



## THE GERUND

The Gerund is one of non-finite forms of the verb (a verbal). It has the following forms:

	Simple	Perfect
Active Voice	supporting	having supported
Passive Voice	being supported	having been supported

The Gerund can be the subject, object or complement of a verb.

*For example:*

***Managing** the project from start to finish is the function of a project manager. (subject)*

*The operating system starts **running** the user interface as soon as the PC is switched. (object)*

*Another function of the operating system is **executing** and **providing** services for application software. (complement)*

1. **Rewrite each of these sentences as in the example:**

a. *Example: One of the most important functions of a computer is to process large amounts of data quickly.*

*Processing large amounts of data quickly is one of the most important functions of a computer.*

1. One of the key functions of the operating system is to establish a user interface.

2. The task of a systems analyst is to investigate and analyze business problems.

3. The responsibility of software testers is to anticipate all the pitfalls before work begins.

4. An important function of the operating system is to manage the computer's resources.

5. The main reason for installing more memory is to allow the computer to process data faster.

b. *Example: To manage the computer's resources is one of the important functions of the operating system.*

*One of the important functions of the operating system is managing the computer's resources.*

1. To design and to program system-level software is the task of software engineers.

2. To communicate directly with the hardware is the role of the operating system.

3. To process information is the basic job of computers.

4. To make a detailed analysis of the employer's requirements is the responsibility of a systems analyst.

5. To maintain the link between PCs and workstations connected in a network is the role of a network support specialist.

The Gerund is also used after prepositions *in, after, on, by, without, before*.

For example:

*Without the user **being** aware of the details, the operating system manages the computer's resources.*

*By testing a computer it is possible to predict the failure or success.*

*In solving the problem he made some mistakes.*

Mind the most frequently used verbs and expressions with prepositions followed by the Gerund: *to object to, to be capable of, to rely on, to succeed in, to be good at, to be fond of, to be interested in, to be proud of, to insist on, to be responsible for, to be keen on, to be sorry for / about, to approve of, to be engaged in, to depend on, to prevent from, to stop from, to concentrate on, to look forward to, etc.*

For example:

*We look forward to having cheaper and faster computers. (to is a preposition and not a part of the Infinitive.)*

*They insisted on testing a new program.*

Mind the most frequently used verbs and constructions without prepositions followed by the Gerund: *to avoid, to enjoy, to keep, to finish, to mind, to suggest, to dislike, to involve, can't help, to discuss, to admit, to complete, to deny, to mention, it's no use, it's worth etc.*

For example:

*His work involves designing and programming software.*

*It's worth taking part in the forthcoming conference.*

*He enjoys working as a Web-designer.*



2. **Open the brackets using the Gerund with the correct preposition if necessary.**

1. She is quite capable ... (to install) a new program without any help.

2. It's worth ... (to buy) new equipment for our laboratory.
3. He objected ... (to pay) expensive telephone calls for Internet access.
4. He is responsible... (to keep) websites updated.
5. I look forward... (to input) data by voice instead... (to use) a keyboard.
6. We insist... (to test) a system by a software tester.
7. They succeeded... (to obtain) reliable results.
8. They suggested... (to upgrade) this computer.



**3. Complete these sentences using the appropriate form of the verbal.**

1. It's no use *to pay / paying / to paying* for a training course if you are not serious about this career.
2. He is responsible *to develop / for developing / in developing* software a company needs to run its operations.
3. She is too young *having / in having / to have experience* in this field.
4. He thinks he is capable *to fix / of fixing / in fixing* network hardware on his own.
5. It's a good idea *to buy / in buying / buying* books on languages such as C++.
6. I want *to upgrade / to upgrading / upgrading* my computer.
7. Her job involves *to troubleshoot / troubleshooting / of troubleshooting* most types of computers and peripherals.
8. He decided *to break down / breaking down / to breaking down* a problem into a number of smaller tasks.

**4. State whether the -ing forms given in the following sentences are Participles or Gerunds. In the case of Participles, define the noun or pronoun they qualify. In the case of Gerunds state what function, they serve in the sentence. Translate the sentences into your language.**

1. Supporting multiple programs and users is the function of mainframe operating systems.

2. Designing webpages, you needn't learn how to program in HTML.
3. There exists special-purpose memory where *writing* is seldom necessary.
4. Programming involves analyzing the problem to be solved.
5. The data being transmitted is of great importance.
6. The aim of our seminar is studying basic stages of programming.
7. Howard Aiken completed a fully automatic calculator using standard machine components.
8. While solving the arithmetical problem the computer failed.

### 5. Correct the mistakes:

1. Computer animation is the process of create objects which move across the screen.
2. CAD programs are very fast at to perform drawing functions.
3. The Internet is a network linked other networks.
4. Max is not interested in learn that computer language.
5. It's necessary for you to create a strong password to stop criminals from access your private information.
6. Alexander is responsible for maintain and upgrade a company's LAN.



### 7. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Системный аналитик собирает, анализирует и документирует требования к системе и предлагает наилучшие пути их реализации.
2. Разработчик ПО разрабатывает программы для автоматизированного проектирования и производства, а также бизнес приложения для выполнения различных задач на компьютере.
3. Тестировщик ПО - это специалист, который занимается тестированием программного обеспечения, контролирует его качество и

отвечает за то, чтобы предвидеть все риски, связанные с работой системы.

4. Менеджер проекта руководит проектом от начала до конца и является посредником между проектной командой и заказчиком.

5. Главная задача менеджера проекта - организовать команду и реализовать проект в срок, используя соответствующие ресурсы и бюджет.

6. Специалисты технической поддержки помогают пользователям решать проблемы, связанные с установкой, обслуживанием и ремонтом компьютеров.

7. Качественная техническая поддержка компьютерного оборудования необходима многим организациям, поэтому специалисты технической поддержки особенно востребованы на рынке труда в современном мире.



## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### Presenting Crime Scene

*Scan the QR code and listen to the text. Complete the missing words:*

*(Survey, vehicles, crime scene, fingerprints, unrelated, break, specialists, cordon off)*

Establishing the... .. is the first and most important stage of any investigation. Initial treatment of the scene can make or ... a case. Responding officers should take the following actions: ... the scene



for danger or an ongoing crime. Keep all persons ... to the investigation away. Protect all possible evidence until crime scene ... arrive.

**1) Surveying the area.** Responding officers should note all persons and ... present, any odd smells should be noted. These may disappear before specialists arrive. Officers should pull aside potential witness for questioning.

**2) Keeping people out.** Keeping people it is important to keep members of the public and the media out of the crime scene area. ... the crime scene's perimeter. Only allow access to authorized personnel.

**3) Protecting evidence.** It is crucial to preserve all physical evidence as well as possible. Officers should note objects and surfaces that may contain .... They should protect anything that may have traces of hair, blood, or saliva from contamination. Officers should not disturb the ground within a crime scene. It may contain footprints. Officers must protect all such evidence until specialists arrive to document it.

**1. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)**

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1_ fingerprints | 4_ crime scene   |
| 2_ cordon off   | 5_ contamination |
| 3_ specialist   | 6_ saliva        |

- A. the place where a crime has occurred
- B. someone who is trained for a specific task
- C. marks people leave on objects after touching them
- D. exposing evidence to uncontrolled conditions
- E. to prevent people from entering an area with rope or tape
- F. a bodily fluid produced in the mouth

**2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

*Blood, document, post, footprints, crime scene, evidence*

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a guard outside the courtroom.
- 2) The yard was blocked off as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) There was pool of red \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.
- 4) Large \_\_\_\_\_ lead away from the house.
- 5) The knife was crucial \_\_\_\_\_ in the case.
- 6) The specialist will \_\_\_\_\_ the evidence.

**3. Read the page from an officer's manual. Read the summary. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

*Survey, establish, crime scene, contamination, public*

Proper treatment of the **1** \_\_\_\_\_ is an important part of an investigation. Officers should **2** \_\_\_\_\_ the scene, keep people out, and protect evidence. An initial check for safety conditions comes first. Then should **3** \_\_\_\_\_ a means of separating the scene from the **4** \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, officers should make efforts to protect evidence from **5** \_\_\_\_\_ or disturbance.

*Scan the QR code, watch and discuss the video:*



## READING AND DISCUSSION



### Text 1 Crime scene

#### 1. Read and translate the following text:



Crime scene is a place or the area with specific characteristics of the crime. It is a place containing all the details of the committed crime. Crime scene may be identified as a place, an area, a building, and even a document. Its borders may be defined or undefined. Observation of the crime scene is at tedious process involving a special operative group of police officers. The staff of this group depends on the type of the crime. Usually there are investigator, inquirer, detectives, criminal expert and bobby handler. If the victim is not alive, a medical expert must be present in special operative group.

The main goal of the observation of the crime scene is a crime solution. The examining of the evidences from the crime scene and their analyzing are very important for the trial.

The tasks of the observation of the crime scene are:

- to study relations between a suspect and his surrounding;
- to collect physical evidences and information about the offender;
- to reconstruct the motivation of criminal behavior.

The tactic of the search at the crime scene is characterized with high level of attention, justice and operability. Crime scene search may be done several times if it is necessary. The process of observation of the crime scene consists of four stages: preliminary stage (before special operative group arrives); general stage; detailed stage; final stage.

Different specialists work at the crime scene at particular stage of observation besides the police officers. All the results of the search must be noted and signed by them.

## **2. Discuss the questions to the text:**

- What is the crime scene?
- What does the crime scene contain?
- How can crime scene be represented?
- What is special operative group?
- What do you know about the staff of this group?
- When the staff of special operative group may be changed?
- What specialists may observe the crime scene besides the policemen?
- What is the main goal of the observation of the crime scene?
- How important are the examining and analyzing of the evidences from the crime scene?
- What are the main tasks of the crime scene search?
- How many times may the observation be done?
- What are the stages of the crime scene search?



## **3. Complete the word combinations:**

- special (характеристики; оперативная группа; задание; цели);

- containing (информацию; осмотр; специальные задания; детали);
- the staff includes (сотрудников полиции, художников, ювелиров);
- ( прямые, косвенные, уточняющие, вещественные) evidences;
- ( предварительная; общая; детальная; заключительная) stage.

#### 4. Translate into English using the text above:



Место или территория; все детали; совершать преступление; следователь и дознаватель; эксперт – криминалист и кинолог; технический эксперт и переводчик; главная цель; отношения между подозреваемым и его окружением; мотив уголовного преступления; несколько раз.

#### 5. Find the synonyms to:

The search, the investigator, the area, the staff, the goal, the crime, the expert, the stage, special, preliminary.

#### 6. Find the antonyms to:

Detailed, several times, the policeman, to commit the crime, final stage, specific, the suspect, direct evidences, alive, after.

#### 7. Read, learn by heard and perfume the dialogue:

##### - What is the crime scene?

- The crime scene is the place or the area where the crime took place.

##### - Who informs the police station about the crime?

- There are ordinary people or the policemen.

##### - What police group arrives for the observation of the crime scene?

- This is special operative group.

##### - How is this group completed?

- Its members are an investigator, an inquirer, an expert –criminalist, a bobby handler.

- **How many stages are there by the observation of the crime scene?**

- There are four of them. There are preliminary one, the general one, the detailed one and the final one.

- **What is the main goal of the search at the crime scene?**

- The main goal is to find the evidences for the solution of the crime.



### **8. Check yourself:**

What is the crime scene ?

- *an area: -a territory; -a point on the map*

Who makes the observation of the crime scene?

- *interested specialists; - judges and jury men; - special operative group*

What does the staff of the special operative group depend on?

- *on the weather, -on the type of the crime; -on the mood of the victim*

What is the main task of the search?

- *to collect the evidence; -to help the victim; -to look for the stolen property*

Why does the bobby handler come to the crime scene?

- *for a training; -to feed the dog; - to find latent traces.*

What specialist is needed in special operative group compulsory?

- *an investigator; - a doctor; - a photographer.*

Where are the results collected?

- *in pictures; - in issue; - in record.*

How many times may a crime scene search done?

- *Once; - twice; - as many as needed.*

The call about the crime is done by...

- *a victim; - a divisional inspector; - a criminal*

## **Text 2**

### **Preparing measures before the observation of the crime scene**

To be aimed

быть направленным на

An ensuring	обеспечение
Preparatory actions	подготовительные действия
To arrive	прибывать
To clarify	выяснить
An inviolability	безопасность
The circle of specialists	круг специалистов
An equipment	оборудование, оснащение
A boundary	граница
A definition	определение
To remove	(зд.) удалить
Fundamental requirements	основные требования
A participant	участник
The conduct of the investigative actions	проведение следственных действий
To decide	решать (вопрос, проблему)

## 2. Read and translate the following text:



Preparing measures are aimed at organizing, ensuring of the entire inspection of the crime scene. They include preparation before the departure to the crime scene and preparatory actions at the crime scene. Preparing for the departure to the crime scene an investigator must fulfill some tasks:

-to study and clarify the information about the crime;

- to ensure the means for the protection and inviolability of the crime scene;
- to identify the circle of specialists who need to be involved in the inspection of the crime scene and ensure their participation;
- to draw up the preliminary plan for the conduct of the investigative actions;
- to ensure technical and criminalistics equipment of the participants of the investigation;
- to decide on the presence of other participants in the investigation;
- to decide the issue of transport;
- to clarify and explain the tasks to the participants of the investigative actions.

The second stage of the preparatory phase begins with the arrival of the special operative group at the crime scene. Main tasks before the observation are there:

- to determine the boundaries of the inspection area;
- to remove the strangers from the crime scene;
- to outline the plan for further actions;
- to explain the rights and obligations of the participants of the investigative actions.

Correct definition of the boundaries of inspected area is necessary for successful observation. Inspection of the area outside of possible detection of traces entails unnecessary expenditure of time and effort.

### **3. Discuss the questions to the text:**

What are the preparing measures aimed at?

How are the preparing measures divided?

What are there the tasks before the departure to the crime scene?

Who provides the fulfilling of these tasks?

When does the second stage of preparing phase begin?

What are there the main tasks of this phase?

What is necessary for successful observation of the crime scene in this phase?



When is unnecessary expenditure of time and effort possible?

**4. Translate the following word groups into English:**

Подготовительные меры; выезд на место преступления; изучить и прояснить информацию; обеспечить безопасность; специалисты, необходимые для работы на месте происшествия; удалить посторонних; план будущих действий; разъяснить права и обязанности; участники следственных действий.

**5. Match together the antonyms:**

to prepare	the obligations
to depart	the eyewitnesses
security	the laymen
the specialists	useless
useful	danger
the stranger	to arrive
the rights	to be ready

**6. Find the missing word in the group:**

- Phase; stage ; level; preparation
- an investigator; an operative officer; - a suspect; - a bobby handler
- to prepare; to depart; to arrive; to record
- a stranger ; an inquirer; a witness; a victim;
- to fulfill; to insure; to remove; to examine.



**7. Find the synonyms to:**

An investigator; a detective; an expert; a level; to observe; to take pictures; to note; an evidence; to get ready; to come; protection; an offender; the obligations; to collect.

**8. True or false? Correct true version.**



The preparation measures are the part of the investigation.

The preparation measures are divided into two phases.

The special operative group is completed before the departure to the crime scene.

Bobby handler doesn't take part in the search.

The first aid car arrives together with the special operative group.

### **9. Check yourself:**

Preparatory phase is aimed at ...

- *Successful investigation;*
- *keeping public order;*
- *protecting the rights of the citizens.*



Before departure an investigator must ...

- *make selfy;*
- *study and clarify information;*
- *write report.*

Special operative group is completed

- *an investigator, an inquirer detectives, field criminalist;*
- *the best friends of the judge;*
- *witnesses and eyewitnesses.*

Besides the specialists it is need ...

- *books and notebooks;*
- *technical and criminalistics equipment;*
- *guns and pistols.*

To bring special operative group to the crime scene is need ...

- *bikes and motorbikes;*
- *the plan of the rout;*
- *special transport.*

The second stage of the preparing phase begins with ...

- *the arrival of the special operative group at the crime scene;*
- *the call to police station;*

- *the roll-call in the police station.*

All the strangers must be ... from the crime scene.

- *removed;*

- *throw;*

- *questioned.*

Correct determining of the boundaries of the crime scene helps ...

- *to narrow the area of the search;*

- *to find more evidences;*

- *to work quick and accurate.*

The area of the search contains ...

- *physical evidences and traces;*

- *blood and paints;*

- *rights and obligations of the victim.*

The crime scene may be inspected ...

- *two times;*

- *twice;*

- *as many times as nee.*

### Text 3

#### General inspection of the crime scene

Without changing	без изменений, не меняя
During	в течение
On his instruction	по его инструкции
To take pictures	фотографировать
Fixing its location	фиксируя расположение
Orienting survey	окружающая среда
For further detailed examination	для последующего детального осмотра
A periphery	периферия, окраина
As a rule	как правило

Advisable

желательно

A tool

инструмент, средство

More meaningful

более значимый

Clearly marked center

четко обозначенный центр



## 2. Read and translate the following text:

General inspection of the crime scene is made without changing situation at the scene. Objects located there are not moved

and are not taken in hand. General inspection is called static, because during it the repositioning of objects is not allowed. The investigator examines and fixes the situation of the scene, the appearance and interposition of objects, begins drawing sketches, plans and diagrams. At the same stage, the basic nodes (nodal survey), which may contain the greatest amount of evidentiary information, are tentatively determined and fixed. For example, in cases of theft, it is usually the place of entry of the offender or overcoming of various obstacles, the departure of the offender (if he does not match the place of entry); places where valuables were stolen (safes, stands, display cases, cells, various containers, etc.).

The choice of the method of further examination of the scene depends on the nature of the crime, on the versions put towards by the investigator during the familiarization with the detected situation. Inspection can be carried out eccentrically (in a spiral from the center to the periphery), in a concentric way (from the periphery to the center) or frontally (from one edge of the scene to another in sectors or squares). If a corpse is found at the scene, then as a rule, it is advisable to carry out an inspection in an eccentric way (starting from the corpse and going to the periphery), since the nature of the damage to the corpse, assumptions about the tools with which they are applied, will allow more meaningful search for physical evidence in the future observation stages of the crime scene.

From the periphery to the center, an inspection is carried out if there is no clearly marked center at the crime scene and the inspection is connected with the search for traces of the approach or departure of the criminal from the scene or the search for other traces and physical evidences.

The frontal method is usually applied when a large area in an open air is inspected.

### 3. Discuss the following questions:

What is the main characteristic of the general stage of observation?

Who makes the general inspection of the crime scene?

Is the plan of the inspection needed at this stage?

How and why is this stage called?

What is the choice of the examination depended on?

What is for the eccentric method typical?

When is concentric method of inspection used?

Where is frontal method applied?



### 4. Complete the word groups:

to take ( фотографии; отпечатки пальцев; участие)

( предварительный; общий; детальный) observation

( концентрический; фронтальный; линейный) method

the choice of ( инструмента; метода осмотра; направления движения)

to identify ( свидетеля; подозреваемого; соучастников).

### 5. Which word is missing?

- traces; fingerprints; footprints; dried blood

- concentric; eccentric; noble; method

- area ; point; territory; crime scene

- method; inspection; observation; examining

- investigator; inquirer; eyewitness; field criminalist.

### 6. Find the synonyms to:

A method; to inspect; concentric; eccentric; an expert; a crime scene; to take photos; to gather; to obtain; to compose.

### 7. Fill in the sentences:

General stage of inspection of the crime scene is the main source of ... ..  
... method is used in open area.

Chess method requires the work of ... persons inspecting opposite directions.  
... and ... inspect the crime scene at general stage.

General stage of inspection is before ... stage.

### 8. True or false? Correct false version.

General examination is the main stage of observation.

This stage requires the mix of all the investigative methods.

The investigator makes plan of the search.

The choice of the proper method depends of the nature of the case.

All the actions at the crime scene must be noted in report.

### 9. Check yourself:

General inspection of the crime scene is made without ...

- *the policemen;*
- *changing the situation at the crime scene;*
- *any help.*

This level of the inspection is called ...

- *silent;*
- *tedious;*
- *static.*

The investigator begins his work at this stage drawing...

- *plan;*
- *funny faces;*
- *portrait of witness.*



Solution of every case requires the choice of ... ..

- *skilled investigator;*
- *attentive field criminalist;*
- *proper method of investigation.*

All the results of general inspection should be ...

