Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ИМЕНИ И.Д. ПУТИЛИНА»
(БЕЛ ЮИ МВД РОССИИ ИМЕНИ И.Д. ПУТИЛИНА)

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«27» ноября 2024 г.

ОТЧЕТ
О НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОЙ РАБОТЕ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СОТРУДНИКОВ ПОЛИЦИИ:
БОРЬБА С НЕЗАКОННЫМ ОБОРОТОМ НАРКОТИКОВ
В СЕТИ «ИНТЕРНЕТ»
(заключительный)

(п. 50 Плана-графика научной деятельности Бел ЮИ МВД России
имени И.Д. Путилина на 2024 г.)

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Белгород 2024

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РЕФЕРАТ

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, КИБЕРПРЕСТУПНОСТЬ, НАРКОПРЕСТУПНОСТЬ, БОРЬБА С НАРКОПРЕСТУПНОСТЬЮ В СЕТИ ИНТЕРНЕТ, ПРОФИЛАКТИКА НАРКОПРЕСТУПНОСТИ В КИБЕРПРОСТРАНСТВЕ, ОРГАНЫ ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ

Объектом исследования является организация образовательного процесса обучающихся при изучении учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка (Профиль образовательной программы – Оперативно-розыскная деятельность (деятельность подразделений по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, осуществляющих выявление, предупреждение, пресечение и раскрытие преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий.

Цель исследования: определение эффективных методов и средств формирования и развития у обучающихся навыков профессиональной (деловой) коммуникации на английском языке.

Методика исследования: для реализации поставленных целей использованы общенаучные методы познания, аналитический и компаративный методы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в том, что предложена система практических заданий, стимулирующих формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся в процессе подготовки к более успешной реализации функциональных обязанностей на практике в сфере противодействия наркопреступности, использующей информационно-телекоммуникационные технологии. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы в образовательных организациях системы МВД России при изучении учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский).

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Потребности различных категорий сотрудников полиции в изучении иностранного языка диктуются контекстом реализации их профессиональных функций. Профессионально ориентированное обучение, соответственно, должно учитывать контекст сфер их применения.

Одной из целей обучения иностранному языку является формирование и развитие иноязычной профессионально значимой коммуникативной компетенции, овладение которой открывает будущим специалистам возможности профессионального общения с носителями языка, чтения и понимания аутентичных источников для извлечения профессионально важной информации.

Соответственно, формирование практико-ориентированной коммуникативной компетенции средствами иностранного языка, являются этапом, составной частью формирования профессиональной компетенции сотрудников подразделений ОВД, обеспечивающих контроль за оборотом наркотиков, осуществляющих выявление, предупреждение, пресечение и раскрытие преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий.

Наряду с узко направленными целями достижения определенного уровня навыков реализации иноязычной коммуникации, происходит процесс усвоения норм культуросообразного общения с представителями иных этно-культурных, половозрастных, субкультурных сообществ, формируется потребность соблюдения культуры общения с коллегами по работе и населением.

Иностранный язык также способствует обеспечению общего развития, расширению кругозора, формированию мировоззренческих установок, развитию интеллектуальных способностей обучающихся, обеспечивая способность как работать самостоятельно, так и в команде.

Структурно учебное пособие состоит из двух разделов (PART 1 и 2), подразделяющихся на темы (Unit), материалы которых реализуют важнейшие дидактические принципы системности, индивидуализации, доступности, а также наглядности.

В пособии представлены учебные материалы на английском языке, тематически охватывающий вопросы классификации киберпреступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационных и телекоммуникационных технологий, общественных последствий киберпреступлений, классификации наркотических веществ и видов наркопреступлений, в том числе с использованием киберпространства; стратегические направления и тактику организации противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков в киберпространстве правоохранительными органами зарубежных стран и России, а также профилактическую работу в этой сфере деятельности.

Учебное пособие предназначено для обучающихся по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка (Профиль образовательной программы – Оперативно-розыскная деятельность (деятельность подразделений по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, осуществляющих выявление, предупреждение, пресечение и раскрытие преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий, а также сотрудников практических подразделений полиции, осуществляющих организацию работы по противодействию наркопреступности в сети «Интернет».

ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ОТЧЕТА О НИР

Учебное пособие состоит из введения, двух разделов, заключения, списка использованных источников.

Во введении определена актуальность темы и задачи исследования, его теоретическая и практическая значимость.

Структурно учебное пособие представлено следующими разделами:

Раздел 1 (PART 1). *Combating drug crimes in cyberspace* (*Борьба с наркопреступлениями в киберпространстве*) включает в себя 7 тем, для изучения которых предлагаются разнообразные задания, обеспечивающие преодоление лексико-грамматических трудностей английского языка, используемого для специальных целей, предполагающие работу с профессионально-ориентированным тезаурусом и направленные на развитие умений различных видов чтения (ознакомительного, изучающего, поискового), навыков аннотирования профессиональных текстов, а также формирование специальных коммуникативных навыков обучающихся. Предложенная система упражнений способствует активизации учебно-познавательной активности обучающихся и, соответственно, достижению высокой степени эффективности процесса изучения практико-ориентированного учебного материала. В представленных разделах также содержатся дополнительные материалы (задания, тексты, глоссарии) для выполнения работы в процессе самостоятельной подготовки к аудиторным занятиям и подразумевает работу с тематически релевантными текстами, выполнение лексических упражнений и отработку практических навыков перевода и реферирования специальной литературы.

Тема 1.1. (*Unit 1.1. Cybercrime*) (*Киберпреступность*)) посвящена описанию сущности понятия «киберпреступность», принятой в системе противодействия преступным посягательствам с использованием

информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий в России и за рубежом. Кроме этого, в данной теме представлены для изучения элементы законодательства отдельных государств, определяющие нормативную базу в указанной сфере борьбы с преступностью.

Тема 1.2. (Unit 1.2. Types, laws, protection and prevention of cybercrimes (Виды киберпреступлений, защита от киберпреступности и профилактическая работа)) посвящена изучению классификации преступлений с использованием киберпространства, квалификации этих видов преступных посягательств, организации системы защиты киберпространства, а также мер превентивного характера, реализуемых как в практике отечественных ОВД, так и соответствующих структур в некоторых англоговорящих странах.

В теме 1.3. (Unit 1.3. Types, laws, protection and prevention of cybercrimes (Виды киберпреступлений, защита от киберпреступности и профилактическая работа)) на английском языке представлены учебные материалы, в которых рассматриваются социальные, финансово-технологические, имиджевые последствия преступлений с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий, определяется степень этого вреда, интенсивность, а также тренды воспроизводства киберпреступности в условиях развития IT пространства в мировой перспективе.

Тема 1.4. (Unit 1.4. Classification of drugs (Классификация наркотических веществ)) предлагает для изучения тематику, посвященную классификациям наркотических веществ, принятым в отдельных западноевропейских странах и опирающимся на такие признаки, как химический состав (алкоголь, опиаты, бензодиазапаны, каннабиноиды, барбитураты), степень воздействия на организм человека (депрессанты, стимуляторы, галлюциногены, ингалянты), по уровню правовых последствий (классы в США, группы в Великобритании).

В теме 1.5. (Unit 1.5. Drug-related crimes on the Internet (Наркопреступления, совершаемые с использованием сети Интернет))

представлены учебные материалы, посвященные преступлениям в сфере незаконного оборота наркотических средств, совершаемых с применением преимуществ телекоммуникационной сети Интернет, дана их классификация, особенности.

Тема 1.6. (Unit 1.6. Drug-related cybercrimes penalties (Наказание за наркопреступления, совершаемые в киберпространстве)) содержит практико-ориентированные учебные тексты и задания, которые призваны обеспечить формирование иноязычных знаний и навыков в области системы наказания за преступления в сфере незаконного оборота наркотических веществ, которые совершаются в мировом киберпространстве.

Тема 1.7. (Unit 1.7. Prevention of drug-related crimes in cyberspace (Профилактика наркопреступлений, совершаемых с использованием киберпространства)) обеспечивает развитие прагматической лингвокультурной компетенции в рамках изучения тематики, посвященной положительному опыту превентивной деятельности правоохранительных органов зарубежных стран по противодействию наркопреступности в виртуальном пространстве.

Раздел 2 (PART 2. *The basics of professional communication with foreign citizens (Основы профессиональной коммуникации с иностранными гражданами)* содержит профессионально значимые коммуникативные ситуации, имитирующие различные этапы общения сотрудников полиции с иностранными гражданами на английском языке в процессе выполнения ими служебных задач, связанных с противодействием и профилактикой наркопреступности в сети Интернет.

В рамках освоения данного раздела обучающимся предлагаются профессионально-ориентированный тематический ситуативный глоссарий, способствующий обогащению словарного запаса и расширения профессионального тезауруса; условно-речевые и речевые упражнения, направленные на развитие коммуникативных навыков обучающихся в

профессионально обусловленных ситуациях; имитационные задания, обеспечивающие выработку устойчивых навыков автоматизированных реакций в различном ситуативном контексте профессиональной деятельности.

Тема 2.1. (Unit 2.1. Fighting drug-related crimes on the Internet (Борьба с наркопреступлениями в сети Интернет)) способствует тренировке и закреплению навыков коммуникации профессионально-ориентированного взаимодействия сотрудников полиции с лицами, подозреваемыми в совершении правонарушений в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков при использовании информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий.

Тема 2.2. (Unit 2.2. Drug prevention interviews with foreign citizens (Профилактические беседы с иностранными гражданами)) обеспечивает формирование устойчивых навыков взаимодействия в процессе путем моделирования ситуаций профилактической работы с иностранными гражданами по противодействию противоправному поведению.

В заключении даны выводы по научно-исследовательской работе, указаны наиболее эффективные формы и методы учебной работы с обучающимися по формированию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, а также англоязычного тезауруса сферы правоохранительной деятельности по борьбе с наркопреступлениями с применением информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий.

Список использованных источников содержит научную и учебную литературу, а также ссылки на аутентичные сайты, находящиеся в открытом доступе.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Английский язык для сотрудников полиции: борьба с незаконным оборотом наркотиков в сети «Интернет»» составлено в соответствии с Рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка (Профиль образовательной программы – Оперативно-розыскная деятельность (деятельность подразделений по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, осуществляющих выявление, предупреждение, пресечение и раскрытие преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий)).

Пособие нацелено на развитие способности к деловому общению, профессиональной коммуникации обучающихся образовательных организаций системы МВД России в ходе реализации образовательных программ.

Пособие содержит учебные материалы на английском языке, охватывающие различные аспекты противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков и иным правонарушениям в киберпространстве; практику борьбы с этими видами преступлений в России и ее пределами; коммуникативно ориентированные ситуации, имитирующие взаимодействие сотрудников подразделений полиции России, обеспечивающих пресечение преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий.

В ходе научно-исследовательской работы установлено, что наиболее действенными формами организации образовательного процесса, нацеленного на формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущих сотрудников полиции в указанной сфере деятельности, являются условно-речевые и речевые задания (диалоги, монологи, клише), а также имитация моделей ситуативно-обусловленной профессиональной коммуникации

полицейских с иностранными гражданами, сопровождающиеся комплексом упражнений, ориентированных на развитие базовых навыков определения, использования и аккумулирования лексико-грамматических единиц профессионального тезауруса.

Материалы, содержащиеся в работе, целесообразно использовать как на практических занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и для размещения в электронной образовательной среде с целью организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся при изучении учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в образовательных организациях системы МВД России, а также для создания электронных учебных пособий, для пополнения учебно-методического комплекса по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации
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«БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
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ИМЕНИ И.Д. ПУТИЛИНА»
(БЕЛ ЮИ МВД РОССИИ ИМЕНИ И.Д. ПУТИЛИНА)

Селин Б.Н., Вербицкая С.А., Селина И.А.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СОТРУДНИКОВ ПОЛИЦИИ:
БОРЬБА С НЕЗАКОННЫМ ОБОРОТОМ НАРКОТИКОВ
В СЕТИ «ИНТЕРНЕТ»

Учебное пособие

Белгород 2024

Селин Б.Н. Английский язык для сотрудников полиции: борьба с наркотиками в сети «Интернет»: учебное пособие / Б. Н. Селин, С. А. Вербицкая, И. А. Селина – Белгород: Бел ЮИ МВД России имени И.Д. Путилина, 2024. - 75 с.

Учебное пособие охватывает описание видов наркопреступлений с использованием телекоммуникационных сетей; системы противодействия этой преступности; классификации наркотических веществ; положительного опыта организации деятельности правоохранительных органов России и зарубежных стран по вопросам противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков в сети «Интернет», и направлено на развитие способности к деловому общению, профессиональной коммуникации обучающихся образовательных организаций системы МВД России в ходе реализации образовательных программ.

Предназначено для курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций системы МВД России, а также сотрудников практических подразделений ОВД, осуществляющих организацию деятельности по контролю за оборотом наркотиков с использованием электронных и телекоммуникационных сетей.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Профессионально ориентированное обучение основано на учете потребностей сотрудников полиции в изучении иностранного языка, диктуемых особенностями профессии. Целью обучения иностранному языку является формирование и развитие иноязычной профессионально ориентированной коммуникативной компетенции, овладение которой открывает будущим специалистам возможности профессионального общения с носителями языка, чтения аутентичных источников для пополнения тезауруса профессионально-значимогоконтекста.

В этой связи, практико-ориентированная коммуникативная компетенция, формируемая средствами иностранного языка, являются важным компонентом профессиональной компетенции сотрудника практических подразделений, осуществляющих организацию деятельности по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, поскольку они обеспечивают психологический контакт и культуру общения с коллегами, руководителями, умение работать в команде, формируют навыки межличностного общения, самоконтроля, дисциплинированности, осознание профессионального долга. Сотрудник практических подразделений, осуществляющих организацию деятельности по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, как лицо официальное, в общении с гражданами должен быть толерантным, корректным, вежливым.

Иностранный язык способствует формированию и развитию профессиональных умений и деловых качеств личности сотрудника практических подразделений, осуществляющих организацию деятельности по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, так как он тесно связан со сферами жизнедеятельности общества и дает возможность более широкого познания профессиональной сферы, культуры других стран. Одной из важнейших функций иностранного языка является обеспечение общего развития, расширения кругозора обучающихся, формирование мировоззрения. Иностранный язык является инструментом формирования необходимых для профессиональной деятельности черт личности, что свидетельствует о его важной воспитательной роли. Иностранный язык служит развитию интеллектуальных способностей обучающихся, обеспечивая способность работать самостоятельно и творчески при выполнении различных заданий с использованием лингвистических словарей и грамматических справочников, обучающих и контрольно-измерительных методических материалов на различных информационных платформах.

