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ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
(ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России)

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**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТА
ЗАОЧНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

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Пособие предназначено для слушателей факультета заочного обучения образовательных организаций Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации. В нем отражены современные тенденции и требования к обучению практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и в профессиональной сфере деятельности будущих специалистов и направлено на повышение качества обучения иностранному языку слушателей факультета заочного обучения.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для педагогических работников и слушателей факультета заочного обучения образовательных организаций МВД России.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В современных условиях широкого развития международных связей практическое владение иностранным языком приобретает большое значение для специалистов различных областей науки, техники и культуры. Данное учебное пособие направлено на повышение качества обучения иностранному языку слушателей факультета заочного обучения и разработано с учетом того, что усвоению учебного материала препятствует недостаточная культура научного мышления у обучающихся и низкая эффективность усвоения грамматических моделей иностранного языка. Многие зависит от самостоятельной работы слушателей, но отсутствует единое грамматическое пособие, где теоретическое изложение материала в должном объеме сочетается с тренировочными упражнениями и текстами. Учебники для слушателей факультета заочного обучения, которые часто представляют собой сборники контрольных работ, должны выполнять не только проверяющую, но и обучающую функцию.

Пособие отражает современные тенденции и требования к обучению практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и в профессиональной сфере деятельности будущих специалистов.

Задачи обучения и структура курса, а также характер языкового материала и типы упражнений определяются следующими концептуальными положениями: 1. Владение английским языком является обязательным компонентом профессиональной подготовки современного специалиста. 2. Данный курс иностранного языка носит коммуникативно-ориентированный характер. Его задачи определяются коммуникативными и познавательными потребностями обучающихся, приобретением общей, коммуникативной и профессиональной компетенции.

Цель данного пособия – стимулировать интеллектуальное развитие личности обучающегося; овладение определенными когнитивными приемами, позволяющими совершать познавательную и коммуникативную деятельность.

Актуальность данной работы обуславливается тенденциями современного образования, ведущей тенденцией из них является поликультурность современного общества, нуждающегося в высококвалифицированных специалистах, умеющих читать, переводить и понимать специальную литературу и общаться на иностранном языке.

UNIT 1. PHONETIC GUIDE. MY BIOGRAPHY

Phonetics: Rules for reading vowels and consonants in English

Grammar: Article. Plural of nouns

Reading and discussing: “Biography”

Язык возник и существует как средство общения людей прежде всего в звуковой (устной) форме. Поэтому для того, чтобы овладеть языком, необходимо прежде всего овладеть его звуковой формой, его фонетическим строем, т. е. системой звуков, словесным ударением и интонацией.

В английском языке принят латинский алфавит из 26 букв (6 гласных и 20 согласных), которые передают 44 звука: 20 гласных звуков и 24 согласных.

АЛФАВИТ

написание букв	название букв	написание букв	название букв
<i>Aa</i>	[eɪ]	<i>Nn</i>	[en]
<i>Bb</i>	[bi:]	<i>Oo</i>	[əʊ]
<i>Cc</i>	[si:]	<i>Pp</i>	[pi:]
<i>Dd</i>	[di:]	<i>Qq</i>	[kju:]
<i>Ee</i>	[i:]	<i>Rr</i>	[ɑ:]
<i>Ff</i>	[ef]	<i>Ss</i>	[es]
<i>Gg</i>	[dʒi:]	<i>Tt</i>	[ti:]
<i>Hh</i>	[eɪtʃ]	<i>Uu</i>	[ju:]
<i>Ii</i>	[aɪ]	<i>Vv</i>	[vi:]
<i>Jj</i>	[dʒeɪ]	<i>Ww</i>	[ˈdʌblju:]
<i>Kk</i>	[keɪ]	<i>Xx</i>	[eks]
<i>Ll</i>	[el]	<i>Yy</i>	[waɪ]
<i>Mm</i>	[em]	<i>Zz</i>	[zed]

Для овладения правильным произношением английских слов полезно ознакомиться с правилами чтения английских гласных и согласных букв.

ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ ГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

Гласные буквы **a, e, i, y, o, u** под ударением могут иметь долгое (алфавитное) или краткое звучание. Это зависит от типа слога (открытый и условно-открытый, закрытый) и последующих буквосочетаний (**r** + согласная, **r** + гласная). Открытым называется слог, который оканчивается на гласную. Условно-открытый слог – это гласная + согласная + немое **e**.

ЧТЕНИЕ ГЛАСНЫХ В ЧЕТЫРЕХ ТИПАХ СЛОГОВ

буква	a [ei]	o [əv]	e [i:]	i [ai]	y [wai]	u [ju:]
открытый и условно-открытый слог	[ei] plane date	[əv] note no	[i:] Pete me	[ai] life crime	my type	[ju:] tune student
закрытый слог	[æ] plan lamp	[ɒ] on not	[e] pen bed	[ɪ] in it	myth hymn	[ʌ] bus cup
гласная + r	[ɑ:] mark	[ɔ:] born for	[ɜ:] stern her	[ɜ:] first bird	myrtle	fur turn
гласная + r + e ; две гласные + r	[eə] care parent	[ɔ:] store	[ɪə] mere engineer	[aɪə] tired fire	tyre	[juə] cure

1.1. Read the words paying attention to the position of the vowel.

Dark, tired, term, ten, first, mete, turn, tin, fur, during, cry, here, time, herb, my, care, curl, pit, Mary, Byrd, pine, pure, stern, five, mire, third, life, bed, bird, name, bed, huge, map, net, mute, pale, let, cock, sad, by, got, film, style, spoke, file, fan, tone, fat, cart, rhythm, can, ugly, big, farm, bus, theme, six, lord, age, next, cup, sick, go, up, bag, smoke, big, note, ice, hope, start, note, arm, size, not, type, park, risk, red.

ЧТЕНИЕ УДАРНЫХ СОЧЕТАНИЙ ГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

букво-сочетание	чтение	пример	букво-сочетание	чтение	пример
ai ay	[eɪ]	main play	oo	[u:]	too
ea ee	[i:]	mean feet	ou ow	[aʊ]	proud now
ew	[ju:]	few	ai + r	[eə]	fair
oi oy	[ɔɪ]	noise boy	ee + r ou + r	[ɪə] [aʊə]	deer flour
oo + k	[ʊ]	look	oo + r	[ɔ:]	door

1.2. *Read the words paying attention to the pronunciation of stressed combinations of vowels.*

Deep, few, main, our, may, air, leave, deer, tool, out, book, now, boy, voice, beef, news, pain, pay, read, pool, look, coy, coin, noun, beer, stairs, sour, feet, stew, faint, flour, day, fair, lean, leer, moon, scout, took, Moscow, toy, point, been, aim, say, mean, food, hook, noisy, count, hair.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЧТЕНИЯ СОГЛАСНЫХ

Согласные в английском языке произносятся энергично, не оглушаются в конце слова. Удвоенные согласные читаются одним звуком, например: **officer** [ˈɒfɪsə].

буква	позиция	чтение	примеры
c [si:]	1. Перед e, i, y	[s]	centre, pencil, policy
	2. Перед a, o, u, всеми согласными и в конце слова	[k]	car, cover, culture, back
g [dʒi:]	1. Перед e, i, y	[dʒ]	orange, gypsy, gin
	2. Перед a, o, u, всеми согласными и в конце слова	[g]	gold, grass, big, game

s [es]	1. В начале слова перед глухими согласными и в конце слова после глухих согласных	[s]	soft, study, lists
	2. Между гласными и в конце слов после гласных и звонких согласных	[z]	please, pens
x [eks]	1. Перед согласными и в конце слов	[ks]	next, fix
	2. Перед ударной гласной	[gz]	exam

1.3. Read the words paying attention to the correct reading of the letters s, c, g, x. Explain by what rules these letters are read.

Gallon, nets, curl, exam, cat, gymnasium, claim, pens, gear, comment, next, goose, mice, bag, can, gin, crime, sets, grey, text, sends, cucumber, gap, ceremony, age, clean, geometry, cigar, bicycle, Bess, cathedral, gun, is, glad, icy, gym, court, guarantee, cent, test, gigantic, citizen, visit, genuine, cup, go, six.

ЧТЕНИЕ СОЧЕТАНИЙ СОГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

буквосочетание	позиция	чтение	примеры
sh	Любая	[ʃ]	shelf
ch	Любая	[tʃ]	chair
tch	После кратких гласных	[tʃ]	watch
ck	После кратких гласных	[k]	pack
th	1. В начале знаменательных слов и в конце слова	[θ]	thin, fifth
	2. В начале местоимений, служебных слов и между гласными	[ð]	there, bathe
wh	1. В начале слова, перед всеми гласными, кроме o	[w]	where
	2. Перед буквой o	[h]	whom

qu	Перед гласными	[kw]	quantity
ng	После гласных в конце слова	[ŋ]	language
nk	После гласных	[ŋk]	thank
wr	В начале слова перед гласными	[r]	writer

1.4. Read the words paying attention to the pronunciation of combinations of consonants. Explain by what rules the letter combinations *th, wh, wr* are read.

Shy, wrest, fetch, bank, chain, bang, back, quite, thin, whole, that, wheat, sheep, when, chin, whose, catch, quick, lack, ring, faith, sank, these, wrong, fish, which, chick, quest, sick, sing, theme, sink, the, wrist, dash, whether, chill, quiz, than, thing, think, wreck, dish, whip, them, bring, drink, ship, gang.

ЧТЕНИЕ СОЧЕТАНИЙ ГЛАСНЫХ С СОГЛАСНЫМИ

буквосочетание	позиция	чтение	примеры
al	1. Перед k в ударном слоге	[ɔ:]	chalk
	2. Перед остальными согласными в ударном слоге	[ɔ:l]	small, ball
wo	Перед согласными в ударном слоге	[wɜ:]	worm
wa	1. Перед конечными согласными, кроме r или сочетанием согласных	[wɔ]	walk
	2. Перед r	[wɔ:]	warm, warn
igh	Любая	[aɪ]	might, right

Гласная **o** перед буквосочетанием **th** и буквами **m, n, v** читается как [ʌ],

например: some, son, brother, government

Гласные перед буквосочетаниями **ld, nd** читаются как в алфавите,

например: cold, mild

1.5. Read the words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of combinations of vowels and consonants.

Was, mother, word, cold, small, high, walk, war, brother, worm, old, fall, night, talk, ward, come, world, child, tall, right, stalk; wash, nothing, warship, find, call, bright, chalk, watch, love, worthy; kind, all, might, watt, some, worker, mind, fight.

ФРАЗОВОЕ УДАРЕНИЕ

Фразовым ударением называется более сильное произнесение одних слов в предложении по сравнению с другими словами (неударными). В английском предложении **под ударением**, как правило, стоят знаменательные слова: существительные, прилагательные, смысловые глаголы, числительные, наречия, вопросительные и указательные местоимения. **Неударными** обычно бывают служебные слова (артикли, союзы, предлоги, вспомогательные глаголы), а также личные и притяжательные местоимения.

I 'go to the 'University in the 'morning.

1.6. Read the words and explain by what rules stressed vowels and vowels combinations are read.

Decrease, order, huuman, relation, close, crime, prevention, public, combat, petty, influence, try, turn, matter, concern, seek, scene, obtain, security, compare, join, new, outlook, envoy, sophomore, department, chair, shoot, gym, shirt, power, lay.

1.7. Read the words and explain by what rules underlined consonants and vowels and consonants combinations are read.

Decreuse, overcome, government, close, squads, concern, success, use, teenager, withh, cadet, security, society, law-governed, legality, drugg, light, ignorance, right, wonder, whose, language, where, chalk, find, psychology, come.

GRAMMAR: ARTICLE

<i>Неопределенный артиклъ</i> (indefinite article)	<i>Определенный артиклъ</i> (definite article)	<i>Нулевой артиклъ</i> (zero article)
a (an)	the	–
УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ		
С исчисляемым существительным:	с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе:	
в единственном числе, если оно употребляется в контексте в первый раз и может быть заменено такими словами, как «один», «какой-то», «любой» <i>What is this? – This is a computer</i>	если относится только к определенному предмету/лицу или группе предметов/лиц в описываемой ситуации <i>Open the window, please</i>	перед исчисляемыми существительными в множественном числе (имеется в виду что- то обобщенное) <i>Students must study a lot</i>
С глаголом to be для классификации людей, животных, вещей <i>He is a policeman</i>	для обозначения единственных в своем роде предметов <i>the Earth, the Moon</i>	перед неисчисляемыми существительными (в общем значении термина) <i>He has good memory</i>
Для обозначения типичного представителя класса <i>A cat is a domestic animal</i>	при обозначении предмета, о котором уже говорилось ранее <i>He interviewed a witness. The witness gave valuable testimony</i>	перед именами собственными <i>Russia (но: the Russian Federation), Ann</i>

<p>В восклицательных предложениях после what, such <i>What an interesting story!</i></p>	<p>для обозначения всей семьи <i>the Smith, the Petrovs</i></p>	<p>перед обращениями <i>Mr. (mister), Mrs. (mistress), Sir</i></p>
<p>В некоторых предложениях, где a (an) обозначает «один» (per) <i>He was driving at 60 kilometers an hour (per hour)</i></p>	<p>перед порядковыми числительными <i>His office is in the third floor</i></p>	<p>перед названиями дней недели, месяцев, времен года, праздников <i>See you on Monday</i></p>
	<p>перед прилагательными в превосходной степени <i>It was one of the most difficult cases in his practice</i></p>	<p>перед названиями дисциплин <i>to study English/History</i></p>
	<p>перед собственными географическими наименованиями, в названия которых входят нарицательные существительные <i>the Russian Federation, the United States, the Crimea</i></p>	<p>перед названиями приемов пищи <i>breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper</i></p>
	<p>перед некоторыми собственными именами в названиях (музей, театры, газеты и т. п.) <i>the British Museum, the Times</i></p>	

1.8. Complete the sentences. Use definite, indefinite or zero article. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. My sister works in ___ police department not far from her house.
2. ___ car crash happened by ___ accident.
3. That man outside was ___ man that police were looking for.
4. Some of the most important scientific discoveries were made by ___ chance.
5. My brother is ___ policeman.
6. ___ burglar got into the house through the window.
7. Stress also makes ___ people unhealthy.
8. ___ man who robbed me was dressed in black.
9. ___ information can be valuable.
10. Don't go there by ___ car, ___ traffic is horrible.

GRAMMAR: PLURAL OF NOUNS

исходное существительное	окончание множественного числа	пример
Большинство существительных	-s	case – cases bill – bills
Заканчиваются на: -s; -ss; -sh; -ch; -o; -x	-es	tax – taxes branch – branches hero – heroes но: photo – photos video – videos radio – radios
Заканчиваются на согласную + y	-ies	country – countries burglary – burglaries
Заканчиваются на гласную + y	-s	day – days

Заканчиваются на: -f (-fe)	-ves	thief – thieves knife – knives но: chief – chiefs safe – safes proof – proofs
	-en	child – children ox – oxen
особые случаи		
меняют корневую гласную или полностью форму	man – men woman – women tooth – teeth foot – feet goose – geese mouse – mice person – people	
не меняются	deer – deer sheep – sheep fish – fish	
употребляются только в единственном или только во множественном числе	advice – совет, советы behaviour – поведение traffic – транспорт, движение trouble – проблемы, неприятности news – новость, новости knowledge – знание, знания progress – успех, успехи money – деньги information – сведения politics – политика cash – наличные	
заимствованные существительные	crisis – crises (кризис) basis – bases (основа) analysis – analyses (анализ) datum – data (сведения, информация) phenomenon – phenomena (явление) referendum – referenda (референдум) criterion – criteria (критерий)	

1.9. Give the plural of the following nouns.

City, woman, policeman, child, branch, sheep, size, half, text, leaf, name, analysis, axis, basis, bag, tie, test, foot, day, page, match, army, person, party, bench, patch, secretary, mugger, criterion, murderer, pickpocket, smuggler, sentence, day, verdict, witness, lawyer, prison, shoplifter, thief, theft, trial, court, sergeant, major, officer.

1.10. Choose the right variant. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Ann was very helpful. She gave me some good *advice/advices*.
2. Sorry I'm late. I had *trouble/troubles* with the car this morning.
3. After spending most of his life travelling round the world, he is now writing a book about his *experience/experiences*.
4. After arriving home we got interesting *news/new*.
5. There are two *knife/knives* on the table.
6. Mother was upset at the children's *behaviour/ behaviours*.
7. She is earning a lot of *money/moneys* in her new job.
8. I can't find my *keies/keys*. Where are they?
9. My two brothers work as *policemen/policemans*.
10. The investigator took a lot of *photoes/photos* at the crime scene.

1.11. Translate the following words and learn them by heart.

law enforcement officer	shifts
search for criminals	briefing
investigate crime	combat crime
search a crime scene	keep public order
Criminal Investigation Department	

1.12. Read and translate the text.

Vladimir Andreev is 29 years old. He lives in Rostov-on-Don He is married and has two children; a daughter and a son. His wife isn't a law enforcement officer, she is a doctor. He is a police officer and works for a Criminal Investigation Department. His rank is captain. He searches for criminals, investigates crimes, searches crime scenes.

Unlike most American policemen who work shifts, Russian law enforcement officers start work at 08.00 and finish at 19.00. V. Andreev gets up at 06.00, spends a few minutes with his family, then puts on his uniform and goes to work.

When he arrives at his office, he has a briefing where he reports on his working plans. He combats crime and tries to keep public order.

1.13 *Are these statements true or false ? Correct the false ones.*

1. Andreev works for a Juvenile Inspection.
2. He is married and has two sons and a daughter.
3. His wife is also a law enforcement officer.
4. He seeks for criminals, investigates crimes, and searches crime scenes.
5. He starts his work at 08.00 and finishes at 19.00.
6. He has a briefing where he reports on his working plans.
7. He convoys criminals and tries to keep prison order.

1.14. *Speak about yourself.*

☞ Exercise 1.15. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

1. I don't believe in ... death penalty for any crime.

- a) a b) the c) – d) an

2. We start ... work at a quarter to nine.

- a) a b) the c) an d) –

3. Do you know how to use ... computer?

- a) a b) the c) – d) an

4. People called the rescuers their ... after they saved two little boys from a burning building.

- a) heros b) herox c) hero d) heroes

5. Their ... are very kind and polite.

- a) childs b) childrens c) children d) childes

6. I like ... coffee after breakfast.

- a) a b) – c) the d) an

7. We were stopped by ... police last night.

- a) the b) a c) – d) an

8. I served near ... Atlantic Ocean.

- a) a b) the c) – d) an

9. The ... broke the windows in the bank.

- a) thiefes b) thieves c) thiefs d) thieves

10. ... victim was cut with ... knife.

- a) A, the b) The, the c) The, a d) A, a

11. He investigated some difficult ... last year?

- a) case b) cases c) casies d) casez

12. There are three highly qualified ... in our district court?

- a) judges b) judge c) judgees d) judgies

13. Investigate crime

- a) разыскивать преступника
b) раскрыть преступление
c) расследовать преступление
d) допрашивать преступника

14. Law enforcement officer

- a) сотрудник таможни
b) сотрудник следственных органов
c) сотрудник органов дознания
d) сотрудник правоохранительных органов

15. Search for criminals

- a) искать улики
b) разыскивать преступников
c) искать доказательства
d) осматривать место преступления

UNIT 2. STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Grammar: Auxiliary verbs “to be”; “to have”. Pronouns. Types of questions.
Reading and discussing: “The Russian Federation state system”

GRAMMAR: AUXILIARY VERBS

	<i>TO BE – БЫТЬ</i>	<i>TO HAVE – ИМЕТЬ</i>		
Утвердительная форма				
<i>Present simple</i>	I am	We are	I have	We have
	You are	You are	You have	You have
	He } She } It } is	They are	He } She } It } has	They have
	He is a police officer		She has an interesting job	
<i>Past simple</i>	I was	We were	I had	We had
	You were	You were	You had	You had
	He } She } It } was	They were	He } She } It } had	They had
	He was a police officer 2 years ago		She had an interesting job a year ago	
<i>Future simple</i>	will be		will have	
	He will be a police officer in future		She will have an interesting job in future	
Отрицательная форма				
	<i>не требует вспомогательного глагола</i>	<i>с использованием вспомогательного глагола и без него</i>		
<i>Present simple</i>	He is not (isn't) a police officer.	She does not (doesn't) have a job She has not (hasn't) a job		

<i>Past simple</i>	He was not (wasn't) a police officer 2 years ago	She did not (didn't) have an interesting job a year ago. She had not (hadn't) an interesting job a year ago
<i>Future simple</i>	He will not (won't) be a police officer in future	She will not (won't) have any problems with work in future
Вопросительная форма		
	<i>не требует вспомогательного глагола</i>	<i>с использованием вспомогательного глагола и без него</i>
<i>Present simple</i>	Is he a police officer?	Does she have an interesting job? Has she an interesting job?
<i>Past simple</i>	Was he a police officer 2 years ago?	Did she have an interesting job a year ago? Had she an interesting job a year ago?
<i>Future simple</i>	Will he be a police officer in future?	Will she have any problems with work in future?

2.1. Complete the sentences with the auxiliary verb to be or to have.

1. This man ___ an investigator 2 years ago.
2. He ___ well-known advocate.
3. My friends ___ future lawyers.
4. My sister ___ a son and a daughter.
5. They ___ witnesses of the yesterday's accident.
6. I ___ very glad to see you at our meeting yesterday.
7. Her husband ___ an interesting job after graduating from the institute.
8. The students of our Institute ___ three double classes every day.
9. Our Institute ___ a lot of modern facilities for work.
10. I ___ a divisional inspector.

11. We ___ a lot of time to think about this problem.
12. The main task of police _____ crime prevention.
13. They ___ investigators in our department.
14. He ___ many cases in charge last month.
15. We ___ very grateful to you if you give us advice on this difficult issue.

2.2. Study the key words to the text “The Russian Federation state system”.

dissolve – распускать (*партию, парламент*)

legislative – законодательный

executive – исполнительный

judicial – судебный

draft law (*syn. bill*) – законопроект

Supreme Court – Верховный Суд

Exercise 2.3. Read and translate the text.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION STATE SYSTEM



The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. The President of the Russian Federation is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has

much power. The President serves as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces federal laws, may veto a bill approved by the Federal Assembly. The President can even dissolve the State Duma.

The Federal Government consists of 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by President.

The parliament of the Russian Federation – the Federal Assembly of Russia – is the representative and legislative organ of the state consisting of two chambers: the Federation Council and the State Duma, which makes laws. The Federation Council is the upper chamber and the State Duma is the lower

chamber. The Federation Council works with the lower chamber to complete and vote on draft laws. However, the Federation Council also has special powers of its own, including the declaration of a presidential election, impeachment of the President and decisions on the use of the armed forces outside Russia's territory. The State Duma must first consider all bills, even those proposed by the Federation Council. Once a bill is passed by a majority in the State Duma, a draft law is sent back to the Federation Council. If the Council rejects it, the two chambers may form a commission to work out a compromise.

The highest executive and administrative body of state authority of Russia is the government of Russia, which is headed by the Prime Minister. The powers the Government has are rather numerous, for example direction of economic, social and cultural development, drafting current and long term plans and the budget of the country.

Justice is administrated by the courts of different instances. The Supreme Court is the highest and the district (city) courts are the lowest in the judicial system. The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power. In our country the majority of the criminal and civil cases are considered in the district (city) courts. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federation Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three-coloured banner. It has 3 horizontal stripes: white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. It was the first state symbol that replaced the former symbols in 1991. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of Ruricovichies.

From: <https://helpiks.org/5-75062.html>

2.4. Find in the text the English equivalents for the word-combinations given below.

Главкомандующий Вооруженными силами; заключать договор;
наложить вето на законопроект; законодательная ветвь власти;

исполнительная ветвь власти; Законодательное Собрание; верхняя палата; судебная ветвь власти; проводить голосование по законопроектам; выборы президента; принять большинством голосов; государственная власть; правительство; Верховный суд; областной суд; уголовные и гражданские дела.