- *memorized;*
- *noted in record;*
- *learnt by heard.*

## **Text 4**

### **Preliminary inspection**

Preliminary	предварительная
Consequences	значение, последствия
To be discovered	быть обнаруженным
Possible	возможный
A finding	обнаружение, находка
A purpose	цель
Approximate	приблизительный
A determination	определение
To conduct	проводить, осуществлять
Immediately	немедленно

#### **2. Read and translate the following text:**



The subjects of preliminary inspection are place of commission of the criminal act; the place where the consequences of the crime were discovered; the way the criminal approached and departed from the crime scene and other places of possible finding of material traces and physical evidences. It is for the purpose of approximate determination of the area to be inspected that it is recommended to conduct at survey of citizens immediately before the

inspection or in parallel with it. Interviewing eyewitnesses and other persons who first detected the crime, immediately before the inspection, the investigator receives the information he needs for general orientation on the crime scene, to present in the most general form a model of the past event (crime) to be studied, the picture of which will be restored to the investigator during the examination.

There are several methods of inspecting of the crime scene, which are classified for various reasons. The methods are primarily classified according to direction of movement.

2. Eccentric method – indicates the movement from the center of the scene to the periphery. The movement is carried out in a spiral. The center of the scene is not the geometric center, but that has the most important informative significance. This inspection method should be used when there is no danger of the destruction of traces those are in the periphery.

3. Concentric method – inspection and movement of participants of the investigative group occurs in spiral movement from the edge to the center of the scene. Using this method the possibility of destroying traces on the periphery is leveled and the source of the scene of the crime is studied the most thoroughly.

4. The nodal method – several nodes (centers of the scene of the crime) are examined simultaneously. Such sites, for example, by the theft, may include the place of penetration, the place of immediate theft, and other places where the criminals left their marks. All the steps of the conduct should be planned and focused. There should not be interviewed sites. To achieve the greatest effect, it is recommended to distribute a specific node between the participants of the investigative group. After inspecting the sites, it is necessary to re-inspect the entire scene of the crime in complex using the other known methods in order to avoid gaps.

**Classification by the degree of coverage:**

- *Frontal method* – the whole area is divided into separate sectors ( squares) and examined all the way.

- *Linear inspection* – the area is divided into squares of meter –per - meter. And the plot is examined in one direction by one person.
- *Chess method* - the same squares are examined by one person in one direction, and by the second person - in another direction. This method is most often used by inspection of open areas, by looking for small items during the inspection. Often this method is used in rape investigations.
- *Selective inspection* – is used by the inspection of the areas with the traces of the crime.



## **2. Discuss the questions to the text:**

What consequences may be discovered at the crime scene?

Are there material traces and physical evidences the subjects of inspection?

What is the purpose of appropriate determination of the area?

What is recommended to conduct before the inspection?

Who is interviewed as the first?

Why does the investigator need information from the eyewitnesses?

How the methods of observing are classified?

What actions are typical by eccentric method?

How concentric method is characterized?

What is the weak point of the concentric method?

How to achieve the greatest effect by nodal method?

What is divided into separate sectors by frontal method?

Whose motor is ‘Meter- per- meter’?

Where is chess method used?

What is inspected by selective method?

## **3. Identity the items in one word:**

- the area where the crime happened;

- things, substances and traces found at the crime scene, very important for the investigation;
- an investigator, an inquirer, the operatives, a bobby handler, a field criminalist working together;
- a member of the special operative group collecting physical evidences;
- the way of inspection of the crime scene.

#### **4. Complete the word groups:**

- method (фронтальный, линейный, шахматный, выборочный);
- to look for ( следы, орудие преступления, вещественные доказательства);
- to find ( отпечатки пальцев; следы ног; засохшую кровь);
- to determine (способ совершения преступления; состав оперативной группы; подозреваемого);
- to inspect( место преступления; границы места преступления; следы).

#### **5. Find Russian equivalents to:**

Special operative group; a bobby handler; physical evidences; to interview the eyewitnesses; to make record; a field criminalist; the instrument of the crime; modus operandi; to take fingerprints; to make sketches.

#### **6. Find the synonyms to:**

To inspect; to look for; the way of inspection; meter- per- meter; the trace of the fingers; to determine an offender; concentric; eccentric; the boundaries of the crime scene; to break the law.

#### **7. Give the explanation of :**

- eccentric method of observation;      - linear method of observation;
- concentric method of observation;      - chess method of observation.
- nodal method of observation;
- frontal method of observation;



**8. Name the specialist who:**

- heads the special operative group;
- interviews the witnesses and eyewitnesses;
- uses a dog during the search;
- discovers and collects physical evidences;
- gives the first aid to victim.

**Text 5**

**Investigation at the crime scene**



To complete	составлять, укомплектовывать
Vehicle	транспортное средство
Postmarks on envelopes	почтовые марки на конвертах
Smell of gas	запах газа
Perfume	духи
Gun powder	порох
To possess	обладать, иметь
In order	в соответствии
Specific value	особая ценность

Evidence	доказательства
Puzzle	мозаика
A jury	суд присяжных
To reconstruct	восстановить
Fingerprints	отпечатки пальцев
DNA	ДНК

## 2. Read and translate the following text:

Once the investigator has completed general examination and the body of the victim has been removed should take time to systematically check the crime scene. It may be the house, the room, the place, the area, business, vehicle, or carefully note items of evidence which sheds additional light on the investigation. These can include:

- doors. Are they locked or bolted (from inside or outside), are there marks of forced entry?

- windows. What type are they? Are they locked or unlocked, open or broken?

- newspapers and mail. Is mail unopened or read? What are the dates of newspapers?

- letters in envelopes. What postmarks are there on envelopes? Where are they from?

- lights. Which ones were on when the crime was committed? How was it controlled?

- smells. Was the smell of gas, tobacco, alcohol, perfume, gun powder or anything else noticed?

The crime lab processes all of the evidence collected at the crime scene. Any discovered items must be marked, checked, collected, and packed. When the lab results are in, they come to the lead investigator on the case. Some forensic experts only work in the field – they collect and then pass it to the forensic lab.



In this case the forensic experts must still possess a good understanding of forensic science in order to recognize the specific value of various types of evidence in the field.

The work of forensic science technicians embraces a great deal of what the forensic world has to offer. The experts mostly will specialize in one of two categories:

- Crime scene investigation – for those who work at the crime scene.
- Laboratory analysis – where forensic science technicians are most commonly found.

### **3. Discuss the questions to the text:**

When does detailed stage of the observation start?

What are the places of the search?

How may be the doors checked?

What characteristics may be for the windows given?

Are the dates of letters, newspapers, and mail checked?

What smells may be found at the crime scene?

What does the criminal lab possess?

What is the object of the search of the forensic expert?

How are the experts specialized?

### **4. Find Russian equivalents to:**

Systematically check of the crime scene; item of evidence; additional light on the investigation; locked or bolted; marks of forced entry; open or broken; unopened or read mail; postmarks on envelopes; smell of gun powder; anything else; any discovered item.



### 5. Find the synonyms to:

Forensic expert; to put together; the disparate puzzle pieces; may be responsible of; may include; conduct testing; post correspondence; marks of forced entry; any discovered item; to note.



### 6. Identify the item:

- the specialist from the criminal lab working at the crime scene;
- any valuable item found at the crime scene;
- the process of identification of the evidence in the lab;
- fragments helping to reconstruct the happened;
- the tools using by the expert in the lab.

### 7. Match together and translate the word groups:

criminal

the process of

found

blood

forensic

valuable

to develop

to reconstruct

to make

to take

evidence

expert

fingerprints

lab

identification

at the crime scene

splatter

sketches

the happened

pictures



### 8 Check Yourself:

Detailed inspections starts ...

- *at the beginning of the search;*

- - *after the order of the investigator;*
- - *after general examination.*

Valuable evidence shades additional light on ...

- *dark places;*
- *investigation;*
- *the work of the field criminalist.*

Doors, windows, mail may be ... by the expert.

- *checked;*
- *broken;*
- *found.*

... are present on the envelopes.

- *Post marks;*
- *Signs of Great Britain;*
- *Congratulations.*



The experts will specialize in ...

- *two categories;*
- *civil and criminal law;*
- *sport and music.*

The city bank was ... by teenage computer-hackers.

- *stolen*
- *gone*
- *robbed*
- *kidnapped*

... is a serious crime.

- *murder*
- *drinking*
- *kidnapper*
- *investigator*

- *search*

The police try to keep ... and order

- *arrests*

- *law*

- *evidence*

- *proof.*

## ***JUST FOR FUN***



## **SUPPLEMENTARY READING**



### **ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**

Advanced technology has transformed the criminal justice field, bringing both new possibilities and challenges to the table. While modern offenders can use technology to commit sophisticated crimes and evade detection, law enforcement officials can also benefit from advanced tech as they uncover criminal activity and deliver justice. Forensic science represents a well-known and highly successful application, but this is only the beginning. In addition, technology is increasingly vital for corrections, rehabilitation and within the juvenile justice system.

As the criminal justice field grows more reliant on high-tech solutions, professionals at all levels will be expected to be proficient with cutting-edge tools and techniques. This calls for targeted training, including extensive practice with many types of devices, software and systems. We delve into all this below, providing an overview of what technology can accomplish and which solutions are currently available.

### *WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO USE TECHNOLOGY*

The criminal justice system faces numerous challenges, but technology promises to provide a major edge in everything from detection to apprehension. Equipped with a comprehensive array of technological solutions, law enforcement officials and departments are able to accomplish more with less.

### *TYPES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECHNOLOGY*

Criminal justice technology is a vast concept that encompasses many types of systems and devices. Some criminal justice professionals will be expected to use a variety of these, while other roles may only call for modest technological applications. Either way, anyone who aspires to work in criminal justice should have a broad understanding of modern tech solutions, including these essentials:

#### *SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING*

Long a critical component of policing, surveillance involves close observation with the intention of gathering evidence to support investigations. These technologies have advanced rapidly in recent years, with facial recognition, automatic license plate readers and even drones now regularly incorporated into everyday criminal justice procedures.

#### *PREDICTIVE POLICING*

As new systems produce vast volumes of data, the central challenge no longer involves accessing information but rather effectively analyzing it to drive real-time decision-making. This is where predictive policing can come into play.

Drawing on advanced algorithms capable of forecasting criminal activity, predictive policing uses historical crime details and other vast data sets to reveal when individuals are more likely to commit (or be the victims of) crimes. This can also provide insight into where and how to deploy law enforcement officials.

#### *COMPUTER-AIDED DISPATCH*

Offering a useful framework for prioritizing calls and revealing which responders are best equipped to help, computer-aided dispatch (CAD) manages

information from various sources to offer an optimized approach to everyday dispatch operations. Capable of processing complex information almost immediately, dispatchers equipped with CADs can help police officers and responders reach crime scenes and other locations promptly while also strengthening interoperability between agencies.

#### *ENHANCED BODY CAMS*

Body-worn cameras provide valuable insight into how both officers and alleged offenders behave. Advocates believe these cameras limit the risk of misconduct and even strengthen fairness in policing. Though these can be expensive to implement, emerging research indicates that they in fact produce significant cost reductions, stemming largely from associated reductions in investigations.

In some departments, officers are actually requesting cameras, as their frequent contact with suspects may lead to more complaints and a potentially inaccurate assessment of their conduct. Furthermore, body-worn cameras can serve as a training tool by helping agencies reveal where greater training is necessary and supporting scenario-based initiatives as well.

#### *DNA TESTING AND ANALYSIS*

When DNA is discovered at crime scenes, it functions as an incredibly accurate form of biological evidence. It can link suspects to crime scenes or criminal activity. In other situations, DNA may help to exonerate those who have mistakenly been accused of committing crimes.

DNA testing has taken a sizable step up in the past decade and is now regularly used in a range of investigations. In the future, AI could be integrated into DNA analyses to expedite processing and limit the potential for human error.

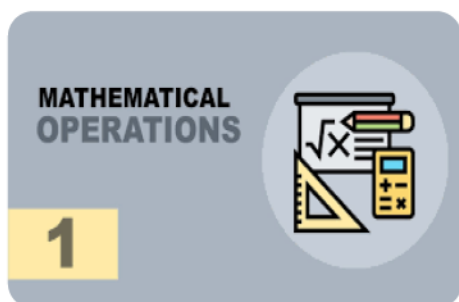
#### *BIOMETRICS*

Biometrics provides measurements of physiological characteristics. While DNA technically qualifies as a form of biometrics, this term typically references morphological traits (involving bodily patterns) such as fingerprints or eye patterns known as iris recognition.

## ТЕМА VI. ВЕДЕНИЕ ДОПРОСА С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ ИТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ



1. *Part of speech: numerals (special operations).*
2. *Reading and speaking: IT technology in interrogation*
3. *Grammar reference: Modal Verbs*
4. *Listening and speaking*
5. *Reading and discussion*
6. *Supplementary reading*



### Mathematical operations:

Арифметические действия - это сложение (addition), вычитание (subtraction), умножение (multiplication) и деление (division).

1. *Addition*  $2+2=4$  – Two plus two equals four.
2. *Subtraction*  $7-2=5$  – Seven minus two equals five.
3. *Multiplication*  $5\times 3=15$  – Five times three is fifteen.
4. *Division*  $15:3=5$  — Fifteen divided by three equals five

**Дроби.** А) Простые дроби (*common fractions*) состоят из числителя (*numerator*) и знаменателя (*denominator*).

$3/4$  – three fourths

$1/8$  – one eighth

Смешанные дроби, или смешанные числа (*mixed numeral*), включают в себя целое число и дробь, например,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

$1\frac{1}{4}$  – one and a quarter;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  – one and a half;  $1\frac{3}{4}$  – one and three quarters

Числитель в дроби выражается количественным числительным, а знаменатель – порядковым. Наиболее употребляемые в речи дроби  $1/2$ ,  $1/3$ ,  $1/4$  имеют упрощенные названия: *половина, треть, четверть*:

$1/2$  – a half, one half;  $1/3$  – a third, one third;  $1/4$  – a quarter, one fourth

В случаях, когда числитель больше одного, к окончанию добавляется **-s**, так как знаменатель используется во множественном числе (как и в русском: *две третьих, три четвертых*).

$3/4$  – three fourths.

Существительное, которое определяется простой дробью, используется с предлогом **of**:

$3/4$  mile – Three fourths of a mile.

Существительное, определяемое смешанной дробью, используется без предлога, но во множественном числе:

$2\frac{1}{2}$  miles – Two and a half miles.

В) Десятичные дроби (*decimal fractions, decimals*) – дроби, где в английском языке разделителем между целой и дробной частью числа служит точка (*point*), в отличие от русской запятой. Ноль перед точкой называется **zero**, или **nought** в британском варианте. Ноль после точки может называться **oh** (как буква «o»), **zero, nought**. Если целое число в дроби равно нулю, его часто опускают в речи, начиная говорить сразу с «*point*».

1.25 – One point two five.

0.1 – Point one, zero point one.

Целое число читается как обычное количественное числительное, например,

45.1 – forty five point one – сорок пять целых одна сотая.

А в дробной части каждая цифра читается отдельно, тоже как количественное:

2.45 – two point four five (не two point forty five) – две целых сорок пять сотых.

Для обозначения степени используются выражения *to the power of five, to the fifth power, raised to the power of five, raised to the fifth power*. Вторая и третья степень имеют упрощенные термины «в квадрате» (*squared*) и «в кубе» (*cubed*).

$3^2$  – Three *squared*, three to the second power.

$3^3$  – Three *cubed*, three to the third power.

Квадратный корень называется *square root*:

$\sqrt{25} = 5$  – The square root of twenty five is five.

Круглые скобки называются *parentheses*, или *round brackets*. Если выражение стоит в скобках и к нему применяется операция, используются слово *quantity*.

$(2+3) \times 4 = 24$  – Two plus three quantity times four equals to twenty-four.

$(3+5)^2 = 64$  – Three plus five quantity squared is sixty-four.

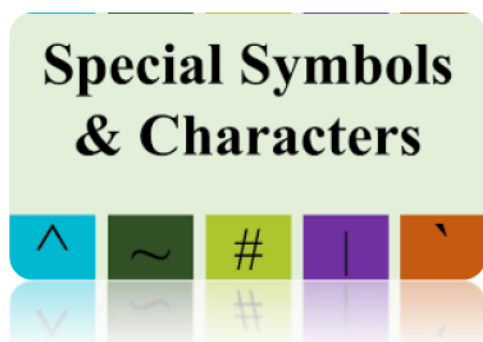
**Проценты.** Сотые доли могут выражаться с помощью процентов, тогда используется стандартный значок % и слово *percent*, всегда употребляющиеся в единственном числе:

1% – One percent

10% – Ten percent

Глагол в предложениях с процентами согласуется с существительным, которое употреблено после частицы *of*:

Twenty percent of the students are present – 20% студентов присутствуют.



### Special symbols:

Знаки препинания: . dot (точка), , comma (запятая), ? question mark (вопросительный знак), ! exclamation

mark (восклицательный знак), “ quotation marks (кавычки), ' - apostrophe (апостроф), : - colon (двоеточие), ; - semicolon (точка с запятой), - hyphen (дефис), – dash (тире), ( ) parentheses (круглые скобки), [ ] square brackets (квадратные скобки), { } curly brackets (фигурные скобки).

*Специальные знаки:* @ dog (собака), \$ dollar (доллар), € euro (евро), £ pound sterling (фунт стерлингов), ¥ yen (иена), % percentage (процент), & ampersand (амперсанд), # grid (решетка), \* asterisk (звездочка), + plus (плюс), = equal (равно), / slash (слэш), \ backslash (обратный слэш), | vertical line (вертикальная черта), ~ tilde (тильда), ^ dome (купол).

### **1. Write the expressions according to the model:**

*Model: Programmimg code.@mail.ru - Programmimg code dot at mail dot ru.*

1. The text between the <kbd>tag represents similar text that should be typed on the keyboard.
2. Select the card=4589\\*card.
3. Open the documentT\_MQ36n^iL.
4. Credit card No. 45/123GG.
5. My e-mail is kIs\$t0cHk@ mail.ru.
6. Click the link <https://harbr.com/ru/articles/545150/>.
7. Do you use symbols like %\$/'\ in your password?

### **2. Read and translate some Internet abbreviations:**

Some1 – someone; any1 – anyone; be4 – before; 2day – today; 4u – for you; gr8 – great; w8 – wait; 2u – to you; u2 – you too.



# Reading and Speaking

## IT technology in interrogation



### 1. Study the following words and combinations

Interrogation [ɪntərə'geɪʃn]	допрос
interviewing; ['ɪntəvju:]	опрос
suspect ['sʌspekt]	подозреваемый
witness;	свидетель
questioning;	опрашивание
resolve issues ['ɪʃju:]	решение (разрешение) вопросов
prosecution [prə'sɪ'kju:ʃn]	обвинение
evidence of guilt [gɪlt]	доказательство вины, улика
recover the stolen property	вернуть украденное имущество
a good decision-making judgement	умение правильно принять решение
salient features ['seɪlɪənt]	характерные особенности
suit [sju:t]	подходить
lie-detector [dɪ'tektə]	детектор лжи
hypnosis [hɪp'nəʊsɪs]	гипноз
victim	жертва, пострадавший
complainant [kəm'pleɪnənt]	истец, заявитель

accused	[ə'kju:zd]	обвиняемый
threaten	[θreɪn]	угрожать
intimidate	[ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt]	запугивать
distinctive marks		отличительные особенности
location	[ləʊ'keɪʃn]	обнаружение местонахождения
apprehension	[æprɪ'henʃn]	задержание

The interrogation of criminal suspect and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information. The line of distinction between an interrogation and an interview is very thin. Both involve questioning and more important, listening.



Interrogation is a part of an investigation but it does not substitute for the investigation. The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the prosecution in court, that is develop

evidence of guilt, to prove this guilt and to punish the person responsible for the crime and to recover the stolen property.

The success of any interrogation depends primarily on the efforts and specialized abilities of the investigator. Every interrogator should be sympathetic, but he should be firm if it necessary. Those salient features of the police officer can do nothing but help him in obtaining good result in the investigation



of

There is not one method of interrogation. Every good investigator learns to acquire a technique of interrogation which best suits his temperament and his talents.

Video surveillance, including closed-circuit television (CCTV) and body-worn cameras, plays a significant role in police interrogations, aiming to improve accountability, deter misconduct, and protect both suspects and officers. It also helps ensure evidence is preserved for legal proceedings and can be used for training. While video recording can deter false allegations and improve the accuracy of statements, some research suggests that suspects may be affected by the presence of cameras, potentially leading to a reduction in willingness to talk or changes in their behavior.

*Purposes of Video Surveillance in Interrogations:*

- *Accountability:*

Video recordings provide a factual record of interrogations, which can be used to assess the fairness of police tactics and the voluntariness of statements.

- *Deterrence:*

The presence of cameras can discourage police officers from using inappropriate interrogation methods and deter suspects from making false statements.