К основным инновациям в сфере иноязычного образования относятся: компетентностный подход как категория образовательной парадигмы, формирование и развитие коммуникативной компетенции сотрудников транспортной полиции для осуществления профессиональной межкультурной

коммуникации, профессионализация и практическая направленность курса иностранного языка, применение современных методов и средств обучения, усиление роли самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Учебное пособие содержит учебный материал на английском языке, охватывающий вопросы классификации наркотических веществ; борьбы с незаконным производством и распространением наркотиков; организации деятельности правоохранительных органов зарубежных стран по вопросам противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков и направлено на развитие способности к деловому общению, профессиональной коммуникации обучающихся образовательных организаций системы МВД России в ходе реализации образовательных программ.

Предназначено для обучающихся по специальности 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка (Профиль образовательной программы – Оперативно-розыскная деятельность (деятельность подразделений по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, осуществляющих выявление, предупреждение, пресечение и раскрытие преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий)) в образовательных организациях системы МВД России, а также сотрудников практических подразделений полиции, осуществляющих организацию работы деятельности по противодействию наркопреступности.

PART 1
COMBATING DRUG CRIMES IN CYBERSPACE

UNIT 1

CYBERCRIME
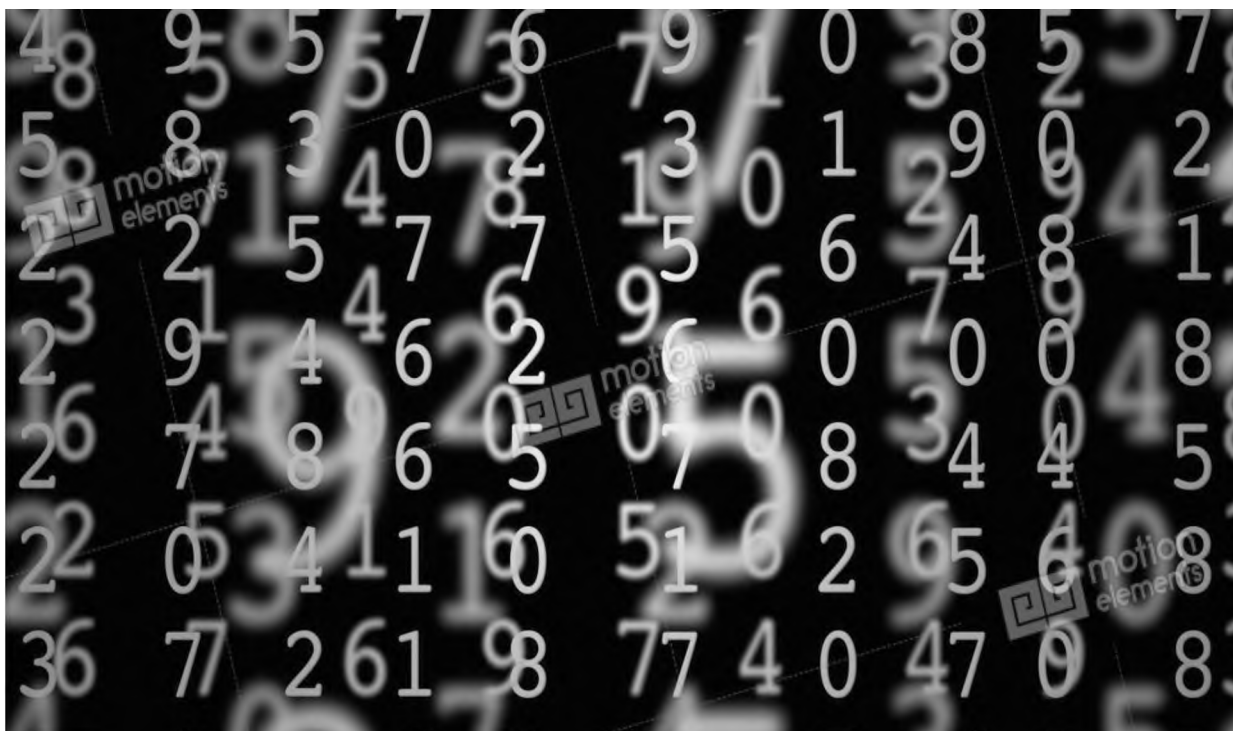
Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова.

cybercrime – киберпреступление, киберпреступность
offence – нападение, преступление, правонарушение
target – цель, задание
espionage – шпионаж
to curb – сдерживать, ограничивать
litigation – судебный процесс, тяжба
Anti-Phishing Working Group – рабочая группа по борьбе с фишингом
applicable – применимый, подходящий, пригодный
federal intervention – федеральное вмешательство
formulation and enforcement – разработка и обеспечение соблюдения
Council of Europe – Европейский Совет, Совет Европы
self-defense laws – законы о самозащите
stiff penalty – строгое, суровое наказание

contravene - противоречить, нарушать, возражать, оспаривать
US Defense Department – Министерство обороны США

Упр. 2.Прочитайте и переведите данные словосочетания:

Use of a computer and computer network, the source of the crime or the target, nation's security, financial well-being, final theft cross-borders, despite intense efforts, law enforcement officers, the abuse of new technology, consequently, increased attempts, to curb the spread, the US Homeland Security, thriving ground for cybercrimes, the Anti-Phishing Working Group, a common legislative basis, more applicable to cybercrime, cybercrime threatens national security, the prevention of cybercrime, the formulation and enforcement of cyber law, to adopt uniform laws, the close interconnection, the Computer Misuse Act, newer and stiffer penalties, to curb hacking activities.

Упр. 3.Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Cybercrime is any offense that includes the use of a computer and computer network. The computer involved might have been the source of the **crime** or the target. **Cybercrimes** might target a nation's security or financial well-being. Globally, both government and non-government connected individuals conduct **cybercrime** including espionage and final theft cross-borders.

CYBERCRIME AND LAW OF DEFENSE IN THE UK AND US

Cybercrime is a growing global problem. Despite intense efforts by law enforcement officers to stop the practice, cybercrime continues to spread. The abuse of new technology has also led to the spread of this practice. Consequently, there have been rising numbers of cyber-attacks in the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US). These countries have reported cybercrimes for many years and despite the increased attempts to curb their spread, they continue to increase.

The American government has taken cyber security with utmost importance. In fact, the US Homeland Security considers America as a thriving ground for cybercrimes. This is because America is not only a victim of such attacks, but also the source of most attacks. The Anti-Phishing Working Group recently produced new statics that show the growth of cybercrimes within the past years. Increased awareness of cybercrime in the UK and America has largely informed the rise in the number of cybercrime litigation in both countries. However, most of these litigations do not have a common legislative basis.

UK AND US LAWS ON CYBERCRIME

USA

Since federal and state governments govern American states, the process of formulating laws divides between the state and federal governments. Usually, state laws are more applicable to cybercrime, unless there is a special situation where there is a need for Federal intervention. For example, when cybercrime threatens national security, Federal cyber laws may apply. Alternatively, when the prevention of cybercrime requires the uniform application of law, the Federal government may intervene in the formulation (or enforcement) of such laws. Therefore, because of the distributed functions of state and federal governments, both governments have contributed in the formulation and enforcement of cyber law.

Nonetheless, because of the political differences in America, every state formulates and enforces their laws. There is therefore no legal requirement for all American states to adopt uniform laws.

UK

Specific legislations on cybercrime in Europe form UK's cyber laws. Indeed, there is a close relationship between Europe's public policy on self-defense and UK's legislations on the same. For example, the UK is subject to cybercrime legislations, as formulated by Council of Europe (CoE). Therefore, the provisions of self-defense laws (under the convention) are applicable in the UK, as they are applicable in other European countries (that are signatories to the convention). The close historical, geographic, and economic relation between UK and Europe inform the close interconnection between the UK and Europe's cyber laws.

Nonetheless, the most common law governing cybercrime in the UK is the Computer Misuse Act of 1990. The government has however updated this act with newer and stiffer penalties. The quest to update this law came from the inadequacies of existing laws to curb hacking activities within the UK.

Упр. 4.Ответьте на вопросы к упр. 3:

1. What is a cybercrime?
2. What has led to the spread of this practice?
3. What kind of laws are more applicable to cybercrime in the USA?
4. Is there a relationship between Europe's public policy on self-defense and UK's legislations?
5. What is the most common law governing cybercrime in the UK?

Упр. 5.Обсудите в парах следующие вопросы. Начинайте ваши ответы следующими фразами: I think / don't think…, To my mind…, In my opinion…, It seems to me…, As far as I know…, etc.

1. What associations do you have when you hear the term «Security» or «Cybersecurity»?

2. Is it important to protect your computer? Why?
3. What dangers do people face when they go on-line?
4. It is important to know the basics of cybersecurity these days. Do you agree?
5. Are there any resources online that explain the main web threats?

Упр. 6. Прочитайте и кратко изложите на английском языке содержание следующего текста:

THE RIGHT OF DEFENSE

Normally, every country has a right to defend its people against any form of attack. However, technological advancements have introduced a new form of attack, which contravenes the conventional wisdom regarding the right to defend a country. The cyberspace is the platform where conventional rules of self-defense have been broken. However, several countries still adopt a conventional approach to prevent cyber-attacks. For example, the US uses the military to defend the country against cyber-attacks. Anyway, there are many risks associated with adopting a military approach to defending a country against cyber-attacks.

The UK and the US share the same approach to cyber-attacks. Both countries propose the use of force when cyber-attacks result in death, injury, harm, or destruction of property. However, the US has been most vocal about this provision. In fact, there are loud calls in the US to treat cyber-attacks like «ordinary» attacks if they cause death or property destruction. The US Defense Department claims that it will not hesitate to use force to defend itself against cyber-attacks that can kill, destroy property, or harm its people.

Self-defense laws aim to protect people and organizations from injury, or harm. However, the changing technological nature of the environment has brought new challenges to the applicability of these laws. Often, the law has played catch up to cyberspace attacks and some countries are still grappling with the challenge of enforcing self-defense laws without contravening other laws. The provision for the enforcement of self-defense laws poses unique challenges to the enforcement of the same laws in the cyber world. Therefore, albeit cyber-attacks may bear the same characteristics of an armed attack, it is difficult for organizations to evoke self-defense laws, even as outlined by article 51 of the UN charter. Some of the unique challenges posed to the enforcement of self-defense laws in the cyber world include proportionality issues, the transnational nature of cyber-attacks, and the difficulty experienced in identifying the attacker.

Besides the above challenges, it is similarly difficult to invoke self-defense laws (at least in the conventional way) in cyber-attacks because cyber-attacks (often) do not lead to the direct loss of life.

It is therefore pertinent for international and local laws to encompass the unique dynamics of cyberspace attacks. The introduction of a new set of laws to

accommodate these dynamics may be a good start for many countries to address the unique challenges of the cyber world.

Упр. 7. Ответьте на вопросы к упр. 6:

1. What does the US useto defend the country against cyber-attacks?
2. The UK and the US share the same approach to cyber-attacks, don't they?
3. What is the purpose of the laws of self-defense?
4. Do the unique problems arise when applying self-defense laws in the cyber world?
5. Why is it difficult to invoke self-defense laws (at least in the conventional way) in cyber-attacks?
6. Is it important that international legislation takes into account the unique dynamics of cyberattacks?

Упр. 8. Расставьте части предложения в правильном порядке:

1.People, has, to defend, against, of attack, every country, any form, its, a right, normally.

2. Have been broken,the cyberspace, where, of self-defense, the platform, is, conventional rules.

3. And, share, the same approach, the UK, to cyber-attacks, the US.

4. Aim, to protect, and organizations, or harm, self-defenselaws, people, from injury.

5. Of these laws, has brought, of the environment, technological nature, the changing, however, new challenges, to the applicability.

6. Is, loss of life, the above, it, to invoke, in cyber-attacks, cyber-attacks, do not lead, because, to the direct,besides, self-defense laws, similarly difficult, challenges.

Упр. 9. Отсканируйте QR-коды, чтобы изучить дополнительную информацию об определении проблемы кибербезопасности:

UNIT 2

TYPES, LAWS, PROTECTION AND PREVENTIONOF CYBERCRIMES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова.

World Wide Web – Всемирная паутина, интернет
Account hacking – взлом учетной записи
phishing – фишинг
identity theft - кража персональных данных
fraud – мошенничество, обман
to combat – бороться, сражаться
misconduct- проступок
assault -нападение, атака; штурм, приступ; словесное оскорбление и угроза действием
malware - вредоносное ПО (способное нанести ущерб или вывести из строя информационно-вычислительную систему, например, вирус)
crook – *зд.* плут, обманщик

havoc– паника, разорение, разрушение

phonehacking (phreaking) -телефонное мошенничество, телефонное жульничество, фрикинг

embezzlement – растрата, хищение, присвоение

harassment – оскорбление, издевательство

blackmail– шантаж

ransomware – программа-вымогатель, программа-шантажист, предназначена для вымогательства, блокирует доступ к компьютерной системе или предотвращает считывание записанных данных, с требованием от жертвы выкупа

cryptojackers – криптохакеры

adware– рекламное программное обеспечение

botnet – ботнет, бот-сеть

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите данные словосочетания:

The World Wide Web, wide range of activities, a number of online crimes, breach of data, account hacking, phishing, identity theft, fraud, cybercrime infiltration, stricter legislations, combat cybercrime, criminal misconduct, through a network, technical gadgets, financial gain, distribute malware, business assaults, hacktivist demonstrations, the French Telegraph System, gained access to financial markets, data theft, misleading calls, phreaking, identify and monitor, via attachments, a plethora of novel attack vectors, go online, weaknesses and possibilities.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

INTRODUCTION TO CYBERCRIME

The World Wide Web allows us to access easily a wide range of activities. In reality, our use of the internet is essential for the successful completion of our daily tasks and activities. However, accessing the internet can also lead to a number of online crimes, such as breach of data and account hacking.

A number of cybercrime cases including phishing, identity theft, and fraud, have surged in recent years. Cybercrime infiltration is anticipated to increase further. This emphasizes the significance of creating more effective and deterrent legal structures, as well as stricter legislations, to combat cybercrime. In this situation, it becomes important to examine the country's existing cybersecurity legislation to see if they provide adequate protection against these crimes.

Cybercrime is defined as any criminal misconduct carried out through a network, technical gadgets, or the internet. Although some cybercrimes are intended to cause harm to the victim, the vast majority are committed for financial gain.

Individuals and corporations are both targets. Individuals are typically part of a bigger assault in which the hacker tries to distribute malware across machines for-profit motive. Business assaults, on the other hand, are usually a one-shot deal. Business is also far more prone to be the subject of hacktivist demonstrations, which constitute a type of cybercrime in their own right.

ORIGIN OF CYBERCRIME

Despite the fact that the internet is only roughly 30 years old, experts believe the 1834 hack to be the first cyberattack in history. Two crooks infiltrated the French Telegraph System and gained access to financial markets, conducting data theft.

Some early cyberattacks, which began in the late 1800s and the early 20th century, saw cybercriminals target telephone infrastructure. Only two years after the invention of the telephone, adolescent guys stole into Alexander Graham Bell's telephone firm and wreaked havoc by misleading calls. Phone hacking, also known as phreaking, became popular in the 1960s and 1980s.

Rene Carmille, a French computer scientist, broke into the Nazi data registry in 1940 to disrupt their intentions to identify and monitor Jews.

