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«МОСКОВСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ИМЕНИ В.Я. КИКОТЯ»

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СОТРУДНИКОВ ПОЛИЦИИ

Учебное пособие

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Учебное пособие содержит комплекс лексико-грамматических заданий, направленных на формирование у обучающихся базовой межкультурной профессионально ориентированной коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей использовать элементарные иноязычные навыки как в практике профессиональной деятельности, так и в целях дальнейшего самообразования.

Предназначено для проведения аудиторных занятий по английскому языку в группах лиц рядового и младшего начальствующего состава, впервые принимаемых на службу в ОВД (на базе общего среднего (или) среднего профессионального (неюридического) образования) по должности «Полицейский».

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение	4
UNIT 1. Learning English.....	5
UNIT 2. Contacting tourists	21
UNIT 3. Giving directions	33
UNIT 4. Helping foreign guests – 1.....	43
UNIT 5. Helping foreign guests – 2.....	51
UNIT 6. Maintaining public order	58
UNIT 7. Enforcing traffic regulations	68
UNIT 8. Identifying a person	77
UNIT 9. Conducting an interview.....	87
Supplementary reading	97
Библиографический список	107

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Иностранный язык для сотрудников полиции» содержит комплекс лексико-грамматических заданий, направленных на формирование у обучающихся базовой межкультурной профессионально ориентированной коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей использовать элементарные иноязычные навыки как в практике профессиональной деятельности, так и в целях дальнейшего самообразования.

Цель учебного пособия – повышение общекультурного уровня обучающегося контингента на основе развития базовых иноязычных коммуникативных навыков в ходе осуществления профессиональной деятельности.

Состоит из 9 разделов, каждый из которых включает базовый лексический и грамматический языковой материал необходимый для проектирования возможных ситуаций делового общения сотрудников полиции с иностранными гражданами.

Структурно содержательные параметры учебного пособия предусматривают использование по уровневому принципу. В каждой отдельной группе преподаватель может использовать в учебном процессе тот объем языкового материала пособия, который позволяет исходный уровень обучающихся. Материалы пособия также ориентированы на возможность разработки индивидуальных учебных стратегий для обучающихся с высоким начальным уровнем языковой подготовки.

Учебное пособие дополнено приложением, содержащим английские эквиваленты основных терминов и понятий курса начальной профессиональной подготовки.

UNIT 1

LEARNING ENGLISH

В этом уроке мы:

- научимся произносить английские звуки
- узнаем, как образуются части речи
- научимся понимать структуру английского предложения

АЛФАВИТ

Aa [ei]	Hh [eit]	Oo [ou]	Vv [vi:]
Bb [bi:]	Ii [ai]	Pp [pi:]	Ww [dʒɪblju:]
Cc [si:]	Jj [d ei]	Qq [kju:]	Xx [eks]
Dd [di:]	Kk [kei]	Rr [a:]	Yy [wai]
Ee [i:]	Ll [el]	Ss [es]	Zz [zed]
Ff [ef]	Mm [em]	Tt [ti:]	
Gg [d i:]	Nn [en]	Uu [ju:]	

Задание 1. Прочитайте английский алфавит целиком, вставляя пропущенные буквы и закрыв алфавит, напечатанный выше

A.....C.....E.....G.....I.....K.....M.....O.....Q.....S.....U.....W.....Y.

Задание 2. Прочитайте английский алфавит целиком, вставляя пропущенные буквы и закрыв алфавит

...B.....D.....F.....H.....J.....L.....N.....P.....R.....T.....V.....X.....Z.

Задание 3. Расположите слова в алфавитном порядке. Запишите их в тетради

police, station, passport, documents, cafe, power, detective, interview, order, control, use, crime, officer.

1. Чтение гласных в четырех положениях

Буква	Название в алфавите	I положение ударный открытый слог	II положение ударный закрытый слог	III положение гласная + R	IV положение гласн. +R + гласн. гласн. + гласн. +R
a	[ei]	[ei] aid, stay	[æ] as, sample	[a:] de'partment	[εə] air, hair
o	[ou]	[ou] no, road	[o] box, 'often	[o:] norm, re'port	[o:] more, door
e	[i:]	[i:] need, steal	[e] help, pre'vent	[ə:] term, serve	[iə] near, year
u	[ju:]	[ju:] use, 'human	[ʌ] us, in'dustrial	[ə:] turn, 'urban	[juə] se'cure
i	[ai]	[ai] hi, bribe	[i] if, 'different	[ə:] sir, first	[aiə] fire, tired
y	[wai]	[ai] try, type	[i] 'system	[ə:] myrtle	[aiə] tyre

Буква «е» в конце многосложных слов не читается.

Безударная буква «у» в конце слов читается [i].

2. Чтение сочетаний гласных букв

Буквосочетание	Произношение	Примеры
oo	[u:] [u]	too, food, noon, look, book, 'footprint
ou	[au]	out, house, about, out'standing, foun'dation
ow	[au] [ou]	how, town, down, 'power, low, own, be'low, 'follow, 'window
au, aw	[o:]	audit, 'August, Aust'ralia, as'sault, law
ew	[ju:]	few, news, New York, re'view

3. Чтение буквы «с»

Положение буквы «с»	Произношение	Примеры
Перед e, i, y	[s]	force, trace, 'justice, 'service, 'office, po'lice, 'policy, 'tendency, mu'nicipal
В остальных случаях	[k]	can, case, crime, 'basic, 'traffic, re'public, act, fact, e'nact, su'spect

4. Чтение буквы «g»

Положение буквы «g»	Произношение	Примеры
Перед e, i, y	[d]	age, stage, judge, 'general, 'agent
В остальных случаях	[g]	drug, smog, game, 'legal, 'government

5. Чтение сочетаний согласных

Буквосочетание	Произношение	Примеры
th	[θ] [ð]	thief, three, third, 'thirty, 'method this, that, then, their, these, those
sh	[ʃ]	shop, show, short, 'sheriff
ck	[k]	clock, back, shock, 'ticket
ph	[f]	'photo, 'physical, sphere, 'polygraph
wh	[h] [w]	who, whose, whole, whom, when, what, why, while, where, which
ch	[tʃ]	change, branch, watch, search

ИНТОНИРОВАНИЕ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

В английских фразах выделяют 2 основных тона: нисходящий (↓) и восходящий (↑).

Нисходящий тон употребляется:

1) в повествовательных утвердительных предложениях

I'm a ↓ police officer;

2) в повествовательных отрицательных предложениях

I don't study ↓ medicine;

3) в специальных вопросах

↓What are you?

4) в приветствиях

He ↓llo!

Восходящий тон употребляется:

1) в конце общих вопросов

Is he a ↑ lawyer?

2) при расставании

Good ↑ bye!

↑ Bye!

Задание 4. Прочитайте вслух диалоги, обращая внимание на интонирование английских предложений (нисходящий (↓) и восходящий (↑) тон).

1) Where do you ↓ work?

I work in the ↓ police.

2) Are you a ↑doctor?

No, I'm ↓not. I'm a ↓lawyer.

3) Are they at the lecture in Criminal ↑Law?

Yes, they ↓are.

4) He ↓llo!

He ↓llo! How ↓are you?

I'm ↓ fine! ↑Thank you. And ↑ you?

I'm fine ↓too.

5) ↓Sorry. I'm ↓late.

That's all ↑right.

СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Слова с суффиксами **-er, -or** обозначают действующее лицо, прибор, приспособление.

Пример: a **worker** – рабочий.

Задание 5. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные.

Commander, leader, reporter, photographer, New Yorker, mixer, printer, corrector, detector.

Задание 6. Переведите производные существительные. Выпишите их и выучите.

law – право, закон

lawyer –

prison – тюрьма

prisoner –

drive – водить

driver –

Существительные с суффиксами **-tion, -sion** обозначают действие, процесс.

Пример: **discussion** – дискуссия, обсуждение.

Задание 7. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные.

Identification, arbitration, sanction, jurisdiction, subordination, correction.

Задание 8. Переведите производные от глаголов существительные. Выпишите их и выучите.

investigate – расследовать

investigation

protect – охранять

protection.

Задание 9. Переведите пары слов, обращая внимание на значение суффиксов.

operator – operation

examiner – **examination**

inspector – inspection

director – **direction**

reactor – reaction

informer – **information**.

Существительные с суффиксом **-ity** имеют значение состояния, свойства, качества.

Пример: **equality** – равенство.

Задание 10. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные.

Stability, reality, identity, individuality, popularity, originality, familiarity, intensity.

Задание 11. Переведите производные от прилагательных существительные. Выпишите их и выучите.

criminal – преступный

criminality –

legal – законный

legality –

secure – безопасный

security –

Существительные с суффиксами **-ence**, **-ance** обозначают действие, процесс, состояние.

Пример: **importance** – важность, значение.

Задание 12. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные.

Distance, residence, correspondence, alliance, instance, jurisprudence, licence.

Существительные с суффиксом **-ment** обозначают действие, событие, предмет.

Пример: **movement** – движение.

Задание 13. Переведите на русский язык следующие существительные.

argument, management, department, document, element, instrument, parliament.

Задание 14. Переведите производные от глаголов существительные. Выпишите и выучите их.

govern – управлять, править

government

develop – развивать

development

punish – наказывать

punishment

СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Следующие суффиксы образуют прилагательные:

-al, -ic, -ive, -ary, -ous.

Пример: *econom^{ic}* – экономический.

Задание 15. Переведите на русский язык следующие прилагательные.

Legal, criminal, social, logical, political, professional, financial; specific, public, patriotic; detective, effective, aggressive, military, documentary; anonymous, nervous, religious.

Суффикс **-less** образует прилагательные означающие отсутствие качества.

Пример: *home^{less}* – бездомный.

Задание 16. Переведите на русский язык следующие прилагательные.

Formless, endless, nameless, limitless, childless, tactless.

СУФФИКС НАРЕЧИЙ

Суффикс **-ly** образует наречия. Напоминаем, что наречия отвечают на вопрос «как» и в русском языке имеют окончания **-о, -е, -и.**

Пример: *regular^{ly}* – регулярно.

Задание 17. Переведите на русский язык следующие наречия.

Legally, radically, effectively, systematically, practically, logically.

Задание 18. Переведите следующие цепочки слов, обращая внимание на суффиксы.

organizer – organization – organizational

regulator – regulation – regularly

real – reality – realistic – really

tradition – traditional – traditionally

ПРИСТАВКИ

Приставки *un-, in-, im-, ir-, il-, dis-, non-* придают слову отрицательное значение.

Помните, чтобы найти значение слова с приставкой в словаре, надо отбросить приставку и найти значение корня, затем к русскому слову добавить русскую приставку, соответствующую по смыслу английской.

Пример: real – реальный;
unreal – нереальный.

Задание 19. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова.

Unofficial, undemocratic, uncomfortable

irrational, irregular

instability, informal, ineffective, incorrect

immoral, immaterial

illogical, illegal

non-aggressive, non-toxic, non-stop, non-commercial

disproportion, disqualification, disinfection

Некоторые приставки являются интернациональными

Ex – бывший

counter – контр, против

inter – интер, между

super – сверх

anti – анти

de – де

Задание 20. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова.

Ex-president, ex-minister, international, intercontinental, anti-social, anti-constitutional, counter-revolution, counterattack, supermarket, demobilization, destabilization.

ГРУППА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО

<p>Группой существительного называется существительное с относящимися к нему определениями.</p> <p>Пример: law enforcement organs– правоохранительные органы.</p> <p>Группа существительного в английском языке часто начинается с определителя. К определителям относятся:</p>	
артиклы	a, an, the
указательные местоимения	this – этот, that – тот, these – эти, those – те
притяжательные местоимения	my – мой, his – его, her – ее, its – его, ее, our – наш, your – ваш, твой, their – их
неопределенные местоимения	all – все, many (much) – много, any – любой, some – некоторые, несколько, other – другой, every – каждый
числительные	Количественные
	1 – one 10 – ten
	11 – eleven
	2 – two 12 – twelve 20 – twenty
	3 – three 13 – thirteen 30 – thirty
	4 – four 14 – fourteen 40 – forty
	5 – five 15 – fifteen 50 – fifty
	6 – six 16 – sixteen 60 – sixty
	7 – seven 17 – seventeen 70 – seventy
	8 – eight 18 – eighteen 80 – eighty
	9 – nine 19 – nineteen 90 – ninety
	100 – a hundred
	1,000 – a thousand
	Порядковые
	первый – the first
	второй – the second
	третий – the third
	четвертый – the fourth
	пятый – the fifth

МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Множественное число имен существительных образуется при помощи окончаний *-s, -es*.

Например. regional courts – областные суды.

Исключения:

a man – мужчина, человек	men – мужчины, люди;
a woman – женщина	women – женщины;
a child – ребенок	children – дети.

Задание 21. Переведите следующие группы существительного.

A minister, the president, this agency, their policy, our constitution, any party, every deputy, other systems, two departments, some organizations, those policemen.

МЕСТО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО В ГРУППЕ

В английской группе существительного, состоящей из нескольких слов, определяемым существительным является лишь одно последнее слово, которое на русский язык всегда переводится существительным. Все предыдущие слова в группе являются определяющими его и отвечают на вопрос «какой?».

Пример: Criminal procedure **legislation**.

Уголовно-процессуальное **законодательство**.

Задание 22. В следующих словосочетаниях найдите определяемое существительное. Переведите группы существительного на русский язык.

All public organizations, this radical reform, friendly contacts, municipal police, criminal elements, an antiterrorist coalition, the Criminal Code, illegal parking, the presidential press service.

Задание 23. Переведите следующие группы существительного со словарем.

- 1) a criminal war, a war criminal;
- 2) prison life, life imprisonment;
- 3) a police dog, dog police;
- 4) a police state, state police.

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ

В качестве определения может служить существительное в притяжательном падеже. Такое существительное имеет в конце слова апостроф ' или 's и отвечает на вопрос «чей?».

Пример: my friend's father – отец моего друга

my friends' father – отец моих друзей

Задание 24. Переведите следующие группы существительного, обращая внимание на перевод существительных в притяжательном падеже.

Russia's interests, the criminal's pistol, microscope's optical system, the State Duma's committees, the Russian president's three-day state visit, the United Nations' peacekeeping mission, a six hour patrol.

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

Сравнительная степень образуется при помощи суффикса *-er*, если слово односложное, и при помощи слова **more**, если слово многосложное.

Пример: strong – сильный; **stronger** – сильнее;

difficult – трудный; **more difficult** – труднее.

Превосходная степень образуется при помощи суффикса *est*, если слово односложное, и при помощи слов **the most**, – если слово многосложное.

Пример: the **strongest** – самый сильный;

the most difficult – самый трудный.

Некоторые прилагательные и наречия образуют степени сравнения нестандартным способом. Запомните некоторые из них

good – хороший

better – лучше

the best – наилучший

little – маленький

less – меньше

the least – наименьший

many – много

more – больше

the most – наибольший

Задание 25. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод прилагательных и наречий.

1. The British Parliament is one of the oldest in the world. 2. The most important duties of the police regard (касаются) public security. 3. Women are less effective police officers than men. 4. Clever men are good but not the best. (Carlyle). 5. Wise men learn (узнают) more from fools than fools from wise men. 6. Imagination is more important than knowledge. (Einstein).

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННАЯ ФОРМА ГЛАГОЛА

Английский инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола) отвечает на вопросы «что делать?», «что сделать?» и употребляется с частицей «to», которая стоит перед глаголом.

Пример: **to read** – читать.

Задание 26. Переведите следующие глаголы.

To test, to patrol, to consult, to regulate, to inspect, to instruct, to limit, to discuss.

КОНВЕРСИЯ

В английском языке некоторые слова, не изменяя своей формы, могут принадлежать к разным частям речи.

Пример: *express* 1) экспресс, поезд (существительное); 2) четкий, точный (прилагательное); 3) выражать (глагол)

Определить часть речи в контексте можно по внешним признакам (артиклям, окончаниям, по частице «to»).

Задание 27. Определите, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова, и переведите их на русский язык.

a plan – to plan

a program – to program

a report – to report

a visit – to visit

an arrest – to arrest

a form – to form

a contract – to contract

the police – to police

ПЕРЕВОД ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ С ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫМИ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯМИ И СОЮЗАМИ

В отрицательных предложениях часто употребляются отрицательные местоимения и союзы:

no – никакой, ни один

no one – никто

none – никто, ничто, ни один, никакой

nobody – никто

nothing – ничего, ничто

nowhere – нигде, никуда

never – никогда

neither...nor... – ни...ни...

При переводе таких предложений перед сказуемым русского предложения следует поставить отрицание «не».

Пример. **No stranger should be in the room during the interview.**

Ни один посторонний человек **не должен** присутствовать в комнате во время опроса.

Задание 28. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод местоимения «но».

1. No drugs were discovered during the search. **2.** None of the police officers saw a criminal. **3.** Nobody can be forced to a polygraph test. **4.** He called the police station but no calls were answered. **5.** No man is useless while he has a friend. (Stevenson). **6.** No one was injured during the car incident. **7.** When protecting a crime scene, the officer must remember that nothing must be touched or moved.

БЕЗЛИЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

В безличных предложениях функцию подлежащего выполняет местоимение «**it**», за которым следует глагол «**to be**» в личной форме и прилагательное или причастие II.

В таких предложениях «**it is (was)**» не переводится, а прилагательное и причастие переводятся наречием, кратким причастием или оборотом типа «говорят», «считают».

Пример. **It is important** to begin investigating a crime as soon as possible. **Важно** начать расследование преступления как можно скорее.

Задание 29. Переведите следующие безличные предложения.

1. It is possible to arrest the hooligans soon. **2.** It is difficult to interview people. **3.** It isn't safe to cross the street here. **4.** It is better to have a little than nothing. **5.** It is easy to be brave from a safe distance (Aesop).

ОБОРОТ «there is (are)»

Оборот «**there is (are)**» переводится на русский язык «**имеется, (есть)**».

Предложения с этим оборотом следует начинать переводить с обстоятельства места или времени, если оно есть в предложении.

Отрицательна форма оборота «**there is no**» переводится «**нет**».

Пример. **There is** a full-time department in our university.

В нашем университете **есть (имеется)** дневное отделение.

Задание 30. Переведите следующие предложения с оборотом «there is (are)».

1. There is a connection between drug abuse and crime. 2. There are many branches of law – civil law, commercial law, international law, criminal law, and others. 3. There is no place more delightful than home (Cicero). 4. There are books of which the backs and covers are the best parts (Dickens). 5. There are many women in our tourist police.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ

Английское причастие I образуется от неопределенной формы глагола без частицы «*to*» при помощи суффикса «*-ing*».

Пример: to produce – производить;
producing – производящий.

Причастие I соответствует русскому причастию действительного залога с суффиксами *-ущ*, *-ющ*, *-ащ*, *-ящ* и является определением к существительному, выполняющему действие.

Пример: the man *sitting* at the table is my brother;
человек, *сидящий* за столом, – мой брат.

Задание 31. Переведите сочетания имени существительного с причастием I.

A controlling agency, the coming year, English-speaking tourists, a long-serving policeman, problems facing police, the rules regulating traffic, police investigating a crime, prisoners serving their terms, a man driving a car.

Если причастие I находится в начале предложения, после запятой или после союзов «*when*», «*while*», оно выполняет функцию обстоятельства и переводится на русский язык деепричастием (вопрос «Что делая?») с окончаниями *-а*, *-я*, *-ая*, *-яя*. Союзы «*when*», «*while*» на русский язык не переводится.

Пример: **Knowing** English well he translated the text without a dictionary.

Зная английский хорошо, он перевел текст без словаря.

Задание 32. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод причастия I в функции обстоятельства.

1. Inspecting a criminal tool the investigator should note (должен отметить) its location, marks and so on. 2. While Patrolling the park the police officer saw a strange man. 3. When interviewing suspects, more attention should be given (должно быть обращено) to the details.

Английское причастие II образуется от неопределенной формы глагола без частицы «*to*» при помощи суффикса «*-ed*» (для правильных глаголов).

Пример: to arrest – arrested, арестовать – арестованный.

Неправильные глаголы образуют причастие II каждый индивидуально.

Например: to leave – left, оставлять – оставленный.

Английское причастие II соответствует русскому причастию страдательного залога с суффиксами **-нн**, **-т**, **-ем**, **-ом**, **-им** и является определением к существительному, над которым производится действие.

Пример: the **arrested** person was taken into custody;
арестованный (человек) был взят под стражу.

Задание 33. Переведите группы существительного с причастием II.

Organized crime, the discussed problems, a detected crime, a reported crime, a fabricated case, a vandalized telephone box, a well equipped laboratory.

Задание 34. Найдите в словаре неправильные глаголы, от которых образованы данные причастия. Переведите причастия на русский язык.

1. written; 2. heard; 3. won; 4. done; 5. shown; 6. stolen; 7. caught; 8. known; 9. found.

Задание 35. Переведите группы существительного с причастием II.

The news heard on the radio, the game won by our football team, a new film shown on TV, the money stolen from the bank, a criminal arrested today, the documents found by the police, a car parked in a central street, the work finished in time, a crime registered by the police.

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Грамматическая категория залога показывает, является ли подлежащее действующим лицом в предложении или над подлежащим совершается действие. Если над подлежащим совершается действие, предложение стоит в страдательном залоге. В предложении в страдательном залоге английское сказуемое состоит из глагола **to be** в любом времени и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

Пример. The article **is translated** into Russian.

Статья **переведена** на русский язык.

Задание 36. Не переводя предложения, определите по сказуемому, кем является подлежащее: полицейским или правонарушителем.

1. He fined him for illegal parking. 2. He is fined for illegal parking. 3. They were arrested for shop-lifting. 4. They arrested them for shop-lifting. 5. He was told to show his driving license. 6. He told him to show his driving license. 7. They were interrogating him in the police office for 2 hours. 8. They were being interrogated in the police office for 2 hours. 9. He has been stopped for speeding. 10. He has stopped him for speeding.

UNIT 2

CONTACTING TOURISTS

В этом уроке мы:

- научимся, как представиться иностранному гражданину
- научимся употреблять глагол 'to be' и строить вопросы
- познакомимся с деятельностью полиции в многонациональном обществе
- прослушаем запись о работе полиции



Служа России – служу закону!
Serving Russia, I serve the law!

Задание 1. Изучите таблицу и переведите предложения на русский язык.

<p>police</p> <p>1. а) полиция</p> <p><i>city police</i> – городская полиция</p> <p><i>police state</i> – полицейское государство</p> <p><i>police station</i> – полицейский участок</p> <p><i>police force</i> – силы полиции</p> <p>б) отряд по обеспечению безопасности (сформирован на общественных началах, по функциям напоминает полицию)</p> <p>2. полицейские</p>	<p>to police</p> <p>поддерживать порядок (в стране), обеспечивать безопасность; охранять</p> <p>policing</p> <p>полицейская работа</p> <p>правоохранительная деятельность</p>
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1. The *police* are government organizations.
2. Most *police* forces are a uniformed patrol, traffic-control force, divisions for criminal investigations.
3. The *police* maintain public order.
4. Good *policing* involves a partnership between police and people.
5. There were over 100 *police* on duty at the demonstration.

Grammar: The simple tenses of the verb *to be*

(Времена группы *Simple*: глагол *to be*)

Глагол **to be**, в отличие от всех других глаголов, изменяется по лицам и числам в простом настоящем времени (The Present Simple Tense) и в простом прошедшем времени (The Past Simple Tense).

The Present Simple Tense	The Past Simple Tense	The Future Simple Tense
Утвердительная форма		
I am a policeman.	I was in Tver last year.	I will be happy to see you.
You are a tourist.	You were in Paris last year.	You will be happy to see Mary.
He/she/ is a student.	He/she was in London last year.	He/she will be happy to see Mary.
We are inspectors.	We were in Omsk last year.	We will be happy to see you.
They are businessmen.	They were in Rome last year.	They will be happy to see you.
Отрицательная форма		
I am not a tourist.	I was not in Moscow last year.	I won't be very happy to see her.
You are not a driver.	You were not in Minsk last year.	You won't be very happy to see him.
Вопросительная форма		
Are you a detective?	Were you in Sochi last year?	Will you be happy to see her?

Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя следующую таблицу.

a) I am a police officer

You are a patrolman

He / She / It is a detective

a traffic inspector

wrong/right

b) We are police officers

You are law enforcement officers

They are citizens

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык предложения, обращая внимание на глагол 'to be'.

1. – Are you a police officer? – Yes, I am.
2. – Are you a tourist? – No, I am not.
3. – Is she a detective? – No, she is not.
4. – Is he a traffic inspector? – Yes, he is.
5. – Is this a police station? – Yes, it is.
6. – Were you born in Moscow? – Yes, I was.
7. – Will you be on duty tomorrow? – No, I won't.

Задание 4. Закончите предложения, используя *am / is / are or am not / are not / is not*.

1. ____ you interested in Moscow historic monuments? – Yes, we ____
2. This ____ my first visit to Moscow.
3. You ____ wrong, this street ____ here.
4. All the shops ____ closed today.
6. ____ you staying at the hotel now?
7. The duties of the tourist police ____ very interesting.
8. We ____ really busy, we have a lot of work.
9. Moscow ____ the capital of the USA.

Задание 5. Закончите предложения, используя *I / she was etc. or we / they were etc.*

1. The tourists visited a lot of museums. *They were* tired.
2. Mr. Black lost his wallet yesterday. ____ very angry.
3. It was a beautiful day yesterday. ____ sunny.
4. We saw an accident last Sunday. ____ bad.
5. He had a good holiday last year. ____ happy.
6. The police officers had a lot of work to do. ____ busy.

Задание 6. Изучите специальные звания сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

junior command personnel (рядовой и младший начальствующий состав)	Private , Police Junior Sergeant, Police Sergeant, Police Senior Sergeant, Warrant officer
middle command personnel (средний начальствующий состав)	Junior Police Lieutenant, Police Lieutenant, Senior Police Lieutenant, Police Captain
senior command personnel (старший начальствующий состав)	Police Major, Lieutenant Colonel of Police, Police Colonel

the supreme command personnel (высший начальствующий состав)	Police Major General, Lieutenant General of Police, Colonel General of Police, Police General of the Russian Federation
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Warrant Officers – прапорщики.

Задание 7. Изучите знаки отличия сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

Note: insignia [in'signia] – знаки отличия

Police ranks insignia of Russia



Задание 8. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is your rank?
2. What is your commander's rank?
3. Do you want to become a Police General?

Задание 9. Изучите таблицу и закончите предложения.

adjective	(about a person)	(about a nationality)
Russian	He is Russian .	the Russians
English	He is English / an Englishman .	the English/ Englishmen
British	He is British .	the British
American	He is American / an American .	the Americans
French	He is French / a Frenchman .	the French/ Frenchmen
Italian	He is Italian / an Italian .	the Italians
German	He is German / a German .	the Germans

1. I am a foreigner. I am from _____. I am American.
2. She is British, she is from _____.
3. Is he Italian? — No, he _____. He is from Germany.
4. Are you French? — Yes, _____. I am from _____.
5. The Americans speak _____ language.
6. The _____ speak German.
7. They are _____, they are from Great Britain.
8. The official language of the USA is _____.

Grammar: Types of questions (ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ)

He likes reading.

	Does he like reading?	Общий вопрос
What	does he like?	Специальный вопрос
	He likes reading, doesn't he?	Разделительный вопрос
	Does he like reading or watching TV?	Альтернативный вопрос
Who	likes reading?	Вопрос к подлежащему

Question words (вопросительные слова)

what – что, какой	who – кто
which – какой, который из	how much/many – сколько
when – где	how – как
where – где	why – почему

Задание 10. Сотрудник полиции проводит опрос свидетеля. Запишите вопросы сотрудника полиции, используя ответы свидетеля.

1. *Where* _____?
I live in Moscow.
2. *Are* _____?
Yes, I'm married.
3. *Where* _____?
I work as a manager in a Transport Department.
4. *Does* _____?
Yes, my wife works together with me.
5. *What* _____?
She's an office secretary.

6. *How* _____?

We usually go by bus.

7. *Were* _____?

Yes, we were at home last night.

Задание 11. Задайте иностранному гражданину следующие вопросы и выслушайте его ответ (работа в парах).

1. What is your name?
2. What is your surname?
3. What is your date of birth?
4. What is your place of birth?
5. Where are you from?
6. What is your address?
7. What is your telephone number?
8. What's the purpose of your visit?
9. Where are you staying?
10. How long will you stay in Moscow?
11. Is it your first visit to Moscow?

Задание 12. Переведите следующие предложения и воспроизведите их.

1. Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening.
2. I'm a police officer / police sergeant / police lieutenant.
3. Welcome to Moscow!
4. Are these bags yours?
5. Can I see your passport, please?
6. Good morning. Will you show your identity papers, please?
7. Thank you very much. Are you a tourist or on business?

Задание 13. Переведите следующие диалоги и воспроизведите их в парах.

1. *Police officer:* Good morning.
Foreigner: Good morning.
Police officer: What is your surname?
Foreigner: Mr. Smith.
2. *Police officer:* Good afternoon
Foreigner: Hello.
Police officer: Can I see your passport, please?
Foreigner: Here you are.

3. *Police officer:* Good evening.

Foreigner: Good evening.

Police officer: Welcome to Moscow. I'm a police officer. What's the purpose of your visit?

Foreigner: I'm a tourist.

4. *Police officer:* Good morning. I'm a police officer. Where do you come from?

Foreigner: I'm a tourist. I come from the USA .

Police officer: OK. How long will you stay in Moscow?

Foreigner: For a week.

Police officer: Does the luggage belong to you?

Foreigner: Yes, it does.

Police officer: That's fine. Have a pleasant stay.

Foreigner: Thank you.

Задание 14. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык и составьте с ними небольшие диалоги.

1. Вы первый раз в Москве?

2. Какова цель вашего визита?

3. Сколько вы намерены пробыть в России?

4. Где вы собираетесь остановиться?

5. Вы приехали в командировку или с туристическим визитом?

6. Это ваш багаж?

7. Предъявите, пожалуйста, ваши документы.

Задание 15. Прочитайте и переведите диалог «Проверка документов».

Checking papers

Policeman: Excuse me. Your passport, please.

Foreigner: Pardon? Sorry, I didn't get you. What's wrong?

Policeman: Can I take a look at your passport for a moment? I have to check your papers.

Foreigner: Just a minute, please. Sorry, but I haven't got the papers on me. I left my passport at the hotel.

Policeman: What hotel are you staying at?

Foreigner: At the Kosmos hotel, if I pronounce it properly.

Policeman: We'll go to the hotel and I'll check your papers.

Foreigner: All right, officer. I have to abide, I'm afraid.

Vocabulary

to stay at a hotel остановиться в гостинице

to abide повиноваться, подчиняться

Задание 16. Закончите диалог подходящими словосочетаниями.

- Excuse me. Can I.....
- Pardon? I'm afraid..... understand..... wrong?
- I have to.....
- Just a minute..... haven't got the papers on me. I left.....
- What hotel.....
- At..... if I pronounce.....
- We'll have to..... and I will.....
- All right..... to abide.....

Задание 17. Проверьте себя. Можете ли Вы перевести предложения на английский язык?

1. Здравствуйте, я – младший лейтенант полиции.
2. Доброе утро. Назовите свое имя, пожалуйста.
3. Здравствуйте, предъявите Ваш паспорт, пожалуйста.
4. Этот багаж принадлежит Вам? – Да, это мой багаж.
5. Добрый вечер. Я – сотрудник полиции. Какова цель вашего визита в Москву? – Я приехал в столицу на научную конференцию.
6. Как долго Вы пробудете в столице? Я думаю недели две.
7. Спасибо. – Не за что. – До свидания.



аудио 2.мр3

Задание 18. Прослушайте Запись 1, 2, 3 о работе сотрудников полиции и соедините части А и В, чтобы получить словосочетания.

Notes:

1. Desert – пустыня;
2. Smuggler – контрабандист;
3. Caviar – икра;
4. Poaching – браконьерство.

А	В
catch illegal patrol to be to be to be to spend traffic	a lot of time divorced drug smugglers immigrants in caviar in the desert married single

Задание 19. Прослушайте тексты 1, 2 и 3 еще раз и определите, соответствуют ли эти высказывания содержанию текстов.

1. Saladin Yaseen works for the desert police.
2. Ed Garcia is divorced.
3. Igor Asimov’s rank is Captain.
4. Igor Asimov works for the transport police.
5. Ed Garcia deals with a lot of illegal immigrants.
6. Major Igor Asimov deals with crimes related to poaching and smuggling.
7. Ed Garcia hopes for a promotion to Senior Patrol Officer soon.

Задание 20. Заполните пропуски в тексте, затем прослушайте текст 2 и проверьте правильность выполненного задания.

Igor Asimov is 34. He is (1) _____ and has one daughter. He lives and works in Saratov in Southern Russia. He works for a division of the (2) _____ and patrols the Volga River. His rank is (3) _____.

Asimov deals with crimes related to (4) _____ and smuggling. He catches drug smugglers and people who traffic in caviar.

1. A. divorced B. single C. married
2. A. Border Police B. Desert Police C. Transport Police
3. A. Major B. Captain C. Patrol officer
4. A. illegal immigration B. poaching C. promotion

Задание 21. Соедините части А и В, чтобы составить предложения.

A	B
Saladin Yaseen	is divorced. works for the transport police. is patrol officer.
Igor Asimov	has two children. deals with crimes related to poaching and smuggling. hopes for a promotion. is single.
Ed Garcia	deals with a lot of illegal immigrants. spends a lot of time on patrol in the desert. works for US Border Patrol.

Задание 22. Составьте несколько предложений о своей будущей работе, используя следующие словосочетания:

Work for ...

Deal with...

Spend a lot of time on ...

Hope for a promotion...

Задание 23. Прочитайте диалог и скажите, понравилась ли Вам шутка.

Police Careers Office.

Sergeant: Good morning. Are you the new cleaner?

Briggs: No, I'm not. I want to join the police.

Sergeant: What! You! In the police?

Briggs: Yes, I want to be a policeman. Is this the Police Careers Office?

Sergeant: Well...yes. Sit down...sir.

Briggs: Thanks.