- *Protection:*

Video recordings can protect both suspects from coercion and police officers from false accusations of misconduct.

- *Evidence Preservation:*

Video recordings can be used to preserve evidence for legal proceedings, helping to establish the accuracy of statements made during an interview.

- *Training:*

Video recordings can be used to train police officers on effective interrogation techniques and best practices.

*Impact of Video Surveillance on Interrogations:*

- *Potential Effects on Suspect Behavior:*

Some research suggests that suspects may be more or less willing to talk depending on their individual perceptions of the situation and the presence of cameras.

- *Impact on Interrogation Techniques:*

Video recording can alter how police officers conduct interrogations, potentially leading to more cautious tactics or a shift in emphasis on other strategies.

- *Effect on False Confessions:*

Some advocate for video recording to help prevent false confessions and ensure that suspects are not coerced into making false statements.

- *Importance of Camera Angle:*

The position of the camera can influence how viewers (e.g., jurors) perceive the interrogation, potentially affecting their assessment of the voluntariness of statements.

Examples of Video Surveillance in Interrogations:

- *CCTV in Police Stations:*

Penal Reform International notes that CCTV is used to monitor activities on police premises, deter incidents of violence, and prevent suicides.

- *Body-Worn Cameras:*

Body-worn cameras can provide an objective record of interactions between law enforcement officers and interview subjects.

- *Video Recording of Interrogations:*

Some jurisdictions require that all custodial interrogations be video recorded.

- *Covert Cameras:*

Covert cameras can be used to capture interactions between police officers and interview subjects in a way that is less likely to be influenced by the presence of cameras.



The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case. It may be a victim, a complainant, an accused, a witness and a criminal.

A successful investigator never forgets that his attitude to the subject of interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case. When a witness does not want to take part in criminal investigation he falsely denies the facts he knows and the officer fails to get the information. In this case the interrogator should neither threaten nor intimidate him. He tries to persuade the witness that he is shirking his duty as a citizen if he does not reveal the truth and without its discovering it will be impossible to solve the crime.

## **EXERCISES**

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

### **1. Repeat it after me:**

The greatest source; criminal justice; questioning; knowledge; to discover the truth; resolving issues; prosecution in court; specialized abilities; decision-making judgment; salient features; to acquire a technique; lie-director and hypnosis; a complainant; to threaten; an artificial leg; the most vital.

### **2. Translate into Russian:**

General administration of criminal justice; resolving issues; to discover the truth; develop evidence of guilt; and to punish the person; to recover the stolen property; a good decision-making judgment; salient features; the validity of these methods; to the solution of a case; a complainant; an accused; facial appearance; location and apprehension.

### **3. Translate into English:**

Общее отправление уголовного правосудия; опрос потерпевших; основные средства определения фактов и разрешения спорных вопросов; подготовить уголовное дело для обвинения в суде; раскрытие преступления; на начальной стадии; отрицать факты; описание

подозреваемого; отличительные особенности; опознание; место нахождения, место расположения; задержание.

**4. Read and translate the following word-combinations observing link words and form words:**

These interrogations, that investigation, those subjects, each complainant, many victims, other sources, another object, such facilities, every solution, our results, few distinctions, less information, more truth, your features, these initial questions, those descriptions, his appearance, their distinctive marks, your height, any apprehension, every stolen property, few guilty persons, some details, this possession, our decision-making judgment, that question, the very complainant, less distinction.

**5. Read and translate into Russian the following words paying attention to suffixes in word-building.**

Distinct – distinction – distinctive – distinctly

reluctant – reluctance – reluctantly

determine – determination

possess – possession – possessive – possessor

relevant – relevance

refer – reference – referee

substitute – substitution

recover – recovery

discover – discovery

patient – patience

persist – persistence – persistent

sympathy – sympathetic – sympathize – sympathizer

**6. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms and antonyms.**

**Synonyms**

Location - place, position

issues -problems

prosecution - accusation

discover – reveal, open

encounter – contact

fingerprinting

way - method

establish – determine

apprehend – arrest, seize

solve - decide ,resolve

feature

lie-director - brain

total – universal, overall

indispensable – necessary

reluctant – unwilling

salient feature – distinctive

### **Antonyms**

artificial – natural

deny – recognize, agree

forget – mind, remember

guilt – innocence

reluctant – willing

systematic – unsystematic

special – general

success – failure

to lie - to tell the truth

total – local

### **7. Agree or disagree with me.**

Interrogation is a source of indirect information for the investigator.

There is no distinction between an interrogation and an interview.

Interrogation is a process of apprehending the witness.

An interrogation concerns the psychological aspects of questioning.

Interrogation substitutes for investigation completely.

The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to recover the stolen property.

The success of any interrogation depends on some specialized aptitudes of the investigator.

The subject of interrogation always gives information willingly.

### **8. Number the sentences in a logical order**

1. The interrogation of criminal suspect and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information in the general administration of criminal justice.
2. In addition to inquiry about sex, race, age, height, clothing, glasses, hair length and facial appearance, the officer asks about the distinctive marks of the suspect, i.e. the most unusual features of his appearance.
3. There is not one method of interrogation.
4. Interviewing is the process of general questioning of victims, witnesses and others who may have knowledge about the criminal activity and who are “non-suspects” at the time of the encounter.
5. The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case.
6. Every interrogator should be sympathetic, but he should be firm if it necessary.
7. As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains a description of a suspect.

**9. Complete the following sentences:**

1. Interrogation is a source of ... ..
2. The line of distinction... ..
3. Interviewing is the process of general questioning... ..
4. Thus interrogation is a part of an investigation but ... ..
5. The object of interrogation is ... ..
6. The success of any interrogation depends ... ..
7. Every interrogator should be ... ..
8. The subject of interrogation may be ... ..
9. A successful investigator never forgets ... ..
10. As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains ... ..
11. Such details may appear the most vital... ..

**10. Retell the text according to the plan:**

**P l a n**

1. The essence of interrogation, its place in the system of criminal work.
2. Interrogation and investigation. The object of interrogation.
3. The attributes of a good interrogator.
4. Advanced methods of interrogation.
5. The attitude of the subject of interrogation as the key to the solution of a case.
6. Initial questions of interrogator during interrogation.



**11. Choose the right variant:**

1. The interrogation of criminal ... and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information in the general administration of criminal justice.  
*a. Victim    b. pedestrian    c. suspect    d. judge*
2. The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the ... in court.  
*a. investigation    b. solution    c. investigation    d. prosecution*
3. The success of any interrogation depends primarily of the efforts and ... of the investigator.  
*a. age    b. education    c. specialized abilities    d. victim*
4. The ... of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case.  
*a. object    b. subject    c. victim    d. eyewitness*
5. As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains a ... of a suspect.  
*a. report of investigation    b. description    c. plan    d. weapon*

6. The interrogator seeks to get information from the respondent that is needed to ... a crime.

a. to prevent    b. to solve    c. investigate    d. to make

**12. Discuss:**



- o What are the purposes of video surveillance in interrogations?
- o What impact does video surveillance have on interrogation?



**Modals** will often be seen in se



ntences that are predicting a future possibility, describing an ability, giving advice, making requests, or asking for permission. Modal verbs are *can, could, may, might, must, have to, need, ought to, will, would, shall, should, etc.*

>Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive without *to*, (except for *ought to, have to, to be to*). Sorry, *I can't come.* *I have to meet Nick.*

>Modal verbs come before the subject in questions and are followed by **'not'** in negations (except for **have to**). **Could** I use your computer? You **shouldn't** send sensitive data over the network. I **didn't have to** scan all the files yesterday.

>Modal verbs take **no - s** in the third person singular (Present Simple) (except for **have to**). Tom **must** use a strong password. Jane **has to** check her spam folder regularly not to miss an important email.

### 1. Choose the correct item:

1. Can you / Do you can install the latest antispyware program?
2. I can to / can follow the link contained in the email.
3. Do I should / Should I keep my antivirus software updated?
4. Sorry that I didn't could / couldn't come to the meeting last week.
5. Should a secure site / Does a secure site should start with https://?
6. IT security specialists must be / must to be experts in their field.
7. I don't remember my password, I have create / have to create a new account.
8. Malware may / mays harm your computer.

### Modal verbs are used to express:

#### a. Ability

**Can / Be able to** (ability in the present / future)



A virus **can** damage files on your computer. I **will be able to** speak perfect English very soon.

**Could / Was / were able to (= managed)** (ability in the past) are both used for either repeated or single actions.

She **could / was able to** dance for hours when she was young. (repeated action)

He **couldn't / wasn't able to** pass his driving test. (a single action)

**2. Fill in: can / can't, could / couldn't, was / were / wasn't able to, will / won't be able to. More than one option is possible.**

1. What \_\_\_ we do?
2. Phillip \_\_\_ come to the meeting next week because he's fallen ill.
3. Oh no, my battery's dead! I \_\_\_ use the laptop.
4. Claire tried but she \_\_\_ delete the virus.
5. When Alice was five she \_\_\_ read and write.
6. It took all evening but I \_\_\_ scan all the files.
7. Although there was traffic, we \_\_\_ get to the conference on time.
8. Paul \_\_\_ use online banking but he doesn't do it very often.

**b. Possibility / Probability**



**May / Might / Could + Simple Infinitive = perhaps.** It's possible that something will happen in the future or perhaps it's true at the moment.

*Pete **may / might / could** pass his test this time.* (It's possible that he will pass his test).

**Might** is the past form of **may**. **Might** can also be used for present situations.

*A public Wi-Fi connection **might** be unencrypted.*

**Should / Ought to + Simple Infinitive = something is probable now or in the future.**

*Tom **should / ought to** pass his exams.*

**c. Asking for permission, giving and refusing permission**

**Can** (informal) / **Could** (more polite)

***Can / Could** I delete this file? Of course you **can**. / I'm afraid you **can't** / **mustn't**.*

**May / Might** (very formal)

***May / Might** I see your driving license, please? Certainly you **may**. / No, I'm afraid you **may not**.*

**d. Request / Offer / Suggestion**

**Can** (informal request) *Can you help me?*

**Could** (polite request) *Could you help me with the encryption program?*

**Would you like** (polite offer) *Would you like the latest update?*

**Shall I / we, Can I / we** (Do you want me / us to ...?) (informal offer / suggestion)

*Shall I help you with your computer's security?*

*Shall we install a new antivirus?*

**3. Fill in: can / could, may / might, shall, would you like. More than one option is possible.**

1. \_\_\_ I have your name, please?
2. \_\_\_ to come with us for a coffee?
3. Spam emails \_\_\_ encourage you to click on links to unsafe websites.
4. - Are you having problems with the Internet connection? I help you?
5. - \_\_\_ I use your password? - I'm afraid you \_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_ you please check my computer for viruses?
7. - Are you going out this evening? - We're not sure. We \_\_\_ stay at home.
8. - \_\_\_ I phone my father? He's a computer expert. - No thanks.

**e. Advice / Obligation / Necessity / Prohibition**

**Should + Simple Infinitive** (= It is the best thing to do; I advise you to do it)

*You **should** create a strong password (general advice).*

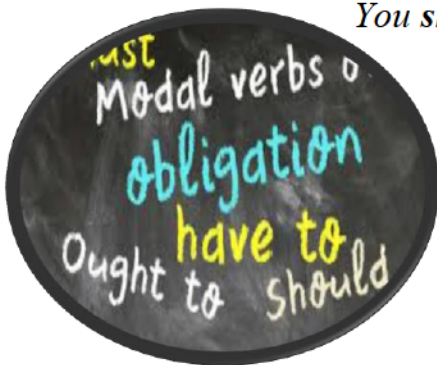
You **shouldn't** do something. = It isn't a good thing to do.

*You **shouldn't** trust everything you read on the Net.*

**Had better** (=It's a good idea - strong advice for a specific situation).

*I think you **'d better** call them straightaway.*

**Must** (strong obligation, duty or personal



feelings of necessity = It's necessary; I'm obliged to).

*You **must** stop when the traffic light is red. I **must** see a doctor.*

**Have to** (obligation or external necessity = It's necessary; I'm obliged to).

*You **have to** pay the bill by the end of the month (that's the rule).*

**Must** is used only for present and future situations. **Have to** is mostly used for past situations instead of **must**. To form questions and negations of **have to** we use **do / does** (Present Simple) and **did** (Past Simple).

***Did you have to** stay late at work yesterday? Yes, I **had to** email some urgent letters.*

**Need (modal verb) / Need to** (It's necessary = have to).

***Need I pay** now? Unfortunately, I **need to** work this evening.*

**Needn't + Simple Infinitive = don't have to = don't need to** (it's not necessary to do sth in the present or future).

*You **needn't** take an umbrella. It isn't raining. You **don't have to / don't need to** do it now. You can do it later.*

**Mustn't** (= it's forbidden; don't do it). *You **mustn't** be late for the meeting.*

**Can't** (= you aren't allowed to). *You **can't** enter the account without a password.*

#### 4. **Rephrase the sentences using modal verbs :**

*Example: It's a good idea to back up the files. You'd better back up the files.*

1. I advise you to transfer files via a secure connection.
2. Do not download unknown files.
3. Students are obliged to be on time for all their classes.
4. It isn't a good thing to open email attachments from people you don't know.
5. You don't need to contact technical support. Jim has already called them.
6. It's necessary to use mail encryption to send sensitive data.



7. It is the best thing to keep your antivirus software updated.
8. It's a good idea to set user access levels on your laptop.

**5. Correct the mistakes:**

1. I have email some urgent letters.
2. You can't to access the network.
3. You don't must be late for the exam.
4. Sasha can't remove malware from his computer yesterday.
5. Do I could use your laptop?



**6. Translate the following sentences into Russian.**

1. Существует ряд Интернет угроз, с которыми мы можем столкнуться в сети: кража личных данных, шпионское программное обеспечение, фальшивые антивирусы и другие вредоносные программы.
2. Хорошее антивирусное программное обеспечение должно предлагать защиту в режиме реального времени.
3. - Что может заблокировать несанкционированный доступ к компьютеру из сети? - Вероятно, это брандмауэр.
4. Однажды установив антивирусное программное обеспечение, вам необходимо обновлять его регулярно.
5. - Я не уверен, какой антивирус подойдет для моего компьютера. Что вы можете мне посоветовать? - Попробуйте загрузить бесплатную пробную версию вот этого программного обеспечения. Оно предоставляет защиту высокого уровня без замедления работы вашего устройства.
6. - Тебе бы лучше сделать резервные копии твоих файлов в сети, другими словами, в облаке. - Какая разница? - Когда ты хранишь информацию в облаке, она сохраняется на сервере в Интернете. Ты всегда можешь иметь доступ к своим файлам, даже если компьютер поврежден.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING



Scan QR,

**watch the video and discuss the questions:**

1. How many interrogation techniques have you known from this video?
2. What is the difference between police interviews and police interrogation?
3. What is main objective of interviewing?
4. What happens before interrogation?
5. What can you say about interrogation room?

**2 Listen, read and discuss:**



Berkeley Police Department

INCIDENT REPORT

Reporting Officer: McCarthy

Location of Incident: Berkeley Train Station

Date: 3/25/2011 Time: 1:30 PM

Incident Type: Aggressive Robbery

Victim Name: Sammi Ma

Interpreter name: Kim Li

**Victim Statement:** The victim spoke only Mandarin and was in a highly **emotional state**. We recruited a citizen interpreter for **questioning**. After

establishing a **rapport** with the victim, the **interpreter summarized** the victim's statement as follows. Victim reports that the two suspects approached her from behind and knocked her down. They took her backpack and removed her wallet from her pants pocket. The victim made no **observation** of any weapons.

Witness No. 1 Name: Carol Stevens

Witness No. 1 Statement: **Interview** with the witness was held outside the station. In her testimony, witness reports seeing two suspects exit the train station. According to Ms. Stevens, the suspects were wearing black sweatshirts. One suspect had a pistol. The other was holding a red backpack. They ran south down 2nd St. Additional Notes: All interviews were **recorded** Victim is willing to continue cooperating with the investigation.



**Listen to a conversation between an officer and a witness. Complete and discuss:**

**Officer:** Okay. What can you tell me 1 \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness:** Well, one was tall and the other was short. I'm pretty sure one of them had a 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** Did you notice what 3 \_\_\_\_\_, ma'am?

**Witness:** They were both wearing black sweatshirts. **Officer:** Okay. I need you to think hard now,

4 \_\_\_\_\_ Was it the tall or the short suspect that was holding the gun?

**Witness:** The taller one was holding the gun. The shorter one had a red backpack.

**Officer:** Did you 5 \_\_\_\_\_ about the suspects? Did they say anything as they ran by? Maybe you saw their 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness:** No. They just ran by me so quickly. That's all I remember.

## READING AND DISCUSSION



### Methods of interrogation

#### Text A

Divulge [daɪ'vʌldʒ]	разглашать
Respondent [rɪs'rɒndənt]	опрашиваемый
Confession	признание
Admission	признание, допущение
Acquisition [ækwi'zɪʃn]	получение, овладение
Persuasion [pə'sweɪzən]	убеждение, убедительность
Corroborate [kə'rɒbəreɪt]	подтверждать, подтвердить
Collaborate [kə'læbəreɪt]	сотрудничать
Trick [trɪk]	уловка
Invoke [ɪn'vəʊk]	применять, использовать
Constrain [kən'streɪn]	ограничивать
Invalid response ['ɪnvəlɪd]	неверные ответы
Unsafe [ˈʌn'seɪf]	ненадёжный
Open court	открытое судебное заседание
Be defensible [dɪ'fensəbl]	быть оправданным
Coercion [kəʊ'zɪʃn]	принуждение

### Read and translate the text:

**An interview** is a formal meeting at which a person who is interested in getting a job is asked questions to learn how well he would be able to do this job.

The purpose of the interview is to see if the person matches/meets the requirements of the job. Interviews take many different forms.

They are: competency based interviews (focused on qualities of the interviewer), case study interview (the interviewer would like to know what you would do in different situations), structured interview (the interviewer asks all the candidates the same questions), face-to-face interviews (two people are involved in the interview- you and the interviewer), panel interviews (involve several people sitting as a panel), telephone interviews, group interviews (several candidates are present and asked questions in turn), sequential interviews (there are several interviews in turn, with a different interviewer each time).

**Interrogation** is an asymmetrical form of dialogue. The goals and methods used by one side are different from those used by the other side.

The interrogator seeks to get information from the respondent that is needed to solve a crime. The goal of the respondent is to achieve his or her own interests, for example, to protect him (particularly if they are witnesses or are innocent).

There are three types of interrogation:



- Interrogation that seeks information that the respondent will freely give, for example of a witness to a crime.

- Interrogation that seeks information that the respondent does not want to divulge, for example in questioning friends of a suspected criminal.

- Interrogation that seeks confession, an admission to a particular act, for example in questioning a suspected criminal.

In criminal interrogation, the interrogator is often an officer who is trained in many interrogation techniques. The person being questioned may be a suspect or a witness, and techniques used may thus vary quite significantly.

The main goals of interrogation are usually acquisition of information and the most significant persuasion in this is to get the other person to collaborate.

Because the respondent may be motivated to not to reveal the truth, the interrogator may need to use various tricks to achieve his goals.

Interrogation often invokes images of harsh methods that seek to terrify the respondent into providing information. In practice, this results in the person's being questioned to give answers simply to get away from the interrogator or give false information about what is being sought. In particular, the more professional the subject, the less likely it is that fear-based methods will work.

There is also a danger of incorrect information from witnesses trying to be helpful or false memories being created. It is important for the interrogator not to take simple answers at face value, but to find ways of corroborating them, for example by asking related questions at a later date or checking up on what they are told.



The process of interrogation is often constrained by law in some way and can lead to invalid responses. For example if police use excessive pressure on a suspect, then in court any confession or evidence may be considered unsafe. If evidence is to stand up

in open court, it must be defensible and seen as being obtained by legal means.

#### **Four Stages of Interrogation**

An interrogation can be broken into four stages :

## **Formation**

Before the interrogation there must be the mandate to undertake it.

At this stage, the framework of the interrogation may be determined, including the level of coercion [kəʊ'z:ʃn] (принуждение) that is permitted or not allowed.

## **Preparation**

Before the interrogator moves into action, he must learn the facts of the case, the desired outcome and the constraints [kən'streɪnt] (ограничение) of the permitted process. He must prepare methods and techniques which he will use. As the person being questioned may successfully resist some approaches, multiple strategies and tactics may be readied.

## **Interaction**

This is the main body of the interrogation when the interrogator interacts with the respondent. This generally appears as a series of questions and responses.

All responses should be recorded and the sessions may be video-recorded for later analysis of body language.