The introduction of email in the 1980s brought with it phishing schemes and viruses sent via attachments. Web browsers, like computer viruses, had grown prevalent by the 1990s.

Because of the nature of these platforms, the broad use of social media in the 2000s only exacerbated cybercrime, particularly data theft. Malware infections and data theft have surged rapidly over the last 10 years and show no indications of slowing down anytime soon.

With the evolution of the internet, hackers now have a plethora of novel attack vectors at their disposal. As more and more ordinary devices — refrigerators, washing machines, heating systems, light bulbs, and so on — go online, cybercriminals gain new weaknesses and possibilities.

Упр. 4. Ответьте на вопросы к упр. 3:

1. Is the Internet essential for the successful completion of our daily activities?
2. What online crimes do you know?
3. How is cybercrime defined?
4. When did the first cyber-attacks begin?
5. What is phreaking?

Упр. 5. Прочтите утверждения и скажите, являются ли они истинными *(TRUE)* или ложными *(FALSE)*. Исправьте неправильные предложения.

1.	Accessing the internet canlead to a small number of online crimes, such as breach of data and account hacking.

2.	A number of cybercrime cases including phishing, fishing, identity theft, and fraud, have surged in recent years.

3.	Cybercrime is defined as any criminal misconduct carried out through a network, technical gadgets, or the internet.

4.	Rene Carmille, a French computer scientist, broke into the Nazi data registry in 1940 to disrupt their intentions to identify and monitor Jews.

5.	The introduction of email in the 1980s brought with it fishing schemes and viruses sent via attachments.

6.	With the evolution of the internet, hackers now have a plethora of novel attack vectors at their disposal.

Упр. 6. Закончите следующие предложения.

1.	The World Wide Web allows us to access easily a wide range of ___ .

2.	Cybercrime is defined as ___ .

3.	Individuals are typically part of a bigger assault in which the hacker tries to distribute____across machines for-profit motive.

4.	Rene Carmille, a French computer scientist, broke into the Nazi data registry in 1940 to disrupt their intentions to ___ .

5.	Because of the nature of these platforms, the broad use of social media in the 2000s only exacerbated ___ .

6.	As more and more ordinary devices go online, cybercriminals gain new ___ .

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст, обсудите полученную информацию в парах, составьте диалоги.

TYPESOFCYBERCRIMES

Cybercrimes, especially through the Internet, have grown in importance as the computer has become central to commerce, entertainment, and government. These crimes usually represent an extension of existing criminal behaviour alongside some novel illegal activities. They include:

Theft via cyberspace: Cyber theft is a sort of cybercrime that includes an individual infiltrating another person's or company's system in order to steal wealth, private information, financial information, or proprietary information. Identity theft and embezzlement are examples of fraudulent crimes that might be classified as cyber theft crimes.

Cyberbullying. Bullying an individual online is referred to as cyberbullying. Cyberbullying includes any threat to a person's safety, coercion of a person to say or

do anything, and expressions of hatred or subjectivity against someone. While children are more likely to be victims of cyberbullying, adults are not exempt. According to a survey, 40% of polled teens said they had encountered online harassment, while 24% of adults aged 26–35 said they had experienced cyberbullying.

Malware. Malware is a term that refers to any software program that is meant to infiltrate or harm a device. Viruses are a type of software that falls under the malware category. Viruses may cause a range of problems once they enter a device. They may delete files, record your keystrokes, erase your disk drive, or otherwise corrupt your data.

Phishing. Phishing happens when fraudsters act as an organization in order to dupe victims into disclosing important information. Scare techniques, such as notifying the victim that their bank account or personal device is under assault, are frequently used by cybercriminals to fulfil their phishing aims.

Extortion via the internet. Cyber extortion is a type of blackmail that takes place through the internet. In these occurrences, cybercriminals target or try to harm the person and demand pay or a reaction in order to halt their threats.

Ransomware. Ransomware is a sort of cyber extortion that uses malware to achieve its purpose. This software threatens to disclose the victim's data or to block the user from retrieving his/her data unless the cybercriminal gets a predetermined sum of money.

Cryptojacking. When hackers utilize other people's processing resources to mine cryptocurrency without their permission, this is referred to as cryptojacking. Cryptojacking varies from cybercrimes that utilize malware to enter the device of a victim to steal data whereas the cryptojackers are not interested in stealing a victim's data. Cryptojackers, on the other hand, employ the computing power of their victim's gadget. Despite appearing to be less harmful than other cybercrimes, cryptojacking should not be taken lightly because falling prey to it can drastically delay one's device and render it vulnerable to further cyber assaults.

Cyber spying. Cyber spying occurs when hackers target a public or private entity's network in order to gain access to classified data, private information, or intellectual property. Cybercriminals may utilize the sensitive information they discover for a variety of purposes, including blackmail, extortion, public humiliation, and monetary gain.

Spyware. Spyware is a software that cybercriminals employ to monitor and record their victims' actions and personal information. Often, a victim downloads spyware onto their device, giving a cybercriminal unwitting access to their data. Cybercriminals can access a victim's credit card data, passwords, web cam, and microphone depending on the type of spyware employed.

Adware. Adware is software that you may unintentionally download and install when installing another program. Every time someone views or clicks on an advertisement window, the developers of adware programs profit financially from

their actions on people's computers. Although some adware software is lawful and innocuous, others are invasive due to the type and number of ads they display. Many nations consider some adware applications to be unlawful because they contain spyware, malware, and other dangerous software.

Botnets. Botnets are malware-infected computer networks. Malicious hackers infiltrate and gain control of these machines in order to do things online without the user's consent, allowing them to commit fraudulent crimes while remaining undetected. They may send spam emails and conduct targeted hacks into a company's assets, financial records, data analyses, and other vital information.

Dating hoodwinks. Some hackers utilize dating websites, chat rooms, and online dating apps to pose as possible mates and attract people in order to have access to their data.

Hacking. Any illegal access to a computer system is generally referred to as hacking. When a hacker gains unauthorized access to a company's or an individual's computers and networks, they can obtain access to important corporate information as well as personal and private data. Despite this, not all hackers are crooks. Some «white hat» hackers are employed by software businesses to identify faults and gaps in their surveillance systems. These hackers get into a company's network in order to uncover existing holes in their clients' systems and provide fixes to such issues.

Cybercriminals or «black hat» hackers may desire to go clean and abandon their criminal activities occasionally. In these circumstances, one of the finest possibilities is to work as a security analyst for the organizations they used to torture. These individuals have greater expertise and experience with network intrusion than the majority of computer security specialists.

Упр. 8. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста на английском языке и выпишите из каждого абзаца 3-5 ключевых слов.

Упр. 9. Подберите к словам в таблице соответствующие определения данные ниже.

cyberbullying, malware, botnets, hacking, adware, spyware, cyber spying, ransomware, cryptojacking, dating hoodwinks

1) monitoring and recording the actions and personal information;
2) attacking of public or private entity's network in order to gain access to classified data, private information, or intellectual property;
3) malware-infected computer networks;
4) any software program that is meant to infiltrate or harm a device;
5) any illegal access to a computer system;

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6) threat to disclose the data or to block the user from retrieving his/her data unless getting a predetermined sum of money;

7)any threat to a person's safety, coercion of a person to say or do anything, and expressions of hatred or subjectivity against someone;

8) any adware software;

9) utilizing dating websites, chat rooms, and online dating apps to pose as possible mates and attract people in order to have access to their data;

10) utilizing other people's processing resources to mine cryptocurrency without their permission.

Упр. 10. Прочтите утверждения и скажите, являются ли они истинными (TRUE) или ложными (FALSE). Исправьте неправильные предложения.

1. While children are more likely to be victims of cyberbullying, adults are not subjected.

2. Viruses may delete files, record your keystrokes, erase your disk drive, or otherwise corrupt your data.

3. Ransomware threatens to disclose the victim's data or to block the user from retrieving his/her data unless the cybercriminal gets money.

4. Cryptojacking utilizes malware to enter the device of a victim to steal data, the cryptojackers are interested in stealing a victim's data.

5. Adware is hardware that you may unintentionally download and install when installing another program.

6. Botnets may send spam emails and conduct targeted hacks into a company's assets, financial records, data analyses, and other vital information.

7. «White hat» hackers are employed by software businesses to identify faults and gaps in their surveillance systems.

8. Some people utilize dating websites and dating apps to pose as possible mates and attract people in order to have access to their data.

UNIT 3

THE CONSEQUENCES OF CYBERCRIMES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова.

Consequences of cybercrime–последствия киберпреступности
brunt – тяжесть, удар, бремя
trafficking– торговать запрещенными веществами, иметь дело, торговать
blackmail– шантаж, вымогательство
stock value– ценные бумаги, стоимость акций
clients– клиент, заказчик, подзащитный, покупатель
fines– штраф, пеня
penalties– штраф, наказание, взыскание

cutting-edge tools and technology– передовые инструменты и технологии
hitmen – наемные убийцы
encrypted– зашифрованный
cybercrime economy – экономика киберпреступности
firewall – брандмауэр

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите данные словосочетания:

The significant danger, may be disastrous, bear the brunt, trafficking to harmful websites, unusual purchases, lose access to their accounts, to harass and blackmail victims, financial loss, brand harm, loss of reputation, gaining access to government information, cutting-edge tools and technology, to sell national defense and security information, hidden behind many redirections, encrypted pages, heinous actions, are concerned identity, run in such circles, accessible for purchase on the dark web, as well as for our liberty.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

The actual extent of cybercrime is hard to determine. Because of the significant danger of data loss, the consequences of cybercrime may be disastrous. The consequences of cybercrime may be divided into three categories:

Individual
Individuals bear the brunt of the consequences of cybercrime. With the gadgets, there may be difficulties such as data breaches, identity theft, or trafficking to harmful websites, among other things. As a result, one may notice unusual purchases on their credit cards and lose access to their financial accounts. Furthermore, fraudsters may utilize data saved on smartphones to harass and blackmail victims.

Business
Businesses may suffer from the loss of sensitive data, financial loss, or brand harm, among other things. It can have a direct impact on the value of a firm, and the stock value can result in a loss of reputation, clients, and so on. Companies that fail to secure client data will face fines and penalties. Furthermore, a malicious user may sell critical data from the firm to other businesses.

Government
Gaining access to government information with the purpose of misusing it is a serious breach of data. Cybercriminals employ cutting-edge tools and technology to obtain access to extremely sensitive government data. The primary goal of attacking government data is to corrupt or sell national defense and security information.

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Cybercrime as a business

The dark web, which is distinct from the deep web, has its own economy where cybercrime occurs. Criminals purchase and sell adware, botnets, data lists, and other items in order to conduct fraud and identity theft. However, there is a darker side to the dark web.

The dark web is used for a variety of purposes, including sex trafficking, the spread of child pornography, hitmen, and much more. There's a sector of the internet, hidden behind many redirections and encrypted pages, that allows such heinous actions to take place. We're referring to it as the «cybercrime economy».

Due to the extensive paper trail created by accessing the internet, criminals who engage in such operations are concerned about their identity. Access to relevant portions of the dark web is typically possible through a combination of TOR browsers (The Onion Router) and a secure virtual private network, as well as the confidence of individuals who run in such circles.

The data, especially if it was compromised in a data breach, is almost certainly accessible for purchase on the dark web.

In the majority of cases, your identity is used to make fraudulent transactions as anybody could use a different identity on the internet. Securing our personal data is critical, not just for the money in the bank account, as well as for our liberty.

Упр. 4. Ответьте на вопросы к упр. 3:

1. What are the most common consequences of cybercrime?
2. What are the consequences of cybercrime for individuals?
3. What are the consequences of cybercrime for businesses?
4. What are the consequences of cybercrime for government?
5. Does the dark web have its own economy?
6. What purposes are the dark web used for?
7. Could anybody use a different identity on the Internet?

Упр. 5. Подберите синонимичные пары из колонок А и Б.

A Due to	Б Various
Different	Cyberterrorism
Furthermore	Personality
Cybercrime	Web
Identity	The Onion Router
Network	Besides
TOR	Information
Data	Because of

Упр. 6. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б.

А Behind	Б Public
Possible	Front
Sensitive	Limited
Criminals	Secondary
Extensive	Police
Primary	Insensitive
Cutting-edge	Improbable
Private	Obsolete

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст, составьте краткий пересказ на английском языке.

CYBERCRIME LAWS AROUND THE GLOBE

Cybercrime is a worldwide issue that necessitates a cohesive global reaction. Different countries throughout the world have enacted several cyber laws that specify the offences and punishments for cybercrime. Some of these are as follows:

The United States of America

Computer fraud and abuse are prohibited under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA), 18 USC 1030. These are cyber defense legislations. It safeguards federal systems, bank computers, and Internet-connected systems. It protects them from intrusion, threats, vandalism, spying, and being corruptly utilized as fraud instruments. It is not a complete provision, but rather covers holes and crevices in the protection provided by other federal criminal statutes.

Few other cyber legislations prevalent in the US are Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA), United States Code, and The Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Version 1.1.

Canada

A complicated legal and regulatory structure governs data protection and cybersecurity in Canada. Failure to comprehend this framework and actively mitigate risks (or the effect of such risks when they materialize) can have major legal and financial ramifications for a business. As a result, understanding this quickly growing area of law and governance is critical for enterprises that operate in Canada (in whole or in part) or have business partners operating in Canada.

The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, SC 2000 c 5 ('PIPEDA') along with the Criminal Code of Canada is a data privacy act that essentially provides two key cybersecurity duties for Canadian private sector

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organizations. The PIPEDA mandates organizations to report specific cybersecurity events to the regulator and impacted persons, as well as to implement proper security protections.

European Union

The EU intends to create a single set of guidelines and laws covering cybersecurity and data protection. Directives are legislative actions that establish legally obligatory objectives for all member nations. Once enacted, each country must enact its own laws and regulations to fulfill these objectives.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the most comprehensive and unified piece of cyber law in the EU. It has a direct impact on foreign corporations doing business in the EU and applies to all organizations dealing with the personal data of EU residents, regardless of where the organization is based. The GDPR, which was established in 2018 to harmonize data protection and privacy rules across member nations, is now in effect. It empowers member governments to impose severe penalties on organizations that fail to comply.

The Cybersecurity Act is another significant advancement in cybersecurity measures that directly affect enterprises. It went into effect on June 27, 2019, with the goal of boosting network security for vital industries.

China

When China's Cybersecurity Law went into effect in June 2017, it created the groundwork for a defense plan against widespread cybercrime and possible nation-state strikes. The rule places a special emphasis on «critical information infrastructure operators», requiring them to keep personal and essential network data within China. However, the criteria might be imprecise and wide, and even organizations in the financial industry may fall under the category of information infrastructure operator. Multinational firms must keep data generated in China within the country's boundaries, collaborating with local cloud data center providers or developing their own centers in partnership with a local company.

The Data Security Law (DSL) was passed by the People's Republic of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee on June 10, 2021. The DSL's primary goal is to safeguard and secure important data related to national security and the public interest.

The United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the Computer Misuse Act, of 2013, criminalizes all «unauthorized» access, bolstered by even broader clauses criminalizing preparatory conduct and the trafficking of technology used for unauthorized computer access.

