

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**Профессиональная подготовка полицейских
в России, Великобритании и США**

Учебное пособие

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В пособие включены современные, профессионально-ориентированные материалы, предназначенные для обучения английскому языку и способствующие углублению знаний обучающихся по темам: «Обучение полицейских в России», «Обучение полицейских в США», «Обучение полицейских в Великобритании».

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов 1 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – правоохранительная деятельность.

Цель данного учебного пособия – обучить курсантов активному владению английским языком по теме «Обучение полицейских в России, Великобритании и США», а также сформировать способность и готовность вести дискуссию на данную тему.

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы, которые углубляют знания обучающихся по указанным темам. Пособие состоит из трех разделов «Обучение полицейских в России», «Обучение полицейских в США», «Обучение полицейских в Великобритании». Лексика в каждом тексте закрепляется в разнообразных упражнениях и находит свое применение в дискуссиях. Предлагаемые задания стимулируют продуктивную монологическую и диалогическую речь, побуждают слушателей к обмену информацией. Каждый раздел является логическим продолжением следующего, но при необходимости может быть использован самостоятельно.

При работе с языковым материалом основное внимание уделяется обогащению лексического запаса за счет изучения терминологических и сопутствующих лексических единиц общенаучного и функционального характера, наиболее часто применяемых при подготовке сотрудников правоохранительных органов.

UNIT I. LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN RUSSIA

Topical vocabulary

министр	Minister
заместитель министра	Deputy Minister
Федеральная миграционная служба	Federal Migration Service (FMS)
Следственный комитет	Inquiry Committee
Экспертно-криминалистический центр	Forensic Centre
Главный информационно-аналитический центр	Information and Analysis Centre
Организационно-инспекторский департамент	Organization and Inspection Department
Департамент тыла	Logistics Department
Департамент собственной безопасности	Internal Security Department
Департамент экономической безопасности	Economic Security Department
Финансово-экономический департамент	Financial and Economic Department
Правовой департамент	Legal Department
Департамент обеспечения правопорядка на транспорте	Department for Ensuring Order at Transport Facilities
Департамент по противодействию экстремизму и терроризму	Organized Crime and Terrorism Department
Департамент охраны общественного	Public Order Department

порядка	
Департамент государственной защиты имущества	State Protection of Property Department
Департамент обеспечения безопасности дорожного движения	Traffic Safety Department
Департамент обеспечения правопорядка на закрытых территориях и режимных объектах	Department for Ensuring Order at Restricted Facilities
Департамент кадрового обеспечения	Personnel Support Department
Административный департамент	Administration Department
Департамент уголовного розыска	Criminal Investigation Department
Национальное центральное бюро Интерпола при МВД России	National Central Bureau of Interpol
Российский национальный контактный пункт по взаимодействию с Европолом	Europol National Contact Unit

Звания / ranks

рядовой - private

старшина – sergeant-major

сержант -sergeant

младший лейтенант – junior lieutenant

лейтенант – lieutenant

старший лейтенант –senior lieutenant

капитан – captain

майор – major

подполковник –lieutenant colonel

полковник – colonel

генерал – general

генерал-майор – major-general

генерал – лейтенант- lieutenant general

генерал-полковник – colonel general



Текст №1

The history of Russian Police

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов).

- decree – указ
- Detective Department - сыскной отдел полиции
- gendarmerie unit - жандармерия
- to improve the efficiency – улучшать эффективность
- to decrease corruption – снижать уровень коррупции
- to improve the public image – улучшать общественный облик

- amendments - поправки
- to come into force – вступать в силу
- personnel reduction – сокращение персонала
- salary increase – повышение зарплаты
- administrative penalty- административное правонарушение
- to have links to the criminal underworld – иметь связи с преступным миром
- a federal-level institution – учреждение федерального уровня
- to be under the jurisdiction – находиться в пределах юрисдикции
- a detainee – заключенный
- to verify one’s identity – установить чью-то личность

Прочитайте текст «**The history of Russian Police**». Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём

The police force was established in Saint Petersburg as the Main Police on June 7, 1718 by decree from Peter the Great. Anton de Vieira was appointed as the first General Polizmeister.



On January 19, 1722 the Governing Senate established the Moscow Police. The Detective Department was founded in 1866 operating under the Police Department of the Interior, and by 1907 similar departments had been created in other major cities of the Russian Empire, including Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Tiflis, Baku and Rostov-on-Don. Other districts were policed by rural police or gendarmerie units.

The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia as a new law enforcement body.

Russian police reform is an effort initiated by President Dmitry Medvedev to improve the efficiency of Russia's police forces, decrease corruption and improve the public image of law enforcement. On 7 February 2011, amendments were made to laws

on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code. The amendments came into force on 1 March 2011.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Match the words from both the columns and translate the word-combinations into Russian

to decrease	the public image
to improve	reduction
to come	corruption
personnel	penalty
salary	institution
administrative	into force
to have links to	increase
a federal-level	the criminal underworld
to be under	unit
to verify	the jurisdiction
gendarmerie	one's identity

2. Finish the sentences according to the text

- 1) The police force in Saint Petersburg was established
- 2) ... was appointed as the first General Polizmeister.
- 3) ... established the Moscow Police.

- 4) The Detective Department was founded in
- 5) The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved
- 6) Russian police reform is an effort initiated by
- 7) ... amendments were made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code.
- 8) The amendments came into force on
- 9) Main changes and aims of the reform are

3. State whether the following sentences are true or false

- 1) The police force in Moscow was established as the Main Police on June 7, 1718.
- 2) Peter Viera was appointed as the first General Polizmeister.
- 3) On January 19, 1722 the Governing Senate established the St. Petersburg Police.
- 4) The Detective Department was founded in 1866 operating under the Police Department of the Interior.
- 5) By 1917 detective departments had been created in other major cities of the Russian Empire, including Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Tiflis, Baku and Rostov-on-Don.
- 6) The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved on March 11, 1917.
- 7) On April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia.
- 8) Russian police reform was initiated by President Vladimir Putin.
- 9) The aim of the police reform was to improve the efficiency of Russia's police forces, decrease corruption and improve the public image of law enforcement.
- 10) On 7 March 2011, amendments were made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code.

4. Answer the questions on the text

- 1) When was the police force in Saint Petersburg established? Who did it?
- 2) Who was the first General Polizmeister in Saint Petersburg?
- 3) When was the Moscow Police established?
- 4) When was the Detective Department founded?
- 5) When was the Police of the Russian Empire dissolved?
- 6) When was the People's Militia established?

- 7) Who initiated Russian police reform?
- 8) When were amendments made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code?
- 9) When the amendments came into force?
- 10) What were the main changes and aims of the reform?

Текст №2

Law Enforcement Professional Education in Russia

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов).

- require – требовать
- take up – браться за что-либо
- law enforcement – право применение
- devote – посвящать
- solve – раскрывать, решать
- decrease – уменьшение
- entrant – поступающий
- ensure – обеспечивать
- thorough – тщательный
- pass an exam – сдать экзамен
- passing score – проходной бал
- in-service training – обучение в процессе службы (без отрыва от службы)
- pre-service training – обучение до службы в органах
- correspondence - заочный
- refresher - переподготовка
- do one's best – делать все возможное
- postgraduate department – аспирантура, адъюнктура

- improve - улучшить
- identify – идентифицировать, опознавать
- trace - выслеживать
- apprehend - задерживать
- experience - испытывать, опыт
- fulfill – выполнять



Прочитайте текст «**Law enforcement professional education in Russia**». Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.

We are living in the epoch of scientific and technological progress in all spheres of life that requires an ever increasing number of specialists of higher education.

There are many young men in our country who are willing to take up law enforcement to devote themselves to the solution of such big questions of life as crime prevention and crime decrease and who are choosing crime detection as their profession.

To ensure the proper standards of future police officers there is a thorough selection system. In order to enter the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University) of the Interior an entrant passes a physical examination, a psychological test, an oral interview and entrance examinations. If there is a passing score, proper moral and physical standards, he is a freshman of the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University).

There are two kinds of training police personnel at the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University): in-service and pre-service training. There are two departments there: the day department and the correspondence department. There are also refresher courses for enforcement practitioners who are going to improve legal knowledge and professional skills.

The term of training is five or six years, but there is always an opportunity for further education. Graduates of the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University) can do research work for a Candidate's and Doctor's degree in Law at the postgraduate departments.

Law enforcement experts of great practical experience, Professors, Doctors of Law, assistant-professors are giving lectures and providing instruction and practice. They are doing their best to give the police cadets professional specialization and general and cultural education.



Every day cadets attend lectures, seminars and practical instructions on such subjects as History, Economics, Philosophy, foreign languages, different branches of law: Civil Law, State Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Criminal Law as well as Criminology, Detective Activity, Crime Psychology, etc.

Future law enforcement officers also acquire a lot of practical skills and abilities such as: to conduct a crime scene investigation; to handle evidence; to

find, collect and protect evidence; to identify, trace, locate and apprehend a criminal; to interview witnesses and to interrogate suspects and criminals; to use criminal equipment; to use a weapon; to master defensive tactics; to drive a car; to make a record of a crime scene search.

All Law Enforcement Institutes, Academies and Universities are functioning fulfilling the task to train highly qualified law enforcement professionals. They are preparing future police officers to experience and solve the major social problems of our time - crime prevention and crime decrease in our country.

The list of the Law Enforcement Establishments in Russian Federation:

The Universities of the Interior:

- Moscow University of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs
- Krasnodar University of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs
- St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs

The Academies of the Interior:

- Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Volgograd Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Nizhny Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

The Institutes of the Interior:

- All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation
- Tyumen Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Barnaul Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Belgorod Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Voronezh Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia of Russia
- East - Siberian Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Far Eastern Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Kazan Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Orel Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

- Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Siberian Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Ural Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Ufa Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read and translate the following word combinations:

Law enforcement bodies, law enforcement experts, law enforcement officers, postgraduate department, five-year program, Crime Psychology, crime detection, crime scene investigation, crime scene search, refresher course, crime prevention, police agency, research work, Civil Law, State Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Criminal Law.