This interaction may take place over a number of days and sessions.

## **Completion**

In this stage, the interrogation is completed and the body of information collected is analyzed. In legal situations this may include construction of a case for prosecution or defense.

### **2. Translate into Russian:**

To protect; respondent does not want to divulge; interrogation that seeks confession; admission to a particular act; acquisition of information; to get the other person to collaborate; to reveal the truth; to achieve his goals; invokes images of harsh methods; to get away from the interrogator; fear-based methods; at face value; is often constrained by law; is to stand up in open court.

### **3. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms:**

To seek - to find, to try

technique - method

Respondent - interviewee

acquisition - obtaining

Divulge – disclose  
questioning - inquiring  
criminal - offender, attacker,  
mandate - empower

persuasion - conviction  
corroborate - confirm  
constrain - restrict

#### 4. Translate into English:

Асимметричная форма диалога; стремится получить от ответчика информацию; допрос, в ходе которого запрашивается информация, которую ответчик может свободно предоставить; допрос, требующий признания в совершении конкретного деяния; обучают многим приемам допроса; сбор информации; вызывает образы жестких методов; методы, основанные на страхе; просто чтобы уйти от следователя; задавать сопутствующие вопросы позже.

#### 5. Translate the following sentences:

1. Having defined the problem, the first step is the acquisition of data. 3. I am operating in data acquisition mode. 4. We will continue with persuasion, not force. 5. One thing kept



Mr. Stenly's courage: the persuasion that this burglar was a resident of this village. 6. It's in his interests to collaborate with them. 7. Why did you choose to collaborate with them? 8. There is another trick he uses. 9. That's an old trick. 10. The prosecutor will force you to invoke the privilege not to answer. 11. I'll take it at face value. 12. The robber didn't resist.

#### 6. Discuss the questions:



1. Are the goals and methods used by one side are different from those used by the other side? 2. What is the main task of interrogator? 3. Are there three types of interrogation or four? 4. Who interrogates a suspect? 5. Who is the person being questioned? 6. What are the main goals of interrogation? 7. May the interrogator need to use various tricks to achieve his goals? 8. Is there a danger

of incorrect information from witnesses? 9. Is the process of interrogation constrained by law? 10. How many stages of interrogation are there? 11. What are they?

**JUST FOR FUN**



## SUPPLEMENTARY READING



### **Methods of interrogation**

- Over the course of the interrogation, police talk over and ignore the subject's denial of committing the crime. The interrogator will also switch between understanding and building a connection with the suspect and pressuring them into confessing. Due to the psychological stress placed on subjects, combined with the lack of agency they have in the process, Reid opponents claim that this technique elicits too many false confessions, something Reid's defenders disagree with. Some of defenders argue that interrogators using this technique should treat their suspects with respect - not threaten violence or lie about leniency - and still believe it is a sound interrogation method.
- *The Subject's Seat In The Interrogation Room May Impact The Quality Of The Interview*



A suspect sits near the corner of an interrogation room, a table placed between them and the door. An interrogator walks in, and tension immediately begins mounting. This is the famous setup many TV shows and movies employ.

- *Interrogators Often Start With Easy Questions To Build Rapport With The Subject*

Interrogations often start off with easy questions and a bit of small talk. The reason for this, is that it makes people feel more comfortable, especially since many people being interrogated won't actually end up being the suspect. Navarro likes to ask people about their name - why they have it, how it links to their family - because it helps the subject connect to positive thoughts and ideas, allowing them to think more clearly. When interrogators bring in people to cross-examine, they can't think of them as suspects at first. While many suspects do pose as victims or witnesses, interrogators aren't supposed to treat someone as a suspect until they have evidence to back up their suspicions.

- *Interrogators Will Likely Look For Signs Of Discomfort And Distress, Not Lying*  
Many people believe certain non-verbal behaviors indicate that someone is lying: scratching the nose, biting the nails, or looking in a certain direction while answering a difficult question are a few well-known examples. Defense attorneys can shred most accusations stemming from non-verbal indicators since science doesn't link any single non-verbal indicator to lying.

- *Interrogators May Speak Slowly And In A Low Voice To Relax The Subject*

One of the strategies for a successful interrogation is to speak with a low, slow tone. This helps relax the subject, which is great for the beginning of an interrogation when the subject might feel tense. Calm people have better recall, which equates to the interrogator gathering more accurate information in a

shorter period of time. People under stress tend to have worse recall, and they may take a long time to remember even simple information. A stressed person can take 30-60 minutes to calm down before they return to a comfortable mental state.



Speaking low and slow can also turn an interrogation around if it's derailing.

These tones suggest compassion and sincerity, and the subject is more

likely to listen to what the interrogator

is saying

if they display a calm demeanor.

- *A Kinesic Interview Focuses On Recognizing Deception*

Kinesics is the study of non-verbal communication. Interrogators using kinesics rely on sensing deception and discomfort based on non-verbal cues. They try to gauge what behavior the subject exhibits when they're being truthful versus when they're lying. The issue is that none of these signs are accurate 100% of the time. Someone might rub their nose after answering a tough question, but displaying a sign of discomfort or an awkward tic doesn't necessarily mean a person is lying.

- *Interrogations May Last Hours In Order To Wear The Subject Down*

Interrogations can last anywhere from minutes to hours. Longer interrogations are mentally taxing for both parties involved 25% of suspects will confess to a crime after long interrogation sessions, even if they didn't commit the crime and confessing guilt would mean forfeiting their life. Many false confessions are never discovered to be untrue, though many people have been exonerated due to DNA evidence ultimately proving their innocence, even if they confessed to the crime during an interrogation.

- *Misclassification, Coercion, And Contamination Are Three Common Interrogation Errors*

Three common interrogation errors are misclassification, coercion, and contamination. Each error takes place in a different period of the interrogation, and they often occur in tandem. First is misclassification, which occurs when police interrogate innocent people who ultimately become suspects or provide false confessions. This error occurs when authorities presume a subject's guilt without evidence to support their beliefs. Perhaps the investigation has drained the police, perhaps someone resembles the real suspect, or perhaps police have used "lie-detecting" methods that were not 100% accurate. Next is the coercion error; this takes place when interrogators chide an innocent person into providing a false confession during the interview. In high-profile cases, police face a lot of pressure and emotions often run high. In fact, most false confessions come from serious crimes such as homicides. Coercive techniques include using false evidence, promising harsher or more lenient sentences, and wearing a potential suspect down with a long interrogation that deprives them of their full cognitive function. The final error is contamination, which occurs after a subject confesses. In these cases, police build a bulletproof post-admission narrative with the exhausted subject in order to ensure their conviction. One example is when police invent or elicit a motive for the suspect that might not be factual but is still believable. They can also pressure the suspect to accept a particular account and incorporate a narrative created by law enforcement officers.

## ТЕМА VII. ИТ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ СРЕДИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ



1. *Part of speech: numerals (special operations).*
2. *Reading and speaking: Juvenile Delinquency*
3. *Grammar reference: Types of questions*
4. *Listening and speaking*
5. *Reading and discussion*
6. *Supplementary reading*



An **abbreviation** is a short way of writing a word or a phrase that could also be written out in full. Abbreviations are an important and expanding feature of contemporary English. They are used for convenience, and familiarity with abbreviations makes both academic reading and writing easier. Abbreviations must be clearly distinguished from contractions. The key difference is that an abbreviation does not normally have a distinctive pronunciation of its own. So, for instance, the abbreviation *oz* is pronounced just like *ounce(s)* and the abbreviation *e.g.* is pronounced just like *for example*. There are a number of Latin ab-

breviations, which are sometimes used in English texts. Here are the commonest ones with their English equivalents:

<i>ca.</i>	circa	approximately/about (is properly used only in citing a date which is not known exactly, and then usually only if the date is given in parentheses)
<i>cf</i>	confer	compare
<i>etc.</i>	et cetera	and so forth (calls for special comment. It should <b>never</b> be used in careful writing: it is vague and sloppy and, when applied to people, rather offensive)
<i>e.g.</i>	exempli gratia	for example
<i>et al.</i>	et alii	and other people
<i>i.e.</i>	id est	in other words, that is
<i>ibid.</i>	ibidem	in the same place (to refer to source mentioned immediately before)
<i>K</i>	kilo	thousand
<i>op. cit.</i>	opus citatum /opere citato	in the source mentioned previously
<i>p. a.</i>	per annum	yearly
<i>sc.</i>	scilicet	which means
<i>v.</i>	vide	consult/see
<i>viz.</i>	videlicet	namely

Fig. = figure (for labelling charts and graphs)

pp. = pages

re = with reference to

The rule about using these Latin abbreviations is very simple: **DON'T use them.** Their use is only appropriate in special circumstances in which brevity is at a premium, such as in footnotes. It is very poor style to spatter your page with these things, and it could be disastrous to use them without being quite sure what they mean. If you do use one, make sure you punctuate it correctly.

Three main types can be found:

- a) **shortened words** - photo (photograph)
- b) **acronyms** (a word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase, especially when this is used as a name, e.g. laser, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation). The more official acronyms are written in capitals as NATO, which is a real body, but others use lower case (yuppie - young upwardly mobile professional, which is a concept.
- c) **others** are read as sets of individual letters -. They include names of countries, organizations and companies (*USA / BBC / IBM*), and also abbreviations that are found only in written English (*NB= nota bene / PTO = please turn over / Rd = road*).

All academic subjects employ abbreviations to save time.

Examples from computing include:

*CE=Computer Engineer(ing)*

*SMS=Short Messaging Service*

*3DA=Three Dimension Array*

*AAUI=Apple Attachment Unit Interface*

For more examples visit <http://www.abbreviations.com/>. It could also be helpful for doing exercises later.

There are many standard abbreviations found in some types of writing which have a full stop after them to indicate a shortened form. For example, *co.*

(*company*) and *Oct.* (*October*). With type (b) and (c) abbreviations there is no standard pattern for using full stops, so both *BBC* and *B.B.C.* are used. There is, however, a trend to use full stops less. The important thing is to employ a consistent style in your work.

Abbreviations can be confusing.

*PC*, for example, can mean *Police Constable* (in Britain), *personal computer* and also *politically correct*. *CD* may stand for *compact disc* or *corps diplomatique*. It is useful to be aware of these potential confusions.

Other abbreviations are very subject specific and may be special to one article: *In that case they need explaining: is a model transformation language and toolkit. In the field of Model-Driven Engineering (MDE), ATL (ATL Transformation Language) provides ways to produce a set of target models from a set of source models.*

#### **Summary of abbreviations:**

- Do not use an abbreviation that can easily be avoided.
- In an abbreviation, use full stops and capital letters in the conventional way.
- Do not forget to punctuate the rest of the sentence normally.

#### **Explain the abbreviations in the following sentences:**

- 1) NB. CVs must be no longer than 3 sides of A4.
- 2) SMS text messaging is the most widely used data application in the world, with 3.6 billion active users.
- 3) Windows Vista is an operating system released in several variations by Microsoft for use on personal computers, including home and business desktops, laptops, tablet PCs, and media center PCs.
- 4) Fig. 9 shows a computer game platform on the w.w.w. for the EU, US and China.
- 5) The *ASCII* is a character-encoding scheme originally based on the English alphabet.

- 6) The *BCG* format is a computer representation for labelled transition systems, Kripke structures, and, more generally, state/transition models.
- 7) C++ is one of the most popular programming languages and is implemented on a wide variety of hardware.
- 8) Op. cit. is an abbreviation used in an endnote or footnote to refer the reader to a previously cited work.
- 9) Cf. is used in texts to point the reader to another location in the text.
- 10) *AAUI* is the 14- or 15-pin port or connection interface on earlier models of Macintosh computers that allowed it to be connected by a short interface cable (or "transceiver") to an Ethernet cable.



# Reading and Speaking



## 1. Study the following words and combinations:

juvenile crime – преступление, совершенное несовершеннолетним

преступность среди несовершеннолетних

illegal behavior – противозаконное поведение

adolescent – подросток, подростковый

marginal sectors of urban areas – городские окраины

to marginalize – изолировать, обособлять

destitute – брошенный, лишенный, сильно нуждающийся;

juvenile detention center – центр для содержания под стражей задержанных несовершеннолетних правонарушителей

to instill – внушать (страх, уважение и т. п.); вселять (надежду, уверенность); прививать (моральные принципы, нормы)

coercive – насильственный, принудительный

### **Text A**



Juvenile delinquency is also known as teenage crime. It is like any crime that human beings commit but this crime differs because they are committed by young people. Before coming of age girls and boys have less understanding of the world.

Parents, friends and teachers are all responsible for a juvenile who commits a crime. This is why courts do not punish the teenagers like they punish the adults when they commit a crime. There are separate juvenile courts and the purpose of juvenile punishment is to help the teenager understand the importance of staying away from crimes.

There are various theories of juvenile delinquency and various researchers have reported different reasons of delinquency. Most of the delinquent teenagers belong from low social, economical or psychological background. Some of the most common causes of juvenile delinquency are as follows: problems in family, peer group influence, personal reasons.

### **Text B**

Crime is getting younger all over the world. One hears about drug-addicts who have barely reached school age; there are street gangs which include young children, usually with an adult leader.

Teenagers today commit all the serious crimes like armed-robbery with violence, murder, sexual offences. The reasons are usually neglect in the family or a dysfunctional family, history of violent behavior among the relatives, drug and alcohol misuse, bad neighborhoods and peer pressure.

Bullying at school and in the street is quite common, and it is hard to take measures against it unless the victim appeals to responsible adults like parents and teachers for help.

Very often, when a group of youngsters is caught after a mugging, it becomes clear that ignorance is another reason for crimes: children do not know that they are liable for prosecution even if they are underage. Teens may steal a car, joyride in it and abandon it later, and claim that they did it “just for fun”. They are surprised when they learn that their parents have to pay for the damage done, or that they have to work a set number of days for the community as punishment.

Sometimes one such occasion is enough to teach a child not to become an offender. However, when a youngster is caught after committing the same or a different offence again and again, stricter measures are taken. Young people may even be sent to a correctional institution and then go to prison when they become of age.

Today, we can often hear about suicide terrorists who are very young, and who become “live bombs”, killing themselves and a lot of innocent strangers for religious causes. It is clear that they are not the masterminds of such crimes, and it is the adult terrorists sending them to senseless death who have to be stopped.

## **EXERCISES**

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

### **1. Discuss the questions:**

1. What is juvenile delinquency?
2. Why do courts not punish the teenagers?
3. What are the most common causes of juvenile delinquency?
4. What are the reasons of juvenile crime?



5. What kind of crime can teenagers commit?

**2. Translate:**

- less understanding
- separate juvenile courts
- different reasons of delinquency
- the most common causes
- juvenile detention centers
- violent behavior
- drug and alcohol misuse
- bad neighborhoods
- correctional institution
- suicide terrorists
- “live bombs”.



**3. Complete the sentences:**

1. Juvenile delinquency is also known as....
2. .... are all responsible for a juvenile who commits a crime.
3. ... today commit all the serious crimes.
4. Young people may even be sent to a ... and then go to ... when they become of age.
5. Crime is getting ... all over the world.

**4. Make combinations, using A and B**

A	B
juvenile	system
primary	institution
correctional	delinquency
legal	gangs
street	education

**6. Confirm or deny:**

**Model:**

- a) *I fully agree with the statement.*
- b) *I am afraid, I can't agree with it.*
- c) *I can't but agree with it.*
- d) *I completely disagree with the statement.*

1. Juvenile delinquency is also known as teenage crime.
2. Parents, friends and teachers are not responsible for a juvenile who commits a crime.
3. The courts punish the teenagers like they punish the adults when they commit a crime.
4. Crime is not getting younger all over the world.
5. Teenagers today never commit all the serious crimes like armed-robbery with violence, murder, sexual offences.
6. Today, we can often hear about suicide terrorists who are very young, and who become "live bombs", killing themselves and a lot of innocent strangers for religious causes.

**6. Translate, pay attention to Infinitive.**

***A. Identify the Objective Infinitive Construction and pay attention to the way of translating it.***

1. The juvenile court wants this child to be placed to the State Juvenile Rehabilitation School.
2. I saw him step into a witness box with a feeling of uncertainty.
3. The public expected the youths to be fined for trespassing on Government property.
4. I heard the robbers threaten to shoot anyone who tried to sound the alarm.
5. I saw the public meet that verdict with satisfaction.
6. Everyone consider him to be guilty of embezzlement.
7. The chief ordered him to issue a warrant for her arrest.

***B. Identify the Subjective Infinitive Construction and pay attention to the way of translating it.***

1. The child is likely to attend under a supervisor a day or an evening class.
2. The local authority is known to be responsible for deciding where the child should be accommodated.
3. Young offenders are seen to train under a supervisor.
4. He is sure to be present at the scene of the crime.
5. The murderer of the children is expected to receive a life sentence.
6. The policemen were seen to follow the young muggers.
7. John seems to have stolen the money.

**7. Test your translation skills by paying attention to infinitive and infinitive constructions:**

1. Их вызвали в суд для дачи показаний.
2. Следователь оказался недостаточно опытным, чтобы успешно расследовать такое сложное дело.
3. Она была единственным человеком, кто верил в его невиновность.
4. Никто не ожидал, что дело будет слушаться при закрытых дверях.
5. Сосед видел, что этот человек взломал дверь их гаража.
6. Маловероятно, чтобы его осудили.
7. Сообщается, что показания свидетеля подтвердились.

**8. Read the text and decide which word (a, b or c) best fits each gap:**

**Teenage TV addicts prone to crime**

Teenagers who watch more than four hours television a night are more prone to crime, drug taking, and becoming (1) ... from society, according to the (2) ... research. The (3) ... followed publication of a report which found that TV addicts – whose who (4) ... at least four hours a night in front of the television – are more likely to have anti-social attitudes, (5) ... on badly with their parents and feel disillusioned. The researchers said that these youngsters developed spectator mentalities, which prevented them from taking an active (6) ... in life. Of the 20,000 teenagers aged between 13 and 15 who participated in the (7)...., more than a quarter said they watched at least four hours a night. After

comparing their answers with those of other respondents, the researchers said that their findings (8) ... a disturbing picture. Almost 50 per cent of the addict group dismissed school as boring compared with fewer than 30 per cent of those who watched less television. TV addicts were also happier to accept that they might be unemployed after (9) ... school and more than 20 per cent would prefer it to work they did not like. More than one in ten condoned shoplifting, compared with one in twenty other teenagers, while one in five (10) ... graffiti as acceptable. TV addicts were also more tolerant of drug taking.

1. a. *isolated*      b. *distracted*    c. *disappointed*
2. a. *current*      b. *recent*      c. *new*
3. a. *notice*      b. *warning*    c. *advice*
4. a. *use*          b. *spend*      c. *relax*
5. a. *get*          b. *put*         c. *go*
6. a. *play*         b. *part*        c. *place*
7. a. *report*      b. *survey*     c. *questionnaire*
8. a. *displayed*    b. *showed*    c. *described*
9. a. *graduating*    b. *leaving*    c. *abandoning*
10. a. *regarded*    b. *observed*    c. *remarked*





## ***QUESTION TYPES***

There are five main types of questions, such as:

1. **General questions**, which require a Yes / No answer.

**= auxiliary verb + subject + main verb (+ object)**

*Is this a quad-core laptop? - Yes, it is. // No, it isn't*

*Do you have a spare motherboard for HP Pavilion? - Yes, I do. // No, I don't.*

*Are you closing this application? - Yes, I'm // No, I'm not.*

*Have you finished this project? - Yes, I have // No, I haven't.*

*Will the CD ROM read my disk? - Yes, it will // No, it won't.*

2. **Special (Information) questions**, which ask for specific information.

These begin with question words, such as *what, who, when, where, why, which, how, how much / many, how long, how safe*, etc.

**= question word (+ object) + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb**

*What are the technical specifications of an ultra book?*

*How many cores does the latest laptop possess?*

*What files was he downloading from the Internet?*

3. **Questions to the subject**, which start with *what, who* or *which* question words. In this case, the word order is the same as in a positive sentence.

**= question word (+ subject) + main verb**

*Who designed this graph?*

*Which design works better?*

4. **Questions to the object**, which also start with *what*, *who*, but have a word order similar to that of the general question.

**= question word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + preposition**

*Who did you develop this software for?*

*What does this program refer to?*

*What material is the hardware made of?*

5. **Alternative questions**, which give several options to choose from with the help of conjunction *OR* that can be put in any part of the sentence to make the necessary alternative.

**= (question word) + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + object + OR + object**

*Does the professor have a 15.6-inch-monitor or a 17.3-inch-monitor?*

6. **Disjunctive (tag) questions**, which remind a statement with a tag at the end of it.

