылка, справка

reiterate *v* повторять, подтверждать

release 1. *n* 1) освобождение (из заключения, от забот); 2) оправдательный документ, расписка; 2. *v* 1) освобождать, выпускать на волю; 2) увольнять, демобилизовать

render assistance оказывать помощь, содействие

representative 1. *n* представитель, делегат, уполномоченный; 2. *a* 1. характерный, показательный; 2. представляющий, символизирующий, изображающий; 3. представительный (орган)

request 1. *n* 1) запрос; 2) требование, просьба; 2. *v* 1) просить позволения, просить; 2) запрашивать; 3) предлагать

requirement 1. *n* 1) требование, необходимое условие 2) потребность

resourcing 1. *n* 1) выделение ресурсов; 2) подбор персонал; 2. *v* снабжать

respondent *a* 1) отвечающий, реагирующий; 2) отзывчивый; 3) *юр.* ответчик

response letter ответное письмо

responsible for a crime ответственный за преступление

restore 1) восстанавливать; 2) реставрировать; 3) возрождать

resume возобновление, продолжение; возобновлять, продолжать, восстановить

rifle винтовка

right to challenge право на оспаривание

riot *n* 1) бунт, (массовые) беспорядки; восстание, мятеж 2) *юр.* нарушение общественной тишины и порядка

riot control agent отравляющее вещество, используемое полицией при подавлении беспорядков

rioter бунтовщик, забастовщик

road traffic дорожное движение

robbery *n* кража, ограбление, грабеж с насилием, разбой

round the clock duty круглосуточное дежурство

ruling *n* постановление; судебное решение

Ss

safety *n* 1) безопасность; 2) сохранность

salaried pay заработная плата

salient feature отличительная черта

search 1. *n* 1) поиск, исследование; 2) обыск, досмотр; 3) расследование; 2. *v* 1) искать, исследовать; 2) обыскать, производить обыск; 3) производить расследование

search a crime scene осматривать место преступления

search dog поисковая собака, ищейка

search warrant ордер на обыск

secure 1. *a* 1) безопасный, надежный; 2) спокойный; 2. *v* 1) охранять, гарантировать, обеспечивать, страховать; 2) обеспечивать безопасность

security *n* безопасность

seek *v* (sought, sought) 1) искать, разыскивать, пытаться найти; 2) добиваться, требовать

send to court отправить в суд

sense of security чувство безопасности

serious consequences серьезные последствия

service 1. *n* 1) служба; 2) обслуживание; 2. *v* обслуживать

settle down успокоиться, остепениться, уюмониться

severity *n* 1. строгость, суровость; 2. жестокость (боев, схваток); 3. трудность, тяжесть (испытаний)

shift 1. *n* 1) изменение, перемещение, сдвиг; 2) смена (*рабочая*);
 2. *v* 1) перемещаться, передвигаться; 2) перекладывать (*ответственность*); 3) изворачиваться, ухищряться

shoot 1. *n* 1) охота; 2) стрельба; 3) состязание в стрельбе; 4) рывок, бросок;
 2. *v* 1) стрелять, застрелить, расстрелять; 2) внезапно появиться, пронестись

shoplifting *n* магазинная кража

shotgun *n* дробовик

sign 1. *n* 1) знак, символ 2) признак, примета; 2. *v* 1) подписывать 2) выражать жестом, подавать знак

sign into law утвердить, подписать в порядке оформления в качестве закона, подписать и тем самым придать силу закона

skills *n* умение, навыки, искусство, мастерство, квалификация

sleuth *n* ищейка, сыщик

sleuthing powers сыскные органы

smuggling *n* контрабанда

sniper rifle снайперская винтовка

society *n* 1) общество; 2) объединение, общественность, сообщество

sole authority единовластие

solution *n* решение, разрешение, раскрытие

spare 1. *v* жалеть, щадить, беречь; 2. *n* резерв, запас; 3. *a* лишний, запасной

special forces войска специального назначения, специальные службы

specimens of guns образцы стрелкового оружия

spectator *n* зритель

spend *v* 1) тратить, расходовать; 2) проводить (*время*)

spending расходование, растрата

spread of drugs распространение наркотиков

squad *n* отряд, команда, отделение

stateless person лицо без гражданства

stealing *n* кража, воровство

stock market фондовая биржа

stolen property украденное имущество

strength *n* 1) сила; 2) прочность, крепость; 3) численность, численный состав

submachine gun автомат; пистолет-пулемет

submission *n* подчинение

summon *v* вызвать, позвать; вызывать в суд

supervise *v* наблюдать, осуществлять надзор за чем-л.

supervision *n* надзор, наблюдение, контроль

supervisor *n* 1. надсмотрщик, надзиратель, контролер; 2. инспектор

supply *v* принять на вооружение

support 1. *n* поддержка; 2) опора, помощь; 3) средства к существованию;

2. *v* поддерживать, способствовать, содействовать

support law and order поддерживать закон и порядок

suppression *n* подавление

supreme *a* 1) верховный, высший; 2) высочайший; 3) последний

surveillance *n* 1) надзор, наблюдение (за подозреваемым в чем-л.);