2.5. Answer the questions.

1. Who is the head of the Russian state?
2. What are the responsibilities of the President?
3. What branches does the Federal Government consist of?
4. How many chambers does the parliament of the Russian Federation consist of? What are they?
5. What special powers does the Federation Council have?
6. What are the powers of the Government of Russia?
7. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the Russian judicial system, isn't it?

2.6. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1991.
2. The President of the Russian Federation cannot dissolve the State Duma.
3. The parliament of the Russian Federation – the Federal Assembly of Russia – is the executive organ of the state consisting of two chambers: the Federation Council (the lower chamber) and the State Duma (the upper chamber).
4. The Federation Council has the powers to declare presidential elections, impeachment of the President and to make decisions on the use of the armed forces outside Russia's territory.
5. The government of Russia is headed by the Prime Minister.
6. The judicial system of the Russian Federation consists of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation; the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation.

2.7. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Российская Федерация – это демократическое федеративное правовое государство с республиканской формой правления.
2. Федеральное правительство состоит из 3 ветвей власти: законодательной, исполнительной и судебной.
3. Федеральное Собрание России – парламент Российской Федерации – состоит из 2 палат: Совета Федерации и Государственной Думы.
4. Основной функцией Совета Федерации является осуществление законодательных полномочий.
5. В число полномочий правительства Российской Федерации входит руководство экономическим, социальным и культурным развитием, составление текущих и долгосрочных планов и бюджета страны.
6. Судебная система Российской Федерации состоит из Конституционного суда РФ; Верховного суда РФ; федеральных судов общей юрисдикции; арбитражных судов и мировых судей субъектов РФ.
7. Верховный суд Российской Федерации – высший судебный орган по гражданским, уголовным, административным и другим делам.
8. Конституционный суд – высший судебный орган конституционного контроля в Российской Федерации, состоит из 11 судей, включая Председателя и его заместителя.
9. Государственными символами России являются трехцветный флаг, двуглавый орел и национальный гимн.

2.8. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. to set up | a. authority |
| 2. draft law | b. obligation |
| 3. chamber | c. coat of arms |
| 4. power | d. body |
| 5. to reject | e. to establish |
| 6. national emblem | f. to turn down |
| 7. organ | g. house |
| 8. responsibility | h. bill |

2.9. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

GRAMMAR: PRONOUNS

число	лицо	Личное местоимение		Притяжательное местоимение		Возвратное местоимение
		Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж	Простая форма	Абсолютная форма	
Единственное	1	I	me	my	mine	myself
	2	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	3	he	him	his	his	himself
		she	her	her	hers	herself
		it	it	its	its	itself
Множественное	1	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	2	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	3	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

2.10. Choose the suitable pronoun. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We were very pleased to meet both you and (*he, him, his*).
2. The work will not take much time if you and (*his, he, him*) cooperate.
3. Those are their cases. These cases are (*they, their, theirs*).
4. The work was done by everyone perfectly, except (*you, yourself, your*).
5. (*Us, Our, Ours*) chief congratulated Peter and (*I, me, my*) with our recent success.
6. The meeting will begin as soon as the officers take (*his, him, their*) seats.
7. This is a difficult task and she has to solve it (*hers, her, herself*).
8. If you need an advice, call the lawyer or (*we, our, us*).
9. That car belongs to her. That car is (*she, hers, her*).
10. Someone of our committee left (*his, their, theirs*) pen on the table.

11. Has anyone from the lawyer's team expressed (*him, their, his*) opinion on this matter?
12. Please, tell us a little about (*yourself, you, your*)
13. Mary lost (*she, her, hers*) pen somewhere and I gave her (*me, my, mine*).
14. The lawyer will be waiting for (*we, us, our*) tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning.
15. He is a new employee of our department, and I do not know (*he, him, his*) name.

GRAMMAR: TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Example: He studied at the Law Institute 3 years ago

Схема построения вопросительного предложения				
Вопрос. слово	Вспомогат. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Второстепенные члены предложения
Общий вопрос (вопрос, на который можно ответить «да» или «нет»)				
–	Did	he	study	at the Law Institute 3 years ago?
Альтернативный вопрос (вопрос выбора)				
–	Did	he	study	at the Law Institute 2 or 3 years ago?
Специальный вопрос (вопрос к определенному члену предложения с целью выяснения конкретной информации)				
Where	did	he	study	3 years ago?
When	did	he	study	at the Law Institute?
What	did	he	do	at the Law Institute 3 years ago?
Вопрос к подлежащему				
Who	–	–	studied	at the Law Institute 3 years ago?
Разделительный вопрос (соответствует русскому вопросу типа «не так ли?», «не правда ли?»)				
–	–	He	studied	at the Law Institute 3 years ago, didn't he?

2.11. *Put all types of questions to the following sentences. Be ready to translate them.*

1. Under the Constitution of 1993 Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government.
2. The President is the head of the State.
3. The power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.
4. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation which consists of two chambers.
5. The executive power belongs to the federal and local governments.
6. The judicial power consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
7. The state symbols of Russia are the Russian flag, the hymn of Russia and the coat of arms.

2.12. *Check yourself. Choose the right variant.*

- 1. The head of Russia is**
 - a) the Vice President
 - b) the President
 - c) the Prime Minister
 - d) the Queen
- 2. The Federal Assembly of Russia consists of**
 - a) the Federation Council and the State Duma
 - b) the State Duma and the Supreme Court
 - c) the State Duma and the House of Lords
 - d) the Federation Council and the Supreme Court
- 3. Justice in the Russian Federation is administered by**
 - a) the Federal Assembly
 - b) the Prime Minister
 - c) courts
 - d) the President

- 4. The executive power in Russia belongs the ..., which is headed by the Prime Minister.**
- a) parliament
 - b) government
 - c) supreme Court
 - d) president
- 5. His father is the best judge in our city, ...?**
- a) is he
 - b) doesn't he
 - c) won't he
 - d) isn't he
- 6. A divisional inspector keeps public order at ... area.**
- a) us
 - b) she
 - c) his
 - d) him
- 7. Where ... he study?**
- a) does
 - b) was
 - c) is
 - d) do
- 8. Some of ... friends work as an investigators.**
- a) mine
 - b) my
 - c) me
 - d) I
- 9. This case is**
- a) our
 - b) us
 - c) ours
 - d) your

- 10. We ... students of the Rostov Law Institute now.**
- a) are
 - b) is
 - c) were
 - d) will be
- 11. Our Institute ... a lot of modern facilities for work.**
- a) have
 - b) shall have
 - c) had
 - d) has
- 12. They ... investigators in our department.**
- a) are
 - b) is
 - c) was
 - d) am
- 13. Where ... you two hours ago? I ... at school.**
- a) were; were
 - b) was; were
 - c) were; was
 - d) was; was
- 14. The profession of a policeman ... necessary for the society.**
- a) are
 - b) is
 - c) was
 - d) has
- 15. Yesterday we ... a lecture on history of state and law.**
- a) have
 - b) had
 - c) has
 - d) will have
- 16. You must do this task**
- a) yourself
 - b) you
 - c) yours
 - d) themselves

- 17. The Federal Government consists of 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial, ..?**
- a) don't it
 - b) does it
 - c) doesn't it
 - d) is it
- 18. Где ты работал в прошлом году?**
- a) Where do you work last year?
 - b) Where you worked last year?
 - c) Did you work last year?
 - d) Where did you work last year?
- 19. We ... highly qualified specialists in 5 years.**
- a) are
 - b) will be
 - c) were
 - d) have
- 20. Кто возглавляет правительство Российской Федерации?**
- a) Who heads the government of the Russian Federation?
 - b) Who does head the government of the Russian Federation?
 - c) What heads the government of the Russian Federation?
 - d) Who head the government of the Russian Federation?

UNIT 3. STATE SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Grammar: Simple (Indefinite) Tenses; Continuous (Progressive) Tenses

Reading and discussing: “State system of the USA”; “State system of the UK”

3.1. Study the key words to the text “The Russian Federation state system”.

representative – представитель

levy taxes – 1) взимать налоги 2) облагать налогами

amend – вносить поправки

approval – одобрение; утверждение; санкционирование

Chief Justice – гос. упр., амер. председатель Верховного суда

3.2. Read and translate the text.

STATE SYSTEM OF THE USA



The United States is a constitutional republic. The nation operates as a presidential system also known as a congressional system. The federal government’s power is divided between three branches – the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The legislative branch – the Congress – is made up of elected representatives from each of the 50 states. It is the only branch of U.S. government that can make federal laws, levy federal taxes, declare war, and put foreign treaties into effect. The Congress of the USA consists of two chambers – the House of Representatives and the Senate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for two-year terms. Each member represents a district in his or her home state. In all, there are 435 representatives in the House. Senators are elected for six-year terms. Each state has two senators, regardless of population. There are 100 senators. To become a law, a bill must pass both the House of Representatives and the Senate. After the bill is introduced in either body,

it is studied by one or more committees, amended, voted out of committee, and discussed in the House of Representatives or Senate. If passed by one body, it goes to the other for consideration. Once both bodies have passed the same version of a bill, it goes to the president for approval.

The chief executive of the United States is the President, who together with the vice-president is elected for a four-year term. As a result of a constitutional amendment that went into effect in 1951, a president may be elected to only two terms. The president's powers are formidable but not unlimited. As the chief formulator of national policy, the president proposes legislation to Congress. The president may veto any bill passed by Congress. The president is a commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Within the executive branch, the president has broad powers to issue regulations and directives carrying out the work of the federal government's departments and agencies.

The judicial branch is headed by the U.S. Supreme Court, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution. In addition, Congress has established 13 federal courts of appeals and, below them, about 95 federal district courts. The Supreme Court meets in Washington, D.C., and the other federal courts are located in cities throughout the United States. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. With minor exceptions, cases come to the Supreme Court on appeal from lower federal or state courts.

From: <https://study-english.info/topic-american-system.php>

3.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the word-combinations given below.

Законодательная власть; избранный представитель; ветвь правительства; взимать федеральные налоги; палата представителей; внести законопроект; глава исполнительной власти; наложить вето на законопроект; федеральные апелляционные суды; член Верховного суда.

3.4. Answer the questions.

1. What chambers does the Congress of the USA consist of?
2. What is the procedure for passing a law in the US Congress?

3. Who is the chief executive of the United States?
4. May the president veto bills passed by Congress?
5. What is the judicial branch of the USA headed by?
6. Where does the Supreme Court of the USA meet?
7. Who does the Supreme Court consist of?

3.5. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. The United States is a constitutional republic which operates as a presidential system also known as a congressional system.
2. The Congress of the USA is bicameral.
3. The House of Representatives are elected for three-year term and consists of 534 representatives.
4. Senators are elected to six-year terms and the number of senators in the U.S. Senate depends on the population of the state.
5. The chief executive of the United States is the President who is elected for a four-year term.
6. The judicial branch is headed by the U.S. Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and nine Associate Justices.
7. Along with the US Supreme Court there are 13 federal courts of appeals and about 95 federal district courts in the USA.

3.6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Законодательная власть в США принадлежит Конгрессу, состоящему из Палаты представителей и Сената.
2. Конгресс США имеет право издавать федеральные законы, взимать федеральные налоги, объявлять войну и приводить в действие иностранные договоры.
3. Главой исполнительной власти США является Президент, избираемый на 4-летний срок.
4. Президент предлагает Конгрессу законодательство, является главнокомандующим вооруженными силами и обладает широкими полномочиями по изданию нормативных актов, регулирующих работу министерств федерального правительства.

5. Судебную ветвь власти возглавляет Верховный суд США, состоящий из председателя Верховного суда и восьми член Верховного суда.

3.7. *Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.*

GRAMMAR: SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSES

Simple (Indefinite) Tenses				
PRESENT	значение	Констатация факта, повторяющееся действие		
	образование	+	–	?
		V, V-s	don't (doesn't) + infinitive	do (does) + infinitive
	пример	He (<i>often</i>) searches the crime scene very carefully		
PAST	значение	Констатация факта совершения действия в прошлом		
	образование	+	–	?
		V-ed, V ₂	didn't + infinitive	did + infinitive
	пример	He searched the crime scene <i>yesterday</i>		
FUTURE	значение	Констатация факта совершения действия в будущем		
	образование	+	–	?
		will + infinitive		
	пример	He will search the crime scene <i>in an hour</i>		

3.8. *Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite Tense, Past Indefinite Tense or Future Indefinite Tense. Translate the sentences.*

1. Investigator groups (*to operate*) in every police station.
2. Last week our neighbours (*to help*) to identify a criminal.

3. We (*to study*) Criminal law next year.
4. He (*to pass*) information about suspicious people to the police yesterday.
5. Parliament (*to pass*) many laws every year.
6. I (*to answer*) all your questions tomorrow at the meeting.
7. We (*to have*) a constitutional right to defend ourselves.
8. The criminal case heard yesterday (*to be*) the most difficult.
9. He (*to detain*) the suspect next week.
10. There (*to be*) a heavy fine for driving drunk.
11. Last month he (*to solve*) a serious crime on murder.
12. With this description the police (*to arrest*) him soon.
13. The criminal always (*to return*) to the crime scene.
14. He (*to join*) the police service at the age of 18.
15. The police inspector (*to interview*) the witness in an hour.

3.9. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb tense.

1. Иван служил в нашем отделе в прошлом году.
2. Завтра мы будем патрулировать улицы.
3. Офицеры правоохранительных органов поддерживают порядок в городах.
4. Мы будем изучать криминологию в следующем году.
5. На прошлой неделе следователь Петров раскрыл дело об ограблении банка.
6. Они ведут наблюдение за этим подозрительным человеком.
7. Он ответит на все ваши вопросы завтра на совещании.
8. Полицейские арестовали его за нарушение общественного порядка.
9. Мой брат работает в полиции.
10. Судья вынес приговор вчера.
11. Основная задача полиции – предотвращение преступлений и поддержание общественного порядка.
12. Ты будешь поступать в Ростовский юридический институт МВД России в следующем году?
13. Они украли этот компьютер месяц назад из офиса напротив.
14. Она будет изучать право в институте.

3.10. Study the key words to the text “The Russian Federation state system”.

secret ballot – тайное голосование

parliamentary constituency – избирательный округ по выборам в парламент

general election – всеобщие выборы

magistrates' court – *брит.* суд магистратов (*рассматривает дела о мелких уголовных и гражданских преступлениях*)

3.11. Read and translate the text.

STATE SYSTEM OF THE UK



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch as Head of State.

The UK does not have a written constitution. Instead, it is made up of a combination of Acts of Parliament.

In law the Monarch is Head of the legislative, executive and judicial powers, the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the supreme governor of the Church of England, but in reality his role is mostly ceremonial.

The legislative power in the UK belongs to Parliament which comprises the Monarch, the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The House of Commons consists of 651 Members of Parliament (MPs), who are elected by citizens over the age of 18, by secret ballot, in each of Britain's 651 parliamentary constituencies. The main function of the House of Commons is to make laws.

The House of Lords consists of about 1 200 hereditary and life peers and some senior bishops named by the Monarch. The main function of the House of Lords is to revise bills proposed by the House of Commons. But it cannot reject them; it can only delay a bill from becoming law for six months.

The executive power in the UK belongs to the Government, the main functions of which are to put laws into effect and plan policy.

The main political parties in the UK are the Labor and the Conservative parties. The leader of the party which wins the most seats in the Parliament at a general election becomes Prime Minister. As head of Government the Prime Minister appoints about 100 ministers, of whom 20 or so are in the Cabinet. The second largest party becomes Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition with its own leader and "Shadow Cabinet".

The judicial power in the UK belongs to:

- Magistrates' Courts, which deal with minor criminal and civil cases.
- Crown Courts which deal with more serious criminal cases and County Courts which deal with more serious civil cases.
- Courts of Appeal which deal with criminal and civil cases.

Recent constitutional changes led to the creation in October 2009 of a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, which took on the appeal functions of the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords.

From: https://studopedia.ru/19_333825_Text-State-Structure-of-Great-Britain.html

3.12. Find in the text the English equivalents for the word-combinations given below.

Главкомандующий вооруженными силами; Палата общин; избираться секретным голосованием; избирательный округ по выборам в парламент; принимать законы; наследственные пэры; старший епископ; отклонить законопроект; вводить закон в действие; всеобщие выборы; Теневой кабинет; суд Короны; Апелляционный комитет Палаты лордов, уголовные и гражданские дела.

3.13. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of state is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
2. What does the Constitution of Great Britain consist of?
3. What does the legislative power in the UK belong to?
4. What is the main function of the House of Commons?
5. What is the main function of the House of Lords?
6. Who appoints the members of the Cabinet?

7. What does the judicial power in the UK belong?
8. When was the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom created?

3.14. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. The UK constitution is not written, it is made up of a combination of Acts of Parliament.
2. The Monarch in the United Kingdom has real power.
3. The main function of the House of Commons is to make laws.
4. The House of Lords is to revise bills proposed by the House of Commons and it can reject any of them.
5. The main functions of the UK Government are to put laws into effect and plan policy.
6. The Monarch appoints about 100 ministers, of whom 20 or so are in the Cabinet.
7. The judicial power in the UK belongs to Magistrates' Courts, Crown Courts, County Courts and Courts of Appeal.

3.15. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Конституция Соединенного Королевства – неписаная, она состоит из прецедентов и актов парламента.
2. Законодательная власть в Соединенном Королевстве принадлежит Парламенту, который состоит из Палаты общин, Палаты лордов и монарха.
3. Основная функция Палаты общин, состоящей из 651 члена парламента – издавать законы.
4. Основной функцией Палаты лордов, которая состоит из 1 200 наследственных и пожизненных пэров, является пересмотр законопроектов, предложенных Палатой общин.
5. Исполнительная власть в Великобритании принадлежит правительству, основными функциями которого являются приведение законов в действие и планирование политики.
6. Главой правительства в Соединенном Королевстве является премьер-министр, который возглавляет кабинет министров.

7. В октябре 2009 года был создан Верховный суд Соединенного Королевства, который заменил апелляционный комитет Палаты лордов.

3.16. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. bill | a. preside over |
| 2. make law | b. enforce |
| 3. governor | c. tribunal |
| 4. monarch | d. legislation |
| 5. reject | e. ruler |
| 6. put into effect | f. sovereign |
| 7. chamber | g. pass law |
| 8. head | h. refuse |
| 9. court | i. house |

GRAMMAR: CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSES

Continuous (Progressive) Tenses		
PRESENT	значение	Процесс (совершение действия в момент речи)
	образование	am, is, are + V-ing
	пример	He is searching the crime scene <i>now</i>
PAST	значение	Процесс (совершение действия в определенный момент в прошлом)
	образование	was, were + V-ing
	пример	He was searching the crime scene <i>when I came</i>
FUTURE	значение	Процесс (совершение действия в определенный момент в будущем)
	образование	will be + V-ing
	пример	He will be searching the crime scene <i>when I come</i>

3.17. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous Tense, Past Continuous Tense or Future Continuous Tense. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The crime rate (*not to increase*) at the moment.
2. This time next week she (*to take part*) in the conference.
3. The report you want (*to lay*) there on the table.
4. What you (*to do*) at this time last week?
5. He (*to drive*) a car now, he can't speak with you.
6. He (*to shoot*) in the shooting gallery this afternoon.
7. When I saw him, he (*to walk*) for the Headquarters of the Ministry of Internal affairs.
8. My sister (*to wait*) for her exam results.
9. This time tomorrow I (*to work*) in the office.
10. They (*to wait*) for the taxi when the accident occurred.
11. I (*to have*) free time at 6 p.m. tomorrow.
12. When I saw her, she (*to talk*) on the phone.
13. They (*to discuss*) the problems of juvenile delinquency at today's conference.
14. Mary (*not work*) in police when she wrote this detective story.
15. Tomorrow when you arrive I (*to search*) the crime scene.

3.18. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the Continuous Tenses.

1. Вчера, когда мы возвращались домой, мы стали свидетелями аварии.
2. Завтра в 10 часов они будут обсуждать план работы.
3. Вчера в это же время мы следили за домом подозреваемого.
4. Сейчас суд рассматривает дело о похищении человека.
5. Что вы делали во время происшествия?
6. Когда мы его видели, он нес документы на подпись.
7. Сейчас адвокат доказывает невиновность подсудимого.
8. Он не мог разговаривать по телефону, так как был за рулем.
9. Завтра в это время суд будет заслушивать дело об ограблении.
10. Что твоя сестра сейчас делает? – Она готовится к экзамену.

3.19. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb tense.

1. Он сейчас очень занят, он осматривает место преступления.
2. Сотрудники правоохранительных органов поддерживают порядок в городах и селах.
3. Присяжные признали его невиновным.
4. Я допрашивал подозреваемого, когда ты позвонил.
5. Завтра утром в это время он будет опрашивать свидетелей.
6. В данный момент он готовится к семинару.
7. Какие меры вы примите для снижения уровня преступности?
8. Они обсуждали новое дело, когда я вошел в кабинет.
9. Мы сдадим все экзамены успешно.
10. Завтра с 3 до 5 часов у вас будет конференция.
11. Вчера сержант Петров задержал двух хулиганов.
12. Чтение юридической литературы требует знания терминологии.

3.20. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

1. **The police officers ___ problems of rising crime at the meeting yesterday.**
 - a) discussed
 - b) are discussed
 - c) were discussed
 - d) have discussed
2. **Now the investigative group ___ a crime scene.**
 - a) searched
 - b) is searching
 - c) was searching
 - d) searches
3. **The lawyer ___ the documents when we came back.**
 - a) is looking through
 - b) looked through
 - c) looked
 - d) was looking through

4. **When you come to us, he ___ a witness.**
- a) is questioning
 - b) was questioning
 - c) will be questioning
 - d) will question
5. **The investigator ___ the suspect tomorrow.**
- a) will interrogate
 - b) will be interrogating
 - c) interrogates
 - d) interrogated
6. **This young man usually ___ different kinds of goods from the department store which ___ at the corner of the street.**
- a) stole, was
 - b) steals, is
 - c) is stealing, is
 - d) stolen, was
7. **They ... prisoners to the jail yesterday at 5 o'clock?**
- a) are transporting
 - b) transported
 - c) is transported
 - d) were transporting
8. **They ___ now.**
- a) do not smoke
 - b) are not smoking
 - c) did not smoke
 - d) will not be smoking
9. **A jury ___ of twelve people.**
- a) consist
 - b) consisted
 - c) consists
 - d) consisting
10. **We ___ Criminal law next year.**
- a) will study
 - b) study
 - c) will be studying
 - d) studied

- 11. When they ___ a criminal, they ___ weapon.**
- a) arrested; are using
 - b) arrest; are using
 - c) arrested; were using
 - d) arrested; will be using
- 12. Last month our department ___ many serious crimes.**
- a) was solving
 - b) solved
 - c) solve
 - d) will solve
- 13. The Congress of the USA consists of two chambers: ___.**
- a) the Government and the Parliament
 - b) house of Commons and the House of Lords
 - c) the Federation Counsel and the State Duma
 - d) the House of Representatives and the Senate
- 14. The chief executive of the United States is ___.**
- a) the President
 - b) the Vice-president
 - c) the Parliament
 - d) the Congress
- 15. The judicial branch is headed by the U.S. ___, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution.**
- a) District Court
 - b) County Courts
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Court of Appeal
- 16. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is a ___ with a constitutional monarch as Head of State.**
- a) constitutional democracy
 - b) presidential republic
 - c) federative republic
 - d) parliamentary democracy

- 17. The legislative power in the UK belongs to Parliament which comprises ____.**
- a) the Monarch, the House of Commons and the House of Lords
 - b) the House of Commons and the House of Lords
 - c) the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the President
 - d) the Monarch, the House of Commons and the House of Representatives
- 18. The main function of the House of Commons is ____.**
- a) to introduce legislation
 - b) to solve crimes
 - c) to make laws
 - d) to plan the budget
- 19. The main functions of the UK Government are ____.**
- a) to investigate crimes
 - b) to put laws into effect and plan policy
 - c) to make laws
 - d) to levy taxes
- 20. The ____ in the UK belongs to Magistrates' Courts, Crown Courts, County Courts and Courts of Appeal.**
- a) executive power
 - b) legislative power
 - c) judicial power
 - d) presidential power

UNIT 4. THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION – INTERPOL

Grammar: Modal verbs and their equivalents

Reading and discussing: “Interpol – the International Criminal Police Organization”

4.1. Study the key words to the text “The International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol”.

conceive – задумывать, замышлять, зарождаться

drug trafficking – контрабанда наркотиков

infringement – нарушение (закона, клятвы)

white-collar crime – беловоротничковая преступность

to be barred from – не быть допущенным куда-л., быть отстраненным от чего-л.