**= subject + main verb + tag (aux. verb+ subject in the form of pronoun)**

*The charge adapter enables charging up a PC, does not it?*

*Touchpad is a laptop's built-in mouse, is not it?*

*Output devices do not input the data into the computer, do they?*

1. **Arrange the words in the proper order to make questions.**

2. installed / she / a new / has / or / the updates / application?

3. the function / is / what / of / the / CPU?

4. are / who / you / e-mail / sending / this / to?

5. sent / who / this / me / reference?

6. have / a 3.0USB port / does / or / PC / your / a 2.0USB port?

7. add / a water-proof / manufacturers / do / to / the assembly / membrane / parts / a laptop / of?

8. what / work / platform / on / this / computer / does?

9. boot / has / time / doesn't it / your / laptop / a quick?
10. manual / is / what / about / this?
11. enhanced / created / who / software / this?

**2. Ask questions to get these answers.**

1. ?  
The touchpad is placed on the keyboard.
2. ?  
Yes, the keyboard does.
3. ?  
The right button does.
4. ?  
Capacitive battery is used to meet all the above mentioned specifications and users' preferences.
5. ?  
Terry clicked the right button of the mouse.
6. ,?  
Yes, the shortcut menu does.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ,?  
Yes, the input devices will.
8. ?  
Storage capacity of the Solid State Drives (SSDs) ranges from 128 to 500 GB.
9. ?  
No, am not. I am closing the application.
10. ?  
I'm reloading the computer.

**3. Arrange the words in the correct order to make questions. Add *Why / What / Where /How* if necessary.**

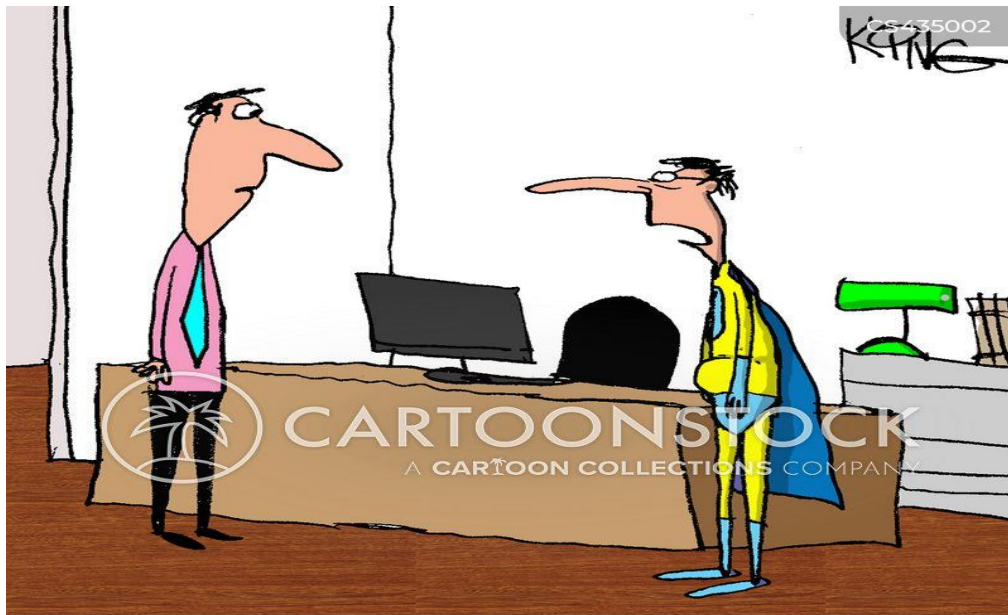
1. the screen size / is / the laptop / of?
2. is / placed / the touchpad?
3. people / visit / news / do / websites?
4. assembly / consist / parts /a typical / of / PC / does?
5. does / from / RAM / vary / 128 to 500 GB?
6. are / the technical / a user's / specifications / needs / that / meet?

7. digital / do / cameras / photographs / store?
8. websites / do / many / visit / you / regularly?
9. is / technology / needed / a home / to set up / network?
10. deleted / go / files / do? They go to the recycle bin.

#### **4. Translate the sentences into English using new vocabulary.**

1. Являются ли современные компьютеры неотъемлемой частью жизни людей? - Да, безусловно.
2. Портативные компьютеры обладают расширенной функциональностью, они компактны и эргономичны.
3. Зарядное устройство или процессор отвечает за подзарядку компьютера? - Определенно, это зарядное устройство.
4. Какие периферийные устройства составляют аппаратное обеспечение компьютера?
5. Какими устройствами ввода, вывода и хранения информации ты пользуешься?
6. Устройства ввода информации переносят информацию на компьютер. К ним относят клавиатуру, мышку, сканнер, микрофон и веб камеру, не так ли?
7. Устройства вывода выводят обработанную информацию. Они включают такие периферийные устройства как монитор, принтер, колонки, не так ли?
8. Какие устройства хранения информации ты знаешь?
9. Восьми ядерные процессоры современных компьютеров, мощная аккумуляторная батарея, семнадцатидюймовый экран с высоким разрешением полностью соответствуют ожиданиям самых требовательных пользователей.

***JUST FOR FUN***



*“Yes, I’m a superhero. I’m not attractive, muscular or charming because I work in the ‘cyber crimes’ division.”*

## SUPPLEMENTARY READING



### What Is Delinquency Prevention?

Delinquency prevention seeks to redirect youth who are considered at risk for delinquency or who have committed a delinquent offense from becoming deeper involved in the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile delinquency can be a problem for any neighborhood, community, state, or country. No town no matter how small is immune to delinquency. Many people think these children are lost to the system. They get picked up for doing something stupid, get put into a probation program or a group home and are destined for jail or worse prison. Most see delinquency as the gateway to a life headed straight towards prison. However, it does not have to end that way for our troubled youth.

There are people that care for our youth and our communities. People who want to see our troubled youth make something better for them. Social workers, judges, and parents, are not the only people who should be helping these youth. The youth are our future, we need to protect them and raise them into society instead of shunning them and forcing them into a life of crime that is destined for prison.

There are many programs out there today that are meant to help our delinquent youth. Those that are rehabilitative in nature are less successful as these youth have already turned to crime and have already created bad habits and antisocial behaviors. Programs that take a preventative approach are much more successful and tend to have a higher positive response from communities.

### **Who Is Affected by Juvenile Delinquency?**

Every single person living on this planet is affected by juvenile crime. From the perpetrator to the victim and everyone in between, we are all affected by the actions of delinquent youth. While the number of cases regarding juvenile delinquency has gone down, there is still much to do in the way of prevention and rehabilitation. We as a society are all affected and therefore we should all be helping to aid in the care, prevention, and rehabilitation of our youth. For our youth is the future of this world. It is important for us to continually update our programs that are meant to help our delinquent youth. We need to figure out what works so we can reprogram and continually monitor our systems and remove those programs that are not working or are causing more harm than good to our delinquent youth.

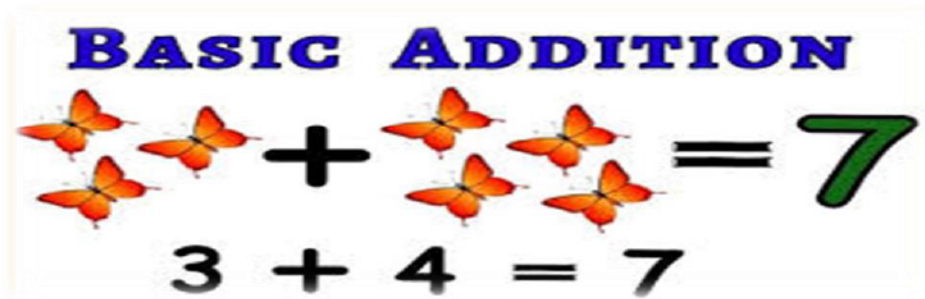
It is so important for parents, teachers, and neighbors to believe in the children of the future, provide discipline, and advocate for all youth, especially those who come from a troubled background. With positive role models and adult involvement in their life, children are less likely to develop problem behaviors and take part in delinquent activities. Becoming discouraged or treating our youth like they don't matter or have fallen too far to be saved from a life destined for prison, is harmful to those children and ultimately to the community.

Troubled youth need to know they are cared for, that people love them, and that they can make a difference in this world. Believe in the youth in your life. Show them they matter and that they can make a difference.

## ТЕМА VIII. IT ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В БОРЬБЕ С НАРКОТРАФФИКОМ



- 1. Part of speech: numerals (addition).*
- 2. Reading and speaking: IT technology in combating drug trafficking*
- 3. Grammar reference: Conditionals*
- 4. Listening and speaking*
- 5. Reading and discussion*
- 6. Supplementary reading*



Positive and negative numbers are sometimes known as directed numbers because they signify direction. In arithmetic only undirected numbers with no sign in front of them are used. In algebra, the sign is considered as well as the size of the number. For example, in arithmetic,  $7+5 = 12$ . The plus sign is the sign of operation.

In algebra the same process becomes  $(+7) + (+5) = +12$ . The first and the third plus signs show direction; the second plus sign is the sign of operation.

In algebra we add signed numbers, such as +9 and -7. The relation is expressed thus:  $(+9) + (-9) = +2$ .

From our study of positive and negative numbers, we interpret it as 9 steps down, which results in 2 steps up. Algebraic addition is a combination of several algebraic expressions into a single equivalent expression.

**Read and write down in words the followings numerical expression:**

$425-25 = 400$      $1617+17=1634$      $34582+25814=60396$   
 $730-15= 715$      $1215+60=1275$      $768903-420765=348138$   
 $222-22=201$      $1511+30=1541$      $1634986-1359251=275735$



## Reading and Speaking



**1. Study the following words and combinations:**

Menace	угроза, опасность
Traffic	торговля
Abuse	злоупотребление
Drugs	наркотики
Implement	выполнять, осуществлять
Profitable	прибыльный, выгодный

Illegal	нелегальный
Counter	противостоять
Illicit	незаконный
Combat	сражаться
Comply	исполнять просьбу
Index	каталог
Request	просьба, заявка
Disseminate	распространять
Intelligence	сведения, информация
Liaison officers	офицеры связи взаимодействия
Seizure	конфискация

The most serious menace facing society today is the trafficking and abuse of drugs. The fight against drug traffic has increasingly become the subject of real anti-crime policies implemented at national levels. It is now clear that, since the 1970s, drugs trafficking has become the most organized, most professional and most profitable of all illegal activities. The trafficker of today has nothing in common with typical street-corner pusher; he is ruthless, highly organized and mobile. It is well known that law enforcement agencies throughout the world have increased their efforts and manpower in an attempt to contain this growing threat. Nevertheless, drug trafficking continues to gain momentum.

The punishment for drug trafficking can vary widely depending on several factors including type and amount of drugs, geographic area of distribution, and whether children were targeted. Sentences for drug distribution and trafficking can generally range from 3-5 years to life in prison.

Drug trafficking / distribution is a felony, and is a more serious crime than drug possession. Drug dealers, arms smugglers and terrorists are closely linked and they pose a threat to national security. That is why Ministries of Internal Affairs of many countries together with the governments are seeking the best ways and using advanced technologies in the fight against drug trafficking.

There are some of them:

*Satellite Imagery:* High-resolution satellite imagery aids in monitoring remote areas, identifying illicit drug cultivation sites, and tracking transportation routes.

*Drones:* Drones are becoming universally adopted tools that facilitate law enforcement tasks. According to UNODC, law enforcement agencies have benefited from the intelligence provided by drones in anti-drug trafficking efforts, combating illegal border trespassing, and stopping illegal drug crop harvesting.

*Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras:* Strategically placed CCTV cameras help in monitoring high-risk areas such as border crossings, ports, and urban centres, allowing for real-time surveillance and evidence gathering.

*Pattern Identification:* Data analytics and AI algorithms analyze vast amounts of data, identifying patterns and trends associated with drug trafficking, enabling authorities to target their efforts effectively.

*Predictive Analytics:* By analyzing historical data and patterns, predictive analytics can help authorities anticipate future drug trafficking activities, enabling proactive measures to disrupt criminal networks.

*Suspicious Activity Detection:* AI-powered systems analyze various data sources, including social media, financial transactions, and communication patterns to identify suspicious activities linked to drug trafficking, facilitating early intervention.

*Fingerprint Recognition:* Biometric databases, coupled with automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS), aid in identifying individuals with criminal records, linking them to drug trafficking activities, and assisting in their apprehension.

*Facial Recognition:* Facial recognition technology enables law enforcement agencies to match faces captured in surveillance footage or images with databases, helping identify and track known drug traffickers, even in crowded environments.

*Secure Communication Networks:* Encrypted communication channels and secure databases ensure a safe and confidential exchange of intelligence among law enforcement agencies, enhancing coordination and information sharing in real time.

*International Collaboration:* Advanced communication technologies facilitate real-time information exchange and collaboration between international agencies, strengthening the global fight against drug trafficking.

*Blockchain technology* provides an immutable ledger that tracks the movement of pharmaceuticals and other controlled substances, reducing the risk of counterfeit drugs entering the supply chain. Blockchain enables verification of the authenticity of pharmaceutical products, ensuring the integrity of the supply chain and facilitating quick identification of counterfeit drugs.

Law enforcement agencies employ robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive data from hacking, unauthorized access, or data leakage, thereby protecting their investigative operations and the integrity of the legal process. Cybersecurity measures are regularly updated and strengthened to counter evolving cyber threats, ensuring the continued operation of technology systems critical to the fight against drug trafficking.

## 2. Match the words and phrases from the text with their equivalents:

1. illicit	a. to be set free
2. charges	b. to be going to do something
3. to intend	c. analgesics
4. to be convicted	d. special terms of punishment
5. drug trafficking	e. accusation
6. distribution of something	f. illegal
7. pain killers	g. spreading of something
8. probation	h. to be sentenced
9. to manufacture	i. selling of drugs
10. to be released	j. to produce something

### 3. Match the words from the text with their definitions:

1. *substance* 2. *life sentence* 3. *felony* 4. *fine* 5. *offender*  
6. *sentence* 7. *drugs* 8. *possession*.

- a. an illegal substance that some people smoke or inject for the physical and mental effects it has;
- b. the act of committing a serious crime such as murder or rape;
- c. a sum of money that must be paid as punishment for breaking a law or a rule;
- d. to be sentenced to stay in prison till death;
- e. the punishment given by a court;
- f. a type of solid, liquid, or gas that has particular qualities;
- g. something that you own or have with you at a particular time;
- h. a person who commits a crime.

### 4. Read the text and fill the gaps, putting the phrases (a-f) in the right places (1-6):

#### What is a drug?

Drug is a chemical that influences biological function of human body. Some drugs come from plants, some from laboratories. Some are traditional and familiar, others are novel. A drug's effect can be benign or harmful, or both, often depending on the dose.

We can define psychoactive drugs, which influence human mental functions. They can be abusable and non-abusable. So penicillin is a drug, but not abusable, it can be taken under a doctor's orders 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Nevertheless, caffeine, nicotine, alcohol, cocaine, heroin, morphine and many others, which are used not for treatment, but for so called "pleasure", are abusable psychoactive drugs.

Abusable drugs can cause three distinct types of problems: physiological toxicity, behavioral toxicity and addiction.

Almost any chemical will damage 2\_\_\_\_\_ if taken in sufficient quantity and the maxim is “The dose makes the poison”. The tiny amount of botulism toxin (Botox) is a beauty aid, but a little larger amount is a deadly weapon. The most dramatic toxic risk is a sudden death from overdose. The probability of a fatal dose varies with the quantity consumed 3\_\_\_\_\_. Mixing drugs tends to increase the risk, taking two drugs together, each at a dosage safe if taken alone, can be fatal.



Overdose is not the only form of toxicity. Even a dose that causes no damage when taken once or a few times can still create harm 4\_\_\_\_\_. A drug with no overdose risk – tobacco in the form of cigarettes, for example – can be profoundly toxic in chronic use.

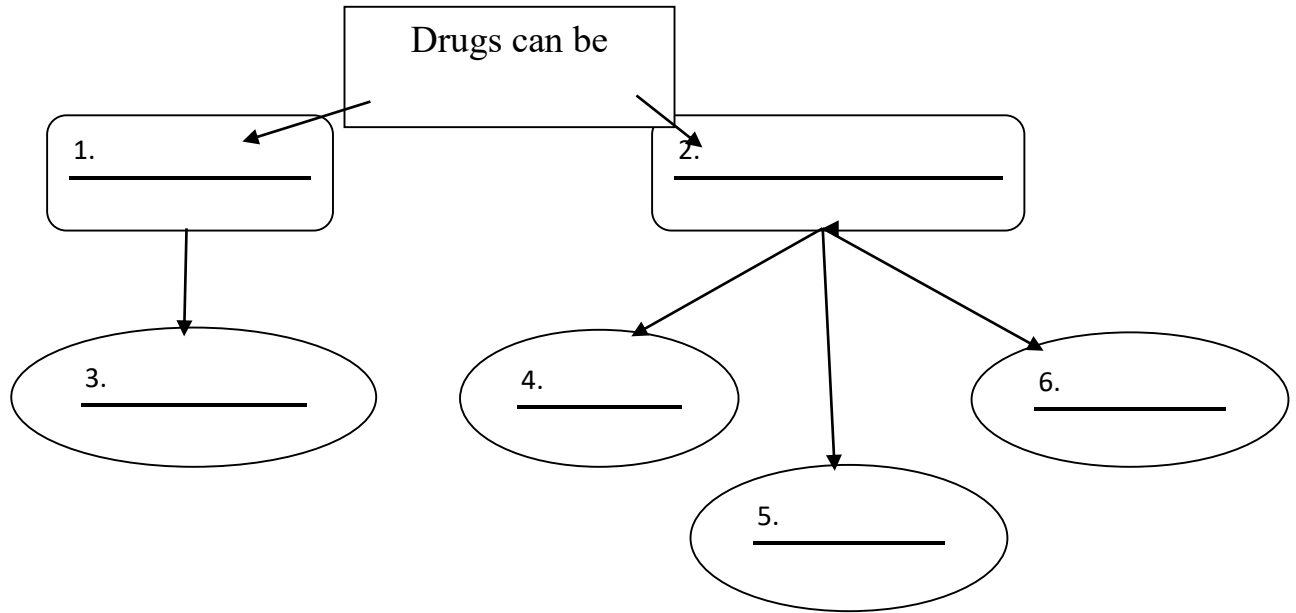
Intoxication is always risky, especially for someone not used to it or in unfamiliar circumstances. A fight, a crash, a prank, or a sexual encounter resulting from occasional intoxication can have lifelong consequences. One peculiar form of behavioral toxicity is loss of self-control due to over dosage, as in the all-too-familiar example of binge drinking. As the saying goes “5\_\_\_\_\_, then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man”.

Drug taking can develop into a bad habit – that is a pattern, which is difficult to break even once the person understands that his behavior is a problem. This is addiction. Sometimes it can be harmless habits such as chocolate addiction. However, drug addiction is an unwanted and hard-to-break habit that leads to taking a drug more often or in greater amounts and that will bring to destruction of the user’s body. Addicts suffer 6\_\_\_\_\_ and this is an enormous amount of damage.

- a) if continued over months or years
- b) First the man takes a drink
- c) and inflict on others

- d) but also from a person to a person and from occasion to occasion.
- e) and no one wants to take more than the prescribed amount.
- f) the body or the mind.

**5. Work in small groups or pairs. Fill in the cluster with information from the text and describe every position to your partner.**



**6. Round table discussion.**

*Some countries have already legalized drugs and there is great polemics in others whether to legalize drugs or not. Find out more information on this topic in the Internet. Make your point of view on the problem. Is there any sense to legalize drugs? What are the consequences of legalizing? Present your ideas at the Round table discussion in class.*

**These phrases may be of some use for you during the discussion:**

- I would like to present my idea of ....
- I would like to stress that....
- The thing is that ....
- What is the reason for....?
- What may be the consequences of ....?
- What is your point of view on ....?
- How does it happen that...?
- What are the ways of...?
- Going back to my last point....
- Would you mind explaining your point of view?