2) инспектирование

surveillance camera камера видеонаблюдения

suspect 1. *n* подозреваемый; 2. *v* подозревать; сомневаться в истинности

чего-л.; 3. *a* подозрительный, подозреваемый

swindle *n* жульничество, мошенничество; *v* обманывать, мошенничать

swindling *n* мошенничество

Tt

take effect *v* вступать в силу

tax 1. *n* налог, пошлина, сбор; 2. *v* облагать налогом

tax evasion уклонение от уплаты налогов

temporal *a* временный, преходящий

term of imprisonment срок тюремного заключения

terminate *v* 1) ставить предел, положить конец; 2) завершать

termination *n* прекращение, расторжение, аннулирование

termination of the fulfillment прекращение исполнения

terrorism терроризм

testimony *n* 1) свидетельское показание; 2) доказательство, свидетельство
3) утверждение

necessary training for the drivers необходимое обучение для водителей

theft *n* воровство, кража

thimblery 1. *n* «наперсток» (игра); 2. *v* мошенничать, жульничать

thoroughfare оживленная улица; главная артерия (*города*), главная дорога

threat *n* опасность, угроза

time schedule *n* расписание

torture *n* мука, пытка, издевательство; *v* пытать, издеваться

track down *v* выслеживать

train *v* 1) воспитывать, учить; 2) тренировать; 3) обучать, готовить

trainee *n* стажер; практикант, проходящий подготовку, обучение

treaty *n* 1) договор; 2) переговоры

trifle *n* пустяк, мелочь, безделица

trust *n* доверие, вера, долг, обязательство, ответственность

trustworthy *a* заслуживающий доверия, надежный

Uu

unauthorized *a* несанкционированный, нелегальный, запрещенный

undercover секретный, тайный

underestimate 1. *n* недооценка; 2. *v* недооценивать

underworld *n* преступный мир; организованная преступность

unit *n* часть; подразделение; соединение

Upper house Верхняя палата

urgent actions неотложные действия

usher *n* пристав

Vv

vagrancy *n* бродяжничество

valid действительный, имеющий силу; правомерный; веский

vandalism вандализм, варварство

vehicle 1. *n* перевозочное средство (*автомобиль, вагон, повозка*);
2. *v* транспортировать
vehicular *a* 1) перевозочный 2) автомобильный
versatility разносторонность, многосторонность, универсальность
vestige *n* след, остаток
veto 1. *n* вето, запрещение; 2. *v* налагать вето
victim *n* жертва, потерпевший
violate *v* нарушать
violation *n* нарушение (*права, закона, договора*)
violence *n* насилие
vote *v* голосовать

Ww

wanted person лицо, объявленное в розыск
warn предупреждать, предостерегать, извещать, оповещать
weapon *n* 1) оружие; 2) (weapons) вооружение
white-collar crime беловоротничковая преступность, должностное преступление
witness 1. *n* 1) свидетель, очевидец; 2) доказательство, свидетельство;
2. *v* 1) быть свидетелем (чего-л.); 2) свидетельствовать, давать показания
would-be потенциальный
wrongdoing *n* 1) правонарушение; 2) проступок
wrongful *a* 1) незаконный, преступный, противоправный;
2) неправильный, несправедливый

Yy

yell 1. *n* крик (*пронзительный*); 2. *v* вопить, кричать

CONCLUSION

В учебном пособии комплексно рассмотрены темы, связанные с овладением сотрудниками полиции навыками правовой коммуникации с целью формирования профессиональных коммуникативных компетенций, определены возможные направления повышения эффективности обучения.

Проведен анализ особенностей юридического дискурса, выявлены характерные черты, разработана система заданий различных типов для актуализации, активизации и закрепления теоретического материала.

Особое внимание уделено формированию комплекса упражнений и заданий, способствующих совершенствованию профессиональных коммуникативных компетенций, необходимых современному сотруднику правоохранительных органов.

Проведенный в исследовании анализ теоретических и прикладных основ теории коммуникации и теории дискурса в образовательных организациях МВД России позволил выявить наиболее эффективные приемы и способы организации работы над формированием и совершенствованием навыков письма и говорения, составления комплекса упражнений, направленных на развитие устной речи и осуществление коммуникации в рамках профессиональной деятельности юридической направленности.

Задания, представленные в пособии, способствуют формированию у обучающихся языковых, общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта. Система заданий и упражнений, сопровождающая теоретические положения, направлена на отработку и закрепление навыков ведения дискуссии, организации монологического высказывания и коммуникативных актов различных жанров, характеризующихся различными целями и задачами общения.

Исследование направлено на формирование и развитие коммуникативных умений и навыков у курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации, закрепление знаний, полученных на практических

занятиях по иностранному языку и необходимых для успешного осуществления профессиональной деятельности в сфере охраны правопорядка и юриспруденции, а также на совершенствование навыков коммуникативного взаимодействия, расширение кругозора и укрепление общекультурной компетенции обучающихся.

Задачи, поставленные в ходе проведенного исследования, решены в полном объеме. По результатам научного исследования подготовлено учебное пособие «Иноязычная коммуникация в профессиональной деятельности сотрудников полиции», которое может быть использовано на практических занятиях по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» в качестве основной литературы, а также в качестве дополнительной литературы для самостоятельной подготовки обучающихся.

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Учебное издание

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**ИНОЯЗЫЧНАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СОТРУДНИКОВ ПОЛИЦИИ**

Учебное пособие

Редактор *Н.А. Тапашева*
Корректор *Н.А. Тапашева*
Технический редактор *Н.А. Тапашева*
Компьютерная верстка – *Е.Е. Пелехатой*

Подписано в печать 26.06.2024.
Формат 60х84/16. Объем 7,5 п. л. Набор компьютерный.
Гарнитура Times New Roman. Печать лазерная.
Бумага офисная. Тираж 80 экз. Заказ № 90.
Редакционно-издательское отделение НИиРИО
ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России.
Отпечатано в ГПиОП НИиРИО
ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России.
344015, г. Ростов-на-Дону, ул. Еременко, 83.

ISBN 978-5-89288-524-9