Sergeant: Now why do you want to be a policeman? Mr... Mr...

Briggs: Briggs. Tommy Briggs. Well, I saw the 'ad' on television last night and it looked nice ... holidays...money...pension...travel.

Sergeant: I see. Yes, It's a good life in the police... it's a man's life. Now have you got any questions?

Briggs: Yes... Will I have to get a haircut?

Sergeant: Oh yes, you will have a haircut... and wear a uniform.

Briggs: A uniform!

Sergeant: Oh yes. And you will have to obey orders.

Briggs: What about the work? Will I have to work hard?

Sergeant: Oh yes. You'll have to work hard... but all the girls like a man in uniform, you know.

Briggs: And what about promotion?

Sergeant: Oh yes. There are a lot of opportunities. Perhaps you'll be a general one day.

Briggs: O.K. I'd like to join.

Sergeant: Yes, sir. Just sign your name here.

Briggs: Here you are... Tommy Briggs.

Sergeant: Briggs!

Briggs: Eh?

Sergeant: Stand up. Straight. Now, quick march. Left... right... left... right...

Задание 24. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы. Значение незнакомых слов найдите в словаре.

1. Where do police officers work?
2. What special sciences do they have to study?

Police officers

Police officers work as detectives, operatives and investigators at the agencies of the Ministry of Interior. They specialize in law, crime detection and crime investigation. They are to deal with problems of life. Their work is not easy, so they are to be ready for it and to study many different sciences at Police Schools in order to get good professional training. They study Crime Detection, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Criminology, Criminalistics, Civil Law, foreign languages and others. Besides they are to drive a car, to use the weapon, to interview witnesses and to interrogate criminals, to search crime scene.

Задание 25. Ваш друг собирается стать полицейским.

- What will he have to do?
- What won't he have to do?

Составьте 6 предложений по данной теме и запишите их.

Задание 26. Прочитайте и переведите текст о работе полиции в многонациональном обществе и ответьте на вопрос.

Do people from different countries think the same?

Policing a culturally diverse society

Cultures provide people with ways of thinking – ways of seeing, hearing, and interpreting the world. Thus, the same words can mean different things to people from different cultures.

Each culture has its own rules about proper behavior which affect verbal and nonverbal communication: whether one looks the other person in the eye-or not; how close the people stand to each other when they are talking. These and many more are rules of politeness which differ from culture to culture.

Different cultures display of emotion differently. Some cultures get very emotional when they are debating an issue. Other cultures try to hide their emotions.

Policing a culturally diverse society has problems and challenges.

Multiculturalism should become a policy. Police officers must not display discrimination. They must apply the same standards to everyone regardless of background or position.

The key to effective cross-cultural communication is knowledge.

Задание 27. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты.

общество с разнообразием культур; образ мышления, соответствующее поведение; правила вежливости; проявлять дискриминацию по отношению к кому-либо; применять единые стандарты; независимо от.

Задание 28. Закончите предложения, используя информацию из текста.

1. Ways of thinking are_____
2. Different cultures display_____
3. Each culture has its own rules about_____
4. Police officers must not display_____
5. The key to effective cross-cultural communication is_____

Задание 29. Выскажите свое мнение по поводу следующих вопросов.

1. Do you agree with the opinion expressed in the text?
2. Culture regulates rules of people's behavior, verbal and nonverbal communication, doesn't it?
3. Can you think of any examples to illustrate cultural differences?

UNIT 3

GIVING DIRECTIONS

В этом уроке мы:

- научимся употреблять предлоги места
- научимся объяснять дорогу
- узнаем, что такое «ориентирование в городе».

Задание 1. Выучите следующие фразы.

Cross (go across) the street. – Перейдите улицу.

Take the street to the right (to the left). – Сверните на улицу направо (налево).

Take the first turn to the right (to the left). – Первый поворот направо (налево).

Turn right (left) at... – Сверните направо у ...

Turn off at Regent Street. – Поверните (съезжайте с той дороги) у Риджент Стрит.

Go straight ahead. – Иди прямо (вперед).

(Come) this way, please. – Сюда.

(Come) that way. – Туда.

It's over there. – Это вон там.

It's near here. – Это недалеко.

It's on the left(right). – Это налево (направо).

It's very far from here. – Это очень далеко отсюда.

It's at the corner. – Это на углу.

It's right down the street. – Это в конце улицы.

It's 5 minute walk from here. – Это в 5 минутах ходьбы от нас.

It's too far to walk. – Идти слишком далеко.

It's quite near. – Это довольно близко.

Grammar: The prepositions of movement

(предлоги направления)

across – через

along – по, вдоль

down – вниз, по направлению к центру города

between – между

behind – позади, за

opposite – напротив

past – мимо

through – через

to – по направлению к

under – под

into – в

out of – из

over – над, через

up – вверх

around – по, вокруг, за

next to/close to – рядом, около

in front of – перед

Задание 2. Посмотрите на картинку и заполните пропуски в предложениях предлогами или наречиями из рамочки.

between	left	over	right	next to	through
along	in front of	over	opposite	behind	



1. There is a plane flying _____ the city.
2. The red car is parked _____ the building.
3. There is a lake _____ the school and the camping-site.
4. The blue car is going to turn _____ .
5. The lorry is going to turn _____ .
6. The yellow car is _____ the blue one.
7. The football pitch is _____ the school.
8. The park is _____ the school.
9. There is a road winding _____ the forest.
10. There are trees in the park and _____ the main road.

Задание 3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

Через дорогу, мимо памятника, вокруг Кремля, войти в здание, через парк, по улице Тверская к метро Пушкинская, под крышей, из отделения полиции, вниз по реке, через забор, по коридору, по городу, напротив станции метро, над головой, у автобусной остановки.

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите диалог полицейского с иностранным гостем. Прежде чем приступить к диалогу, ответьте на вопрос.

Do policemen often help people to find the way?

Asking the way

Foreigner: Excuse me, do you speak English?

Policeman: Yes, I do, a little. How can I help you?

Foreigner: Will you tell me the way to the Bolshoy Theatre? I'm afraid. I'm lost here.

Policeman: Go straight on. Then turn left round the first corner and go forward again. Then take the second left turning. To your left you will see a high white building with columns. This is the Bolshoy Theatre.

Foreigner: Should I go this way and then make two left turnings?

Policeman: Yes, you should go this way, turn left once, go straight on and then take the second, but not the first left turning.

Foreigner: Let me repeat it, the first turning left and then the second left.

Policeman: Yes, you are quite right. But if after your first turning you are not sure, you may ask anyone for help. Many people speak English here.

Foreigner: That's very kind of you. You are very helpful. Thank you.

Policeman: You are welcome.

Задание 5. Прочитайте диалог еще раз и найдите в нем следующие предложения.

1. Боюсь, что я заблудился.
2. Идите прямо. Затем поверните за угол налево и снова идите прямо.
3. Затем поверните на вторую улицу налево.
4. Слева вы увидите высокое белое здание с колоннами.
5. Это и есть Большой театр.
6. Не могли бы Вы мне сказать, как пройти до Большого театра.
7. Попросите кого-нибудь помочь вам.
8. Спасибо! Вы очень любезны.

Задание 6. Скажите, соответствуют ли предложения информации из диалога. (TRUE or FALSE?) Исправьте предложения с неверной информацией.

1. The tourist wants to go to the Kremlin.
2. The police officer can't speak English.
3. The foreigner is lost.

4. The tourist should first turn left and then take the second turn to the left.

5. Many people speak English in Moscow.

Задание 7. Составьте предложения, используя таблицу, и переведите их на русский язык.

Should I	go this way	to get to	
	turn left/right		
	make two left/right turnings		Red Square
	take the second left/right turning		the Maly Theatre
	take the second street on the left/right		
	take the first right/left		the museum
	go straight forward		

Задание 8. Вспомните содержание диалога из задания 4 и заполните пропуски.

- Excuse me, do you.....
- Yes... How..... help.....
- Will you tell me.....
- Go straight..... Then turn round..... Then take the second.....
- To your left..... This is.....
- Should I go this way and then.....
- Yes, you should..... turn left once, go..... and then take the second.....
- Let me repeat it.....
- Yes, you are..... But if..... you may ask anyone..... Many people.....
- That's very..... helpful.....
- welcome.

Задание 9. Найдите в правой колонке соответствия словам из левой колонки.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. beside | A. to travel in a specific direction |
| 2. block | B. next to |
| 3. on foot | C. the distance between one street and another |
| 4. cross | D. to be walking |
| 5. go down | |

6. past

E. to go from one side to another

F. to pass without stopping

Задание 10. Вставьте в предложения слова, данные в рамке, и переведите их.

police station bus stop across train station crosswalk/zebra crossing

1. The man was taken to the _____ after he was arrested.
2. Mary had to go _____ the street to get to the dentist.
3. Use the _____ when crossing the street.
4. Brenda went to the _____ to wait for the bus to arrive.
5. Dave spent all day at the _____ because his train was late.

Задание 11. Разыграйте небольшие диалоги, используя таблицу.

1. – Excuse me, where is the nearest... please?	cinema/ cafe/ bank/ currency exchange	
2. – Could you tell me where the closest...	police station/ chemist's	is?
3. – Tell me where a ...	book shop/ public toilet	
4. – It is...	not far from here/ over there/ next to.../ just opposite/ just round the corner/ between...	

Задание 12. Прочитайте диалог и переведите его.

Vocabulary

train – поезд

underground (metro, subway) – метро

Asking the way (to go by underground)

- Visitor:* Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to Buckingham Palace?
- Policeman:* Well, Baker Street station is just across the road, and Buckingham Palace is near St. James's Park station.
- Visitor:* Thank you very much.
- Policeman:* If you have any doubt, consult the underground map. There is one on the wall at every station, usually near the ticket box.
- Visitor:* Thank you very much. May I ask you another question?
- Policeman:* Why, certainly.
- Visitor:* How long can it take me to get to St. James's Park station?
- Policeman:* About twenty minutes.
- Visitor:* Thank you. You are very helpful.

Задание 13. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who do you think the visitor is?
2. Why do you think the visitor wanted to see Buckingham Palace?
3. How long will it take the visitor to get to St. James's Park station?
4. Where could he see underground map of London?

Задание 14. Изучите данную конструкцию и переведите предложения.

It will take you(me, him, her, them) 20 minutes to get to the city center – Вам (меня, ему, ей, им) понадобится 20 минут, чтобы добраться до центра города..

1. Мне понадобится примерно полчаса, чтобы добраться до центра.
2. Это займет у Вас сорок минут, чтобы добраться до университета на автобусе.
3. У нее уйдет максимум час, чтобы добраться до вокзала на троллейбусе.
4. Ему понадобится не более 10 минут, чтобы добраться до метро на такси.
5. Им понадобится 15 минут, чтобы дойти до музея от метро.

Задание 15. Вспомните диалог из задания 12 и объясните иностранному гостю, как добраться до станции метро Охотный ряд.

- Excuse me, please. Can you.....
- Well, Okhotny Rjad is..... and Kropotkinskaja
- Is the line.....from Leninsky prospect?
- No, Chistie Prudy. Then change (сделать пересадку)... Tur-genevskaja
- Thank...
- If... the underground map and information boards. There is one....
- Thanks..... May I.....
- Why.....?
- How long?
-
- helpful.

Задание 16. Запомните следующие словосочетания, затем прочитайте и переведите диалог.**Vocabulary**

<i>bus stop</i>	остановка автобуса
<i>to take a bus</i>	сесть в автобус
<i>to change a bus for the underground</i>	пересесть с автобуса на метро

Where shall I change?

fare

convenient

on the way to

Где мне пересестись?

плата за проезд на транспорте

удобный

по дороге к.../в.../на...

Asking the way (to go by bus)

Visitor: Excuse me. Can you tell me where to get a bus to Greenwich, please?

Policeman: Certainly! First, cross the road. Can you see the cinema on the opposite side over there? The bus stop is next to it.

Visitor: Do you know the number of the bus?

Policeman: I think it's thirty-nine. Don't forget to ask the driver to tell you where to get off.

Visitor: Excuse me, do you know the fare? I have got only ten pounds banknotes.

Policeman: The fare is about a pound. The driver will give you the change, if you have no smaller notes. Though it is not very convenient. You'd better change your notes. The bank is over there.

Greenwich *Гринвич (пригород Лондона на берегу Темзы, где проходит Гринвичский меридиан и находятся музей обсерватории, морской музей)*

Задание 17. Скажите, соответствуют ли данные предложения диалогу. (TRUE or FALSE?). Исправьте предложения с неверной информацией.

1. The visitor wants to get to Greenwich by tram.
2. The bus stop is next to the bank.
3. The fare is about a pound.
4. Bus number 36 goes to Greenwich.

Задание 18. Переведите предложения на английский язык. (Translate these sentences into English.)

1. Скажите, пожалуйста, где останавливается автобус до Гайд Парка?
2. Какой это номер автобуса?
3. Сколько стоит проезд?
4. Вы должны перейти на другую сторону улицы.
5. Остановка автобуса сразу за кинотеатром.
6. Попросите водителя сказать вам, где выходить.

Задание 19. Объясните иностранному гостю, как добраться на автобусе до ближайшей станции метро.

Задание 20. Прослушайте запись и проверьте, правильно ли Вы поняли содержание.



- A: The speaker gives directions to the _____ .
 B: The speaker gives directions to the _____ .
 C: The speaker gives directions to the _____ .
 D: The speaker gives directions to the _____ .

Задание 21. Прослушайте запись еще раз и заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

Take past on straight at go second

1. Go _____ on.
2. _____ past the traffic lights.
3. It's the building next to the library _____ the left.
4. _____ the roundabout turn left.
5. Then _____ the first left on to Green Street.
6. Go _____ the traffic lights and take the _____ right on to King's Road.

Задание 22. Проверьте себя. Определите свое местонахождение.



Vocabulary

avenue – авеню, проспект

lane – переулок

block – квартал

baker's – булочная

grocer's – бакалея

butcher's – мясная лавка

post-office – почта

chemist's – аптека

A. You are at the golf course.

Go down Park Road, turn left, go up as far as the set of traffic lights and turn left. The place you are looking for is the second building on the right.

It is :

1. The shopping centre
2. The baker's
3. The post office
4. The market

B. You are at the petrol station.

Go straight ahead, past the factory and turn left. Then go as far as the third street and turn left again. At the roundabout, take the third street and there you are.

The street you are looking for is :

1. London road
2. King's way
3. High street
4. Queen's avenue

C. You are at the railway station.

You go straight ahead, past the traffic lights and take the first street at the roundabout. The place you are looking for is the last building on the right.

You are at :

1. the museum
2. the petrol station
3. the butcher's
4. the police-station

D. You are at the police-station.

Go up the street opposite the police-station, and turn left. Go as far as the set of traffic lights, turn right and take the first street on the left. Go straight ahead for about two hundred yards and turn right.

You are near :

1. the railway station
2. the camping site
3. the shopping centre
4. the golf course

E. You are at the restaurant.

Go straight ahead, over the bridge and across Queen's avenue. Then take the fourth road at the roundabout. Go down, turn left, then take the first on the right. The place you are looking for is half way down the street.

It is

1. the shopping centre
2. the hotel
3. the library
4. the grocer's

Задание 23. Расскажите, как Вы добираетесь до места своей работы (учебы).

UNIT 4

HELPING FOREIGN GUESTS – 1

В этом уроке мы:

- научимся употреблять предлоги времени
- научимся, как помочь иностранному гражданину, который обратился за помощью
- прочитаем о том, как полицейский департамент Нью-Йорка старается сделать Ваш визит в город приятным и безопасным.

Grammar: The prepositions of time

(предлоги времени)

in	2002	at	5 o'clock
	November		night
	summer		
on	Monday	by	Sunday (к воскресенью)
	weekdays		5 o'clock (к 5 часам)
since	morning (с утра)	during	the lesson (во время урока)
in	3 days (через 3 дня)	for	an hour (на час, за час, в течение часа)

from...to (till) – from sunrise to sunset (от рассвета до заката)

Задание 1. Закончите предложения о том, что Вы делали или будете делать в определенное время.

Model: At 7 o'clock yesterday *I was at home.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. At 6 pm last night _____. | 6. In half an hour _____. |
| 3. At 12am tomorrow _____. | 7. Next Saturday _____. |
| 4. Last weekend _____. | 8. After 16.00 today _____. |
| 5. Ten minutes ago _____. | |

a.m. (ante meridiem) *Lat.* До полудня, утра

p.m. (post meridiem) *Lat.* После полудня, вечера

Задание 2. Translate from Russian into English.

а) во время визита в Москву; в 2016; ночью; по выходным; с 7 часов; к понедельнику; через 2 дня; с пятницы до воскресенья; на 2 часа; во время экскурсии (excursion); в мае; летом; с 14.00 до 16.00.

б)

1. Вы не были в гостинице с 19.00 до 22.00.
2. Музей будет открыт в понедельник после обеда.

3. Соревнования были в воскресенье.
4. Вы будете свободны к 4 часам.
5. Он был на конференции в прошлом году.
6. Капитан вернется через 5 минут.

Задание 3. Read the dialogue. Определите, с какой проблемой иностранный гражданин обратился к полицейскому.