2. Translate into English:

Два вида обучения; курсы усовершенствования (переподготовки); продвигаться службе; тщательная система отбора; иметь дело с вступительными экзаменами; проходной балл; должный моральный и физический уровень; специалисты правоприменительной деятельности; доктора и кандидаты юридических наук, профессора и доценты, читать лекции и проводить обучение, делать все возможное; давать профессиональную специализацию; повышать эффективность обучения; продолжительность обучения; получать диплом, возможность дальнейшего развития; адъюнктура; совершенствоваться, высокий профессиональный уровень.

3. Give all possible word combinations:

to study - *право, общие предметы, специальные предметы, судебная*

психология, уголовное право, административное право, гражданское право, криминалистика, уголовный процесс

to pass - экзамены, зачеты, собеседование, психологический тест, экзамен по физической подготовке

to train - сотрудники правоохранительных органов, следователи, полицейские, эксперты- криминалисты, юристы, практические работники

to acquire - знания, умения, практические и профессиональные навыки;

to attend - лекции, практические занятия, индивидуальные консультации;

a crime - предотвращать, расследовать, раскрывать, бороться, совершать;

a criminal - установить личность, задержать, допросить, выследить, установить местонахождение, разыскивать;

to conduct - уголовное расследование, допрос, опрос, осмотр места происшествия.

4. Translate the sentences:

1. Высшие учебные заведения системы МВД готовят высококвалифицированных специалистов для различных служб полиции.

2. Срок обучения в Вузах МВД - 5 лет.

3. После окончания университета студенты получают диплом юриста и звание лейтенанта полиции.

4. Главной целью обучения в университете является развитие профессиональных знаний и способности к выполнению профессиональной деятельности.

5. Чтобы стать хорошим специалистом, курсанты должны получить знания по таким предметам, как история государства и права, уголовное право, уголовный процесс и другие.

6. Курсанты учатся допрашивать свидетелей и обвиняемых, проводить осмотр места преступления.

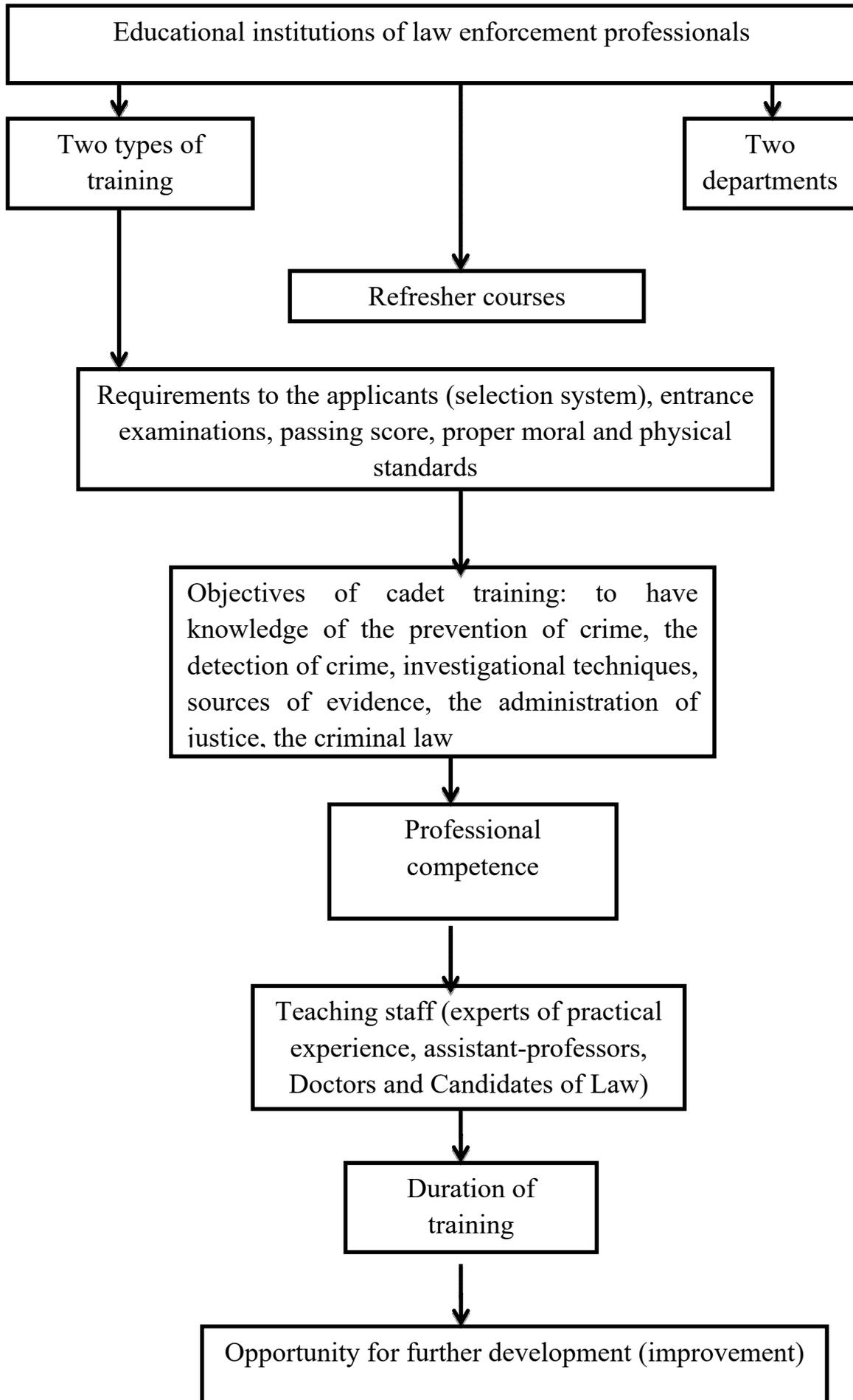
5. Make up word combinations and use them in the sentences of your own:

- 1)to acquire
- 2)to consists of
- 3)to enter
- 4)to get
- 5)to interviewing
- 6) to train
- 7)to collect
- 8)to solve
- 9)to master
- 10)to identify
- 11)to deliver
- 12)to conduct

- b) highly qualified law enforcement professionals
- c) evidence
- d) two terms
- e) a diploma of a lawyer
- f) crimes quickly and accurately
- g) practical skills
- h) a criminal
- i) witnesses
- j) the Law Institute of the Interior
- k) exams and credits
- l) special means, methods and forms of crime solution
- m) lectures
- n) practical instructions and individual consultation

a) legal knowledge and professional skills

Law Enforcement Professional Education in Russia



Текст №3

The Krasnodar University of the Interior

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов):

- Professional education – профессиональное образование
- To train – обучать
- A graduate – выпускник
- Correspondence department – заочное отделение
- Refresher courses – курсы повышения
- Men-in-command – командный состав
- To move up the promotional ladder – продвигаться по служебной лестнице
- An applicant – абитуриент
- Entrance examination – вступительные экзамены
- To pass examination – сдать экзамены
- According to regulation – согласно уставу
- A trainee – обучающийся
- To wear uniform – носить форму
- Assistant-professor – доцент
- Up-to-date – современный
- Lecture hall – лекционный зал
- Gymnasium – спортивный зал
- Firing range – стрелковый тир
- To get a diploma – получать диплом
- Tutorials – занятия под руководством преподавателя
- To be engaged is – заниматься ч-л
- To be at one's disposal – быть в ч-л распоряжении
- Bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра

- Master's degree – степень магистра
- To take postgraduate courses – поступить в аспирантуру

Прочитайте текст «The Krasnodar University». Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём



The Krasnodar University of the Interior was founded in 1977. At first it was a special, militia school for working militiamen. Nowadays the Krasnodar University of the Interior is one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia.

The University trains detectives, investigators, traffic inspectors, criminalists, specialists of information security and psychologists for Krasnodar and Krasnodar region. But the graduates work in all police services.

Like in all other colleges of the Interior there are two kinds of training police personal there: in service and pre-service training. There are two departments - the day department and the correspondence department. There are also refresher courses for veterans of police service, mostly men in command who are going to move up the promotion ladder.

In order to enter the Krasnodar University an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully.



There are routine regulations which all the cadets are to keep up with. According to the regulations the trainees are to wear a special police uniform because they are future police officers.

The cadets of the University have all conditions for getting a good education. There are many law enforcement experts of great practical experience, Doctors and Candidates of Law, professors, assistant-professors etc. They are doing their best to give the police cadets professional specialization and general and cultural education.



There are many specially equipped classrooms, up-to-date laboratories, lecture-halls, gymnasiums, libraries, computer classrooms, a firing range which are effective for proper training. There are big conference halls, a complex of sport facilities.

Every day the students have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises. After classes the cadets can be engaged in sports, can have scientific societies, various clubs.

There are comfortable hostels with all modern conveniences. A snack bar, post office, medical services, is at cadets' disposal.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Krasnodar University founded?
2. What kind of educational establishment is the Krasnodar University?
3. Who does the Krasnodar University train?
4. How many departments are there at the Krasnodar University? What are they?
5. Is there any selection system for the applicants to the Krasnodar University?
6. What are the requirements for cadets of the Krasnodar University?
7. Do the cadets have all conditions for getting a good education? What are they?
8. What subjects do cadets study at the Krasnodar University?
9. What facilities are there at the Krasnodar University?
10. What are the cadets engaged in during their working day?

2. Say that you or every cadet should (must, have to, be to) do:

To meet one's tutor, to take lectures, to attend lectures and seminars, to pass the examinations successfully, to take part in scientific work, to get knowledge of many special subjects, to become a skilled lawyer, to read out the essay, to discuss the article with the tutor, to come to the institute at 8.30 a.m.