4.2. Read and translate the text.

INTERPOL – THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION



The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) is an international organization that facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control. Headquartered in Lyon, France, it is the world's largest international police organization, with seven regional bureaus worldwide and National Central

Bureaus in all 195 member states.

Interpol was conceived during the first International Criminal Police Congress in 1914, which brought together officials from 24 countries to discuss cooperation in law enforcement. It was founded on September 7, 1923 at the close of the five-day 1923 Congress session in Vienna as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC), and adopted many of its current duties. After coming under Nazi control in 1938, the agency was virtually inactive

until the end of World War II. In 1956, the ICPC adopted a new constitution and the name Interpol, derived from its telegraphic address used since 1946.

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

Interpol is governed by a General Assembly composed of all member countries, which elects the Executive Committee and the President to supervise and implement Interpol's policies and administration. Day-to-day operations are carried out by the General Secretariat, comprising around 1,000 personnel from over 100 countries, including both police and civilians. The Secretariat is led by the Secretary-General.

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

From: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpol>

4.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and word-combinations given below.

Сотрудничество между органами полиции во всем мире; сдерживание преступности; штаб-квартира; национальное центральное бюро; по окончании пятидневной сессии; сопровождение в части проведения расследований; подготовка сотрудников правоохранительных органов; международная преступность; нарушение прав интеллектуальной собственности; Исполнительный комитет; гражданские лица.

4.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is Interpol?
2. How many member states are members of Interpol?
3. When was Interpol founded?
4. When was the Interpol Constitution adopted?
5. What are the main responsibilities of Interpol?
6. What is the Interpol's governing body?
7. What are the official languages of Interpol?

4.5. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. The Interpol is an international organization that facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control.
2. Interpol was founded in 1914 in Monaco.
3. The headquarters of INTERPOL is located in Lyon, France.
4. In 1950, the ICPC adopted a new constitution and the name Interpol.
5. In its activities, Interpol pays special attention to three main areas of transnational crime: terrorism, cybercrime and organized crime.
6. Interpol is a law enforcement agency.
7. Interpol is governed by the General Secretariat, comprising around 1,000 personnel from over 100 countries.
8. Interpol operates in four languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

4.6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Интерпол – это международная организация, которая содействует международному сотрудничеству полиции и сдерживанию преступности.
2. В состав Интерпола входят 195 стран участниц.
3. Организация была создана 7 сентября 1923 года по завершении пятидневной сессии Конгресса в Вене как Международная комиссия уголовной полиции.

4. В 1956 году организация приняла новый устав и название «Интерпол», производное от телеграфного адреса, используемого с 1946 года.
5. Интерпол предоставляет поддержку в проведении расследований, экспертные знания и подготовку сотрудников правоохранительных органов по всему миру, уделяя особое внимание терроризму, киберпреступности и организованной преступности.
6. Высший руководящий орган Интерпола – Генеральная ассамблея.
7. Повседневные операции осуществляются Генеральным секретариатом, в состав которого входит около 1 000 сотрудников.
8. Официальными языками Интерпола являются английский, французский, испанский и арабский языки.

4.7. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. cybercrime | a. an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law |
| 2. infringement | b. a person not in the armed services or the police force |
| 3. crime | c. a collection of data that is stored in a computer and that can easily be used and added to |
| 4. duty | d. criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet |
| 5. database | e. observe and direct the execution of (a task or activity) |
| 6. supervise | f. a task or action that one is required to perform as part of one's job |
| 7. civilian | g. the action of breaking the terms of a law |

4.8. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

GRAMMAR: MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

MODAL VERB/ EQUIVALENT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
MUST	<i>должен (выражает личное желание или даже требование говорящего)</i>	I must do my best to achieve my goals
– be to	<i>должен (выражает долженствование в силу какой-либо договоренности, в соответствии с планом или расписанием)</i>	The witness is to come at 5 p.m.
– have to	<i>должен, вынужден (выражает долженствование, основанное на каких-либо правилах или законах, на обстоятельствах)</i>	He had to tell me about this crime
– be obliged to	<i>должен, обязан, вынужден (является немного более официальным и выражает обязанность, связанную с социальными, юридическими и моральными аспектами)</i>	Parents are obliged to maintain their minor children
SHALL	<i>(обязательно) должен (необходимость совершения действия, выраженная в форме приказа или твердого обещания)</i>	This Agreement shall be confirmed in written

SHOULD	должен, следует, следовало бы (выражает слабое долженствование или совет; не обязательная (а желательная) рекомендация к исполнению)	He should confess to the crime
OUGHT TO	должен, следует, следовало бы (выражает более настоятельные советы: моральная обязанность, настоятельный совет)	He is a detective and he ought to know about difficulties
CAN	мочь, быть способным (сделать что-то)	I can solve this task myself
– be able to	мочь, уметь, быть в состоянии	Sherlock Holmes was able to solve any crime
MAY	мочь (выражает возможность, разрешение, просьбу)	You may leave the room once you have finished the test
– be allowed to	разрешено, позволено, можно (без уточнения кем это было сделано)	You will be allowed to meet his lawyer
– be permitted to	разрешено, позволено (можно встретить в документах, официальных контекстах; передает разрешение без исключений, для всех, и обозначает определенное правило или требование)	It is not permitted to smoke anywhere in the building
NEED	нужно, надо употребляется чаще в отрицательных предложениях в значении предположения о необязательности действия	You needn't translate this text

4.9. Open the brackets, choosing the correct form of the modal verb or equivalent given. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. When he was a schoolboy he (*couldn't, might not*) speak English. Now he (*can, may*).
2. Nobody (*must, may*) be convicted twice for one and the same crime.
3. The witness (*wasn't able to, couldn't*) describe the robber to the police, she told he was a thick man, wearing a dirty clothes.
4. The lectures (*must, are to*) begin at 9 a.m.
5. Fortunately his wife could drive, so he (*hadn't to, shouldn't*) drive all the way himself.
6. Thimblorig is a crime and you (*shall, ought to*) know about it.
7. You (*must, may*) do your best to solve this crime.

4.10. Translate into English. Pay attention to the modal verbs and their equivalents.

1. В следующем году я смогу бегло говорить по-английски.
2. Она вынуждена пойти на работу в воскресенье.
3. Он должен опросить свидетелей завтра.
4. Вам следует присутствовать при осмотре места происшествия.
5. Вы должны заплатить штраф за превышение скорости.
6. Ему следует признаться в краже.
7. Вам не разрешается разговаривать на экзамене.
8. Они не должны забывать о своих обязанностях.
9. Я могу воспользоваться твоим телефоном?

4.11. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

1. Interpol was founded on ____.
 - a) September 17, 1923
 - b) September 7, 1923
 - c) September 7, 1914
 - d) October 7, 1923

- 2. Interpol has National Central Bureaus in all ___ member states.**
- a) 195
 - b) 192
 - c) 194
 - d) 190
- 3. Interpol headquarters are located in ____.**
- a) Saint-Cloud, France
 - b) Washington DC, USA
 - c) Vienna, Austria
 - d) Lyon, France
- 4. Interpol's new constitution was adopted in ____.**
- a) 1946
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1956
 - d) 1923
- 5. Interpol is governed by a ____.**
- a) General Assembly
 - b) General Secretariat
 - c) Executive Committee
 - d) National Central Bureau
- 6. The day-to-day operations of Interpol are carried out by the ____.**
- a) General Assembly
 - b) Executive Committee
 - c) National Central Bureau
 - d) General Secretariat
- 7. Interpol operates in four languages: ____.**
- a) German, English, French and Spanish
 - b) English, French, Arabic and Spanish
 - c) French, English, Spanish and Russian
 - d) Arabic, English, French and German
- 8. Interpol pays special attention in its activities to three main areas of international crime: ____.**
- a) robbery, theft and organized crime
 - b) terrorism, cybercrime and auto theft

- c) terrorism, cybercrime and organized crime
- d) cybercrime, white-collar crime and environmental crime

9. Constant support of all organizations ___ help the police greatly.

- a) can
- b) may
- c) needn't
- d) must

10. You ___ know about punishment for burglary.

- a) should
- b) must
- c) ought to
- d) are to

11. An advocate ___ give you an advice on difficult legal issues.

- a) may
- b) can
- c) must
- d) need

12. He ___ confess committing the arson.

- a) should
- b) ought to
- c) must
- d) shall

13. ___ I come in?

- a) Must
- b) Can
- c) Should
- d) May

14. The accused ___ be obliged to prove his (her) innocence.

- a) shall
- b) may not
- c) shall not
- d) should

- 15. Свидетель должен явиться в 2 часам дня.**
a) The witness is to come at 2 p.m.
b) The witness must come at 2 p.m.
c) The witness should come at 2 p.m.
d) The witness ought to come at 2 p.m.
- 16. Parking is prohibited here, you ___ pay a fine.**
a) is to
b) should
c) are able to
d) have to
- 17. You ___ be careful with this man.**
a) can
b) shall
c) must
d) needn't
- 18. Мошенничество – это преступление, и ты должен помнить об этом.**
a) Fraud is a crime and you have to keep that in mind.
b) Fraud is a crime and you ought to keep that in mind.
c) Fraud is a crime and you are to keep that in mind.
d) Fraud is a crime and you shall keep that in mind.
- 19. Он был вынужден рассказать мне об этом преступлении.**
a) He had to tell me about this crime.
b) He must tell me about this crime.
c) He was to tell me about this crime.
d) He shall tell me about this crime.
- 20. We ___ study hard to become skilled professionals.**
a) shall
b) are to
c) must
d) ought to

UNIT 5. POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Grammar: Perfect Tenses; Sequence of Tenses. Indirect speech (affirmation and negation)

Reading and discussing: “The police in Britain”; “Law enforcement in the United States”

5.1. Study the key words to the text “The police in Britain”.

search – розыск; обыск

suspect – 1) ['sʌspekt] подозреваемый; 2) [sə'spekt] подозревать

Home Office – министерство внутренних дел (*в Великобритании*)

magistrate – судья, мировой судья

squad car – автомобиль группы быстрого реагирования; патрульная автомашина

Forensic Science Service – криминалистическая служба

exhibit – вещественное доказательство

5.2. Read and translate the text.

THE POLICE IN BRITAIN



The police have many functions in the legal process. As well as gathering information for offences to be prosecuted in the courts the police have wide powers to

arrest, search and question people suspected of crimes and to control the actions of members of the public during public demonstrations and meetings.

The police in Britain are organized very differently from any other country. Most countries have a national police force which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force although the police are supervised by the central Government's Home Office. There is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority – a committee of local county councilors and magistrates.

The policing of London are in the hands of the Metropolitan Police Force with headquarters at New Scotland Yard. The forces co-operate with each other but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another's area unless they are asked to give assistance.

One of the important powers of the police which has caused much difficulty and controversy is the power to question or interview persons suspected of crime.

All members of the British police must gain a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergo a period of intensive training. The career structure in the British police force allows to be promoted from constable to sergeant, then through inspector and superintendant to Chief Constable. In London the Head of the Force is called the Metropolitan Commissioner. He heads the force which now has more than 25,000 police officers.

In most countries the police carry guns. The British police generally do not carry firearms, except in Northern Ireland. In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, for instance, those who guard politicians and diplomats or who patrol airports but only with the signed permission of a magistrate.

The police now use advanced modern equipment. This ranges from motorbikes and squad cars to helicopters. It includes the most advanced surveillance aids and access to the Police National Computer and the facilities of the Forensic Science Service. This service runs highly sophisticated laboratories where forensic scientists carry out the scientific examination of exhibits.

From: <https://studopedia.ru>

5.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the word-combinations given below.

Преступления, подлежащие судебному рассмотрению; допрашивать людей, подозреваемых в совершении преступлений; национальная полиция; министерство внутренних дел; работа органов правопорядка; оказать содействие; пройти интенсивный курс обучения; начальник полиции; охранять политиков и дипломатов; разрешение, подписанное

мировым судьей; патрульный автомобиль; самые передовые средства наблюдения; судебный эксперт; изучение вещественных доказательств.

5.4. Answer the questions.

1. What are the powers of police in Britain?
2. How are the police in Britain organized?
3. Where are the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force located?
4. What are the requirements to all members of the British police?
5. Who is the Head of the police force in London?
6. Who can be armed in British police?
7. What advanced modern equipment do the police use?

5.5. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. Britain has national police force although which are supervised by the central Government's Home Office.
2. The policing of London are in the hands of the Metropolitan Police Force with headquarters at New Scotland Yard.
3. One of the important powers of the police is the power to question or interview persons suspected of crime.
4. In London the Head of the Force is called the Chief Constable.
5. British police officers carry guns, like police officers in most countries.
6. The Forensic Science Service runs highly sophisticated laboratories where forensic scientists carry out the scientific examination of exhibits.

5.6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Кроме сбора информации о преступлениях, подлежащих судебному преследованию, полиция Британии обладает широкими полномочиями по розыску, аресту и допросу лиц, подозреваемых в совершении преступлений.
2. В Великобритании нет национальной полиции, здесь существуют отдельные полицейские силы для каждой из 52 областей, на которые разделена страна.
3. Штаб-квартира столичной полиции Лондона находится в Новом Скотланд-Ярде.

4. Одно из важных полномочий полиции – право допрашивать лиц, подозреваемых в совершении преступлений.
5. Как правило, Британская полиция, не носит огнестрельного оружия, за исключением тех, кто охраняет политиков и дипломатов или патрулирует аэропорты, но только с разрешения, подписанного мировым судьей.

5.7. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

GRAMMAR: PERFECT TENSES

Perfect Tenses		
PRESENT	значение	Завершенность (но связь с настоящим)
	образование	have, has + V₃
	пример	He has <i>already</i> searched the crime scene
PAST	значение	Завершенность к моменту в прошлом
	образование	had + V₃
	пример	He had (<i>already</i>) searched the crime scene <i>when you came</i>
FUTURE	значение	Завершенность к моменту в будущем
	образование	will have + V₃
	пример	He will have (<i>already</i>) searched the crime scene <i>when you come</i>

5.8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Tense, Past Perfect Tense or Future Perfect Tense. Translate the sentences.

1. He said he never (*to be*) to England.
2. In recent years, automobile insurance (*to become*) very expensive.
3. Our witness (*to testify*) by the time you get to the courtroom.
4. My friend investigator told me that he already (*to solve*) this murder case.

5. Will you call us after 6 o'clock? We *(to come)* by that time.
6. He already *(to interview)* the witness when I saw him.
7. You *(to have)* ever an accident?
8. By the end of that week the general already *(to appoint)* his deputy.
9. I already *(to register)* for the conference devoted to the law enforcement of the United Kingdom.
10. By the time police arrived, the criminal *(to leave)*.
11. We just *(to pass)* our English exam.
12. The judge *(to pass)* the verdict after he listens to all the witnesses.

5.9. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb tense.

1. Он еще не раскрыл это сложное дело об убийстве.
2. Когда прибыла полиция, вор уже скрылся.
3. Он закончит допрашивать подозреваемого, когда ты придешь.
4. Следователь уже осмотрел место преступления.
5. Когда мы пришли, следователь уже ушел.
6. Судья только вынес приговор.
7. Вы сделаете отчет к завтрашнему дню?
8. Когда я его встретил, он уже допросил подозреваемого.
9. Павел окончил юридический институт в этом году.
10. К тому времени, когда мы встретимся снова, ты уже окончишь институт.
11. Полиция задержала вора по горячим следам *(in hot pursuit)*.
12. Участковый сообщил, что полиция уже осмотрела место преступления.
13. К концу этой недели президент назначит председателя правительства.
14. Он сказал нам, что присяжные признали обвиняемого невиновным.

5.10. Study the key words to the text “Law enforcement in the United States.”

state trooper – патрульный
 prosecutor – прокурор

temporary detention – задержание; предварительное заключение
deter – сдерживать; удерживать
warrant – ордер (на арест, обыск и т. п.)
writ – предписание, повестка
endow – наделять (чем-л.)

5.11. Read and translate the text.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES



Law enforcement in the United States operates primarily through governmental police agencies. There are 17,985 police agencies in the United States which include city police departments, county sheriff's offices, state troopers, and federal law enforcement agencies. The law-enforcement purposes of these agencies are the investigation of suspected criminal activity, referral of the results of investigations to state or federal prosecutors, and the temporary detention of suspected criminals pending judicial action. Law enforcement agencies are also commonly charged with the responsibilities of deterring criminal activity and preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress. Other duties may include the service and enforcement of warrants, writs, and other orders of the courts.

Law enforcement agencies are also involved in providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure, such as private property; the maintenance of public order; the protection of public officials; and the operation of some detention facilities (usually at the local level).

At the federal level, there exists both federal police, who possess full federal authority as given to them under United States Code (U.S.C.), and federal law enforcement agencies, which are authorized to enforce various laws at the federal level. Both police and law enforcement agencies operate at the highest level and are endowed with police roles.

County police tend to exist only in metropolitan counties and have countywide jurisdiction. The county police are in charge of typical police duties such as patrol and investigations, whereas the sheriffs' department in this situation takes care of serving papers and providing security to the courts.

Sheriffs are police and have many different responsibilities. They are responsible for all three parts of the criminal justice system. They uphold the county jail, ensure safety within the courts, and have jurisdiction to enforce laws in the entire county. They have more responsibilities such as transporting prisoners, running crime labs, and collecting taxes.

From: <https://en-academic.com>

5.12. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and word-combinations given below.

Патрульный; предполагаемая преступная деятельность; передача результатов расследований государственным или федеральным прокурорам; предварительное заключение подозреваемых в совершении преступления; предотвращение преступной деятельности; вручение ордеров, повесток и других судебных постановлений; угроза государственной безопасности; поддержание общественного порядка.

5.13. Answer the questions.

1. How many police agencies are there in the United States? What are they?
2. What are the law-enforcement purposes of these agencies?
3. What other responsibilities have the US law enforcement agencies?
4. What are the county police duties?
5. What are the responsibilities of sheriffs in the USA?

5.14. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В Соединенных Штатах насчитывается 17 985 полицейских органов, которые включают в себя отделы городской полиции, окружные управления шерифов, патрульных и федеральные правоохранительные органы.
2. Цели полиции – расследование предполагаемой преступной деятельности, передача результатов расследований государственным

- или федеральным прокурорам и временное задержание до судебного разбирательства лиц, подозреваемых в совершении преступления.
3. Правоохранительные органы также участвуют в обеспечении быстрого реагирования на чрезвычайные ситуации, поддержании общественного порядка; защите государственных чиновников и некоторые другие.
 4. Федеральная полиция США обладает всеми федеральными полномочиями, предоставленными ей в соответствии с Кодексом Соединенных Штатов.
 5. Федеральные правоохранительные органы уполномочены обеспечивать соблюдение различных законов на федеральном уровне.
 6. Полиция округа отвечает за патрулирование и расследования, тогда как отделения шерифов занимаются вручением документов и обеспечением безопасности судов.
 7. В обязанности шерифов также входит перевозка заключенных, работа в криминалистических лабораториях и сбор налогов.

5.15. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

5.16. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. magistrate | a. the action of arresting someone or the state of being arrested in official custody |
| 2. suspect | b. in the USA, an official whose job is to be in charge of performing the orders of the law courts and making certain that the laws are obeyed within a particular county |
| 3. exhibit | c. to protect someone or something from being attacked or stolen |
| 4. warrant | d. the official organization that is responsible for protecting people and property, making people obey the law, identifying and solving crime, and catching people who have committed a crime |

- 5. writ e. a person thought to be guilty of a crime or offence
- 6. detention f. a document or other object produced in a court as evidence
- 7. police g. a person who administers the law, especially one who conducts a court that deals with minor offences and holds preliminary hearings for more serious ones
- 8. sheriff h. an official document, signed by a judge or other person in authority, that gives the police permission to search someone's home, arrest a person, or take some other action
- 9. guard i. a legal document that orders a person to do a particular thing

GRAMMAR: SEQUENCE OF TENSES. INDIRECT SPEECH

	ПРЯМАЯ РЕЧЬ (DIRECT SPEECH)	КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (INDIRECT SPEECH)
ОДНОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ	Present Simple – V, V-s <i>or</i> Present Continuous – am is are	Past Simple – V-ed, V ₂ <i>or</i> Past Continuous – was were
	The investigator said, “I have your testimony.” – Следователь сказал: «У меня есть ваши показания» She said to me, “I am interviewing the witness” – Она сказала: «Я опрашиваю свидетеля»	The investigator said (<i>that</i>) he had my testimony. – Следователь сказал, что у него есть мои показания She told me (<i>that</i>) she was interviewing the witness. – Она сказала, что опрашивает свидетеля

ПРЕДШЕСТВОВАНИЕ	Past Simple – V-ed, V₂ <i>or</i> Past Continuous – was } + V-ing were }	Past Perfect – had + V₃ <i>or</i> Past Perfect Continuous – had been + V-ing
	The witness said, "I saw her there." – Свидетель сказал: «Я видел ее там» He said, "I was interrogating the suspect." – Он сказал: «Я допрашивал подозреваемого»	The witness said (<i>that</i>) he had seen her there. – Свидетель сказал, что видел ее там He said (<i>that</i>) he had been interrogating the suspect – Он сказал, что он допрашивал подозреваемого
ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ	Future Simple will + V	Future in the Past would + V
	"I'll interview this witness tomorrow ," he said. – «Я опрошу этого свидетеля завтра », – сказал он	He said that he would interview that witness the next day – Он сказал, что он опросит того свидетеля на следующий день
указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места	here (<i>здесь</i>)	there (<i>там</i>)
	this (<i>этот</i>)	that (<i>тот</i>)
	these (<i>эти</i>)	those (<i>те</i>)
	ago (<i>тому назад</i>)	before (<i>раньше</i>)
	now (<i>сейчас, теперь</i>)	then (<i>тогда</i>)
	today (<i>сегодня</i>)	that day (<i>в тот день</i>)
	tomorrow (<i>завтра</i>)	next day (<i>на следующий день</i>)
	the day after tomorrow (<i>послезавтра</i>)	two days later (<i>через два дня</i>)
	tonight (<i>сегодня вечером/ночью</i>)	that night (<i>в тот вечер/ту ночь</i>)
	yesterday (<i>вчера</i>)	the day before (<i>накануне</i>)
	the day before yesterday (<i>позавчера</i>)	two days before (<i>двумя днями раньше</i>)
	next year (<i>в будущем году</i>)	the next year, the following year (<i>в следующем году</i>)
	last night (<i>вчера вечером (ночью)</i>)	the previous night (<i>предыдущим вечером (ночью)</i>)

5.17. Change the sentences using the Indirect Speech.

1. He said, "My office is on the second floor."
2. He said, "I haven't seen witnesses today."
3. He said to her, "I shall do it today if I have time."
4. I said to them, "I can give you his address."
5. Our teacher said, "The investigator establishes the circumstances of the case."
6. "I want to investigate more complicated cases," said young investigator to his colleagues.

5.18. Translate the following sentences into English using the sequence of tenses.

1. Я знала, что он работает в Министерстве внутренних дел.
2. Она сказала, что будет очень занята завтра.
3. Полицейский сказал, что я нарушил правила дорожного движения.
4. Он сообщил, что следователь выясняет (to establish) обстоятельства дела.
5. Она сказала, что позвонит завтра.
6. Мой друг говорит, что не любит читать детективы.
7. Свидетель сказал, что видел, как подозреваемый выбежал из офиса банка.
8. Следователь сказал, что он уже осмотрел место преступления.
9. Она сказала, что знает этого человека.