Упр. 8. Ответьте на вопросы к упр. 7:

1. What cyber defense legislations of the USA do you know?
2. What are the functions of the PIPEDA?
3. What does the EU intend to create in cybersecurity?
4. When did China's Cybersecurity Law go into effect?
5. What is the DSL's primary goal?
6. When was the Data Security Law (DSL) passed?
7. What is the essence of the 2013 Computer Misuse Act?

Упр. 9. Прочтите утверждения и скажите, являются ли они истинными (TRUE) или ложными (FALSE). Исправьте неправильные предложения.

1.   Cybercrime is a worldwide issue that necessitates a cohesive global reaction.

2.   Computer fraud and abuse are prohibited under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA), 18 USC 1030.

3.   As a result, understanding this quickly growing area of law and governance is critical for individuals that operate in Canada (in whole or in part) or have business partners operating in Canada.

4.   The EU intends to create a single set of guidelines and laws covering cybersecurity and data protection.

5.   The Cybersecurity Act is another significant advancement in cybersecurity measures that directly affect individuals.

6.   When China's Cybersecurity Law went into effect in June 2017, it created the groundwork for a defense plan againstsome cybercrimes and possiblestrikes.

Упр. 10. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

FAMOUS INCIDENTS RELATING TO CYBERCRIMES
(A)

Cyber assaults and data breaches are common occurrences. If we read tech news, we might have come across headlines indicating cybercriminals are continually developing and implementing new cyber risks.

In late 2019, the Australian Cyber Security Centre issued a warning to national businesses about the Emotet virus, a significant global cyber threat. Emotet was created to crack simple passwords, steal information, and inject other malware onto computers. This virus was a financial trojan with a variety of characteristics and capabilities that has been affecting governmental bodies, public enterprises, and private groups all over the world since 2014.

Cyber security risks are not limited to technology firms; they have also invaded the video gaming sector. An excellent example is Capcom, a Japanese video game creation business, which had a data breach. Capcom's plans for the next four years were disclosed online in November 2020 when thieves stole its systems. Not only did the attack have an influence on the company's 2021 releases, but it also raised concerns among its consumers about the security of their personal information.

The evidence presented above indicates that cybercrime may affect every type of company in any industry.

Yahoo was negotiating a transaction with Verizon at the time of the announcements. The transaction price was reduced by an estimated $350 million once the news surfaced. It's frightening to believe that this was one of the greatest data breaches in history, and Yahoo delayed three years to announce anything about it.

The Blackshades RAT was a popular extortion tool about the same period, if not earlier. A Distant Access Tool, or RAT, allows a remote computer to operate yours without requiring a physical connection. The vast majority of RATs are used legally, such as when a computer maker gives the assistance.

CYBERCRIME IN INDIA
(B)

With approximately 658 million internet users as of February 2022, India has the world's second-largest internet population. Cybercrime in India cost Rs.1.25 lakh crore in 2019, putting India in second place among nations hit by cyber-attacks between 2016 and 2018. Ransomware assaults are becoming more common, and many cybercriminals operate from their homes. In other words, cybercrime in India may be described as unlawful access to a computer system without the consent of the legitimate owner or location of criminal activity and can range from online cracking to denial-of-service assaults. Phishing, spoofing, DoS (Denial of Service) attacks, credit card fraud, online transaction fraud, cyber defamation, child pornography, and other forms of cybercrime are examples.

There are several vulnerabilities in devices such as mobile phones that individuals use to access services. An examination of the attack vector in a mobile phone found that other than the programs, there are 15 distinct points through which a hacker might gain access to it. Bluetooth, communication modules, microchips, operating systems, CPUs, and Wi-Fi are all examples.

Hackers have devised a number of methods for acquiring user passwords by leveraging the inadequate IT infrastructure at employees' residences. Indeed, the frequency of cyber assaults is growing, with 7 lakh documented intrusions through August of this year—a stunning 175 percent rise over the same period last year.

So, let's take a closer look at India's current cybersecurity regulations and what advances and improvements we may expect in the future.

Примечание.

Lakh (лакх) и crore (крор) – традиционные единицы исчисления больших чисел в Бангладеш, Индии, Непале, Пакистане и на Шри-Ланке. Используются чаще, чем европейские миллион и миллиард. Соответственно, 1 lakh = 100 000 (100 тыс.), 1 crore (cr) = 10 000 000 (10 млн.).

Re. (мн. ч. Rs) – Indian Rupee – рупия (состоит из 100 пайс), денежная единица Республики Индия.

GROUNDS OF CYBERCRIME IN INDIA
(C)

Even though it is unlawful, cybercriminals frequently select an easier approach to generate money. They target cash-rich organizations, like banks and other financial institutions, where large sums of money are handled on a daily basis. They hack sensitive information by taking advantage of flaws in IT security mechanisms. The following are the reasons why IT platforms are so vulnerable:

accessibility– due to the complexity of technology, there are several ways to breach a computer system. Hackers can obtain access codes, sophisticated voice recorders, retina scans, and other data that can be used to circumvent security measures;

complex codes– operating systems are used to run computers, and these operating systems are made up of millions of lines of code. Because the human mind is flawed, errors can occur at any time and in such cases, cybercriminals take advantage of every code error;

ability to store data in a relatively small space– a computer has the unique ability to store data in a very tiny space. This makes it easier for someone to take data from other storage devices and utilize it for personal gain;

carelessness– one of the hallmarks of human behavior is negligence. As a result, there is a chance that when securing the computer system, we may make a mistake that allows cybercriminal access and control over the computer system;

evidence loss– data relating to the crime can be readily deleted. As a result, evidence loss has become a very widespread and evident problem that paralyses the mechanism behind the cybercrime investigation.

CYBERCRIME CASES IN INDIA
(D)

The following are notable cybercrime incidents that have resulted in massive losses for well-known Indian firms.

In 2018 a massive data breach involving 1.1 billion Aadhar card users occurred. The hacked data contained personal information such as Aadhar, cellphone, PAN, and bank account numbers, as well as IFSC codes. Surprisingly, unknown merchants were

quickly selling Aadhar information on WhatsApp for Rs 500 per individual. In addition, for a meagre Rs 300, one could obtain a printout of anyone's Aadhar card.

Canara bank's ATM servers were attacked in a cyber assault in mid-2018. Skimming devices were used by hackers to acquire information from 300 debit cards.

Pegasus spyware is a type of malicious software that infiltrates a device, collects data, and then sends it to a third-party provider without the user's permission. NSO Group, an Israeli cyber weaponry company, designed it. It mostly needed links to function. When a consumer clicks on one of these links, Pegasus is instantly installed on their phone. According to the Indian news portal The Wire, a leaked global database of 50,000 telephone numbers alleged to have been provided by different government clients of NSO Group includes over 300 verified Indian mobile telephone numbers, including those used by ministers, opposition leaders, journalists, the legal community, businesses, government employees, scientists, rights activists, and others.

Примечание.

Aadhar (AADHAR) Card – карточка электронного удостоверения личности граждан или лиц, имеющих вид на жительство в Индии.

PAN (Permanent Account Number) – уникальный идентификационный номер налогоплательщика в Индии.

IFSC (Indian Financial System Code) – 11-значный буквенно-цифровой код идентификации банков, зарегистрированных в Индии.

Упр. 11. Ответьте на вопросы к упр. 10:

1. What are common occurrences of cyber incidences?
2. What was Emotet virus created to?
3. What do you know about Capcom's, a Japanese video game creation business, data breach?
4. What does a Distant Access Tool, or RAT, allow to perform?
5. India has the world's second-largest internet population, hasn't it?
6. What are the reasons why IT platforms vulnerable?
7. What are the features of Pegasus spyware?

Упр. 12. Заполните пропуски необходимыми предлогами:

1. Pegasus spyware is a type … malicious software that infiltrates a device, collects data, and then sends it … a third-party provider … the user's permission.
2. They hack sensitive information … taking advantage … flaws … IT security mechanisms.

3. This virus was a financial trojan ... a variety ... characteristics and capabilities

4. The evidence presented ... indicates that cybercrime may affect every type ... company ... any industry.

5. ... other words, cybercrime ... India may be described ... unlawful access ... a computer system ... the consent ... the legitimate owner or location ... criminal activity.

6. Hackers have devised a number ... methods ... acquiring user passwords ... leveraging the inadequate IT infrastructure ... employees' residences.

Упр. 13.Переведите на английский язык.

Основой DarkNet является TOR браузер – анонимная сеть виртуальных туннелей, предоставляющей передачу данных в зашифрованном виде. Сайты в TOR скрыты и не находятся в общем доступе, а передаваемые пакеты с информацией прячутся в других пакетах, изображая обычный трафик. TOR браузер использует так называемую «луковую маршрутизацию» – весь трафик программы проходит в зашифрованном виде через систему промежуточных узлов, находящихся в разных странах. К конечному сайту хостинг-провайдера обращается один из серверов в цепочке, а не компьютер пользователя. Однако передача данных от компьютера пользователя TOR к первому узлу и от последнего узла к сайту не шифруется, что является уязвимостью, позволяющей анализировать трафик и взламывать пакеты.

TOR браузер позволяет обойти блокировки сайтов, установленные интернет-провайдером. С помощью специальной консоли тот, кто пользуется Тор браузером, всегда может посмотреть «цепочку безопасности», в которой отображаются все промежуточные узлы, задействованные при открытии страницы. Браузер производится американской компанией The TOR Project, Inc, которая декларирует, что это «выбор всех пользователей, которые желают скрыть свое местоположение при пребывании в Сети», а реально обслуживает интересы организованной преступности.

Упр. 14. Дайте краткие определения следующих терминов на английском языке.

botnets, hacking, adware, spyware, cyber spying, ransomware, cryptojacking, dating hoodwinks, cyberbullying, malware

Упр. 15. Расшифруйте следующие аббревиатуры, переведите их на русский язык.

The TOR, PAN code, IFSC code, ATM, DoS, CFAA, DSL.

Упр. 16. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. What is antivirus program designed for?
2. What is an important tool for privacy?
3. What should complex passwords include?
4. Why should data backup be a routine procedure?

PROTECTION AGAINST CYBERCRIME

In order to protect ourselves from the perils of cybercrime, the following preventative actions can be taken:

- It is required to install an antivirus program. An antivirus program is designed to safeguard users against cybercrime. Modern programs monitor the machine's data for harmful content and give real-time security against dangers like phishing.

- Making use of a Virtual Private Network. A VPN connection will protect your online privacy. It's an important tool for privacy, which protects people from identity theft.

- Unsolicited emails, text messages, and phone calls should be avoided, especially if they utilize the crisis to coerce people into circumventing standard security safeguards.

- Change the Wi-Fi network's default password to something more secure. Limit the number of devices that may connect to the Wi-Fi network and only allow trustworthy devices to connect.

- Use lengthy and complicated passwords that incorporate numbers, letters, and special characters.

- Make sure to update all the systems and programs, as well as to install and maintain an antivirus software up to date.

- Data backup should be a routine procedure since data may be quickly destroyed, infected, or manipulated.

Упр. 17. Прочитайте, переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why do cyber thieves usually collaborate with each other?
2. Are mobile devices exposed to dangerous software such as computer viruses?
3. What should a person do while using or visiting social networking sites?
4. What are key pieces of security software?
5. What is the role of a firewall?

PREVENTION AGAINST CYBERCRIME

To combat cybercrime, multidimensional public-private alliances involving authorities, the digital tech industry, information security groups, internet firms, and financial institutions are required. Cyber thieves, unlike their counterparts in the physical world, do not compete for dominance or control. Instead, they collaborate to enhance their talents and even assist one another with new chances. As a result, traditional crime-fighting strategies cannot be employed to combat cybercrime. Mentioned below are some steps to prevent cybercrime.

Use complex passwords. Use various login details combinations for separate accounts and avoid writing them down.

Keeping online profiles secret. Make sure to keep your social networking profiles private. Make sure to double-check your security settings. Take caution with the information you put on the internet. Once it's on the Internet, it's there for good.

Safeguard mobile devices. Many individuals are unaware that their mobile devices are exposed to dangerous software such as computer viruses. An individual should only download software from reputable sites. It is also critical that your operating system is kept up to date. Install antivirus software and utilize a secure lock screen in addition. Otherwise, if you misplace your phone or lay it down for a few seconds, anyone may see all of your personal information on it. Someone may even install malicious software that uses GPS to follow your every step.

Safeguarding data. Encrypt sensitive files such as financial documents and tax returns, to protect your data.

Secure online identity. When it comes to protecting one's identity online, an individual should be vigilant. When providing personal information such as your name, address, phone number, and/or financial information on the Internet, you must exercise extreme caution. While making an online purchase, etc., be sure to check whether the websites are safe. This includes turning on your privacy settings while using or visiting social networking sites.

Safeguarding computers with security software. For basic internet security, several types of security software are required. Firewall and antivirus software are key pieces of security software. A firewall is typically the first line of defense for your computer. It governs who can communicate, and access the computer via the internet. Assume a firewall to be a type of 'policeman' who monitors all data attempting to flow to and from the computer via the Internet, permitting transactions that it knows are secure while preventing «bad» traffic such as cyberattacks.

As people's reliance on technology grows, cyber laws throughout the world must be constantly updated and refined. Cybercrime can be managed, but it takes the combined efforts of governments, Internet or network providers, intermediaries such as banks and shopping sites, and most crucially, consumers.

Упр. 18. Прочтите утверждения и скажите, являются ли они истинными (TRUE) или ложными (FALSE). Исправьте неправильные предложения.

1. To combat cybercrime, multidimensional public-private alliances involving authorities, the digital tech industry, information security groups, internet firms, and financial institutions are required.

2. As a result, traditional crime-fighting strategies can be employed to combat cybercrime.

3. Someone may even install malicious hardware that uses GPS to follow your every step.

4. When providing personal information such as your name, address, phone number, and/or financial information on the Internet, you must exercise extreme caution.

5. Firewall and dangerous software are key pieces of security software.

6. Assume a firewall to be a type of 'policeman' who monitors all data attempting to flow to and from the computer via the Internet, permitting transactions that it knows are secure while preventing «bad» traffic such as cyberattacks.

Упр. 19. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения.

1. To combat cybercrime....
2. Many individuals are unaware that their mobile devices ....
3. An individual should only download ....
4. Someone may even install ....
5. While making an online purchase, etc., be sure ....
6. Firewall and antivirus software are ....
7. Assume a firewall to be a type of 'policeman' who ....
8. As people's reliance on technology grows ....

Упр. 20. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «The consequences of cybercrimes».