3. Match the words:

А	В
1) Lieutenants of police	1) условия для получения
2) Refreshment courses	хорошего образования
3) Divisional inspectors	2) различные клубы
4) Various clubs	3) уголовное право
5) Conditions for getting a good education	4) лейтенанты полиции
6) Professional specialization	5) курсы переподготовки
7) The term of training	6) участковые инспектора
8) Criminal Law	7) правоприменительное профессиональное образование
9) Law enforcement professional Education	8) профессиональная специализация
	9) срок обучения

4. Translate the sentences in English and then try to say each of them by heart:

1. The Krasnodar University trains (работников уголовного розыска и следователей, экспертов криминалистов, специалистов в области информационной безопасности для Краснодарского края.)
2. There are four faculties (в Краснодарском университете.)
3. In order to become a freshman of our University an applicant (должен сдать вступительные экзамены успешно).
4. There are many Doctors of Law, professors, experts of great practical experience (которые делают всё возможное, чтобы дать слушателям профессиональные навыки).
5. After graduating from the University our graduates get (диплом юриста, и становятся лейтенантами полиции).
6. After classes our cadets can (заниматься спортом, работать в научных кружках, различных клубах).

7. Our cadets very often patrol the streets in the evenings (поддерживают общественный порядок в Краснодаре.)
8. (Хорошо оборудованные аудитории, лаборатории) provide necessary conditions for effective training of the cadets.

5. Translate the questions:

1. Где ты учишься?
2. Кого готовит Краснодарский университет МВД?
3. Сколько лет учиться в университете?
4. Что нужно сделать, чтобы поступить в университет МВД?
5. Каковы условия для учебы в университете?
6. Какой диплом получает выпускник университета?
7. Какие основные предметы изучают курсанты?
8. В вашем университете есть спортзал?
9. Какие иностранные языки изучают в университете?
10. Занимаются ли курсанты научной работой?

6. Read and translate the following dialogues:

A

B (British)

R (Russian)

B. Sorry, are you from the Krasnodar University of the Interior?

R. Yes, you are right. I am a third-year student of it. And what about you, what college are you from?

B. I am a senior, that that is a fourth-year student from the University of Leicester, Great Britain. Are there many representatives of your University at the conference here?

R. There are some. Two of them are going to make the reports on the problem of crime prevention and crime detection. This is just the specialization of your department. I think.

B. Yes, it is. We are taking up four years of intensive law enforcement professional training to get the Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice and Police Management.

B

A. Good morning! My name is Alex. And what is yours?

N. Good morning. My name is Nick. Where are you from?

A. I am from the Police Academy of California.

N. And I am from the Krasnodar University of the Interior. I am going to ask you about some details of training facilities at your Police Academy. I know your Academy is especially famous for its sports facilities.

A. Sure! There is a fine gymnasium and an open campus, a modern firearms range, a camp for field training and even a swimming-pool.

N. I think all that will raise effectiveness of the instruction and help the students of perform satisfactorily under operational conditions.

C

B (British)

R (Russian)

B. Sorry, are you from the Krasnodar University of the Interior?

R. Yes, you are right. I am a third-year student of it. And what about you, what college are you from?

B. I am a senior, that that is a fourth-year student from the University of Leicester, Great Britain. Are there many representatives of your University at the conference here?

R. There are some. Two of them are going to make the reports on the problem of crime prevention and crime detection. This is just the specialization of your department. I think.

B. Yes, it is. We are taking up four years of intensive law enforcement professional training to get the Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice and Police Management.

7. Finish the following dialogues:

A

1. A. – What specialists does the Krasnodar University train?
2. B. - ...
3. A. – How many faculties are there at the Krasnodar University?
4. B. - ...
5. A. – What sciences do the cadets get knowledge of?
6. B. - ...

B

1. A. - ...?
2. B. - The graduates work in all police services.
3. A. - ...?
4. B. – After graduation from the University the cadets get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of police.
5. A. - ...?
6. B. – Sometimes in the evening our cadets patrol the streets maintaining public order in Krasnodar.

8. Put the sentences in logic and translate them:

1. Besides very often in the evening our cadets patrol streets maintaining public order in Krasnodar.
2. In order to enter the Krasnodar University an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully.
3. The term of training at the Krasnodar University is five years.
4. Every day the cadets have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises.
5. The Krasnodar University is one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia.

Текст №4

FROM THE HISTORY OF MILITIA TRAINING

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов):

- Decision-решение
- Government-правительство, управлять
- Create-создавать
- All-Siberia militia commanders' courses- общероссийские командные курсы милиции
- Condition-условие
- Destruction-разрушение
- Newly-formed-вновь образованный
- Excellent-превосходный, отличный
- Power-сила, власть, полномочие
- Legal-юридический, законный
- Object-цель
- Eliminate-устранять, ликвидировать
- Ignorance -невежество
- Activity-деятельность
- Actual-фактически существующий, действительный
- Peasant-крестьянин
- Right-право
- Duty-обязанность
- Men in command-командный состав
- Self-Defense-самооборона, самбо
- Martial law-военное положение

- Literate-грамотный
- Fluently-бегло
- Rule-правило

Law enforcement-право принуждение, право применение, охрана порядка

Improvement- совершенствование

Properly-должным образом, как следует

Exercise the duties-исполнять обязанности

Term of studies-срок обучения

No wonder-ничего удивительного

Sufficient-достаточный

Origin-источник, начало

All over-повсюду, кругом

Commonwealth- содружество, республика

Independent- независимый

Прочитайте текст «**FROM THE HISTORY OF MILITIA TRAINING** ». Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.



The beginning of the militia training tradition in this country was the decision of the Government to create the militia school for men in command first in Moscow, in May, 1918, then – special militia courses of crime detection in Petrograd, in April, 1919. Their task was to prepare law enforcement officers for Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev and then for the whole country.

The trainees of the militia schools and courses were the workers of newly-formed Soviet Militia. They were excellent fighters for Soviet power, but they were people without basic knowledge of militia work and general education.

The object of training was to eliminate general political ignorance, teach the students militia service, military training and to improve the activities of the young Soviet Militia. The term of their studies was not very long – about three or four months. The trainees were to handle political, general and special education subjects. The student was to have actual knowledge of geography, the Constitution of the Russia Federation, the Program of the Workers-Peasants Communist Party, criminal investigation, investigational techniques, and organization of the militia work, rights and duties of the militiamen and men in command, regulations of the Red Army, Self-Defense, code of the labor laws, the military training.

The candidates for the militia training were only from workers and peasants. They were to be literate, that is to be able to read and write fluently to know four rules of arithmetic and have some years of service in the Red Army. The first instructors were practical workers of the militia and Criminal Investigation Departments. They were experts in law enforcement. Their task was to make recommendations for improvement in militia service and prepare the students to exercise the duties of a law enforcement officer properly.

So those first militia schools and courses were the origin of the militia training tradition all over the country. No wonder that some of those militia schools and courses were the basis for the foundation first of the secondary then higher militia schools and later on Law Institutes and Academies of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Find equivalents to the following Russian word-combinations in the text:

История обучения милиции; традиция милицейской подготовки; подготовить работников право применения, без знаний милицейской работы, без юридического и общего образования, ликвидировать невежество и безграмотность, обучить милицейской службе, улучшать деятельность милиции; иметь дело с общеобразовательными и специальными предметами; иметь знания по многим предметам, права и обязанности, Кодекс законов о труде, на военном положении; кандидаты из рабочих и бедных крестьян; быть грамотным, знать 4 действия арифметики, служба в Красной Армии; практические работники милиции; специалисты по право применению, совершенствовать милицейскую службу; выполнять обязанности офицера право охранения, срок обучения, огромная нужда в квалифицированных работниках, во всей стране; начало традиции обучения милиции, Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации, Содружество Независимых Государств (СНГ).

2. Agree or disagree with me. (What is your reaction time?)

The text "From the History of Militia Training" is interesting, I think.

It is about the history of Militia training tradition in this country.

The task of the militia schools and the courses was to train military officers.

It was very difficult for the first militia schools and courses to work, I think.

The term of studies was about three or four years.

The students of the first militia schools were excellent fighters against crime, I think.

They were also people with excellent education.

The students were to handle mathematics and technical subjects, I think.

The students were to study foreign languages, I think.

The instructors of the first militia schools were professors from the Moscow University, I think.

The first militia schools and courses were the basis for the foundation of the secondary, then higher schools and later on Law Institutes and Academies in the Russian Federation. (Give examples).

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What's the name of this text?
2. What was the beginning of the militia training tradition in this country?
3. What kind of people were the trainees of the first militia schools and courses?
4. What was the object of militia training?
5. What subjects were the trainees to handle?
6. What was the social origin of the candidates for the courses?
7. What were the requirements (требования) for the candidates?
8. What specialists were the first instructors?
9. How long was the term of their studies at those early militia schools and courses?
10. Were they the basis for the foundation of the higher militia schools, Law Institutes and Academies over the territory of the CIS?

UNIT II. LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE USA



The USA police ranks:

Commissioner-комиссар

Chief-начальник

Assistant-Chief- заместитель начальника

Master police officer/Senior police officer –

Trooper detective- моторизированный полицейский детектив

Major- майор/инспектор

Inspector/ Detective-инспектор

Detective-live – инспектор детектив

Capitan/precinct Commander – капитан, начальник отдела

Lieutenant-лейтенант

Colonel – полковник

Sergeant/Detective Sergeant –сержант/детектив сержант

Corporal/Detective (Investigator) – капрал/детектив/следователь

Police officer –полицейский офицер

Patrol officer – патрульный

Peace officer- офицер охраны порядка,

Beat officer-участковый,

Traffic officer-инспектор дорожного движения

Traffic officer- инспектор дорожного движения,

Training officer – инструктор

Officer of special assignment- офицер особого назначения

Sheriff-шериф

Title	Insignia	Badge design	Badge color	Badge number	Uniform			
Chief of Department		Medallion with eagle and star(s)	Gold, with silver star(s)	No	White shirt, black peaked cap, gold hat badge			
Bureau Chief								
Supervising Chief Surgeon								
Assistant Chief								
Assistant Chief Chaplain + Assistant Chief Surgeon								
Deputy Chief		Medallion with eagle	Gold	No	White shirt, black peaked cap, gold hat badge			
Deputy Chief Chaplain + District Surgeon								
Inspector								
Chaplain + Police Surgeon								
Deputy Inspector		Laurels and crown with oak leaves	Gold	No	White shirt, black peaked cap, gold hat badge			
Captain		Laurels and crown						
Lieutenant		Medallion						
Sergeant	 (sleeve)	Shield with eagle	Silver	Yes	Navy blue shirt, peaked cap, gold hat badge			
Detective (grades 3rd–1st)	None	Medallion		Yes, matching hat badge	Navy blue shirt, peaked cap, silver hat badge with matching number			
Police officer		Shield						
Probationary Police officer		None				Shield	Yes	Slate grey, black garrison cap
Recruit officer							None	Yes
Cadet		None	None	None	Yes	Slate grey, black garrison cap		

Текст №1

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE USA

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов):

- Offering предлагать
- Obtain получить
- Along with наряду с
- Experience опыт, практика
- Available доступный
- Attitudes отношение
- Former прежний, бывший
- Human relations человеческие взаимоотношения
- Participation участие
- recreation отдых
- stamina выносливость
- teamwork взаимодействие
- qualities качество
- storehouse сокровищница
- together вместе
- completion завершение
- Bachelor of Arts бакалавр гуманитарных наук
- Certificate удостоверение
- Master кандидат
- Treasury Department Министерство финансов
- Marshals маршал, судебный исполнитель
- environmental protection защита окружающей среды
- enable давать возможность

Прочитайте текст. Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём



We are going to give you some details of law enforcement professional education in the United States of America. Many universities are offering courses in police science and criminal justice to obtain qualifications in this field for police career. Besides more than a hundred special institution are about to solve the problem of police training in America. Each of these institutions is a collection of scholars and experts who are organizing instruction of the police workers.