Vocabulary

a heart attack	сердечный приступ
wallet	бумажник
aid	помощь
to make a statement	написать заявление

A foreigner in trouble

Foreigner: Excuse me, officer. Could you help me?

Policeman: Certainly, sir! What's the matter with you? Are you OK?

Foreigner: I don't feel well. I'm afraid I may have a heart attack. I've lost my wallet with all the papers and money.

Policeman: Don't worry, please. Take this seat. I'll call an ambulance.

Foreigner: That's very kind of you. Thank you.

Policeman: ...The ambulance is on the way. Are you feeling better?

Foreigner: Oh, no... the papers... the money... It's the shock of my life...

Policeman: When you feel better after the first aid I'll take you to the police station to make a statement. Then we'll do our best to help you.

Задание 4. Read the dialogue once more. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы можете мне помочь? – Я постараюсь.
2. Боюсь, что у меня плохо с сердцем.
3. Присядьте, пожалуйста.
4. Я вызову скорую помощь.
5. Когда вам будет лучше, я отведу вас в отделение полиции.
6. Вы чувствуете себя лучше?
7. Я провожу Вас в отделение полиции, чтобы написать заявление.

Задание 5. Прочитайте диалог еще раз и воспроизведите его в парах.

Задание 6. Познакомьтесь с вопросами, с которыми иностранные граждане часто обращаются к сотруднику полиции.

Questions foreigners ask police

1. I'm lost. Can you help me find the ... Hotel?
2. I'm looking for the American Consulate/Embassy.
3. My luggage/suitcase was stolen. What to do?
4. Who can we trust to exchange our money?
5. Where is the bad part of town?
6. Please help us. Our child is missing.

Задание 7. Познакомьтесь, как можно помочь и успокоить взволнованного иностранца.

Comforting a foreign tourist in distress

1. Please stay calm. I am going to help you.
2. We will do everything we can.
3. I'll give you a map of the city.
4. Try not to panic.
5. I can give you a ride to the hospital.
6. The ambulance is on its way.
7. Don't worry, everything is going to be okay.

Задание 8. Translate into English.

1. Здравствуйте, я – сотрудник полиции. Я могу Вам помочь?
2. Что случилось? С Вами все в порядке?
3. У Вас плохо с сердцем? Не волнуйтесь, пожалуйста.
4. Мы вам поможем. Машина скорой помощи будет через 10 минут.
5. Спасибо. – Не за что.
6. Я заблудился. Не могли бы Вы мне помочь найти посольство Великобритании. – Не волнуйтесь, все будет в порядке. Я дам Вам карту города.
7. Помогите нам, пожалуйста. Наш ребенок потерялся. – Не волнуйтесь. Мы сделаем все, что в наших силах.

Задание 9. Знаете ли Вы, что делать в следующих ситуациях? Закончите предложения.

1. If a tourist has a heart attack_____.
2. If a foreigner doesn't feel well _____.
3. If a tourist has lost his wallet with all the papers and money_____.

4. If a foreigner is in panic _____.
5. If a tourist is lost _____.
6. If a foreigner wants to exchange dollars for roubles _____.

Задание 10. Read and translate the dialogue.

A Russian police officer helps a British woman find her missing child.

- Woman:* Help! Police!
- Police:* What's wrong?
- Woman:* My son is missing. I can't find him anywhere!
- Police:* Okay. Calm down. I'm going to help you find him. What's his name?
- Woman:* Eric. He's only five. He doesn't know how to speak Russian!
- Police:* Okay. What does Eric look like?
- Woman:* He has brown hair. He's small for his age.
- Police:* Okay. What is he wearing today?
- Woman:* Blue shorts and a white T-shirt. He has a hat on, I think.
- Police:* How long ago is he missing? And where did you last see him?
- Woman:* I've been looking for him for almost an hour now. We were just shopping in the vegetable section. I turned around and he was gone.
- Police:* Don't worry, everything is going to be okay.
- Woman:* What should I do?
- Police:* Stay right at the front of the store in case he comes looking for you. We'll start looking for him now.

Задание 11. Проверьте себя. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Why is the woman panicking?
 - a) A baby is kidnapped
 - b) Her groceries are missing
 - c) Her child is injured
 - d) Her son is lost
2. Which is true about Eric?
 - a) He has a five year old boy
 - b) He is wearing a white shirt
 - c) He has a blue T-shirt on
 - d) He disappeared a minute earlier
3. Where was the little boy last seen?
 - a) Outside the grocery store
 - b) In the toy section
 - c) In the missing persons counter
 - d) In the vegetable section

Задание 12. Выучите вопросы, которые должен задать сотрудник полиции, чтобы помочь иностранному гостю. Добавьте свои вопросы.

1. Which hotel are you staying at?
2. Where/When did you last see your child?
3. How old is your child?
4. What was your child wearing?

Задание 13. Read this dialogue. Определите, с какой проблемой иностранный гражданин обратился к сотруднику полиции.

The Car Broke Down

Foreigner: Excuse me , officer. Could you help me?

Policeman: At your service. What happened? Is everything alright?

Foreigner: My car is broken down and I have to miss an important meeting.

Policeman: What happened to your car?

Foreigner: I don't know. Maybe there is a problem with the transmission.

Policeman: Don't worry. It's not a major problem. The mechanic will take care of it. Call your car rent service.

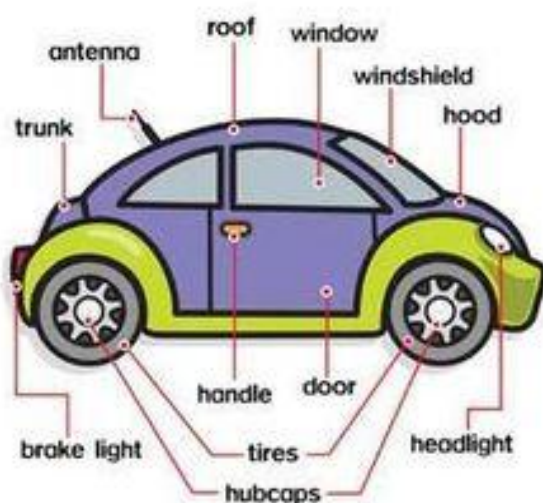
Foreigner: But how will I commute during my visit to Moscow?

Policeman: Why don't you take a taxi until you get your car back?

Foreigner: Thanks. I think that's a good idea.

Задание 14. Запомните значения этих слов.

Vocabulary



battery – аккумулятор
brakes – тормоза
brake light – стоп-сигнал
engine – двигатель
tail light – задний свет
transmission – коробка передач
petrol / gasoline, gas, diesel – бензин, газ, дизельное топливо
car park / parking lot – парковка, стоянка
car wash – автомобильная мойка

filling station / gas station – заправочная станция

repair shop – мастерская

Задание 15. Read the dialogue (задание 13) once more and answer these questions.

1. What is the driver's problem?
2. What happened to the car?
3. What did the police officer recommend the tourist to do?

Задание 16. Составьте предложения, используя образец. Добавьте еще несколько собственных предложений.

What has happened to the car?

Model:

The car	is	broken down
		out of gas
		damaged

I've got a	аккумулятор
problem	тормоза
with	фары
	двигатель

Задание 17. Составьте предложения, используя образец. Объясните иностранному гражданину, как добраться до нужного ему места.

I need a	repair shop
	car
	park
	car wash
	gas station
	garage

Задание 18. Составьте и разыграйте диалоги между сотрудником полиции и водителем автомобиля. Узнайте, что случилось, и помогите ему.

Задание 19. Answer these questions.

1. Have you ever lost anything valuable? If yes, what was it?
2. Do people go to the police station to inform about the loss and fill in a lost property form? Does it help to find their loss?

Задание 20. Какие вещи обычно люди забывают или теряют в пути?

purse	cheque book	money
address book	ID card	traveler's cheques
wallet	cell phone/mobile	camera
passport	credit card	pass

Задание 21. Познакомьтесь с заявлением о пропаже.

LOST PROPERTY FORM Roadshow Police Station

Date:

Name of Owner and Contact address:

Object lost:

Where lost:

When lost:

Description of object:

Contents (if any):

Задание 22. Прочитайте и переведите вопросы, которые обычно задают потерпевшему в отделении полиции в случае пропажи. Добавьте собственные вопросы.

1. Where are you going at that moment?
2. When did you lose your wallet?
3. How much money was in your purse?
4. What did the thief look like?
5. What was the man wearing?
6. Did he have a weapon?

Задание 23. Знаете ли Вы, как помочь иностранному гражданину в данных ситуациях? Закончите предложения.

The police officer's advice:

1. If you lose your credit card, _____.
2. If you lose your cell phone , _____.
3. If you lose your passport, _____.
4. If you don't hear from us after 3 days, _____.

Задание 24. Составьте диалог.

A. You are in Britain. You have lost something. Go to the police station and report it.

B. You are a police officer. Student A comes to you to report a loss. Fill in the lost property form, asking the questions.

Words to help

I've lost my...

Can I help you?

Please, give me the details.

Can you describe it?

We'll call you if it turns up.

Is it likely to turn up?

Please, give me your name.

When and where did you lose it?

What was in it?

Задание 25. Read and translate the text with a dictionary.

The New York City Police Department would like to make your visit to our exciting city as pleasant and safe as possible. You can help us by following these simple tips.

Carry your wallet in an inside jacket pocket or side trouser pocket.

Leave valuables and important papers, such as jewelry and passports, secured in your hotel's safe deposit box. Never leave these items unattended in your room or carry large sums of cash on your person.

If you have a meeting with a potential client, meet in a public place, such as a restaurant.

If you choose to use a car service, contact a specific company directly. Never enter an unsolicited «car service» vehicle.

When driving, plan your trip in advance and carry a map. Travel on well-lighted, populated roadways and keep the doors of the car locked.

Theater, music and sporting event tickets sold on street corners that may be counterfeit.

Persons pointing to money, that you have supposedly dropped, can take your briefcase and luggage when you are picking up the money.

Finally, if you are in need of immediate police assistance, Dial «911».

Vocabulary

to follow tips

valuables

to leave unattended

unsolicited

counterfeit

следовать советам

ценности

оставить без присмотра

незапрошенный

подделка

Задание 26. Просмотрите текст из предыдущего задания еще раз и составьте инструкцию для иностранного гостя, приехавшего в Москву.

UNIT 5

HELPING FOREIGN GUESTS – 2

В этом уроке мы:

- научимся определять время по-английски
- научимся, как помочь иностранному гражданину в случае аварии
- узнаем о документах, удостоверяющих личность

Задание 1. Прочитайте пословицу и объясните, как Вы ее понимаете.

Take care of the minutes, for hours will take care of themselves ...

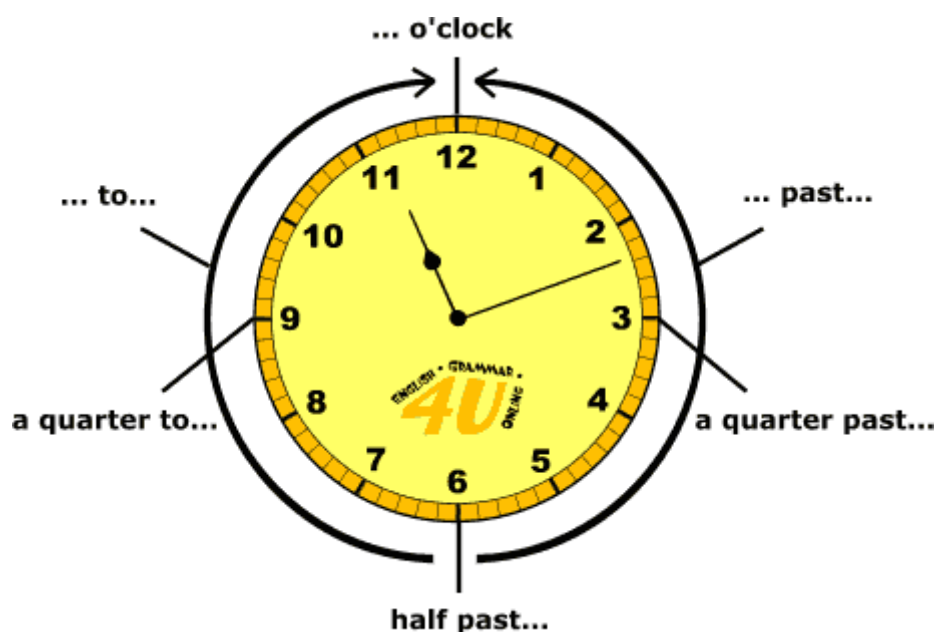
Задание 2. Прочитайте, переведите и выучите следующие фразы.

Asking What Time It Is:

What time is it? Have you got the time?

What's the time?

Could you tell me the time?



Saying What Time It Is:

There are the following common ways of saying what time it is.

11.00 – eleven o'clock

11.05 – eleven (oh) five or five past eleven

11.10 – eleven ten or ten past eleven

11.15 – eleven fifteen or a quarter past eleven

11.25 – eleven twenty-five or twenty-five past eleven

11.30 – eleven thirty or half past eleven

11.45 – eleven forty-five or a quarter to twelve

11.50 – eleven fifty or ten to twelve

11.58 – eleven fifty eight or nearly twelve o'clock

Задание 3. Догадайтесь о значении следующих словосочетаний.

Some useful expression:

The clock is five minutes fast or slow.

at exactly five o'clock

at five o'clock sharp

by five o'clock at the latest

at midnight

about five o'clock

until ten o'clock

before noon

Задание 4. Read and translate.

To tell someone what time it is, we can say "The time is..." or, more usually, "It's...".

Here is a typical dialogue: Question: What time is it, please? Answer: It's nine o'clock.

The expression o'clock is only used at the hour. – Let's meet at eight (o'clock).

Day and Night

There are 24 hours in a day. The day is divided into daytime and nighttime. Every day starts at midnight. If necessary, times can be distinguished by using in the morning, afternoon or evening. In the more formal style we use **am** (= Latin – ante meridiem = before noon) and **pm** (= Latin – post meridiem = after noon).

The twenty-four clock is used mainly in timetables and official announcements. In ordinary speech, people usually use the twelve-hour clock.

Задание 5. What time is it?

7 часов утра; 7:45; ровно 8:00; 11:45; полдень; 13:20; 15:10; 7 часов вечера;

21:30; ровно 10 вечера; полночь.

Задание 6. Read the text. Согласны ли Вы с точкой зрения, предложенной в тексте?

English for Police

As a police officer you have one of the most important jobs in the world: to serve and protect the people. While you are fighting crime and handling emergencies you probably come across many English speakers. Some may commit crimes, while others may be victims of crime, or simply need help. In all these cases, you need to ask and answer questions in English. Your job may also require you to speak to English witnesses. Time can be a key factor in solving a crime or saving a life. You cannot always wait for an interpreter.

Задание 7. Read and translate the following questions. Выучите вопросы. Они помогут Вам остановить водителя, который нарушает ПДД.

Traffic

- Can I see your driver's license and passport?
- Have you been drinking tonight?
- How fast do you think you were going?
- Do you know what the speed limit is?
- Is this a rental car?
- You were driving too fast.
- You broke the speed limit.
- You were driving on the wrong side of the road.
- You're driving the wrong way in a one-way street.
- You cut off another car.
- You didn't obey the traffic signals.
- You aren't wearing your seatbelt.
- You aren't allowed to park here.
- You have to pay the fine.

Задание 8. Read and translate the following questions. Выучите вопросы, которые сотрудники полиции обычно задают пострадавшему в аварии водителю.

Accidents

Questions police ask an injured driver

- Are you hurt?
- Can you stand up/move?
- Where does it hurt most?

- How did the accident happen?
- Who was at fault?
- What did the other car look like?
- Is there someone you want to call?
- Don't worry. We've called an ambulance.

Задание 9. Read and translate the following dialogue.

A Japanese police officer pulls over (остановить) an American driver on the highway for speeding...

Police: Can I see your driver's license please?

Driver: Ah, yeah. I think it's in my pocket. No. Maybe my wallet. Uh. Yeah here.

Police: Do you know how fast you were driving?

Driver: No, sorry. It's a rental car. I'm not used to it.

Police: Have you been drinking tonight, Mr. Davidson?

Driver: I had one or two drinks. I'm okay to drive, though. I know my limit.

Police: How long have you been in Japan?

Driver: A few weeks, why?

Police: It seems you don't know about our zero tolerance for drinking and driving.

Driver: I'm not drunk. I'll blow into a breathalyzer.

Police: In Japan you cannot operate a vehicle after consuming any alcohol.

Driver: Oh, I didn't know that.

Police: You were also going over the speed limit, Mr. Davidson. I'm going to have to ask you to step out of your vehicle and get into my car.

Driver: This is crazy. But what about my car?

Police: We'll have the rental car towed (отбуксировать) to the agency. When you're in our country you have to respect our rules.

Задание 10. Read the dialogue once more. Проверьте себя, правильно ли Вы поняли диалог. Check your understanding.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Why does the man get pulled over? | a) He has no driver's license.
b) He was speeding.
c) He stole a rental car.
d) He refused a breathalyzer test. |
| 2. What is Mr. Davidson's excuse for his driving error? | a) He is not from Japan.
b) He's not used to the rental car.
c) He has been drinking.
d) He didn't know the speed limit. |
| 3. What will happen to the man's car? | a) The policeman will drive it home.
b) The tow-truck will pick it up.
c) The rental agency will come and get it.
d) The driver will come back for it. |

Задание 11. Read and translate the following questions. Выучите вопросы, с которыми сотрудники полиции обычно обращаются к иностранным гражданам, чтобы попросить предъявить удостоверение личности.

