

Академия управления МВД России

**СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ НАВЫКОВ ЧТЕНИЯ  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ  
НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

*Учебное пособие*

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**Рецензенты:** *Л. С. Кравчук*, заведующий кафедрой иностранных языков Белгородского юридического института МВД России им. И. Д. Путилина, доцент; *Ф. А. Якупов*, заместитель начальника кафедры международного полицейского сотрудничества и борьбы с преступностью по каналам Интерпола Центра подготовки сотрудников органов внутренних дел для участия в миротворческих миссиях ВППК МВД России.

С56

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Основная цель пособия – развитие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионально ориентированного международного научного общения и формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

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### ***Авторский коллектив:***

*Галина Степановна Пырченкова, кандидат филологических наук,  
доцент;*

*Елена Валерьевна Казначеева, кандидат педагогических наук,  
доцент;*

*Ирина Викторовна Хайрутдинова, кандидат педагогических  
наук, доцент;*

*Татьяна Сергеевна Круглова, доктор филологических наук.*

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Совершенствование навыков чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на английском языке» предназначено для использования в образовательном процессе Академии управления МВД России слушателями, проходящими обучение по программе подготовки научно-педагогических кадров по направлениям: 40.07.01 Юриспруденция, 37.07.01 Психологические науки, 44.07.01 Образование и педагогические науки. Данное учебное пособие отражает основные программные требования и содержание дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Пособие направлено на формирование иноязычных компетенций, предусмотренных федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего профессионального образования по данному профилю подготовки.

Основная цель пособия – развитие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионально ориентированного международного научного общения и формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

Учебное пособие поможет сформировать у обучающихся умения реферирования и аннотирования зарубежных публикаций по теме научного исследования, готовность использовать современные методы и технологии научной коммуникации на государственном и иностранном языках в работе российских и международных исследовательских коллективов по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач, способность планировать и решать задачи собственного профессионального и личностного развития.

## UNIT 1

### ИЗУЧАЮЩЕЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ



#### *Направление подготовки 40.07.01 Юриспруденция*

#### *12.00.02 Конституционное право; конституционный судебный процесс; муниципальное право*

#### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

constitutional law	конституционное право
supreme law	высший закон
law supremacy	верховенство закона
treaty	договор
source	источник
to contradict	противоречить
to pass a statute	принимать закон (статут)

to originate	происходить, возникать
plenary power	полная власть
article	статья
provision	положение (статьи)
to assign responsibility	возложить ответственность
legislative branch	законодательная власть
executive branch	исполнительная власть
judicial branch	судебная власть
to have the authority	иметь полномочия
to amend / amendment	вносить поправки / поправка
to sign	подписывать
to put into effect	вводить в действие
to carry out laws	выполнять законы
distribution	распределение
to approve / approval	одобрять / одобрение

## 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) laws and treaties; 2) to limit the boundaries of the jurisdiction; 3) to contradict the Constitution; 4) to serve the citizens; 5) to ratify the Constitution; 6) elected representatives; 7) legislative branch of power; 8) supremacy of people; 9) plenary power; 10) Supreme Court; 11) to have an authority; 12) to override presidential veto; 13) executive branch of power; 14) to assign responsibility to Congress; 15) House of Representatives; 16) to carry out laws; 17) executive branch of government; 18) to separate governmental powers; 19) Bill of Rights; 20) provision of an article; 21) constitutional rights; 22) judicial appointments; 23) statutory powers; 24) distribution of political power; 25) legal system; 26) source of law; 27) relationship between the individual and the state.

## 3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Constitutional law concerns the relationship between the individual and the state. The rules of constitutional law govern political relations

within a given society, reflecting a particular distribution of political power.

There is no hard and fast definition of constitutional law. According to one wide definition, constitutional law is that part of national law, which governs the systems of public administration and the relationship between the individual and the state. Constitutional law presupposes the existence of the state, and includes those laws which regulate the structure and functions of the principal organs of the government and their relationship to one another and to the citizen. Where there is a written constitution, emphasis is placed on the rules, which it contains, and on the way in which they have been interpreted by the highest court with constitutional jurisdiction. Constitutional law does not comprehend the whole of the legal system, but that the manner in which issues concerning rights, powers and duties are settled is of direct concern to constitutional law.

In the past, constitutional law gave more emphasis to the role of the state in maintaining public order and national security than it did to the individual's right to employment and housing, education and health services and the conservation of the environment.

There is no precise demarcation between constitutional and administrative law. Administrative law may be defined as the law, which deals with the exercise and control of governmental power. A rough distinction is that constitutional law is mainly concerned with the work of official agencies in providing services and in regulating the activities of citizens. Within the vast field of government, questions often arise as to the sources of administrative power, the adjudication of disputes arising out of the public services and, above all, the means of ensuring a system of control over the activities of government, which maintains a balance between public needs and the rights and interests of the individual.

#### **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **THE U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

The law of the United States was originally largely derived from the common law of the system of English law, which was in force at the time of the Revolutionary War. However, the supreme law of the land is the United States Constitution and, under the Constitution's Supremacy, laws and treaties to which the U.S. is a party are enacted by the Congress. These form the basis for federal laws, limiting the boundaries of the jurisdiction of federal law and the laws in the fifty U.S. states and territories.

In the United States, the law is derived from four sources. These four sources are constitutional law, administrative law, statutory law, and

the common law. The most important source of law is the United States Constitution, and everything falls under, and is subordinate to, it. No law may contradict the United States Constitution. For example, if Congress passes a statute that conflicts with the constitution, the Supreme Court may find that law unconstitutional, and strike it down.

Federal law in the United States originates with the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to enact statutes for certain limited purposes like regulating commerce. Nearly all statutes have been codified in the United States Code.

The fifty American states are separate and sovereign ones with their own constitutions and retain plenary power to make laws covering anything not reserved by the federal Constitution or federal statutes.

**5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

The U.S. Constitution was written in 1787, ratified in 1788, and is in operation since 1789. The United States Constitution is the world's longest written charter of government. Its first three words – “We, The People” – affirm that the government of the United States exists to serve its citizens. The supremacy of the people through their elected representatives is recognized in Article I, which creates a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The positioning of Congress at the beginning of the Constitution affirms its status as the “First Branch” of the federal government.

The U.S. Constitution assigned to Congress responsibility for organizing the executive and judicial branches, raising revenue, declaring war, and making all laws necessary for executing these powers. The president is permitted to veto specific legislative acts, but Congress has the authority to override presidential vetoes by two-thirds majorities of both houses. The Constitution also provides that the Senate advise and consent on key executive and judicial appointments and on the approval for ratification of treaties.

For over two centuries the Constitution has remained in force because its framers successfully separated and balanced governmental powers to safeguard the interests of majority rule and minority rights, of liberty and equality, and of the federal and state governments. The Constitution has evolved to meet the changing needs of a modern society profoundly different from the eighteenth-century world in which its creators lived. To date, the Constitution has been amended 27 times, most recently in 1992. The first ten amendments constitute the Bill of Rights.



**6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**THE PREAMBLE TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

One of the greatest contributions of the United States to the world is the U.S. Constitution, and, perhaps, the most influential section of the U.S. Constitution is its preamble. It is, therefore, particularly interesting to trace its origins and legal status. The current preamble is different from the original introduced in 1787 at the Philadelphia Convention. The original preamble did not include the famous phrase “We the people of the United States” but, rather, defined the states as the source of authority; also, it did not specify the Constitution’s goals.

The concept of the U.S. Constitution preamble is based on the research of the preambles in fifty common law and civil law countries. Analysis of fifty democratic countries revealed that most of them have included a formal preamble in their constitutions.

The preamble to the U.S. Constitution refers to the people as the source of authority and indicates the general purposes for which the people established the Constitution. The preamble has several functions. To begin with, it has an educational function. Unlike the constitution – usually a very long document including complex provisions – the preamble is relatively short and is written in a simple language.

The preamble to the U.S. Constitution also has an important legal function as it is a guide for constitutional interpretation. The courts rely, more and more, on preambles as sources of law. There are three legal functions of the preamble: the ceremonial-symbolic, in which the preamble serves to consolidate national identity; the interpretive, in which the preamble is granted a guiding role in statutory and constitutional interpretation; and the basic one, in which the preamble serves as an independent source for constitutional rights.

**7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**FROM THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

The United States Constitution is the highest law of the United States of America. It was signed on September 17, 1787 by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later, it was put into effect, or ratified, by representatives of the people of the first 13 states. When nine of the states ratified the document, they

created a union of sovereign states, and a federal government for that union which started on March 4, 1789.

The Preamble is one of the best-known parts of the Constitution. The first three words, “We the people”, are used very often. The Preamble gives the reasons for writing the Constitution.

Article One says that the United States Congress (the legislative branch) will make the laws for the United States. Congress has two parts, called “Houses”: the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. This Article says who can be elected to each part of Congress, and how they are elected.

Article Two says that the President, Vice President, and executive offices will carry out the laws made by Congress. This article says how the President and Vice President are elected, and who can be elected to these offices.

Article Three says there will be a court system, which includes the Supreme Court. The Article says that Congress can decide which federal courts, besides the Supreme Court, are needed.

Article Four is about the states. It says that state governments must treat citizens of other states as fairly as they treat their own citizens, and must send arrested people back if they have been charged with a crime in another state and fled.

Article Five gives two ways to amend, or change, the Constitution. Congress can write a change, if two-thirds of the members in each House agree. The state governments can call a convention to write changes, although this has not happened since 1787.

## 8. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений:

### Образец: 1–6

1. the highest law	1. limited jurisdiction
2. to have an authority	2. to introduce changes
3. to pass an act	3. rule of law
4. to put into effect	4. judicial branch
5. restricted jurisdiction	5. to delegate duty
6. court system	6. Supreme law
7. to carry out laws	7. to contain
8. to include	8. to enact a statute
9. to assign responsibility	9. to have a power
10. to amend	10. to put into operation
11. supremacy of law	11. to execute laws

**9. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.**

1. (Конституционное право) deals with the (взаимоотношения) between the individual and the state. 2. (Кодифицированные конституции) are largely written, centered around a single document incorporating key (конституционные положения) that are binding on all political institutions. 3. The Constitution of the United States is (старейшая государственная конституция) now in use. 4. When it was signed in 1787, the Constitution had (преамбулу и семь статей). 5. To become part of the U.S. Constitution, (поправка должна быть ратифицирована) by three-fourths of the states. 6. The Preamble (не является законом). 7. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution (были приняты и ратифицированы) simultaneously and are known collectively as the Bill of Rights. 8. (Судебная система США) includes the (Верховный суд). 9. The preamble to the U.S. Constitution serves as (независимый источник конституционных прав). 10. The United States Constitution (была подписана) on September 17, 1787 by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later, it (была введена в действие) by representatives of the people of the first 13 states.

**10. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *on, after, from, by, to, for, in, from ... to*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The authors of the United States Constitution were clearly aware that changes would be necessary ... time ... time if the Constitution was to endure and cope with the effects ... the anticipated growth of the nation. 2. The Preamble ... the U.S. Constitution lays out the marker ... new era ... which the people themselves figure in the decisions of government, creating a new level of accountability. 3. ... September 1786, commissioners ... five states met in the Annapolis Convention to discuss adjustments ... the Articles ... Confederation that would improve commerce. 4. ... fierce fights over ratification in many ... the states, New Hampshire became that ninth state on June 21, 1788. 5. The United States Bill of Rights were the ten amendments added ... the Constitution in 1791. 6. The Constitution consists ... a preamble, seven original articles, twenty-seven amendments, and a paragraph certifying its enactment ... the constitutional convention. 7. Article Two ... the U.S. Constitution describes the procedures ... the selection of the president, qualifications ... office, the oath to be affirmed

and the powers and duties ... the office. 8. Article Three ... the U.S. Constitution requires trial ... jury in all criminal cases, defines the crime ... treason, and charges Congress ... providing for a punishment for it.

***12.00.03 Гражданское право; предпринимательское право;  
семейное право; международное частное право***

**1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

civil law	гражданское право
family law	семейное право
contract law	контрактное право
commercial law	коммерческое право
tort law	деликтное право
tort	гражданское правонарушение
labour law	трудовое право
company law	корпоративное право
breach of contract	нарушение контракта
trespass (to goods)	посягательство (на товары)
defamation	клевета
deceit	обман
agree / agreement	соглашаться / соглашение
origin / originate	происхождение / происходить
divorce	развод
adoption	усыновление / удочерение
custody of children	опека над детьми
legal / physical custody	юридическая / физическая опека
child support obligations	обязательства по алиментам
litigants	стороны гражданского процесса
alimony	алименты
property division	раздел имущества
to determine	определять
prenuptial agreement	брачное соглашение
domestic abuse	домашнее насилие
restraining (court) order	запретительный (судебный) приказ
to settle / settlement	урегулировать / урегулирование
mediation / mediator	посредничество / посредник
to neglect / neglect	пренебрегать / пренебрежение
default rules	правила по умолчанию

## **2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:**

1) legal institutions; 2) labour law; 3) criminal and medical records; 4) to consider rules of evidence; 5) family lawyers; 6) to govern legal responsibilities between individuals; 7) parties related by marriage; 8) physical custody; 9) division of property; 10) family law proceedings; 11) to agree on custody; 12) to determine rights of litigants; 13) breach of contract; 14) private mediator; 15) custody of children; 16) to agree with default rules; 17) child support obligations; 18) adoption of a child; 19) family law practice; 20) to commit a tort; 21) relationship between individual and state; 22) prevention of domestic abuse; 23) to take a case to trial; 24) to issue a restraining order; 25) drug abuse counselor; 26) family relationships; 27) termination of parental rights; 28) tort law; 29) to make a prenuptial agreement; 30) trespass to land.

## **3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **CIVIL LAW ORIGIN**

Civil law is the body of private law used in those countries in which the legal system is based on ancient Roman law modified by medieval and modern influences.

Civil law is used in most nations in Europe and Latin America, as well as in some countries in Asia and Africa. The law of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and a number of other nations is based on English common law, which differs from civil law in origin and other important respects.