Without question, the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia, is "alma mater" for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department in different states of America. Among them the Police Academy in New York is the principal agency for police training and education. Along with it one of the famous police training institutions of higher learning is the Sacramento State College, California.

The following data are to shed light on the system of police training at the Sacramento State College. The number of its students is about 210. At first almost all of the students were from local law enforcement agencies. At present 60 per cent of the students are pre-service, and 40 per cent are working in a law enforcement agency.

The Sacramento State College is proud of great practical law enforcement experience per each instructor. Each instructor is professing knowledge in a special field. He is making available to the students his own training and experience. His attitudes, methods and techniques are in fact very important for students' education, because the students are carrying the philosophies of their former teachers' years in their future work.

Since law enforcement is by nature a human-relations job, college life is offering very good laboratories wherein a student is able to work with, learn from and learn about people. Laboratory work is requiring cooperative effort of several students, developing leadership, making contacts with others who are working in

the field. Participation in student government is to develop the ability to work with and for fellow-students. Debating, drama and music are valuable as recreation during college days and later in professional life. Participation in athletics is to develop physical strength, skill, stamina, and teamwork is to help to develop two characteristic qualities that are of great interest to progressive police administrators - the ability to work with others and the ability to solve different problems by themselves.

College training for a student is the first time he is making his own decisions.

The great benefit from a college education of police officers is training future police workers to think. College study is presenting a storehouse of ideas, principles and facts; and it is helping to develop the ability to put them together to meet new situations. Upon completion of the four-year program, the student is going to receive the Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administration with specialization in Police Science and Administration. The special subjects within the Police Science and Administration program are: General Police Administration, Scientific Crime Detection, Traffic Law Enforcement, Police Training and Police Records Administration. The college is offering a certificate program in basic law enforcement for part-time students who are not candidates for an academic degree. The college is also offering a graduate program for those who are about to take the Master of Science Degree in Public Administration with specialization in Law Enforcement.

In addition to a great number of police training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, is providing law enforcement training for officers in other 59 federal agencies. This Center is a bureau of the Treasury Department. The graduates of the FLETC are going to investigate financial fraud, alcohol, tobacco and firearms trade violations. They are to deal with the problems of Immigration and Naturalization Service, border patrol, Marshals Service, environmental protection, National Park Service, Customs Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Secret Service, etc.

It's clear that higher education and extensive training of law enforcement officers will greatly improve their professionalism and them to perfectly well under operational conditions.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Answer the questions:

1. How many special institutions in the USA are working in the field of law enforcement professional education?
2. What institution is "alma mater" for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department in America?
3. What are the famous agencies of police training of the Justice Department?
4. What fact is the Sacramento State College proud of?
5. What are the main tasks of police training at the Sacramento State College?
6. What are the special subjects within the program of the college?
7. What institution of higher learning of the Treasury Department is providing law enforcement training for 59 federal agencies?

2. Correct the following statements according to the text:

1. Ninety-nine Colleges and Universities provide law enforcement education in the USA.
2. The Sacramento State College is «alma mater» for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department.
3. About 500 students are trained at the Sacramento State College.
4. All of the students are from local law enforcement agencies.
5. Participation in student government is not important for the students.
6. College study presents a storehouse of new methods and theories.

7. The special subjects in the Police Science and Administration program are: History of Police/Public relations, Philosophy of Law, Customs Service, etc.

8. Upon completion of the four-year curriculum the student is to receive a Master of Science Degree.

3. Decide which statements are true (T), false (F) or unknown (UK)

1. «Alma mater» for most of law enforcement colleges of the Justice Department is the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

1. The Sacramento State College is the delinquency control institute.

2. Scientific Crime Detection is the only special subject within the Police Science and Administration program of the college.

3. Each institution is a collection of scholars and experts who organize instruction of the police workers.

4. At present 50 per cent of the students are pre-service, and 50 per cent work in a law enforcement agency.

5. The number of instructors is about 210.

6. Inexperienced teachers profess knowledge in some special fields.

7. Each instructor shares his own experience with the students.

8. Laboratory work develops leadership, makes contacts with others who work in the field.

9. The main task of police training at the Sacramento State College is training future police workers to work with people and to solve different problems by themselves.

10. Upon completion of the five-year program, the student receives the Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administration with specialization in Police Science and Administration.

11. The college offers a graduate program for those who wish to take the Master of Science Degree in Public Administration with specialization in Law Enforcement.

4. Find one sentence of the text among the five given below.

1. The courses in police administration are: Police Administration, the Investigative Function, the Patrol Function, the Traffic Control Function, the Delinquency and Youth Crime Prevention Function, the Criminal Law in Relation to Police Administration, Constitutional Guarantees in Criminal Law Enforcement, and Statistical Methods in Police Administration.
2. Graduate students are also to choose courses in such areas of public administration as management, budget administration and public personnel administration.
3. General education requirements are to give the student a broad background of general knowledge.
4. Several officers are receiving now Degree for theses on the topic selected from their own experience in police administration.
5. At first almost all the students were from local law enforcement agencies.

5. Fill in the missing words in the following sentences from the list provided below.

1. More than a hundred special institutions solve the problem of In the United States of America.
2. «Alma mater» for most of. ... of the Justice Department is the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia.
3. One of the famous police training institutions of is the Sacramento State College, California.
4. Forty per cent of the students of the Sacramento State College work in a
5. Each instructor has great practical law enforcement and professes in a special field.
6. Law enforcement is by nature a job.
7. in athletics develops physical strength, skill, stamina.
8. helps to develop the ability to work with others and the ability to solve different problems by themselves.

9. Upon of the four-year program, the student receives the Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administration with specialization in Police Science and Administration.

Experience; participation; law enforcement colleges; human-relations; completion law enforcement agency; knowledge; police training; higher learning; teamwork

6. Match the verbs from column A with the appropriate words from column B

A	B
1. to solve	1. instruction
2. to make	2. the degree
3. to organize	3. leadership
4. to profess	4. the problem
5. to develop	5. contacts
6. to receive	6. knowledge

7. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following and phrases.

Подготовка полицейских; главное учреждение; местные правоприменительные органы; большой практический опыт в правоприменительной деятельности; каждый преподаватель; дает знания; делает доступным; бывшие учителя; требует совместных (согласованных) усилий; физическая сила, мастерство и выносливость; два характерных качества; способность решать различные проблемы (вопросы) самостоятельно; сокровищница идей, принципов и фактов; после завершения четырехлетней программы; получает степень бакалавра гуманитарных наук.

8. Read and translate the following dialogue:

A (American)

R (Russian)

A. I am sorry, what college are you from?

R. Well, I am from the Krasnodar University of the Interior. And what college are you from?

- Canine handling

служебное собаководство

Прочитайте текст. Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём



Candidates for trooper positions in Virginia must be 21 years of age by the time of employment, possess a high school education or equivalent, must demonstrate competent driving skills, and pass a general physical examination. Applicants must pass an oral interview, background investigation, aptitude, agility, psychological, drug and polygraph test.

Trooper trainees enter the State Police Academy for 32 weeks of extensive training including 26 weeks of classroom instruction followed by no less than 6 weeks of post classroom field training. At the Academy students are provided with a quality program to develop their knowledge of the police profession, criminal justice procedures and related techniques so that under any circumstances they could perform their duties in a professional manner.

The students have lectures and practical exercises in 114 subjects: Physical Training (122 hrs), Firearms (96 hrs), Accident Investigation (76 hrs), Motor Vehicle Code (55 hrs), Defensive Tactics (52 hrs), Criminal Investigation (50 hrs), Criminal Law (20 hrs), Police Report Writing (16 hrs), Fingerprints (12 hrs), Laws of Arrest (10 hrs), Raids (10 hrs), Rules of Evidence (8 hrs), Search and Seizure (8 hrs), Police Photography (8 hrs), Constitutional Law (8 hrs). Auto Larceny (6 hrs), First Aid (6 hrs), Arson Investigation (4 hrs), Identification of Narcotics (4 hrs). Interrogation of Witnesses/Suspects (4 hrs), Police Professionalism (4 hrs), Surveillance (4 hrs) and many others.

The State Police Academy also provides advanced training for experienced officers from different police agencies. This training is available in specialized skills such as arson investigation, accident reconstruction, canine handling, crime scene investigation, handling of explosives and motorcycle training.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

1. Иметь среднее и эквивалентное ему образование
2. Показать хорошие навыки вождения
3. Пройти общий медицинский осмотр
4. Пройти проверку биографических данных
5. Пройти проверку на детекторе лжи
6. Шестинедельная практика
7. Выполнять служебные обязанности на хорошем профессиональном уровне
8. Шестимесячная стажировка
9. Обращение со взрывчатыми веществами
10. Расследование поджогов

2. Make up a list of subjects in which students at Virginia Police Academy have lectures and practical exercises; say which of them are taught at Law Enforcement Institutes in Russia and which are not.