## CONDITIONALS

### ‘If’ Sentences or Conditional Sentences

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1) Zero conditional</b> If + present form + present form</p>	<p>1) These sentences are in two halves, with the <b>if</b> part in one half and the other part where you can use words such as <b>can, will, may, might, could</b> and <b>would</b>. In this type of sentence, you could use <b>when</b> instead of <b>if</b>. This is why this type of sentence is sometimes called a zero conditional.</p>	<p><i>Example: In many cases, we <b>can</b> restore our data from backups, we <b>can</b> build new facilities if they <b>become</b> destroyed or damaged</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2) First conditional</b> If + present form, + will, can or may</p>	<p>In these sentences (or first conditional sentences), there is a strong possibility that the first part (coming after <b>if</b>) is going to happen. The second part says what will happen as a result</p>	<p><i>Example: If we <b>lose</b> the people we depend on to work with the equipment and data, we’<b>ll</b> have a rather difficult problem to solve.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3) Second conditional</b> If + past form + would, should, could or might</p>	<p>In these sentences, the first part with <b>if</b> shows that the event is unlikely to happen. In English, we often use this type of sentence (called a second</p>	<p><i>Example: If we <b>have</b> sufficiently <b>planned</b> and <b>prepared</b> in advance, we <b>should</b> be able to easily protect our data from any disaster that is not global</i></p>

	conditional) to talk about hypotheses, or imaginary future events.	<i>in scale.</i>
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1.



**Open the brackets, using the appropriate form of the verb. Define the type of conditionals:**

1. If I find your passport, I (telephone) you.
2. The police (arrest) him, if they catch him.
3. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.
4. What will happen if my parachute (not open)?
5. If she (need) a radio, she can borrow mine.
6. If you (not go) away, I'll call the police.
7. I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes.
8. If he (be) late, we'll go without him.
9. She will be absolutely furious if she (hear) about this.
10. If we leave the car here, it (not be) in anybody's way.
11. He'll be late for the train if he (not start) at once.
12. If you (need) to edit a photo, you should use a software program for that purpose.
13. If you are interested in becoming a computer professional you (know) the basics of computer literacy.

**2. Make sentences:**

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| you don't hurry               | we can have lunch now      |
| you pass the exam             | I can lend you some        |
| <b>If</b> + you fail the exam | + you'll get a certificate |
| you're busy now               | we can talk later          |
| you need money                | you can do it again        |

**3. Choose the right variant:**

1. If I'm / I'll be late this evening, don't wait for me. I'm / is right.

- 2. Will you write to me if I give / I'll give you my address?
- 3. If there is / will be a fire, the alarm will ring.
- 4. If I don't see you tomorrow morning, I phone / I'll phone you in the evening.
- 5. I'm / I'll be surprised if Martin and Julia get / will get married.
- 6. Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they'll invite you?



## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### DRUG BUST NABS DEALER

**1. Before you listen to the text talk about these questions.**

1. How common is the distribution of illegal drugs in your country?
2. What are signs that a person intends to sell drugs instead of use them?



**Scan and listen, fill in the gaps, then discuss:**



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On the evening of October 20 police officers conducted a ... .. at a home located on Granite Street. The home owner Frank Barlow was arraigned and is being held without bail after pleading innocent to ... .. charges including possession and intent to distribute.

Police seized five pounds of heroin, ten pounds of methamphetamine and several bottles of... .. The drugs were concealed in various areas of the home along with an undisclosed... .. The police also found ... used to weigh the drugs and various ... used to wrap the drugs before distribution. Police conducted a ... of Barlow's vehicle which turned up thirty individually wrapped packages of heroin waiting to be sold ... have impounded the ... as they suspect it was used in the transportation of drugs.

Police say they are not sure if Barlow is acting by himself, or if he may report to the ... of a larger drug smuggling operation. They will be ... Barlow's known associates. The district ... .. says that if Barlow is convicted of all charges, he could ... .. to fifty years in prison.

**2. Read the newspaper article. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 \_ Barlow was charged with multiple crimes.
- 2 \_ Barlow was the head of a smuggling operation.
- 3 \_ Barlow's business associates were also are arrested.

**3. Match the words (1-8) with the definition, (A-H)**

- 1 \_ trafficking
- 2 \_ distribution
- 3 \_ Transportation
- 4 \_ unauthorized
- 5 \_ smuggling

6 \_conceal

7 \_convict

8 \_prescription

A. not legally allowed

B. to prove a person is guilty

C. the process of supplying products

D. the practice of taking goods in or out of a country

E. the act of moving items from one place to another

F. requiring a doctor's authorization

G. to hide something

H. the purchase and sale of drugs

**4. Complete the sentences using the following words**

*Intent to distribute, heroine, dealer, scales, methamphetamine, package*

1. -----makes users feel energetic.
2. People with large amounts of drugs can be charged with ----- .
3. The ----- contained illegal drugs.
4. -----users show little energy.
5. ----- are used to measure ye is weights.
6. Police arrested the ----- yesterday.



**5. Listen and complete the conversation**

**Officer 2:** Well, all the physical evidence we found at the house says he's guilty. Innocent people don't just have ten pounds of methamphetamine **1**-----their homes.

**Officer 1:** 2 ----- the drug residue found on the scales and packaging. Those are pretty good signs of intent to distribute.

**Officer 2:** And don't forget the money we found. If that isn't proof that he was selling drugs, 3 ----- . He said his job was a car salesman? They just don't make that much cash.

**Officer 1:** Yeah, I guess it looks like the district attorney has an excellent chance of making 4-----

**Officer 2:** We did everything 5 ----- and made sure we got the search warrant before going in . I just 6 ----- why he won't be convicted.

## DRUG POSSESSION



**Listen the police report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 \_ The suspects were arrested for purchasing illicit drugs.
- 2 \_ Both suspects were found with paraphernalia.
- 3 \_ Sentences for drug possession in Brighton depend on the amount a person possesses.

On January 5, 5:45PM, I was dispatched to Terry's Eatery at 3985 Grand Street, where two people were reportedly demonstrating bizarre behavior. I arrived on scene and spoke with Terry Moss, who made the report. He stated that the couple arrived at his shop and exhibited strange behavior. He feared they may rob him. I located the suspects in another store up the street. The two identified themselves as Marcus Randolph and Lisa Perkins, both tourists from the United States. They both appeared to be under the influence of one or more illicit drugs.

They spoke very quickly and acted nervously. When asked to empty their pockets, Ms. Perkins withdrew a bag of marijuana and a pipe. I asked her if she knew that marijuana was a controlled substance in this area -she said she did. Again, I asked Mr. Randolph to empty his pockets. He also had paraphernalia: a pipe and bag containing cocaine residue.

Then I placed both individuals under arrest for willfully possessing illicit drugs. Both verbally protested and asked about their penalties as they were handcuffed. I informed them that our state carries an automatic sentence for simple possession.

**2. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).**

- 1 \_ drug
- 2\_ controlled substance
- 3 \_ influence
- 4\_ paraphernalia
- 5 \_ willfully possess



- A a drug regulated by the government
- B to knowingly have an illegal substance
- C equipment used to take drugs
- D a substance that alters one's perception
- E the effect a drug has on someone.

**3. Complete the sentences using the following words**

*Cocaine, simple possession, pipe, illicit, marijuana, automatic sentence.*

- 1. The thief received a(n)-----
- 2. The woman was addicted to a stimulant called -----
- 3. The man acquired the prescription pills illegally and was charged with ----
- 4. The police arrested the tourists who had a suitcase full of ----- drugs.
- 5. The men used a(n) ----- to smoke the drugs.

6. The drug dealer sold that he harvested from his cannabis plants.



**4. Listen and complete the conversation.**

**Officer:** Sir, please remove all the contents of your pockets.

**Tourist:** Fine. This is all I've got.

**Officer:** Looks like about 1-----

**Tourist:** It's not mine.

**Officer:** It's illegal to 2----- marijuana in this country

**Tourist:** Yes, 3 ----- . But it's not mine.

**Officer:** Do you have anything else 4-----that I should know about?

**Tourist:** Uh, I've got a 5 -----

**Officer:** 6 -----.

**Tourist:** Okay. But that's not mine either. I was just 7----- for a friend.

**Officer:** It's not about whether or not they're yours. You willfully possess them.

**Tourist:** So it doesn't even matter if the drugs are mine?

**Officer:** Sir, you're best off keeping quiet at this point. You're under arrest for simple possession.

# READING AND DISCUSSION



## **Pioneering Technologies to Combat Global Illicit Drugs and Other Crimes: Insights from CND 2024 Side Event**

### **1. Read and translate the texts:**

#### **Text A**

On March 20, the global community took a significant step forward in the battle against illicit activities at the side event “Combining UAS (Unmanned Aerial Systems) and AI (Artificial Intelligence) technologies to counter illicit drugs.” This groundbreaking event, organized by the Kyrgyz Republic alongside the UNODC Programme Office in Kyrgyzstan and supported by the Russian Federation, was held during the 67<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, Austria.

Participants included a wide array of stakeholders from CND member states, potential contributors, AI and UAS technology experts, law enforcement, researchers, and organizations dedicated to drug prevention and control.

The focus was squarely on leveraging AI and UAS technologies to confront and mitigate the complex global challenges presented by illicit drugs and other crimes. The discussions, informed by the UNODC's project achievements in Kyrgyzstan, aimed to stimulate cross-disciplinary exchange, share insights, and best practices in deploying these technologies for more effective enforcement, detection, and monitoring.

The dialogue emphasized the strategic integration of AI and UAS for superior enforcement against a spectrum of crimes, from drug trafficking to environmental violations. Key discussions included:

*Innovative Cultivation Detection:* The use of drones and AI to identify wild-growing or cultivated areas of cannabis, ephedra, opium poppy, and coca bushes, enhanced by hyperspectral imaging for a digital cataloging of plants.

*Synthetic Drug Lab Detection:* AI and drones identifying synthetic drug labs, with gas emission sensors collecting crucial data for AI processing, signifying a new approach in law enforcement technology.

*UAS, AI, and Sensor Integration for Comprehensive Surveillance:* Combining various sensors with drones and AI for a broad range of surveillance tasks, from detecting synthetic drug labs to border security and smuggling prevention. Providing law enforcement officers with enhanced situational awareness during operations to locate drug traffickers and their routes, collecting intelligence, and verifying their actions from a distance.

*Advanced Object Recognition:* Utilizing AI for sophisticated analysis to locate and identify illegal activity-related objects, enhancing law enforcement capabilities. Drones and AI comparing orthophotomaps to spot land-use changes and environmental damages from illegal activities, illustrating the environmental side of crime fighting.

*Illegal Mining and Wildlife Trafficking:* Showcasing AI and UAS in detecting unauthorized mining operations and in wildlife trafficking prevention, presenting a united front against a variety of crimes.

The event underscored the importance of keeping pace with technological advancements and exploiting their potential to reformulate strategies against illicit activities. It concluded with a proposition to establish the UNODC Multifunctional Center for Technology Excellence (TechEx Center), envisioned as a foundation for future collaborative ventures, engaging scientific, technical, and private sectors with UNODC to enhance the utilization of AI and UAS in crime combating efforts.

This side event at the CND 2024 represents a pivotal moment for UNODC and Member States to embrace technological innovations in AI and UAS, setting the stage for novel, cooperative strategies to address the multifaceted challenges of global illicit activities.

“For UNODC, it is paramount to stay at the forefront of technological progress. AI and new technologies offer unprecedented opportunities to enhance the efficiency of our operations, especially in complex and multifaceted areas like monitoring and combating illicit drug trafficking, counteracting human trafficking, and wildlife protection,” said Mr. Bo Mathiasen, Officer-in-Charge of the UNODC Division for Operations.

### **Text B**

1. Due to the Russian mass media, Russia has one of the fastest growing drug problems in the world nowadays. It has now integrated into the global drug market with links to the synthetic drug markets of Western Europe and the Far East, as well as the booming heroin trade from Central Asia. Drugs are now trafficked in all regions of Russia and their use in affecting the youthful population. In recent years crime activities connected with drugs have become the primary care of the state attention.

2. Historically, before the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia was considered to be a trans-shipment country for drug smuggling from Central Asia

to Europe. Now it has developed into one of the major drug consumers itself with several millions of drug users all over the country.

3. The rise of the Russian drug trade has an enormous negative impact on Russia's demographic situation. AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases associated with the spread of drugs is having significant demographic impact on the Russian population. The drug trade threatens the labor force of the country because it affects the young and the working-age population.

4. The government of Russian Federation pays great attention to the growing problem. It works in a great amount of directions, which are coordinated by the Government's Commission on Fighting Drug Abuse and Illegal Turnover. Its work is also assisted by the RF Ministry of Interior, the RF Public Health Ministry and the State Customs Committee, and many public organizations which carry out the work on combating drug abuse, preventing drug taking and rehabilitating former drug takers. The special Federal Program "Complex Measures to Withstand Abuse and Illegal Drugs Trade" was worked out and successfully implemented by central and local authorities.

5. As the most drug takers are of 13-18 years, the great care is taken of the youth. The mass anti-drug work is carried out at schools where special lessons are devoted to the consequences of drug taking. The seminars which are called "When Trouble is Knocking on Your Door" are hold with their parents, providing information about the most widely used drugs, offering the ways on prevention of drug abuse, specially stressing the peculiarities of psychology of children and teenagers using drugs. Great amount of rehabilitation centers were established in Russia, where patients renounce their addiction to drugs and return to usual life after this hard disease.

6. Well-known Russian specialists are engaged in the area of addiction treatment, which speak in mass media, give lectures in educational institutions, and discuss the problem in popular TV programs.

**2. Match the ideas with the passages of the text:**

- a/ The mass media work
- b/ Official measures
- c/ Now and then
- d/ Country's concern
- e/ Preventive measures
- f/ Danger to the society

**3. Revise the text. Work in pairs and answer the questions to the text:**

- a) What are people mostly affected by drugs?
- b) How drugs are connected with crime?
- c) What has recently changed in the position of Russia in the world drugs market?
- d) How can drugs affect the economy of the country?
- e) What are the activities of the government?
- f) What do schools do to prevent drugs abuse?
- g) How does mass media take part in the fight with drug misuse?
- h) Have you ever taken part in any activities connected with combating drugs?
- i) Have you listened to the lecture or seen the program on this theme?
- j) What films, songs or stories about famous stars, connected with drugs, do you know?

**4. Read some extracts from the Russian President's speech that he addressed to the delegates of the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) in Moscow. Put down short notes on the topics:**

**a) What was done for combating drug abuse in Russia?**

**b) What is to be done?**



The delegates include the heads of drug control agencies from more than 120 countries, as well as heads and representatives of international organizations, including the

United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and Collective Security Treaty Organization.

\* \* \*



*President of Russia:*

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends!

It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to this anniversary 30th International Drug Enforcement Conference.

The drugs trade has become a global challenge to the entire international community, and for some countries has become a national tragedy. The drugs trade is a breeding ground for organized crime, smuggling, and illegal migration. Even sadder and more dangerous, it is also a breeding ground for terrorism.

Russia supports the UN's central coordinating role in combating drug trafficking. The United Nations has a tremendously important part to play in this work.

It is extremely important to reach the goals that were set by the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the 64th UN General Assembly, namely, to reduce production of the most dangerous drugs, including heroin and cocaine, around the world by 2020.

Russia has always been an advocate of closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies in combating the drugs threat. This concerns above all efforts to suppress international drug trafficking, exchange operational information, and train personnel.

As part of our obligations under the international anti-drugs conventions, we are active in helping to develop the human resources capabilities of drugs control and police agencies in many countries, from Asia to Central America. Last year, more than 600 specialists from our partner countries received ongoing professional training in Russia.

Our common priorities include planning and carrying out joint anti-drugs operations. Russia has quite a lot of experience in this area. For example, through our cooperation with Kyrgyzstan over these last two years only, we have shut down 35 wholesale heroin supply channels.

More than 1,500 crimes were brought to light and around 500 kilograms of narcotic substances and more than 750 kilograms of precursors were confiscated.

Another key area for action is to destroy the drugs trade's financial base. This is something you all say too. The experts' estimate that the trade in opiates alone calculated using the final sales value method is worth more than \$60 billion. Providing reciprocal legal assistance and expanding the exchange of information on suspicious bank accounts, deposits, investments and property would help to break down the drugs production infrastructure.

We also are to work more closely in the important area of preventing leaks and illegal trade of precursors. This work should continue together with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the UN International Narcotics Control Board, and the business community.

It is important to strengthen the public-private partnership in this area, and together with the International Narcotics Control Board continue the work to draw up the guidelines for a voluntary code of conduct for businesses engaged in producing special substances and components.

At the same time, we all know that security methods alone will not resolve the problem of illegal drugs use. In pursuing our set objectives, we must therefore work together more actively with civil society and business circles too.

Surely, we also have to make broader use of the latest drug addiction treatment methods that various countries are using, and carry out educational, treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration programs for people with drug addictions, especially young people.

Thank you very much for your attention.

**5. Discuss your notes with your partner. What else can you suggest for combating drug abuse in our country and in the world? Make grounds for your point of view.**

**6. Match and write down equivalents using column A and B.**

A	B
Failed policies, to devise an effective strategy, a substantive commitment, to provide the financial and human resources, to respond, to reduce, regardless of supply, to warn people, substitution therapy, to mitigate the harm.	To soften the consequences, unsuccessful activities, the exchange some medicines in treatment, to fulfill positive planning, to ask somebody not to do something, to give monetary and staff assistance, to answer, to lessen, irrespectively of the source, actual wish to do something.

**7. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Употребление наркотиков - это серьезное заболевание современного общества.

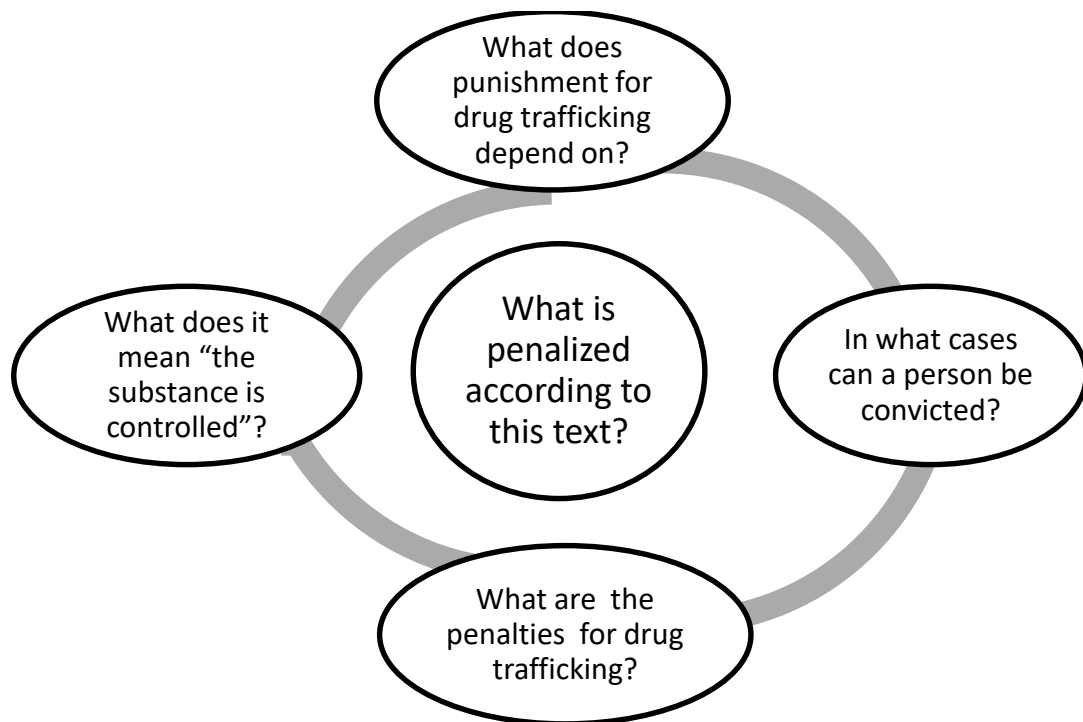
2. Молодые люди, которые еще не способны осознать риск, которому они себя подвергают, составляют самую большую группу людей, употребляющих наркотики.

3. Огромное количество заболеваний, несчастных случаев и преступлений становятся следствием употреблений наркотиков.

4. Наркотик – это химическое вещество, которое оказывает влияние на внутренние органы человека.

5. Наркотики вызывают необратимые изменения в мозгу человека и приводят к потере самоконтроля, а также способности адекватно воспринимать окружающую действительность.

6. Передозировка большинства наркотиков может иметь летальные последствия для человека.



**8. Make presentation on any of these topics. If you are not satisfied, you may work out the topic of your own.**

1. Why is “Drug” the name of the problem?
2. Why is it necessary to have drug laws?
3. How does drug-law enforcement work?
4. What prevents drug abuse?
5. How do drugs work in brain?
6. What treats drug abuse?
7. How much crime is drug-related?



**It would be a good idea if your presentation meets the following requirements:**

1. follow the plan: a) introduction, b) the body of the presentation, c) conclusion;
2. your presentation should take 4-5 min.
3. use the vocabulary of words and phrases given below:
4. suggest a problem question for your fellow-students to discuss.