One of the principal characteristics of Roman civilization was the development of strong legal institutions. In the 6th century, a commission appointed by the Emperor Justinian collected and consolidated all the sources of law, including the opinions of the great legal scholars during previous centuries. The result was the *Corpus Juris Civilis* (Body of Civil Law), also called the Justinian Code, a comprehensive code with the accumulated wisdom and experience of many generations of Roman jurists.

From its origins in continental Europe, the civil law gradually spread to all of the areas in Africa, Asia, and Latin America that were colonies of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, or Portugal. When they gained independence, most of the former colonies continued the civil-law orientation of their legal systems. Civil-law systems were also voluntarily adopted in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

In a number of countries, moreover, the civil law constitutes an important component of a mixed legal system. For example, in Scotland, South Africa, and Sri Lanka, the legal system combines civil- and

common-law elements. In North America the same phenomenon can be observed in the state of Louisiana and in the province of Quebec. The legal systems of many North African and Middle Eastern nations are strongly influenced by the French civil-law codes, even though in some areas of law – especially those relating to the family and to family property – these countries tend to follow Islamic tradition.

#### **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

##### **CIVIL LAW DEFINITION**

The term civil law is employed to distinguish those legal codes that deal with civil relationships (such as citizenship, marriage, divorce, and certain contractual arrangements) from other codes such as those dealing with criminal law.

Civil law, or continental law, is the predominant system of law in the world, with its origins in Roman law. Modern systems are descendants of the nineteenth century codification movement, during which the most important codes (most prominently the Napoleonic Code) came into existence.

The civil law system is contrasted with the common law originating in England and generally adopted by those countries of the world with a history as British territories or colonies. The original difference is that, historically, common law was law developed by custom, beginning before there were any written laws and continuing to be applied by courts after there were written laws, too, whereas civil law developed out of the Roman law of Justinian's Corpus Juris Civilis (Corpus Iuris Civilis).

In later times, civil law became codified, although codification is by no means a defining characteristic of a civil law system. For example, the civil law systems of Scotland and South Africa are not codified, and the civil law systems of Scandinavian countries remain largely not codified, whereas common law jurisdictions have frequently codified parts of their laws, such as in the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code.

Thus, the difference between civil law and common law lies not just in the mere fact of codification, but in the methodological approach to codes and statutes. In civil law countries, legislation is seen as the primary source of law, from which solutions in particular cases are to be derived. By contrast, in the common law system, cases are the primary source of law, while statutes are only seen as incursions into the common law.

There are, however, certain sociological differences. Civil law judges are usually trained and promoted separately from attorneys, whereas common law judges are usually selected from reputable attorneys.

Civil and common law systems also differ considerably in criminal procedure. In general, the judge in a civil law system plays a more active role in determining the facts of the case. Also, civil law systems rely much more on written argument than oral argument.

## **5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **THE MAIN TYPES OF CIVIL LAW**

The main areas of civil law are:

1. Law of contract. This is concerned with the enforcement of promises, usually in the form of agreements. Such agreements may be formal written agreements or informal oral agreements, or even agreements to be implied from conduct.

2. Law of tort. A tort is a civil wrong, other than a breach of contract or a breach of trust (both of which are civil wrongs but are not torts), which may be remedied by an action for damages. Unlike contract the duty which is breached in committing a tort is fixed by the law, whereas the duty which is breached in committing a breach of contract is a duty undertaken voluntarily as a result of a promise to the other party. There are quite a number of individual torts: e.g. neglect, nuisance, trespass (to person, to goods, or to land), defamation, and deceit.

3. Commercial law. This law comprises the rules relating to specific types of contracts, such as sale of goods, supply of services, hire purchase, insurance, consumer credit, carriage of goods, etc.

4. Company law. This is the field of law concerning companies, corporations, partnerships and other business organizations. It also specifies the relationship between a business entity and outside parties who commercially interact with it.

5. Labour law. This can be divided into two parts. First, there is employment law – the part which regulates individual employment rights, for example, the rules relating to unfair dismissal, the right to redundancy payment, equal pay, etc. Secondly, there is industrial law – the part which relates to collective activity, for example, the law relating to industrial action, admission to and expulsion from trade unions, etc. Some employment law, particularly in the area of health and safety, is criminal law.

**6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**WHAT IS FAMILY LAW?**

Family law is the area of law that addresses family relationships. It includes creating family relationships and breaking them through divorce and termination of parental rights. Family law addresses adoption, custody of children and the child support obligations. Family lawyers are involved in very personal aspects of their client's lives. They can work in both small and large firms. Family lawyers often combine a family law practice with criminal law or estate planning. In addition, lawyers might work as judges, research assistants or court clerks in the child support office of a court.

Child custody is one of the most debated areas of family law. Most states decide child custody and parenting time based on the best interests of the child. The court considers things like which parent has the greater bond with the child, whether each parent has a stable home and whether either parent has a significant criminal record or drug abuse issues. If parents agree on custody, the court usually follows the agreement. If the parents can't agree, family lawyers present the evidence to the court about the child's best interests. This might involve presenting school records, testimony of a psychologist or drug abuse counselor, criminal records and even medical records. Family lawyers must consider the rules of evidence that are applicable in the local jurisdiction.

Most states divide custody into legal custody and physical custody. Physical custody is who actually, physically has the child at any given time. Legal custody is who makes major decisions about the child. Physical custody and legal custody can be shared between the parties, or the court might award primary custody to one of the parents.

Children have the right to support from both of their parents. The goal of child support is to provide children whose parents live in separate households the same financial resources that they might have if both parents lived under one roof.

**7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

**U.S. FAMILY LAW**

Family law consists of a body of statutes and case precedents that govern the legal responsibilities between individuals who share a domestic connection. These cases usually involve parties who are related by blood or marriage, but family law can affect those in more distant or casual relationships as well. Due to the emotionally-charged nature of most family law cases, litigants are strongly advised to retain legal counsel.



The vast majority of family law proceedings come about as a result of the termination of a marriage or romantic relationship. Family law attorneys help their clients file for separation or divorce, alimony, and child custody, visitation, and support. Spouses married a short time may seek an annulment, and special rights may exist between same-sex couples. The division of property at the end of a marriage is also a common issue in family law cases.

With respect to property division at the time of divorce, every state has a comprehensive set of laws in place to determine the rights of the parties. However, couples who do not agree with the default rules in their state can “opt-out” by hiring a lawyer to draft a prenuptial agreement. Absent fraud or duress, courts will enforce these premarital agreements upon divorce, and distribute property and financial support accordingly.

Family law also involves the prevention of physical and emotional abuse. The potential for domestic abuse is not limited to relationships between current or former spouses and their children. Judges will not hesitate to assert jurisdiction to protect an elderly family member, someone in a dating relationship, or even a roommate. When allegations of abuse are made, the court will typically issue a restraining order to prevent further contact.

In a contested family law case, most people understand that hiring a skilled attorney will provide an advantage. An attorney can find assets or income the other party is trying to hide, present arguments regarding child support and visitation, and even take the case to trial if settlement talks fail. Attorney representation is just as crucial in uncontested cases, however. Without it, a party is vulnerable and can unknowingly waive important legal rights.

**8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **FAMILY LAW PRACTICE**

Family law practice may involve any of the following topics: divorce cases, alimony and spousal support, pre- and post-nuptial agreements, abuse and neglect proceedings etc.

Divorce is the process of breaking the bonds of matrimony. A marriage is a contract. When parties get married, they form a legal relationship in the eyes of the state. When they no longer wish to have this relationship, they must file court papers in order to ask for a divorce. The rules for a divorce vary depending on the state where it's filed. While all states allow for no-fault divorce, some states require a period of separation. Each state has their own guidelines for how to divide assets and debts in a divorce, but the rules are similar in all states. In most cases, the court looks to make an equitable division of the assets. This doesn't necessarily mean dividing things equally. The court can look at things

like the parties' contributions to the marriage, the length of the marriage and the needs of each party after the divorce. Misconduct such as infidelity or domestic abuse can also play into the court's decision. Divorce cases are heard in state court. One of the issues in a divorce case is often alimony and spousal support. Some states use a formula in order to determine the amount of support. In other cases, it's left to the judge's discretion.

A prenuptial agreement is a contract that parties sign before they get married. Prenuptial agreements usually list who gets what in the event that the parties get divorced. There are some things that can't be included in a prenuptial agreement like child custody and child support agreements. Otherwise, the parties can create an agreement that outlines things like separate property, distribution of the assets and spousal support in the event of a divorce. When the parties enter into this kind of agreement after they get married, it's a post nuptial agreement.

Another sensitive area of family law practice is abuse and neglect. When the state believes that a parent isn't able to appropriately care for a child, they might initiate abuse and neglect proceedings. They might represent a parent accused of abuse or neglect, or they might even represent a child. When family lawyers represent clients in abuse and neglect proceedings, they work to help their clients either defend against allegations of abuse or neglect or help their clients comply with services and other requirements in order to regain custody of their children. The standard for terminating parental rights is very high.

## **9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **PARENTAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS**

As should be expected, parents are extremely concerned with the safety, education, and overall wellbeing of their children. Custody decisions become even more difficult following a divorce or breakup, as parents tend to be distrustful of each other at these times. Regardless of the U.S. state affairs between the parents, judges will always decide custody based on "the best interests of the child."

In an effort to do what is best for the child, the court can assign legal and physical custody to one parent, or these rights can be shared. A typical schedule would allow the child to spend weekends, summers, and alternating holidays with the non-custodial parent, with both parents having an equal say in major decisions affecting the child. When approving a custody schedule, the court will do what it can to avoid unnecessary disruptions to the child's life.

The amount of financial support for children ordered in a particular case will be calculated according to state statute. Most states publish a child support

worksheet that simplifies the task. The calculation will take into account the respective incomes of the parents, the cost of health insurance for the child, support paid for other children by the non-custodial parent, and more.

Custody and support orders are subject to modification. In fact, family law attorneys spend much of their time representing clients in modification proceedings. To alter a visitation schedule or revise the amount of child support, the requesting party must demonstrate that circumstances have changed since the order was entered. Examples of changed circumstances include loss of employment, moving, a parent becoming disabled, etc.

Family law cases can involve a number of other issues. Establishing (or disproving) paternity is a common subject of litigation, although it is becoming less complicated with the ability of courts to order DNA testing. Other issues include the termination of parental rights, adoption, gay and LGBT relations, and grandparent rights. Family law in the 21st century is evolving quickly, making it more important than ever to seek advice from a qualified attorney.

**10. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.**

1. Civil law (возникло) in ancient Rome. 2. Civil law sets out a comprehensive system of rules, usually codified, that are (применяются и толкуются судьями). 3. Civil law is primarily contrasted against (общее право), which is the (правовая система) developed among Anglo-Saxon people, especially in England. 4. Civil law was basically originated from (традиции). 5. The enforcement of promises, usually takes form of written or oral (соглашения). 6. The issue of (опека над ребенком) is the most common dispute in family court. 7. All parents have a legal duty to provide (обязательства по алиментам) for their children. 8. The main objective during child custody (посредничество) is to develop a parenting plan. 9. Most American states divide custody into (юридическая и физическая опека). 10. Every U.S. state has a set of laws to determine the rights of the (стороны судопроизводства) with respect to (раздел имущества).

**11. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений:**

**Образец: 1–3**

1. lawyer	1. legal process
2. spouses	2. plaintiff and defendant

3. divorce	3. attorney
4. litigants	4. to implement a premarital agreement
5. legal custody	5. to settle a disagreement
6. law proceedings	6. employment law
7. alimony	7. breaking the bonds of matrimony
8. to enforce a prenuptial agreement	8. financial child support
9. domestic abuse	9. husband and wife
10. to resolve a dispute	10. domestic violence
11. labour law	11. parental obligations
12. responsibilities of parents	12. the right to make major decisions about the child

## 12. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Гражданское право Шотландии не кодифицировано.  
 2. Гражданское правонарушение отличается от нарушения контракта.  
 3. Существует множество гражданских правонарушений, например: небрежность, посягательство на товары или землю, клевета и обман.  
 4. Адвокаты по семейному праву часто защищают права клиентов, подвергшихся домашнему насилию.  
 5. В США дела о разводах рассматриваются в судах штатов.  
 6. Судьи всегда принимают решение о физической и юридической опеке над детьми, исходя из «наилучших интересов ребенка».  
 7. Еще одна область практики семейного права – это пренебрежение родительскими правами.

## 13. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *during, from, with, for, between, of, on*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The civil law is based ... Roman law, as later developed through the Middle Ages by medieval legal scholars.  
 2. The concept ... codification developed especially ... the seventeenth and eighteenth century, as an expression ... both Natural Law and the ideas ... the Enlightenment.  
 3. Civil law is different ... criminal law in that it focuses ... transactions of a private kind.  
 4. Civil law is concerned ... private relations ... members ... a community.  
 5. Contracts are legally binding documents that anticipate any potential conflicts and outline a series ... obligations ... each party.  
 6. Tort law deals ... civil wrongdoings.

## **12.00.14. Административное право; административный процесс**

### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

governing law	регулирующий закон
to adjudicate	выносить (судебное) решение
adjudication	судебное решение
hearing	слушание
lawfulness	законность
accountability	подотчетность
access	доступ
dispute	спор
party	сторона
requirement	требование
to file a claim / a complaint	подавать иск / жалобу
appeal	апелляция
appeal board	апелляционный совет
benefit	льгота
disability benefit	пособие по инвалидности
to be eligible (for)	иметь право (на)
institutional control	ведомственный контроль
rule of law	верховенство закона
statutory powers	законные полномочия

### **2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:**

1) decision making; 2) executive bodies; 3) accountability for government decisions; 4) public officials; 5) administrative law enforcement; 6) disputes between parties; 7) governmental legal procedures; 8) to file claims and complaints; 9) complicated proceedings; 10) public benefit; 11) state legislature; 12) to implement a government regulation; 13) to enforce a law; 14) government assistance; 15) to apply for disability benefits; 16) an appeal process; 17) executive branch of government; 18) special judicial bodies; 19) constitutional requirements; 20) Administrative Procedure Act; 21) governing law; 22) institutional control; 23) statutory powers; 24) appeal board; 25) to deal with relationship between agencies; 26) to control administrative mistakes; 27) executive branch of government; 28) abuse of governmental administrative power.