Asking for Identification (ID) and Information

- May I see some photo ID?
- Can I see your passport?
- Driver's license, please.
- Do you have your birth certificate?
- How long have you been in the country?
- Are you here for a holiday?
- Do you have another piece of ID?

Задание 12. Read and translate the following text. Скажите, какие документы в России удостоверяют личность.

ID is different in every country

It is important to keep in mind that every country requires different documentation that proves someone's identification (ID). In many countries such as Greece and Spain a national ID card is compulsory. Citizens are expected to have these cards on them at all times. However, in other countries ID cards are not required. Police and officials in these countries often use another system to identify people, such as asking for two pieces of ID.

Types of ID

- Passport

- Driver's license
- Birth certificate
- Permanent residence card
- Social security card
- Medical/Health card

Задание 13. Read the vocabulary. Попробуйте догадаться о значении слов по их дефинициям.

ID fraud	<i>lying about one's identity</i>
counterfeit	<i>fake, not real</i>
illegal immigrants	<i>people who do not have government permission to live or work in a country</i>
crack down on	<i>to put a real stop to</i>
authentic	<i>real, true</i>
identity theft	<i>stealing someone else's identity for personal use (or sale)</i>
underground	<i>not publicly known, usually illegal</i>
getting away with	<i>not getting caught by police or the authorities</i>
controversy	<i>disagreement surrounding an issue</i>

Задание 14. Read and translate the text.

Identity Fraud

Today, **ID fraud** is a major concern for police around the world. Many young people use **counterfeit** ID to access nightclubs or buy cigarettes or alcohol. As police find new ways to **crack down on** fake ID (e.g. searching the Internet for **underground** companies), new technology is created to help make fraudulent ID look **authentic**. ID cards with security measures, such as magnetic strips and barcodes, help to prevent people from **getting away with** fake ID. However, an even greater problem for police is the concern of **identity theft**. Some thieves make a profession out of stealing wallets, purses, or personal mail in order to sell new identities to criminals or **illegal immigrants**. There is great **controversy** over whether or not all countries should opt for national ID cards. Some people do not think that the police should have access to such personal information, while others think it would help to prevent crime and illegal immigration.

Задание 15. Complete these sentences with the English translation.

1. Nowadays a major concern for police around the world is подделка удостоверений личности.
2. Police search the Internet, чтобы обнаружить незаконные компании, которые выпускают поддельные удостоверения личности.
3. Many young people пользуются поддельными удостоверениями личности, чтобы купить сигареты или алкогольную продукцию.
4. An even greater problem for police is кража удостоверений личности.
5. Some thieves make a profession out of stealing wallets, purses, in order to sell new identities преступникам или нелегальным иммигрантам.

UNIT 6

MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER

In this Unit we are going

- to practice maintaining law and order;
- to read about football riots (беспорядки во время футбольных матчей);
- to study modal verbs.

Задание 1. Study the following table.

Law	law enforcement	lawful	lawyer
1) закон <i>just law</i> – справедливый закон <i>unwritten law</i> – неписанный закон	1) правовое принуждение; правоприменение; применение закона	законный	юрист; адвокат
2) право; право-ведение, юрис-пруденция	2) обеспечение правопорядка; деятельность правоохранительных органов	<i>law and order</i> правопорядок	<i>practicing lawyer</i> практикующий юрист, адвокат
3) профессия юриста			

Задание 2. Translate these examples into Russian.

1. It is against *the law* to smoke in a lift.
2. There are *laws* against drinking alcohol in the street.
3. We are going to study *law*.
4. All people are equal (*равны*) before *the law*.
5. She is *lawful* owner of this apartment.
6. *The police* is a *law enforcement* agency.
7. If you violated *a law*, consult *a lawyer*.

Задание 3. Study these patterns and translate the sentences into English.

It is illegal to violate public order
 against the law cross police line
 unlawful resist a policeman
 cross the street in a wrong place
 smoke at the bus stop/ metro station

Задание 4. Read this list of crimes. Make sentences using the model above.

1. Taking somebody's money by force
2. Killing another person
3. Taking a can of soda from a supermarket without paying for it
4. Bribing (*дача взятки*) a police officer
5. Being drunk in a public place
6. Buying a stolen (*краденый*) cell phone
7. Using another's credit cards
8. Selling narcotics
9. Beating up of a child by a parent
10. Selling porno films
11. Organizing violent protest campaigns in the streets
12. Engaging (*вовлечение*) in prostitution

Задание 5. Listen to the tape (Track 13) 'A Policeman is getting ready for his shift' and match A and B in the following table.

A	B
1. be	1. on duty
2. carry	2. one's life
3. put on	3. somebody
4. to protect	4. one's uniform
5. to save	5. one's kit

Notes:

1. kit – набор, комплект;
2. shift – смена, дежурство, служба;
3. bullet-proof vest – пуленепробиваемый жилет;
4. handcuffs – наручники;
5. taser – специальное оружие, используемое полицией. Внешне напоминает электрический фонарик. С расстояния в 5 м в тело преследуемого выпускаются две небольшие стрелки с зарядом в 15 тыс. вольт, которые временно парализуют преступника, не вызывая отдаленных последствий;
6. baton – полицейская дубинка;
7. pepper spray – газовый баллончик.

Задание 6. Listen to the tape (Track 13) once more. Выберите то снаряжение, которое полицейский берет с собой на службу.

A bullet-proof vest, a metal detector, a helmet, handcuffs, a gun, a taser, a pepper spray, a light for life, a baton, a radio, a holster, uniform boots, a knife, an alcohol and drug testing.

Задание 7. Make up the sentences.

1. Start / shift / my / I / 7 o'clock / at.
2. Put on / my / my / equipment / uniform / belt / I / and.
3. 'Batman belt' / protects / life / my / save / the life / could / and / person / another / of.
4. Has / my / handcuffs / belt / a gun and its holster / a taser / a baton / pepper spray / and.

Задание 8. Listen to the tape (Track 14) 'Patrolling the streets' and match A and B in the following table.

A	B
1. arrive	1. the downtown area
2. be ready for	2. my partner
3. it takes me some time	3. our patrol car
4. join	4. at the police station
5. patrol	5. the street activity
6. monitor	6. to prepare my kit
7. collect	7. my late shift

Задание 9. Listen to the tape (Track 14) once more and arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- ___ I join my partner.
- ___ We collect our patrol car.
1. I arrive at the police station at 22.00.
- ___ I go to the conference room for 23.00 briefing.
- ___ I prepare my kit and get ready for my shift.
- ___ We patrol the downtown area and monitor the street activity.

Задание 10. Fill in the blanks.

22.00

I _____ at the police station ready for _____. I go on duty at 23.00, but I always arrive early because it takes me some time to prepare _____ and get ready for my shift.

I go to _____ in good time for the 23.00 _____. I join _____ and we collect our _____. We patrol _____ and monitor _____. It's early in the evening and all is quiet. It's a hot evening, but I like the warm weather.

Grammar: Modal verbs

Модальные глаголы выражают отношение говорящего к действию, само действие выражается последующим инфинитивом.

can	мочь, уметь	<i>He can do this job himself.</i> Он может сделать эту работу.
may	мочь, иметь разрешение; иметь вероятность	<i>He may go to the international conference next month.</i> Может быть, он поедет на международную конференцию в следующем месяце. <i>May I take your mobile?</i> Можно мне взять твой мобильный телефон.
must	должен, обязан; должно быть вероятно	<i>I must interrogate him now.</i> Я должен допросить его сейчас. <i>They must know the victim of the crime.</i> Должно быть, они знают жертву преступления.
should (ought to)	должен, следует, рекомендуется	<i>He should be self-controlled during the interrogations.</i> Он должен быть уверенным в себе во время допроса.
to be (to...)	должен (согласно плану)	<i>When is the conference to start?</i> Когда должна начаться конференция?
to have (to...)	должен (вынужден, приходится)	<i>I have to interrogate many unpleasant people.</i> Мне приходится допрашивать много неприятных людей.

Задание 11. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The police may face problems during the international sports competitions.
2. The police officers must protect public order.
3. How can I help you?
4. Could you tell me the way to the stadium?
5. You should call the Embassy.
6. The Ceremony is to start at 7pm.
7. Foreigners have to obey our rules.

Задание 12. Make as many sentences as possible, use the word combinations below. The beginning of the sentence is given to you.

to protect	law	to fight	crimes
to enforce		to prevent	
to violate		to commit	

1. Police officers should...
2. Police officers shouldn't
3. Police officers must...
4. Police officers can...

Задание 13. Study these patterns and translate the sentences into English.

*It is **prohibited** to litter here /**No littering** here*

*It is **not allowed** to smoke here /**No smoking** here*

1. Здесь нельзя парковать машину.
2. Нельзя курить в метро.
3. На Красной площади запрещено распивать спиртные напитки.
4. В театре нельзя громко разговаривать.
5. Запрещено переходить улицу в неположенном месте
6. В этом музее запрещается фотографировать.
7. В нашем кинотеатре запрещается производить видеосъемку.
8. К этому экспонату запрещено подходить близко.

Задание 14. Use your own ideas and make as many sentences as you can. Use the patterns above.

Задание 15. Complete these sentences with the English translation.

1. Can you show me (*ваше удостоверение*)?
2. (*Скажите, пожалуйста, как добратся*) to the stadium?
3. The stadium (*расположен*) not far from metro station Sportivnaya.
4. (*Запрещено*) to take pictures here.
5. You will be refused entry if you come to the stadium (*в состоянии алкогольного опьянения*).
6. Penalties for (*наркотики*) are severe.
7. It is prohibited to (*распивать спиртные напитки на стадионе*).

Задание 16. Give recommendations to a foreign tourist in Moscow during the World Football Cup. Can you add anything to the list?

Don't:

- smoke and drink in the Red Square! It is illegal and you will be arrested!
- come to the stadium in a drunken state – you will be refused entry!
- do drugs during your visit! Penalties are severe and can result in long-term jail sentences!

Do:

- make a note of the embassy's phone number and carry it with you in case you need it.
- if you are arrested or detained, insist on contacting the Embassy!
- if you are seriously ill or injured – contact the Embassy, they will help to inform your family and travel insurance company.

Vocabulary

to violate	нарушать
to prevent	предотвращать
to fight	бороться с
to commit	совершать
to prohibit	запрещать
to litter	сорить
in a drunken state	в состоянии алкогольного опьянения
Embassy	посольство
to refuse entry	отказать во входе
to detain	задержать
to be injured	получить травму

Задание 17. Read the text using a dictionary to help you. Before you read, answer these questions.

1. Do you like football?
2. Have you ever been to football match at a stadium? Did you like the atmosphere?

Scottish Soccer Fans Riot After Loss

Fans of a Scottish soccer team rampaged* in Manchester, England, last night, attacking the police and civilians after their team lost in the final of a European championship match. One fan of the winning Russian team was killed, the *Times* of London reports.

The police arrested 52 hooligans, but more than a dozen officers were taken to hospital. Many cars and shop windows were damaged.

British Prime Minister called the scenes in Manchester a «disgrace»*.

The police had to use force. They were striking fans with batons and used police dogs. Many people needed medical treatment for injuries. Investigation of police brutality is underway.

* to rampage – буйствовать буяннить

* disgrace – позор

Задание 18. Make short sentences with these word combinations.

football match

football fans

football stadium

football hooligans

Задание 19. Say if the sentences are true or false. Correct the wrong ones.

1. Fans of the Scottish soccer team attacked the police and civilians after their team lost.
2. No fans were killed or injured.
3. Prime Minister said nothing about that riot.
4. The police officers needed medical treatment.
5. Police brutality may be investigated.

Задание 20. Complete these sentences with the following words.violence (*насилие*)blame (*винить*)disease (*болезнь*)animals (*животные*)damage (*портить*)attack (*атаковать*)

1. In Europe football hooliganism is known as the English _____.
2. Football fans very often _____ trains and property near football stadium.
3. They often _____ fans of other teams.
4. Many people _____ social problems for this hooliganism.
5. I don't think that newspapers and television encourage _____.
6. People called those rioting drink-crazed football fans _____.

Задание 21. What do police officers say in these situations? Complete the sentences, use the modal verbs.

1. The football fans crashed everything around the stadium.

Police officer: You _____.

2. Two teenagers were caught drunk.

Police officer: _____.

3. A man is smoking in a restaurant.

Police officer: _____.

4. A patrol officer was attacked by hooligans.

Commanding officer: _____.**Задание 22. Read this extract from "Law on the Police" (the Russian Federation).**

A police officer may use special means (*специальные средства*) in the following cases:

- 1) to prevent a crime;

- 2) to repulse (отражать, давать отпор) an attack on a citizen or police officer;
- 3) to suppress the resistance to a police officer;
- 4) to arrest an escaping criminal;
- 5) to detain an armed person;
- 6) to convoy detained persons;
- 7) to release of forcibly detained persons, to vacate (освобождать) occupied buildings, premises, vehicles and land;
- 8) to suppress riots and illegal actions that violate traffic, communications, etc;
- 9) to stop a vehicle of the driver who failed to stop;
- 10) to identify persons who have committed a crime ;
- 11) to secure the protected sites, to block the movement of groups of individuals who commit wrongful acts.

Задание 23. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combination.

Отражение нападения на сотрудника полиции, предотвращение преступления, сопротивление сотруднику полиции, лицо, пытающееся скрыться, задержать вооруженное лицо, освобождение насильственно удерживаемых лиц, массовые беспорядки, блокирование передвижения.

Задание 24. Match these word partnerships as they occur in the text.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. to repulse an attack on | a) resistance |
| 2. to prevent | b) a crime |
| 3. to suppress | c) a citizen or police officer |
| 4. to convoy | d) forcibly detained persons |
| 5. to prevent | e) detainees |
| 6. to release | f) protected sites |
| 7. to secure | g) riots |

Задание 25. Make up as many sentences as possible using the word partnerships above.

Special means are used to.....

The police officer may use special devices to.....

Задание 26. Sum up in which cases a police officer may use special means.

Задание 27. Study these special purpose devices. Which of them do you think are the most effective for different objectives of policing.

- 1) special police sticks
- 2) special gas resources
- 3) devices limiting mobility
- 4) electric shock devices
- 5) flashlight devices
- 6) special means to stop a transport
- 7) water cannons
- 8) armored vehicles
- 9) special means of protecting sites (territories), blocking the movement of groups of people who commit illegal acts

Задание 28. Name these special purpose devices in the pictures. Have you used them?



Задание 29. Complete these sentences. Do you know what to do in the following situations?

1. A group of football fans is attacking a police officer.
2. An unlawful demonstration is blocking traffic.
3. A stranger is trying to enter the government building.

4. Two drunk men are violating public order.
5. A criminal is escaping.
6. You are identifying a person.
7. Two teenagers are fighting on the street.

The police officer _____.

Words to help

Stop!

You are under arrest.

Follow me to the police station.

It is illegal to...

Show me your identity papers.

It is against the law.

I'll call an ambulance.

Are you O.K?

Break up!

What is your name?

Go home.

Where do you live?

Your passport, please

You are detained.

UNIT 7

ENFORCING TRAFFIC REGULATIONS











In this Unit we are going

- to study traffic signs and deal with traffic violations
- to read about car accidents
- to study how to enforce traffic regulations

Задание 1. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary:

Control, fact, motor, speed, parking, code, principle, million, motorcyclist, mile, physical, factor, collision, mechanics, focus, stop, patrol, action, risk, system, alcohol, line, function, electronic, radar, motorist, regulation.

Задание 2. Do you know what these traffic signs mean? Match the signs and their meaning.

a. b. c. d. e.					
f. g. h. i. j.					
1. end of priority road	6. no passing				
2. all vehicles prohibited	7. railroad crossing (no crossing gate)				
3. pedestrian crossing	8. intersection with right of way from the right				
4. downgrade	9. yield right of way				
5. ice danger	10. stop				

Задание 3. Make sentences according to the model to explain the meaning of the signs.