UNIT 4

CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова и выражения.

impact – влияние, влиять
brain chemistry – мозговая активность
substance – вещество, субстанция
well-being– состояние (человека)
toprescribe – выписывать (лекарство)
totarget – затрагивать, быть направленным на
perception – восприятие
mood – настроение
administration (use) of drugs – употребление наркотиков
drug abuse – злоупотребление наркотиками, наркомания
drug misuse – незаконное употребление наркотиков
addiction – привыкание
withdrawal – абстинентный синдром
to be addictive – вызывающий привыкание **dependency** – зависимость
physicalharm – физический вред
legalconsequences – правовые последствия
feeling of euphoria – ощущение эйфории
feeling of tiredness – ощущение усталости
to lower inhibition – снижать уровень подавленности
sleep disorder – расстройство сна
auditory hallucinations – слуховые галлюцинации
in no way – ни в коем случае
side effect – побочный эффект

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to alter (изменять) – alter**tion**;
to use (использовать) – usage – **mis**use – us**er** – abus**er** - to abuse – to **mis**use;
to prescribe (выписывать) – prescrip**tion** – prescrib**ed**;
to depend (зависеть) – depend**ee** - depend**ent** – **in**dependent – dependency;
medic (медицинскийработник) – medic**al** – medic**ation** – medicine;
class (класс, категория) – classi**fy** – classific**ation** – classifi**ed**;
physics (физика) – physic**al** – physic**ian**;
centre (центр) – cent**ral** – cent**ralize** – cent**ralized** – cent**ralization**.

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Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Brain, medicine, origin, diagnosis, behavior, abuse, consequence, possession, manufacturing, psychiatric, alcohol, liquor, opioid, benzodiazepine, cannabinoid, barbiturate, anesthesia, epilepsy, withdrawal, heroin, hashish, marijuana, depressant, stimulant, hallucinogen, inhalant, mushrooms, chemicals, harmfulness, amphetamine, distribution, penalty.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Central nervous system, brain chemistry, bodily function, chemical substance, mental well-being, chronic patient, synthetic origin, pain killer, long-term damage, to alter behaviuor, with regard to, to lead to dependency, synthetic origin, chemical similarity, feelings of elation, physical harm, physical health, synthetic drug, chemical makeup, to damage health, to increase concentration, highly dangerous, visual hallucinations, paint thinner, nail polish remover, to produce effect, to cause damage, legitimate medical use.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

WHAT IS A DRUG?

Drug is any substance that alters the central nervous system, brain chemistry or bodily functions. There are many definitions of this term because there are different meanings of the word "drug" regarding to medicine, law and usage.

In general, a drug is defined as *"a chemical substance used in the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of disease or used to otherwise enhance physical or mental well-being."*

Medical drugs may be prescribed by doctors for a limited time or for use on a regular basis for chronic patients. Recreational drugs or street drugs are drugs that target the central nervous system and brain. Many recreational drugs lead to abuse and dependency.

Drug classifications are a way to organize drugs into categories. The British and American law enforcement systems use several classifications of drug substances: (1) according to chemical semilarities (among natural and/or synthetic substances); (2) according to the impact on the mind and body (the effects produced on people and the level of mental or physical harm); (3) according to legal consequences (legal limits for drugs such as possession, distribution or manufacturing).

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Why is there no single definition of a drug?
2. How can drugs be used in medical purposes?
3. What are street drugs?
4. What can recreational drugs lead to?
5. What are the grounds for classifying drug substances into categories?

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

CHEMICAL MAKEUP CLASSIFICATION

The chemical makeup classification includes such classes as *alcohol, opioids, benzodiazepines, cannabinoids* and *barbiturates.*

Alcohol is the most widely abused legal substance across the world. Alcohol creates feelings of euphoria and lowers inhibitions, but it also severely effects judgment, perception and reaction times. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant, but it causes the most severe long-term damage to the liver.

Opioids (or opiates) take shape of natural and synthetic origin. They serve as powerful pain killers, but can also cause feelings of intense pleasure, leading to addiction. Opioids are some of the most addictive of all known substances and they are also some of the deadliest. Some of the most well-known opioids include heroin, Fentanyl, Oxycodone.
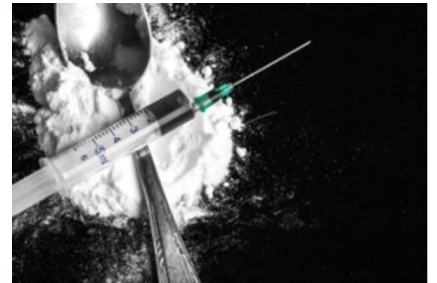
Benzodiazepines (or Benzos) have medical aims to treat psychiatric and sleep disorders, but they are very commonly abused. Benzos are highly addictive, and can cause numerous medical and psychiatric problems when not used as intended. Examples of Benzos include Ativan, Valium. Xanax.

Cannabinoids are a class of drugs that creates feelings of elation, known as a "high", but they also negatively impact mental and physical functioning. They are less addictive than other drugs but can seriously damage a person's mental and physical health. Examples of cannabinoids include marijuana, hashish, hashish oil.

Barbiturates act on the central nervous system by slowing down its functioning. Barbiturates were historically popular for the treatment of psychiatric and sleep problems, and they are still used for anesthesia and treatment of epilepsy and

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headaches. Barbiturates are highly addictive. Examples of barbiturates include Amytal, Luminal, Pentobarbital.

Упр. 8. Найдите в тексте упр. 7 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- химический состав,
- изменять время реакции,
- иметь естественное происхождение,
- вызывать ощущение длительного наслаждения,
- являться одними из самых смертоносных веществ,
- вещества, вызывающие наибольшее привыкание,
- иметь химическое сходство,
- вызывать приподнятое настроение,
- гашишное масло,
- замедлять функции,
- лечение психиатрических расстройств,
- головная боль.

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните данные ниже высказывания, используя выраженя *It'strue* – Правильно. *It's false* – Неправильно.

1. Chemical makeup classification comprises such classes as alcohol, stimulants, benzodiazepines, cannabinoids and barbiturates.
2. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant.
3. Opioids are not addictive among all known drug substances.
4. Cannabinoids include cannabis, hashish, hashish oil.
5. Barbiturates affect the central nervous system by slowing down its functioning.

Упр. 10. Объясните на английском языке основные различия между классами наркотических веществ, входящих в классификацию на основе их химического состава.

Упр. 11. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

DRUG EFFECT CLASIFICATION
Drug classification based on effect contains *depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants.*
Depressants create feelings of relaxation and tiredness. They may be legally used against mental illness and sleep

problems but they are very commonly abused because they may also create feelings of euphoria. Depressants are also some of the most highly dangerous and can cause an overdose. Examples of depressants include alcohol, opiates, barbiturates.

The primary use of **stimulants** increases energy, concentration and wakefulness. In the short term, stimulants increase productivity and performance with an excited high of pleasure. In the long term, stimulants are very addictive and have a very high potential for abuse. Examples of stimulants include Adderall, cocaine, meth (crystal meth).

Hallucinogens alter the user's perception of reality, often resulting in auditory and visual hallucinations. Although hallucinogens are generally less addictive than other drug classes, their immediate impacts are generally more severe and dangerous. Examples of hallucinogens include LSD, Psilocybin mushrooms, PCP.

Inhalants are a vast range of chemicals that are ingested primarily by breathing them in. Most inhalants are commonly used materials that are in no way designed to be ingested by humans. Most inhalants produce feelings of a high. The use of inhalants is incredibly dangerous and causes many serious health effects. Examples of such inhalants include paint thinner, nail polish remover, petrol.

Упр. 12. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке _A_, синонимы из колонки _B_ и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык:

A	B
effect	people
humans	substance
legally	to create
material	legitimately
pleasure	elation
to design	impact
condition	well-being

Упр. 13. Изучите и запомните способы употребления наркотиков. Укажите, как обычно употребляют наркотические вещества, составляющие вторую классификацию (Drug effects classification).

Methods of use	Drug substances
inhale – вдыхать	

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ingest – употреблть внутрь	
inject – делать инъекцию	
sniff – нюхать	
smoke – курить	
chew – жевать	

Упр. 14. Изучите таблицу 1, составьте устное сообщение на английском языке о характерных особенностях отдельных наркотических веществ.

Table 1

The primary forms of drug substances, their slang names and average time of action

Drug substance	Form	Street names	Duration
Cocaine	white crystal powder	coke, snow, sniff, dust, flake	15-30 min
Crack	tan or white pellets	rock, ball, rock, tornado, crystal	5-15 min
Heroine	white powder	dope, mud, boy, skunk, dragon	13-15 min
Marijuana	a green mixture of dried flowers and leaves	weed, pot, hash, green, grass, trees	2-3 hrs
LSD	soaked small squares of paper similar to postage stamps or absorbed into sugar cubes	L, acid, cid, tabs, blotter, superman, California sunshine	up to 12 hrs
Anabolic steroids	gel, cream, liquid	abolic, gym candy, juice, pumpers	
Ecstasy (MDMA)	pills	X, xtc, rolls, Adam & Eve, beans	3-6 hrs

Упр. 15. Прочитайте и кратко изложите на английском языке содержание следующего текста:

THE HISTORY OF DRUG USE IN THE UNITED STATES

Heroin is unfortunately a very popular choice of drug in the American culture today. The drug didn't just "show up" in the late 1960's. Instead, opium began to be rather popular just in the late 1800's. There were a lot of opium dens scattered throughout the "Wild West". Cocaine arrived here via Chinese immigrants who came to work on the railroads. Instead of drinking whiskey in bars, the workers were relaxing in candle lit dim rooms smoking opium. It wasn't uncommon for them to

spend several days & nights at the den eventually becoming physically addicted to the drug. However, alcoholism was a bigger problem that time.

From the late 1800's to the early 1900's the reputable drug companies of the day began manufacturing legally drug kits. These kits contained a glass barreled hypodermic needle and vials of opiates (morphine or heroin) and/or cocaine packaged neatly in attractive, engraved, tin cases. Laudanum (opium in an alcohol base) was also a very popular elixir that was used to treat a variety of disorders. Laudanum was administered to kids and adults alike – as freely as aspirin is used today.

Heroin, morphine and other opiate derivatives were unregulated and sold legally in the United States until 1920 when Congress recognized the danger of these drugs and enacted the Dangerous Drug Act. This new law made the purchase of these drugs illegal and federally regulated. By the time of passing this law, however, it was already too late. A market for heroin in the U.S. had been created. By 1925 there were about 200,000 heroin addicts in the country.

Упр. 16. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Классификации наркотических веществ», опираясь на следующие положения:

1. What is a drug?
2. Types of drugs according to the purposes of use.
3. Main classifications of illegal drug substanses.
4. Chemical makeup classification: classes, description, examples.
5. Drug effect classification: classes, description, examples.

UNIT 5

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES ON THE INTERNET

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

computersoftware – компьютерное программное обеспечение
access – доступ
website – веб-сайт
online – электронным способом (онлайн)
to control drug svia (over) the Internet – контролировать наркотики по Интернету (посредством Интернета)
profile – профиль, учетные данные
distribution channel – канал поставки
demand of drugs – спрос на наркотики
authorization– авторизация, получение разрешения
customer base– клиентская база
web monitoring – мониторинг (контроль) интернета (сети)
website hosting facility – фактическое местонахождение сайта
social media – социальные сети
payment processing facility – комплекс обработки онлайн платежей
restriction – ограничение, запрет
drug legislation – законодательство в сфере НОН
to shut down a site – закрытьсайт
copy-cat site – копия реального сайта
to provide a challenge – бросать вызов

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

license (лицензия) – licensed – unlicensed;
to distribute (распределять) – distributor – distribution – distributing;
toxic (токсичный) – toxicology – toxicological;
potent (мощный) – potential – potentially;
category (категория) – categorize – categorized;
to enhance (усиливать) – enhancer – enhancement;
to addict (пристраститься) – addict – addictive – addiction;
pharmacy (аптека) – pharmaceutical – pharmacology – pharmacist.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Sale, distribution, unlicensed, website, purchasing, profile, novel, pharmaceutical, psychoactive, tan-enhancer, target, illicit, online, counterfeit, toxic, restriction, guarantee, impurity, totality.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

point of access, pharmaceutical drugs, distribution website, available to buy, illegal drugs, non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs, novel psychoactive substances, legal substitutes, psychoactive properties, to search for drugs, average age, pain medication, 'dark web', correct authorizations, online pharmacy, potentially toxic substance, quality guarantee, to deceive users, legitimate medications, 'Legal highs', measuring the demand, Web Mapping Project, international enforcement and collaboration.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

ONLINE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS IN THE UK

The UK statistics show that users who buy or search for drugs online are mainly young (average age – 23 years) and male (59%), with the largest proportion (35%) searching for 'party' or 'club' drugs. Cannabis, prescription stimulants, pain medication and heroin are also widely searched for.

There are many online channels through which users can purchase psychoactive drugs. One such route is the 'dark web' accessible only with the correct authorizations and computer software. According to the national report, there are about 45,000 drug products for sale on these sites.

It is difficult to estimate the number of online pharmacies and the size of their customer base. There are a number of risks buying drugs from online pharmacies. The drugs may be counterfeit and harmful to a user's health, containing potentially toxic substances. Another major risk is drug misuse. The requirement for a prescription controls the use of potentially addictive and harmful substances, whereas illicit online purchase of drugs has no such restrictions.

Another problem is the sale of unlicensed drugs over the Internet. A Google search for 'buy diet pills online' caused the foundation of hundreds of websites offering a range of medications to buy. These websites are often marketed as real online pharmacies, with quality guarantees, well-designed websites and drug information and advice, potentially deceiving users into thinking that they are buying legitimate medications. The biggest sellers are diet and hair loss medications, as well

as tan-enhancers. Chemical analysis shows high levels of impurities in products from 50% of online shops, potentially putting users at risk of a variety of health harms.

'Legal highs' form an emerging drug market which is highly adaptable and able to adjust to rapidly changing drug legislation. For example, in 2021 a total of 101 new substances were identified: 31 cathinones, 30 cannabinoids, 9 phenethylamines, 5 opioids, 5 tryptamines, 4 benzodiazepines, 4 arylalkylamines and absolutely new 13 substances.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the main categories of users who buy drugs online?
2. What drug substances are mainly searched for on the Internet?
3. What is the "dark net"? How can it be used for illegal purchase of drug substances?
4. What are the risks buying drugs from online pharmacies?
5. What kind of problem does the sale of unlicensed drugs over the Internet represent?
6. What is the totality of new illegal substances identified in 2021?

Упр. 7. Найдите в тексте упр. 5 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- предписанные стимуляторы,
- обезболивающее средство,
- психоактивные наркотики,
- способ (маршрут, путь),
- онлайн аптека,
- фальсифицированный и вредный,
- рецепт,
- таблетки для похудения,
- хорошо продуманный веб-сайт,
- одобренные медицинские препараты,
- уровень примесей,
- формировать рынок.

Упр. 8. Подтвердите или опровергните данные ниже высказывания, используя выраженя *It'strue* – Правильно. *It's false* – Неправильно.

1. The UK statistics show that users who buy or search for drugs online are mainly young (average age – 25 years) and female (59%).

2. There are many online channels, for example 'dark net', through which users can purchase psychoactive drugs.

3. The drugs, searched for on the Internet, may be counterfeit and harmful to a user's health, containing potentially toxic substances.

4. Another problem is the sale of non-licensed drugs over the Internet.

5. Chemical analysis shows high levels of impurities in products from 50% of online shops.

Упр. 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Придумайте заголовки к каждому из абзацев и выпишите к ним ключевые слова (4-5 слов).