### **3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

#### **WHAT IS ADMINISTRATIVE LAW?**

Administrative law, in its broad sense as the law relating to administration, is as old as government itself. However, it was not recognized as a separate branch of the law until the nineteenth century. In the Anglo-American countries, indeed, such recognition was not widespread until the twentieth century.

Administrative law covers a wide and varied area of practice, encompassing many different types of governmental legal procedures and regulations, and is not easily defined. Much of government and its public programs operate largely through various agencies on different levels: federal, state, county, and city. These agencies are also known as boards, commissions, departments, and divisions. They generally have their own specific rules and regulations, which are not usually found in the statutes, with stringent procedures individuals must follow to obtain assistance from the agency and to file claims, complaints and appeals. Legal rulings by Administrative Law Judges have governing authority the same as most precedent law. Administrative law attorneys can offer assistance when maneuvering through these complicated proceedings.

The Administrative Procedure Act is the governing law for federal administrative agencies. Most states also have their own governing law for their state administrative agencies. These laws allow for the creation of the rules and regulations, as well as the procedures necessary for those unhappy with the agencies or their decisions to seek remedies via appeal or complaint. They are carried out with the same authority as the more well-known statutory laws, and so, as with other areas of law, the skills of an experienced administrative law attorney are often required.

The public's need for a professional in the administrative law practice area generally exists when dealing with governmental agencies that provide some type of specific public benefit or aid to individuals, and particularly when the benefit might be or has been terminated, limited or denied. When an individual wants to appeal an administrative law decision or determination, he must exhaust all of the options provided by the agency first, before he may proceed to a non-administrative court. Once an order is handed down, either side may appeal if it is an unsatisfactory outcome.

### **4. Найдите синонимы следующих слов и выражений:**

#### **Образец: 1–5**

1. conduct	1. criminal responsibility
2. adjudication	2. lawyer

3. criminal liability	3. to accuse (of)
4. to charge (with)	4. court ruling
5. lawfulness	5. behavior
6. defense attorney	6. legality
7. court hearing	7. statutory authority
8. to implement a law	8. to adopt a rule
9. to pass a rule	9. trial
10. to be eligible (for)	10. to have a right (for)
11. statutory powers	11. to execute a law

**5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Administrative law deals with the relations between the state and the individual. It deals not with particular but with general relationships. In short it is concerned with government in general and it provides the detailed regulations for its day-to-day operation.

To appreciate the operation of administrative law we can take a simple model of the working of our government; basically, it works as a series of mandates and responses. The electorate gives a mandate to our legislators. These in turn give more specific mandates – in the form of statutory powers – to the executive branch of government. The members of this executive branch must implement these statutes by exercising the powers conferred by them.

One highly important part of administrative law comprises the description and analysis of these statutory powers. As government is called upon to meet more and more of our needs, the statutory powers conferred upon administrators grow increasingly numerous and complex.

The other important part of administrative law concerns executive actions and decisions pursuant to these powers. Such actions sometimes cause great harm or inconvenience to the affected public where administrators make mistakes. Administrative law provides rules controlling administrative mistakes and affording compensation for the harm resulting from them.

Basically, there are two kinds of control provided by administrative law. There are institutional controls within the government itself, e.g. appeal boards. And outside the government there is judicial control, exercised by courts of law and subject to most of the advantages and disadvantages associated with law courts – independence, delay and costliness.

**6. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты для следующих слов и выражений:**

- иметь дело с отношениями между государством и отдельным человеком;
- действие административного права;
- исполнительная власть;
- установленные законом полномочия;
- причинять вред и неудобства обществу;
- контролировать административные ошибки;
- судебный контроль.

**7. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.**

1. (Исполнительные органы) are public organizations whose duties include executive, administrative, regulatory or commercial functions. 2. The British tribunals are a specialized group of public bodies set up under (установленные законом полномочия). 3. The principles and procedures of the Scottish (административное право) differ in many respects from those in England and Wales. 4. (Исполнительная, законодательная и судебная ветви власти) represent the constitutional framework for the U.S. government. 5. The judicial power of the United States is vested in the (Верховный суд) and the federal courts. 6. The (ведомственный контроль) within the government itself is implemented by (апелляционный совет).

**8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

**PURPOSE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

There was not any serious doubt that administrative law is primarily concerned with the control of power. With the increase in level of state involvement in many aspects of everyday life during the first 80 years of the twentieth century, the need for a coherent and effective body of rules to govern relations between individuals and the state became essential. The 20th century saw the rise of the “regulatory state” and a consequent growth in administrative agencies of various kinds engaged in the delivery of a wide variety of public programs under statutory authority. This means, in effect, the state nowadays controls and supervises the lives, conduct and business of individuals in so many ways. Hence controlling the manner of exercise of



public power so as to ensure rule of law and respect for the right and liberty of individuals may be taken as the key purpose of administrative law.

Administrative law embodies general principles which refer to the exercise of the powers and duties of authorities in order to ensure that the myriad and discretionary powers available to the executive conform to basic standards of legality and fairness. The ostensible purpose of these principles is to ensure that there is accountability, transparency and effectiveness in exercising of power, as well as the observance of rule of law.

It has a control function, acting in a negative sense as a brake or check in respect of the unlawful exercise or abuse of governmental administrative power.

It can have a command function by making public bodies perform their statutory duties, including the exercise of discretion under a statute.

It embodies positive principles to facilitate good administrative practice; for example, in ensuring that the rules of justice or fairness are adhered to. It operates to provide accountability and transparency, including participation by interested individuals and parties in the process of government.

**9. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты для следующих слов и выражений:**

- участие государства;
- соблюдение верховенства закона;
- воплощать принципы;
- участие заинтересованных сторон;
- злоупотребление административными полномочиями;
- подотчетность и прозрачность процесса управления.

**10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

**THE U.S. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Administrative law covers a wide and varied area of practice, encompassing many different types of governmental legal procedures and regulations, and is not easily defined. Administrative law is the body of law which provides the mechanisms for regulating government decision making. Administrative law is the body of law created by the agencies and departments of the government, which carry out the laws passed by Congress or a state legislature. When Congress passes a law on a complicated issue, Congress often needs help determining all of the details of how the law will be enforced and implemented. Administrative agencies and government

departments fill in those gaps for Congress and pass additional rules and regulations to achieve Congress's goals.

People often deal with administrative agencies and administrative law when they apply for government benefits. For example, Congress has passed laws that allow disabled individuals to receive. The Social Security Administration (SSA) is the administrative agency created to implement Congress's social security and disability laws. The SSA receives applications when people apply for disability benefits, determines who is eligible for the benefits, and passes rules and regulations to ensure that only the people who deserve these benefits receive them.

In addition to regulating government benefits like Social Security, administrative agencies also implement federal and state laws affecting almost every industry. For example, government bodies like the Department of Labor and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration create and enforce workplace safety regulations. The Environmental Protection Agency passes regulations and rules to enforce Congress's goal of protecting the environment. States also have their own administrative agencies to implement and execute laws passed by their state legislatures.

People and businesses often need to hire lawyers with expertise in administrative law when an administrative agency denies their applications for benefits or imposes penalties for failing to comply with regulations. Many administrative agencies can create their own courts and appeal processes, which often require the expertise of an attorney to ensure that your case is heard.

## **11. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Административное право включает различные типы правительственных правовых процедур и положений. 2. Закон об административных процедурах является регулирующим законом для федеральных административных органов. 3. Многие независимые агентства имеют полномочия «выносить решения» через административные слушания. 4. Люди часто имеют дело с административными органами и административным законодательством, когда они обращаются за государственными пособиями. 5. Большинство американских штатов имеют свои собственные регулирующие законы для своих государственных административных органов. 6. Адвокаты по административному праву помогают своим клиентам в ходе сложных судебных процедур. 7. Судебные решения и слушания являются важными компонентами административного правоприменения. 8. Судьи по административному праву регулируют споры между двумя или более сторонами.

**12. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *between, with, in, by, to, of, on, within, from*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The most common type ... law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. 2. In any system of justice a great deal depends ... the judges who hear the cases. 3. In every town or district of Great Britain the magistrates are selected ... special committees. 4. In Great Britain departmental ministers normally decide matters ... their responsibility. 5. Every local government area has its council which is elected ... the inhabitants. 6. The legal system ... Northern Ireland is in many respects similar ... that of England and Wales. 7. In the USA the common law makes up a large part ... the law ... each ... the states except Louisiana. 8. The Bill ... rights ... the United States Constitution describes procedural laws that dictate how substantive laws are to be administered. 9. Statutes are products ... lawmaking bodies created ... constitutional authority. 10. The administrative or regulatory agencies are the products of statutes, enacted ... the lawmaking bodies of different jurisdictions. 11. Each administrative body is charged ... the protection of the American public ... various social problems over which the agency has authority. 12. The function of judiciary is to resolve disputes ... the executive and legislative branches. 13. In early days it was a citizen's duty to see that law-breakers were caught and brought ... trial by a properly appointed court ... hearing in public. 14. When the British settlers arrived in the New World, they brought ... them many ... England's laws and institutions.

***Направление подготовки 37.07.01  
Психологические науки***

***19.00.05 Социальная психология***

**1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

social psychology / psychologist	социальная психология / психолог
social environment	социальная среда
social interaction	социальное взаимодействие
social perception	социальное восприятие
(human) behavior	поведение (человека)
to influence / influence	влиять / влияние
leadership	лидерство
adjustment	адаптация

to respond to stress	реагировать на стресс
stress disorder	стрессовое расстройство
mental (physical) health	психическое (физическое) здоровье
mental activity	умственная деятельность
well-being	благополучие
to resist / resistance	сопротивляться / сопротивление
to treat	обходиться (с кем-либо); лечить
treatment	лечение
distressed	расстроенный, обеспокоенный
tolerance / tolerant	терпимость / терпимый
violent / violence	насильственный / насилие
deviance / deviant	отклонение / отклоняющийся от нормы
public health program	программа общественного здравоохранения

## 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) understanding of mental health and well-being; 2) individual behavior; 3) social psychologist; 4) mental activity; 5) human behavior; 6) social psychology; 7) to be emotionally distressed; 8) regulation of social interaction; 9) psychological causes of antisocial behavior; 10) social environment; 11) mental health care; 12) public health programs; 13) to fit in with a social group; 14) treatment approaches for teenagers; 15) tolerance for deviance; 16) social influence; 17) social perception; 18) to prevent delinquent behavior; 19) stress disorder; 20) differences of opinion or behavior; 21) to respond to stress; 22) physical health care; 23) to resist potentially harmful behavior; 24) people with adjustment problems; 25) to study mental processes; 26) to treat symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; 27) causes of antisocial behavior.

## 3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

### SCOPE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology as a science studies mental activity and human behaviour as learning, memory, language, thinking, through the life span from birth to death Psychologists are involved in mental and physical health care. They treat people who are emotionally distressed.

Psychology occupies a strategic position between natural and social sciences on the one hand, and between sciences and humanities, on the other. For example, knowledge of physics and chemistry is necessary to provide a scientific basis for experimental psychology. Psychology is also

closely linked to sociology. But whereas sociologists direct their attention to groups, group processes, and social forces, social psychologists focus on group and social influences on individuals. Psychology and biology are also closely connected. Biological psychologists investigate the role of the brain and nervous system in such functions as memory, language, sleep, attention. On the other hand, psychologists took much from the theory of knowledge, logic and philosophy of science.

Besides, psychology is separated from philosophy. The word “psychology” is derived from the Greek word meaning “Study of the mind or soul”. So, in the definition of psychology there are 3 basic words: “science”; “behaviour”; “mental processes”. “Science” means national investigation of processes and phenomena. By “behaviour” psychologists mean everything that people and animals do: actions, emotions, ways of communication, developmental processes. “Mental processes” characterize the work of the mind and the nervous system.

#### **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

According to psychologist Gordon Allport, social psychology uses scientific methods “to understand and explain how the thoughts, feelings, and behavior of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied the presence of other human beings.” Essentially, social psychology is about understanding how each person’s individual behavior is influenced by the social environment in which that behavior takes place.

You probably already realize that other people can have a dramatic influence on the way you act and the choices you make. Consider how you might behave in a situation if you were all alone versus if there were other people in the room. The decisions you make and the behaviors you exhibit might depend on not only how many people are present but exactly who you are around. For example, you are likely to behave much differently when you are around a group of close friends than you would around a group of colleagues or supervisors from work.

Social psychology encompasses a wide range of social topics, including: group behavior; social perception; leadership; nonverbal behavior; adjustment; aggression; prejudice. It is important to note that social psychology is not just about looking at social influences. Social perception and social interaction are also vital to understanding social behavior.

While social psychology tends to be an academic field, the research, which social psychologists perform has a powerful influence on our understanding of mental health and well-being. For example,

research on conformity helps explain why teenagers sometimes go to such great lengths to fit in with their social group – sometimes to the detriment of their own health and wellness. Understanding this helps psychologists develop public health programs and treatment approaches for adolescents. These can help teenagers resist potentially harmful behaviors such as smoking, drinking, and substance use.

## 5. Ознакомьтесь со специализацией психологов.

### Major Specialists in Psychology

<b>SPECIALIST</b>	<b>PRIMARY ACTIVITIES</b>
Clinical psychologist	assesses and treats people with psychological problems; conducts research
Counseling psychologist	counsels people with adjustment problems and promotes achievement in educational and work settings; combines research, consultation and treatment
Industrial (organizational) psychologist	combines research, consultation, and program development to enhance morale and efficiency on the job
Educational psychologist	develops, designs and evaluates materials and procedures for educational programs
Social psychologist	studies how people influence one another
Developmental psychologist	studies change of behaviour with age
Experimental psychologist	conducts research
School psychologist	establishes programs, consults, treats youngsters' problems, and does research in the school setting
Cognitive psychologist	studies mental processes
Community psychologist	treats distressed people within the community; initiates community action and develops community programs to enhance mental health
Engineering psychologist	designs and evaluates environments, machinery, training devices, programs, and systems to improve relationships between people and environment
Personality psychologist	studies how and why people differ from one another and how those differences can be assessed
Physiological psychologist	studies the physical bases of behaviour and cognition
Psychometric (quantitative) psychologist	develops and evaluates tests; designs research to measure psychological functions
Police psychologist	conducts pre-employment selection of recruits, evaluates police applicants, educates and trains police officers, evaluates job tasks and duties, and treats symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder.