3 Answer the questions:

1. What requirements must candidates for trooper positions in Virginia meet?
2. What must they pass when they apply for a job in police?
3. What is the term of training at the Police Academy?
4. What does the training consist of?
5. What kind of a program are the students provided with at the Academy?
6. How many subjects do the students take at the Academy? Name some of them.

4. Read and translate and fill with the appropriate form of the verb *to be*

R. I... sorry, my name ... D. And what ... your name?

A. My name ... R. I... from the Virginia State Police Academy.

R. Well, I think you You ... wearing a dark-blue uniform.

A. Yes, special regulations for the students of our Academy to wear a dark-blue uniform, besides – black shoes are a must and gaudy socks are taboo. And where ... you from?

R. I ... from the Krasnodar University of the Interior. We ... to wear a dark-grey police uniform.... .. a strict rule about the color of shoes and socks too.... .. also a special rule about the haircut.

A. Oh, a rule about it in our regulations too. Take it easy « no rose without thorns».

Текст №3

FBI National Police Academy

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов).

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| • Advantage | преимущество |
| • Improvement | совершенствование |
| • Throughout the world | во всем мире |
| • Experience | опыт |
| • Because of | из за |

law enforcement and 1,689 officers representing 120 foreign countries have taken advantage of this training program.

What is a police academy?

Police academies -- also referred to as law enforcement training facilities -- are specialized schools that offer a series of courses to certify people as law enforcement officers. Since the federal government delegates law enforcement to the state and local level, there are no national criteria for police certification. Instead, each state has established its own requirements for police academies. Because of these variations, police academies may offer different courses and more or fewer required hours. They can be affiliated with colleges, as well as state and local police agencies.

Senior police officers who have earned special state certification for training instruction teach the courses. Although they are on temporary duty assignments, these senior officers also serve as authority figures to the recruits.

People join police academies under various terms. Typically, people are hired at specific police departments and then sent to that department's police academy for training. In this case, it costs nothing for the recruits to attend the academy, and they also receive their salaried pay while training.

Police hiring qualifications can include:

- passing a written exam
- physical fitness test
- drug and alcohol test
- clean background check
- 21-year-old age requirement
- a high school diploma, or the GED equivalent
- at least two years of higher education

You can also pay tuition to attend a police academy before being hired by a police department. These types of academies are typically affiliated with

community colleges or state and county law enforcement training centers. Costs usually total less than \$5,000 and some police departments will reimburse a percentage of that tuition upon employment. After receiving your certification, you can then apply to become a police officer in that state. However, you may be asked to complete an additional training course.

Police academy programs can be anywhere from 320 to 800 course hours and typically take six or eight months to complete. The length and content of the programs depends on the statewide requirements for police certification. For that reason, becoming certified in Iowa, for example, may be a shorter process than doing so in New York.

During this intensive learning period, recruits train both their bodies and their minds for police work.

Recruitment and Training: Becoming a Police Officer in the USA

A candidate to the US Police must be in a very good physical condition, have a college degree and impeccable background, and exhibit the perfect personality to be a law enforcement officer, but still unprepared for police work. Almost every state requires that police recruits pass through a training period during which they are taught the basics of police work and are under constant observation of superiors.

The training period usually has two components: the police academy and field training. On average, local police departments require 599 hours of training – 395 hours in a classroom and 204 in the field. The police academy provides recruits with a militarized environment in which they are taught the laws of search, seizure, arrest, and interrogation; interviewing witnesses; first aid; self-defense; and other essentials of police work. Academy instructors evaluate the recruits' performance and send progress reports to police administrators.

Field training takes place outside of the police academy. A recruit is paired with an experienced police officer who passes on the “lessons” of police work and life for him. The goal of field training is to help rookies apply the concepts they have learned in the academy “to the streets”.

To meet the basic requirement to police work applicants must:

- be a US citizen;
- not have been convicted of a felony;
- have a driver's license in the state where the department is located;
- be at least twenty-one years of age.

Beyond these minimum requirements, the selection process involves: backgrounds checks, including drug tests; a review of applicant's educational, military, and driving records; credits checks; interview with the spouses, acquaintances, and previous employers. It is difficult to find a profession that put potential employees through a more strenuous series of tests than law enforcement. To start with, police applicant must take a written examination to measure the applicant's knowledge of basic information and ability to comprehend certain situations, mathematical ability and writing skills. After the written examination, the applicant moves on to physical ability tests.

Recruits with college or university education generally have an advantage in hiring and promotion. Most police departments have a number of factors that automatically disqualify a person from employment. According to statistics, around 20 per cent of the nearly 70,000 persons who apply for police jobs are rejected annually.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Choose the synonyms of the following words.

1) responsibility

A – ability B – duty C - quality

2) a criminal

A – offender B – informant C - detective

3) to handle

A - to fight B - to deal with C - to maintain

4) basic

A – main B – preliminary C - separate

2. Make the sentences, translate them.

This text ...

- *lists requirements to police work applicants.*
- *identifies the three traditional forms of police corruption.*
- *tells about training of police recruits at the police academy.*
- *describes stress found in police work*
- *explains why police candidates are required to pass through a training period.*

3. Answer the questions.

1. What are components of the training period?
2. How many hours does each period of training last?

4. Переведите вопросы к тексту 1 и письменно ответьте на них.

1. What tests are police applicants required to pass?
2. How many persons, applying for police jobs are rejected annually?

5. What part of words does these words refer? Translate them.

Requirement, department, basic, ability, annually, physical, inspector, military, incompetent, penalty, dishonest, computer, nonviolent, government, annually, realize.

6. Translate the word combinations «noun + noun».

The Department of Justice, public security, terrorist attacks, law enforcement, selection process, police activity, public organization, government powers, party leader.

7. Translate the word combinations and define the degrees of comparison of the adjectives.

much larger than, the best way, the worst condition, heavier traffic than, lower rates, a little longer, the most important method, much more important result, more efficient, the most difficult task.

8. Translate the sentences paying attention to verbs *to be, to have, to do*.

1. I am a first-year student.
2. He does everything wrong.
3. What language do you study?
4. We have no news today.
5. My colleagues are at the meeting now.
6. This young man has no parents.

9. Translate the sentences paying attention to the construction *there is\there are*.

1. There is a good gym at the FBI National Academy.
2. There are no mistakes in your test.
3. There are many classes on the first floor.
4. How many terms (semesters) are there in the academic year?
5. There aren't any problems as for your report.
6. There is a specially equipped laboratory at the FBI National Academy.

10. Make the sentences interrogative and negative, translate them.

1. We entered the FBI National Academy last year.
2. Most large police departments operate their own laboratory.
3. Have the students already finished their test?
4. My colleague studies at the correspondence department of the FBI National Academy.
5. The participants of the conference are discussing the problems of juvenile delinquency.
6. In six years we will graduate from the FBI National Academy.

Текст №4

Georgia Law Enforcement Command College



The Georgia Law Enforcement Command College

A Partnership of the
Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police and Columbus State University
4225 University Avenue - Columbus GA 31907 - Phone (706) 568-2190 Fax (706) 568-2137



Dr. Archie Rainey
Administrator

<http://command.colstate.edu>
email:rainey_archie@colstate.edu

Dr. Curtis McChang
Assistant Administrator

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов):

- Applicant абитуриент
- Include включать
- Participate участвовать
- Current текущий
- Independent независимый
- Research исследовать
- Appointment назначение
- Graduate выпускник
- Available доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении
- Important issues важные вопросы
- Beyond any doubt вне всякого сомнения

Прочитайте текст. Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём

Following years of research and feasibility studies, law enforcement leaders in Georgia decided that an advanced Command-College program was desperately needed. In May of 1994, the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police in partnership with Columbus State University accepted the challenge, making the establishment and implementation of a Command College a high priority.

The Command College held its first class in 1995. Over the last eight years, the one-class-per-year schedule has increased to three classes per year - two that begin in the fall and one that begins in the spring. Since the program's inception, over 100 different agencies have participated with an average of seven new agencies per class.

The Command College has expanded to include the Professional Management Program and the Executive College, which was developed by the CSU Justice Administration Outreach. In addition, the Justice Administration Outreach in partnership with the Georgia Department of Corrections and with other law enforcement agencies across the state has created several programs individually designed to meet the organizational needs of each of those agencies.



Command College mission

To train executives to influence and manage the future, to be prepared to analyze current issues, forecast the impact and effect of these issues, study probabilities of the future, thus having the ability to influence the future of law enforcement.

The Command College, in association with Columbus State University, provides a program of study that goes beyond what is currently available in law enforcement executive and management development courses, serving as a

"graduate school" for law enforcement executives. To meet present and future training and educational needs of law enforcement executives, the Command College offers a study program that is distinctive, flexible and comprehensive.

The Command College brings together leaders in corporate and public management to provide police executives with intense training in the best available management theory and practice, to render innovative solutions to organizational problems and to address important issues in managing public service organizations effectively.

Students enrolled in Command College attend three intensive sessions of classes over a two-year period, completing 280 hours of classes divided into 40-hour modules on seven topics:

Effective Leadership

Human Resource Management and Development

Fiscal Management and Public Finance

Legal Issues and Trends in Administration

Strategic Planning and Policy Development in the 21st Century

Dealing with Organizational and Management Realities

Independent Research Project

Application and appointment procedures

Applicants must currently be in a full-time middle- or upper-management position in a public criminal justice agency, with significant responsibilities in the areas of management of personnel, interpretation of policies or supervision of other crucial agency functions.

To apply, please submit the following:

Completed enrollment application.

Résumé outlining in detail both educational training and professional experience.

Nomination from the head of the employing law enforcement agency. (An agency head who applies should be nominated by the person they report to in the

chain of command.) Proof of successful completion of 90 quarter hours (or 60 semester hours) from an accredited college or university.

Appointment

If the applicant has a bachelor's degree, he or she will enroll in the Master of Public Administration-Justice Administration degree program. If the applicant does not have a bachelor's degree, he or she will enroll in an undergraduate degree program at CSU.