DRUGS AND THE INTERNET IN THE UK

The Internet offers a unique point of access for the sale of unlicensed and illicit pharmaceutical drugs through illegal distribution websites. The relatively new phenomenon of purchasing of drugs online has opened up new ways for researching the distribution channels, risks and profiles of persons who purchase such drugs.

The types of drugs available to buy online can be categorized as: illegal drugs, non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs, pharmaceutical drugs, novel psychoactive substances.

Illegal drugs are drugs which are legislated as illegal under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and are unlawful for an individual to possess (for example, heroin, cocaine, ecstasy).

Non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs are drugs which have not received a licence for treatment are not safe for use by the UK drug regulatory authorities. For example certain weight-loss drugs, tan-enhancers.

Pharmaceutical drugs are drugs that are used in everyday medical practice, are licensed by medical authorities. They are illegal if distributed without prescription. For example, anxiety and pain medication drugs, which are strictly controlled partly due to their addictive nature, are popular targets for illicit distribution.

Novel psychoactive substances ('Legal Highs') are synthetic drugs which have not yet been controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and are available to buy as legal substitutes for more common drugs. They are typically sold as products such as plant feeders or incense. An example is Mephedrone which shares the psychoactive properties of cocaine and amphetamines.

Упр. 10. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the 'profits' of illegal distribution of drugs via the Internet?

2. What types of drugs can be found on the Internet?
3. What are the illegal drugs?
4. What are the non-licensed pharmaceutical drugs?
5. What are the pharmaceutical drugs?
5. What are the Legal Highs?'

Упр. 11. Найдите в тексте упр. 9 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- продажа незаконных наркотиков,
- покупать наркотики,
- незаконно иметь в пользовании,
- лицензия лечебной деятельности,
- наркотики для снижения веса,
- без рецепта,
- синтетические наркотики,
- удобрение,
- благовоние,
- психоактивные свойства.

Упр. 12. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке *A*, синонимы из колонки *B* и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык:

A	B
addict	ratio
proportion	pain killer
to buy	to purchase
pain medication	illegal
counterfeit	damage
illicit	user
harm	false

Упр. 13. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Кратко изложите на английском языке особенности программ антинаркотического мониторинга стран ЕС в сети Интернет.

ANTI-DRUG WEB MONITORING

The monitoring of the Internet has become essential in the process of measuring the demand and sale of drugs. The law enforcers established many projects to control

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drugs via the Internet. For example, the *Psychonaut Web Mapping Project* recorded the availability of legal drugs on the Internet via extensive monitoring of websites, chatrooms, online shops, forums, Ebay, Google searches and social media. They reported 203 websites and 414 substances/products, highlighting the scale of the availability of legal drugs on the Web, but also the fact that the majority of these substances and their effects were previously completely unknown to professionals in this field.

Currently the *EU Madness Project* is continuing to monitor drug substances in Europe in order to prevent health harms and update relevant professionals. The project aims to "monitor, test, profile, and feed back into education and prevention knowledge relating to the types of drugs emerging, their associated characteristics, and potential harms".

Regulating the online drugs market is notoriously difficult. Manufacturers, suppliers, website hosting and payment processing facilities are typically based in different countries. That means that highly coordinated international enforcement and collaboration is necessary to control the market. Furthermore, whilst individual sites can be identified and shut down, copy-cat sites appear under different names which are difficult to monitor. In general, the online drugs market provides a unique challenge to law-enforcement, healthcare providers and the research community.

Упр. 14. Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Составьте резюме по ним на английском языке.

OPERATION HYPERION

In October 2016, law enforcement authorities from across the world came together to carry out Operation Hyperion. The operation targeted buyers and sellers of illicit drugs, weapons and fake and stolen identities, and other illicit activities using darknet marketplaces.

As a result of Operation Hyperion, Swedish law enforcement authorities arrested Sweden's largest suspected darknet marketplace vendor, suspected of making millions of Swedish kronor in profit by distributing illicit drugs in the country and to customers outside Sweden. As part of Operation Hyperion, the National Prosecution Service of the Netherlands launched a hidden service to showcase the detection and prosecution of many large vendors on darknet markets.

Operation Hyperion was carried out by law enforcement authorities in Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, and was supported by Europol. The takedown of a darknet market provides investigators with a rich data source.

Exploring and analyzing the accumulated data gained from several takedowns in a central database generates investigative leads. The planning and execution of Operation Hyperion was made possible by analysis of data obtained through Operation Onymous and other investigations into darknet trading activity investigations.

A good intelligence picture allows law enforcement authorities to focus resources and activities on investigating the most active and prolific vendors. The deconfliction of investigations is essential to prevent interference from different investigations. Cyberpatrol actions allow law enforcement authorities to gather intelligence and identify high-value vendors and targets and their criminal activities, with the objective of initiating follow-up investigations and operations. Overall, these actions contribute to the development of a common law enforcement approach as well as innovative tools, techniques and tactics to combat criminality on the darknet and to deter criminals from becoming active on darknet markets. These actions significantly improve the cooperation between investigators targeting different types of criminality, including drug trafficking, firearm trafficking, the distribution of counterfeit documents and the trade of any other illicit commodities on the darknet.

Примечание.

Kronor (Swedish) – крона (шведская) – основная денежная единица Швеции.

ALPHABAY & HANSA SHUT DOWN

Two major law enforcement operations, led by the FBI, the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the Dutch National Police, with the support of Europol, shut down the infrastructure of an underground criminal economy responsible for the trading of over 350 000 illicit commodities including drugs, firearms and cybercrime malware. The coordinated law enforcement action in Europe and the United States ranks as one of the most sophisticated takedown operations ever seen in the fight against online criminal activities.

AlphaBay was the largest criminal marketplace on the darknet, utilizing a hidden service on the Tor network to effectively mask user identities and server locations. Prior to its takedown, AlphaBay reached over 200 000 users and 40 000 vendors. A conservative estimation of USD 1 billion has been transacted in this market since its creation in 2014. Transactions were paid in bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies.

Hansa was the third largest criminal marketplace on the darknet, trading in similarly high volumes of illicit drugs and other commodities. Both markets were created to facilitate the expansion of a major underground criminal economy, which affected the lives of thousands of people around the world and was expressly designed to hinder the ability of law enforcement to bring offenders to justice.

DISRUPTION OF DARKNET TRADE

The disruption of darknet markets is a key area of activity for law enforcement authorities in the fight against the online trade in illicit goods. In many cases, these actions have targeted the largest darknet markets in terms of the number of vendors, sales and products on offer. Overall, these actions have disrupted the online trade in illicit drugs and reduced overall trade activity. They have also generated intelligence and investigative leads, allowing investigators to focus on the most successful vendors and the most active buyers. Disrupting darknet trade also undermines customer confidence in the reliability and availability of darknet markets.

Recent high-profile international operations, such as Operations Onymous, Bayonet and GraveSac, have generated substantial intelligence and awareness of the quickly expanding scope of the trade in illicit drugs on the darknet. The exploitation of the anonymity provided by the darknet in combination with other encrypted means of communication and payment systems, such as cryptocurrencies, poses a challenge for law enforcement authorities in terms of detection, attribution and disruption.

Упр. 14. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Киберпреступность и наркотики».

UNIT 6

DRUG-RELATED CYBERCRIMES PENALTIES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите слова и выражения.

dependency – зависимость
penalty – наказание
punishment - наказание
tosupply – поставлять
prison–тюрьма
sentence – приговор
guardian– опекун
career– сиделка
aggravating– отягчающее (напр., обстоятельство)
mitigating– смягчающее (напр., обстоятельство)
to take (зд.) – принимать
psychoactive– психотропный
online trade – он-лайн (удаленная) торговля
transaction – транзакция, денежный платеж (перевод)
cryptomarket – рынок криптовалюты
cryptocurrency – криптовалюта
virtual currency – виртуальная валюта
vendor – продавец, дилер

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to sell (продавать) — sell**er** – sell**ing**;
to depend on (зависеть) – depend**ent** – **in**dependent – dependen**cy**;
to prison (заключать в тюрьму, тюрьма) – prison**er** – **im**prison**ment**;
to supply (поставлять) – suppli**er** – supply**ing**– suppli**ed**;
to carry (иметь при себе, перевозить) – carri**age** – carri**er** – carry**ing**;
to deal (продавать) – deal**er** – deal**ing**.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Prison, sentence, penalty, supplying, producing, substance, to carry, psychoactive, called, guardian, carer, quantity, aggravating, mitigating.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Prison sentence, drug-related crimes, to take drugs, to carry drugs, called 'supplying', the type of drug or substance, dealing or producing, nitrous oxide, psychoactive substances, guardian or carer, the class and quantity of drug, personal history, aggravating or mitigating factors.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Объясните на английском языке основные различия между наказаниями за совершения преступлений, связанных с наркотиками и психотропными веществами.

THE UK DRUG PENALTIES

Living in the UK people can get a fine or prison sentence if:
- take drugs;
- carry drugs;
- make drugs;
- sell or deal drugs (also called 'supplying' them).

The UK penalties depend on the type of drug or substance, the amount people have, and whether they are also dealing or producing it.

Psychoactive substances can include things like nitrous oxide ('laughing gas').

People can get a fine or prison sentence if:
- carry a psychoactive substance and intend to supply it;
- make a psychoactive substance;
- sell, deal or share a psychoactive substance (also called supplying them).

If people are under 18, the police are allowed to tell parents, guardians or carers that they have been caught with drugs.

The penalty for drug-related crime in the UK will depend on:
- the class and quantity of drug;
- where a person and drugs were found;
- personal history (previous crimes, including any previous drug offences);
- other aggravating or mitigating factors.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. When can people get a fine or prison sentence if they live in the UK?

2. What does selling, dealing or sharing a psychoactive substance mean together?

3. Whom should the police inform if people are under 18 and they have been caught with drugs?

4. What will the UK penalty for drug-related crimes depend on?

Упр.7. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке *A*, синонимы из колонки *B* и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык. Составьте свои собственные предложения с каждым словом:

A	B
to supply	jail
quantity	factors
drug	distribution
penalty	amount
circumstances	to sell
drug user	punishment
prison	narcotic
selling	drug addict

Упр. 8. Найдите в текстах упр. 5 и 7 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- торговля наркотическими веществами;
- психотропное вещество;
- наказание за преступление, связанное с наркотиками;
- можно оштрафовать;
- вид наркотического вещества;
- тюремное заключение;
- отягчающее и смягчающее обстоятельства.

Упр. 9. Выразите мнение, с опорой на вопросы, данные ниже:

1. Why do you think people take drugs?
2. Do you think drugs lead people into crime?
3. Should people be punished in any way for using drugs? How should they be punished?
4. Should there be punishments for dealing in drugs? How should they be punished?
5. What would be the advantages and disadvantages of making all drugs legal?
6. What would happen if alcohol and tobacco were made illegal?
7. Is there a drug problem in your town/ country?

Упр. 10. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Распространение наркотиков посредством сети Интернет и наказание».

UNIT 6

PREVENTION OF CYBERCRIMES ON THE INTERNET

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

health care – система здравоохранения
to have an effect – воздействовать
to prevent re-offending – предупреждение рецидива (повторного совершения преступления)
to alert – оповещать, предупреждать
involvement – участие, соучастие
under the influence of drugs – под воздействием наркотиков
drug administration – употребление наркотиков
alcohol abuse – злоупотребление алкоголем, алкоголизм
to intervene – вмешиваться
to acquire drugs – приобретать наркотики
treatment – лечение
imprisonment – тюремное заключение
occasional use – нерегулярное употребление
to resist pressure – противостоять давлению

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

effect (эффект) – **to** effect – effect**ive** – effect**iveness**;
to initiate (начинать) – initiat**ive** – initia**tion** – initiat**or**;
to prevent (предупреждать) – preven**tion** – prevent**ive**;
to press (давить) – press – pres**sure**;
to behave (вести себя) – behavi**or** – behavior**al**;
to resist (сопротивляться) – resist**ant** – resist**ance**;
to risk (рисковать) – risk – risk**y** – risk**less**;
to arrest (арестовывать) – arrest – arrest**ee** – arrest**ed**;
to treat (лечить) – treat**ment** – treat**ed** – **un**treated.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

Criminology, category, tertiary, initiative, justice, violence, bullying, involvement, community, re-offending, recidivism, pharmacological, imprisonment, approach, intervention, alternative, mentoring, cognitive-behavioral, lowering, worldwide, hotline,

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

Prevention category, drug-related crime, health care, criminal justice system, to alert the general public, domestic violence, social services, involvement in crime, preventing re-offending, socially desirable, consequences of misuse, vulnerable family, to address a broader public, crime rate, forms of care and support, detoxification program, alcohol abuse, mixed approach, drug-related risk behavior, parental drug use, at-risk individuals.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

THE GENERAL ISSUES IN PREVENTION
OF DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Criminology defines three prevention categories – primary, secondary, and tertiary. They are taken from the field of health care. These categories are defined as follows.

Primary prevention refers to programs or initiatives aimed at people who have never been involved in the criminal justice system, such as programs to educate or alert the general public or young people about domestic violence or bullying in schools.

Secondary prevention refers to programs specifically targeted to children and young people who are identified by the social services, educational or justice systems as being at risk of involvement in crime.

Tertiary prevention refers to programs for those who are in the criminal justice system and/or returning to the community, with the aim of preventing re-offending.

In this regard, there are three types of preventive approaches for the prevention of drug-related crime:
- the prevention of illegal drug use,
- harm reduction (the prevention of drug-related risk behaviors),
- the prevention of recidivism.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на воросы к тексту.

1. How many prevention categories does Criminology define? What are they?
2. Who does the primary prevention aim at?
3. Who are the targets of the secondary prevention?
4. How does the tertiary prevention differ from the previous ones?
5. What approaches are used to prevent drug-related crimes?

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

THE EU DRUG CRIMES PREVENTION STRATEGIES

The prevention of illegal drug use is an obvious way of preventing drug-related crime. Prevention programs may have an effect on both drug use and drug-related crime risks.

The aim of *primary prevention* is to prevent drug use in the entire population. The European Union has implemented five ways of primary prevention: through schools, families, in the community, by focusing on a particular group, or by addressing a broader public through media campaigns. This is not surprising that the majority of government implemented anti-drug initiatives worldwide are school-based. This type of prevention can teach young people how to resist pressure to use drugs, or to learn the importance of a healthy lifestyle. Family influence is one of the most important risk for drug use. Many countries place particular emphasis on providing support to vulnerable families and young children to avoid parental drug use resulting in later drug use by children. Media campaigns involve the use of telephone hotlines, websites and social media to provide information to young people and answer their questions.

Secondary prevention targets children and young people identified as being at risk of drug use or having already begun occasional use. The Europeans have two approaches: the use of school-, family- and community-based intervention programs, and the training of professionals who can identify at-risk individuals and help them obtain the appropriate type of support. The United States has a mixed approach. On the one hand, there are more than 300 prevention programs. On the other hand, professionals in regular contact with young people are trained to identify those who are drug-involved and intervene appropriately.