**6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

**Psychological Causes of Antisocial Behavior**

The need for a theory that can explain the causes of criminal and delinquent behavior is threefold: first, it helps organize the known data; second, it assists in setting directions for further exploration and research; and third, it aids in planning intervention programs oriented toward preventing antisocial behavior.

But evolving an adequate theory of the origins of antisocial behavior is extremely complex, largely because of the difficulty in accurately defining what is antisocial. Antisocial behavior is not a diagnostic category or unitary symptom, but a socially defined phenomenon closely tied to cultural values and often dependent on the interpretation given by those agencies responsible for the regulation of social interaction. In certain communities, for example, the tolerance for deviance is lower and certain behavior may be labeled antisocial which, in another context, would not be considered deviant at all.

However, despite the cultural and social aspects of antisocial behavior, there are individuals who, given the best social opportunities, still are violent and aggressive, while others under poor social conditions do not reveal delinquent or criminal behavior. Therefore, aside from the need to understand and explain the social and cultural forces that foster criminal behavior, there is need for a theory of individual behavior that can account for individual differences and the ways in which individuals interpret and respond to social forces.

**7. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений:**

**Образец: 1–6**

1. social environment	1. misconduct
2. adjustment	2. upset
3. to influence	3. reason
4. to treat	4. anomaly
5. distressed	5. to advise
6. interaction	6. public environment
7. deviance	7. adaptation
8. cause	8. to consider
9. harmful behavior	9. interrelation
10. to consult	10. to effect

## 8. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Социальная психология изучает влияние социальной среды на индивидуальное поведение каждого человека. 2. Для лечения людей с эмоциональными расстройствами разрабатываются программы для улучшения психического здоровья. 3. Антисоциальное поведение – это социально определяемое явление, тесно связанное с культурными ценностями. 4. Социальный психолог изучает, как люди влияют друг на друга. 5. Психолог консультирует людей с проблемами адаптации и способствует достижениям в учебе и работе. 6. Психометрический психолог разрабатывает тесты для исследования и оценки психологических функций.

### ***19.00.06 Юридическая психология***

## 1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

frustration	разочарование, крушение надежд
abuse	злоупотребление
to respond to incidents	реагировать на происшествия
to seek assistance	обращаться за помощью
lawsuit	иск
(liability) suit	иск (об ответственности)
litigation	судебное разбирательство
external stress	внешний стресс
operational stress	стресс, связанный с работой
ongoing stress	продолжающийся стресс
to adjust to duties	приспособиться к обязанностям
to cause anxiety	вызывать тревогу
self-esteem	самоуважение
self-confidence	уверенность в себе
in-service training	обучение без отрыва от производства
to evaluate applicants	оценивать кандидатов
mental illness	психическое заболевание
to meet qualifications	соответствовать требованиям
pre-employment screening	предварительная проверка при приеме на работу



## **2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:**

1) low frustration tolerance; 2) operational stress; 3) to seek assistance of psychologists; 4) substance abuse; 5) to respond to critical incidents; 6) job stress; 7) early retirement; 8) high-pressure situations; 9) inability to work with others; 10) to cause anxiety; 11) liability suit; 12) marital problems; 13) in-service training programs; 14) to lead to slower decision making; 15) possibility of litigation; 16) to adjust to police duties; 17) to lose feeling of self-confidence; 18) psychological counseling; 19) sense of self-control; 20) medical requirements; 21) to reduce mental functioning; 22) external stress; 23) family conflicts; 24) psychological assistance for police officers; 25) personal stress; 26) decrease in productivity; 27) police suicide; 28) drug and alcohol problems; 29) screening potential employees; 30) to evaluate applicants for mental illness; 31) personality test; 32) to meet necessary qualifications.

## **3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **Psychology of Law Enforcement**

Gary Kaufmann, and his fellow Michigan State Police psychologists operate in two distinct modes: a clinical one, in which they help police officers cope with job stress and mental health issues, and a criminal one in which they help officers track down and arrest criminals.

In their clinical mode, Kaufmann, head of the Michigan State Police's Office of Behavioral Science, and his staff counsel officers seek assistance of psychologists for such problems as substance abuse, job stress and family conflicts.

He and his colleagues also respond to critical incidents such as when an officer is killed in the line of duty or is suicidal by providing on-the-scene support and follow-up with the affected individuals. And since it can take 16 hours to drive from one corner of Michigan to the other, the police department has no reservations about sending a psychologist to the scene via helicopter, plane or even a ride from police car to police car until he or she reaches the jurisdiction in need of services.

In the criminal mode, Kaufmann's office assists officers in solving crimes and responds to high-pressure situations. "Our job is to help the officer translate the psychological dynamics observed into operational tactics," he says, emphasizing that this kind of work is always a team effort.

For example, a few years ago Kaufmann worked with Michigan State Police detectives to solve the murder of a local television news anchor in Marshall, Mich. At first, investigators believed a stalker or crazed fan shot the

woman in her driveway. But after re-examining the way the woman was shot in the manner of an execution, without any close interaction between the killer and the newscaster it didn't seem as though a stranger had committed the crime, Kaufmann says. He and his colleagues began focusing on the woman's husband, who was eventually convicted of the murder. The theory the investigative team developed, says Kaufmann, was that the husband was jealous of the attention his wife gave their two children and her career.

**4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**COPING WITH STRESS**

Stress is continuing and serious problem for police. A study of 2,300 officers in twenty departments found that 37 % of them had serious marital problems, 36 % had serious health problems, 23 % had serious alcohol problem, 20 % had problems with their children, and 105 had drug problems. The increasing number of lawsuits brought against police is another source of stress. Liability suits against police increased 44 % between 2007 and 2008, with charges of false arrest and brutality leading the list.

The factors that produce police stress can be divided into four general categories. External stresses include the danger of police work and the possibility of litigation when officers act against suspects. Operational stress results from daily confrontations with tragedy and hostility. Organizational stress involves the difficulty of complying with detailed rules and regulations and yet making appropriate decisions. Personal stress may occur when officers have difficulties adjusting to duties or policies.

Ongoing stress reduces mental functioning, leading to slower, less accurate decision making. It causes unpleasant emotions such as anxiety and depression; and a loss of desirable personal dispositions such as self-esteem, confidence, and a sense of self-control in one's life. Stress affects more than just the individual police officer. Once a police officer exhibits a symptom of job-related stress, problems within the police department can develop. These problems may include poor performance and a decrease in productivity by officers; low morale among police officers; early retirement of officers etc.

Various police departments have developed assistance for police officers who have already displayed evidence of stress. But all officers should receive in-service training to help them deal with stress. Police departments have responded to the identification of stress factors with special programs, including psychological and alcoholism counseling. But officers do not generally refer to these programs until some incident identifies a problem that reflects the effects of stresses over a long period of time. Police officers who are struggling with stress every day on the job are not taking part in

these programs. Departments should try to include sessions dealing with stress in in-service training programs. Police managers should constantly monitor indications that officers are succumbing to the pressures and take action through counseling before stress-related problems become a liability in the officers' work and personal life.

**5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL STANDARDS FOR POLICE**

Police officers must perform a wide variety of duties and interact with a variety of different individuals within a community. Because of this, police departments must understand the psychological effects of the job and create standards that apply to the field. Law enforcement agencies must also have some method of determining who they should or should not employ for their agency. Some types of psychological problems include police stress and police suicide, corruption, antisocial personalities, the inability to work with others, and drug and alcohol problems. Facing any of these issues can result in the financial or social ruin of a police department.

Many departments have set up psychological standards for those individuals applying for positions in law enforcement. A recruit will have to take some type of psychological exam or personality test so that the departments can determine how well he or she will deal with the various duties of law enforcement personnel. The goal of screening potential employees by using a psychological or personality test is to evaluate the applicants for mental illness and other personality problems as well as to see who meets the necessary qualifications to perform the job. These preselection standards can help a department learn whether an individual possesses any characteristics that would affect the ability to perform the job. Police departments must also ensure that the psychological standards expected of applicants continue to be met after new recruits have become officers within their agency.

Police officers are given a lot of authority in terms of making arrests, enforcing laws, and using force against suspects. If the department hires an individual who is violent, quick tempered, antisocial, or suffers from a psychological disorder that would interfere with job performance, this can have a tremendous impact on fellow officers, the department, and the citizens and community served by the department.

Police officers must be able to deal with all types of people. They must be able to deal with their fellow officers as well as various people within the community, from offenders to the elderly and children. Officers must be able to resist all types of unethical conduct, such as accepting bribes, abusing drugs and alcohol, and discriminating against those different from them, in the

performance of their duties. Police officers must have good communication skills and be able to come up with solutions to various problems that arise from day to day. There are also education standards, physical standards, drug and alcohol use conditions, medical requirements, lie detector tests, and background checks that applicants must meet or submit to in order to get through the selection process.

**6. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений:**

**Образец: 1–6**

1. team effort	1. a specialist who conducts pre-employment selection of recruits
2. litigation	2. to adapt to responsibilities
3. stress	3. examination of candidates
4. to adjust to duties	4. mental activity
5. to meet qualifications	5. court proceedings
6. operational stress	6. team work
7. screening of applicants	7. job-related stress
8. police psychologist	8. tension
9. mental functioning	9. to comply with professional standards

**7. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.**

1. Полицейские управления используют множество различных психологических тестов для изучения кандидата при наборе в полицию. 2. Внешние стрессы включают опасность работы полиции и возможность судебного разбирательства в отношении полицейских. 3. Иски об ответственности против полицейских включают обвинения в ложном аресте и жестокости. 4. Личный стресс может возникнуть, когда полицейские испытывают трудности с адаптацией к своим обязанностям или политике полицейской организации. 5. Продолжающийся стресс вызывает тревогу и депрессию, а также потерю уверенности в себе и чувства самоконтроля в своей жизни. 6. Некоторые типы психологических проблем включают стресс, связанный с работой в полиции, коррупции, неспособность работать с другими, а также проблемы с наркотиками и алкоголем. 7. При наборе лиц, желающих стать сотрудниками полиции, необходимо проводить отбор на основе психологических стандартов или предварительных проверок. 8. Психологические стандарты для полицейских включают стандарты образования, физические стандарты, медицинские требования и др. 9. Полицейские департаменты обычно проводят лич-

ностный тест для полицейских новобранцев, чтобы получить информацию, которая недоступна в документах для подачи заявления.

## ***Направление подготовки 44.07.01 Образование и педагогические науки***

### ***13.00.01 Общая педагогика, история педагогики и образования***

#### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

higher education	высшее образование
higher educational institution	высшее учебное заведение
private institution	частное учреждение
to enter (university)	поступить (в университет)
to graduate (from university)	закончить (университет)
graduates	выпускники
undergraduate level	уровень бакалавриата
graduate level	уровень магистратуры
post-graduate level	адъюнктура (аспирантура)
to take post-graduate course	поступить в адъюнктуру
to complete post-graduate course	закончить адъюнктуру
post graduate (student)	адъюнкт
obligatory attendance	обязательное посещение
entrance requirements	вступительные требования
quality	качество
to research / researcher	исследовать / исследователь
competition	конкуренция
tuition charges	плата за обучение
admission	прием (в вуз)
loan	кредит
scholarship	стипендия
test	зачет
intermediate examination	промежуточный экзамен
final examination	выпускной (итоговый) экзамен
advanced courses	курсы повышения квалификации
assignment	здание
associate's degree	степень (младшего) специалиста
Bachelor's degree	(ученая) степень бакалавра
Master's degree	(ученая) степень магистра

degree of Doctor of Philosophy	(ученая) степень доктора
to submit a thesis for academic degree	представить диссертацию на соискание ученой степени

## 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) high school graduates; 2) high tuition charges; 3) loans and scholarships; 4) admission policy; 5) higher educational institution; 6) doctoral thesis; 7) intermediate examination; 8) entrance requirements; 9) post graduate level of education; 10) to enter Law University; 11) to supervise work with Master's thesis; 12) first-rate teachers and researchers; 13) obligatory attendance; 14) courses in hostage negotiation; 15) associate's degree; 16) undergraduate level of education; 17) to submit a thesis for academic degree; 18) educational requirements; 19) field training officer; 20) to graduate from Law University; 21) common training programs; 22) probationary period; 23) quality of higher education; 24) well-prepared assignment; 25) to have classes in firearms; 26) graduate level of education; 27) private institution; 28) to pass final examination; 29) be accepted into training program; 30) certificate of completion.

## 3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

### HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

The U.S. higher education system consists of three types of universities broadly categorized on the basis of its funding, infrastructure, curriculum and teaching methodology: public universities, private universities and community colleges.

Most of the public universities in the U.S. are operated by the state government. It is mandatory for every U.S. state to have at least one public university. Some of the larger states may have more than one public university. California and New York are the 2 states that have the largest number of high-ranking public universities.

The primary source of finance for American private universities is student tuition fees, which are generally higher than those of public universities. Private universities usually have a better staff-to-student ratio and more income for resources. This could be one of the many reasons why they rank higher than the public universities in the country. There is an 'Elite Eight' group of universities in the North Eastern Part of the USA that forms the Ivy League group (группа Лиги плюща). These institutions are known for their high admission standards and academic excellence. They are: Columbia University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Yale University and others.

Community colleges are two-year colleges that offer an associate's degree and certifications. Usually, there are two types of associate's degrees offered. One helps out for academic transfer and the other allows students to enter the workforce straightaway. Students commonly transfer to four-year colleges or universities to complete their degree after attending community colleges.

There are 3 levels in the U.S. higher education system. These are: undergraduate level, graduate level, post graduate level.

At the undergraduate level of higher education students get the Bachelor's Degree. The bachelor's degree is the most common type of degree offered, most jobs require a college degree and a bachelor's degree is also required for graduate study.

The Master's degree is the most common type of graduate degree. According to U.S. Department of Education, about 75 percent of graduate students are enrolled in master's degree programs in education, business administration, and all other fields.

The doctoral degree allows a post graduate student to conduct independent research. The most common doctoral degree is the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.), and the doctor of education (Ed.D.)

**4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION**

One particular feature of the American higher education is the obligatory attendance. There is also a great variation of entrance requirements and standards. The quality of the higher education depends on the prestige of the higher school. The best higher schools have greater abilities to attract first-rate teachers and researchers.