5.19. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

1. **British police are supervised by the central Government's ____.**
 - a) Ministry of Justice
 - b) Home Office
 - c) Ministry of Defence
 - d) Department of Treasury
2. **The policing of London are in the hands of the Metropolitan Police Force with headquarters at ____.**
 - a) Westminster Abbey
 - b) Downing Street, 11
 - c) Thames Embankment
 - d) New Scotland Yard

- 3. In London the Head of the Police Force is called the ____.**
- a) superintendant
 - b) Chief Constable
 - c) Metropolitan Commissioner
 - d) Home Secretary
- 4. The British police generally do not ____.**
- a) carry firearms
 - b) wear uniform
 - c) drive cars
 - d) shoot
- 5. Law enforcement in the United States operates primarily through ____.**
- a) Local police agencies
 - b) United States Marshals Service
 - c) Governmental police agencies
 - d) county police
- 6. The ____ are in charge of typical police duties such as patrol and investigations.**
- a) city police
 - b) county police
 - c) federal police
 - d) sheriffs' department
- 7. ____ in the USA uphold the county jail, ensure safety within the courts, and have jurisdiction to enforce laws in the entire county.**
- a) State troopers
 - b) County police
 - c) City police
 - d) Sheriffs
- 8. Ann said, “Listen, officer, there is a burglar in the house.”**
- a) Ann told the officer that there was a burglar in the house.
 - b) Ann said the officer that there was a burglar in the house.
 - c) Ann told the officer that there is a burglar in the house.
 - d) Ann told the officer that there was being a burglar in the house.

- 9. By the time police arrived, the man ____.**
- a) have left
 - b) had left
 - c) will have left
 - d) has left
- 10. I ____ questioning witnesses by the time you come.**
- a) had finished
 - b) will have finished
 - c) has finished
 - d) have finished
- 11. The woman said, “I saw the wanted criminal in the next house.”**
- a) The woman said she has seen the wanted criminal in the next house.
 - b) The woman said she have seen the wanted criminal in the next house.
 - c) The woman said she had been seen the wanted criminal in the next house.
 - d) The woman said she had seen the wanted criminal in the next house.
- 12. Michael ... from the Law Institute with the specialization in crime detection.**
- a) has graduated
 - b) graduated
 - c) had graduated
 - d) have graduated.
- 13. The police ... just this criminal.**
- a) has arrested
 - b) had arrested
 - c) have arrested
 - d) will have arrested
- 14. Инспектор сказал, что я превысил скорость.**
- a) The inspector said I have been speeding.
 - b) The inspector said I am being speeding.

- c) The inspector said I would have been speeding.
d) The inspector said I had been speeding.
- 15. Говорят, что полиция ищет опасного преступника.**
- a) They say the police is looking for the dangerous criminal.
b) They say the police are looking for the dangerous criminal.
c) They say the police was looking for the dangerous criminal.
d) They say the police were looking for the dangerous criminal.
- 16. He ... already the suspect when I saw him.**
- a) have interrogated
b) has interrogated
c) had interrogated
d) will have interrogated
- 17. The investigator ... witnesses yet.**
- a) hadn't interviewed
b) hasn't interviewed
c) haven't interviewed
d) won't have interviewed
- 18. She said, "I haven't seen witnesses today."**
- a) She said she haven't seen witnesses that day.
b) She said she didn't see witnesses today.
c) She said she hasn't seen witnesses that day.
d) She said she hadn't seen witnesses that day.
- 19. He said, "An investigator establishes the circumstances of the case."**
- a) He said an investigator established the circumstances of the case.
b) He said an investigator has established the circumstances of the case.

- c) He said an investigator had established the circumstances of the case.
- d) He said an investigator establishes the circumstances of the case.

20. “I’ll give you a parking ticket if you don’t move the car,” warned a policeman.

- a) A policeman warned that he will give us a parking ticket if we didn’t move our car.
- b) A policeman warned that he won’t give us a parking ticket if we didn’t move our car.
- c) A policeman warned that he would give us a parking ticket if we didn’t move our car.
- d) A policeman warned that he gives us a parking ticket if we didn’t move our car.

UNIT 6. POLICE ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA

Grammar: Indirect speech (questions and demands)

Reading and discussing: “Russian police”

6.1. Study the key words to the text “Russian police”.

rule of law – верховенство закона

charge – обвинение

Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) – уголовный розыск

locate – определить точное местонахождение, обнаружить

apprehend – арестовывать, задерживать

guilt – вина, виновность

innocence – невинность

evidence – улика; свидетельское показание; доказательство

corpus delicti – состав преступления

defendant – ответчик; обвиняемый, подсудимый

precinct police officer – участковый уполномоченный полиции

tackling minor offences – борьба с мелкими правонарушениями

embezzlement – растрата, хищение

juvenile delinquency – преступность несовершеннолетних, подростковая преступность

6.2. Read and translate the text.

RUSSIAN POLICE

Police in the Russian Empire was founded on June 7, 1718 by the decree of Peter the Great to protect public order and to fight against crime. On September 8, 1802, it was embodied into the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia as a new law enforcement body. On March 1, 2011 Russian law enforcers were renamed from militia to police. Russian police reform was aimed at enhancing the efficiency of Russia's police forces and improving the public image of law enforcement.



The duty of the police is to secure the rule of law; maintain public order and security; prevent, detect and investigate crimes; and submit cases to prosecutors for the consideration of charges. The police are responsible for maintaining public order and security by patrolling, handling emergency duties, providing advice and guidance, and preventing unlawful activity. Ensuring traffic safety is an important part of this work. To fulfil these tasks the organs of internal affairs are composed of different departments.

The Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) is one of the most complicated police services. The main responsibility of the officer of the CID is to detect the criminal, that to locate and apprehend him. The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect. The final task of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court. Corpus delicti must be established; the defendant must be identified and associated with the crime scene. The investigator must also provide competent witnesses.

The duty of a precinct police officer is to maintain close relations with the residents of his district. He is also responsible for tackling minor offences like family violence, loud noise, residential area parking, etc.

Economic Security and Anti-Corruption Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers of this department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

State Inspectorate for Traffic Security is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads.

The Transport Police maintain law and order on the railway, airlines and water ways of the country.

The Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles and their careless parents. The officers of this department also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

From: <https://pdnr.ru/a23088.html>

6.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the word-combinations given below.

Предупреждать, раскрывать и расследовать преступления; обеспечение безопасности дорожного движения; уголовный розыск; обнаружить и задержать преступника; доказать вину или невиновность подозреваемого; состав преступления; участковый уполномоченный полиции; парковка в жилых районах; Управление экономической безопасности и противодействия коррупции; Государственная инспекция безопасности дорожного движения.

6.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is the history of the creation of the Russian police?
2. What is the duty of the police?
3. What are the main responsibilities of the officer of the Criminal Investigation Department?
4. What is the duty of a precinct police officer?
5. What are the tasks of the officers of Directorate of economic security and combating the corruption?
6. What can you say about the State Inspectorate for Traffic Security?
7. The Transport Police maintain law and order on the railway, airlines and water ways of the country, doesn't it?

6.5. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. Police in the Russian Empire was founded on July 7, 1719 by the decree of Peter the Great to protect public order and to fight against crime.
2. On March 1, 2012 Russian law enforcers were renamed from militia to police.
3. The main duty of the police is to secure the rule of law; maintain public order and security; prevent, detect and investigate crimes.
4. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Investigation Department is to ensure the safety on the roads.
5. Precinct police officers are responsible for tackling minor offences like family violence, loud noise, residential area parking, etc.

6. The responsibility of the officers of the Directorate of economic security and combating the corruption is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit murders and other serious crimes, bring them to justice.
7. The officers of the Juvenile Inspection do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

6.6. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. apprehend | a. culpability |
| 2. locate | b. guiltlessness |
| 3. charge | c. testimony |
| 4. guilt | d. accused |
| 5. evidence | e. capture |
| 6. innocence | f. accusation |
| 7. defendant | g. crime |
| 8. delinquency | h. find |

6.7. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. 8 сентября 1802 года полиция Российской империи, созданная по приказу Петра Великого в 1718 году, была преобразована в Министерство внутренних дел.
2. 1 марта 2011 года вступил в силу Закон «О полиции».
3. В обязанности полиции входит обеспечение верховенства закона; поддержание общественного порядка и безопасности; предотвращение, выявление и расследование преступлений.
4. Основная обязанность сотрудника уголовного розыска – обнаружить и задержать подозреваемого, а также собрать факты для доказательства его вины или невиновности.
5. В обязанности сотрудников отдела экономической безопасности и борьбы с коррупцией входит выявление преступной деятельности тех, кто совершает хищения и другие экономические преступления.

6.8. Read and translate an extract from the “Law on Police”.

FEDERAL LAW NO. 3-FZ OF FEBRUARY 7, 2011

ON THE POLICE

Chapter 1. General Provisions









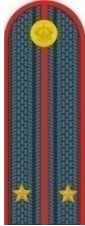



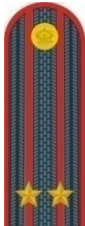
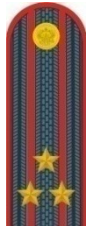




Article 2. Main Lines of Activities of the Police

1. The police's activities shall be carried out on the below main lines:

- the protection of the person, the society and the state against wrongful encroachments;
- the prevention and stopping of crime and administrative offences;
- the detection and solution of crimes and the performance of inquiries in criminal cases;
- search for people;
- the implementation of proceedings in cases of administrative offences and the execution of administrative penalties;
- the maintenance of law and order in public areas;
- the ensuring of road traffic safety;
- control over the observance of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the area of weapons trafficking;
- control over the observance of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the area of private detective (search) and security-guard activities;
- the state protection of victims, witnesses and other parties to criminal court proceedings, judges, procurators, investigators and officials of law-enforcement and controlling bodies and also other protected persons;
- the carrying out of expert criminalistic activities (...)

6.9. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

Exercise 6.10. Study the Special Ranks of Police Officers and learn them by heart.

RANK AND FILE					
					
private					
JUNIOR COMMANDING STAFF					
					
junior sergeant	sergeant	senior sergeant	sergeant-major	warrant officer	senior warrant officer
MIDDLE COMMANDING STAFF					
					
junior (second) lieutenant	lieutenant	senior lieutenant	captain		
SENIOR COMMANDING STAFF					
					
major	lieutenant colonel		colonel		
CHIEF COMMANDING STAFF					
					
major general	lieutenant general	colonel general	general of police of the Russian Federation		

GRAMMAR: INDIRECT SPEECH (QUESTIONS AND DEMANDS)

		Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
ВОПРОС (правила согласования времен сохраняются)	<u>общий</u> (вводится при помощи союзов <i>if</i> и <i>whether</i> , имеющих значение частицы <i>ли</i> ; запятая не ставится)	The interrogator asked the witness, “ Do you know this man? ” (Дознаватель спросил свидетеля: «Вы знаете этого человека?»))	The interrogator asked the witness if he knew that man (Дознаватель спросил свидетеля, знает ли он этого человека)
	<u>специальный</u> (вводится при помощи тех же вопросительных слов, которые были использованы в прямом вопросе: <i>who, when, where, why, which, whose</i> и т. п.)	He asked, “ When did you see him? ” (Он спросил: «Когда ты видел его?»))	He asked when I had seen him (Он спросил, когда я видел его)
ТРЕБОВАНИЕ/ ПРИКАЗ	to tell to order to compel	Утвердительная форма	
		He said, “ Go to the police station immediately! ” (Он сказал: «Иди немедленно в полицейский участок!»))	He ordered me to go to the police station immediately (Он приказал мне немедленно отправляться в полицейский участок)
		Отрицательная форма	
		He said, “ Don’t touch anything at the crime scene! ” (Он сказал: «Ничего не трогай на месте преступления!»))	He ordered him not to touch anything at the crime scene (Он сказал ему ничего не трогать на месте преступления)

ПРОСЬБА	to ask to beg to implore	} + Inf.	Утвердительная форма	
			He said, “Bring me the documents” (Он сказал: «Принесите мне документы»)	He asked me to bring him the documents (Он попросил меня принести ему документы)
			Отрицательная форма	
			The teacher said, “Don’t talk, please” (Преподаватель сказал: «Не разговаривайте, пожалуйста»)	The teacher asked the students not to talk (Преподаватель попросил студентов не разговаривать)

6.11. Change the sentences using the Indirect Speech.

1. He told us, “Sign these documents.”
2. He asked me, “What must the investigator do after receiving the information that a crime has been committed?”
3. The investigator said, “Go away! Don’t disturb! I must inspect the scene of the crime”.
4. The advocate said, “Don’t sign any contract without reading it”.
5. The investigator asked him, “Where were you Friday night?”
6. The patrolman said me, “Don’t run across the street”.
7. “Do you study at the Law Institute?” she asked us.
8. The police officer said, “Show your papers, please.”
9. The employer asked Mary, “Describe your educational background and professional experience”.
10. The colonel asked me, “Have you already interviewed this witness?”

6.12. Translate the following sentences into English using the sequence of tenses.

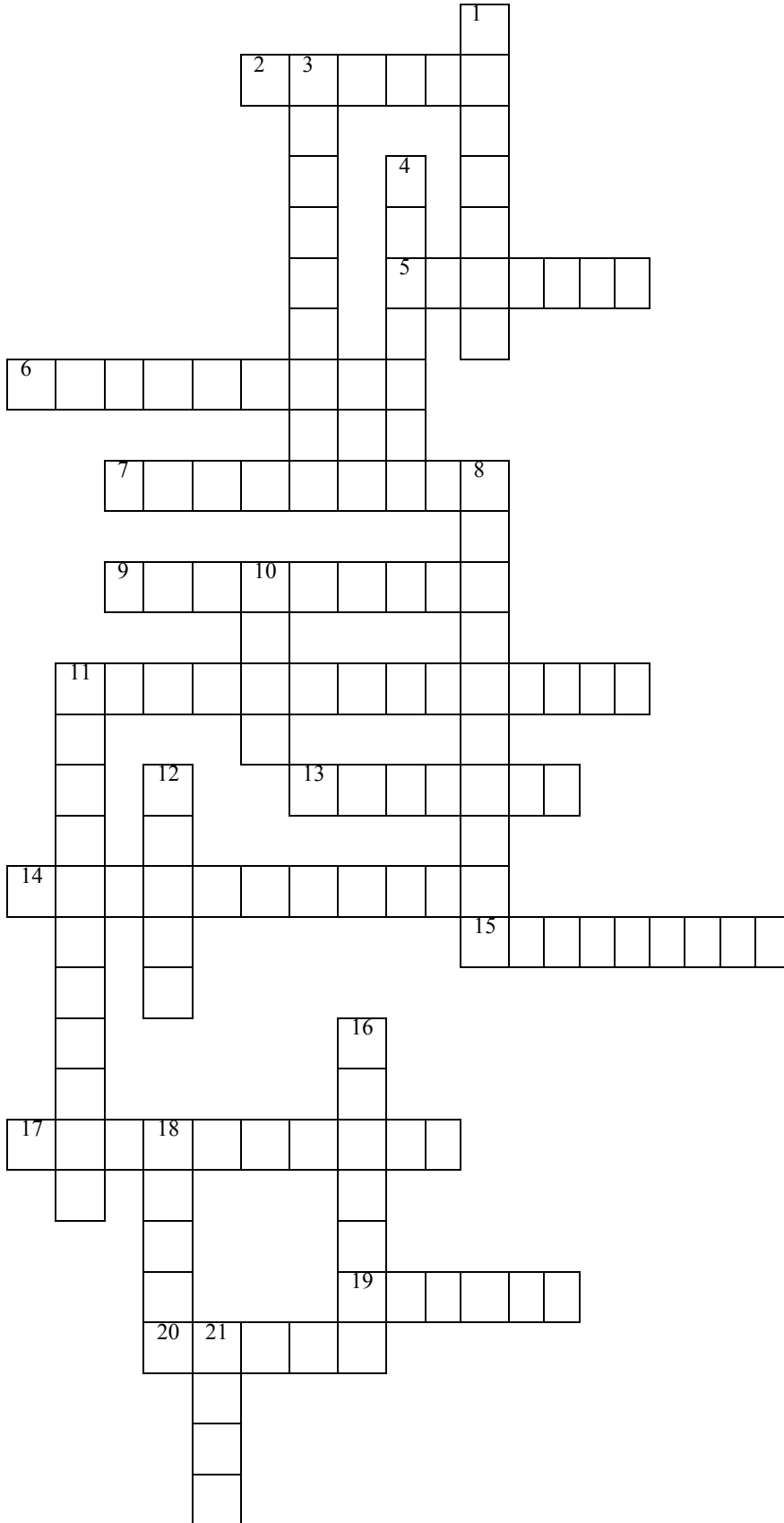
1. Он попросил принести документы на подпись.
2. Сотрудник ГИБДД приказал водителю остановиться.
3. Мой товарищ спросил меня, хорошо ли я знаю английский язык.
4. Патрульный попросил нас предъявить документы.

5. Он спросил, где я учился.
6. Дознаватель спросил свидетеля, знал ли он этого человека раньше.
7. Следователь сказал, ни к чему не прикасаться во время осмотра места преступления.
8. Петр спросил его, когда состоится конференция по уголовному праву.
9. Судья попросил вызвать свидетеля обвинения.
10. Я спросил, когда вступил в силу Закон «О полиции».

6.13. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. evidence | a. a person thought to be guilty of a crime or offence |
| 2. charge | b. the habitual committing of criminal acts or offences by a young person, especially one below the age at which ordinary criminal prosecution is possible |
| 3. guilt | c. theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer |
| 4. corpus delicti | d. information drawn from personal testimony, a document, or a material object, used to establish facts in a legal investigation or admissible as testimony in a law court |
| 5. defendant | e. examine a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth |
| 6. embezzlement | f. the fact of having committed a specified or implied offence or crime |
| 7. juvenile delinquency | g. the facts and circumstances constituting a crime |
| 8. investigate | h. an accusation, typically one formally made against a prisoner brought to trial |
| 9. suspect | i. a person who has been accused of breaking the law and is being tried in court. |

6.14. Solve the crossword "Policing".



ACROSS

2. A thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage
5. A rifle, pistol, or other portable gun
6. The action of violating something
7. Arrest someone for a crime
9. A pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists
11. Making an exact imitation of something valuable or important with the intention to deceive or defraud
13. A punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract
14. Laws, considered collectively
15. A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action
17. Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery
19. Save someone from a dangerous or difficult situation
20. Find or discover by investigation

DOWN

1. A special set of clothes which some people, for example soldiers or the police, wear to work in
3. A substance or device that can cause an explosion
4. Violating laws or regulations
8. The practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour, using punishment to correct disobedience
10. A moral or legal obligation
11. The process of working together to the same end
12. An action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law
16. The action of taking someone's property with authority
18. Privilege, freedom
21. A position in the hierarchy of the police or the armed forces

6.15. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

- 1. Police in the Russian Empire was founded on ___ by the decree of Peter the Great.**
 - a) June 7, 1718
 - b) July 7, 1718
 - c) June 7, 1818
 - d) June 7, 1717

- 2. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia was created on ___.**
 - a) September 18, 1802
 - b) October 8, 1802
 - c) September 8, 1802
 - d) September 28, 1802

- 3. The law on police took effect on ___.**
 - a) March 11, 2011
 - b) March 1, 2011
 - c) March 1, 2012
 - d) February 27, 2011

- 4. The main responsibility of the officer of the CID is ___.**
 - a) to locate and apprehend the criminal
 - b) to tackle minor family violence
 - c) to maintain law and order on the railway
 - d) to handle “difficult” juveniles

- 5. Revealing the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes is the responsibility of the officers of ___.**
 - a) the Criminal Investigation Department
 - b) the Transport Police
 - c) the Unit of precinct police officers
 - d) the Economic Security and Anti-Corruption Department

- 6. ___ is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads.**
 - a) The Transport Police
 - b) The State Inspectorate for Traffic Security
 - c) The Criminal Investigation Department
 - d) The Juvenile Inspection

- 7. Следователь приказал ничего не трогать на месте преступления.**
- a) The investigator ordered not to touch anything at the crime scene.
 - b) The investigator ordered to not touch anything at the crime scene.
 - c) The investigator asked not to touch anything at the crime scene.
 - d) The investigator ordered not to touch nothing at the crime scene.
- 8. Major Petrov asked the young investigator, “How is the murder investigation going?”**
- a) Major Petrov asked the young investigator how the murder investigation is going.
 - b) Major Petrov asked the young investigator how the murder investigation went.
 - c) Major Petrov asked the young investigator how the murder investigation was going.
 - d) Major Petrov asked the young investigator how was the murder investigation going.
- 9. The judge said to the court clerk, “Call the next witness, please.”**
- a) The judge ordered the court clerk to call the next witness.
 - b) The judge asked the court clerk not to call the next witness.
 - c) The judge asked the court clerk call the next witness.
 - d) The judge asked the court clerk to call the next witness.
- 10. I asked him, “Have you ever been to London?”**
- a) I asked him if he have ever been to London.
 - b) I asked him if he had ever been to London.
 - c) I asked him if he has ever been to London.
 - d) I asked him if he was ever to London.
- 11. The general said, “Give me all the information concerning the case and the accused.”**
- a) The general asks to give him all the information concerning the case and the accused.
 - b) The general will ask to give him all the information concerning the case and the accused.
 - c) The general has asked to give him all the information concerning the case and the accused.

d) The general asked to give him all the information concerning the case and the accused.

12. Police officer asked Ann, “Are you sure the man is not Mr. Black?”

- a) Police officer asked Ann if she was sure the man is not Mr. Black.
- b) Police officer asked Ann if she is sure the man is not Mr. Black.
- c) Police officer asked Ann if she were sure the man is not Mr. Black.
- d) Police officer asked Ann if she would sure the man is not Mr. Black.

13. Я хотел знать, когда он опросит свидетелей.

- a) I wanted to know when he will have interviewed the witnesses.
- b) I wanted to know when he will interview the witnesses.
- c) I wanted to know when he would interview the witnesses.
- d) I wanted to know when he will be interviewing the witnesses.

14. Дознаватель спросил свидетеля, знает ли он этого человека.

- a) The interrogator asked the witness if he knows that man.
- b) The interrogator asked the witness if he knew that man.
- c) The interrogator asked the witness if he know that man.
- d) The interrogator asked the witness if he was known that man.

15. He asked me, “Where were you Friday night?”

- a) He asked me where I was Friday night.
- b) He asked me where was I Friday night.
- c) He asked me where were you Friday night.
- d) He asked me where you were Friday night.

16. Он попросил нас подписать документы.

- a) He ordered us to sign the documents.
- b) He asked us sign the documents.
- c) He told us to sign the documents.
- d) He asked us to sign the documents.

17. To arrest (someone) for a crime

- a) to locate
- b) to detect
- c) to apprehend
- d) to investigate

18. The official organization that is responsible for protecting people and property, making people obey the law, finding out about and solving crime, and catching people who have committed a crime

- a) police
- b) government
- c) parliament
- d) department

19. The facts and circumstances constituting a crime

- a) investigation
- b) corpus delicti
- c) modus operandi
- d) crime scene

20. The fact that someone is not guilty of a crime

- a) charge
- b) evidence
- c) innocence
- d) guilt

UNIT 7. KINDS OF CRIMES

Grammar: Passive Voice; non-finite forms of the verb: Gerund

Reading and discussing: “Types of crimes”

7.1. Study the key words to the text “Types of crimes”.

wrongdoing – преступление; правонарушение

felony – тяжкое уголовное преступление

misdemeanor – менее тяжкое преступление

offences of low-to-medium severity – преступления небольшой или средней степени тяжести

substance – наркотик, наркотическое вещество

prescription drug – прекурсор, лекарство, отпускаемое по рецепту

attempt – покушение (*на преступление*); покушаться (*на совершение преступления*)

bodily harm – телесное повреждение

victim – потерпевший, жертва

murder – убийство (*предумышленное, совершенное со злым умыслом*)

rape – изнасилование

assault – нападение, словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием

manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство

non-violent crime – ненасильственное преступление

fraud – обман, мошенничество, жульничество, подделка

tax evasion – уклонение от уплаты налогов

fine – штраф, налагать штраф, штрафовать

theft – воровство, кража

pickpocketing – карманная кража

robbery – ограбление (*с применением насилия*), грабеж; разбой

burglary – незаконное проникновение в помещение (*с преступными целями*), кража со взломом

business representatives. Such crimes always contain an intention and a plan of its realization. Fraud, tax evasion or embezzlement are their kinds. The individuals, who are accused of them, very often have to pay big money as a fine, but if the damage is enormous, the imprisonment can be quite long.