Professional Management Program

The Law Enforcement Professional Management Program in association with Columbus State University provides a program of study that goes beyond what is currently available in law enforcement management development courses, serving as an “advanced school” for law enforcement executives, the Law Enforcement Professional Management Program offers a study that is distinctive, flexible, and comprehensive.

The Law Enforcement Professional Management Program brings together the leading thinkers in corporate and public management to provide police officers with intense training in the best available management theory and practice to render innovative solutions to organizational problems and to address important issues in managing public service organizations effectively.

Study Includes:

A 160 hour program divided into four 40-Hour modules, meeting four times a year. Three (3) semester hours of university academic credit and 40 hours of POST training are awarded for each module.

The Executive College is in association with Columbus State University Justice Administration Outreach and provides a program of study that goes beyond what is currently available in executive and management development courses, serving as a “graduate school” for executives. To meet the present and future training and educational needs of executives, the Executive College offers a study program that is distinctive, flexible, and comprehensive.

The Executive College brings together the leading thinkers in corporate and public management to provide executives with intense training in the best available management theory and practice, to render innovative solutions to organizational problems and to address important issues in managing their organizations effectively.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read and translate the following word combinations:

- To include the Professional Management Program
- The Georgia Department of Corrections
- Other law enforcement agencies
- To analyze current issues
- A "graduate school"
- To render innovative solutions
- Effective Leadership
- Human Resource Management and Development
- Fiscal Management and Public Finance
- Legal Issues and Trends in Administration
- A bachelor's degree
- Independent Research Project

2. Translate the following dialogue:

A. Excuse me, my name is Allan. I am from group 25 of the FBI Academy. I am a sophomore. And what are you?

R. Oh, my name is Nick. I am a freshman. I am from group 105 of the Georgia Law Enforcement Command College. (I am going to be an operative of the CID.)

A. Are you sure you will be an operative? Perhaps you will be an investigator or a bobby-handler?

R. Sorry, what is an investigator and a bobby-handler?

A. An investigator is an officer who is to investigate crimes; a bobby-handler is a police officer who is to handle a police

R. No, I am going to be a detective and I'll try to be.

3.

R. ...you a student of the Law Enforcement College?

A. That' ... right. I ... a student of the Georgia Law Enforcement Command College.

R. ... you from the United States? How very interesting!

A. Yes, I I ... from the state of California, and now I ... studying at a law enforcement college.

R. How many law enforcement colleges in the USA?

A. Oh, about a hundred, I think. And what about law enforcement education in your country? any higher education institutions of that kind in your country?

R. Of course, many. some law institutes and law faculties of the Universities. also a lot of higher education institutions preparing specialists for other law enforcement agencies in Russia.

4. Read and translate the following text without dictionary:

Police Academies in the USA

Hello! My name is Ryan and I'm a retired police officer. I would like to briefly explain why I made this website about Police Academies.



I started my career off as a sheriff's deputy where I worked in a jail facility for several years. Later, I left the sheriff's department and became a police officer in a bigger city. I started like many people, as a patrol officer first and later a detective in the criminal investigations division of my department. As a result of my shift from the Sheriff's Dept to a Police Dept, I had to attend an academy twice. As many people in law enforcement already know, this would not be the last time I would see the police academy. Throughout my career, I was often going back to the police academy for in service training and other training that I either wanted to attend or classes that I was strongly encouraged to attend (okay, forced to go to). Just like the original police academy that I attended, there were good times and some boring times in class. Not only did I go to my local police academy for training and sometimes instructing recruits, but I was often going to various police academies around the country in order to attend classes and to learn more about things that were not offered in my area. I wanted to make this website to make it convenient to find the many police/training academies in the U.S.A. This website is for those people who either have the hopes of becoming a police recruit one day, for those who are already law enforcement officers or people that want to attend a citizen's academy in their home town. Thank you for visiting and please contact us at the email at the bottom of this page.

UNIT III. LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK police ranks:

Chief Constable-CC-главный констебль

Deputy Chief Constable- DCC- заместитель главного констебля

Assistant Chief Constable and Commander- ACC- помощник главного констебля и командер

Chief Superintendent- C/Supt- главный суперинтендент

Detective Superintendent- детектив, главный суперинтендент

Chief inspector – HMCIC- или CI- главный инспектор Её Величества

Detective Chief inspector- DCI- детектив главный инспектор

Inspector- инспектор Её Величества

Detective inspector –Di- детектив инспектор

Sergeant-сержант

Police Sergeant –Pc- PC полицейский констебль

Woman police constable-полицейский констебль

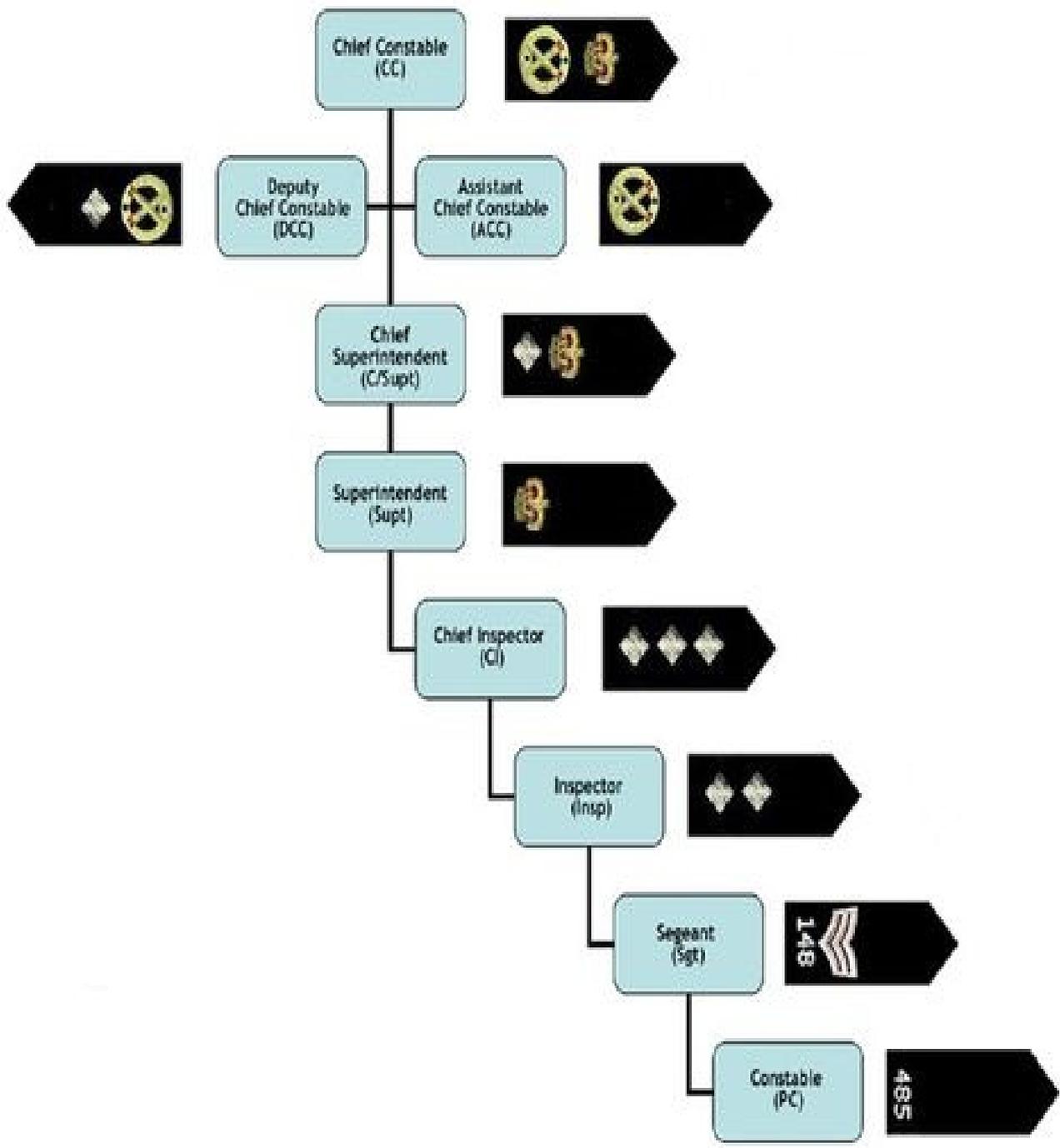
WPC-женщина констебль

В столичной полиции:

Commissioner- комиссар

Deputy Commissioner – заместитель комиссара

Deputy Assistant Commissioner- DAC- заместитель помощника комиссара



Текст №1

POLICE TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов):

- Current
- Comprehensive
- Excellence
- To compete
- Intakes
- Advancement
- Proficiency
- To explore
- Approach
- Attachment
- To raise
- Real-life police settings
- Awareness
- Networking
- Convert
- Pursuit
- Risk and security management
- действующий
- исчерпывающей
- превосходство
- конкурировать
- прием
- продвижение
- зд. владение
- исследовать
- подход
- прикрепление
- повышать
- оперативная обстановка
- понимание
- сеть вычислительных машин и банков данных
- превратить
- поиск
- обеспечение безопасности и устранение риска

Прочитайте текст. Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.



We are going to give you an idea of international police training at the Police Staff College, Bramshill, and the Scarman Centre for the study of Public Order of the University of Leicester, Great Britain.

As part of the UK's National Police Training, the Police Staff College, Bramshill, is the principal seat of learning for current and future police leaders, and is responsible for a comprehensive program of higher training, including international police training.

So Bramshill is a world-known centre of excellence in the training and development of senior police officers both from Great Britain and other countries. There is a 12-month course for the most able young officers of Great Britain to compete with other officers for promotion, and there is a ten-week, full-time course with three intakes each year for the senior police officers from foreign countries. For the past thirty years there were more than 1,000 high-ranking police officers from over 83 countries attending overseas command courses. There are some entry requirements: the entrants are to be of a rank equivalent to superintendent in the UK police force and have potential for further advancement in their police services. Besides there is one more requirement concerning proficiency in English — a score of 6.5 overall on the English Language Testing Service (ELTS), or its equivalent.