The main focus of *tertiary prevention* is on the prevention of crime committed under the influence of drugs or in order to acquire drugs. Individuals arrested for offences related to their personal drug use usually reoffend if their dependence is untreated. Drug treatment is both a means of preventing drug use and a means of lowering drug-related crime rate. Drug treatment may be used as an alternative to imprisonment. Treatment includes detoxification programs and pharmacological therapy, as well as a variety of additional forms of care and support (cognitive-behavioral approaches, motivational interviewing, mentoring programs, etc.).

Упр. 8. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the best way of preventing drug-related crimes?
2. What is the aim of primary drug prevention?

3. What are the ways of primary drug prevention?
4. Who targets the secondary crime prevention?
5. What does the drug treatment include?

Упр. 9. Найдите в текстах упр. 5 и 7 эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- сфера здравоохранения,
- давать знания широким слоям общества,
- соучастие в преступлении,
- возвращение к обычной жизни,
- снижение вреда,
- преступления, связанные с наркотиками,
- первичная (вторичная, третичная) профилактика,
- анти-наркотическая программа (инициатива),
- уделять особое внимание,
- программа вмешательства,
- лица, находящиеся в зоне риска,
- быть в постоянном контакте,
- способ снижения уровня преступности,
- дополнительная форма поддержки.

Упр. 10. Подберите к словам, содержащимся в колонке *A*, синонимы из колонки *B* и переведите полученные синонимичные пары на русский язык:

A	B
use	attention
illegal	society
focus	treatment
individuals	administration
community	irregular
therapy	criminal
occasional	persons

Упр. 11. Составьте и выучите сообщение по теме «Профилактика наркопреступности в сети Интернет».

PART 2

THE BASICS OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION
WITH FOREIGN CITIZENS

UNIT 1
FIGHTING DRUG-RELATED CRIMES ON THE INTERNET

SITUATION 1
DESCRIPTION OF A SUSPECT
Упр. 1. Выучите слова и словосочетания.

appearance	внешность
photo kit	фоторобот
medical survey	медицинское освидетельствование
facial characteristics	черты лица
range of suspects	круг подозреваемых
male	мужской
female	женский
age	возраст
complexion	цвет лица
extremely dangerous	особо опасный
leaflet	объявление
face type	тип лица
Mongolian	монгольский
Caucasian	кавказский
Middle Asian	среднеазиатский
European	европейский
African	африканский
Arab	арабский
Carribean	карибский
description	описание
feature	черта, особенность, примета
height	рост
build	телосложение
hair	волосы
nose	нос
eyes	глаза

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и запомните фразы.

Excuse me, officer?	Простите, полицейский?
Please, help me!	Помогитемне, пожалуйста!
By all means.	Обязательно.
Glad to help if I can.	Радпомочь, еслисмогу.
What's happened? (What's the matter?/ What is the trouble?)	Чтопроизошло?
Somebody hit me over my head with a stick, grabbed my luggage (bag) and ran away.	Кто-то ударил меня палкой по голове, выхватил мой багаж (мою сумку) и скрылся.
I've been robbed. All my things have been stolen.	Меня ограбили. Украдены все мои вещи.
Would like to sit down here?	Вы не хотели бы присесть?
Howdoyoufeel?	Как вы себя чувствуете?
Thank you. I am well (unwell).	Благодарю вас, хорошо (плохо).
When (where) did it happen?	Когда (где) этопроизошло?
Near the railway car.	Рядом с вагоном.
Can you describe the criminal?	Вы можете описать преступника?
Yes, sure. (Yes, of course.)	Да, конечно.
What did the criminal look like?	Как выглядел преступник?
How old is he?	Сколько ему лет?
To my mind	По моему мнению
What was he dressed in?	Во что он был одет?
Please sign this report.	Прошу подписать этот протокол.

Упр 3. Определите примерный возраст и тип лица.

Запомните!

При отсутствии точной информации о возрасте человека (например, отсутствие документов), возраст указывается приблизительно.

Например, *25-30 yearsold (25-30 лет).*

1   1   2   2

3   3   4   4

Упр. 4. Изучите новую лексику, с помощью которой можно описать рост, телосложение и лицо человека.

Height	short (under 160 cm) medium (under 170 cm) tall (under 180 cm) higher than tall (past 190 cm)	невысокий среднего роста высокий очень высокий

Build

weak – слабое medium - среднее	solid - коренастое athletic - атлетическое

Hair

fair - светлые, dark - темные, gray - седые, auburn - рыжеватые, jet-black - иссиня-черные; long - длинные; short - короткие; curly - вьющиеся, straight - прямые, wavy - волнистые, thin - тонкие, scanty - жидкие (редкие), rich - густые

Nose

straight - прямой, up-turned - вздернутый, hooked - крючковатый, flat -

приплюснутый, snub - курносый, aquiline - орлиный

Eyes

dark - темные, blue - голубые, hazel - карие, green - зеленоватые; deep-set - глубоко посаженные, close-set - сближенные к переносице, slanted -раскосые

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

Пропавший без вести, круг подозреваемых, мужской / женский пол, примерный возраст, кавказский тип лица, европейский тип лица, цвет лица, средний рост, рост выше среднего, среднее телосложение, коренастое телосложение, седые/черные, как смоль волосы; вьющиеся, волнистые, густые; прямой, курносый, вздернутый нос; карие, глубоко посаженные, раскосые глаза, среднеазиатский тип лица, монгольский тип лица, высокий и худощавый.

Упр. 6. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык части лица.

FACE
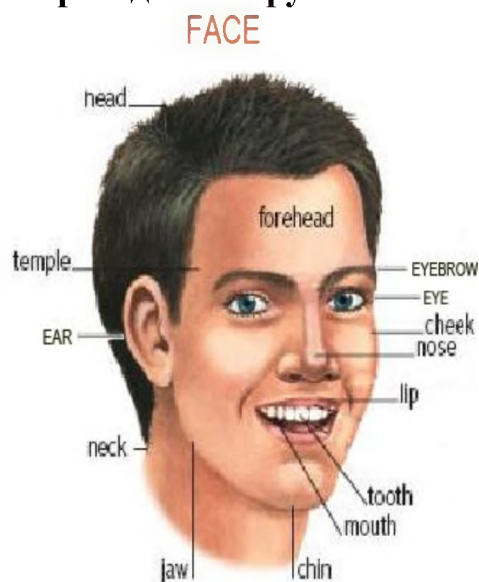
Упр. 7. Соедините слова, описывающие части тела и лица, и образуйте словосочетания.

height	green, hazel, deep-set, blue, close-set
build	tall, short, higher than tall, medium
ear	curly, wavy, short, rich, jet-black, dark
legs and arms	up-turned, straight, aquiline, snub
hair	long, short
nose	upper, lower, full

eyes	athletic, medium, weak
lip	small, oval, round, triangular

Упр. 8. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык ориентировку на подозреваемого в совершении наркопреступлений.

GLEN STEWART GODWIN

Nicknames: Michael Carrera, Michael Carmen, Glen Godwin, Glen S. Godwin, Dennis H. McWilliams

Date of Birth:	June 26, 1958	**Hair:**	Black
Place of Birth:	Miami, Florida	**Eyes:**	Green
Height:	6'0"	**Complexion:**	Medium to Dark
Weight:	200 pounds	**Sex:**	Male
Build:	Medium	**Race:**	White
		Nationality:	American

Occupations: Self-employed in tool supplies, mechanic
Scars: None
Marks:
Remarks: Godwin speaks Spanish. He is charged of cocaine distribution via darknet.

Упр. 10. Переведите с русского на английский язык ориентировки на лиц, разыскиваемых полицией.

Разыскивается!

1. Женщина, на вид 35-37 лет, рост около 160 см., плотного телосложения, глаза карие. Была одета в белую короткую куртку, полуботинки

светлого цвета, синие джинсы, светлую вязаную шапку. Подозревается в сбыте фальшивых пятитысячных купюр.

2.   Мужчина, на вид 30-35 лет, спортивного телосложения, рост 175-180 см. Волосы короткие, темные, немного седые. На плече имеется татуировка в виде кинжала. Русский, ранее проживал в г. Сатка, Челябинской области.

3.   Молодой мужчина 18-20 лет, худощавого телосложения, высокого роста. Волосы короткие, светлые. Тип лица - европейский. Был одет в темный спортивный костюм и черные кроссовки. Особая примета: на левой руке шрам размером 5-7 см.

4.   Мужчина, на вид около 20-25 лет, среднего телосложения, рост 173-175 см. Был одет в темно-серую толстовку с двумя полосами на рукавах, черные спортивные брюки, темную обувь. Мужчина подозревается в совершении кражи из магазина.

Упр. 11. Вставьте в ориентировки информацию по смыслу и переведите их на русский язык.

WANTED!

A _____ of approximately 1__ -20 years old of Middle Asian type of face. She has medium _____ and weak build. She has long, wavy and thin _____ . Her _____ is up-turned and her eyes are hazel and slightly slanted. On the right hand there is a long deep scar. She is dressed in blue Turkish denims, cowboy long- _____ shirt, short black jacket, modern style gray _____ -coat and heavy army boots. There is also a large green nylon rucksack in her arms.

_____ a _____ CRIMINAL!

A _____ of approximately 30 - _____5 years old of European type of face. _____ has tall height and athletic _____ . He has short auburn _____ and flat nose. His eyes are blue and deep-set. He has many tattoo marks on his fingers. He is dressed in dark wool trousers, classic style white long-sleeve shirt with a silk gray tie and dark-blue sweater. He has also winter black coat and _____ on. He has a modern style attaché-case, which is made of artificial leather. On the left hand he wears golden ring with ruby.

Упр. 12. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

Foreigner: Excuse me, officer? Help me, please!

Police officer: Glad to help you if I can. Please, calm down and tell me what the trouble is.

Foreigner: Thank you. I was waiting for my train on the platform when somebody who was behind hit me, grabbed my bag and ran away. Oh, my god! All my things have been stolen.

Police officer: What was in your luggage?

Foreigner: Some of my clothes, my ID, paying cards and a mobile.

Police officer: When did it happen?

Foreigner: It was about 6 o'clock.

Police officer: I see. Can you describe the criminal?

Foreigner: I'll try. It was a young man of medium height and athletic build. He had a short haircut. His hair was black. His face was long. He had a wide forehead, plump cheeks, blue eyes, a straight nose and full lips.

Police officer: That`s OK. What was he dressed in?

Foreigner: To my mind, he was dressed in a black jacket, a dark blue shirt, dark trousers and black shoes.

Police officer: I see. We will do our best to identify and apprehend a criminal. Please sign the report.

Foreigner: Thank you very much!

Упр. 13. Переведите диалог на английский язык, используя предложенные фразы, и выучите его наизусть.

Сотрудник полиции: Здравствуйте. Могли бы вы нам помочь?

Иностранный гражданин: Здравствуйте. Попробую (*I'll try*).

Сотрудник полиции: Мы разыскиваем человека, подозреваемого в распространени наркотиков (*drug dealing*) в вашем общежитии. Знаете ли вы что-то о таких случаях?

Иностранный гражданин: Да, я слышал(а) такие разговоры среди студентов. Но боюсь, что моим сокурсникам (*classmates*) не понравится, если я расскажу вам об этом.

Сотрудник полиции: Успокойтесь. Никто не узнает о вас (*Nobody knows about you*). Кроме того, это ваш гражданский долг и обязанность.

Иностранный гражданин: Ну ладно. Чемямогувампомочь (*What can I do for you*)?

Сотрудник полиции: Знакомы ли вы с этим человеком? Он ваш друг?

Иностранный гражданин: Нет, он мне не друг, но мы учимся на одном факультете. Кроме того, мы земляки (*home boys*).

Сотрудник полиции: А откуда вы?

Иностранный гражданин: Мы из Ливии.

Сотрудник полиции: Понятно. Вы сами употребляете наркотики?

Иностранный гражданин: Нет, ни в коем случае (*No way*)! Я будущий врач и это вредно (*harmful*) для здоровья.

Сотрудник полиции: А этот ваш земляк, он употребляет алкоголь или наркотики? И если да, то какие?

Иностранный гражданин: Мы мусульмане и алкоголь он точно (*exactly / forsure / definitely*) не употребляет. Но я слышал, что у него видели гашиш.

Сотрудник полиции: Этот наркотик он распространяет?

Иностранный гражданин: Возможно, но я точно не знаю.

Сотрудник полиции: Так. Вы знаете, каким способом он их реализует (*distribute*)?

Иностранный гражданин: Говорят (*Theysay*), что он ни с к кем не встречается лично (*inperson*). Это бесконтактный способ.

Сотрудник полиции: Понятно. А как его зовут? Можете описать его внешность?

Иностранный гражданин: Его зовут Рашид аль-Саллах. Он среднего роста, худощавый. Самый обычный парень (*Themostordinaryguy*).

Сотрудник полиции: Сколько ему лет? Какие у него волосы, глаза? Есть ли особые приметы?

Иностранный гражданин: Ему 28 лет. Волосы у него черные, густые. Глаза большие, и карие, как у всех арабов. Приметы? Пожалуй (*Maybe*), есть одна особенность. Оннемногохромаетналевуюногу (*He has a slight limp on his left leg*).

Сотрудник полиции: Вот как? Ясно. Спасибо большое за информацию. Вы нам помогли. Прошу вас сохранить нашу беседу (*interview*) в тайне.

Иностранный гражданин: Я понимаю.

Сотрудник полиции: Хорошо. Тогда, до свидания.

SITUATION 2
FIGHTING DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните слова.

drug addict	наркоман
to take drugs	принимать наркотики
police station	полицейский участок
to hitch-hike	путешествовать автостопом
to pick up	поднимать
to crumple	сворачивать
cannabis	конопля
dangerous drugs	опасные наркотики
possession	хранение
needle	игла
fix	доза
syringe	шприц
hard drug	тяжелые наркотические вещества
to roll back	сворачивать
cigarette packet	пачка от сигарет
gutter	канава
empty	пустой
silver paper	фольга
to make a fuss	суетиться

Упр. 2. Прочтите и запомните фразы.

What is name?	Ваше имя?
Show me arms, please.	Покажите Ваши руки, пожалуйста.
Are you all right?	С Вами все в порядке?
How did you get here?	Как Вы здесь оказались?
Here you are!	Пожалуйста!
Tell me your date of birth, please.	Назовите мне дату Вашего рождения.
What country are you from?	Из какой вы страны?
How old are you?	Сколько Вам лет?
Do you have to make a fuss?	
What is the purpose of your visit to our country?	Какая цель Вашего визита в нашу страну?

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What drugs have you been taken?	Какие наркотики Вы приняли?
Anything I can get.	Все, что могу достать.
I should take you to the police station.	Я должен доставить Вас в полицейский участок.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на английский язык.

Принимать наркотики, быть опасным, шприц и иглы, доза, аррестовать, героин смешанный с кокаином, иметь при себе коноплю, путешествловать автостопом, открыть пакет, свернутый кусок фольги, коричневое вещество, тяжелые наркотики, бросать в канаву, доставить в полицейский участок.