### **Useful words and phrases to make a presentation**

While speaking on your topic, try to use the link words and phrases, or sometimes they are called “discourse markers”, which will show how the ideas in your presentation interrelate. Besides they will make your presentation more understandable, colorful and attracting everybody’s attention.

#### **Introduction:**

My presentation deals with the topic of ...; I’ll speak on the topic of....;

I would like to touch upon the problem of ...; the presentation is intended to ...;

let’s start with...

#### **Main body:**

first of all, secondly, finally, besides,- in addition, furthermore, moreover;

contrasting:in contrast, on the other hand, however, alternatively;

referring to the past: formerly, traditionally, historically, initially;

**Conclusion:**

as a consequence, therefore, thus, as a result; in fact, clearly, indeed;  
in short, summarizing, in other words;

**Your point of view:**

from my point of view, however, in my opinion, I strongly feel that ...  
to sum up the conclusion, it seems to me that...

**SUPPLEMENTARY READING**



**Narco-Drones: Chinese Technology and the Evolving War on Drugs**



In 2021, the U.S. Department of Defence (DoD) stated that Da Jiang Innovations (DJI), the Chinese drone manufacturing company, posed a direct national security threat. The fear is that DJI-made drones could be used to gather information, data, and facilitate the targeting of critical infrastructure for the benefit of the Chinese government. The DoD pointed out that DJI's

contributions to the military-civil fusion strategy of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) posed significant risks and subsequently blacklisted the company for its ties to the country's military.

The years that followed have witnessed a global proliferation in the use of DJI drones, not yet to target critical infrastructure, but instead for illicit activity, mostly to enhance the narcotics trade in the Middle East, North America, and South Asia. DJI has also been at the forefront of supplying drone technology to the Russian war effort in Ukraine. Despite no explicit proof implicating the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in the supplying of DJI drones to international drug cartels, the use of such technology appears to further Beijing's geopolitical ambitions.

Throughout 2023, Jordan has been grappling with this new threat. Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) who, since 2011, have been tasked with preventing violence and instability from permeating through the country's 375-kilometre border with Syria, have now diverted their attention to the skies. Syria, once a hub of Islamist extremism during the 2010s, has transitioned into a production and distribution base for narcotics, including methamphetamine and the synthetic, amphetamine-like captagon. Criminal groups affiliated to both the Assad regime and Iran are trafficking small quantities of crystal meth over the border into Jordan via cheap, civilian drones.

Unlike captagon, which still requires trafficking on the ground to move the considerable amounts required for the trade to be profitable, just a few grams of methamphetamine are enough to make drone smuggling cost efficient. Between August and the start of September, the JAF had shot down four drones carrying narcotics. These included lightweight and relatively cheap Chinese-made DJI drones. By the end of the month, a further two narco-drones were downed over Jordanian air space.

In the midst of the devastation caused by over a decade of war, this narcotics trade, particularly of captagon, has offered Bashar al-Assad a much-needed

financial lifeline. In 2021, seizures alone of the synthetic drug in the Middle East and Mediterranean, most of which originated in Syria or Lebanon, had an estimated value of \$5.7 billion. But this lucrative narcotics trade is only as secure as its trade routes and as major regional powers, such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, become more attune to the threat, there is a risk that Syrian smugglers will get cut off from their pathways into Europe. Thus, by diversifying the type and mode of drug exports, through the utilisation of new technologies, Syrian smugglers are increasing the resilience of an illicit industry that rivals the country's own GDP.

Using drones to traffic narcotics also adds an extra layer of plausible deniability to Assad, whose re-entry into the Arab league pivoted on a promise to clampdown on domestic drug production. The remote nature of operating such drones allows gangs with affiliations to the regime, to operate free from the risk of detection, allowing the process of normalisation between Syria and the rest of the Arab world to proceed uninterrupted.

New technology has also allowed Assad to destabilise regional adversaries. For over a year now, Jordan has had to contend with rampant drug abuse among its own population. Unlike the captagon trade, much of the crystal meth being transported into the country via drone is intended for local use rather than wider regional and transcontinental distribution.

More worryingly for Amman, the narco-drones shot down in the past three months were not just carrying crystal meth, but also weapons and explosives. This raises the prospect that Assad is seeking to arm militant groups in Jordan, as well as escalating the country's pre-existing drug problem. For this ambition, the DJI drones can serve an additional purpose, equipped with cameras that can allow drug and weapon drop offs to double as reconnaissance missions. At the end of January there was further drone-related escalation along the Jordanian border with Syria, although this time neither Assad nor DJI were the culprits. The drone strike, which hit an American military base in the north east of Jordan

killing three U.S. troops, was coordinated by the Iran-backed militia Islamic Resistance in Iraq. Such attacks further demonstrate the ease with which relatively unsophisticated technology can be used to greatly inflame tensions and destabilise regions.



The method of cartels moving narcotics by using Chinese drones has also been adopted along the India-Pakistan border. This has resulted in the proliferation of the narcotics trade with drones enhancing an already hybridised threat of weapons

smuggling, terrorism, and homicides. The Babbar Khalsa terrorist group, which is proscribed in Europe and North America, is at the forefront of this illicit enterprise. Provided with safe sanctuary inside Pakistan by state elements, Babbar Khalsa has sought to target political and religious leaders in India's Punjab state by availing of cross-border consignments of weapons via DJI drones. It is unclear how the terrorist outfit acquired such drones, however, with links to the Pakistani state, who in turn share a special relationship with China, it is easy to trace a pipeline from Beijing to the Punjab.

Chinese company DJI is not just the go to manufacturer of choice for narcotics gangs but has also played a crucial role in supplying the Russian army in Ukraine. Since Russia's invasion of the country, China has sold \$12 million worth of drones and parts to the country, mostly from DJI and other, smaller companies. The world-leading drone manufacturer is quickly becoming a vessel through which China is exporting its technological influence and dependency throughout the world. Elsewhere in Europe, for nearly half a decade, the continent has been looking toward China and DJI to meet its own military demands, despite concerns from the U.S. over the protection of sensitive data. DJI has long insisted that it does not share data with the Chinese

government, however, documents reviewed by the Washington Post in early 2022 revealed ‘obscure’ funding ties between the company and the CCP.

The fact that DJI has been called upon to help supply the Russian war in Ukraine does indicate that the CCP holds some level of influence over the company. Funding links discovered in 2022 all but confirm this. The implications of Chinese involvement in the company suggest that there is a very real possibility that the CCP is using the drone manufacturer to further its geopolitical ambitions elsewhere. While there is no overt suggestion that the Chinese government is providing Assad with DJI drones, it remains in the interests of Beijing and Moscow to keep the autocrat in power, standing as an anti-Western bastion in the Middle East.

China has frequently leant on grey zone tactics to assert dominance over, and to coerce, regional and international rivals. It should therefore not come as a surprise if the CCP have added narco-drones to their repertoire in the Middle East, the United States and South Asia.

To the U.S. and its allies, including Jordan and India, the escalating surge in



drone-assisted drug smuggling and its convergence with armed militant operations poses grave risks. There is, therefore, a need for comprehensive countermeasures and efforts by nations to combat these threats.

The potential role of state actors, such as China and Iran, in these incidents complicates matters further and underscores the geopolitical dimensions at play as well as the potential difficulties that could arise when dealing with such a sophisticated adversary. As drones continue to blur the lines between the civilian and military domains, proactive measures are crucial to bolster national security.

## ТЕМА IX. ИТ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В БОРЬБЕ С ТЕРРОРИЗМОМ И ЭКСТРЕМИЗМОМ



TERRORISM  
EXTREMISM

- 1. Part of speech: numerals (subtraction).*
- 2. Reading and speaking: IT technology in combating drug trafficking*
- 3. Grammar reference: Conditionals*
- 4. Listening and speaking*
- 5. Reading and discussion*
- 6. Supplementary reading*

### Subtraction

Subtraction is defined as the inverse of addition. That is, to subtract a number **a** from a number **b** means to find a number, which, when added to **a** gives **b**. To subtract signed numbers, we change the sign of the subtrahend and proceed as in addition.

To subtract one algebraic expression from another, we change the signs of the subtrahend, and proceed as in addition.

To check a subtraction, we add the difference to the subtrahend; the result produces another quantity – the minuend.

Thus, if we subtract **3ab** from **10ab**, we obtain **7ab**, for **7ab** added to **3ab** produces **10ab**.

**1. Give the English equivalents of the following Russian words and word combinations:**

Вычитаемое, величина, уменьшаемое, алгебраическое сложение, эквивалентное выражение, вычитать, разность, сложение, складывать, сла- гаемое, сумма, числительное, числа со знаками, относительные числа.



# Reading and Speaking



**1. Study the following words and combinations:**

## **Terrorism and Extremism**

physical violence – физическое насилие

research - исследование

to preserve - сохранять

significant – важный, существенный

for instance - например

to achieve aim – достигнуть цели



The terms 'terrorism' and 'extremism' are sometimes used interchangeably. However, there is a significant difference between the two. Terrorism is essentially threat or act of physical violence. Extremism involves using non-physical instruments to mobilize minds to achieve political or ideological ends.

From the 1960s, international terrorist crimes, such as hijacking of passenger aircraft, political assassinations and kidnappings, and urban bombings, constituted a growing phenomenon of increasing concern, especially to Western governments. Most terrorist groups are associated either with revolutionary movements or with nationalist movements.

Three categories of terrorist crime may be distinguished, not in legal terms, but by intention. Foremost is the use of violence and threat of violence to create public fear. This may be done by making random attacks to injure or kill anyone who happens to be in the vicinity<sup>1</sup> when an attack takes place. Because such crimes deny, by virtue of their being directed at innocent bystanders, the unique worth of the individual, terrorism is said to be a form of crime that runs counter<sup>2</sup> to all morality and so undermines the foundations of civilization. Another tactic generating fear is the abduction and assassination of heads of state and members of governments in order to make others afraid of taking positions of leadership and so to spread a sense of insecurity. Persons in responsible positions may be abducted or assassinated on the grounds that they are



“representatives” of some institution or system to which their assailants<sup>4</sup> are opposed.

A second category of terrorist crime is actual rule of terror. It is common practice for leaders of terrorist organizations to enforce obedience and discipline by terrorizing their own members. A community whose collective interests the terrorist organization claims to serve may be terrorized so that their cooperation, loyalty, and support are ensured. Groups that come to power by this means usually continue to rule by terror.

Third, crimes are committed by terrorist organizations in order to gain the means of their own support. Bank robbery, kidnapping for ransom, extortion, gambling rake-offs (profit skimming), illegal arms dealing, and drug trafficking are among the principal crimes of this nature. In the Middle East, hostages are frequently sold as capital assets by one terrorist group to another.

## **EXERCISES**

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

### **1. Discuss the questions:**

- 1) Why cannot the terms ‘terrorism’ and ‘extremism’ be used interchangeably?
- 2) What is a more serious threat in the years to come?
- 3) Why did the attitude to some groups or leaders considered to be terrorists get changed with the time?
- 4) Do governments always have the same opinion on whether to label an organization as ‘terrorist’?

### **2. Mark the statements that are true:**

1. Hijacking is the use of violence or threats to take control of a car.
2. To terrorize means to take someone away illegally, usually by force, in order to get money for returning them.

3. Terrorist is someone who uses bribes to obtain political demands.
4. Terrorist uses violence to create public order.
5. The government is determined to surrender to international terrorism.
6. Terrorism is directed at innocent onlookers.
7. Terrorism throws down the unique worth of the individual and strengthens the foundations of civilization.
8. Terrorism cultivates obedience and discipline by terrorizing their own members.

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. International terrorist crimes ... .
2. They distinguish three categories of terrorist crime ... .
3. Terrorist directs his acts at ... .
4. Most terrorist groups are associated with ... .
5. Public fear may be created by ... .
6. Heads of state and members of governments are assassinated in order ... .
7. Leaders of terrorist organizations enforce obedience and discipline by ... .
8. Terrorist organizations commit crimes in order to ... .
9. Terrorism spreads ... .

**4. Translate the chain of words and make sentences with them (10 or more):**

1. kidnapping—kidnapper - to kidnap
2. accomplice - accomplice— to accomplice
3. drug dealing - drug dealer
4. espionage— spy — to spy
5. terrorism— terrorist— to terrorize
6. assassination — assassin — to assassinate
7. hooliganism - hooligan
8. hijacking— hijacker — to hijack
9. smuggling— smuggler— to smuggle

10. treason — traitor— to betray

11. gang— gangster— to gang

**5. Fill in the blanks with the words from the previous exercise:**

1. This cave was used by \_\_\_\_\_ in the 18 century.
2. He was seen as a \_\_\_\_\_ to the socialist cause.
3. The plane was \_\_\_\_\_ while on a flight to Delhi.
4. An old lady was \_\_\_\_\_ by a gang of youths in the park.
5. The police arrested him and his two \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ are threatening to blow up the hijacked plane.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ from the army is punishable by death.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ have demanded a £ 1 million ransom.
9. The Prime Minister was \_\_\_\_\_ by extremists.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ behaved violently during and after a football match.
11. The use of violence in order to achieve political aims is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box, changing their form if necessary:**

*Select, publicize, stretching from, hallmark, generate, goals, terror, lethality, target(2), public impact, violence, assassinations, to occur, random victim, adherence, unpredictable, practice, commit, threat*

Terrorism is a special type of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It is a tactic used in peace, internal conflict and war. Since the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of terrorism is ever present and a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ attack is likely (4) \_\_\_\_\_ when least expected, we can call it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ violence.

Nowadays terrorism (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on a global scale in its various forms (7) \_\_\_\_\_ kidnapping and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to bombings and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ elaborate acts of deception of the public. Technological advances gave the violence even greater sophistication and (10) \_\_\_\_\_, resulting in thousands of deaths. Moreover, modern terrorism tends (11) \_\_\_\_\_ its grievances and goals.

It (13) \_\_\_\_\_ its (14) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully to achieve a greater (15) \_\_\_\_\_: the greater the symbolic value of the (16) \_\_\_\_\_, the more fear the terrorist attack (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Experience proves that anyone can become a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of a terrorist attack. Under totalitarianism terror is the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ of a state policy, though acknowledged legitimately. There are no restraints to encourage (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to the national ideology of the country.

**7. Discuss the questions in the group:**

1. What problems of modern world do you consider most vital today? Have they emerged recently for long?
2. How old is the problem of terrorism?
3. Where and who has terrorism been practiced by?
4. What are the aims of terrorists? How do they try to attain them?
5. Is terrorism a global phenomenon?
6. What is the difference between terrorism and extremism?
7. Can you give me examples of terrorist attacks in the world?

**8. Comment these sentences. Use the next expressions:**

<i>In my view (in my opinion)</i>	<i>По-моему</i>
<i>Personally, I think</i>	<i>Я считаю</i>
<i>As far as I'm concerned</i>	<i>Что касается меня ...</i>
<i>According to smb.</i>	<i>Как считает ...</i>
<i>I agree (with you)</i>	<i>Я с Вами согласен</i>
<i>I doubt</i>	<i>Я сомневаюсь</i>
<i>I have my doubts about</i>	<i>Я не уверен (в чем-либо)</i>
<i>Yes, you could be right but I'm not sure (that)</i>	<i>Возможно, Вы правы, но Я не уверен (что)</i>

1. The 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed great changes in the use and practice of terrorism.
2. Terrorism has most commonly become identified with individuals or groups.

3. Terrorism's public impact has been greatly magnified by the use of modern communication media.
4. The threat of terrorism is present.
5. Modern terrorism differs from the past.

### ***Role play “The New Face of Terrorism”***

#### **Plenary Session:**

**Student A:** You are the moderator of a plenary session on the topic “The New Face of Terrorism”. Your responsibilities include beginning and ending the discussion on time; defining the purpose of the discussion; making introductions; inviting questions; and summarizing the discussion. *Use the phrases below.*

**Student B, C .....**: You are a panelist in a plenary session on “The New Face of Terrorism”. *Use the phrases below* in your statements and illustrate your answers with specific facts and experiences.

**Student D, E .....**: You are a participant in a plenary session on “The New Face of Terrorism”. Voice your views and challenge those of the panelists. *Use the phrases below.*

#### **Useful Phrases:**

1. to seek a vast redistribution of global power and geopolitical revolution
2. to fight (against) the existing world order
3. to believe that violent struggle is divinely mandated
4. religiously motivated terror
5. an apocalyptic, quasi-religious ideology
6. to seek massive blood-letting
7. to calibrate violence
8. to cause maximum carnage to deliberately work to maximize the carnage

9. to use massive violence as a psychological tool
10. to use suicide operatives
11. to create a psychological and theatrical dimension through violence
12. to carry out a series of massive blows within a short period of time
13. to emphasize that violence is endless
14. to create an elaborate international network
15. to operate transnationally
16. to operate worldwide through modern technology
17. to have a global reach
18. sophisticated use of computers and telecommunication links
19. to seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction
20. document forgery and theft
21. to possess a sophisticated financial system
22. without making demands and claiming responsibility for vicious act



## **SEQUENCE OF TENSES**

In English grammar, the sequence of tenses (SOT) refers to the relationship between the verb tenses in a sentence with both a main clause and a subordinate clause. It dictates that the tense of the subordinate clause (e.g., a

clause introduced by "that," "if," "when") should be related to the tense of the main clause. Essentially, it ensures a coherent and logical flow of time within the sentence.

*Here is a more detailed explanation:*

- **Main Clause:**

This is the independent clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

- **Subordinate Clause:**

This clause depends on the main clause for its meaning and cannot stand-alone.

- **Tense Agreement:**

The SOT rule dictates that if the main clause is in a past tense (e.g., past simple, past continuous), the subordinate clause should also use a past tense or Future in the Past.

- **Example:**

- **Main Clause (Past):** "I said..."
- **Subordinate Clause (Past):** "...that I would be happy."
- **Incorrect:** "I said that I will be happy."

Why does SOT matter?

- **Logical Flow:**

SOT ensures that the time relationships within a sentence are clear and understandable. It prevents awkward and confusing tenses when describing events that happened at different points in time.

- **Indirect Speech:**

SOT is particularly important when reporting someone's words (indirect speech). The SOT rules help to accurately convey the timing of events described in the reported speech.

- **Backshifting:**

The concept of back shifting (moving tenses back in time) is related to SOT. If the main clause is in the past, the subordinate clause may need to be moved back in time to match, even if it was not originally in the past.

### **1. Continue sentences using the rule of SOT:**

**He said, “I work on this program”** Он сказал: «Я работаю над этой программой».

**He said that he worked on this program.** Он сказал, что работает над программой.

She said, “I speak French.” – She said that she ...

### **2. Find sentences in which the verb in brackets can be in the present tense:**

Our neighbor said his name (be) Fred.

He said he (be) tired.

I thought you (call) the doctor.

We met the woman who (live) next door.

Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car.

She asked me how many books I (read) last month.

Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight.

I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word.

### **3. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.**

I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.

He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.

She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).

She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).

Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.



## LISTENING AND SPEAKING



1. Listen to a conversation, then complete the gaps, discuss

**Officer:** You were pulled out of line because of what is in your bag, and because of what you said.

**Tourist:** Oh, what, the joke I made? All I said was, "Yeah, I'm going to take over the plane." Everyone knew I wasn't serious.

**Officer:** Listen up. You're 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you realize. To begin with, you attempted to bring several knives onto a plane in your carry-on bag.

**Tourist:** Okay, that was just a mistake. I meant to pack them in my luggage and check it. But 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake.

**Officer:** Doesn't matter. You tried to pass weapons through security and made a terrorist threat. And you'll 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for it.

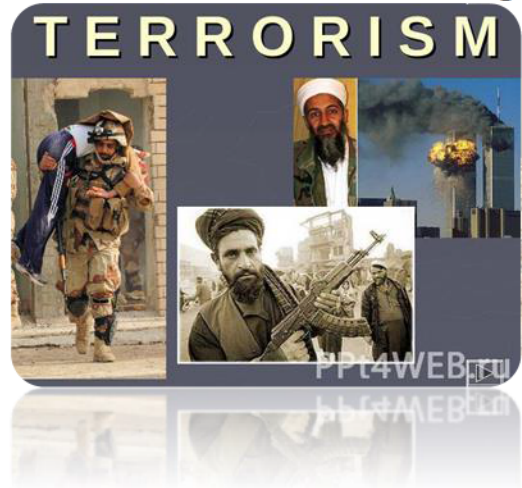
**Tourist:** 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a second. This is ridiculous. I didn't make a threat 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** That's what 6 \_\_\_\_\_ There is no joking about this. Every potential threat is treated equally.