Those who want to enter the first-class college – private institutions, like Harvard and Stanford, or top institutions like the University of California and the University of Wisconsin – face with a hard competition. The private colleges have, as a rule, high tuition charges, which make them socially selective. Thus, 6 % of students at Stanford come from working class families as compared to 62 % in San Jose College, which is a state junior college with a very liberal admission policy. The University of California at Berkeley, which has a four-year college, draws its students from the top 15 % of the high school graduates.

There are lot of young people who in the United States cannot afford getting a higher education. Even if state colleges or universities charge a low tuition fee, the student is faced with a problem of raising money to cover his living costs, books, etc. Therefore, the Federal Government began to give loans and scholarships to prospective teachers, scientists and engineers.

A college degree serves as a basis for graduate education. The most competent students can then enter a programme of graduate study. The programme consists of certain courses, and after one year of full-time work (often more) the student can take an intermediate examination in order to qualify for a Master of Arts (M.A.) or a Master of Science (M.Sc.). In addition to being examined he has, as a rule, to submit a short thesis.

The Master's degree is not always a necessary stage on the way to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D). In such cases the candidate will have to pass another examination which serves screening purposes. After having been admitted to the doctoral programme, the student has to take a certain number of courses according to the offerings by the department in which he is conducting his studies. A year or two after the Master's degree the student will have to pass final examination before concentrating on his doctoral thesis. The faculty appoints a committee, which supervises his work with the thesis, which has to be submitted for a doctor's degree. The average length of the doctoral study is about eight years.

**5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO TRAIN TO BE A COP?**

Most local police forces require officer candidates to hold at least a high school diploma or equivalent. Some also require a certain amount of post-secondary education. For example, the Memphis Police Department requires candidates to have an associate's degree or a minimum of 54 semester hours of college credit, although the educational requirement is waived for applicants who were honorably discharged after at least two years of military service.

Getting hired as a cop isn't as simple as filling out an application and having an interview with the human resources department. The application process can be stringent and time consuming. For example, the process at the Philadelphia Police Department includes the application, reading exam, physical fitness test, drug screen, background check, and medical and psychological evaluations before you are accepted into the training program. The San Diego Police Department requires candidates to submit a completed application. Once you submit the application, the City of San Diego testing center processes it within 7 to 10 days. Only after the application is processed will the candidate be allowed to take the city's written test.

Each state's Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training or equivalent agency dictates the level of training required to become a cop in that state. Candidates who make it through the hiring process typically must still graduate from their local police academy before they become full-fledged police officers. Academy training includes classes in firearms, first aid,



criminal law, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics, physical fitness and report writing. The length of time required to complete academy training averaged 21 weeks. The Memphis Police Department Academy usually takes 22 weeks to complete. San Diego's program lasts six months and requires recruits to train nine hours a day for five days a week.

Once you graduate from the police academy you might get to wear the badge and carry a gun, but your training is not over. Most police departments pair new recruits with a more experienced partner to continue their on-the-job training. For example, the San Diego Police Department schedules new academy graduates for four additional months of training alongside a Field Training Officer. The Memphis Police Department puts new officers under Field Training Officer supervision for one year. The Philadelphia Police Department has a 30-week training program followed by 18 months of on-the-job probation.

**6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **ACADEMIC POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA**

All police departments support formal training to introduce recruits to basic legal concepts and police procedures. Unlike the military, police recruits must utilize their knowledge of the law to identify criminals and illegal activity. Police training programs may include introductory topics like constitutional law, civil rights and authorized police procedures, as well as more advanced courses in court testimonials, media management, and hostage negotiation.

Following graduation from a police academy, recruits are usually supervised by a field training officer who facilitates the transition to active duty. This probationary period may last from several weeks to months. New officers learn the actual application of police procedures like witness questioning, searches and seizures, and traffic stops.

Although introductory training for a police officer may be completed at this time, most police officers engage in some form of training periodically throughout the rest of their careers. These courses may take the form of departmental seminars or they may be formal courses provided through third party institutions like local colleges. Many of these programs assist officers in the performance of their duties.

Among the most common training programs available to veteran officers are detective classes. These courses are usually only a few weeks long. Third party organizations may also provide police training that is critical to career advancement. The Federal Bureau of Investigations offers courses in bomb disposal, but selection for these programs can be

very competitive. There are also schools which provide knowledge about advanced topics in law enforcement like digital forensics and criminal psychology.

One of the most important areas of instruction is ethics. Ethics training prevents officers from exceeding their authority, which can result in charges of civil rights violations or police brutality. All police organizations provide strict guidelines on how to respond to sensitive situations and when it is appropriate to use force, so that officers are protected from administrative and legal penalties.

**7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **TRAINING TIPS ON LEARNING**

The following training tips will be very useful in both the organizational phase and the actual instruction of all law enforcement training programs:

Officers learn best when they know exactly what they are to do. The importance of a well-prepared assignment should not be underestimated in assuring success of the training program.

Officers learn best when they know their own rates of progress. The sooner the officer knows of his success or failures, the better.

Officers need drill for reinforcement. Such drills, however, must be rewarded, a sheer repetition is not good. A skillful trainer provides opportunity for successful appreciation of drill.

Officers learn best when new lessons are based upon past experience. They need to progress from the known to the unknown, repeating the process.

Officers learn best when they have specific goals in sight. Most students respond well to short range goals, according to their age and ability. Each individual, with the encouragement of the trainer, needs to establish goals.

Officers learn best when individual differences are recognized and accommodated.

Officers learn when they participate in the learning experience in which they must be involved. General participation increases motivation, adaptability and speed of learning.

Officers learn best when they anticipate success. Failure leads to an unpleasant reaction. Repeated failure leads to a negative and emotional reaction and causes an officer to give up.

Officers learn when they are interested, curious or when they have purpose. Motivation is essential!

## 8. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. В системе высшего образования США существует 3 основных уровня: 1) уровень бакалавриата, 2) уровень магистратуры, 3) уровень аспирантуры. 2. Существует большое разнообразие требований к вступительным и выпускным экзаменам в высшие учебные заведения. 3. В частных колледжах, как правило, высокая плата за обучение. 4. В США студенты высших учебных заведений обязаны посещать занятия. 5. Студенты, сдавшие квалификационный экзамен, признаются способными самостоятельно завершить научную работу и допускаются к работе над диссертацией. 6. В Северной Америке первичный устный экзамен по специальности может быть проведен непосредственно перед тем, как студент приступит к работе над диссертацией на соискание ученой степени магистра. 7. Он получил докторскую степень по теоретической физике в Калифорнийском технологическом институте. 8. Программы подготовки полицейских могут включать такие предметы, как конституционное право, гражданское право, а также курсы по управлению средствами массовой информации и переговорам о заложниках. 9. Получение степени бакалавра в США обычно занимает 4 года. 10. Для поступления на службу в полицию США потенциальный новобранец должен иметь диплом средней школы и, при необходимости, высшее образование. 11. В течение первых двух лет обучения в аспирантуре американские студенты обязаны посещать занятия и семинары. 12. На 3-м курсе аспирантуры американские студенты проводят самостоятельные исследования и должны написать диссертацию на ту же тему.

## 9. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *as, in, on, by, for, with, of, at*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The U.S. higher education system is unique ... its diversity and independence. 2. American system of higher education embodies some ... the best qualities of U.S. culture and society – flexibility, openness, and an environment that encourages innovation. 3. The more than 4,000 accredited institutions of higher education ... the United States include public and private schools, schools in urban areas and schools in rural areas, schools ... tens of thousands of students, and schools ... fewer than 200 students. 4. Many U.S. institutions are interested in expanding their international partnerships ... increasing student and faculty exchanges and establishing joint research and teaching initiatives. 5. ... compared to other education systems in the world, U.S. higher education systems are independent of the federal government to a large extent. 6. The U.S. Department of Education plays a very important role ... financing American colleges and universities. 7. U.S. residential colleges

and universities are inspired ... British Education system. 8. The graduate program ... a Master's degree usually takes 1-2 years to complete.

**10. Раскройте скобки, выбрав правильную форму глагола.  
Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.**

1. A master's degree (consider) very important to attain higher-level positions in career fields such as science, engineering, behavioral health, and education. 2. In the near future the American colleges and universities (get) more support from diverse revenue sources that improve the competition in the market of education. 3. The U.S. federal government (play) almost no role in education sector until World War. 4. Most of the administrative responsibility to manage the American higher educational institution (delegate) to its president (sometimes called a chancellor). 5. A few entrance tests (require) to be taken for entering a graduate program in the USA. 6. Earning a Bachelor's degree typically (take) 4 years to complete. 7. The U.S. higher education system (embody) some of the best qualities of U.S. culture and society – flexibility, openness, and an environment that encourages innovation. 8. International students from some countries (permit) to study in the USA only at a graduate level after completing the required credits in their home country. 9. All the universities in the prestigious Ivy League group (be) private universities.

## UNIT 2

### ИНФОРМАТИВНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ



#### *Направление подготовки 40.07.01 Юриспруденция*

#### *12.00.02 Конституционное право; конституционный судебный процесс; муниципальное право*

#### 1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

framers of the constitution	создатели конституции
to contain guarantees	содержать гарантии
to propose	предлагать
to provide rights	обеспечивать права
religious beliefs	религиозные верования
to set out rules	устанавливать правила
to resolve a dispute	разрешать спор

## **2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.**

### **CONSTITUTION**

A constitution may be defined as the fundamental law, written or unwritten, that establishes the character of a government by defining the basic principles to which a society must conform; by describing the organization of the government, regulation, distribution, and limitations on the functions of different government departments.

Constitutions are designed to set out the rules and regulations within which governments operate. They establish the composition, powers and functions of the institutions of the state, regulate the relations between these institutions, and describe the legal rights and duties of citizens.

An important distinction can be drawn between codified and uncoded constitutions. Codified constitutions are largely written, centered around a single document incorporating key constitutional provisions that are binding on all political institutions. Examples of codified constitutions include the American Constitution of 1878, or the German Basic Law of 1949. Indeed, most constitutions are written and codified.

Unlike many nations, the UK has no core constitutional document. It is therefore often said that the country has an unwritten, uncoded, or *de facto* constitution.

## **3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the definition of ... .
3. The author focuses attention on ... .
4. The article also considers the difference between ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

## **4. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.**

### **THE BILL OF RIGHTS**

On September 25, 1789, the First Federal Congress of the United States proposed to the state legislatures twelve amendments to the Constitution. The first two, concerning the number of constituents for each Representative and the compensation of Congressmen, were not ratified. Articles three through twelve, known as the Bill of Rights, became the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution and contained guarantees of essential rights and liberties omitted in the crafting of the original document.

The 1st Amendment provides rights to express ideas through speech and the press, to assemble or gather with a group to protest or for other reasons, and to ask the government to fix problems. It also protects the right to religious beliefs and practices.

The 2nd Amendment protects the right to keep and bear arms.

The 3rd Amendment prevents government from forcing homeowners to allow soldiers to use their homes.

The 4th Amendment bars the government from unreasonable search and seizure of an individual.

The other Amendments provide several protections for people accused of crimes. They provide the right not to testify against himself or herself, the right to a speedy, public, impartial trial in criminal cases, the right to a jury trial in Federal civil cases etc.

The 9th and 10th Amendments provide protections of states' rights and unnamed rights of the people.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 4 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The article considers ... .
3. The article focuses attention on various types of ... .
4. Much attention is paid to ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that ... .

**6. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.**

**AMENDMENTS TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

Thirty-three amendments to the United States Constitution have been proposed by the United States Congress and sent to the states for ratification since the Constitution was put into operation on March 4, 1789. Twenty-seven of these, having been ratified by the required number of states, are part of the Constitution. Historically, most died in the congressional committees to which they were assigned.

The first ten amendments were adopted and ratified simultaneously and are known collectively as the Bill of Rights.

Six amendments adopted by Congress and sent to the states have not been ratified by the required number of states.

Article Five of the United States Constitution details the two-step process for amending the United States Constitution. Amendments must be

properly proposed and ratified before becoming operative. An amendment may be proposed and sent to the states for ratification by either:

- the U.S. Congress, whenever a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives consider it necessary;
- a national convention, called by the Congress for this purpose. The convention option has never been used.

To become part of the Constitution, an amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states (38 since 1959).

**7. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 6 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The article goes on to say that ... .
4. The author focuses attention on ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

**8. Прочитайте и переведите текст без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 3, 5, 7.**

**FROM THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

Constitution of the United States of America is the fundamental law of the U.S. federal system of government and a landmark document of the Western world. The oldest written national constitution in use, the Constitution defines the principal organs of government and their jurisdictions and the basic rights of citizens.

The Constitution was written during the summer of 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 55 delegates to a Constitutional Convention that was called to amend the Articles of Confederation, the country's first written constitution. The Constitution was the product of political compromise after long debates over issues such as states' rights, representation, and slavery (рабство). Delegates from small and large states disagreed over whether the number of representatives in the new federal legislature should be the same for each state – as was the case under the Articles of Confederation – or different depending on a state's population. In addition, some delegates from Northern states wanted to abolish slavery, while some Southern delegates demanded to keep it.

Finally, the framers resolved their disputes by adopting a proposal put forward by the Connecticut delegation to create a bicameral legislature with a Senate, in which all states would be equally represented, and a House of



Representatives, in which representation would be on the basis of a state's free population plus three-fifths of its enslaved population. After all the disagreements were settled, the new Constitution was signed by 39 delegates on September 17, 1787, and it was submitted for ratification to the 13 states on September 28.

### ***12.00.03 Гражданское право; предпринимательское право; семейное право; международное частное право***

#### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

feature	(характерная) черта, особенность
to resist / resistance	сопротивляться / сопротивление
to come to agreement	прийти к соглашению
to disagree / disagreement	не соглашаться / несогласие
parental obligations	родительские обязанности
custody schedule	график опеки
mandatory	обязательный
despite	несмотря на

#### **2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **CIVIL LAW**

Civil or civilian law is a legal tradition which is the base of the law in the majority of countries of the world, especially in continental Europe and the former Soviet Union, but also in Quebec (Canada), Louisiana (U.S.), Puerto Rico (a U.S. territory), Japan, Latin America, and most former colonies of continental European countries. The Scottish legal system is usually considered to be a mixed system, combining features of both uncoded and civil law systems.