Упр.4. Какое слово лишнее в каждой группе? Почему?:

(A)	(B)
cannabis heroin hashish pharmacy	dangerous narcotic drug hard narcotic drug legal drug
(C)	**(D)**
drug addict crack abuser cock user drug law	trafficking selling distribution possession

Упр. 5. Перефразируйте предложения заменив выделенные слова на подходящую по смыслу лексику темы.

1. Very high **doses** of drugs are dangerous for the health.
2. The number of crimes committed by the **drug users** increases every year.
3. That is **a hard drug**, prohibitted by the law.
4. Why do you **make a noise**?
5. What drugs have you been **used**?

Упр. 6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог на русский язык; выучите его наизусть.

A police officer sees a young van lying on the steps of a block of offices. The young man is dirty and has long, unkept hair. He looks pale and thin and rather helpless. Thinking that the young man is ill, the policeman walks over to him and speaks to him.

Policeman: Are you all right?
Foreign citizen: Yes. I'm tired, that's all.
Policeman: What is your name?
Foreign citizen: David Legge.
Policeman: You are British, aren't you?
Foreign citizen: Yes. I am from Belfast.
Policeman: Tell me your date of birth, please.
Foreign citizen: January, 5-th.
Policeman: Okey. What is the purpose of your visit to our country?
Foreign citizen: I am travelling around.
Policeman: How did you get here?
Foreign citizen: I hitch-hiked. Why are you asking me so many questions?
Policeman: That's my duty. Come with me. I want to find out more about you.

As the young man gets up, he takes a cigarette packet from his pocket and throws it into the gutter.

Policeman: Why have you thrown that away?
Foreign citizen: It's empty. What did you think of me?
Policeman: Pick it up and give it to me.
Foreign citizen: Here you are! I tell you it's empty.

The policeman opens the packet. There are no cigarettes in it, but he sees that it contains a small piece of crumpled silver paper. He unwraps the silver paper and finds that it contains a piece of brown substance.

Policeman: This looks like cannabis!
*Foreign citizen:*It is. I'd forgotten that it was there.
*Policeman:*It is an offence to possess cannabis. I am going to arrest you.
*Foreign citizen:*OMG! Do you have to make a fuss over a little piece of hemp?
*Policeman:*Yes. It's a serious matter to have dangerous drugs in your possession. Show me your arms.

The young man rolls back his sleeves. His arms are covered with red needle marks.

*Foreign citizen:*I haven't got any hard drug on me. Several days have already gone since I last had a fix.

Policeman: What drugs have you been taken?

*Foreign citizen:*Anything I can get. Mostly heroin mixed with cocaine if I can get them. I swear I haven't any on me. Look, here are my syringe and needles.

*Policeman:*All right. Come with me.

*Foreign citizen:*Will I be able to return home?

Policeman: Perhaps. How old are you?

*Foreign citizen:*Eighteen. My parents think that I am working in France.

*Policeman:*I am going to take you to the police station. It is not for me to decide what penalty is for your illegal action. Follow me!

UNIT 2

DRUG PREVENTION INTERVIEWS WITH FOREIGN CITIZENS

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните слова.

addiction	привыкание
dependence	зависимость
withdrawal	абстинентный синдром
intoxication	интоксикация (отравление)
overdose	передозировка
recreational use	употребление ради развлечения
indicator	признак
threat to health (life)	угроза здоровью (жизни)
healthy lifestyle	здоровый образ жизни
short-acting drug long-acting drug	наркотик короткого действия наркотик длительного действия
route of administration (use)	способ употребления
occasional use	нерегулярное употребление
amount	объем, количество
coordination	координация, контроль
natural (synthetic) origin	растительное (синтетическое) происхождение
symptoms	симптомы
to smoke	курить табак, сигареты
to vape	курить электронные сигареты

Упр. 2. Прочтите и запомните фразы.

Do you use drugs?	Вы употребляете наркотики?
Do you know people who use drugs?	Вы знаете людей, которые употребляют наркотики?
What substances do they use?	Вы знаете, какие наркотики они употребляют?
How long do they use drugs?	Как долго они их употребляют?
Are the drugs harmful for people's health?	Наркотики вредны для здоровья?
The use of cocaine and especially crack are extremely dangerous for our health.	Употребление кокаина и особенно крэка очень опасно для зоровья.
Marijuana is less addictive but not less	Марихуана в меньшей степени

dangerous.	вызывает привыкание, но она не менее опасна.
Does your friend smoke cannabis?	Ваш товарищ курит марихуану?
Is he (she) vaping or smoking?	Он (она) курит?
Have you seen any syringes in his (her) possession?	Вы видели у него (нее) шприцы?
What do you know about drugs?	Что вы знаете о наркотиках?
How do you know that anyone uses drugs?	Как понять, что человек употребляет наркотики?
What are the indicators of marijuana (hashish, LSD) use? - sudden change in behaviour - dialated pupils - thirst, dry mouth - runny or stuffy nose - elevated heart rate - red eyes - drowsiness - hallucinations - nausea, vomiting	Каковы признаки употребления марихуаны (гашиша, ЛСД)? - внезапное изменение поведения - расширенные зрачки - жажда, сухость во рту - насморк или заложенность носа - учащенное сердцебиение - покраснение глаз - сонливость - галлюционации - тошнота, рвота
What are the consequences of different drug use?	Каковы последствия употребления различных наркотиков?
People use drugs because they …	Люди употребляют наркотики, потому что они …
- want changes in their lives - want to make new friends - wish recreation - are boring - are protesting against something - wish to try something new - think it's a problem-solving - don't want to be different from others	- хотят изменений в жизни - хотят завести новых друзей - хотят разлечений - скучают - протестуют - хотят просто попробовать - думают, что это решение проблем - не хотят отличаться от других

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

Употреблять наркотики, быть вредным для здоровья, вызывать большее (меньшее) привыкание, признаки употребления, передозировка, учащение

сердцебиения, тошнота, покраснение глаз, последствия, решение проблем, способ употребления, отравление, здоровый образ жизни, курение электронных сигарет,

Упр.4. Какое слово лишнее в каждой группе? Почему?:

(A)	(B)
jail camera prison goal	herbal natural synthetic vegetable
(C)	**(D)**
drug addict drug abuser drug dealer drug user	trafficking transportation distribution shipping
(E)	**(F)**
theft seizure confiscation forfeiture	to tackle drugs to proliferate drugs to combat drugs to fight drugs

Упр. 5. Прочитайте информацию о воздействии наркотиков на организм человека. Составьте краткий доклад на английском языке для студентов-иностранцев.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF DRUGS

Drug use can result in drug addiction, serious impairment, illness and death. Health risks of commonly used drugs include the following:

- *Cocaine*– Risk of heart attack, stroke and death
- *Ecstasy* – Risk of liver failure and heart failure
- *Inhalants*– Risk of damage to heart, lungs, liver and kidneys from long-term use
- *Marijuana*– Risk of impairment in memory, learning, problem solving and concentration; risk of psychosis – such as schizophrenia, hallucination or paranoia – later in life associated with early and frequent use
- *Methamphetamine*– Risk of psychotic behaviors from long-term use or high doses

- **Opioids** – Risk of respiratory distress or death from overdose

Упр. 6. Перефразируйте предложения заменив слова в скобках на подходящую по смыслу лексику темы.

1. Very high doses of depressants cause **poisoning**.
2. The effects of barbiturates are in many ways **similar** to the effects of alcohol.
3. **Irregular use** of stimulants can cause a stuffy and runny nose.
4. A large **volume** of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop psychosis.
5. Chronic users experience memory problems and speech difficulties, panic and loss of **control**.
6. Methamphetamine causes risk of psychotic behaviors from long-term use or a **very high dose**.

Упр. 7. Составьте диалог с человеком, употребляющим наркотики, на основе его рассказа о себе. Постарайтесь объяснить ему как физиологические, так и правовые последствия злоупотребления наркотиков. Используйте активную лексику по теме.

Hi. My name is Alexander. I was born and still live in Ekaterinburg. I used to be a common boy when I was young. I wasn't different from my mates. The school classes were not interesting for me – I was inattentive, ingenious and got mostly poor maks. At the 4th form I went in for skating as many of my friends did. I was not very successful, but these years in sport were the best in my life. I took part in many competiones in different towns and cities, saw many sights. At the same time, my friends started smoking, drinking alcohol and even trying drugs. I didn't care about all that as I was busy with sports those days.

But all had changed in the High School when I began smoking occasionally. The last class I started with a new school. At that time, I was no longer interested in sports and I gave up training, and since I had a lot of free time, I started hanging out with new friends from school. There I tried to smoke grass for the first time as recreation. I did it because my friends smoked it. I liked drugs right away, I thought that this was exactly what I really needed to make myself happy and in a good mood. Self-confidence appeared and it seemed to me that I was incredibly cool!

By the time I entered college, I was already smoking marijuana and drinking beer. I have made new friends. We felt so cool that in the first year we started robbing the third-year students of their scholarship. We did not scare of anyone or anything. During that period, I earned my first criminal record for stealing a motorcycle. My friend was already using heroin at that time and, looking at him, I decided to keep up.

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From the first time, this drug seemed terrible to me, because I was seized with a very strong fear.

Then I started trying new drugs because I didn't like heroin, and the effect of he pot wasn't enough even mixed with alcohol. After some time, I tried all the dangerous drugs and chose the best ones for myself. At some point I tried amphetamine – a dance drug. And that's when it seemed to me that it was exactly what I was looking for.

I have created a comfortable mode of use for myself: I smoked grass at work, on weekends I had fun in clubs under amphetamine, and after that I took heroin and diluted all with alcohol. I started trying new modern drugs: "speed", "salt" and "vape mixtures". I was sure I could control my use, but failed. Now I'm a complete, disgusting drug addict and I don't see any way out.

Notes:

- to give up (training) – отказаться, «забросить» (тренировки)
- to hung out – слоняться, «тусоваться» (слэнг)
- scholarship – стипендия
- to earn criminal record – получитьсудимость
- pot (grass) – «травка» (слэнг), марихуана

Упр. 8. Переведите вопросы на русский язык. Составьте профилактические беседы (диалоги) с (а) школьниками, (б) студентами, (в) наркозависимыми, используя предложенные вопросы. Выучите их наизусть.

- Do you think alcohol is a drug?
- What is alcoholism?
- Do you know of any alcoholics?
- How would you stop if being an alcoholic?
- Do you know how much alcohol is in beer?
- Do you know how much alcohol is in vodka?
- What are some of the characteristics of drunk people?
- Is alcohol addictive? What about tea, coffee, and chocolate?
- Should marijuana be illegal?
- Do you think marijuana should be legal or illegal? Support your opinion with facts.
- Why do you think marijuana is illegal?
- Is marijuana grown in your place of living?
- What are the ways ways drug users use marijuana?
- Do you think tobacco companies would like to sell marijuana?

- Why do you think that tobacco is a legal drug?
- Are any of your friends addicted to tobacco?
- What are the different ways to use tobacco?
- Do you know anyone who smokes a pipe?
- What is the difference between pipe tobacco and cigarette tobacco?
- What do you think about chewing tobacco?
- Is there any difference between "soft" drugs such as marijuana and "hard" drugs like crack, heroin, cocaine, etc.?
- Is ecstasy a soft or a hard drug?
- Should there be punishments for dealing drugs?
- Should there be punishments for using drugs?
- Should drug dealers get the death penalty?
- If heroin were legal, would there be less crime? For example, burglary and robbery.
- Are any people more easily addicted to drugs than others?
- Do some people have addictive personalities?
- If you are addicted to drugs, what should you do?
- What else can people become addicted to?
- Why are some drugs more addicting than others?
- Why do some people get addicted when others do not?
- What happens in the brain of a person that causes addiction?
- Do you know how much illegal drugs cost?
- Do you think it is easy to buy illegal drugs where you live?
- Which is worse, a peaceful drug addict or a violent non-addict?
- Should pregnant women be arrested for child abuse if they use drugs when they are pregnant which may affect the baby?
- Should women be prevented legally from drinking any alcohol or smoking when pregnant?
- Do you think it is a good idea to have safe, legal injecting rooms for intravenous drug users, where they can use clean equipment and sterile water?
- Cancer patients find that marijuana stops their pain. Should it be legal for them?
- Do you think experimenting with alcohol and cigarettes leads to experimenting with harder drugs?
- Do you think ecstasy is dangerous?
- At what age should it be legal to drink and smoke?
- Do we use too many prescription drugs?
- What are natural remedies?
- Are natural remedies like homeopathy and herbal medicine drugs too?
- Do we give too many prescribed drugs to children?

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- Why is the cost of prescription drugs so high?
- Have you ever used a prescription drug without a prescription?
- What do you think society ought to do about people who spend most of their time and money getting high on illegal drugs? Why?
- Should employers be allowed to "drug test" their employees? If so, why?
- Why do you think people start using drugs?
- What should happen to babies who are born addicted to drugs?
- What would you do if someone in your family were addicted to drugs?
- What do you know about drugs?
  - What are some dangerous drugs?
  - What drugs do you think are useful?
  - What drugs are addicting?

Do you think that marijuana should be legal for medical uses with a prescription from a doctor?

What does crack cocaine do to your body?
- What does it do to your mind?
- What will happen if you keep on using?
- How do you stop yourself from using it? / How does an addict quit using it?

What kind of drugs are the most popular in your country?
- What kind of "legal" drugs are the most popular?
  - Are we as a society addicted to legal drugs?

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Английский язык для сотрудников полиции: борьба с незаконным оборотом наркотиков в сети «Интернет»» составлено в соответствии с Рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка (Профиль образовательной программы – Оперативно-розыскная деятельность (деятельность подразделений по контролю за оборотом наркотиков, осуществляющих выявление, предупреждение, пресечение и раскрытие преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий)).

Пособие нацелено на развитие способности к деловому общению, профессиональной коммуникации обучающихся образовательных организаций системы МВД России в ходе реализации образовательных программ.

Пособие содержит учебные материалы на английском языке, охватывающие различные аспекты противодействия незаконному обороту наркотиков и иным правонарушениям в киберпространстве; практику борьбы с этими видами преступлений в России и ее пределами; коммуникативно ориентированные ситуации, имитирующие взаимодействие сотрудников подразделений полиции России, обеспечивающих пресечение преступлений, совершаемых с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий.

В ходе научно-исследовательской работы установлено, что наиболее действенными формами организации образовательного процесса, нацеленного на формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущих сотрудников полиции в указанной сфере деятельности, являются условно-речевые и речевые задания (диалоги, монологи, клише), а также имитация моделей ситуативно-обусловленной профессиональной коммуникации полицейских с иностранными гражданами, сопровождающиеся комплексом упражнений, ориентированных на развитие базовых навыков определения, использования и аккумулирования лексико-грамматических единиц профессионального тезауруса.

Материалы, содержащиеся в работе, целесообразно использовать как на практических занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и для размещения в электронной образовательной среде с целью организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся при изучении учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в образовательных организациях системы МВД России, а также для создания электронных учебных пособий, для пополнения учебно-методического комплекса по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

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