Theft crimes are the most widely spread ones and involve the act of taking someone's property against this person's will or by deceit. There are two subtypes of thefts: petty and grand ones. This classification depends on the value of the stolen property. There are various types of thefts. Fraud is a theft with the intentional deception of the victim. Pickpocketing is a theft of property in public transport or in the street usually taken from the pocket or bag without victim's noticing. Robbery is a theft by force. Burglary is an unlawfully breaking into the house with the purpose of stealing something. Carjacking is a theft of a motor vehicle, etc.

From: http://today.ru/?l=eng&r=7&t=types_of_crimes-vidyi_prestupleniy-82

7.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the word-combinations given below.

Уголовное право; преступное деяние (лат); преступный умысел (лат); тяжесть преступления; характер преступления; тяжкое уголовное преступление; менее тяжкое преступление; преступление, в связи с которым может быть произведен арест; наркотическое вещество; хранение, распространение или изготовление наркотиков; преднамеренное убийство; бытовое насилие; кражи денежных средств и противоправное поведение; соответствующее наказание; ущерб; тюремное заключение; обман; без ведома потерпевшего; карманная кража; разбой; уклонение от уплаты налогов; кража автотранспортного средства.

7.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is a crime?
2. What are two basic elements of a crime?

3. How may crimes be classified in different countries as for the gravity?
4. What are drug crimes?
5. What are violent crimes? Name some of them.
6. What do white-collar crimes involve?
7. What types of thefts do you know?

7.5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Преступления – это действия, наносящие вред не только какому-то отдельному человеку, но и обществу или государству в целом.
2. Преступления классифицируются по степени тяжести и по характеру преступления.
3. Насильственные преступления – это преступления, совершенные против другого человека с целью причинения или нанесения ему телесных повреждений.
4. «Беловоротничковые» преступления – это ненасильственные преступления, связанные с финансовыми хищениями или противоправным поведением.
5. Кражи являются самыми распространенными преступлениями и подразумевают завладение чьим-либо имуществом против воли или путем обмана.
6. Существует два подтипа краж: мелкие и крупные. Эта классификация зависит от стоимости украденного имущества.
7. Мошенничество – это кража с намеренным введением жертвы в заблуждение.
8. Кража со взломом – это незаконное проникновение в дом с целью украсть что-либо.
9. Карманная кража – это кража имущества в общественном транспорте или на улице, обычно из кармана или сумки без ведома жертвы.

7.6. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

(действие производится над предметом, неважно или неизвестно кем)

		SIMPLE (INDEFINITE)	PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS)	PERFECT
		to be + V-ed (V₃)	To be being + V-ed (V₃)	To have been + V-ed (V₃)
PRESENT		Criminal cases are usually investigated by this department	A very difficult case is being investigated now	Many difficult cases have been already investigated by this department
PAST		A robbery case was investigated last week	A blackmail case was being investigated by this officer <i>when a letter came</i>	The case had been investigated when he arrived
FUTURE	will	The arson case will be investigated next week	—	The case will have been investigated by the end of the month

7.7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive or Active Voice.

1. Very important evidence (*to find*) by the operative of the CID.
2. A burglar (*to break*) into my house and (*to steal*) my phone.
3. She (*to involve*) in a very controversial theft trial.
4. The jury (*to find*) the defendant guilty.
5. He (*to accuse*) of having murdered his wife.
6. Yesterday the police (*to arrest*) him on suspicion of kidnapping.
7. Her new book (*to publish*) in a month?
8. Future interrogators and operatives of the CID (*to train*) at our Law Institute.

9. She (*to kill*) him by poisoning his coffee.
10. The terms of the contract (*to discuss*) usually at that office.
11. Appeals against this sentence (*to send*) to the Court of Appeals.
12. Someone (*to steal*) documents from the safe yesterday.

7.8. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb's voice.

1. Уровень преступности должен быть снижен.
2. Преступление вскоре будет раскрыто.
3. Документы были получены вчера.
4. Оба грабителя были арестованы.
5. Огромное число преступлений было зарегистрировано в прошлом месяце.
6. Мне предложили очень интересную работу.
7. Об этом деле сейчас много говорят.
8. Перевод будет закончен через несколько дней.
9. Приговор был вынесен вчера.
10. Он был признан виновным присяжными.
11. Его слушали внимательно.
12. Ему показали дорогу к Главному управлению МВД России.

7.9. Which crimes are described in the following situations? Use the words and word-combinations from the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

swindle; defamation; malpractice; invasion of privacy; unlawful deprivation of liberty; carjacking; shoplifting; theft; trespass; bribery; embezzlement; forgery; terrorism; extortion; kidnapping (for ransom); smuggling; drug trafficking; vandalism; burglary

1. A businessman used deception to obtain money.
2. The gangsters physically attacked a driver with iron bars.
3. A camper spent a night on a farmer's land without asking permission.
4. He damaged my reputation by telling lies about me.
5. A doctor was drunk and made a serious mistake during the operation.
6. Mrs. Brown took her neighbor's jewelry without the owner's consent.
7. I was shocked when I found out that my friend installed a video camera in my bedroom.
8. Without any explanation the security man closed one of the customers in the backroom of the shop in order to search him.
9. He threatened to send the love letters to her husband unless she gave him 500 dollars.
10. The telephone box had been smashed and there was graffiti all over the walls.
11. Department stores lose millions of pounds each year through goods being stolen off the shelves.
12. Thieves broke into the house while the family was away on holiday.
13. He watched with satisfaction as the fire he lit burnt down the factory. That'll make them wish they'd never given me the sack, he thought.
14. It was a perfect copy. It was so good, in fact, that it could even fool an expert.
15. The bank believed her to be trustworthy. They had no reason to suspect that she had transferred thousands of pounds to false accounts.
16. "If you want to see your child again, put \$50,000 in an old suitcase and wait for further instructions."
17. George gave the man \$50 in return for a small packet of heroin.
18. It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining and people were sitting outside the cafe enjoying the sunshine. Then the bomb went off.

19. 'If only I hadn't brought these watches through customs' she thought as she sat crying in the police station.
20. Michael gave his boss a large sum of money to be promoted in the company.

7.10. *Choose the correct words from the box to complete the following statements.*

Law breakers: a pickpocket; a burglar; a murderer; a kidnapper; a traitor; an accomplice; a drug dealer; a spy; a terrorist; an assassin; a hooligan; a stowaway; a thief; a hijacker; a forger; a robber; a smuggler; an arsonist; a shoplifter; a mugger; an offender; a vandal; a gangster; a bigamist.

1. ___ sets fire to property illegally.
2. ___ steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer.
3. ___ is someone who attacks people and robs them in a public place.
4. ___ is anyone who breaks the law.
5. ___ deliberately causes damage to property.
6. ___ kills someone.
7. ___ takes away people by force and demands money for their return.
8. ___ steals money from people's pockets in crowded places.
9. ___ helps a criminal in a criminal act.
10. ___ buys and sells drugs illegally.
11. ___ gets secret information from another country.
12. ___ uses violence for political reasons.
13. ___ murders for political reasons or a reward.
14. ___ causes damage or disturbance in public places.
15. ___ hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey.
16. ___ is one who steals.
17. ___ takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course.
18. ___ makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures.
19. ___ is someone who steals money or property by force from people.
20. ___ brings goods into the country illegally without paying tax.

21. ___ betrays his country to another state.
 22. ___ is a member of a criminal group.
 23. ___ marries illegally, being married already.

GRAMMAR: NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB: GERUND

FORMATION	
V+ing	
MEANING	
неличная форма глагола, имеющая грамматические особенности как глагола, так и существительного и всегда выражающая действие как <i>процесс</i>	
FUNCTIONS IN THE SENTENCE	
Подлежащее (<i>subject</i>)	Gerund + Verb Smoking is bad for one's health
Составное сказуемое (<i>compound predicate</i>)	Verb + Gerund An arrest is taking a person into custody
Дополнение: прямое (<i>direct object</i>) и косвенное (<i>prepositional object</i>)	Verb + Gerund or Verb + Preposition + Gerund The car managed to avoid hitting any other vehicles He is accused of committing a felony
Определение (<i>attribute</i>)	Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund There are different ways of investigating a crime
Обстоятельство (<i>adverbial modifier</i>)	Verb + (Object) + Preposition + Gerund The accused was brought to the investigator for questioning
На русский язык герундий может переводиться:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - именем существительным <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - инфинитивом - деепричастием - придаточным предложением 	

7.11. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the Gerund.

1. Last week I was in court watching the trial of a man, who had murdered 5 people.
2. The witness did not remember having seen this man before.
3. He is suspected in committing a serious crime.
4. Preventing crimes is one of the responsibilities of the police.
5. Identifying the criminal is the main task of investigation.
6. A criminal investigation department is responsible for detecting crime and collecting evidence.
7. When searching a crime scene, the officer must remember that nothing is to be touched or disturbed.
8. There are many methods of tracing and locating the fugitive.
9. The investigator began collecting evidence.
10. One of the main duties of police is maintaining public order.

7.12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мой друг любит читать детективы.
2. Он подозревает ее в совершении кражи.
3. Основная задача работы полиции – это задача защиты общества от преступности.
4. Отдел уголовного розыска в первую очередь отвечает за раскрытие преступления.
5. То, что свидетель опознал преступника, помогло арестовать его.
6. Преступник скрылся, не оставив никаких следов.
7. Свидетель отрицал, что знает этого человека.
8. Осматривая место преступления, сотрудник должен помнить, что ничего нельзя трогать или перемещать.
9. Необходимо провести различие между преступлениями и правонарушениями.

7.13. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. misdemeanor | a. the crime of killing a human being without malice aforethought, or in circumstances not amounting to murder |
| 2. felony | b. a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority |
| 3. punishment | c. taking a motor vehicle that belongs to someone else against his will, by means of force or fear |
| 4. manslaughter | d. any less serious crime or minor offense with a lesser punishment than a felony, can be punished by up to one year in jail |
| 5. murder | e. the act or crime of stealing somebody else's property |
| 6. fine | f. the crime, typically committed by a man, of forcing another person to have sexual intercourse with the offender against their will |
| 7. fraud | g. a serious crime that can be punished by more than one year in prison or by death |
| 8. burglary | h. a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action |
| 9. carjacking | i. the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence |
| 10. theft | j. unlawful and malicious killing of another person, with intent to do so |
| 11. victim | k. wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain |
| 12. rape | l. illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft |

7.14. Solve the crossword “Kinds of crimes”.

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 25 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: Down, 1 cell
- 2: Across, 6 cells
- 3: Down, 6 cells
- 4: Down, 4 cells
- 5: Down, 6 cells
- 6: Down, 6 cells
- 7: Across, 6 cells
- 8: Across, 5 cells
- 9: Down, 6 cells
- 10: Down, 6 cells
- 11: Across, 6 cells
- 12: Across, 6 cells
- 13: Down, 3 cells
- 14: Across, 6 cells
- 15: Across, 10 cells
- 16: Down, 6 cells
- 17: Down, 6 cells
- 18: Across, 6 cells
- 19: Across, 6 cells
- 20: Across, 4 cells
- 21: Across, 6 cells
- 22: Down, 6 cells
- 23: Down, 6 cells
- 24: Across, 6 cells
- 25: Across, 6 cells

ACROSS

2. An act that makes someone fear that he or she will be a victim of battery.
7. The crime of intentionally killing of person.
8. Act that the government forbids and that the government can punish.
11. Something that has been thought beforehand.
14. Discovering of secrets, esp. Political or military information of another country.
15. An offer of sex for money, esp. In public place.
18. A crime considered to be one of the less serious types of crime.
20. Deliberately taking or keeping property that belongs to someone else.
21. The illegal act of taking goods from store without paying for it.
24. The crime of taking something that doesn't belong to you, but not in a way that involves force or the threat of force.
25. Taking something that doesn't belong to you with the use of force or threats.

DOWN

1. Destroying or damaging someone's property.
3. A violation or infringement of a law or agreement.
4. The crime of killing a person.
5. Try and fail to commit a crime.
6. The activity of secretly planning with other people to do something bad or illegal.
9. The crime of attacking and beating someone.
10. Serious crime punishable by death or by more than one year in prison.
12. The crime of secretly taking money that is in your care or that belongs to an organization or business you work for
13. The crime of forcefully having sex with someone without their wishes.
16. The crime of helping one's country's enemies or attempting to illegally remove its government.
17. Entering someone's property with intent to commit a crime.

19. The crime of obtaining something from someone, especially money, by using force or threats (also known as blackmail).
22. A breach of a law or rule; an illegal act.
23. The crime of illegally copying something in order to deceive someone.

🔑 **7.15. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.**

1. **In American classification all crimes are divided into ____.**
 - a) arrestable and unarrestable crimes
 - b) felonies and misdemeanors
 - c) offences and infractions
 - d) serious crimes and high crimes
2. **In our country we have gradations of felonies into ____.**
 - a) offences of low-to-medium severity, grave crime and the gravest crime
 - b) felonies and misdemeanors
 - c) arrestable and unarrestable crimes
 - d) murders and thefts
3. **Murder, rape, assault, kidnapping, manslaughter, domestic violence are examples of ____.**
 - a) white-collar crimes
 - b) economic crimes
 - c) violent crimes
 - d) non-violent crimes
4. **Fraud, tax evasion or embezzlement are kinds of ____.**
 - a) theft crimes
 - b) violent crimes
 - c) crimes against public order
 - d) white-collar crimes
5. **____ is the most widely-spread crime and involves the act of taking someone's property against this person's will or by deceit.**
 - a) Theft
 - b) Murder

- c) Kidnapping
 - d) Fraud
- 6. ___ is an unlawfully breaking into the house with the purpose of stealing something.**
- a) Homicide
 - b) Bribery
 - c) Burglary
 - d) Arson
- 7. A theft with the intentional deception of the victim is a ___.**
- a) forgery
 - b) fraud
 - c) assault
 - d) auto theft
- 8. ___ is a theft of a motor vehicle.**
- a) Burglary
 - b) Pickpocketing
 - c) Carjacking
 - d) Shoplifting
- 9. A theft of property in public transport or in the street usually taken from the pocket or bag without victim's noticing is ___.**
- a) shoplifting
 - b) misdemeanor
 - c) assault
 - d) pickpocketing
- 10. ___ legal documents is very useful for a young lawyer.**
- a) Reading
 - b) Read
 - c) Readable
 - d) Watching
- 11. A burglar ___ into my house and ___ my phone.**
- a) break; steal
 - b) broke; stole

- c) was broken; was stolen
d) breaking; stealing
- 12. He was accused of ___ money.**
a) steal
b) to steal
c) stolen
d) stealing
- 13. Both robbers ___ yesterday.**
a) are arrested
b) were arrested
c) arrested
d) have been arrested
- 14. The investigator finished ___ the suspect.**
a) interrogating
b) interrogates
c) interrogated
d) to interrogate
- 15. The translation of your article ___ in a few days.**
a) is completed
b) was completed
c) will be completed
d) completed
- 16. I am proud of ___ a citizen of Russia.**
a) to be
b) being
c) been
d) am
- 17. While searching the crime scene the investigator ___ very important evidence.**
a) found
b) find
c) was found
d) is found

- 18. He ___just___ by the police on suspicion of fraud.**
- a) was arrested
 - b) will be arrested
 - c) has been arrested
 - d) has arrested
- 19. A detention is ___ a person into custody.**
- a) took
 - b) taking
 - c) to be taking
 - d) was took
- 20. As for the gravity all crimes may ___ into 2 main groups.**
- a) be separate
 - b) to separate
 - c) separating
 - d) be separated

UNIT 8. PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE

Grammar: Non-finite forms of the verb: Infinitive

Reading and discussing: “Public order maintenance”

8.1. Study the key words to the text “Public order maintenance”.

maintenance of public order – поддержание общественного порядка

refrain – воздерживаться (*от совершения действий*)

dispersal – разгон (*демонстрации, митинга*)

injury – ранение, причинение вреда здоровью

hostility – враждебность

8.2. Read and translate the text.

PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE



The maintenance of public order is a main responsibility of law enforcement officers that calls for constant careful balancing of the rights and interests of all sections of the population.

Respect for and protection of the right to life, liberty and security of person is of particular importance in this regard. This includes the duty to protect peaceful assemblies against violent acts committed by others.

Where assemblies are considered unlawful but are taking place in a peaceful manner, law enforcement officials should refrain from actions, e.g. dispersal of the meetings or demonstrations, if such actions may involve a high risk of injury, loss of life and damage to property.

For that purpose, law enforcement officials should be trained in appropriate communication with organizers and demonstrators, have

adequate communication equipment and know how to use it. The physical appearance of law enforcement officials should not be threatening or otherwise contribute to an atmosphere of hostility.

This also applies to the use of firearms in situations of violence. Firearms should therefore not be considered as a tactical tool for public order situations but remain the exceptional, ultimate resort in response to individual situations, which threaten to cause death or serious injury, and are to be used only where all other means have failed.

In public emergencies, authorities may decide to entrust the maintenance of public order to military armed forces.

8.3. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

Поддержание общественного порядка; соблюдение и защита прав граждан; насильственные действия; проходить в мирной обстановке; разгон митингов и демонстраций; соответствующее оборудование связи; высокий риск повреждений; атмосфера враждебности; использование огнестрельного оружия; чрезвычайная ситуация; военные вооруженные силы.

8.4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a main responsibility of law enforcement officers?
2. Why should law enforcement officials refrain from dispersal of the peaceful assemblies?
3. How should be trained law enforcement officials when maintaining public order during any assembly?
4. What can you say about the use of firearms in situations of violence?
5. Who may be entrusted the maintenance of public order in public emergencies?

8.5. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. injury | a. belongings |
| 2. damage | b. gun |
| 3. property | c. social |
| 4. threatening | d. wound |
| 5. firearm | e. illicit |
| 6. unlawful | f. menacing |
| 7. public | g. harm |

8.6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Поддержание общественного порядка – основная обязанность сотрудников правоохранительных органов, которая требует постоянного уравнивания прав и интересов всех слоев населения.
2. Полиция обязана защищать мирные собрания от насильственных действий, совершаемых другими людьми.
3. Если собрания считаются незаконными, но проходят мирно, сотрудники правоохранительных органов должны воздерживаться от действий, которые могут повлечь за собой высокий риск травм, гибели людей и повреждения имущества.
4. Сотрудники правоохранительных органов должны быть обучены надлежащему общению с организаторами и демонстрантами, иметь соответствующее оборудование и знать, как им пользоваться.
5. Огнестрельное оружие должно использоваться только в ответ на отдельные ситуации, которые могут стать причиной смерти или серьезного ранения и только тогда, когда другие средства не имели успеха.
6. В чрезвычайных ситуациях органы государственной власти могут принять решение о возложении поддержания общественного порядка на Вооруженные силы.

8.7. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

GRAMMAR: NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB: INFINITIVE

<i>Утвердительная форма</i>	<i>Отрицательная форма</i>
Формальный признак – наличие частицы "to" (to read), которая в некоторых случаях опускается (<i>например, после модальных глаголов</i>)	Образуется с помощью частицы "not", которая ставится перед частицей "to" (not to read)
MEANING	
неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие, но без уточнения лица и числа	
FUNCTIONS IN THE SENTENCE	
Подлежащее (<i>subject</i>)	To live is to study. (Жить – значит учиться)
Часть составного сказуемого (<i>predicate</i>)	One of the main duties of police is to maintain public order (Одна из основных обязанностей полиции – поддерживать общественный порядок)
Дополнение (<i>object</i>)	We are taught to search a crime scene (Нас учат осматривать место преступления)
Определение (<i>attribute</i>)	He was the quickest to solve the problem (Он быстрее всех решил эту проблему)
Обстоятельство цели (<i>adverbial modifier</i>)	I came to talk to you (Я пришел, чтобы поговорить с вами)

8.8. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the Infinitive.

1. The task of the trial is to decide whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
2. The aim of the criminal law is to protect the community.
3. We entered the Institute to study law.
4. Usually the person making the claim wants to receive money as compensation for what has happened.

5. One of the aims of penal sanctions is to reclaim the wrongdoer and to reform him.
6. The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department are required to identify and locate the suspect and to provide evidence of his guilt.
7. One of the most important rules of criminal law is that it requires the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused, not for the latter to prove his innocence; he is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved.
8. Any entry by an individual into a building with intent to commit theft is burglary.
9. To prove the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt means not to have any doubt about his guilt.

8.9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Обнаружить и задержать подозреваемого – основная задача сотрудников уголовного розыска.
2. Джеймс постарается больше не опаздывать на совещания.
3. Отчет должен быть составлен сегодня.
4. Чтобы стать хорошим юристом, вы должны усердно учиться.
5. Рассматривать дела честно – долг каждого судьи.
6. Они начали обсуждать эту злободневную проблему (*burning problem*).
7. Чтобы искоренить преступность, необходимо изучить все причины преступлений.
8. У него было огромное желание допросить правонарушителя немедленно.
9. В нашей стране принимается много мер для ликвидации преступности несовершеннолетних.
10. Обеспечивать безопасность граждан и общественный порядок на улицах – одна из основных обязанностей полиции.

8.10. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

1. responsibility

a. a person who marches or stands with a group of people to show that they disagree with or support something or someone

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 2. violent | b. an occasion when someone is unfriendly or shows that they do not like something |
| 3. unlawful | c. a gun that can be carried easily |
| 4. injury | d. the state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone |
| 5. demonstrator | e. a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action |
| 6. hostility | f. not conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules |
| 7. firearm | g. physical harm or damage to someone's body caused by an accident or an attack |
| 8. emergency | h. using or involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something |

8.11. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

1. The police ___ protect peaceful assemblies from violent acts committed by others.
 - a) may
 - b) must
 - c) can
 - d) is to
2. Law enforcement officials ___ in appropriate communication with organizers and demonstrators.
 - a) should be trained
 - b) to train
 - c) training
 - d) trained
3. To state one's intention to take hostile action against (someone) in retribution for something done or not done.
 - a) to maintain
 - b) to violate
 - c) to threaten
 - d) to damage

- 4. In public emergencies, authorities may decide to entrust the maintenance of public order to ____.**
- a) police
 - b) rescuers
 - c) people
 - d) military armed forces
- 5. Physical harm or damage to someone's body caused by an accident or an attack is ____.**
- a) an injury
 - b) death
 - c) violation
 - d) hostility
- 6. Behavior not according to or accepted to the law is ____.**
- a) legal
 - b) legitimate
 - c) unlawful
 - d) authorized
- 7. Поддержание общественного порядка.**
- a) to maintain public order
 - b) maintenance of public order
 - c) maintenance of disorder
 - d) maintenance of security
- 8. ____ is extremely forceful actions that are intended to hurt people or are likely to cause damage.**
- a) Violence
 - b) Violate
 - c) Violation
 - d) Rape
- 9. Harm that is done to someone or something that makes them less successful is ____.**
- a) repair
 - b) improvement
 - c) damage
 - d) dispersal

- 10. We rang the police ____ the theft.**
- a) reporting
 - b) report
 - c) reported
 - d) to report
- 11. He is suspected in ____ a serious crime.**
- a) to commit
 - b) committing
 - c) committed
 - d) commit
- 12. Supermarket security caught him trying ____ goods.**
- a) stolen
 - b) stealing
 - c) to steal
 - d) steal
- 13. There are many methods of ____ the fugitive.**
- a) tracing and locating
 - b) trace and locate
 - c) to trace and locate
 - d) traced and located
- 14. It is necessary ____ firearms in ____ only in the most extreme cases.**
- a) use; maintain public order
 - b) to use; to maintain public order
 - c) to use; maintaining public order
 - d) use; maintaining public order
- 15. We must hurry so as ____ for the lecture.**
- a) not be late
 - b) to be late
 - c) to not be late
 - d) not to be late

UNIT 9. LEGAL CORRESPONDENCE

Grammar: Non-finite forms of the verb: Participle I and Participle II

Reading and discussing: “What are types of legal letters?”; “Police complaint letter”

9.1. Study the key words to the text “What are types of legal letters?”

credibility – достоверность, правдивость

accuracy – точность

demand letter – досудебное требование, претензия

exhibit – вещественное доказательство

authorization letter – доверенность, письмо о подтверждении полномочий

complaint letter – жалоба (*в письменном виде*)

adjustment letter – ответ на жалобу, письмо об урегулировании

proof – подтверждение, доказательство

facilitator – посредник

empower – уполномочивать, предоставлять право

identification card – удостоверение личности

endorse – одобрять, подтверждать

breach – нарушение (*закона, обязательств*)

9.2. Read and translate the text.

WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF LEGAL LETTERS



A legal letter format is a type of letter that demands credibility, accuracy and formality. It is important that the content of the letter is in the premise of certain situation. Specification and objectification is the key component of a legal letter, as it will help the recipient understand its goal. It is very important

for everyone to be aware of the legal matters in various categories, so it is important to learn how to write legal letters.