The civil law is based on Roman law, especially the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian, as later developed through the Middle Ages by medieval legal scholars.

A second characteristic, beyond Roman law foundations, is the extended codification of the adopted Roman law, namely its inclusion into civil codes. The concept of codification developed especially during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Despite resistance, the codification of European private laws moved forward. The French Napoleonic Code of 1804, the German civil code of 1900, and the Swiss codes were the most influential national civil codes.

Because Germany was a rising power in the late nineteenth century, the German Civil Code became the basis for their legal systems. Thus, Japan and South Korea operate under civil law.

Civil law served as the foundation for socialist law used in Communist countries, with major modifications and additions from Marxist-Leninist ideology. For example, socialist law systems provide for most property to be owned by the state or by agricultural co-operatives, and have special courts and laws for state enterprises.

### **3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the main characteristics of ... .
3. The author focuses attention on ... .
4. The article also considers ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

### **4. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.**

#### **CHILD CUSTODY MEDIATION IN CALIFORNIA**

Child custody is often the most emotional issue in a divorce or separation that parents will face. While the children's interests should always come first, sometimes parents might disagree about what is best for them.

Child custody mediation in California is an effective tool to help parents resolve their disputes and reach a custody agreement that meets the needs of their family. Parents may voluntarily work with a private mediator to reach an agreement on their child custody matter, or they can participate in mediation facilitated through Family Court Services at no charge (без оплаты). Under the California Family Code, mediation for any issues in a custody case is mandatory prior to a court hearing concerning the matter.

Depending on the county in which you live, the court may use "*recommending mediation*" or "*non-recommending mediation*." With *recommending mediation*, a mediator will discuss the parenting plan during the session with the judge. The mediator may include recommendations in the report, which the judge will consider when making a custody determination. In cases involving *non-recommending mediation*, the mediator does not provide any recommendations concerning custody.

A child custody mediation session may last a few hours, depending on how quickly the parents can come to an agreement. Usually, the mediator

will meet with both parents together to discuss their custody options. However, in cases where there has been a history of domestic violence, or a protective order is in place, separate mediation sessions will be scheduled for each parent.

Whether mediation is private or through the court, the main objective during child custody mediation in California is to develop a parenting plan. This agreement identifies detailed information concerning the children's day-to-day lives.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 4 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The article considers ... .
3. The article focuses attention on various types of ... .
4. Much attention is paid to ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that ... .

**6. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.**

**PARENTAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS**

The issue of child custody is the most common dispute in family court. As should be expected, parents are extremely concerned with the safety, education, and overall wellbeing of their children. Custody decisions become even more difficult following a divorce. In an effort to do what is best for the child, the court can assign legal and physical custody to one parent, or these rights can be shared. A typical schedule would allow the child to spend weekends, summers, and alternating holidays with the non-custodial parent, with both parents having an equal say in major decisions affecting the child. When approving a custody schedule, the court will do what it can to avoid unnecessary disruptions to the child's life.

All parents have a legal duty to provide financial support for their children. The amount of support ordered in a particular case will be calculated according to state statute.

Custody and support orders are subject to modification. In fact, family law attorneys spend much of their time representing clients in modification proceedings. To alter a visitation schedule or revise the amount of child support, the requesting party must demonstrate that circumstances have changed since the order was entered. Examples of changed circumstances include loss of employment, moving, a parent becoming disabled, etc.

Family law cases can involve a number of other issues. Establishing (or disproving) paternity is a common subject of litigation, although it is becoming less complicated with the ability of courts to order DNA testing. Other issues include the termination of parental rights, adoption, gay and LGBT relations, and grandparent rights. Family law in the 21st century is evolving quickly, making it more important than ever to seek advice from a qualified attorney.

**7. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 6 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The article goes on to say that ... .
4. The author focuses attention on ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

**12.00.14 Административное право; административный процесс**

**1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

to resolve (to settle) a dispute	урегулировать спор
to submit a request	отправить запрос
advantage / disadvantage	преимущество / недостаток
public good	общественное благо
to encourage / to discourage	поощрять / препятствовать
objective	цель

**2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Administrative law is the body of law which provides the mechanisms for regulating government decision making. It is an accountability mechanism that applies to government decision making and provides for:

- decision making that is fair, high quality, efficient and effective;
- individual access to review of both the merits and lawfulness of decisions and conduct;
- accountability for government decisions and conduct;

– public access to information about government decisions and processes, and individual access to personal information held by the government.

Administrative law regulates powers, and processes of public administration which applies to all public officials and federal agencies. Adjudications and agency hearings are important components of administrative law enforcement. Administrative law judges preside over disputes between two or more parties, much like a judge presides over cases brought before a court.

### **3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. Administrative law regulates ... .
3. The article considers the mechanism of ... .
4. Much attention is paid to ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that the rule of law means ... .

### **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION**

An administrative inspection is inspection of business premises conducted by authorities for obtaining information. Administrative inspection is initiated and conducted by federal agency officials. A party can submit request to authorities to inspect for discovery of information related to the dispute. Administrative agencies conduct inspection if it is satisfied that the information required can only be obtained through inspection by the authorities. Every administrative agency whose work can be a subject of administrative inspection is supposed to support the authorities who conduct administrative inspection. Administrative agencies are to provide all necessary documents important for conducting the inspection.

Fourth amendment to the U.S. constitution guards individuals against unreasonable searches and seizures. Amendment specifically requires search to be sanctioned by judiciary and supported by reasonable cause. The fourth amendment's restrictions on unreasonable searches and seizures are not limited to criminal investigations but also apply to administrative inspections. However, legislative schemes authorizing warrantless administrative searches of commercial property do not violate the fourth amendment.

**5. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The author defines an administrative inspection as ... .
3. Much attention is paid to administrative agencies which ... .
4. The article considers the fourth amendment to the U.S. Constitution which regulates ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that ... .

**6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**ADVANTAGES OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS**

Administrative law regulates powers, and processes of public administration which applies to all public officials and federal agencies. The administrative process often offers advantages that are not found in the judicial process. For example, administrative laws enable parties to resolve disputes. Disputes are settled in more convenient and reasonable manner than in trial courts. As a result, costs are also comparatively lower in administrative tribunals as compared to costs involved in criminal court and the judicial system.

Generally, in administrative tribunals proceedings operate to the advantage of parties due to cost efficiency and speedy delivery of justice. With initiation of administrative tribunals, judicial courts are relieved of dealing with administrative matters.

Administrative agencies adjudicate minor or complex disputes more quickly or more flexibly than courts. Adjudication by administrative agencies helps to preserve judicial resources and promote quick resolutions.

Generally, administrative procedures are simple, less methodical, and less technical than judicial procedure.

**7. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. The main idea of the text is ... .
3. According to the article administrative law regulates ... .
4. The author focuses on ... .
5. The article considers the main characteristics of ... .
6. I can make a conclusion that ... .

**8. Прочитайте и переведите текст без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 3, 5, 7.**

### **THE PRIME OBJECTIVE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Administrative law governs and controls the conduct of executive officers – the President, governors of states, cabinet members, and department heads, and lesser federal, state and local officials and the many other administrative agencies which regulate our economic and political life.

Administrators and administrative agencies are often associated in the public mind with corruption and bureaucracy. But they must be judged in perspective. Government whether by legislator, executive, or judge can only be accomplished through individuals. Each individual will have his own conceptions of public good and his own personal purposes.

And so, he will be caught (sometimes quite unconsciously) in a conflict between proper and improper motives, between motives which the law allows and those which it does not. This is more likely to be true in the case of an administrator than a judge, because an administrator is usually given by law a greater scope for action and is under pressure from interested groups “to get things done”. Now one of the prime objectives of administrative law is to establish guiding principles and procedures to control the impulses of officials and yet not discourage their initiative.

**9. Прочитайте и переведите текст без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.**

### **DEFINITIONS OF CONCEPT OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

There is a great difference of opinions regarding the definition of concept of the administrative law. This is because of the great increase in the administrative process that it makes impossible to attempt any precise definition of administrative law which can cover the entire range of the administrative process.

However, two important facts should be taken into account in an attempt of understanding and defining administrative law. Firstly, administrative law is primarily concerned with the manner of exercising governmental power. Secondly, administrative law cannot fully be defined without due regard to the functional approach. This is to mean that the function (purpose) of administrative law should be the underlying element of any definition. The ultimate purpose of administrative law is controlling exercise of governmental power.

Austin has defined administrative law, as the law which determines the ends and modes to which the sovereign power shall be exercised.

Schwartz has defined administrative law as “the law applicable (применимое) to those administrative agencies, which possess delegated legislation and authority”. This definition is a narrower one. Among other things, it is silent as to the control mechanisms and those remedies available to parties affected by an administrative action.

## ***Направление подготовки 37.07.01 Психологические науки***

### ***19.00.05 Социальная психология 19.00.06 Юридическая психология***

#### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

patience	терпение
compassion	сострадание
misconduct	неправомерное поведение
communication skills	навыки коммуникации
to persuade / to reason	убеждать
forensic psychology	криминальная психология
police-citizen interaction	взаимодействие полиции и гражданина

#### **2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **BIOPSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Historically, the development of psychiatry and psychology from the nineteenth century's biological and medical traditions led to many early efforts to explain most antisocial behavior in biological terms. These explanations take two forms: those based on the genetic transmission of antisocial features from generation to generation (“bad seed”) and those that relate criminal behavior to structural constitutional characteristics such as mental capacity, neural organization, and body type. Both these approaches – the genetic and the constitutional – attempt to tie psychological characteristics such as the motor orientation, inability to delay, and low frustration tolerance, to biological roots.

One of the first attempts to correlate body structure to criminal behavior was made by Lombroso, who stated that the biological structure



of the criminal was biologically atavistic and that ideal social conditions had only a limited effect on criminals, for these persons could not restrain their antisocial behavior. This was confirmed, he believed, by the histological structure of the cortex.

Sheldon related delinquent behavior to body build. The body build, he believed, was highly correlated with an inborn substratum of basic psychological traits ("temperament") which caused the person to respond in a particular way to environmental stimulation.

The interest in the biological structure and mechanisms underlying the criminal personality was continued in the work of Cleckley, who believed the psychopathic personality had biological roots.

### **3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The author focuses on the two forms of ... .
3. The article considers the attempts ... .
4. Much attention is paid to ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that ... .

### **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

#### **SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE OF A POLICE PSYCHOLOGIST**

To perform their jobs at an optimal level, police psychologists need a variety of specialized skills and knowledge, including:

- thorough grasp of basic psychological principles;
- understanding of the functions of police departments and public safety administrations, working conditions and stressors unique to law enforcement careers;
- normal and pathological responses to stress and trauma;
- confidentiality of officers, victims, witnesses, and others;
- excellent observation and analytical skills;
- patience and compassion, especially when dealing with criminals or situations of misconduct;
- good communication skills, both oral and written;
- a healthy dose of skepticism, which is necessary when working with those who are not always being completely honest;
- a strong sense of ethics and morality;
- good organization and record-keeping skills.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 4 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The article goes on to say that ... .
4. The author focuses attention on ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

**6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**POLICE BEHAVIOUR**

How should police officers behave when, interacting with community members? When a policeman meets suspects, victims, and witnesses, the goal of the officer is to secure information and cooperation without, if possible, using threats or some type of force.

Which persons and situations are potentially difficult or dangerous? If the police stop a “suspicious” person, at night, in a location with minimal visibility, and this person reaches into his or her pocket, retrieves an object, and raises his/her hand toward the officer(s), what is the probability that the object is a gun? Is it reasonable for the police to assume that the object might be with a gun and respond with deadly force? Or is it more reasonable for the police to assume it is not a gun, and select another alternative.

What should the basic democratic policing style be? Friendly? Forceful? If cooperation/information is not secured, what style should the officer adopt? In general, the range of possible police responses include explanations for police action, asking questions, persuading (reasoning, humor), issuing commands or orders, making verbal threats, some type of hands-on response, use of nonlethal weapons, and use of deadly force.

Only a small percentage of police-citizen interaction move beyond the explanation and “asking questions” stage. But if they do, the most critical decision is related to the use of some type of force. The frequency of the use of force by the police is related to citizen attitudes toward the police.

**7. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 6 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The article considers ... .
3. The article focuses attention on various types of ... .
4. Much attention is paid to ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that ... .

**8. Прочитайте и переведите текст без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 3, 5, 7.**

### **DUTIES OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGISTS**

A criminal psychologist is a professional that studies the behaviors and thoughts of criminals. The field is highly related to forensic psychology and, in some cases, the two terms are used interchangeably.

A large part of what a criminal psychologist does is studying why people commit crimes. However, they may also be asked to examine criminals in order to evaluate the risk of recidivism or make an opinion about the actions that a criminal may have taken after committing a crime. In addition to helping law enforcement solve crimes or analyze the behavior of criminal offenders, criminal psychologists are also often asked to provide expert testimony in court.

One of the best-known duties of a criminal psychologist is known as offender profiling, also known as criminal profiling. Although the practice had been used informally for many decades, criminal profiling made its professional debut in the 1940s, when the U.S. Office of Strategic Services asked a psychiatrist to create a profile for Adolf Hitler. Today organizations such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation use offender profiling to help apprehend violent criminals. In some cases, criminal psychologists may work closely with police and federal agents to help solve crimes, often by developing profiles of murderers, kidnappers, rapists, and other violent criminals.

The goal of criminal profiling is to provide law enforcement with a psychological assessment of the suspect and to provide strategies and suggestions that can be used in the interviewing process.

### ***Направление подготовки 44.07.01 Образование и педагогические науки***

#### ***13.00.01 Общая педагогика, история педагогики и образования***

#### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

on-job (in-service) training	обучение на рабочем месте
to certify / certificate	удостоверять / удостоверение
learning experience	опыт обучения
recruit training	подготовка новобранцев

## **2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **THE POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY**

Once you have been accepted by a law enforcement agency, you will be enrolled in a police academy. The course normally lasts for about twelve to twenty months and will include classroom work, learning in simulated environments, and on-the-job training. At the academy, you will be taught the many laws, ordinances, and codes that you will be required to enforce as an officer in addition to undergoing specialized physical education.