Is	is	prohibited	to pass here
		not allowed	to exceed the speed limit
		allowed	to violate traffic rules
		dangerous	to cross railroad here

Vocabulary

Accident – несчастный случай, авария

Traffic regulation rules – правила дорожного движения

Traffic safety – безопасность дорожного движения

Warn – предупреждать

Fine – штраф, штрафовать

Driver's license – удостоверение водителя

Revoke – отбирать

Drive under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DUI); or drive intoxicated (DWI) – вести машину в состоянии алкогольного опьянения или под воздействием наркотиков

Exceed (overstep) the speed limit – превысить скорость

Fail to yield the right of way – не соблюдать правила преимущественного проезда

Turn – поворачивать

Collide – сталкиваться

Pedestrian – пешеход

Intersection – перекресток

Pass, overtake – обгонять

Lane – ряд

Traffic jam – затор уличного движения, пробка

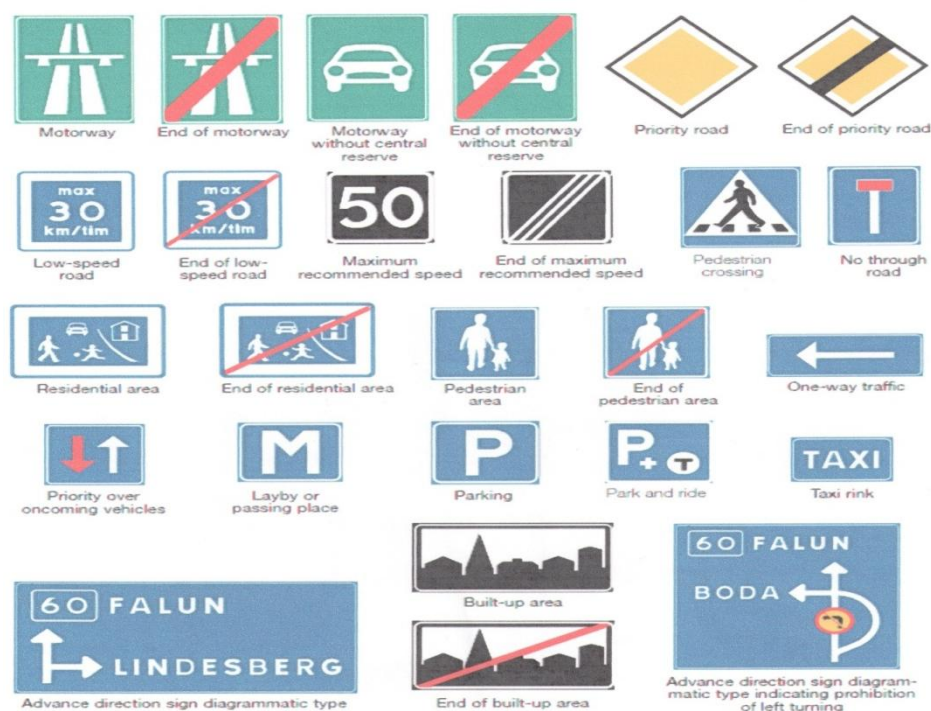
Crash – авария

Injury – вред, повреждение, рана, ушиб

Pursuit, chase – погоня

Задание 4. Do you know what these traffic signs inform about?

Signs giving information



Задание 5. Declare a driver's traffic violation.

Model: { Witness: This driver **has violated** traffic rules
 Traffic inspector: You **have violated** traffic rules

1. To commit a traffic offence.
2. To violate traffic safety regulations.
3. To drive while under the influence of alcohol.
4. To exceed the speed limit.
5. To drive on reservation line.
6. To violate the safety of pedestrians.
7. Not to keep a safe distance behind the car.

Задание 6. Read and role-play a dialogue between a traffic police officer on duty and the person informing of the accident occurred.

Witness: An accident has just occurred at the 37th kilometer. Two vehicles have collided.

Police officer: Thank you. I've got your message. Have you witnessed the accident?

Witness: Yes, I have. (No, I haven't).

Police officer: Do you need any help?

Witness: Yes, I've provided first aid, but please send an ambulance (send the traffic squad, please, to clear up the questions of property damage).

Vocabulary

to occur – происходить, случаться

vehicle – транспортное средство

first aid – первая помощь

traffic squad – экипаж ДПС

property damage – ущерб, нанесенный собственности

Задание 7. What should a police officer on duty do about the car accident?

First, a police officer on duty _____

Second, he _____

Next, _____

Then _____

Finally, _____

Задание 8. Read and translate this conversation.

1. *Traffic officer:* Show me your driving license.

Driver: Here you are.

Traffic officer: You must pay a fine.

Driver: Why?

Traffic officer: You've violated the traffic rules.

Driver: What's the matter?

Traffic officer: You've parked your car in the wrong place, there is no parking here at all.

Driver: Excuse me, please. I didn't know that parking is prohibited here.

Traffic officer: Your driving license, please.

2. *Driver:* Here you are.

Traffic officer: Do you know that there is a speed limit here?

Driver: No, I don't.

Traffic officer: You must pay a fine for exceeding the speed limit.

Driver: I'm sorry. My car is not in good working condition.

Traffic officer: The service station is over there.

Driver: Thank you.

Traffic officer: Not at all

Задание 9. Translate these conversations and role-play them.

1) *Traffic officer:* Предъявите, пожалуйста, Ваше водительское удостоверение.

Driver: Пожалуйста.

Traffic officer: Вы должны заплатить штраф.

Driver: Почему? (За что?).

Traffic officer: Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения.

Driver: В чем дело?

Traffic officer: Вы совершили левый поворот, а левый поворот здесь запрещен.

Driver: Извините меня, пожалуйста. Виноват.

2) *Traffic officer:* Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.

Driver: Пожалуйста.

Traffic officer: Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения.

Driver: В чем дело?

Traffic officer: Вы превысили скорость.

Driver: Виноват.

Traffic officer: Вы следуете на неисправной машине. Это опасно.

Driver: Я полагаю, что-то случилось с тормозом.

Traffic officer: Необходимо ехать на станцию техобслуживания как можно скорее. Может быть помочь Вам вызвать техпомощь?

Driver: Да, пожалуйста.

Задание 10. A police helicopter is following a stolen car. Write what they are saying to Control. Then read the passage aloud.

1. He / go / straight ahead. / He / leave / the / town.

EXAMPLE: He's going straight ahead. He's leaving the town.

2. He / drive / very fast / and / he / overtake / lots of vehicles. It's very dangerous.

3. Now / he / turn left. / I think / he / go / in the direction of the motorway.

4. Yes, / he / on the motorway. / He / go / north / and he / not slow down.

5. Now / he / begin / to slow down.

6. The car / stop. / It has no more petrol.

7. The driver / open / the door and he / get out.

Задание 11. Write affirmative (✓) and negative (✗) sentences. Use must / mustn't.

1. Drivers / drive / on the right-hand side of the road. ✓

EXAMPLE: Drivers must drive on the right-hand side of the road.

2. You / drive / when you are drinking alcohol. ✗

3. Small children / sit / in the front seat / of the car. ✗

4. Vehicles / have / child seats / for small children. ✓

5. Motorcycle drivers / and passengers / wear helmets. ✓

6. You / drive at more than 50 km per hour on this road. ✗

7. You / use a mobile phone when you are driving. ✗

Задание 12. Talk about what drivers must and mustn't do in your country.



Задание 13. Listen to the tape (Track 29) about punishment for dangerous driving in the UK. Match A and B to translate the following word combinations.

Обвиняться в опасном вождении; привести к дорожно-транспортному происшествию; пользоваться мобильным телефоном; лишиться водительского удостоверения; платить штраф; заявить о ДТП в полицию; отправиться в тюрьму; управлять большегрузным транспортным средством.

A	B
1. be convicted of	1. a fine
2. cause	2. a mobile phone
3. use	3. an accident
4. lose	4. dangerous driving
5. to pay	5. one's driving license
6. report an accident	6. to prison
7. go	7. to the police
8. drive	8. an HGV

Note: HGV – Heavy Goods Vehicle – the legal term in the United Kingdom for goods vehicles over 3.5 tones Gross Vehicle Weight.

Задание 14. Listen to the tape once more and say if these sentences are TRUE to the text or FALSE.

1. In the UK you are allowed to use your mobile phone while driving.
2. In the UK you are convicted of dangerous driving if you cause an accident because you are using a mobile phone.
3. If you don't stop at a red traffic light and you hit another vehicle, you will automatically go to prison.
4. If the accident is very serious and you kill someone, you may also go to prison for up to 14 years.
5. You must stop if you have an accident, and you must report it to the police.
6. Failure to report an accident, or driving away after you have an accident, are not serious offences.
7. If you drive away after you have an accident you may have to pay a fine of up to 5 pounds.
8. If you offend too often you lose your license.
9. The highest fines are for speeding offences, and for driving after drinking too much alcohol.
10. The penalty is higher if you drive a bus or an HGV.

Задание 15. Compare punishment for dangerous driving in the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation. The following word combinations will help you.

Be convicted of dangerous driving; cause an accident; use a mobile phone; stop at a red traffic light; lose your driving license; pay a fine; go to prison; report the accident to the police; penalty for traffic offences; penalty points; speeding offences; drive after drinking too much alcohol; drive a bus or an HGV.

Задание 16. Suppose you are a traffic officer on duty. You have just arrived at the scene of a traffic accident. The witness told you his story about the accident.

The witness tells his story. It was raining heavily as I was walking towards the Metro station. The road was slippery (*скользящая*). Just as I was crossing the road, a car came round the corner. It was travelling very fast at the speed of 80-90 km per hour. It was clear the driver was having difficulty in controlling it. Suddenly it hit a lamp-post and turned over. At once I ran to the car. The driver needed help. I tried to help him. But I could do very little. The man's eyes were closed, there was a lot of blood on his face. Then I saw a young woman. She phoned for an ambulance while I was taking care of the driver. A lot of people gathered round the car.

Interview the witness.

What _____?
 When _____?
 Where _____?
 How _____?
 Whom _____?
 Who _____?
 _____?
 _____?
 _____?

Задание 17. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Вы нарушаете правила безопасности дорожного движения.
2. Вы должны соблюдать наши правила.
3. Дайте, пожалуйста, ваши права.
4. Вы будете оштрафованы.
5. Правонарушителю придется подчиниться сотрудникам полиции.
6. Вам следует пройти за мной в отделение.

Задание 18. Read the text and translate it into Russian.

A car accident

Here is a statement written by a person injured in the accident:

On July 10th I was driving along Birch Street at a reasonable speed when, about twenty meters before the intersection, a pedestrian suddenly ran across the road in front of my car. I pressed the brake pedal as hard as I could. But the distance was too small. So I had to swerve and crashed into another car parked at the left side of the road.

Fortunately, the pedestrian wasn't injured, but I had a bad cut on my face as a result of hitting my head on the windscreen. I hadn't fastened my seat belt. An ambulance took me to hospital. There was a lot of damage to my car. I was interviewed by the police in hospital.

Vocabulary

statement	заявление
to injure	нанести повреждение, ранить
intersection	перекресток
pedestrian	пешеход
brake	тормоз
to swerve	сворачивать в сторону
windscreen	переднее стекло, ветровое стекло
damage	1) повреждение, 2) убыток, ущерб

Задание 19. Answer these questions.

1. When and where did the accident take place?
2. How did the accident occur?
3. Whose fault was it, in your opinion?
4. Were any cars damaged?
5. Was the driver injured seriously?
6. Who will have to pay damages?

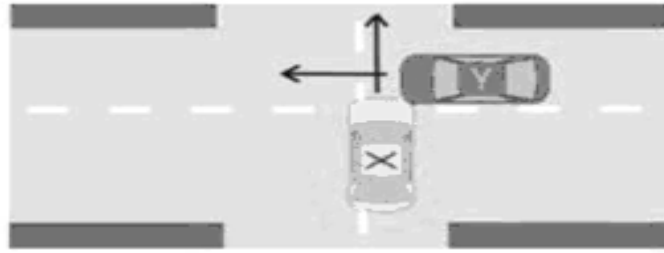
Exercise 20. Imagine you are a policeman. Read this form showing details of the road accident and describe it.

a.m. (ante meridiem) Lat. до полудня, утра
p.m. (post meridiem) Lat. после полудня, вечера
clear visibility — хорошая видимость

From M 465

DETAILS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

Date 24 July
Time 10.15 p.m.
Place Birch Street, Dover, Kent
Weather Clear visibility, dry
Vehicles involved Yellow Opel Corsa C 769 JOK
Blue Ford Focus E 411 JKK
Injuries None
Sketch Map of Accident _____



Задание 21. Have a look at these pictures. Imagine you are one of the drivers involved in this accident. Role-play a conversation with the traffic policeman.



Задание 22. For fun:

Do you know drive-safe signs and prevention-of-accidents signs?

Here they are:

1. Check your brakes and your brakes will check you.
2. The driver is safer when the road is dry. The road is safer when the driver is dry.
3. Do you love your children? So do we – drive slowly.
4. It's better to be late, Mr. Motorist, than to be the late Mr. Motorist.
5. This is God's country. Don't drive through it like hell.

UNIT 8**IDENTIFYING A PERSON**

In this Unit we are going

- to practice describing appearance
- to read about how to report a missing person
- to study the system of verb tenses (Active voice)

Vocabulary

appearance – внешность;

beard – борода;

eyebrows – брови;

false teeth – искусственные зубы;

forehead – лоб;

hearing aid – слуховой аппарат;

moustache – усы;

scar – шрам;

wrinkles – морщины;

arched – изогнутый;

aquiline – орлиный;

bald – лысый, плешивый (не имеющий волос на голове);

bushy – густой;

common – обыкновенный, простой;

curly – вьющийся; волнистый (о волосах);

fat – упитанный, тучный;

good-looking – интересный, привлекательный;

handsome – красивый, статный (о мужчине);

hooked – крючковатый;

overweight – весящий больше нормы;

pretty – миловидный, симпатичный (о женщине или ребенке);

plain – обыкновенный;

plump – полный, пухлый;

slim – стройный;

skinny – худой, тощий (кожа да кости);

tanned – смуглый, загорелый;

ugly – безобразный, неприятный;

wavy – вьющийся (о волосах);

well-built – крепкий; хорошо сложенный (о человеке).

Задание 1. Can you find the Russian equivalents to these English expressions? Say if you agree or disagree with them.

- Appearance can be deceiving.
- A fair face may hide a foul heart.

Задание 2. Look at these pictures. Read the description. Guess which of the girls Jane is.



A



B

Jane is in her early twenties. She's got an oval face and long blond hair. Her eyes are large and grey and she's got a wide mouth with full lips.

Задание 3. Study this plan used to describe a person's appearance.

1) General information (общая информация).

He/she looks...

2) Height, build, age (рост, телосложение, возраст)

Facial features (черты лица): face; forehead, eyes; eyebrows, nose; lips; hair

Skin(кожа)

Special features (характерные особенности):

Other features: moustache, beard, false teeth, hearing aid, glasses

3) Clothes (одежда).

Useful expressions

What does he look like? – Как он выглядит?

What is he like? – Какой он по характеру?

He is under an assumed name. – Он под вымышленным именем.

He is in disguise. – Он переодед (замаскирован).

Задание 4. Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. pretty | a. long-legged |
| 2. unattractive | b. of medium height |
| 3. plump | c. old |
| 4. thin | d. beautiful |
| 5. wavy | e. curly |
| 6. neither young nor old | f. overweight |
| 7. black | g. dark |

- 8. elderly
- 9. leggy
- 10. neither tall nor short
- 11. hazel

- h. middle-age
- i. plain
- j. brown
- k. lean

Задание 5. Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) He is in disguise. | a) He wears neither a beard nor a moustache. |
| 2) The man is clean-shaven. | b) She is a plain-looking girl. |
| 3) Her face is very well made-up. | c) He has changed his appearance. |
| 4) He is under an assumed name. | d) She is wearing a good make-up. |
| 5) She is very average in appearance. | e) He has changed his name. |

Задание 6. Choose the correct variant.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) bald | a) dark-haired | b) fair-haired | c) without hair |
| 2) build | a) figure | b) face colour | c) hair colour |
| 3) false teeth | a) perfect teeth | b) artificial teeth | c) ugly teeth |
| 4) disguise | a) change of appearance to hide identity | b) plain | c) not pleasant to look at |

Задание 7. Read the information about Angelina Jolie. Answer the questions below to complete the description.



Ivanka Trump is a tall slim woman. She has got a square face, hazel eyes and a straight nose. Sometimes Ivanka wears contact lenses. She is wearing her long blond hair loose. In everyday life she is always dressed up in a designer dress.

How old is she?

What's her eyes colour?

Has she got any special features?

Задание 8. Look at the photos of these famous people and try to describe them most accurately using the topical vocabulary.





Задание 9. Have a look at the document below and:

1) Answer the following questions.

- What is it?
- When do police officers have to describe citizens?
- What are the most important features to describe when talking about a missing person?

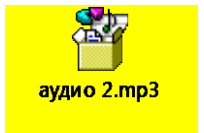
• Do you know the words in bold type? Try to explain them to each other.

2) Now read the bulletin and tell if the statements are true or false.

- The missing child is wearing red glasses.
- The missing child has a scar on his face.
- The child has been missing for two days.

3) Use the bulletin to describe the missing boy.

MISSING Child Bulletin	
Name: JUSTIN PATE Sex: Male Age: 7 Height: 3' 7" Weight: 53 lbs Build: Thin Hair Color: Blond Eye Color: Brown Complexion: Pale with freckles	Location Last Seen: Palisades Park at 3:47 pm Additional Information: The minor disappeared at an arts festival in Palisades Park. He is wearing blue jeans , a red t-shirt with a skateboard on it, and white sneakers . He wears glasses with dark blue frames. He has a scar above his left eyebrow and a chipped front tooth. His parents reported him missing two hours ago.



4) Listen to the conversation between a switchboard operator and an officer and choose the correct answer.

1. Why does the patrol officer call dispatch?
 - a. to ask if anyone has found the missing boy.
 - b. to report information about the missing boy.
 - c. to confirm details about the missing boy.
 - d. to request a copy of the missing boy's bulletin.
2. What will the officer likely do next?
 - a. approach the boy.
 - b. call the boy's parents.
 - c. get a photo of the boy.
 - d. ask for the boy's description.