There are many different types of legal letters that a person can write to achieve different things. These types are: demand, adjustment, certification, complaint, authorization, recommendation letters and many others. Let's briefly review some of them.

Demand Letter. It is commonly used for preliminary strategy to resolve conflict before making an appearance to the court. This is usually used for money disputes and it doesn't require a lawyer for someone to send a demand letter, however if there is a large money at stake, then the advice of professional will be highly encouraged. Ignored demand letters can also be used as an exhibit to the court.

Certification Letter. Employment, seminars and even trainings usually provide certificates. This is a letter that verifies your attendance. It can also be a proof of a task you completed. This is very useful for organizations or facilitators; they can send it as a formal attestation that specific requirements or tasks are met.

Authorization Letter. You can't make a duplicate of yourself but you can have a letter of authorization to represent your presence. The authorization letter empowers the person to represent on your behalf; it will serve as a proof that he or she is legally liable to perform actions on your behalf. Along with an identification card that person with this letter can carry the tasks for you.

Letter of Recommendation. It will support the person's credentials especially in applying for a job. This will endorse the person's skill, work and academic proficiency. It will increase the chance of the person being accepted to a job since he or she is professionally recommended.

Complaint Letter. It lets the reader know that an error has been found and needs to be corrected as soon as possible. A police complaint letter can be written in cases of a property dispute, a theft, threats from anti-social elements and any other form of breach of rights.

Adjustment Letter. It is used in response to a written complaint against someone or something. The purpose of it is to inform the reader that actions are being taken against the wrongdoing as well as it serves as a legal document acknowledging the complaint.

From: <https://templatelab.com/legal-letters/>

9.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for words and word-combinations given below.

Юридическое письмо; адресат; юридические вопросы; денежные споры; претензия; рекомендовать; вещественное доказательство; трудоустройство; подтверждение; письмо о подтверждении полномочий; представлять от (ч.-л.) имени; удостоверение личности; рекомендательное письмо; рекомендации при приеме на работу; академические знания; письменная жалоба; имущественные разногласия; кража; ответ на жалобу; правонарушение; юридический документ, подтверждающий жалобу.

9.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is a legal letter format?
2. What are different types of legal letters?
3. What is demand letter usually used for?
4. What is the purpose of an authorization letter?
5. When can one use a letter of recommendation and what for?
6. What is complaint letter?
7. What is the purpose of an adjustment letter?

9.5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Юридическое письмо – это письмо, требующее достоверности, точности и формальности.
2. Ключевыми компонентами юридического письма являются конкретность и предметность, что помогает получателю понять его цель.
3. Письмо-требование обычно используется для предварительной стратегии разрешения денежных споров до обращения в суд.

4. Сертификационное письмо очень полезно для организаций или организаторов, так как они могут использовать его в качестве официального подтверждения выполнения определенных требований или задач.
5. Доверенность уполномочивает человека представлять ваши интересы и служит доказательством того, что он несет юридическую ответственность за совершение действий от вашего имени.
6. Рекомендательное письмо, подтверждающее навыки, опыт работы и академические знания человека, повысит вероятность того, что он будет принят на работу, поскольку его профессионально рекомендуют.
7. Письмо с жалобой в полицию может быть написано в случаях имущественного спора, кражи, угроз со стороны антиобщественных элементов и любых других форм нарушения прав.
8. Цель письма-ответа на жалобу – проинформировать получателя о том, что принимаются меры против правонарушения, а также оно служит юридическим документом, подтверждающим получение жалоб.

9.6. *Read the letters given below and determine what types of letters they are.*

A. I write to recommend ABC to your firm as an accountant. I have worked with him for five years. Through this period, he has come out as one of the most performing employees in my firm. As his boss, I appreciate the work he has been doing. ABC is a dedicated employee who does not mind reporting for his job early and leaving late. I have to confess that I have never seen a person who loves his career as he did. I hope he shall do the same in your firm. Just in the five years, we have worked together; ABC has been awarded as the

best employee on two occasions. He has also been promoted more than twice because of his job performance.

B. The intersection of Main and Center needs a stoplight before someone gets killed. The traffic there is so heavy that it is almost impossible to make a left turn onto either street. I nearly had an accident myself last week, and I can name at least five other friends who have had close calls. Let the garbage go uncollected for a week, close down the library for a day or two, forgo fixing a few potholes, but put a light at that intersection.

Thank you for listening. I'm sure you'll do the right thing.

C. We have just received your complaint alleging sexual harassment by one of our salesmen. We have begun an immediate investigation. Several steps are required by the Fair Practices Act. You will receive the results of our investigation within 20 working days. The idea that this is happening in our store has disturbed us greatly, and we want you to know that we will not tolerate sexual harassment in any form. Thank you for your letter.

D. I had met with a leg injury last week while you accidentally hit me while reversing your car. I had parked my car in the parking lot and was proceeding towards the lift but you inadvertently hit me while parking your car. The floor watchman saw this and he can confirm that to you. Moreover, due to the leg injury, I had to rest for one week which further increased my inconvenience and monetary loss. Therefore, I request you to settle my medical expenses of \$500 at the earliest to resolve this issue. I have attached my medical records and bills for your reference.

I'm hoping for an early reply from your end or I will be forced to take legal action against you.

E. I, Eleanor Jennings hereby authorize Michael Pence to represent me in front of the bench as my lawyer. I also authorize him to present arguments and submissions to the court, as required, on my behalf. I understand that I will be liable to follow the court's orders as a result of Michael Pence's representation.

9.7. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

GRAMMAR: NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB:

PARTICIPLE I and PARTICIPLE II

PARTICIPLE I	PARTICIPLE II
FORMATION	
V+ing	V+ed; V₃
MEANING	
одновременность с действием, выраженным сказуемым предложения	законченное действие, выполненное над каким-либо объектом
FUNCTIONS IN THE SENTENCE	
<p>1) определение (соответствует русскому действительному причастию): We spoke about the cases investigating in our department</p> <p>2) обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия и сопутствующих обстоятельств (соответствует русскому деепричастию): The investigator sat in his room thinking</p> <p>3) часть составного сказуемого: He is searching a crime scene now</p> <p>4) после <i>while (when)</i>, переводится на русский язык деепричастием или придаточным предложением времени: While investigating this case the officer interviewed many persons</p>	<p>1) определение (соответствует страдательному/действительному причастию настоящего или прошедшего времени): the criminal escaped from the custody</p> <p>2) обстоятельство времени, условия, сравнения, уступки: When asked what he intended to do, he said he didn't know</p> <p>3) часть составного сказуемого: His article was recently published in the magazine</p> <p>4) часть сложного дополнения (complex object): I want the work done immediately</p>

9.8. Put the verbs in brackets into the form of Participle I or Participle II. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She was silent (*to look*) at the evidence.
2. When (*to question*), I didn't know what to answer.
3. He brought the documents (*to sign*) by the manager.
4. Yesterday's newspaper published an article (*to describe*) a murder that happened two days ago.
5. He couldn't answer the question (*to ask*) by the investigator.
6. The man (*to rob*) in the shop has telephoned the police station.
7. The car (*to steal*) last month has been found.
8. We watched him (*to search*) the crime scene.
9. This is the information (*to obtain*) from the victim.
10. (*To run*) away from the police, the criminal hid in the garden.
11. Many serious crimes (*to investigate*) by him made him a good investigator.

9.9. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the non-finite forms of the verbs.

1. Доказательства, собранные следователем, были очень важны для расследования уголовного дела.
2. Преступник, сбежавший из-под стражи, был пойман 2 дня спустя.
3. Сейчас они слушают лекцию по уголовному праву
4. Информация, предоставленная им, очень достоверна.
5. Покидая место преступления, преступник оставил несколько отпечатков пальцев.
6. Совершенное деяние было квалифицировано как преступление.
7. Это дело об ограблении было недавно раскрыто.
8. Человек, отвечающий на вопрос судьи – подсудимый.
9. Обсуждая законопроект, депутаты предложили несколько важных поправок.
10. Человек, стоящий у окна, является очевидцем дорожно-транспортного происшествия.

9.10. Study the key words to the text “Police complaint letter”.

avail (of) – использовать (что-л.), воспользоваться (чем-л.)

come across – случайно встретить, наткнуться

ruckus – скандал, волнения

legal limits – законные ограничения

police intervention – вмешательство полиции

occur – иметь место, случаться, происходить

9.11. Read and translate the text.

POLICE COMPLAINT LETTER



A police complaint letter can be written in cases of a property dispute, a theft, threats from anti-social elements and any other form of breach of rights. Being a citizen of the country, it's your right to avail of in matters as serious as these. You may, at

times, come across such anti-social people who create a ruckus and disturbance in your peaceful life. In dealing with them one on one, you may cross your legal limits and by mistake commit a criminal act. So the better and advisable way is to seek police intervention.

The main aim of such a letter is to make the concerned party notice the problem that you are facing so that a solution is achieved.

A police complaint letter has to be addressed to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station. While writing such a letter, facts like time, date and place of the dispute need to be included. The details of the incident should be written in simple words. In case a letter has already been sent, another letter should be written stating this fact along with the date of the writing of the first letter. It should also contain the name and rank of the police officer to whom you had addressed the previous letter or spoken to over the phone.

Police complaint letter tips

1. It is important to describe your problem appropriately.
2. Once you are done with explaining the issue you are facing, your next step is to mention your expectations.
3. You should also include the date when the problem occurred.
4. Mention the action that may have taken to solve the problem and the result.
5. Specify the time by which you wish the concerned department solves your issue.
6. Attach all supporting documents to solve the problem faster.

From: <https://www.letters.org/complaint-letter>

9.12. Match the English words and word-combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Police complaint letter | a. шуметь и причинять беспокойства |
| 2. property dispute | b. дежурный сотрудник полиции |
| 3. breach of rights | c. подтверждающие документы |
| 4. create a ruckus and disturbance | d. письменная жалоба в полицию |
| 5. police intervention | e. предмет спора |
| 6. police officer in charge | f. решить проблему |
| 7. issue | g. нарушение прав |
| 8. solve the problem | h. имущественные разногласия |
| 9. supporting documents | i. вмешательство полиции |

9.13. Answer the questions.

1. When can one write a police complaint letter?
2. What is the main aim of police complaint letter?
3. Who has a police complaint letter to be addressed?
4. What should a police complaint letter include?
5. What are the tips of a police complaint letter?

9.14. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Письмо с жалобой в полицию может быть написано в случае имущественных разногласий, кражи, угроз от антисоциальных элементов и любой другой формы нарушения ваших прав.
2. Основная цель письма с жалобой состоит в том, чтобы заинтересованная сторона обратила внимание на проблему, с которой вы сталкиваетесь, чтобы найти решение.
3. Письмо с жалобой в полицию должно быть адресовано дежурному сотруднику ближайшего полицейского участка.
4. Также необходимо указать дату возникновения проблемы.
5. Детали происшествия должны быть описаны простыми словами.
6. Приложите все подтверждающие документы, чтобы решить проблему быстрее.

9.15. A. Read and translate some of police complaint letters.

Complaint of Stolen Car

To: Gadsden Police Dept.
Gadsden, Atlanta, United States

I am writing to inform you of a crime committed in the East end of the city. My car was stolen near my home at around midnight. I noticed the engine starting and as I looked out my window, the car was speeding off with two individuals inside it.

The car was a sedan, a white Honda Civic with the license plate **BKF-342**.

Please look into this matter immediately and apprehend the thieves so that this does not happen anywhere again in Gadsden. I need my vehicle back as soon as possible.

Regards,
Brenda Stewart
East Gadsden, Atlanta, United States

Complaint about an attempted theft

House No. 684
Punjabi Bagh West
New Delhi – 110026

06 September 2020

To
The Police Inspector
Punjabi Bagh
West Delhi District

Sir.

I hereby write this letter to inform you that there was an attempted theft in my house, numbered 684 during the afternoon hours of 5 September 2020.

The thief tried to break in through the back entrance, after climbing down from the roof. Fortunately, he was seen by the neighbour who informed us on time. My wife and daughter were alarmed and informed the society guard. However, the guard was unable to catch him and the burglar ran away. I have attached a CCTV recording with the letter. It may prove useful to identify the suspect.

There have been quite a number of theft cases in our area for the past few weeks. Since it is a matter of our safety, I request to look into this matter and take the necessary action at the earliest. Looking forward to your kind assistance in this matter.

Thanking you
Yours sincerely

B. Imagine that you are a victim of an offence. Write a police complaint letter.

9.16. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. proof | a. a formal document sent by one party to another in order to resolve a dispute |
| 2. facilitator | b. document proving that someone is qualified for particular job |
| 3. identity card | c. a letter describing someone's qualities and abilities, written by someone who worked with them previously, and sent to a possible new employer |
| 4. demand letter | d. a fact, argument, or piece of evidence which shows that something is definitely true or definitely exists |
| 5. authorization letter | e. a written response from a representative of a business or agency to a written complaint against someone or something |
| 6. certification letter | f. written or spoken statement in which someone says that somebody has done something wrong or that something is not satisfactory |
| 7. letter of recommendation | g. a person or organization that helps another person or organization to do or to achieve a particular thing |
| 8. complaint | h. a letter that gives a third party an authority to act on your behalf temporarily |
| 9. adjustment letter | i. a card with a person's name, photograph, date of birth, and other information on it. In some countries, people are required to carry identity cards in order to prove who they are |

9.17. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

- 1. A ___ is a document sent by one party to another in order to resolve a conflict before making an appearance to the court.**
 - a) demand letter
 - b) certification letter
 - c) complaint letter
 - d) adjustment letter
- 2. A letter describing someone's qualities and abilities, written by someone who worked with them previously, and sent to a possible new employer.**
 - a) authorization letter
 - b) certification letter
 - c) inquiry letter
 - d) letter of recommendation
- 3. A letter that verifies your attendance of Employment, seminars and even trainings.**
 - a) letter of recommendation
 - b) complaint letter
 - c) certification letter
 - d) adjustment letter
- 4. A letter that gives a third party an authority to act on your behalf temporarily is called ___.**
 - a) a certification letter
 - b) an authorization letter
 - c) a police complaint letter
 - d) a demand letter
- 5. A ___ has to be addressed to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.**
 - a) demand letter
 - b) adjustment letter
 - c) police complaint letter
 - d) order letter

- 6. A letter in which someone says that somebody has done something wrong or that something is not satisfactory.**
- a) complaint letter
 - b) certification letter
 - c) demand letter
 - d) adjustment letter
- 7. A response to a written complaint against someone or something is ____.**
- a) an order letter
 - b) an authorization letter
 - c) an inquiry letter
 - d) an adjustment letter
- 8. While writing a police complaint letter, facts like time, date and place of the dispute ____.**
- a) may to be included
 - b) need to be included
 - c) needn't to be included
 - d) is included
- 9. ____ the burglary the accused broke into the house through the kitchen window.**
- a) Committed
 - b) To be committed
 - c) Committing
 - d) Commitment
- 10. They reached the scene of crime ____ by the criminals.**
- a) deserted
 - b) deserting
 - c) to desert
 - d) was deserted
- 11. We watched him ____ the crime scene.**
- a) to search
 - b) searching
 - c) searched
 - d) is searching

- 12. Свидетели обвинения, приглашенные для судебного разбирательства, ждут в соседней комнате.**
- a) Witnesses for the prosecution invited for the trial were waiting in the next room.
 - b) Witnesses for the prosecution inviting for the trial are waiting in the next room.
 - c) Witnesses for the prosecution to invite for the trial are waiting in the next room.
 - d) Witnesses for the prosecution invited for the trial are waiting in the next room.
- 13. Detention is foreseen by a warrant ___ from a magistrates' court.**
- a) obtained
 - b) obtaining
 - c) to obtain
 - d) was obtained
- 14. Суд наказал преступника, отправив его в тюрьму на год.**
- a) The court punished the offender sent him to prison for a year.
 - b) The court punished the offender to send him to prison for a year.
 - c) The court punished the offender sending him to prison for a year.
 - d) The court punished the offender and sends him to prison for a year.
- 15. ___ for my English classes I do many exercises.**
- a) Prepared
 - b) Preparing
 - c) Preparation
 - d) To be Prepared

UNIT 10. PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

Grammar: Phrasal verb “to go”

Reading and discussing: “Preliminary investigation bodies of the Russian Federation: tasks and responsibility”; “From the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation”

10.1. Study the key words to the text “Preliminary investigation bodies of the Russian Federation: tasks and responsibility”.

preliminary investigation – предварительное следствие

indictment – обвинительное заключение

dismissal – прекращение (дела)

judicial investigation – судебное следствие

trial – судебное разбирательство, судебный процесс

prosecutor's office – прокуратура

solution of crime – раскрытие преступления

exposure of guilty person – изобличение виновного

evidence – улика; свидетельские показания, доказательство

criminal proceedings – уголовное судопроизводство

10.2. Read and translate the text.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION BODIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITY

Investigation is a collective term that includes a preliminary investigation and judicial investigation.

A preliminary investigation is the finding out by the investigator of the totality of circumstances that are essential for the correct investigation of the criminal case. It begins after the initiation of a criminal case and ends when the case is sent to the prosecutor with an indictment or dismissal of the criminal case. A judicial investigation is an integral part of the trial in the court of first instance.



The preliminary investigation bodies in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia were established on April 6, 1963. The system of preliminary investigation bodies consists of the investigative departments of the prosecutor's office, the internal affairs bodies, the Federal Security Service and the bodies of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation. In exceptional cases, investigations may be carried out by the heads of investigative departments and other similar units, and by prosecutors.

The tasks of the preliminary investigation bodies are as follows:

- quick and complete solution of a crime and the exposure of guilty person;
- comprehensive, complete and objective investigation of all circumstances of the criminal case;
 - ensuring the correct application of law and contribution to strengthening law and order;
 - discovery and procedural preservation of evidence for their later use in court proceedings;
 - ensuring the participation of the accused and other parties in the criminal proceedings;
 - establishing the presence or absence of damage caused by a crime, determining its extent, taking measures to ensure its compensation;
 - identification of the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crime, and taking measures to eliminate them.

Conducting the preliminary investigation is the main function of the investigators of the entire system of preliminary investigation bodies. Regardless of their departmental affiliation, all investigators have the same procedural rights and conduct preliminary investigation in the same procedural order.

In order to better organize the work of investigators, investigative units (systems of structural subdivisions) have been set up in the relevant departments.

From: <https://studfile.net/preview/16409720/page:3/>

10.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for words and word-combinations given below.

Предварительное следствие; следователь; возбуждение уголовного дела; прекращение уголовного дела; органы внутренних дел; Федеральная служба Российской Федерации по контролю за оборотом наркотиков; раскрытие преступлений; виновный; обстоятельства уголовного дела; укреплять правопорядок; процессуальное закрепление доказательств в суде; уголовное судопроизводство; ущерб, причиненный преступлением.

10.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is a preliminary investigation?
2. When were the preliminary investigation bodies in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia established?
3. What does the system of preliminary investigation bodies consist of?
4. What are the tasks of the preliminary investigation bodies?
5. What is the main function of the investigators of preliminary investigation bodies?

10.5. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. indictment | a. testimony |
| 2. trial | b. tribunal |
| 3. solution of crime | c. defendant |
| 4. evidence | d. charging document |
| 5. investigation | e. lawsuit |
| 6. accused | f. inquiry |
| 7. court | g. detection of a crime |

10.6. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. Investigation is a collective term that includes a preliminary investigation and judicial investigation.
2. A judicial investigation is the finding out by the investigator of circumstances that are essential for the correct investigation of the criminal case.
3. A preliminary investigation begins when a crime was committed and ends when the accused is brought before the court.
4. The preliminary investigation bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia were established on April 16, 1965.
5. Conducting the preliminary investigation is the main function of the investigators of the entire system of preliminary investigation bodies.

10.7. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Предварительное следствие – это выяснение следователем совокупности обстоятельств, имеющих существенное значение для правильного расследования уголовного дела.
2. Органы предварительного следствия в МВД России были созданы 6 апреля 1963 года.
3. Предварительное следствие начинается после возбуждения уголовного дела и заканчивается, когда дело направляется прокурору с обвинительным заключением или прекращением уголовного дела.
4. Быстрое и полное раскрытие преступления и изобличение виновных – одна из основных задач предварительного следствия.
5. Проведение предварительного следствия является основной функцией следователей всей системы органов предварительного следствия.

GRAMMAR: PHRASAL VERB "TO GO"

Phrasal verb	Synonyms	Translation
go about	begin; approach; set about	начинать; приступать к ...
go ahead	continue; go forward; go on	продолжать
go after	chase; pursue	гоняться за кем-то; преследовать
go against	contradict; contravene	противоречить, идти против
go along	1) go forward; develop 2) agree; assent	1) продвигаться; развиваться 2) соглашаться
go away	leave; disappear; escape	сбежать
go back	return; come back	вернуться
go before	1) subject to consideration; submit; 2) come before; be before	1) представить на рассмотрение; 2) предстать перед ...
go by	act in accordance with	действовать в соответствии с ...
go down	decrease; drop	понижаться, уменьшаться
go forward	advance; go ahead; continue	продвигаться, улучшаться; продолжать
go in for	engage in; concern; practise	заниматься
go into	study; examine; investigate	изучать, расследовать
go off	detonate, explode, fire	выстреливать (<i>об оружии</i>), взрываться (<i>о взрывчатке</i>)
go on	1) continue; proceed 2) take place; occur	1) продолжать; 2) случаться, происходить
go over	1) reread; look through 2) scrutinize	1) перечитывать; просматривать; 2) тщательно изучать
go up	increase; grow	расти; увеличиваться
go without	do without; dispense with	обходиться без

10.8. Read and translate the sentences. Pay attention to the phrasal verbs.

1. The police began to go after him.
2. This sentence goes against the rules of grammar.

3. The gun went off by accident.
4. Major Pavlov went about investigating this difficult case.
5. The crime detection rate has gone up in our department over the past three months.
6. We got the approval of the Ministry and went ahead our investigation.
7. There is no evidence so the police have nothing to go by.
8. The detectives from our department went without sleep many nights to identify and to detain this dangerous criminal.
9. The crime rate has gone down after Mr. Dales took over the police department.
10. After graduating from our Law Institute he decided to go in for operational work.
11. Without going into all the details of the case, it's impossible to comment it.
12. The young investigator went over the evidence of the old case.
13. Let's go back to the subject we were discussing a few minutes ago.
14. Can anybody tell me what's going on here?

10.9. Fill in the gaps with the necessary particles. Translate the sentences into Russian.

about	on	after	over	against
off	away	ahead	by	back

1. While solving the crime sometimes you should go ___ instinct.
2. He told her all that went ___ in his office.
3. You had better go ___ to the house. It's unsafe outside in this district.
4. The investigator is very busy now. He has just gone ___ the interrogation of the suspect.
5. The soldiers found the escaped enemy troops and went ___ them.
6. It goes ___ the rules to smoke in the office.
7. A few minutes later the bomb went ___, destroying the vehicle.