The physical aspect involves instruction on firearms and weapons, how to operate various vehicles, hand-to-hand combat (рукопашный бой) and defensive tactics which include the use of lethal and non-lethal force and much more. Some of the additional training sections include:

- communicating with dispatch and other officers;
- search methods and how to conduct a search safely;
- techniques involved with apprehending and arresting a suspect;
- how to handcuff suspects;
- self-defense tactics, how and when to use them;
- how to properly and legally read Miranda Rights.

In addition to attending classroom-style lectures and learning the laws involved in police work, cadets will be trained on effective and essential methods required on duty as a cop.

## **3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the definition of ... .
3. The author focuses attention on ... .
4. The article also considers the difference between ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

## **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

### **U.S. POLICE ACADEMIES**

A police academy is a training school for new police recruit. Graduation from a police academy is usually required before a new police officer is placed on active duty. In the USA police academies exist in every state and at the federal level. There are 71 state police academies and 286 local or regional police academies in the USA.

Each American state and each jurisdiction have different training requirements. In some areas, you can go through basic law enforcement training

at the local community college or other state-sponsored institution first and then apply for the appointment in the police agency. Other jurisdictions may require you to complete their in-service training program or sponsor you to enter the police academy. You will hold the rank of “cadet” or “police trainee” during this time.

There is no standard national program, but the state may guide agencies in developing training programs. Each state has an agency which certifies police academies and their programs. This agency establishes minimum selection standards for law enforcement officers, sets minimum education and training standards, and serves as the certification authority for sworn personnel. The basic course of recruit training lasts 21 weeks across all academies with a range anywhere from 4 weeks to 6 months. U.S. cops get 40-80 hours of firearms training in the academy, and may not actually train with their weapons again for years. There is also in-service training, where a recruit works with a senior partner for several months before he is given a solo task.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 4 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The article considers ... .
3. The article focuses attention on various types of ... .
4. Much attention is paid to ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that ... .

**6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

**RETHINKING POLICE TRAINING**

Today, policing is not just enforcing the law; it is a part of the social work in the community. In order to meet the expectations of the society, police departments need qualified officers and a well-designed police training system capable of responding quickly and intelligently to the accelerating social change. Nowadays police officials have turned their attention towards the improvement of the police service through the development of police training.

There is no branch of public service where a man is so dependent upon his own initiative and resources as in the police department. When the police officer is sent out on patrol, he must be ready to meet practically any situation. He does not have anyone at hand to assist or advise him and he must often make an immediate decision which may bring discredit upon himself or upon the department.

The modern idea of training is to provide a learning experience which combines the theory and the practice; otherwise, the results of a theoretical or a practical based training will be very different in each case. In other words, theory teaches to do the right thing just as practice teaches to do things right.

**7. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 6 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The article goes on to say that ... .
4. The author focuses attention on ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

**8. Прочитайте и переведите текст без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 3, 5, 7.**

**THE NEED FOR UNIFORM CODE OF U.S. POLICE TRAINING**

Among the most frequently cited problems with American police forces, at least among reformists, is that police trainings vary by department. There is no standardized code of police education.

Los Angeles police officers, for example, receive 960 hours of training before hitting the streets, including implicit-bias courses. On the other coast, New York police get 700 hours of training, and the NYPD website does not mention bias training. Some 36 states allow police officers to start working before they have attended basic training.

The divergence in training protocols is a national problem. Such a program could also help limit the spread of misinformation in police training programs. Currently, many programs include strategies that lack a basis in research, and there's no central body to regulate them. According to the California-based Institute on Criminal Justice Training Reform, police training programs often rely on unverified information over scientific research when educating new recruits.

Police officer education requirements are set by state-level Peace Officer Standards and Training Councils and by local police departments. They are also different throughout the country. Local police departments may set stricter standards. In all 50 states, the minimum education required to become a police officer is a high school diploma. However, some police departments require a college degree. Federal law enforcement positions, such as FBI detectives and investigators, generally require applicants to have a minimum of a bachelor's degree, and some even require a graduate degree.

## UNIT 3

### ОЗНАКОМИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ГАЗЕТНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ



**1. Прочитайте следующие тексты без помощи словаря и передайте их содержание на английском языке.**

#### **CONNOR MARSDEN JAILED OVER VICTIM'S HIT-AND-RUN DEATH**

An unlicensed driver who killed a 10-year-old girl in a hit-and-run has been jailed for seven years and four months. Connor Marsden failed to stop after striking Melissa Tate in Newcastle on 25 September. The city's crown court had heard Marsden was estimated to have been travelling at 47 mph (75 kph) in a 20 mph (32 kph) zone. One witness who saw him after he hit Melissa described him as appearing intoxicated.

The 24-year-old Marsden admitted causing her death by dangerous driving at a previous hearing. Marsden was driving a Renault van, when he hit the youngster, who lived nearby. Melissa died in hospital the following day. Her mother, Kim Wilson, told the court the family's time in hospital was "catastrophic" and they had to make the "heart-wrenching decision" to donate her organs – a move which helped save the lives of four other children.

After the accident, Marsden drove to his house in Easington, where he was arrested. At a hearing in October, Marsden also admitted failing to stop, failing to report an accident and driving without insurance or a license.

### **BRAZILIAN ACTOR BEATEN TO DEATH IN ST. PETERSBURG**

A Brazilian-born actor was beaten to death in St. Petersburg, but authorities have refused to classify the attack as a hate crime, saying the suspect, detained Monday, acted out of personal dislike.

Khamzya Yenikejev, 43, a veteran of the first Chechen War, is suspected of attacking Tito Romalio, 58, on May 10, the Investigative Committee said in a statement Monday. Romalio was repeatedly kicked and punched in the head and died in the hospital of brain injuries May 11, Interfax reported.

Yenikejev, who worked as a security guard at a shop where Romalio was buying cigarettes at the time of the attack, fled and was apprehended in the Penza region, the Investigative Committee said. Yenikejev said he asked to borrow Romalio's mobile phone and assaulted the actor when he refused, Sergei Kapitonov, an official with the St. Petersburg branch of the Investigative Committee, told Gzt.ru on Monday.

Yenikejev was drunk when he attacked Romalio, Gzt.ru said, citing police sources. But Romalio's brother told Baltinfo.ru that the actor's widow claimed that her husband had been attacked by young skinheads.

Yenikejev faces up to 15 years in prison if charged and convicted of intentionally inflicting grave bodily harm on Romalio. Romalio has appeared in Soviet films such as "The Amphibian Man" (1961), "Chief Chukotky" (1966) and "Dzhek Vosmyorkin, Amerikanets" (1986). He worked as a dance instructor at a St. Petersburg school in recent years.

### **ARIZONA WOMAN ADMITS TO STRANGLING HER MOTHER**

An Arizona woman admitted to cops that she strangled her mom with a pillow Monday – a day after Mother's Day – because she "hated her." Scottsdale Police were informed about the horrific act at around 2 p.m. when someone from the apartment complex called 911.

Holly Brennan, 46, eventually told the dispatcher she'd killed her mother, Sharon Simmons. When cops arrived at the home, they found Simmons, 79, dead in bed. Brennan told police that between 10 and 11 a.m., she pushed her mom onto the bed and got on top of her, suffocating her using a pillow and her hand. She added that her mom fought back for a couple of minutes. "I wanted her gone," Brennan told cops. "I hated her."



Brennan had a history of domestic violence against her mother. She was arrested two years ago for threatening to kill her mom in a Facebook post and she also received treatment after thinking about killing her mother in December.

A neighbor of the women, Michael Bennett, told the police station that Simmons “was a sweet lady” but “the daughter was a little suspicious.”

## **RUSSIAN BITCOIN SUSPECT EXTRADITED, CHARGED IN FRANCE**

Alexander Vinnik was extradited from Greece to France last Thursday. Alexander Vinnik, a Russian citizen accused of having supervised a digital-currency exchange that helped criminals launder billions of dollars, will likely remain in France to face charges.

Vinnik was arrested in Greece in 2017 and was held there while France, Russia, and the U.S. negotiated his extradition. According to a Tuesday statement from his lawyers, Vinnik was extradited to France on Thursday. He has been charged with extortion, aggravated money laundering, conspiracy, and harming automatic data-processing systems, according to an official at the Paris prosecutor’s office. Vinnik will stay in France until the case against him is completed. He will then be sent back to Greece before being extradited to the U.S. Once the U.S. case is over, Vinnik will be sent to Russia, according to his lawyers.

One of his lawyers, Zoi Konstantopoulou, said Vinnik was being “persecuted” because of his nationality and his computer qualification, which is seen as a threat to the international banking system. “Alexander’s crime is to be Russian and a person with extraordinary technological knowledge that could liberate people economically,” said Konstantopoulou. Vinnik’s lawyers also complained of mistreatment, saying the length of his pretrial detention is inhumane.

In 2017, U.S. prosecutors accused Vinnik of supervising the crypto exchange, which allowed cybercriminals to anonymously move illicit proceeds between cash and cryptocurrencies without vetting. The allegations against Vinnik are also notable because they are associated with the Russian military intelligence hacking unit that Special Counsel Robert Mueller separately accused in manipulating the 2016 U.S. elections.

## **SUSPECT DETAINED FOR STAVROPOL KILLINGS**

Stavropol prosecutors said Thursday that they had detained a suspect in the weekend murder of two students that has raised ethnic tensions in the southern city. The suspect, who was not identified, was

detained early Wednesday and fits the description given by witnesses of the man who stabbed the two ethnic Russian students to death Saturday, a prosecutor said, Interfax reported.

Police earlier said they were looking for a suspect with a Slavic appearance. Ultranationalists, however, have accused natives of the Caucasus of killing the students to avenge (отомстить) the death of a Chechen student two weeks earlier. About 1,000 people marched in Stavropol on Tuesday night, some demanding that natives of the Caucasus be expelled from the region. Prosecutors believe the murder suspect took part in the march, which was broken up by police. More than 50 people were detained.

Police have said the Chechen student was killed during a conflict between Russian and Chechen youth, but have repeatedly denied any link between the death and the Saturday murders. No suspects have been detained in the Chechen's death.

A human rights group said Thursday that the Chechen had not been killed in the conflict but had been beaten to death by police. For Human Rights, citing the Chechen's uncle, said in a statement that the victim's wrists had signs of having been handcuffed and he had other injuries that indicated he had been beaten with a blunt object. The statement, which was accompanied by a photograph of the injuries, said police officers had dragged the victim into a police car while he was still alive.

### **NO AMNESTY FOR VICTIMS OF RAIDERS**

An amnesty bill passed by the State Duma in its first reading gives a possibility to 60,000 inmates (заключенные) leave Russian prisons, according to government officials, but will exclude numerous businessmen who were imprisoned as a result of unlawful corporate raids and who can contribute to the country's crisis hit economy if set free.

Many government officials, judges, prosecutors and investigators who were convicted for giving false evidence, making unjust decisions, and other crimes committed against entrepreneurs in order to obtain their property will be amnestied, said Vladimir Osechkin, head of the Gulagu.net community of experts who advocate the broad humanization of Russia's criminal code and penitentiary system.

The amnesty bill was proposed to President Vladimir Putin by the head of his Council for Civil Society and Human Rights, Mikhail Fedotov, at a meeting with its members a year after the last amnesty. The council, with Osechkin among its experts, then prepared its proposal on the future amnesty, calling for the release of inmates whose crimes did not "cause serious damage to people's lives and health".

The president, however, submitted another bill that specifically excluded people convicted under articles of the criminal code such as large-scale fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement on a large scale and abuse of power with serious consequences – crimes that human rights lawyers say are commonly cited.

### **RUSSIA TO DROP MURDER CHARGES AGAINST SISTERS WHO KILLED ABUSIVE FATHER, LAWYERS SAY**

The high-profile case of the Khachaturyan sisters has split Russian society. Russian prosecutors have ordered investigators to drop murder charges against three teenage sisters accused of killing their abusive father, the sisters' lawyers told Russian news agencies Thursday.

Investigators said last month they planned to charge Kristina, Angelina and Maria Khachaturyan with premeditated murder, which carries a prison sentence of up to 20 years. The Khachaturyan sisters have admitted to killing their father in July 2018 after he subjected them to years of physical, mental and sexual abuse.

Russia's deputy chief prosecutor has refused to approve the Khachaturyans' indictment because the investigators had failed to take the abuse from their father into account, according to the state-run TASS news agency. "This signals the end of criminal prosecution" of the Khachaturyan sisters, lawyer Alexei Parshin was quoted as saying. "The prosecutor's office stated that they acted out of necessary defense," another lawyer, Alexei Lipser, told Interfax. The sisters' lawyers have called on prosecutors to be lenient, maintaining that they had been acting in self-defense.

The high-profile case of the Khachaturyan sisters has split Russian society. Supporters blame Russia's legal system – which critics say turns a blind eye to domestic abuse – for forcing the teenagers to defend themselves, while opponents say they view them as murderers. Their case has also fueled recent calls to repeal a 2017 law that scrapped prison sentences for first-time abusers whose beatings resulted in "minor harm."

### **SUICIDAL BRONX MAN**

A suicidal Bronx man is suspected of strangling 10-year-old girl and her mother inside their apartment Saturday before shooting and critically wounding himself, police said. Heaven Ross, 10, and Linda Manigault, 34 – who is believed to be the little girl's mother – were found dead in the double-murder in Belmont, said police.

The 32-year-old gunman, who was clinging to life at the hospital on Saturday, was in a relationship with Manigault, said neighbors. The children in the home were not his, said a downstairs neighbor. "They

seemed like a good, good family,” said neighbor Ana Candelario, 47. “They were very religious, always singing church music on Sunday.”

The body of the mother, killed by her husband at 2153 Belmont Ave. in the Bronx Saturday was removed from the apartment around 6:30 p.m. The unspeakable tragedy was discovered when Manigault’s 13-year-old son returned to the apartment on Belmont Ave. at about 1:30 p.m. He and two older teenage sisters were not home when the killings took place. The boy called a relative after he walked into his sister’s bedroom and could not wake her up. The relative called 911.

Cops found the killed 34-year-old mother. The apparent killer was lying on their bed with his eyes open, a gun in his hand and a bullet in his head. He was rushed to hospital where he was in critical condition. “People out here had no words... we didn’t know what to think,” said a 13-year-old neighbor who used to play with the dead child. I can’t believe a father did this to his daughter... to his little daughter,” said the teen, who asked not to be identified.