5) Listen again and complete the conversation.

Switchboard operator: Beaumont Police Department. This is Sergeant Ames.

Officer: Sergeant, this is Officer Cline. I think I see that kid. The boy who went missing a couple of hours ago. I want to _____ it's the right kid, though.

Switchboard operator : OK, I've got the bulletin _____.

Officer: Blond hair, thin, about seven years old?

Switchboard operator : Yeah, _____. What's the kid wearing?

Officer: Jeans, red T-shirt, and...white sneakers. He wears glasses, _____?

Switchboard operator : Yes. You'd better _____ and confirm.

Officer: _____.

Задание 11. Translate the dialogues and act them out.

A

Carol: Officer! Officer!

Policeman: Доброе утро, мадам! Чем могу быть полезен?

Carol: Yes, please, officer.

Policeman: В чем проблема, мадам?

Carol: It's Dennis. He's lost!

Policeman: Понятно. Как он выглядит?

Carol: Oh, yes...he's young and good-looking with white hair and blue eyes...and black spots.

Policeman: Пятна? Ваш сын болен?

Carol: Oh...er....I'm sorry. He's my dog!

B

– Hello! Is that you, Nick?

– Да, Аня.

– Please, meet my brother at the station tomorrow.

– Я его не знаю. Как он выглядит?

– He is tall like me and well-built.

– Какого цвета его волосы?

– It is dark. And he is handsome unlike me.

– А какого цвета его глаза?

– They are big and grey.

C

Where is your son?

– Он в саду со своей девушкой.

– Is she pretty? What does she look like?

– Она высокая, стройная и длинноногая.

– Do you like her?

– Я ее плохо знаю.

D

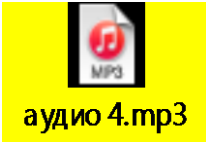
– He is a handsome man, isn't he?

– Да. Он среднего роста, ни худой и ни толстый. У него темные волосы. Он носит бороду и усы. У него большие темные глаза, прямой нос и тонкие губы.

– Is he married?

– Он разведен, и у него есть сын от первого брака (by first marriage).

Задание 12. Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a citizen. Check the characteristics mentioned in the conversation.



- _tattoo
- _facial hair
- _hair color
- _eye color
- _height
- _build

Задание 13. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: St. Louis Police Department.

Citizen: Hi, I think I just saw George Collins, the bank robber.

Officer: Okay, sir. Can you tell me what he _____?

Citizen: Let's see... he had brown hair. He was a _____. Large build, and looked kind of overweight.

Officer: Did he have _____?

Citizen: Yes, he had a mustache.

Officer: Did you notice _____?

Citizen: Oh, yeah. He had a _____ on his arm.

Officer: _____ it could be him.

Grammar: The system of verb tenses (Active voice)

(система времен: активный залог)

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	wear (s)	am / are / is wearing	have/ has worn	have/ has been wearing
Past	wore	was/ were wearing	had worn	had been wearing
Future	will wear	will be wearing	will have worn	will have been wearing

Задание 14. Study the following examples:

1. Parents often report a missing child to the police.
2. They lost their son in the shopping center 10 minutes ago.
3. The boy is wearing a red T-shirt and blue jeans today.
4. The family was shopping from 2 to 4 pm.
5. The parents haven't found the boy yet.

6. They had bought the son a new Lego game.
7. The police will have located the missing child by 5 pm.
8. The parents have been looking for the boy for almost an hour.
9. They had been trying to find him themselves until the father called the police.

Задание 15. Read the dialogue about how to report a missing person.

Man: I want to report a missing person.

Officer: OK. Can I take your name first, sir?

Man: Yes, it's Kennedy. David Kennedy.

Officer: Right. Thank you, Mr Kennedy. When did this person go missing?

Man: Yesterday evening. She didn't come back to the hotel.

Officer: When did you last see her?

Man: Yesterday afternoon. We went to the museum together, then she went shopping. *Officer:* OK. Let me complete this form. You last saw her yesterday afternoon, right?

Man: That's right.

Officer: Your friend, what's her name ... how old is she?

Man: Er, Gemma, that's 6-E-M-M-A, Gemma Hunston – H-U-N-S-T-O-N. She's 24.

Officer: Did you have an argument yesterday?

Man: Oh, no *Officer:* Well, maybe she decided to leave the hotel...

Man: No... no. All her things are in her room.

Officer: OK. What does she look like?

Man: Um... she's tall, about 1.7 metres. She's got dark hair... dark brown...

Officer: Wait a minute... OK. How long is her hair?

Man: Oh, quite long, but not very long, and...

Officer: Hold on... What's her body type? Is she thin, fat...?

Man: Oh, slim, she's quite slim.

Officer: And what colour are her eyes?

Man: She's got green eyes, I think ... yes, green.

Officer: And what's her skin colour?

Man: Dark... well at the moment she's very tanned.

Officer: Now, anything else. Are there any other features?

Man: Oh, yes. She wears glasses. And she's got a big bag with her.

Officer: All right. And you last saw her yesterday afternoon. Thank you, Mr Kennedy. As soon as we find out anything we'll contact you.

Задание 16. Answer these questions.

1. Who was calling the police station?
2. Why did he telephone the police?
3. What time did the officer get the call?
4. When did he last see his girlfriend?
5. How did the man describe the appearance of the girl?

Задание 17. Fill in this form of the report.



REPORT OF MISSING PERSON

Name _____

Age _____

Sex _____

Marital Status _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Features _____

Last seen: Time _____

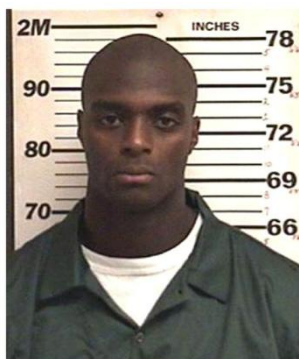
Place _____

Clothes _____

Additional Information _____

Задание 18. Act out the telephone conversation between the man and the policeman the next morning. Imagine you are the policeman. Tell your assistant about this call.

Задание 19. Here are four pictures of suspected criminals.



- 1) Ask as many questions as you can to get more information about the persons.
- 2) Give the detailed description of these people.

UNIT 9

CONDUCTING AN INTERVIEW

In this Unit we are going

- to practice interviewing a witness
- to read about burglary
- to study Passive voice

Vocabulary

to locate – установить местонахождение

to identify – установить личность

to apprehend – задержать

to interview – опрашивать

to interrogate/to question – допрашивать

suspect – подозреваемый

witness – свидетель

to witness – быть свидетелем чего-либо

victim – потерпевший

shop-lifter – человек, совершивший кражу в магазине

drug dealer – наркоторговец

vandal – вандал

robber – грабитель

murderer – убийца

pickpocket – карманник

burglary – кража со взломом

Задание 1. Read the following and translate it into Russian.**Questioning a Witness**

Witnesses are valuable to the police. A witness is somebody who is actually present when something happens and who sees what happens. The police usually like to question all witnesses as soon as possible after a crime, accident or other event.

Questions police ask witnesses

1. Did you see what he was wearing?
2. Did he have a weapon?
3. Was the gun loaded?
4. What kind of car was the thief driving?
5. I will need to get a statement from you.
6. How long ago did this accident happen?
7. If you think of anything else, please notify us.

Description of a suspect

1. He was wearin sunglasses.
2. He had a mustache.
3. He had a beard.
4. She was dressed in black.
5. She had a baseball cap on.
6. She was wearing gloves.
7. Hair: short, long, shoulder length, curly, straight, spiky, brown, blond, black, red
8. Body: skinny, fat, medium build, muscular, tall, short, average height

Задание 2. Read and translate the following conversation.

A young girl witnessed a bank robbery. The police question her as a witness...

Police: I understand you were the key witness for the robbery.

Young girl: Yes, I was the only other person in the bank besides the tellers.

Police: Are you okay to answer some questions for me?

Young girl: Sure. I don't know how much help I'll be. He made me get on the ground so I didn't get a very good look at him.

Police: Was he carrying a weapon?

Young girl: Yes, he had a pistol in his back pocket. He threatened to use it, but I doubt it was loaded.

Police: What makes you say that?

Young girl: He was just a kid. Probably fifteen or younger.

Police: Can you describe him for me?

Young girl: He was Asian. Probably five foot six. He was wearing a baseball cap and sunglasses. I can't remember what else he was wearing.

Police: Did he talk directly to you? I mean, did he ask you for your money or anything?

Young girl: No, he just told me to get on the ground. That's all I know. I'm running late for the University. Is it okay if I go now?

Police: I just want to get your name and phone number. If you think of anything else, please notify us.

Задание 3. Answer the following questions to check your understanding.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Why is the policeman questioning the young girl? | a) She robbed a bank.
b) Her money was stolen.
c) She saw a robbery. |
| 2. Which of the following does NOT describe the robber? | a) He was Canadian.
b) He was a teenager.
c) He was wearing a cap. |
| 3. What does the woman say the thief was carrying? | a) a weapon
b) a loaded rifle
c) a bag of money |

Задание 4. Study the following.

detect	detective
1) замечать, обнаруживать <i>to detect a target</i> – обнаружить цель	1. агент сыскной полиции, детектив, сыщик <i>private detective</i> – частный детектив
2) раскрывать, расследовать преступление detection выявление, обнаружение, расследование	2. сыскной; детективный <i>detective novel</i> – детективный роман, детектив

Задание 5. Translate these examples into Russian.

1. We *detected* the manager in a lie.
2. Some alcohol *was detected* in his blood.
3. The witness was questioned by *the detectives*.
4. *Detection* is a police investigation to determine the criminal.
5. A *detective* is a member of police force who investigates crimes and gets evidence.
6. Radar and speed *detection* cameras are installed by some traffic lights.

Задание 6. Make as many sentences as possible.

The detectives	<i>locate</i>	a suspect
The policemen	<i>identify</i>	a missing person
The patrol officers	<i>detect</i>	a witness
	<i>arrest</i>	a wanted criminal
	<i>question</i>	

Задание 7. Read and translate this conversation.**Burglary**

Kate Walks, a switchboard operator at a London police station, receives a telephone call.

Kate: Police station. Can I help you?

Man: Yes,... look... .. I don't know if I'm doing the right thing, but I've just seen two men come out of the house opposite me. They were carrying a a large suitcase and I know the Greens, who live at the house, they are away at the moment.

Kate: No, no, that's OK. It is better to be safe than sorry, isn't it? Now, do you think you could give me your name and address?

Man: Yes, it's Mr. Taylor, and I live at number 23 Finlay Street.

Kate: ...23... Finlay Street... Now, you said you saw two men come out of the house opposite you?

Man: Yes, that's right, and then they got into a white van and they drove off.

Kate: Can you tell me, what's the number of the house they came out of?

Man: Number 24. It's the house where the Greens live.

Kate: Right. And can you give me a description of the two men?

Man: I'm afraid I can't.

Kate: No? Then could you describe the van, please?

Man: Well, it was white. It was large, and it drove off in the direction of the river.

Kate: Did you get the number plate of the van, sir?

Man: No, I'm afraid I didn't.

Kate: Well, how long ago did this happen?

Man: Oh, just a couple of minutes ago. I thought I should phone you straight away.

Kate: Could you hold on, please. I'm just going to contact our patrol cars, then I'll get back to you, is that OK?

Man: Yeah, OK...

Vocabulary

switchboard	коммутатор
plate	табличка
straight away	сразу
to hold on	не вешать трубку

Задание 8. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Mr. Taylor telephone the police station?
2. What vehicle did the thieves arrive in?
3. Did Mr. Taylor notice the number?
4. Did he telephone the police station immediately after the thieves left?
5. What did the operator plan to do?

Задание 9. Insert appropriate prepositions.

1. I've just seen two men come ____ the house opposite me.
2. Then the men got ____ a white van and drove off.
3. The van drove off ____ the direction of the river.
4. Could you hold ____, please? I'll get back ____ you
5. I'll contact our patrol cars and then I'll get back ____ you.

Задание 10. What question did the police officer ask the witness of the burglary? Put the questions in the correct order.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Задание 11. Act out the telephone conversation above.

Задание 12. Complete these sentences.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1) A person, who causes damage in public places, is called ... | a) a gangster |
| 2) A person, who is someone who steals, is called ... | b) a kidnapper |
| 3) A person, who takes away people by force and demands money for their return, is called ... | c) a hooligan |
| 4) A person, who is a member of a criminal group, is called ... | d) a thief |

Задание 13. Match A and B to make definitions of the criminals.**A****B**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) a shop-lifter is a person, who | a) ... kills someone |
| 2) a drug dealer is a person, who | b) ... steals money, etc. by force from people |
| 3) a criminal is a person, who... | c) ... violates the law |
| 4) a vandal is a person, who | d) ... steals things from people's pockets |
| 5) a robber is a person, who | e) ... steals from shops |
| 6) a murderer is a person, who | f) ... buys and sells drugs illegally |
| 7) a pickpocket is a person, who | g) ... damages to property |

Grammar: Passive voice (пассивный залог)

Все времена страдательного залога образуются по общему правилу:

to be + Participle II

I am asked. – Меня спрашивают.

Tense	Simple	Progressive	Perfect
Present	am/is/are asked	am/is/are being asked	have/has been asked
Past	was/were asked	was/were being asked	had been asked
Future	will be asked		will have been asked

Задание 14. Choose the correct verb form to fill in the blanks.

- The suspect _____ tomorrow.
a) *is arrested*; b) *was arrested*; c) *will be arrested*
- The robber _____ by the police yesterday.
a) *was apprehended*; b) *is apprehended*; c) *will be apprehended*
- He _____ often _____ to a police station.
a) *is taken*; b) *was taken*; c) *will be taken*
- The witness is being _____ now.
a) *arrested*; b) *suspected*; c) *interviewed*; d) *promoted*

Задание 15. Translate the sentences into English:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Где допрашивают подозреваемого? | 2. Его приведут к 17.00. |
| 3. Все хулиганы уже задержаны. | 4. Убийцу уже арестовали? |
| 5. Была выбрана другая комната для допроса. | 6. Всех свидетелей уже опросили. |
| 7. Личность грабителя установят. | 8. Над этим планом сейчас работают. |

Задание 16. Study these posters. Where do you think such posters are placed?

Who will give information to the law enforcement agencies?



Задание 17. Special cards are distributed in cities. The following info is given on them:

Your police force needs your help in beating the criminals. The police can't do their job without it. You can help best by reporting at once anything that is suspicious.

If you saw someone being attacked or robbed in a shop, you would naturally phone the police. But ring them if you see someone lurking around your neighbour's side door or trying car doors. The police would prefer a false alarm to a burglary or a stolen car. And ring at once – seconds count.

Dial 999. It's a free call. Your name and address will help, but they are not essential.

Call the Police and tell them as much as you can about the incident you witnessed:

1. Where the incident happened
2. The number of people involved.
3. Description of the suspects.
4. Description of the scene.
5. Registration number of any vehicle involved.

Vocabulary

to get away with smth

suspicious

to beat

to lurk

to count

удрать с добычей

подозрительный

побеждать, превосходить

прятаться, красться

считать

Задание 18. Debate these questions.

1. Do you think that people usually keep such cards?
2. Why are the police asking the public to help them?
3. What words of the card seem most important to you?

Задание 19. What questions should a law enforcement officer ask the person who is calling the police.**Задание 20. Read and translate the text with a dictionary and make a plan of it.****Interviewing a witness**

The solution to many cases is a result of talking to people, obtaining information as to what they saw, heard or know about the background of the victim, his habits, associates, enemies, description of cars, objects, suspects, and other data.

During the questioning of witnesses, the officer should determine such factors as their physical or mental condition, emotional state, experience, and education.

Basically, an interview is a conversation with a purpose to obtain certain information from the person being interviewed as to what he has either done, seen, felt, heard, tasted, smelled, or known.

Interviewing cannot be reduced to a fixed formula. Each interview is a search for the truth. The technique of interviewing can be acquired by careful study and practice.

Best results are usually obtained by conducting these interviews in a friendly, and straightforward way. Knowledge and confidence are both essential in a successful interview.

The effective investigator should ask his questions in order to get all pertinent information. The value of an officer to himself and to his department is dependent upon his interviewing ability.

The words «interview» and «interrogation» are interchangeable in police work. In an interview, the desired data will be voluntarily given. In interrogation, on the other hand, there is resistance to secure the information.

Задание 21. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following word combinations.

получить информацию; биография жертвы; описание подозреваемого; относящиеся к делу данные; опросить свидетеля; предвидеть поиск правды; техника проведения допроса; проводить опрос; необходимый; зависеть от; взаимозаменяемый; сопротивление.

Задание 22. Insert appropriate prepositions.

1. Each interview is a search ____ the truth.
2. The technique ____ interviewing can be acquired ____ careful study and practice.
3. Knowledge and confidence are both essential ____ a successful interview.
4. The value ____ an officer depends ____ his interviewing ability.
5. The words «interview» and «interrogation» are interchangeable ____ police work.
6. Interrogation is a technique ____ investigation.

Задание 23. Answer the following questions.