Police officers are to study the International Commanders' Program (ICP), the leader in the provision of management and operational command skills training throughout the world. There is a unique experience for senior police officers at Bramshill to explore British policing in theory and practice, to develop their approach to policing from an international perspective and to plan strategically for the future of policing in their own countries. In the course of studies there are lectures, seminars, visits and practical demonstrations of the UK police methods, including a one-week practical attachment with a UK police force. So there is an opportunity for the officers to gain further knowledge from real-life police settings.

There is a wide range of objectives at Bramshill: to increase understanding of the political, social and economic context of policing; to raise strategic awareness; to develop the management and operational command skills; to provide opportunities for personal development; to promote international police networking.

There are close links and partnership of the Police Staff College and the Scarman Centre of the University of Leicester. The instructors of the International Commanders' Program are primarily from the Police Staff College but there is some additional teaching by Scarman Centre staff of the University of Leicester to maximize the points of contact between academic study and police practice. Police experts in fields such as public order, police-community relations, information technology and strategy are taking part in the teaching process.



At the end of the course successful officers from the Police Staff College are to get the University of Leicester Postgraduate Certificate in Criminal Justice and Police Management. There is an opportunity to proceed and convert the Certificate to the Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice and Police Management through the Scarman Centre, an international

centre of the study of disorder, crime, policing and social conflict. There are four postgraduate degrees for distance learning and five degrees for research at the Centre. The formal links of the Scarman Centre with universities in different parts of the world are growing from year to year, and it is leading the international pursuit of knowledge in the criminal justice, penal policy, risk and security management through the multidisciplinary development of theory, its application through research and research-led teaching.

So there is every opportunity for future law enforcement officers to develop their management and operational command skills and get the University of Leicester Postgraduate certificate in Criminal Justice and Police Management at the Police Staff College, Bramshill, and convert it to MSc degree in Criminal Justice and Police Management at the Scarman Centre of the University of Leicester.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the principal seat of international police training in the United Kingdom?
2. What are the requirements for the entrants to the Police Staff College, Bramshill?
3. What are the objectives of the International Commanders' Programme?
4. Are there close links and partnership of the Police Staff College and the Scarman Centre of the University of Leicester?
5. What document are successful officers of the College to get at the end of the course?
6. Is there an opportunity to proceed and convert the Certificate to the Master of Science degree? Where?

2. Check your answer according to the key:

1. The Police Staff College, Bramshill, together with the Scarman Centre of the University of Leicester is the principal seat of international police training in the United Kingdom.
2. The entrants to the Police Staff College, Bramshill, are to be of a rank equivalent to superintendent in the UK police force, have potential for further advancement and their proficiency in English.
3. The objectives of the International Commanders' Program are to increase understanding of the political, social and economic context of policing, to raise strategic awareness, to develop the management and operational command skills, to provide opportunities for personal development, to promote international police networking.
4. Yes, there are close links and partnership of the Police Staff College and the Scarman Centre of the University of Leicester.
5. At the end of the course successful officers of the College are to get the University of Leicester Postgraduate Certificate in Criminal Justice and Police Management.
6. Yes, there is an opportunity to proceed and convert this Certificate to the degree of MSc through the Scarman Centre of the University of Leicester.

2. Find the sentences in the text corresponding to these:

1. Брэмсхилл — всемирно известный центр превосходной подготовки и совершенствования старших офицеров полиции, как из Великобритании, так и из других стран.
2. Кроме того, к поступающему (абитуриенту) имеется еще одно требование, касающееся его уровня владения английским языком.
3. Для офицеров имеются все возможности усовершенствовать свои знания на основе решения реальных полицейских задач.

3. Find one sentence of the text among the 6 given below:

1. The College's home since 1963, Bramshill House, is a historic seventeenth century mansion in typical English countryside.
2. In the internationally renowned library of the College there are over 65,000 volumes and the subscription to 350 journals.
3. The trainees are learning how to command general operations and deal with crime, how to prevent crime and investigate it within an overall crime strategy, how to recruit and select officers to build teams and develop leadership skills, how to collect, organize and evaluate information and to manage information technology.
4. There are now 8,500 students studying full-time, 1,750 of who are post-graduates; there are 3,500 students studying part-time or by distance learning at the University of Leicester, one of the universities in the United Kingdom.
5. The instructors of the International Commanders' Program are primarily from the Police Staff College but there is some additional teaching by Scarman Centre staff of the University of Leicester.
6. There are professional and general studies at the national Police College at Bramshill, by contrast with the rather shorter courses at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy at Quantico, Virginia, USA, where all the teaching is concentrating on police subjects.

4. Correct the following statements according to the text.

1. The Police Staff College is the principal seat of learning current and future politicians.
2. There are two intakes each year.
3. There is the only objective of training at the Police Staff College.
4. The Scarman Centre is carrying on its postgraduate teaching and research in the field of business administration, labor market, mass communication and education.
5. The Scarman Centre is preparing journalists.

5. Evaluate the following statements using the terms «True (T)», «False (F)», «Something (Smth)», «Sometimes (Smt)».

1. The officers are having lectures, seminars, debates, visits, group exercises and practical demonstrations.
2. The trainees are to raise their strategic knowledge.
3. Police College teaching is combining academic studies and police practice.
4. The Police Staff College, Bramshill, is a world-known centre of training and development of police officers from Great Britain.

6. Divide the text into two parts and give the title for each one.

7. What was interesting for you in this text?

8. Translate the dialogue

B (British)

R (Russian)

B. Excuse me; are you from Krasnodar University of the Interior? There are some questions for you here.

R. Well, I am and I am not. I was a student of this University a year ago. Now I am a postgraduate, I am taking up the postgraduate course at the University of the Interior in Moscow.

B. What luck! I am also taking up postgraduate courses at the Scarman Centre, Leicester University. What field of law are you specializing in? Is there any opportunity to take up police science for the Candidate of Science degree?

R. There is every opportunity for the graduates of the Universities of the Interior to improve themselves at the postgraduate courses and defend the Candidate's thesis in Police Science. I am going to defend the thesis on white-collar crime.

B. So am I. There is much work to do with this problem.

R. Quite agree. So long.

B. Good-bye

Текст №2

International Police Academies

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов).

- To enforce the law усиливать, проводить закон в жизнь
- Objective цель
- Approach подход
- Neighbor сосед
- Police force полицейская служба
- Similar похожий. подобный

Прочитайте текст. Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.



From Bobbies in Britain to jakes in Japan, similarities exist in police training programs across the world because officers share a common objective: to enforce the law. The differences arise in which training areas are emphasized and qualifications. States in the U.S., as we've discussed, balance both physical and

academic training over an average six-month to eight-month period. After that, new police officers must complete a field training program and probationary period before moving into a specialized area.

Great Britain has a similar system for its Metropolitan Police force. Its training program covers law, police procedure, communication, emergency life-saving techniques and physical fitness [source: Metropolitan Police]. However, age restrictions are lower, allowing training to begin at 18 and half years old. There are also no education prerequisites, and the probationary period lasts for two years.

In the Middle East, Palestine opened the Fatah Police Academy in 2007 with major funding from Saudi Arabia and the European Union [source: Gradstein]. Although this police academy is initially training current police officers in an effort to reestablish security in Palestine, it covers the same basic physical and academic training with which we're familiar. Before the academy opened, police officers received little instruction. Now, their classes teach computer and technical skills, as well as management and negotiation tactics. Like the Los Angeles Police Department's Police Academy that teaches Spanish, the Fatah academy recruits learn Hebrew, the language of their Israeli neighbors.

On the other side of Asia, Japanese police training is supervised through the National Policing Agency. Its training has a more comprehensive, educational approach since more recruits have high school diplomas or college degrees, compared with the United States [source: Bailey]. New recruits go through a classroom training period and time in the field, followed by more classroom training. Interestingly, their academic instruction also reflects the Japanese history and culture by integrating Confucian principles and samurai fighting traditions [source: Bailey].

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

- Criminal justice уголовное правосудие
- Attend посещать
- Approximately приблизительно
- Influence влиять
- Support поддерживать
- Development развитие
- To operate efficiently действовать эффективно
- Carry out выполнять
- Purpose цель
- In order to для того чтобы
- Tuition обучение
- Probation испытание, стажировка

Прочитайте текст. Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.



On 1 April 2007, the Scottish Police College became part of the Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA). The SPSA was created as a non-departmental government body by the Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2006 and provides expert policing and support services to Scotland's eight police forces and criminal justice community, including training, forensics, communications, and data and information technology.

The Scottish Police College commenced training in 1954 following a decision that officers from all Scottish Forces should be trained centrally. The College is located in the centre of Scotland, situated in about 90 acres of parkland. At the heart of the campus is Tulliallan Castle, built in the early 19th Century.

The facilities at the College have been consistently extended over the years to meet the changing nature of police training and the demands of the Forces for student places. The College currently provides approximately 75% of all police and support staff training, with the other 25% being carried out by Forces on issues which are influenced by individual Force policies.



Central Police Training Establishment

The College is the central police training establishment serving all eight police forces in Scotland, comprising some 14,500 officers. The college provides comprehensive training from recruits to command level, including specialist

training for detective and traffic officers. Every recruit to the Police Service in Scotland attends the College as soon as possible after joining.

Initially, probationers attend for fifteen weeks' basic training an intensive course with a distinctly practical bias to equip recruits with sufficient grounding in the realities of practical police work to enable them to operate efficiently and give them the skills necessary to make a confident and competent start in the service.

After completing the fifteen week basic training course, recruits return to their forces where they receive instruction in the local application of what they have learned at the College. This process of 'in-force' training is continued until the probationer is ready to return to the College to attend a two weeks reconvention course after approximately twelve months' service. On the reconvention course the emphasis is more on academic and theoretical studies than on practical and physical aspects.

Training and Support Divisions

The College is constructed of four training and four support divisions. Whilst the largest number of students is constituted by probationary constables, the College also provides training in subjects related to Management, Criminal Investigations, Traffic Patrol and Management and Community Safety. It is currently the only central Police College in the UK which provides all the training elements in one establishment. The support divisions cover Administration, Information Technology and Training and Educational Standards.