### **MAFIA FIGURE ARRESTED AFTER POLICE VIEW ON YOUTUBE COOKING SHOW**

Italian detectives have arrested a member of the Italian mafia after seeing him on YouTube in the Dominican Republic.

Marc Feren Claude Biart is a member of the mafia in Calabria, having fled Italy in 2014. After settling in the Dominican Republic, according to police, he and his wife began streaming an Italian cooking show on YouTube. While Biart was careful not to show his face on camera, police identified him by a tattoo which was often seen. Police noted that Biart and his wife remained separate from the local Italian community. Biart was arrested in the Dominican town of Boca Chica, and has since been returned to Italy.

Biart’s arrest is part of the largest mafia trial to be held in 30 years. More than 300 suspected mafia members are to be tried, and close to 1,000 witnesses are expected to give evidence. Those on trial are to be charged with murder, drug trafficking, extortion and money laundering.

### **THREE MEN DETAINED FOR MURDER OF RUSSIAN POLICEMAN’S FAMILY**

Russian investigators say they have detained three men from Central Asia whom they suspect of being behind the murder of a high-ranking police officer’s family in Syzran on April 24, Russian media reported Monday. Investigative Committee spokesman Vladimir Markin said that the suspects, whose identities were not disclosed, will be charged with murder and robbery.

Andrei Gosht, the 49-year-old deputy chief of staff of the Samara's regional Interior Department, and five members of his family were killed in their sleep by blunt force blows. The policeman's 7-year-old niece survived and was hospitalized.

The policeman's colleagues said they suspected that his murder was connected to his work, the Kommersant newspaper reported. The investigators now say that robbery may be a possible motive, because money and possessions were taken from the house.

The men behind the killing may have been hired by a third party – they reportedly took the policeman's ID, which was later found at one of the suspect's houses. The ID could have served as evidence that they had killed the policeman.

Russia's Interior Minister Vladimir Kolokoltsev announced a reward of 3 million rubles (\$46,000) for information on the attackers shortly after the killing. Twenty-five investigators and specialists are working on solving the murder, according to Kommersant.

## **RUSSIAN COURT ORDERS TIGHTER LAWS TO STEM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Russia's Constitutional Court on Friday ordered stronger laws to punish repeat domestic violence offenders, saying both the penalties as well as protection for victims were insufficient. Activists have been lobbying for stricter legislation and measures to prevent domestic violence, which has been rampant in Russia for years. The ruling follows an appeal filed by a woman who was "systematically" beaten by her brother. He was found guilty of committing multiple offenses but only served 100 hours of community service in 2019.

According to activists, nearly 16.5 million women in Russia suffer domestic violence every year. The court said the law "does not comply with the constitution" and ordered lawmakers to amend the Criminal Code. It also ruled that a compensation package for domestic violence victims should be established until the revised legislation comes into force.

Russia in 2017 decriminalized certain forms of domestic violence, classifying them as an administrative offense and not a crime. Penalties were generally limited to fines, even for repeat offenders. The court said sustained domestic violence pointed to "an increased danger to the public and... a tendency to resolve conflicts through violence."

## **ARMED MEN ATTACK POLICE IN RUSSIA'S NORTH CAUCASUS**

At least three armed suspects who attacked traffic police in Russia's North Caucasus on Thursday night have been shot and killed,

investigators have said. The region has been the site of frequent attacks on law enforcement officials, including a grenade attack on National Guard troops in Ingushetia last December. Armed attacks have also been staged by separatist insurgents in the republics of Chechnya and Dagestan.

Four knife-wielding (вооруженные ножами) criminals attacked traffic police officers on duty in Nalchik, the capital of the republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, wounding one, Russia's Investigative Committee said Thursday. Bursts of gunfire can be heard on a video of the incident posted on social media. "Police opened fire on the attackers, killing three and wounding one," the Russian investigative body said about the incident in Nalchik, 1,600 kilometers south of Moscow. The state-run TASS news agency reported that the fourth criminal had died in hospital later that evening.

The wounded officer is in intensive care in serious condition, an unnamed medical source told TASS on Friday.

A criminal case has been opened into the attempted murder of a law enforcement officer, which carries a prison term of up to 20 years.

## **RUSSIAN PROSECUTORS DEMAND NEARLY 10 YEARS' JAIL FOR U.S. EX-MARINE**

Russian prosecutors on Wednesday asked for a sentence of nearly 10 years in a penal colony for a former U.S. marine accused of attacking police officers. Trevor Reed, a 29-year-old student and former Marine from Texas, allegedly attacked police while drunk after attending a party last year. He is accused of grabbing one policeman while being driven to a police station and elbowing another.

A spokeswoman for Moscow's Golovinsky district court told that prosecutors asked the judge to impose a sentence of 9 years and 8 months, close to the maximum possible sentence of 10 years. The verdict will be announced Thursday.

Reed has been held in a Moscow prison in pre-trial detention since August 2019. He has pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying he remembers nothing of the incident. His defense team has pointed to discrepancies in the evidence given by the police officers. The case has attracted attention owing to the lengthy sentence faced by a U.S. citizen and speculation in Russian and U.S. media that Reed could become part of a prisoner swap.

In June, Russia convicted U.S. citizen Paul Whelan, also an ex-Marine, to 16 years in a penal colony on an espionage charge, also prompting speculation that he could participate in a prisoner swap.

## **POLICE KILL RUSSIAN TEEN AFTER MOLOTOV, KNIFE ATTACK**

Police in Russia's republic of Tatarstan have shot and killed a teenager after he attacked a police station with Molotov cocktails and injured one officer with a knife while calling the officers "enemies of Allah," authorities said Friday.

The suspect threw at least two Molotov cocktails at the station's parking lot shortly after midnight in the town of Kukmor. They opened fire after the suspect, identified only as a local resident born in 2004, drew a knife and wounded one of the officers, who is expected to recover.

"It's true that he threatened to kill everyone. He shouted that they are enemies of Allah," the Tatarstan regional Interior Ministry's press service told the Daily Storm news website. Russia's Baza Telegram channel identified the killed teenager as 16-year-old Vitaly Antipov. Baza and other Telegram news channels said Antipov allegedly posted a social media message ahead of the attack "calling for jihad."

Without naming the suspect, the regional education ministry spokeswoman said he was born in the Siberian republic of Altai and moved with his family 1,800 kilometers west to the republic of Bashkortostan, which neighbors Tatarstan.

Tatarstan police denied that they kept the suspect on an extremist watch list, RIA Novosti reported.

## **RUSSIAN HISTORIAN GOES ON TRIAL FOR CHOPPING UP LOVER**

The trial of a decorated Russian historian accused of murdering and dismembering his young lover began Tuesday in a case that has fueled intense debate in Russia over domestic violence.

Oleg Sokolov, a history lecturer who received France's Legion of Honor order from Jacques Chirac in 2003, was arrested last year on suspicion of murder after he was hauled out of the freezing Moika River in St. Petersburg drunk with a backpack containing a woman's arms.

He confessed in November to murdering and dismembering his 24-year-old ex-student and lover Anastasia Yeshchenko and was placed in pre-trial detention. Calls had arisen at the same time for an investigation into his alleged abuse of women students.

On Tuesday, he appeared in a St. Petersburg court behind a glass cage, wearing a face mask and blue surgical gloves. His lawyer Alexander Pochuyev said ahead of the hearing that Sokolov was in good physical condition but added that his psychological state was "of course difficult." The hearing was adjourned until Monday after lawyers said a new recording had emerged and they needed time to examine

it. Pochuyev implied that Yeshchenko may have provoked his client, saying a "traumatic situation" had preceded the tragedy.

Sokolov had lived with the victim for several years and initially tried to blame her for the murder, saying she attacked him with a knife during a heated argument. Sokolov taught history at St. Petersburg State University, President Vladimir Putin's alma mater, and was close to the authorities.

### **MAN KILLED AFTER OPENING FIRE ON POLICE IN CENTRAL MOSCOW**

A gunman who opened fire at police officers on a quiet street near the Russian Foreign Ministry has died from his wounds in a Moscow hospital, investigators said on Friday.

Surveillance video released by investigators on Friday shows the man crossing an alley and engaging two officers in a firefight. He is seen collapsing on the sidewalk after receiving what appears to be a head wound. Russia's Investigative Committee said one officer was wounded in the shootout and announced that the gunman had died in a hospital. A criminal case was opened into an attempt on the life of a law enforcement officer.

"The man opened fire at police officers who were passing by," investigators were cited as saying by Interfax. Newswires identified the gunman as Renat Kunashev, a native of the North Caucasus republic of Kabardino-Balkaria. According to an unidentified source interviewed by Interfax, Kunashev had no criminal record or extremist ties. "Kunashev didn't have much experience handling weapons," the source was quoted as saying, adding that the killed suspect had been using an airgun.

Sources cited by Interfax say investigators are considering several motives behind the attack, including an attempt to seize the officers' service weapons and hooliganism.

### **RUSSIAN STAR FOOTBALLERS ACCUSED OF RACIST ATTACK AGAINST MOSCOW OFFICIAL**

Two Russian footballer players implicated in past scandals have come under investigation this week for initiating two fights in Moscow, including a racist assault on a federal official.

Moscow police announced Monday that they had opened a criminal case into a fight between two men and a victim at a cafe on Monday. The Mash Telegram channel claimed that surveillance video showed Alexander Kokorin, 27, and Pavel Mamaev, 30, hitting Industry and Trade Ministry official Denis Pak with a chair and punching him in the face.



Pak's lawyer told the Kommersant FM radio station that Kokorin and Mamaev's attack on his client had been motivated by racial animosity. He reported that the footballers had made racist comments regarding Ududyan's Asian descent.

Kokorin's club FC Zenit St. Petersburg and Mamaev's FC Krasnodar have both publicly condemned their players' actions. FC Krasnodar said in a statement Tuesday that it was seeking to annul Mamaev's contract.

Police later said that another case had been launched into a fight on Monday morning after which a 33-year-old man was hospitalized and a car was vandalized. Interfax cited an unnamed source as saying that Kokorin and Mamaev had been the instigators of the conflict, which took place shortly before the fight in the cafe. Local media identified the 33-year-old victim as the driver of a state television news anchor.

Russia's Sports Minister Pavel Kolobkov told the TASS news agency that the incidents had "cast a shadow on all of Russian football."

### **BOYS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND FRAUD**

Two 17-year-old boys have appeared at Nottingham Magistrates' Court today (Thursday 12 December 2019) charged with multiple offences. The boys, who cannot be named for legal reasons, are charged with robbery, fraud, assault by beating and common assault in connection with multiple incidents that happened between 24 November 2019 – 10 December 2019.

The robbery and fraud charges relate to an incident where a 52-year-old man was attacked in Forest Recreation Ground on 24 November 2019. It is believed that two people then used the victim's bank cards.

The assault by beating and common assault charges are in connection with a report of two people attacking a 73-year-old woman in Upper Parliament Street in Nottingham city centre on Tuesday 10 December 2019. It was reported that two people then went on to assault members of the public as part of the same incident.

One of the boys has been remanded in custody until his next court appearance on 18 December 2019. The other boy has been released on bail ahead of his next court appearance on 5 February 2020.

### **CRAWLEY MAN JAILED FOR DRUG AND DRIVING OFFENCES**

A man has been jailed for five years for drug and driving offences. Vikesh Patel, 28, of Town Mead, Crawley, was found guilty of eight separate offences including driving while being disqualified, possession

of Class A drugs with intent to supply and possession of an offensive weapon.

Patel was spotted by plain clothes officers driving a car near Peglar Way, Crawley, on 22 October despite having a driving ban (запрет). Officers followed the vehicle until it stopped in Town Barn Road and Patel was arrested when he left the vehicle.

Officers conducted a person search and inside a bag Patel was carrying were four packages of cocaine, a small bag of cannabis, three burner-style phones and a metal bat (бита) was also discovered in the vehicle.

Patel was arrested and charged for five offences and remanded in custody. During a police interview when questioned about his possession, Patel claimed he had left his bag at a friend's house.

The mechanic stood trial on November 21 for the charges of possession with intent to supply a class A drug, possession of a class B drug, possession of an offensive weapon, driving while disqualified and driving without insurance. He also stood trial for the charges of possession of a Class A drug, possession of a Class B drug with intent to supply and possession of criminal property in relation to a previous incident. Patel was found guilty and given a total of five years in prison.

### **BROOKLYN MOTHER OF 6 STABBED TO DEATH OUTSIDE GROCERY STORE**

A Brooklyn mother of six found knifed to death outside a Brooklyn grocery store was killed by another woman during a fight, police sources and friends said Wednesday.

Tiffany Armstrong, 33, was found just before 2:30 a.m. Tuesday sprawled on the street in front of the Cherry Valley supermarket, officials said. She had stab wounds in her stomach, which police initially thought were self-inflicted. She later died at Brookdale Hospital.

Investigators later learned Armstrong had been arguing with a rival (соперница) for quite some time. Surveillance video recovered from the supermarket shows another woman stabbing Armstrong and walking away, according to a friend of the victim who saw the footage. Police wouldn't comment about the contents of the surveillance footage (кадры видеонаблюдения).

Neighbors were stunned someone would want to harm Armstrong, a friendly face in the neighborhood who often babysat local children. The victim had also recently become a grandmother, neighbors said.

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## **ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ**

Учебное пособие «Совершенствование навыков чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на английском языке» способствует формированию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в различных видах профессионально ориентированной речевой деятельности сотрудника органов внутренних дел, совершенствованию переводческой компетенции в объеме, определенном программой курса, и овладению нормами иноязычного этикета в профессиональной сфере международного сотрудничества.

К достоинствам пособия относятся: разработка системы упражнений, позволяющих сформировать прочные лексико-грамматические навыки по темам пособия; использование аутентичных текстов, представляющих значительный профессиональный интерес для широкого круга участников правоохранительной деятельности.

Учебное пособие отвечает современным лингводидактическим требованиям, предъявляемым к учебным пособиям, имеет практическую направленность и может быть рекомендовано к использованию в учреждениях высшего профессионального образования системы МВД России.

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НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

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