1. What information should an investigator obtain to solve a case?
2. What is an interview? Give a definition.
3. Are there any general rules for an interview?
4. What is necessary for a successful interview and why?
5. Is there any difference between the words «interview» and «interrogation»?

Задание 24. Role-play: Interrogation Suspects

You and your friend went to a cafe on Sunday evening.

A police officer is going to interview you and your friend separately, so you must have exactly the same story – or you will be arrested! Think carefully, all details are important. You never know what the police can ask you!

You have to decide about the following:

- when and where you met
- what you did before you went to the cafe
- the name of the cafe
- where you sat in the cafe
- what people were in the cafe
- your waiter
- what you ate and drank
- how much you paid for your meal
- where you went after the cafe
- anything else about the evening

Police officers

You have to interview a suspect who you think committed a robbery on Sunday evening. The suspect says that he/she went to a café last night with a friend.

Write down some questions to ask him/her. You will have to interview the suspects separately, then to compare the answers. Remember – details are important in a police investigation!

You can ask about the following:

- when and where the suspects met
- what they did before they went to the cafe
- the name of the cafe
- where they sat in the cafe
- what people were in the cafe
- the waiter
- what they ate and drank
- how much they paid for the meal
- where they went after the cafe
- any more questions that you can think of

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. Read text 1 and answer these questions:

1. What is the primary law enforcement function?
2. What is humanization of policing?
3. What are the fundamental principles of policing?
4. What are the requirements to be met by a police officer?
5. What is a police officer say while addressing a person?

FEDERAL LAW No 3-FZ “ON POLICE”

Federal Law No 3-FZ “On Police” signed by the President of the Russian Federation on February 7, 2011 formalizes the creation of a new institution within the law enforcement system of Russia. The law consists of 56 articles divided into 11 chapters.

The Law emphasizes the primary law enforcement function of the police in the society – to maintain the public safety and order. Its fundamental functions include: protection of a person, the society and the state from any unlawful encroachments, prevention or preclusion of crime or administrative offence, detection and disclosure of crime, criminal enquiry, search for missing persons, public order, traffic safety, and any other function referred to in Article 2 of this Law.

The underlying principle of this Law is humanization of policing. Observance of the human and civil rights and freedoms are a social obligation of the police.

In order to avoid any violation of personal rights and freedoms the Law particularizes the grounds and the procedure of the state enforcement, first of all, such enforcement measures as detention (Article 14), entry into a residence, premises, or a land plot (Article 15), cordoning off (blocking) part of a territory, a residence, building or facility (Article 16).

The Law provides that in case a police officer violates the rights and freedoms of a person or an entity, the police will do their best to restore the violated rights or freedoms and indemnify the victim for any damage within their powers. The police will apologize to the wrongfully injured party through their officials (Article 9, Paragraph 3).

The Law establishes a new partnership model in the police - society relations. The cornerstone are such fundamental principles of policing as the observance and respect for human and civil rights and freedoms (Article 5), legality (Article 6), impartiality (Article 7), transparency and accountability (Article 8), public trust (Article 9), interaction and cooperation (Article 10)

and implementation of scientific achievements (Article 11). These new basic principles of policing are both a conceptual and legal innovation.

An important novelty is the police's accountability to the public.

Affiliated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and its territorial bodies there are public councils formed by the representatives of public associations, human right, religious or other organizations, as well as the science and arts community (Article 9, Paragraphs 7 and 8).

One of the goals and the fundamental concept of the Law is formalization of the new image of a law enforcement officer needed by the society. There is a detailed description of the requirements to be met by a police officer. He/she shall not resort to torture, violence, or any other cruel or degrading treatment (Article 5, Paragraph 3); directly or indirectly aid, abet or incite a wrongdoing (Article 6, Paragraph 3).

Pursuant to Article 5, Paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Law, a police officer addressing a person shall state his/her post, rank, name, and at the person's request produce his/her police ID, then explain the reason for the approach. In case of restriction of a person's rights or freedoms, he/she will explain the reason for the restriction and the respective rights and duties of the person.

The Law provides that a police officer on duty at a public place shall wear a personal identifying badge on his/her uniform (Article 25, Paragraph 6).

Pursuant to Article 14, Paragraph 3, of the Law, whenever detaining a person, the police officer shall explain to the detainee his/her right to a legal assistance, an interpreter, a phone call to notify his/her family or close friends and the right to keep silent.

2. Read text 2 and answer these questions:

1. What are the objectives of the pre-trial investigation?
2. What is the legal basis for the pre-trial investigation?
3. What does the pre-trial investigation include?
4. What do the pre-trial investigation agencies have in common?
5. What are the differences between the pre-trial investigation agencies?

CONCEPT AND FORM OF PRETRIAL INVESTIGATION

Pretrial investigation aims at collecting and examining evidence, preventing and detecting crimes, establishing the objective truth in correct application of law, protecting rights and lawful interests of individuals and entities. In the pretrial investigation such problems as establishing damag-

es, identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to crime; educating citizens in a spirit of respect for the dignity of the citizen, the desire for justice are solved. The legal basis for pre-trial investigation is the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and a court ruling on a criminal case.

Pre-trial investigation includes preliminary investigation and inquiry.

The preliminary investigation as procedural activity has two forms according to the goal and procedure: a preliminary investigation, carried out by investigators, the police, security agencies as the leading form of inquiry and that conducted by the inquiry, and in fact – the body of inquiry appointed by the chief person (eg, the inquiry officer in the Armed Forces) with the approval of his most important decisions in the case (on the search, the selection of preventive measures, etc.).

The inquiry is one of two forms of proceedings in the preliminary investigation carried out only in the opened case and according to the rules established by the Criminal Procedure Law. There are two types of the inquiry, namely:

1. Inquiry in cases in which a preliminary investigation is required (support activities in relation to the preliminary investigation). The body of inquiry initiates a criminal case. A body of inquiry can conduct inspections, searches, seizures, detentions and interrogations of suspects, interviewing of victims and witnesses.

Thus, the inquiry in cases for which a preliminary investigation is required, is:

- in a criminal case and an urgent investigation when the need arises, in order to establish and retain traces of the crime;
- in carrying out orders and instructions of the investigator on conducting operative-detective activities;
- to assist the investigator in carrying out individual investigations.

2. Inquiry in cases in which a preliminary investigation is not required

In this case, the inquiry virtually replaces the preliminary investigation, inquest and the materials are the basis for the trial.

3. Read text 3 and answer these questions:

1. Why is the police a universal body of inquiry?
2. What is the police responsible to?
3. What are the main tasks of the criminal police?
4. What do the public security police objectives include?
5. What is the role of the police uniform?

POLICE AS THE MAIN BODY OF INQUIRY

The main body of inquiry is now the police, because it carries the bulk of work on the admission, review report of a crime, inquests and protocol production. Police is considered a universal body of inquiry, because the law does not limit its jurisdiction to certain categories of cases and therefore the police have the right to initiate criminal proceedings for any offense.

In accordance with the RF Law "On the police" the police of the Russian Federation is divided into the criminal police and public security police.

The main tasks of the criminal police are the prevention, suppression and detection of crime, for which a preliminary investigation is mandatory, as well as organization and implementation of the search for fugitives from the bodies of inquiry, investigation and trial, those evading the execution of criminal punishment, missing persons and other persons in cases envisaged by law.

The criminal police act as investigative bodies. At the same time if they have reasonable cause to believe a crime has been committed police officers have to conduct urgent investigative actions to restore and preserve traces of the crime. The criminal police works in close cooperation with prosecutors and investigative agencies, and after submitting the case to the investigator – just on his behalf (except for certain powers in cases where the perpetrator could not be determined).

In accordance with the RF legislation the public safety police objectives include:

- ensuring the personal safety of citizens;
- protection of public order and public security;
- prevention and suppression of crimes and misdemeanors;
- disclosure of the crimes for which a preliminary investigation is not necessary, and investigate crime in the form of an inquiry;
- provision within its competence to citizens, officials, enterprises, institutions, organizations and associations.

It is important to indicate the maximum proximity of the body to the needs of the population of a particular territory. The public safety police (local police) consists primarily of offices and authorities' of immediate response who wear uniforms. The following departments are within the structure of public safety police:

- inquiry
- district police

- juvenile inspection handling affairs of minors
- department for combating offenses in the sphere of consumer market, execution of administrative legislation
- patrol-guard service
- private security bodies
- special designation police department
- state traffic safety inspection (the Highway patrol or GAI), responsible for the regulation of traffic, investigating traffic accidents, and manning the stop lights.

4. Read text 4 and answer these questions:

1. Why is the police a universal body of inquiry?
2. What is the police responsible to?
3. What are the main tasks of the criminal police?
4. What do the public security police objectives include?
5. What is the role of the police uniform?

POLICE WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

Federal and Local Police Forces

The most common service weapon used by the Russian police is the PM “Makarov” pistol, which is generally considered to be outdated. It is gradually being replaced by more modern pistols. The list of weapons used by the police force also includes Russian-made pistols, revolvers, submachine guns, and automatic rifles

Special means used by the police include rubber batons, handcuffs, tear gas, paint dispensers, sound-and-light means of distraction, means to destroy barricades, shotguns, armored carriers, water throwing cannons (including water jet machines manufactured in Israel), and service dogs. Non-lethal weapons are also used by the police. Nonlethal weapons are more popular with the police officers because, unlike traditional firearms, their use does not entail mandatory prosecutorial review.

Special Police Forces (SWAT teams)

Weapons and equipment used by MIA Internal Troops and varied SWAT teams include military-type motor vehicles, armored personnel carriers, pistols, rifles, sniper rifles, automatic rifles and pistols, special underwater pistols and automatic guns, submachine and machine guns, and nonlethal weapons. Recently, the list of weapons used by police was extended to include foreign-manufactured weapons and equipment, such as pistols and submachine guns manufactured by Glock, Walther, and Heckler & Koch.

5. Read text 5 and answer these questions:

1. What are the legal grounds for application of physical force, firearms, and special means?
2. When may the police officer not warn about the application of a firearm?
3. Under what circumstances is the use of firearms by police officers authorized?
4. Who are police officers prohibited to use firearms against?
5. In what cases can a police officer's use of a firearm constitute abuse of power?

USE OF POLICE WEAPONS

Legal grounds for application of physical force, firearms, and special means by police are established by Federal Laws on Police, on the State of Emergency, on the Interior Troops of the Russian Federation, and on Weapons.

All of these laws follow the general principle that before applying a firearm, a police officer must inform persons against whom the firearm is intended to be used that he/she is a police officer, warn of his/her intention, and give the person the opportunity and time to comply with police instructions. If firearms are applied by a group of police officers the warning must be issued by one of the officers in the group. However, the police officer has the right not to warn about the application of a firearm if a delay in doing so would create an immediate threat to the life and health of a person or an officer, or could result in other serious consequences.

Article 23 of the Law on Police gives an exhaustive list of circumstances in which the use of firearms by police officers is authorized:

- Protecting other persons or themselves from a violent assault;
- Preventing an attempt to seize firearms in service of the police;
- Rescuing hostages;
- Arresting people apprehended during the commission of grave crimes and attempting to escape, provided there are no other means to arrest them;
- Arresting armed persons who refuse to follow orders to surrender weapons, ammunition, explosives, and poisonous and radioactive substances;
- Suppressing riots and other illegal acts hindering traffic, the operation of means of communication, and organizations;
- Repelling an armed attack;

- Preventing the escape of suspects and persons accused of committing a crime.

Additionally, a police officer has the right to use firearms in order to stop a vehicle if the driver refuses to comply with repeated demands of the police officer to stop and attempts to escape; to neutralize a dangerous animal; and where a person with an exposed firearm who is being arrested by a police officer attempts to walk up to the police officer, thus reducing the distance indicated by the police officer, or intends to touch the police officer's firearm.

Police officers are prohibited from using firearms against women, persons with obvious signs of disability, and minors when their age is obvious or known to the police officer. Exceptions to this prohibition include armed resistance to the police officer, or committing an armed or group attack that threatens the life and health of individuals or police officers. A police officer cannot use a firearm in a large crowd and if random people may suffer as a result of such use.

A police officer's use of a firearm can constitute abuse of power, murder, or bodily injury under the Criminal Code where such use exceeds that which is necessary for self-defense and/or the defense of others, or necessary to arrest the perpetrator.

6. Read text 6 and answer these questions:

1. When do police officers have the right to stop a vehicle?
2. What documents do the police check?
3. Do police officers have the right to detain vehicles?
4. Why do police officers prohibit the use of motor vehicles?

TRAFFIC SAFETY POLICE

Police officers have the right to stop a vehicle if it is necessary to carry out police duties to ensure the safety of road users, to check documents for the use and management of documents for vehicles and transported, the availability of insurance policy of the owner of the vehicle, to seize the consignment of vehicles and goods suspected of being used for illegal purposes.

Police officers may detain vehicles which are wanted; temporarily restrict or prohibit traffic, changing the organization of movement in some areas of roads during public events and in other cases in order to create the necessary conditions for the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians if the use of motor vehicles threatens the safety of road users. The police is-

sue in due course permission to install devices for special light and sound signals on vehicles.

Police officers have the right to detain vehicles and suspend motorists from driving license in cases and order stipulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation; prohibit the use of motor vehicles with technical problems that threaten the security of traffic, vehicles owned without due liability insurance policy, as well as vehicles that have not undergone the mandatory technical inspection of having concealed, falsified, altered numbers of units and aggregates or forged, altered state registration plates, with the removal of state plates to eliminate the causes that gave rise to such a ban.

7. Read text 7 and answer these questions:

1. What will assist an officer when dealing with a youthful offender?
2. Where do delinquent juveniles, also known as status offenders, come from?
3. What available options does an officer have when responding to juvenile offenders?
4. How are juveniles to be processed?

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Understanding the characteristics and issues associated with juveniles will assist an officer when dealing with a youthful offender. As with all people, young people differ in temperament and behavior. They may show a high degree of irresponsibility, little respect for authority, and unpredictable behavior patterns. Juveniles may also be manipulative and defiant when interacting with law enforcement. Some juveniles' attitudes may be affected by prior unfavorable contacts with law enforcement. Many delinquent juveniles, also known as status offenders, come from broken or dysfunctional homes or from low-income families. An unstable home environment contributes greatly to maladaptive behaviors such as bullying, violence, and aggression. Suicide is a leading cause of death among juveniles. Officers dealing with young people should be attentive to suicidal indicators such as depression, obsessive talk about death, or intentional self-injury. There is also a higher incidence of drug or alcohol involvement among youthful offenders.

Each situation involving a juvenile is unique; some situations may require more patience and understanding, while others may require a firmer and more direct approach. A high degree of self-control, patience, flexibility, and understanding is necessary to work effectively with youth. The of-

ficer must be able to adapt to whatever situation arises with a juvenile from truancy, rebellion, or dangerous actions. Establishing positive working relationships with the youth of the area will help build community networks that will benefit the overall law enforcement effort.

An officer has a variety of options available when responding to juvenile offenders. The most desirable course of action is one that will be of the greatest benefit to the juvenile and the community both now and in the future.

An officer may take juveniles to an adult jail or police lockup for temporary custody for no more than six hours or for the purpose of fingerprinting and photographing as they are out of the sight and hearing of adults. Most juveniles in adult jails or police lockups are awaiting transport to an appropriate facility and/or pre- or post-court holding. Exceptions apply to a juvenile charged with an adult felony or when the court previously dealt with the juvenile as an adult, and he or she is involved in the same criminal episode.

When terminating custody, a juvenile cannot be released on his or her own recognizance. An adult relative or a qualified adult or organization must take custody of the child from the officer and acknowledge the action by signing booking forms or charge documents. Parents should be notified within a reasonable time of their child's arrest.

8. Read text 8 and answer these questions:

1. What does physical fitness mean?
2. Why is physical fitness important for the police job?
3. What does a weight training program involve?
4. What are the two forms of cardiovascular training?
5. What fitness test must officers pass?

PHISICAL TRAINING FOR THE POLICE

Physical fitness training for police officers involves three areas: weights, cardiovascular and martial arts. Not just for pursuits, physical fitness also means being in good health which is essential in a job that requires such long hours and has such high levels of stress. Most departments require some type of fitness test to become an officer and a yearly follow-up test.

Physical training for the police is important because of the demands of the job. While most of the job will involve Physical training for the police is important long periods in the car or at a desk, there are instances that require certain levels of physical fitness such as chasing a suspect and wres-

ting him to the ground. For these situations, police must also be fit in the area of martial arts and body-on-body strength. More advanced divisions of the police have more rigorous testing requirements. Weight training has become a large part of police officer training. Cardiovascular training is necessary in any physical training program. For police officers, such training comes in two forms. Cardiovascular training for endurance involves long runs at a steady pace, while sprinting exercises are helpful for pursuing fleeing suspects.

The final aspect of physical fitness for police officers is training for hand-to-hand combat situations with suspects. There are several different types of martial arts that are used but the most common are jiu-jitsu (Brazilian or traditional), aikido and judo. All of these techniques are relevant to police officers because they have takedowns and non-lethal submission locks. The fitness test that officers must pass varies greatly from department to department. The exercises that appear the most often are push-ups, sit-ups and a timed one-mile run. Some police divisions have unique tests.

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