8. The detectives went ___ in solving this crime.
9. The advocate told me to go ___ the contract carefully.
10. The criminal has gone ___ from the crime scene before the police arrived.

10.10. Study the key words to the text “From the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation”.

side of the prosecution – сторона обвинения

investigative jurisdiction – подследственность

require – требовать

operational-search measures – оперативно-розыскные мероприятия

compulsory attendance – привод

additional investigation – дополнительное расследование

stipulate – предусматривать

10.11. Read and translate the text.

**FROM THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION**

Chapter 6. Participants in the Criminal Court Proceedings on the Side of the Prosecution

Article 38. The Investigator

1. An investigator is an official authorized to conduct a preliminary investigation on a criminal case [...].

2. The investigator is authorized:

1) to institute a criminal case [...];

2) to take over a criminal case or pass it to the chief of an investigatory agency to be sent according to the investigative jurisdiction;

3) to direct on his/her own the course of investigation, to take decisions on the performance of investigative or other procedural actions, with the exception of cases when a court decision and/or the consent of the chief of an investigatory agency is required [...];



4) to give to an inquiry body [...] written orders to be executed on carrying out operational-search measures, on the performance of individual investigative actions, on the execution of decisions on detention, on compulsory attendance, on the arrest or on the performance of other procedural actions, and to receive assistance in this performance;

5) to appeal with the consent of the chief of an investigatory agency [...] against a prosecutor's decision on reversal of the decision to initiate criminal proceedings, to return a criminal case to the investigator for additional investigation thereof, changing the extent of the charges or qualification of actions made by the accused persons or re-drawing up of an indictment and removal of detected drawbacks;

6) to exercise the other powers stipulated by this Code.

3. In the event of disagreement with the demands of a prosecutor for elimination of breaches of the federal legislation made in the course of preliminary investigation, an investigator is obliged to put forward his/her objections in writing to the head of an investigatory agency who shall notify the prosecutor.

From: <https://base.garant.ru>

10.12. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. criminal procedure code | a. подследственность |
| 2. to be authorized | b. орган дознания |
| 3. to take over a criminal case | c. дополнительное расследование |
| 4. investigative jurisdiction | d. привод |
| 5. investigative or other procedural actions | e. оперативно-розыскные мероприятия |
| 6. inquiry body | f. принять уголовное дело к производству |
| 7. operational-search measures | g. уголовно-процессуальный кодекс |
| 8. compulsory attendance | h. недостатки |

10.15. *Tell about the duties of an investigator.*

10.16. *Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.*

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. indictment | a. the act or process of examining a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth |
| 2. trial | b. to persuade someone forcefully to do something that they are unwilling to do |
| 3. evidence | c. the action of arresting someone or the state of being arrested in official custody |
| 4. investigation | d. a formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings |
| 5. dismissal | e. a person or group of people who are charged with or on trial for a crime |
| 6. law and order | f. to request a higher court of law to consider again a decision made by a lower court, especially in order to reduce or prevent a punishment |
| 7. accused | g. the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid |
| 8. detention | h. a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime |
| 9. to appeal | i. a situation in which laws are obeyed, and people behave in an organized and peaceful way |
| 10. to coerce | j. a decision not to continue hearing a case |

10.17. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

- 1. A ___ is the finding out by the investigator of all circumstances that are essential for the correct investigation of the criminal case.**
 - a) judicial investigation
 - b) follow-up investigation
 - c) preliminary investigation
 - d) additional investigation
- 2. A preliminary investigation begins after the ___.**
 - a) initiation of a criminal case
 - b) searching a crime scene
 - c) sending a case is to the prosecutor
 - d) indictment
- 3. The preliminary investigation bodies in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia were established on ___.**
 - a) April 16, 1963
 - b) April 6, 1964
 - c) May 6, 1963
 - d) April 6, 1963
- 4. The powers of the investigator are specified by the ___.**
 - a) Article 38 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation
 - b) Article 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation
 - c) Article 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation
 - d) Article 38 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- 5. Person whose job is to examine a crime, problem, statement etc. in order to establish the truth.**
 - a) investigator
 - b) accused

- c) guilty
- d) advocate

6. Formal accusation that someone has committed a crime.

- a) punishment
- b) investigation
- c) interrogation
- d) indictment

7. Formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.

- a) court
- b) investigation
- c) trial
- d) indictment

8. Information which is used in a court of law to try to prove something; it is obtained from documents, objects, or witnesses.

- a) accusation
- b) evidence
- c) punishment
- d) database

9. Formal request for a decision to be changed.

- a) demand
- b) requirement
- c) appeal
- d) application

10. He bought a pocket large-caliber pistol, which had a trick of going __ unexpectedly.

- a) on
- b) off
- c) over
- d) along

- 11. The investigators can't go ___ a variety of investigative tools in their work.**
- a) forward
 - b) against
 - c) before
 - d) without
- 12. The chief of our department asked his subordinates how the investigation was going ____.**
- a) on
 - b) off
 - c) over
 - d) in
- 13. He went ____ and called the police.**
- a) down
 - b) ahead
 - c) back
 - d) up
- 14. The investigators from our department go in their work strict ____ the criminal code.**
- a) before
 - b) back
 - c) into
 - d) by
- 15. When you go ____ the court, you must tell only the truth.**
- a) before
 - b) ahead
 - c) along
 - d) away
- 16. "Let's go ____ the evidence for the last time, just for confidence," he said.**
- a) about
 - b) over

- c) by
- d) without

17. During the previous year the quantity of violent crimes went ___ on five percent in our region.

- a) back
- b) about
- c) off
- d) down

18. The police went ___ him but he got away.

- a) along
- b) against
- c) after
- d) ahead

19. Unfortunately, the court hasn't got much time to go ___ all the details of the suspects' relationships.

- a) off
- b) into
- c) by
- d) on

20. He has just gone ___ the interrogation of the suspect.

- a) about
- b) after
- c) against
- d) along

UNIT 11. INQUIRY IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

Grammar: Time and conditional clauses. Phrasal verb “to bring”

Reading and discussing: “Inquiry in the internal affairs bodies: tasks and responsibility”; “From the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation”

11.1. Study the key words to the text “Preliminary investigation bodies of the Russian Federation: tasks and responsibility”.

inquiry – дознание

procedural activities – процессуальная деятельность

crimes of low-to-medium severity – преступления небольшой и средней тяжести

imprisonment – 1) тюремное заключение 2) лишение свободы

Federal Bailiff Service – Федеральная служба судебных приставов

supervision – надзор

suppression of crime – пресечение преступления

investigative proceedings – производство следственных действий

11.2. Read and translate the text.

INQUIRY IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES: TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITY



Inquiry as a form of criminal investigation has been known in Russia since the 15th century. By the nineteenth century, police inquiry had officially become the original form of response to breach of the law. The modern inquiry service in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation dates back to October 16, 1992.

An inquiry is a form of preliminary investigation of a crime. It differs from the preliminary investigation in terms of the bodies that carry them out, as well as the scope and timing of their procedural activities. As a rule, the crimes for which an inquiry is conducted are crimes of low-to-medium severity. Under the Criminal Procedure Code these are crimes for which the maximum penalty does not exceed 5 years imprisonment. According to the article 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation the bodies of inquiry include: the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation and their component territorial police departments, granted the powers for the performance of an operational-search activity; the bodies of the Federal Bailiff Service; the commanders of military units and formations, the heads of military institutions or garrisons; the bodies of the state fire supervision of the Federal Fire-Prevention Service.

The following duties are vested in the bodies of inquiry:

- to carry out the actions and operative-search measures stipulated by the criminal procedure law in order to detect crimes and persons who have committed them;
- to take all measures necessary for the prevention and suppression of crime;
- to carry out the instructions and directions of investigators in the course of investigative and search proceedings and to assist them when performing investigative activities.

11.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for words and word-combinations given below.

Дознание; нарушение закона, процессуальная деятельность; преступления небольшой и средней тяжести; наказание; лишение свободы; территориальное управление полиции; оперативно-розыскные мероприятия; Федеральная служба судебных приставов; гарнизон; государственный пожарный надзор; Федеральная противопожарная служба; раскрыть преступление; предотвращение и пресечение преступлений; производство следственных и розыскных действий.

11.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is an inquiry?
2. When was the inquiry system in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia established?
3. What is the difference between an inquiry and a preliminary investigation?
4. Who belongs to the bodies of inquiry in accordance with article 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation?
5. What are the duties vested in the bodies of inquiry?

11.5. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. Inquiry as a form of criminal investigation has been known in Russia since the 16th century.
2. The modern inquiry service in of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation dates back to November 16, 1992.
3. An inquiry differs from the preliminary investigation in terms of the bodies that carry them out, as well as the scope and timing of their procedural activities.
4. As a rule, the crimes for which an inquiry is conducted are crimes for which the maximum penalty does not exceed 10 years' imprisonment.
5. The bodies authorized to conduct an inquiry are defined in Article 40 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.
6. One of the duties vested in the bodies of inquiry is to carry out the actions and operative-search measures stipulated by the criminal procedure law in order to detect crimes and criminals.

11.6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Дознание как форма сыскной работы по уголовным преступлениям известно в России с XV века.
2. Современная служба дознания в МВД России ведет отсчет своей истории с 16 октября 1992 года.

3. Преступления, по которым проводится дознание – это преступления небольшой и средней тяжести, по которым максимальное наказание не превышает 5 лет лишения свободы.
4. Перечень органов, уполномоченных проводить дознание, закреплён в статье 40 уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации.
5. В обязанности органов дознания входит производство действий и оперативно-розыскных мероприятий по выявлению преступлений и лиц, их совершивших, принятие мер по предупреждению и пресечению преступлений.

GRAMMAR: FIRST CONDITIONAL AND TIME CLAUSES

<i>To talk about the results of a possible future condition</i>	
If /When + Present Simple, will/can/must/etc. + Infinitive	
Conditional conjunctions in English	Time conjunctions in English
if – если unless – если не	when – когда while – пока, в то время как as soon as – как только till (until) – до тех пор пока (не) after – после того как before – перед тем как
If you learn everything, you will get top marks in the exam – Если ты все выучишь , ты сдашь экзамен на «отлично»	I will call you when I get home – Я позвоню тебе, когда приду домой

11.7. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the verbs.

1. If you tell them the truth, they (*not punish*) you.
2. Please don't touch anything before the police (*come*).
3. Everyone (*be*) very surprised if he (*pass*) the examination.
4. We (*not / start*) dinner until Jack (*arrive*).

5. If I (*to steal*) from this shop, the store detectives (*catch*) me.
6. If they (*not to hurry*), they (*be*) late for the hearing.
7. I (*to give*) you a parking ticket if you (*not to move*) the car.
8. If incomes (*to rise*), the demand for most goods and services (*to tend*) to increase.
9. If the situation (*not to change*), this (*to cause*) the heightening of the crime rate and unemployment.
10. If you (*to give*) me your email address, I (*to send*) the document.
11. If you (*to plead*) guilty, the judge probably (*to reduce*) your sentence.
12. She (*to kill*) me if I'm late.
13. We (*to deal with*) that problem if and when it (*to arise*).
14. If you (*to attend*) all classes, it (*to be*) easier for you to pass the exam.

11.8. Write the verbs from the box in the correct form to make first conditional sentences. Use *will* or *may (not)* in the result clause.

be able to/not have;	confuse/allow;	not cover/see;
get/steal;	not have/not be;	tell/not return

Credit card fraud – the facts

If a credit card thief ___ the chance, he ___ your card or your money. How can you prevent this? There are several ways:

1. Always cover your PIN number when you use it. If you ____, someone ___ it.
2. Don't talk to people at the cash machine – a thief ___ you by talking to you if you ___ him to.
3. You need good security on your computer – thieves ___ get into your accounts if you ___ proper security.
4. When you buy something on the Internet, make sure the website has a "locked" symbol. If it ___ one, it ___ secure enough.
5. Don't forget, if you ___ your PIN number to another person and your money is stolen, your credit card compan ___ your money.

From: <https://studopedia.net>

11.9. Study the key words to the text “From the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation”.

deputy – заместитель

inadmissible – недопустимый

court decision – решение суда

issue – выдавать выпускать

file an appeal – подать апелляцию

11.10. Read and translate the text.

**FROM THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION**

**Chapter 6. Participants in the Criminal Court Proceedings on the Side of
the Prosecution**



Article 41. The Inquirer

1. The powers of the body of inquiry [...] shall be imposed upon the inquirer by the head of the body of inquiry by giving a written order.

2. Imposing the powers for conducting an inquiry upon a person, who has carried out or who

is carrying out the operational-search measures on the given criminal case, shall be inadmissible.

3. The inquirer shall be authorized:

1) to independently conduct the investigative and the other procedural actions and to take procedural decisions, with the exception of the cases, when in conformity with the present Code, for this is required the consent of the head of the body of inquiry, the consent of the prosecutor and/or the court decision [...];

2) to exercise the other powers, stipulated by the present Code.

4. The directions of the prosecutor and of the head of the body of inquiry, issued in conformity with the present Code, shall be seen as obligatory for the inquirer. However the inquirer has the right to file an appeal against the directions of the head of the body of inquiry to the prosecutor and against the directions of the prosecutor – to the higher placed prosecutor [...].

From: <https://base.garant.ru>

11.11. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. body of inquiry | a. в соответствии |
| 2. Inquirer | b. подать апелляцию |
| 3. procedural actions | c. решение суда |
| 4. in conformity with – | d. дознаватель |
| 5. court decision | e. указания прокурора |
| 6. directions of the prosecutor | f. орган дознания |
| 7. to file an appeal | g. процессуальные действия |

11.12. Answer the questions.

1. What article of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation stipulates the powers of an inquirer?
2. Is it admissible to impose the powers for conducting an inquiry upon a person, who has carried out or who is carrying out the operational-search measures on the given criminal case?
3. When the investigator is not authorized to conduct the investigative and the other procedural actions independently?
4. When does the inquirer have the right to file an appeal against the directions of the head of the body of inquiry to the prosecutor.

11.13. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Полномочия дознавателя закреплены в статье 41 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации.
2. Полномочия органа дознания возлагаются на дознавателя начальником органа дознания путем дачи письменного поручения.

3. Возложение полномочий по проведению дознания на лицо, которое проводило или проводит оперативно-розыскные мероприятия по данному уголовному делу – недопустимо.
4. Дознаватель уполномочен самостоятельно проводить следственные действия, если на это не требуется письменное согласие начальника органа дознания, прокурора или судебное решение.
5. Несмотря на то, что указания прокурора и начальника органа дознания обязательны для дознавателя, он имеет право обжаловать указания начальника органа дознания прокурору, а указания прокурора – вышестоящему прокурору.

11.14. Tell about the tasks and responsibilities of the body of inquiry service and the inquirer.

GRAMMAR: PHRASAL VERB “TO BRING”

Phrasal verb	Synonyms	Translation
bring about	cause; entail; involve	вызывать; быть причиной
bring back	1) remind 2) return; give back 3) restore	1) напоминать 2) возвращать 3) восстанавливать
bring down	reduce; put down	снижать (<i>цену</i>)
bring forward	1) put forward 2) present; produce	1) выдвигать (<i>предложение</i>) 2) представлять
bring in	1) introduce 2) pass; sentence 3) take in	1) вносить (<i>предложение</i>) 2) выносить (<i>приговор</i>) 3) <i>разг.</i> арестовывать
bring out	1) reveal; uncover 2) produce	1) выявлять, обнаруживать 2) производить
bring together	1) throw together 2) unite	1) сводить вместе (<i>спорящих</i>) 2) объединять
bring under	subordinate	подчинять

11.15. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the phrasal verb.

1. What brought about this murder?
2. Our documents were brought us back after verification.
3. The head of the department managed to bring the crime rate down.
4. The government has brought forward new proposals to tackle the problem of increasing crime.
5. The police brought forward some new evidence in the case.
6. The project of the law “On police” was brought in 2010.
7. The policeman brought in two boys whom he had caught stealing.
8. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.
9. To work on the project they brought together researchers from three different universities.

11.16. Fill in the gaps with particles from the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

forward; out; together; about; back; under; in
--

1. The new Law on Police brought ___ many changes.
2. At the Criminal Law conference this student brought ___ an important question for the discussion.
3. Subordinates are to be brought ___ all orders of the chief.
4. While searching the crime scene the detective brought ___ very important evidence.
5. The conference will bring ___ experts on various aspects of climate change.
6. Some lawyers and scientists want the death penalty to be brought ___.
7. The verdict of “guilty” by the jury brought ___ misunderstanding among the public.

11.17. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. inquirer | a. a legal representative who officially accuses someone of committing a crime by bringing a case against that person in a court of law |
| 2. imprisonment | b. a punishment for doing something that is against a law |
| 3. bailiff | c. the act of putting someone in jail or the condition of being kept in jail |
| 4. supervision | d. efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice |
| 5. crime | e. a person who asks for information about something or someone |
| 6. penalty | f. a law officer who makes sure that the decisions of a court are obeyed. |
| 7. crime prevention | g. the act of watching a person or activity and making certain that everything is done correctly, safety, etc. |
| 8. prosecutor | h. an action or activity that is against the law, or illegal activity generally |

11.18. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

1. Inquiry as a form of criminal investigation has been known in Russia since the ____.
- a) 16th century
 - b) 15th century
 - c) 19th century
 - d) 20th century

- 2. The modern inquiry service in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation dates back to ____.**
- a) October 6, 1992
 - b) November 16, 1992
 - c) October 16, 1995
 - d) October 16, 1992
- 3. An inquiry is a form of ____ of a crime.**
- a) follow-up investigation
 - b) additional investigation
 - c) preliminary investigation
 - d) judicial investigation
- 4. The crimes for which an inquiry is conducted are ____.**
- a) crimes of low-to-medium severity
 - b) grave crimes
 - c) gravest crimes
 - d) treason
- 5. Under the Criminal Procedure Code crimes of low-to-medium severity are crimes for which the maximum penalty ____.**
- a) exceed 5 years' imprisonment
 - b) does not exceed 7 years' imprisonment
 - c) does not exceed 10 years' imprisonment
 - d) does not exceed 5 years' imprisonment
- 6. The bodies authorized to conduct an inquiry are defined in ____.**
- a) Article 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation
 - b) Article 40 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation
 - c) Article 40 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation

d) Article 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation

7. The powers of the inquirer are specified by the ____.

e) Article 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation

f) Article 41 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

g) Article 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation

h) Article 41 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation

8. The inquirer ____ to file an appeal against the directions of the head of the body of inquiry to the prosecutor.

a) hasn't the right

b) is obliged

c) need

d) has the right

9. ____ is the attempt to reduce and deter crime and criminals.

a) Crime investigation

b) Crime detection

c) Crime prevention

d) Crime solution

10. They ____ us if there is a problem.

a) called

b) will call

c) call

d) calls

11. If you ____ this button, a red light will start flashing.

a) press

b) pressed

c) will press

d) will be pressing

- 12. Many criminal cases have been brought ___ by the decreasing of social level.**
- a) under
 - b) in
 - c) out
 - d) about
- 13. I ___ you as soon as I ___ interviewing the witness.**
- a) phone; will finish
 - b) will phone; finish
 - c) will phone; will finish
 - d) phone; finish
- 14. The five-person jury has already brought ___ the verdict.**
- a) out
 - b) back
 - c) in
 - d) about
- 15. When you ___ Mike again, you ___ him.**
- a) will see; will not recognize
 - b) see; will not recognize
 - c) see; do not recognize
 - d) see; did not recognize
- 16. If you ___ a crime, you ___.**
- a) will commit; will be punished
 - b) commit; is punished
 - c) commit; are punished
 - d) commit; will be punished
- 17. Subordinates are to be brought ___ all orders of the chief.**
- a) under
 - b) forward
 - c) about
 - d) out

- 18. Can the prisoner bring ___ some proof of his story?**
- a) together
 - b) back
 - c) forward
 - d) in
- 19. Few people these days are in favour of bringing ___ the old punishment by death.**
- a) about
 - b) forward
 - c) out
 - d) back
- 20. In the end a desire for peace brought the two sides ___.**
- a) forward
 - b) together
 - c) under
 - d) down

UNIT 12. ACTIVITY OF AN OPERATIVE OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

Grammar: Phrasal verb “to look”

Reading and discussing: “Operative-search activity: tasks and responsibility”;
“Activity of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department”

12.1. Study the key words to the text “Operative-search activity: tasks and responsibility”.

Criminal Investigation Department – уголовный розыск

operative search activity – оперативно-розыскная деятельность

search (for) – разыскивать

missing person – пропавший без вести

omission – бездействие

civil claim – гражданский иск

recovery of penalty – взыскание штрафа

pecuniary sanctions – имущественные взыскания

property liable to confiscation – имущество, подлежащее конфискации

12.2. Read and translate the text.

OPERATIVE-SEARCH ACTIVITY: TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITY



The day of the establishment of the Criminal Investigation Department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation is October 5. On this day in 1918, according to the resolution of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR, criminal investigation departments were

established in all cities to solve crimes and combat banditry.

In accordance with Article 1 of Federal Law № 144-FZ on 12.08.1995 (as amended on 28.12.2022) “On Operative Search Activity”, operative-search activity is a type of activity carried out openly and covertly by operative units of state bodies authorized by this Federal Law, within their powers, to carry out the operative-search measures to protect life, health, human and civil rights and freedoms, property, ensuring the security of society and state against criminal encroachments.

Article 2 of this Law defines the following tasks of the operative-search activity:

- detection, prevention, suppression and solution of crimes, as well as the identification and establishment of persons preparing, committing or have committed them;

- searching for persons hiding from the bodies of inquiry, investigation and the court, evading criminal punishment, as well as searching for missing persons;

- obtaining the information on events or actions (omissions) that pose a threat to state, military, economic, information or environmental security of the Russian Federation;

- determining property necessary to secure the execution of a sentence in terms of a civil claim, recovery of penalty, other pecuniary sanctions, or property liable to confiscation.

12.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for words and word-combinations given below.

Уголовный розыск; коллегия Народного комиссариата внутренних дел РСФСР; раскрывать преступления; бороться с бандитизмом; оперативно-розыскные мероприятия; осуществляемый гласно и негласно; преступные посягательства; лица, уклоняющиеся от уголовного наказания; розыск пропавших без вести; исполнение приговора;

гражданский иск; взыскание штрафа; имущественные взыскания; имущество, подлежащее конфискации.

12.4. Answer the questions.

1. When do the operatives of the criminal investigation department celebrate their professional holiday?
2. What was the reason for the foundation of criminal investigation departments?
3. What is operative-search activity?
4. How does the article 2 of the Law “On Operative Search Activity” define tasks of the operative-search activity?

12.5. Are these sentences true or false ? Correct the false ones.

1. The criminal investigation departments were established in Russia on October 15, 1918.
2. The criminal investigation departments were established in all cities to investigate crimes and offences.
3. The concept of operative-search activity is defined by article 1 of the Federal Law № 144-FZ “On Operative Search Activity”.
4. Article 2 of the Federal Law № 144-FZ defines the tasks of the operative-search activity.
5. Investigation of crimes is one of the main tasks of the operative-search activity.

12.6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. 5 октября 1918 года, согласно постановлению коллегии Народного комиссариата внутренних дел РСФСР, во всех городах были созданы отделы уголовного розыска.
2. Цель создания уголовного розыска – раскрытие преступлений и борьба с бандитизмом.

3. Оперативно-розыскная деятельность – это вид деятельности, осуществляемый гласно и негласно оперативными подразделениями для защиты жизни, здоровья, прав и свобод человека и гражданина, имущества, обеспечения безопасности общества и государства от преступных посягательств.
4. Выявление, предупреждение, пресечение и раскрытие преступлений, а также выявление и установление лиц, готовящих, совершающих или совершивших их – одна из основных задач оперативно-розыскной деятельности.
5. В функции ОРД входит розыск лиц, скрывающихся от органов дознания, следствия и суда, уклоняющихся от уголовного наказания, а также розыск пропавших без вести.