SPC Introduction

The Director of the College is appointed by the Scottish Executive and holds the rank of Assistant Chief Constable. The Director is supported by the Head of Education and Development and the Head of Training Operations.

The College is part The Scottish Police Services Authority.

Awards

In recognition of the College's strive for quality and its commitment to the training and development of its staff, the College has attained the EFQM and Investors in People Awards on three occasions each. The Scottish Police College has won a National Training Award for its new Probationer Training Program. The award was presented to Assistant Chief Constable John Grates, the College Director, at a ceremony in London on 13th December 2007. The accolade was the result of an extensive validation process which involved workshops, a written presentation, and tutor feedback and judges inspection.

The training is a complete divergence from traditional methods and on successful completion students are awarded a Certificate of Higher Education in

Policing from University of Sterling who has accredited the program. This ensures that this specialist training addresses the needs of the Scottish public and police service and is supported by a process of educational evolution.

The probationer training course has been designed to introduce innovative methods of delivery which are responsive to the learning needs of students. This includes utilizing professional actors to role play real life incidents and allows for the students' interpersonal and cognitive behaviors to be assessed. The judges particularly commented on these innovative assessment methods concluding that the culture change from this initiative is 'inspirational and an exemplar'.

A purpose built skills development area has been designed to allow for experiential learning in a safe environment and allow for the development of personal confidence. In order to mirror real life operational situations and equip the student to deal with community policing, a street has been built with pubs, shops, houses and a bank. Students carry out a series of role play exercises where they learn how to deal with such situations as bank robberies, domestic abuse and disturbances in licensed premises.

The course is split into distinct stages and takes two years to complete. Initially all probationers attend a 15 week residential course at the Scottish Police College. This intensive introduction covers all aspects of policing and is centered upon partnership working, team problem solving and community interaction. All lessons are facilitative with student's pre reading the material then attending classes to present findings and discuss concepts in syndicate groups. After one year the student's return to the college for a two week period when individual learning needs are addressed and final assessments are undertaken.

John Gates said "I am absolutely delighted that the College has won such a prestigious and meaningful award. It recognizes our endeavors to replace previous traditional training methods with new and innovative systems which not only enhance learning and development but maintain and improve on the standards the Scottish public rightly expects from their police officers. This award is equally

shared by all the staff that together makes the Scottish Police College a wonderful place to work and learn”.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

- A non-departmental government body
- Criminal justice community
- To equip recruits with sufficient grounding
- The only central Police College
- Assistant Chief Constable
- A process of educational evolution
- In a safe environment
- To deal with community policing
- Bank robberies
- Domestic abuse
- A wonderful place to work

2. Compose as many word-combinations as possible.

highly qualified	institution
operational	education
educational	specialist
professional	detective
practical	knowledge
well-equipped	situations
scientific	class-rooms
professional	society

3. Choose the correct definition(s).

1. accelerated promotion

- a) rapid promotion
- b) normal promotion
- c) slow promotion
- d) promotion on merit

2. tuition

- a) instruction
- b) learning
- c) protection
- d) lessons

3. command course

- a) motorcycle course
- b) course for plain-clothes officers
- c) course for uniformed officers
- d) course offered to inspectors and chief inspectors

4. the highest echelons

- a) posts held by the oldest police officers
- b) posts held by the longest-serving police officers
- c) posts held by top-ranking police officers
- d) posts held by the cleverest police officers

5. according to their rank

- a) in spite of their rank
- b) because of their rank

- c) in line with their rank
- d) in proportion to their rank

6. in addition

- a) mathematically
- b) in some cases
- c) in more than one case
- d) moreover

Текст №4

Police Specialist Training Centre

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов):

- Opportunities возможности
- Authority полномочия
- Firearms огнестрельное оружие
- Maintain поддерживать
- Public order общественный порядок
- Provide обеспечивать
- Target цель
- Equipment оборудование

Прочитайте текст. Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.



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Recognizing the new opportunities provided by the British Government's Private Finance Initiative, CDUK Ltd initially advised the **Metropolitan Police Authority** and later the operating contractor regarding the design, construction, finance and operation of the Metropolitan Police Specialist Training Centre (MPSTC) in Gravesend, Kent.

The MPSTC was opened in 2003 to provide London's officers with firearms and public order training, which would help to maintain the Metropolitan Police Service's worldwide reputation as a leading law enforcement agency.

CDUK provided all specialist firearms-related design, fit-out of the live-fire ranges with internal ballistic and anti-ricochet finishes, simulation and target equipment, and range sound systems.

In 2010, CDUK was awarded a further contract to upgrade the specialist indoor shooting ranges and simulation systems. The upgraded training simulators feature High-Definition projection systems, additional support for standard issue firearms and less-lethal devices, laser-based 3D virtual training environments, and a course editor for creating bespoke training exercises.



Training centre features

- Specialist indoor and outdoor live-fire shooting ranges
- An assault house for practicing Method of Entry (MOE) techniques
- An urban range with simulated road configurations and house facades
- An outdoor public order training facility with road patterns and house facades
- Train, subway and aircraft mock-ups
- Search houses
- A widescreen PRISim simulator for live-fire judgmental training
- A single-screen laser-fire PRISim simulator with converted MP5 and Glock 17 firearms
- Classrooms with extensive IT equipment
- Accommodation for over 300 officers, and leisure facilities.

II. EXERCISES



Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read the words and guess their meaning.

Professional, detective, result, integration, police, military, specialist, militia, diploma, inspector, operative, instructor, officer, department, faculty, practical, professor, lecture, administrative, criminal, procedure, academy, specialized, standards, constitutional, psychology, public, qualification, realistic, practice, interview, profession, academic, system.

2. Read the groups of the words of the same root and translate them.

to integrate - integrity

to found - founder - foundation

to graduate - graduate - graduation

to investigate - investigator - investigation

to operate - operator - operative

to educate - education - educated

to detect - detective - detection

to qualify - qualification - qualified

to interrogate - interrogator - interrogation

3. Define the parts of speech of the words and translate them.

Educational, professional, enforcement, internal, specialist, education, department, instructor, correspondence, practical, specialized, criminal, condition, specially, effective, graduation, lawyer, realistic, profession, academic.

4. Match the synonyms.

to be founded inner

to train to be set up

interior different

to study	to prepare
various	common
to cope with	to instruct
general	to learn
to teach	specialist of high qualification
expert	to deal with

5. Read and translate the following word-combinations:

- Metropolitan Police Authority
- A leading law enforcement agency
- Less-lethal devices
- Worldwide reputation
- Additional support
- The upgraded training simulators
- Outdoor live-fire shooting ranges
- - Search houses
- Extensive IT equipment
- Leisure facilities.

6. Choose the correct variant(s).

1. Police recruits can normally join the force between the ages of

- a) 15-17.
- b) 16-28.
- c) 18^{1/2} -28.
- d) 18^{1/2} -30.

2. Every police officer must

- a) *know something of various skills and professions.*
- b) *be a professional lawyer.*
- c) *serve an apprenticeship.*
- d) *be kind and discreet.*

3. Lower-grade GCSE applicants without an apprenticeship

- a) *must serve an apprenticeship first.*
 - b) *need not serve an apprenticeship first.*
 - c) *can join the police cadet corps at the age of 16.*
 - d) *cannot join a police cadet corps.*
4. Police cadets
- a) *are given military training.*
 - b) *get an insight into police work before they become recruits at the age of*
 - c) *spend most of the time in hospitals and prisons.*
 - d) *help out at community centers.*
5. Recruits are posted to an operational division
- a) *after 15 week of initial training.*
 - b) *after 17 weeks of training and tuition.*
 - c) *after 2 weeks of intensive tuition.*
 - d) *after completing a one-year course.*
6. Recruits are appointed
- a) *constables.*
 - b) *constables after two year.*
 - c) *constables on probation at the beginning of a two-year period.*
 - d) *constables after one year of practical work.*



QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROLLING:

1. When was the police force in Saint Petersburg established? Who did it?
2. Who was the first General Polizmeister in Saint Petersburg?
3. When was the Moscow Police established?

4. When was the Detective Department founded?
5. When was the Police of the Russian Empire dissolved?
6. When was the People's Militia established?
7. Who initiated Russian police reform?
8. When were amendments made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code?
9. When the amendments came into force?
10. What were the main changes and aims of the reform?
11. When was the Krasnodar University founded?
12. What kind of educational establishment is the Krasnodar University?
13. Who does the Krasnodar University train?
14. How many departments are there at the Krasnodar University? What are they?
15. Is there any selection system for the applicants to the Krasnodar University?
16. What are the requirements for cadets of the Krasnodar University?
17. Do the cadets have all conditions for getting a good education? What are they?
18. What subjects do cadets study at the Krasnodar University?
19. What facilities are there at the Krasnodar University?
20. What are the cadets engaged in during their working day?
21. What's the name of this text?
22. What was the beginning of the militia training tradition in this country?
23. What kind of people were the trainees of the first militia schools and courses?
24. What was the object of militia training?
25. What subjects were the trainees to handle?
26. What was the social origin of the candidates for the courses?
27. What were the requirements (требования) for the candidates?
28. What specialists were the first instructors?

29. How long was the term of their studies at those early militia schools and courses?
30. Were they the basis for the foundation of the higher militia schools, Law Institutes and Academies over the territory of the CIS?
31. What requirements must candidates for trooper positions in Virginia meet?
32. What must they pass when they apply for a job in police?
33. What is the term of training at the Police Academy?
34. What does the training consist of?
35. What kind of a program are the students provided with at the Academy?
36. How many subjects do the students take at the Academy? Name some of them.
37. What is the principal seat of international police training in the United Kingdom?
38. What are the requirements for the entrants to the Police Staff College, Bramshill?
39. What are the objectives of the International Commanders' Programme?
40. Are there close links and partnership of the Police Staff College and the Scarman Centre of the University of Leicester?
41. What document are successful officers of the College to get at the end of the course?
42. Is there an opportunity to proceed and convert the Certificate to the Master of Science degree? Where?

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