GRAMMAR: PHRASAL VERB “TO LOOK”

Phrasal verb	Synonyms	Translation
look after	take care of; see to; tend	присматривать за, заботиться о
look ahead	think ahead; prepare	думать о <i>чем-л.</i> ; готовиться
look back	1) glance back 2) remember; bring up	1) оглядываться 2) вспоминать
look for	search; seek	искать
look forward (to)	expect	ждать (с нетерпением)
look into	investigate; explore; research	изучать, исследовать
look over	1) scrutinize; examine 2) look through	1) тщательно изучать 2) просматривать
look through	look over	просматривать, пролистывать
look up	consult	искать (<i>что-л. в справочнике</i>)

12.7. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the phrasal verb.

1. If you want to make a success of your life, you have to learn to look ahead.
2. It's easy to make judgments looking back at the past.
3. If you don't know the meaning of a word, look it up in a good dictionary.
4. They knew where to look for the suspect.
5. I'm looking forward to seeing my lawyer.
6. She stayed to look after the house.
7. I have looked through your suggestions and comments very carefully.
8. I had a few minutes before the meeting to look over what he had written.

12.8. Fill in the gaps with the particles in the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

forward to; for; over; ahead; after; up; back; through; into

1. Usually people don't look ___ other people's property as much as they do after their own.
2. We look ___ a trial at the earliest possible date.
3. If you do not remember this word, look it ___ in the dictionary.
4. My brother is now looking ___ a job of an operative.
5. Professor looked ___ my essay and gave the necessary recommendations.
6. The investigator looked ___ this complicated case very carefully.
7. The operative looked ___ the crime scene for new evidences.
8. I'm trying to look ___ at what might happen and be ready to handle it.
9. Go ahead and don't look ___.

12.9. Study the key words to the text "Activities of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department".

witness – свидетель

victim – потерпевший, жертва

wiretapping – прослушивание телефонных разговоров

undercover operation – оперативное внедрение
initiation of a criminal case – возбуждение уголовного дела
imminent crime – готовящееся преступление
wanted person – лицо, объявленное в розыск
investigative measures – следственные мероприятия

12.10. Read and translate the text.

**ACTIVITY OF AN OPERATIVE OF THE CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT**



It is hardly possible to trace the history of the profession of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) from the beginning: crime, unfortunately, emerged at the same time as mankind and at the same time there were people who fought against it. In pre-1917

Russia they were agents of the criminal investigation police. After the revolution, the profession of “operative” was introduced in the All-Russian Special Commission for Combating Counter-revolution, Sabotage, and Speculation (the VCheKa) system. In the 1970s and 1980s, operatives were referred to as inspectors of the CID, but then the former name was returned to them.

An operative of the CID is an official who has the right to carry out such law enforcement activities as searching for criminals and lost valuables, suppression of crimes and offences, etc. The activities of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department are regulated by the Federal Law № 144 “On Operative-Search Activity”, which defines the main tasks of an operative of the CID.

The tasks of the operatives of the CID include:

- interviewing witnesses and victims;
- inspecting crime scenes (houses, cars, industrial premises);

- supervising people;
- examination of documents;
- searching for information by different means of communication (e.g. wiretapping, surveillance by special equipment);
- undercover operation;
- monitoring of postal, telegraph and other messages.

The main duty of the operatives of the CID is conducting an operational search for criminals, which can begin to be carried out only after the official initiation of a criminal case or after receiving the information about:

- imminent, taking place or committed crime in order to gather more information for the initiation of criminal proceedings;
- actions or omissions that threaten the security of the country in a particular field of activity;
- persons wanted for evading inquiries or prosecution; missing persons; or unidentified bodies.

The operatives of the Criminal Investigation Department are obliged to carry out the instructions and orders of investigators, prosecutors and court decisions in cases pending before the courts. Their responsibilities also include the implementation of operational-search activities and requests to other bodies in accordance with the article under which a criminal case has been initiated. It is the duty of the operatives of the CID to take security measures in respect of people who require state protection in the course of investigative measures.

12.11. Match the English word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. operative of the CID | a. осмотр места преступления |
| 2. criminal investigation police | b. оперативное внедрение |
| 3. searching for criminals | c. лицо, объявленное в розыск |
| 4. inspecting crime scene | d. дело, находящееся в производстве суда |
| 5. wiretapping | e. оперуполномоченный уголовного розыска |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 6. undercover operation | f. готовящееся преступление |
| 7. initiate a criminal case | g. прослушивание телефонных разговоров |
| 8. imminent crime | h. уголовно-сыскная полиция |
| 9. wanted person | i. возбудить уголовное дело |
| 10. case pending before the court | j. розыск преступников |

12.12. Answer the questions.

1. Who is an operative of the CID?
2. What article are the activities of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department regulated by?
3. What are the tasks of the operatives of the CID?
4. What is the main duty of the operatives of the CID?
5. Are the operatives of the CID obliged to carry out the instructions and orders of investigators, prosecutors and court decisions in cases pending before the courts?

12.13. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Профессия «оперуполномоченный» была введена в системе ВЧК после революции 1917 года.
2. Оперуполномоченный уголовного розыска – это должностное лицо, в полномочия которого входит розыск преступников, пропавших ценностей, пресечение преступлений и правонарушений и т. д.
3. Деятельность оперуполномоченного регламентируется ФЗ № 144 «Об оперативно-розыскной деятельности».
4. В задачи оперуполномоченного входит опрос свидетелей и потерпевших, осмотр мест преступлений, исследование документов, оперативное внедрение и некоторые другие.

5. Основная обязанность оперуполномоченного уголовного розыска – осуществление оперативно-розыскных мероприятий.

12.14. *Tell about the activity of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department.*

12.15. *Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. witness | a. a type of organized crime committed by criminals, usually with the threat of violence or its use |
| 2. victim | b. the action of secretly listening to other people's conversations by connecting a listening device to their phone |
| 3. missing person | c. someone being searched for by the police because of a crime |
| 4. banditry | d. an operational-investigative measure consisting in the conspiratorial introduction of a full-time operative into the criminal environment |
| 5. wiretapping | e. someone who has disappeared and is no longer in communication with their family and friends |
| 6. wanted person | f. a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action |
| 7. undercover operation | g. a person who sees an event happening, especially a crime or an accident |

12.16. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

- 1. The Criminal Investigation Department in Russia was established on ____.**
 - a) October 15, 1918
 - b) September 5, 1918
 - c) October 5, 1918
 - d) October 5, 1917
- 2. The tasks of the operative-search activity are defines by ____ of the Federal Law “On Operative-Search Activity”.**
 - a) Article 2
 - b) Article 1
 - c) Article 3
 - d) Article 4
- 3. The activities of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department are regulated by ____.**
 - a) the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation
 - b) the Law “On Operative-Search Activity”
 - c) the Law “On Police”
 - d) the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation
- 4. The main duty of the operative of the Criminal Investigation Department is the implementation of ____.**
 - a) investigation
 - b) interrogation
 - c) inquiry
 - d) operational-search measures
- 5. Action of secretly listening to other people's conversations by connecting a listening device to their phone.**
 - a) search
 - b) wiretapping
 - c) detention
 - d) spying

- 6. An official of the criminal investigation department or other subdivision authorized to carry out operational investigative measures within the framework of operational investigative activities.**
- a) investigator
 - b) inquirer
 - c) operative of the CID
 - d) judge
- 7. The police are looking ___ a criminal who had robbed a bank.**
- a) into
 - b) for
 - c) over
 - d) through
- 8. If you look ___ a fact or a piece of information, you find it out by looking in something such as a reference book or a list.**
- a) up
 - b) after
 - c) ahead
 - d) for
- 9. We look ___ to the report on the changes in legislation.**
- a) through
 - b) into
 - c) over
 - d) forward
- 10. The chief of the department looked ___ the report and gave all necessary instructions.**
- a) back
 - b) into
 - c) through
 - d) up
- 11. The lawyer advised to look ___ the contract before signing it.**
- a) after
 - b) over

- c) ahead
 - d) forward
- 12. I'm trying to look ___ at what might happen and be ready to handle it.**
- a) ahead
 - b) after
 - c) up
 - d) into
- 13. She has been looking ___ her mother for two months.**
- a) into
 - b) up
 - c) after
 - d) ahead
- 14. Don't look ___: what's done is done. Go on!**
- a) ahead
 - b) forward
 - c) through
 - d) back
- 15. The investigator and forensic expert looked ___ the crime scene very thoroughly.**
- a) over
 - b) into
 - c) for
 - d) after

UNIT 13. ACTIVITY OF A PRECINCT POLICE OFFICER

Grammar: Phrasal verb “to break”

Reading and discussing: “Unit of precinct police officers (history in brief)”;
“Tasks of precinct police officers”

13.1. Study the key words to the text “Service of precinct police officer (history in brief)”.

precinct police officer – участковый уполномоченный полиции

neighbourhood *уст.* – околоточный надзиратель

village constable *уст.* – урядник

quarter supervisor – квартальный надзиратель

divisional supervisor – участковый надзиратель

public order service – служба охраны общественного порядка

prevention service – служба профилактики

assign – возлагать (*обязанности, функции*)

13.2. Read and translate the text.

UNIT OF PRECINCT POLICE OFFICERS (HISTORY IN BRIEF)



At all stages of development of the Russian state, units of precinct police officers have had and still have an important place in the system of internal affairs bodies. The prototypes of today's precinct police officers were a quarter supervisor, neighbourhood, village constable, senior policeman, divisional supervisor, precinct inspector.

Officially, the history of the units of precinct police officers began on November 17, 1923, when the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR approved the Instruction for the divisional supervisor. This normative legal act marked the beginning of the formation of the institute of precinct officers in the Russian militia.

Before 1974 precinct inspectors were part of the Public Order Service (then called the external militia service). In 1974, they were integrated into the newly created Prevention Service, which in turn was an integral part of the Criminal Investigation Departments. In 1983, the Prevention Service was abolished, and precinct inspectors were removed from the Criminal Investigation Department. In 1986, precinct inspectors were reintegrated into the Public Order Service, which was objectively justified by the nature of the duties assigned to them. With the adoption in 1993 of the Decree of the President of Russia “On the Public Security Militia (local militia) in the Russian Federation”, precinct inspectors were integrated into its structure. On December 29, 2000, the name of “precinct inspector” was replaced by “precinct militia officer”, and on February 7, 2011, it was replaced by “precinct police officer”.

The precinct police officers have always been and are the main link between the police and the population, the guarantor of the protection of rights and freedoms of citizens from criminal encroachments at the place of their residence.

From: <https://lektsia.com/8x2b24.html>

13.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for words and word-combinations given below.

Участковый уполномоченный полиции; старший полицейский; участковый надзиратель; служба охраны общественного порядка; наружная служба милиции; служба профилактики; обязанности, возложенные на участковых уполномоченных полиции; милиция общественной безопасности; главное связующие звено полиции с населением.

13.4. Answer the questions.

1. What were the names of the precinct police officers at different times?
2. When was the precinct police service created?
3. What services did precinct police officers belong to until 1993?
4. When were the precinct militia officers renamed the precinct police officers?
5. The precinct police officers are the main link between the police and the population, aren't they?

13.5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Датой начала формирования в органах внутренних дел института участковых уполномоченных полиции считается 17 ноября 1923 года, день утверждения Инструкции участковому надзирателю.
2. Прототипами современного участкового уполномоченного были квартальный надзиратель, околоточный надзиратель, урядник, старший полицейский, участковый надзиратель, участковый инспектор.
3. До 1974 года участковые инспекторы входили в состав службы охраны общественного порядка.
4. 29 декабря 2000 года понятие «участковый инспектор» было заменено на «участковый уполномоченный милиции», а 7 февраля 2011 года на «участковый уполномоченный полиции».
5. Участковые уполномоченные полиции – главное связующее звено полиции с населением, гарант защиты прав и свобод граждан от преступных посягательств по месту жительства.

GRAMMAR: PHRASAL VERB “TO BREAK”

Phrasal verb	Synonyms	Translation
break away	escape	сбежать; вырваться
break down	1) break 2) fail	1) ломаться 2) провалиться; потерпеть неудачу
break in	1) burst in; break into 2) burst in; cut in	1) вламываться, врывать 2) вмешаться (<i>в разговор</i>); перебивать
break into	1) break in; burst in 2) to force	1) вламываться 2) взломать
break off	1) fall silent; stop talking 2) sever; interrupt	1) замолкать; прерываться 2) приостанавливать; прерывать
break out	1) escape; run away (from) 2) flare up	1) сбежать; вырваться 2) вспыхивать (<i>о пожаре и т. п.</i>)
break through	1) come through 2) succeed	1) прорваться, пробиться 2) добиться успеха
break up	stop; end; finish	прекращать, заканчивать

13.6. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the phrasal verb.

1. The criminal broke away from the policemen who were holding him.
2. Let's begin where we broke off.
3. Three men broke out of prison yesterday.
4. The police broke up the fight.
5. My car broke down yesterday and I had to walk to work.
6. Did you hear about the man that broke into the bank last week? Luckily, the police caught him.
7. The crowd broke through the barrier that was in front of the bank.
8. Fighting may break out at any time, so we should act quickly.
9. The burglar broke in our neighbor's house last night.

13.7. Fill in the gaps with the particles in the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

into; off; in (2); out; down; away; through; up

1. Firefighters had to break ___ the door to save the little girl.
2. I do not know why their marriage is breaking ___.
3. After two hours of hard work, we decided to break ___ for a little cup of coffee.
4. Scientists will break ___ in their search for new sources of energy.
5. Call the police! Someone is breaking ___ that car!
6. They broke ___ of prison by digging a tunnel out of the cell.
7. He broke ___ just as she was hiding the car keys.
8. Leo made attempts to break ___ from the policeman.
9. I'm sorry to break ___ on your conversation, but there's a problem.

13.8. Study the key words to the text "Tasks of precinct police officers."

carry out – выполнять, осуществлять

outstanding conviction – непогашенная судимость

unexpunged conviction – неснятая судимость

preventive registration – профилактический учет

temporary restriction – временное ограничение

13.9. Read and translate the text.

TASKS OF PRECINCT POLICE OFFICERS



A precinct police officer is an official of the police of the Russian Federation who carries out official activities aimed at protecting the rights of citizens residing in the relevant administrative-territorial area, as well as citizens who have suffered from criminal encroachments on the specified territory.

The powers of the precinct police officer are defined in the “Instructions for the precinct police officer on the performance of his duties in the served administrative area”, approved by the order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation № 205 of March 29, 2019.

According to the paragraph 9 of these Instructions a precinct police officer “when serving in the administrative area under his jurisdiction, shall carry out the following tasks:

9.1. Takes measures aimed at preventing and suppressing crimes and other offences, detecting and solving crimes [...], and carrying out legal proceedings on administrative violations.

9.2. Implements preventive measures to reduce the risk of crimes committed by persons with an outstanding (unexpunged) conviction, [...] as well as domestic crimes.

9.3. Conducts individual preventive work with persons on the preventive registration.

9.4. Meets with citizens.

9.5. Considers appeals (applications, reports) of citizens within his/her competence.

9.6. Monitors the observance by persons under administrative supervision of the temporary restrictions of their rights and freedoms established by the court.”

From: <https://base.garant.ru>

13.10. Match the English word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. precinct police officer | a. преступные посягательства |
| 2. protecting the rights of citizens | b. непогашенная судимость |
| 3. criminal encroachments | c. производство по делам об административных правонарушениях |
| 4. preventing and suppressing crimes | d. временное ограничение прав и свобод |
| 5. legal proceedings on administrative violations | e. участковый уполномоченный полиции |
| 6. outstanding conviction | f. профилактическая работа |
| 7. unexpunged conviction | g. предупреждение и пресечение преступлений |
| 8. preventive work | h. защита прав граждан |
| 9. temporary restrictions of rights and freedoms | i. неснятая судимость |

13.11. Answer the questions.

1. Who is a precinct police officer?
2. What document defines the powers of the precinct police officer?
3. What paragraph of the Instructions are the tasks of the precinct police officer regulated by?
4. What are the main tasks of the for the precinct police officer?

13.12. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Деятельность участкового уполномоченного полиции направлена на защиту прав граждан, проживающих на соответствующем административно-территориальном участке.

2. Полномочия участкового регламентируются Инструкцией по исполнению участковым уполномоченным полиции служебных обязанностей на обслуживаемом административном участке.

3. Данная Инструкция утверждена приказом МВД России № 205 от 29 марта 2019 года.

4. На обслуживаемом административном участке участковый уполномоченный полиции должен принимать меры по предотвращению, пресечению, выявлению и раскрытию преступлений и административных правонарушений.

5. В задачи участкового уполномоченного полиции входит проведение профилактической работы с лицами, находящимися на профилактическом учете.

13.13. Tell about the history of the unit of precinct police officers and the precinct police officer's tasks.

13.14. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. precinct | a. person who makes certain that something happens or that something is protected |
| 2. normative legal act | b. action of intruding gradually, stealthily, or insidiously upon the rights, privacy, etc, of another. |
| 3. duty | c. attempt to reduce victimization and to deter crime and criminals. |
| 4. guarantor | d. legal document, adopted in the established order by the competent authority which contains mandatory rules for all behavior |
| 5. encroachment | e. something that limits someone's actions or movement for a certain amount of time |
| 6. crime prevention | f. division of a city or a town, especially an area protected by a particular unit of the police |
| 7. temporary restriction | g. task or action that one is required to perform as part of one's job |

13.15. Check yourself. Choose the right variant.

- 1. The history of the unit of precinct police officers began on ____.**
 - a) November 7, 1923
 - b) November 17, 1921
 - c) November 17, 1923
 - d) November 17, 1925
- 2. Before 1974 precinct inspectors were part of the ____.**
 - a) Criminal Investigation Department
 - b) Public Order Service
 - c) Prevention Service
 - d) Investigative Committee
- 3. On ____ the name of “precinct militia officer” was replaced by “precinct police officer”.**
 - a) February 7, 2011
 - b) February 17, 2011
 - c) February 7, 2010
 - d) February 7, 2012
- 4. The powers of the precinct police officer are defined in the Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation ____.**
 - a) № 205 of March 9, 2019
 - b) № 205 of March 19, 2019
 - c) № 210 of March 29, 2019
 - d) № 205 of March 29, 2019
- 5. Attempt to reduce victimization and to deter crime and criminals.**
 - a) Crime investigation
 - b) Crime solution
 - c) Crime prevention
 - d) Crime detection
- 6. The tasks of the precinct police officer are determined by ____ of the “Instructions for the precinct police officer on the performance of his duties in the served administrative area”.**
 - a) paragraph 9
 - b) paragraph 8
 - c) paragraph 1
 - d) paragraph 8

- 7. He grabbed her, but she managed to break ____.**
- a) down
 - b) away
 - c) in
 - d) into
- 8. The two men broke ____ of the prison when the guard was away.**
- a) off
 - b) through
 - c) up
 - d) out
- 9. Recently, robbers have broken ____ several properties in the area.**
- a) away
 - b) through
 - c) into
 - d) up
- 10. As usual, when I was talking, she broke ____ and didn't let me finish my story.**
- a) in
 - b) down
 - c) into
 - d) up
- 11. Грабитель ворвался в дом и украл все деньги и драгоценности.**
- a) The burglar broke away the house and stole all money and jewelry.
 - b) The burglar broke into the house and stole all money and jewelry.
 - c) The burglar broke through the house and stole all money and jewelry.
 - d) The burglar broke down the house and stole all money and jewelry.
- 12. When he spread the news, panic broke ____ in the city.**
- a) down
 - b) away
 - c) up
 - d) out

13. Грабители вломились в дом прошлой ночью.

- a) The robbers broke away the house last night.
- b) The robbers broke through the house last night.
- c) The robbers broke in the house last night.
- d) The robbers broke off the house last night.

14. Protesters broke ___ the barriers.

- a) through
- b) away
- c) up
- d) off

15. He broke ___ and immediately put his opponent in an awkward position.

- a) away
- b) off
- c) down
- d) out

KEYS TO THE TESTS

UNIT 1

1 – b	4 – d	7 – a	10 – c	13 – c
2 – d	5 – c	8 – b	11 – b	14 – d
3 – a	6 – b	9 – d	12 – a	15 – b

UNIT 2

1 – b	5 – d	9 – c	13 – c	17 – c
2 – a	6 – c	10 – a	14 – b	18 – d
3 – c	7 – a	11 – d	15 – b	19 – b
4 – b	8 – b	12 – a	16 – a	20 – a

UNIT 3

1 – a	5 – a	9 – c	13 – d	17 – a
2 – b	6 – b	10 – a	14 – a	18 – c
3 – d	7 – d	11 – c	15 – c	19 – b
4 – c	8 – b	12 – b	16 – d	20 – c

UNIT 4

1 – b	5 – a	9 – a	13 – d	17 – c
2 – a	6 – d	10 – c	14 – c	18 – b
3 – d	7 – b	11 – b	15 – a	19 – a
4 – c	8 – c	12 – a	16 – d	20 – c

UNIT 5

1 – b	5 – c	9 – b	13 – c	17 – b
2 – d	6 – b	10 – b	14 – d	18 – d
3 – c	7 – d	11 – d	15 – b	19 – a
4 – a	8 – a	12 – a	16 – c	20 – c

UNIT 6

Answers to the crossword “Policing”

ACROSS	DOWN
2 weapon	1 uniform
5 firearm	3 explosive
6 violation	4 offence
7 apprehend	8 discipline
9 handcuffs	10 duty
11 counterfeiting	11 cooperation
13 penalty	12 crime
14 legislation	16 seizure
15 emergency	18 right
17 corruption	21 rank
19 rescue	
20 trace	

1 – a	5 – d	9 – d	13 – c	17 – c
2 – c	6 – b	10 – b	14 – b	18 – a
3 – b	7 – a	11 – d	15 – a	19 – b
4 – a	8 – c	12 – a	16 – d	20 – c

UNIT 7

Answers to the crossword “Kinds of crimes”

ACROSS	DOWN
2 assault	1 vandalism
7 murder	3 infraction
8 crime	4 homicide
11 premeditated	5 attempt
14 espionage	6 conspiracy
15 solicitation	9 battery
18 misdemeanor	10 felony
20 theft	12 embezzlement
21 shoplifting	13 rape

24 larceny	16 treason
25 robbery	17 burglary
	19 extortion
	22 offence
	23 forgery

1 – b	5 – a	9 – d	13 – b	17 – a
2 – a	6 – c	10 – a	14 – a	18 – c
3 – c	7 – b	11 – b	15 – c	19 – b
4 – d	8 – c	12 – d	16 – b	20 – d

UNIT 8

1 – b	4 – d	7 – b	10 – d	13 – a
2 – a	5 – a	8 – a	11 – b	14 – c
3 – c	6 – c	9 – c	12 – c	15 – d

UNIT 9

1 – a	4 – b	7 – d	10 – a	13 – a
2 – d	5 – c	8 – b	11 – b	14 – c
3 – c	6 – a	9 – c	12 – d	15 – b

UNIT 10

1 – c	5 – a	9 – c	13 – c	17 – d
2 – a	6 – d	10 – b	14 – d	18 – c
3 – d	7 – c	11 – d	15 – a	19 – b
4 – b	8 – b	12 – a	16 – b	20 – a

UNIT 11

1 – b	5 – d	9 – c	13 – b	17 – a
2 – d	6 – c	10 – b	14 – c	18 – c
3 – c	7 – a	11 – a	15 – b	19 – d
4 – a	8 – d	12 – d	16 – d	20 – b

UNIT 12

1 - c	4 - d	7 - b	10 - c	13 - c
2 - a	5 - b	8 - a	11 - b	14 - d
3 - b	6 - c	9 - d	12 - a	15 - b

UNIT 13

1 - c	4 - d	7 - b	10 - a	13 - c
2 - b	5 - c	8 - d	11 - b	14 - a
3 - a	6 - a	9 - c	12 - d	15 - b

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