**Tourist:** Look, I want to 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Now.

2. Before watching the video translate the following word combinations:

The first major terrorist attack; murdered citizens; a way of life; to be held hostage; to justify terrorism; to die in the attacks; explosive device; terrorist organizations; passengers' murders; numerous victims of explosives.



3. Watch the video about terrorists' attack and discuss:



4. Explain the difference between the words:

to hijack – to skyjack, to assassinate – to murder, terrorist – bomber.

## READING AND DISCUSSION



# Terrorists

## 1. Read, translate and discuss:

to threaten - угрожать

to force - заставлять

to accuse - обвинять

target - цель

to sniff out - вынюхивать

equipment – оборудование



Terrorists are people who use violence or threaten to kill others to achieve some political aim. They try to create terror either to gain publicity for their cause or to force governments to do something.

Terrorist methods include bombing, shooting, taking hostages and hijacking vehicles, ships or planes. Hostage taking and hijacking are often done in order to pressurize governments to release captured terrorists or to gain ransom money.

Some governments sometimes use methods that are similar to those of terrorists in order to intimidate groups that oppose them, either in their own or another country; but these actions are not usually called terrorist. Other governments have been accused of supporting terrorists, giving them arms, money and a safe place to live while they plan violence against other countries.

Airports have been terrorist targets in many countries. Security is one way of combating this, particularly by searching people's luggage for weapons and explosives. Ways of searching include X-rays machines, metal-detection equipment, and dogs which can sniff out explosives.

## 2 Discuss the questions:

1. What are terrorists?
2. What are terrorist methods?
3. What methods do some governments use?
4. What are the ways of securing airports?

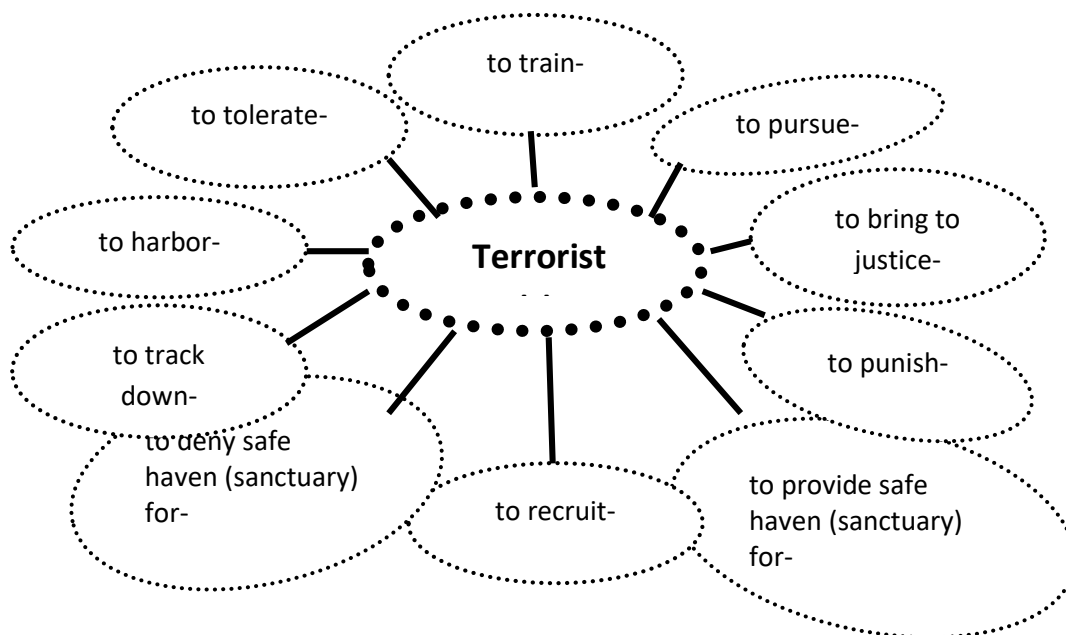
## 3 Read the definitions and name the corresponding word from the brackets:

*Illicit, to launder, terrorism, hostage, ransom, to cooperate, border, to facilitate*

1. to transfer illegal or stolen money usually by a complex process to avoid detection
2. against law
3. the use of violence in order to achieve political aims
4. an amount of money that someone asks for in exchange for a person who they are keeping as a prisoner
5. the official line that separates two countries or regions
6. a person who is the prisoner of someone who threatens to kill them if they do not get what they want
7. to make it possible or easier for something to happen
8. to work with other people in order to achieve something

**4 Make different word combinations, use them in sentences of your own:**

*e.g. train terrorists – обучать террористов*



вербовать террористов, выследить и поймать террористов, обучать террористов, отдать террористов в руки правосудия, отказать террористам в убежище, наказать террористов, предоставлять террористам убежище, преследовать террористов, терпеть террористов, укрывать террористов.

**5. Match the term and its definition:**

<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>
1. Terrorist		a) an act of taking control of a vehicle (esp. an aircraft) in order to force it to change the destination, to take hostages or to steal its cargo
2. Hostage	is	b) an object or a place at which an attack is directed.
3. Target		c) a large system of terrorist groups connected with one another by common aims, rules and leadership.
4. Terrorist network		d) a person who uses threat or violence to obtain own demands.
5. Hijack		e) a person who is kept as a captive by

(or hijacking)	one or more others ( who threaten to keep, harm or kill him/her ) so that other side will do what the enemy demands
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**6. Fill in the gaps in the sentence with the words from the previous exercise (column A). Translate sentences:**

1. Terrorists never recognize any moral or humanistic factors and they usually choose civilians as their \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In December 1985 five hijackers of the Abu Tidal Group carried out the \_\_\_\_\_ of Egypt Air Flight 648 and fifty-six passengers were killed.
3. The terrorists kidnapped the children and held them as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ accepted responsibility for the bomb blast which killed 21 people and wounded more 140 others.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Palestinian movements has an annual income of about \$ 1.25 billion.

**Text B**  
**The Item of Extremism**

Widely	широко
A factor	фактор
Global meaning	всеобщее значение
State order	государственный порядок
To achieve by any means	достичь любым способом
A behavior	поведение
To deny	отрицать
A convention	конвенция
Shanghai	Шанхай
To identify	определять
An encroachment	посягательство
One hand... other hand	с одной стороны... с другой стороны

National	(зд.) националистический
Racial	расовый
Religious	религиозный
Only	ТОЛЬКО, ЛИШЬ
Supporting Nazi motor	поддерживающий нацистский лозунг
Muslim	мусульманский
An infidel	иноверец

## 2. Read and translate into Russian the following text:



The item *extremism* is widely used as a factor of global meaning. Extremism is a complex of ideas and goals leading to illegal and violent destroying of state order. The goals of extremist organization must be achieved by any

means. Morality, traditions and common rules of human behavior are denied by extremists.

The first international identification for the item extremism was proposed in Shanghai Convention( 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2001) , About the fight against terrorism, extremism and separatism., This international document identified extremism as any activity aimed to violent seize of state power and changing of constitutional order of the state, as an encroachment on the state security. The main task to achieve this is organization of illegal armed groups.

So one hand extremism is a system of specific ideas, and other hand it is a complex of illegal actions to realize these ideas.

There are three main types of extremism – national one, racial one and religious one. National extremism protects the interests of one nation only, its national language, cultural traditions, and national ideas. At the same time national extremism ignores the interests and cultural treasures of other nations.

This type of extremism is represented by «Nevada-Centre» supporting Nazi motto «Russia for the Russians».

For religious extremism is typically to hate the representatives of other religious branches, doing not respect the religious feelings of other people. According the religious extremism all the infidels are the enemies. The most aggressive is Muslim religious extremism. As the examples of this brunch may be named such organizations as Al-Qaeda, Brothers Muslims and Khizb-ut-Tahrir.



The ideas of racial extremism destroy the equal rights and liberties of people of different races. The theory of racial superiority is the main antagonistic theory against mankind.

### **3. Discuss the questions to the text:**

How is the item extremism used now?

What is extremism?

How are the goals of extremism achieved?

What international treaty was adopted on June 15<sup>th</sup> 2001 in Shanghai?

How does Shanghai Convention identify extremism?

What are there three main types of extremism?

What specific lines does national extremism include?

What national extremist organization do you know in Russia?

What is religious extremism?

Why are the ideas of racial extremism dangerous for people around the world?

#### **4. Build and translate new word groups:**

(Экстремистская, политическая, молодежная) organization

to fight against( терроризм, сепаратизм, экстремизм)

(экстремистская, творческая, научная) activity

(капиталистическое, феодальное, демократическое) state

(поддерживать, устанавливать, соблюдать) order.

#### **5. Find synonyms to:**

An item, widely, global, a complex, a goal, to achieve, by any means, an activity, violent, a power.

#### **6. Find antonyms to:**

constitutional, a security, illegal, specific, complex, a type, national, to protect, to unit, dangerous.

#### **7. True or false? Correct false versions.**

The item extremism is used as a factor of global meaning.

Extremism has not ideas and goals.

Extremism accepts moral, historical and human traditions and rules of behavior.

Shanghai Convention is aimed the fight against terrorism, extremism and separatism.

One of the aims of extremism is violent changing of state power.

#### **8. Complete the sentences:**

There are ... .. types of extremism.

... .. protects the interests of one nation only.

National extremism ...interests and cultural treasures of... ..

Religious extremism includes ... ..

Muslim extremism is the most ...

## 9. Find English equivalents to:

- посягательство на государственную безопасность;
- насильственная смена государственного порядка;
- поддерживающий нацистский лозунг;
- традиции и культурные ценности;
- с одной стороны/ с другой стороны.

### Text C

## Hijacking of an air or water transport vessel or railway rolling stock

### 1. New words and words combinations:

Public safety	общественная безопасность
Aircraft	авиация
Unlawful seizure	незаконный захват
To threaten the safety	угрожать безопасности
Property	имущество, собственность
Undermine	разрушать
Suppression	подавление, сдерживание
Transport vessel	плав средство, судно
cargo	грузовой
A tug	буксир
A ferry	паром
Capacity	мощность

### 2. Read and translate the following text:



The object of hijacking an air or water transport vessel or railway rolling stock is public safety. Hijacking an aircraft is an international crime. The Convention for the suppression of

unlawful seizure of aircraft of 16 December 1970 stated that acts of unlawful seizure or control of an aircraft in flight threaten the safety of persons and property, seriously disrupt air traffic and undermine the faith of the peoples of the world in the safety of civil aviation. The Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of Maritime navigation of 10 March 1988 contains provisions on the criminality of similar acts with Maritime vessels. The subject of the crime is an air or water transport vessel, as well as a railway rolling stock. The concept of an aircraft is given in article 32 of the code of civil Procedure of the Russian Federation. An aircraft is an aircraft maintained in the atmosphere by interacting with air other than the air reflected from the surface of the earth or water (an airplane, helicopter, airship, trike, glider, etc.). Water transport vessel — a sea, river, lake self-propelled or non-self-propelled floating structure used for navigation purposes. The purposes of navigation include the transportation of cargo, passengers, towing of vessels and other floating objects, conducting searches, exploration and mining of minerals, construction, hydro technical, underwater technical works, rescue operations, scientific research and some other purposes (educational, sports, cultural). The object of theft are ships, yachts, ferries, boats, submarines, tugs, floating cranes and other similar technical structures. Article 211 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation does not cover small inland water vessels and other floating objects with a capacity of less than 80 tons with main engines of less than 55 kW or with outboard motors, regardless of power, jet skis, rowing boats, kayaks. "On railway transport in the Russian Federation" (article 2). These are locomotives, freight cars, passenger cars of locomotive traction and motor-car rolling stock, as well as other railway rolling stock intended to ensure the implementation of transport and the functioning of infrastructure (for example, trolley cars).

The objective side of the crime includes two types of actions:

- \* hijacking of an air or water transport vessel or railway rolling stock;
- \* seizure of such a vessel or train for the purpose of hijacking.

Hijacking is the illegal taking of an air or water transport vessel, as well as a rolling stock, and using it for flight, travel, or as a floating vehicle.

Hijacking means the unlawful taking of an aircraft, water transport, or rolling stock and the establishment of control over it for the purpose of subsequent hijacking.



Hijacking and hijacking are possible both in relation to a moving or parked vessel or railway rolling stock. According to part 1 of article 211 of the criminal code, hijacking and seizure can be committed without violence, with

the use of deception, with the use or threat of violence that is not dangerous to life or health (beatings, restriction of freedom in the form of binding, locking, holding). The threat of violence means intimidating victims by immediately using violence that is not dangerous to life or health.

Violence or the threat of its use may be directed at the crew of a ship or rolling stock, passengers, technical personnel, security guards, or any other person who tries to prevent the Commission of a crime.

The composition of the hijacking is formal: the act is over from the moment the vehicle starts moving or, if the vessel was in motion during the hijacking, from the moment the direction of movement changes. Capture also has a formal element of crime: it is over from the moment of taking possession of the vessel. The onset of socially dangerous consequences is not required for the recognition of the crime as completed.

### **3. Answer the questions to the text:**

What unlawful actions are dangerous for public safety?

What types of international documents do identity the item of skyjacking?

What does Convention of Maritime Navigation contain?

What kinds of water transport do you know?

What does the Article 211 of Criminal Code of Russian Federation regulate?

What does the threat of violence mean?

Is composition of the hijacking formal or informal?

What does the objective side of hijacking include?

What country demonstrates the examples of hijacking frequently?

Why is hijacking socially dangerous?

#### **4. Find English equivalents for:**

Пиратство (воздушное, морское); воздушные суда; неправомерные действия; общественная безопасность; транспортные средства; скорость плав средства; водоизмещение плав средства; причинять ущерб; представлять угрозу; общественно опасное явление.

#### **5. Find Russian equivalents for:**

The objective side of the crime; cargo, ferry and tug; capacity and speed; Convention of Maritime Navigation; water transport vessel; element of the crime; an aircraft; illegal taking; the surface of the earth; similar technical structures.

#### **6. Fill in the sentences:**

Railway includes railway road, trains, ...

People travel by ... over the sea, by ... on air, by ... on the land.

Piracy is divided into ... and ...

Water transport vessel includes ..., ..., .....

Hijacking threats ... ..of the state.

#### **7. Complete the sentences using following word groups:**

Воздушное и морское пиратство;

Угрожает общественной безопасности;

Подобные технические средства;

Субъектный состав данного преступления;

Незаконный захват воздушного судна.

## SUPPLEMENTARY READING



### Ideological Basis of National Extremism

#### 1. Read and translate into Russian the following text:



Everyone knows the meaning of the word «nationalism». The dictionaries define it as the «ideology based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests».



There are different kinds of nationalism, true and false. True nationalism can be nationalism coming from the identity of the nation, aiming at its formation. True nationalism should strive to create unique culture. It should uphold this idea. Its goal is to fight for national independence. Its leaders want to be considered around the world by other states, they want to become equal among equal. But history of mankind has got some examples of

false nationalism. The most vivid historical example is German Nazism, which was an extreme manifestation of rapid nationalism. Germany was defeated in the World War I. Economy of the country was destroyed, unemployment was total, the social sphere was in apathy. Hitler became to the state power. He inspired to the Germans the idea of their superiority over other nations. This idea, which even today seems terrible, had found the number of supporters in Germany and abroad. The Nazism had become the dominant ideology of the Third Reich. New Nazi state was alive just over ten years. It became a salvation for Europe.

The ideology of the Third Reich proclaimed the German nation as the highest value, for the sake of which it was possible to do everything, even to kill. All the rest people were standing outside the law and were a subject to immediate destruction. It was decided to leave alive some percentage of the Slavs but as the slaves only. The Germans were «sick» with Nazism. It was a real political epidemic.

Today we are witnessing a resurgence of Nazism – Neo-Nazi. The proponents of Neo-Nazi can't be considered as political force. Serious political leaders wouldn't cooperate with them ever. However the idea of the revival of Nazi ideology looks scary. Sense of national superiority is a contagious disease that spreads as rapidly as plague. Invisible Nazis are called as the «plague». Some organizations proclaim the idea of national extremism. They cleverly confuse people, giving nationalism as patriotism.

## **2. Answer the questions to the text:**

What does the word «nationalism» mean?

Are there different kinds of this item?

What is true nationalism?

How can true nationalism help to develop the state?

What is an example of rabid nationalism?

Why can we call Germany as a victim of nationalism?

Are nationalism and Nazism the same items?

Does the ideology influence the life of ordinary citizens?

Why is the sense of national superiority so dangerous?

Could you name an example of nationalism in modern life?

**3. Explain the meaning of following words. Complete the sentences with each of them:**

- true nationalism
- rabid nationalism
- many supporters
- dominant ideology
- salvation of Europe.

**4. Circle the add word out:**

- nationalism, patriotism, ideology, capitalism
- to deny, to agree, to follow, to support
- a state, a country, an empire, a county
- foundation, creation, making, doing
- positive, superiority, comparative, superlative

**5. Find English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

Националистический экстремизм, ради этого, даже убивать, ставить вне закона, истинный национализм, проявление националистических идей, главенствующая идеология, спасение Европы, крайнее проявление, в качестве рабов.

**6. Find the synonyms to:**

- the system of views and ideas;
- outstanding position of some nation;
- to agree politic views;
- leading system of public views;
- rebel opposition.



## **Terrorists' organizations**



Since the end of the Cold War, the whole world security community has been concerned about four particular security issues – proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), terrorism, transnational organized crime, and international narcotics trafficking. The past decade has clearly seen profound geopolitical, economic, social, and technological changes. The concern is based on the possibility that, while the particular security issues have always been present, they have leveraged these global changes to support operations with sufficient technological and economic power, to pose a strategic threat to the interests of the whole world community. There is even speculation that these phenomena will converge organizationally into a global Hydra, operating as a virtual, political entity and challenging the countries at the strategic level.

There are significant differences between terrorist and other “common” criminal groups in objectives and methods. After all, terrorism is a political crime and differs from other crimes in that the beneficiary and the perpetrator are different people. In addition, terrorist groups organize quite differently – in operations and logistics – than organized crime syndicates.

Terrorist groups are currently interacting with transnational organized crime syndicates, especially narcotics cartels. Peruvian Shining Path and Colombian FARC guerrillas have provided mercenary security support for narcotics, production and trafficking lines in South America. These terrorist groups receive enormous amounts of money, more than in fund-raising operations, such as kidnapping and bank robbery, which are far riskier than supporting narcotics trafficking. Furthermore, this interaction offers smuggling routes long established and tested by crime syndicates for drug and arms running. Besides, this interaction provides terrorists with logistical infrastructure to move people, arms and material.

Logically,



there might be a natural partnership between

terrorist groups and transnational

organized crime syndicates.

Organized crime syndicates

frequently have access to and

influence with political leaders. This

makes such syndicates beneficial to

terrorist groups that would try to influence and intimidate, rather than to destroy, a government. In return, organized crime syndicates can launch terrorist campaigns for several purposes. Firstly, they aim to gain power in particular areas, which is easy due to their regional instability. Or, secondly, to further coerce a weak government.

Currently, however, the objectives and methods of terrorist groups are different from those of transnational organized crime syndicates. Terrorist groups generally seek an overthrow of the status quo. To achieve it they conduct spectacular operations that attract the attention of the world community. In comparison to it, transnational criminal organizations derive their power through a low profile. In addition to it, they work within the existing structure and seek not to attract the attention of "legitimate" powers. However, criminal syndicates do work for money, besides they could lend their logistical, communications and transportation infrastructures to support terrorist operations.

**Translate:**

Транснациональная организованная преступность; международный наркотрафик; распространение наркотиков и оружия; инфраструктуры по перевозке грузов и товаров; контр террористическая стратегия; пересмотреть/переосмыслить стратегии проникновения и планирования; проводить террористические кампании; дестабилизировать и разрушить; обещать; уничтожение государства.



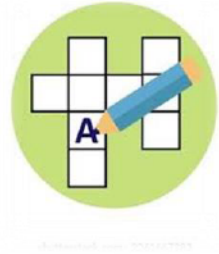
**Discuss the questions:**

1. Discuss:
2. What significant changes has the world community gone through for the recent 10 years?
3. Have the four security issues caused any influence on the global changes?
4. What phenomena are believed to converge into a global Hydra?
5. Terrorist organizations aim to challenge countries at the economic and social levels, don't they?
6. Is there any difference between a terrorist group and a transnational crime syndicate?
7. What kind of transnational organized crime syndicates do terrorist groups interact with?
8. What aims do these groups gain from this interaction?
9. What makes crime syndicates beneficial to terrorist groups?
10. The cooperation of crime syndicates and terrorist groups is based on mutually advantageous terms, isn't it? What are these terms?
11. How can you prove that terrorist groups differ from criminal ones?
12. When is an organization designated as a terrorist one?
13. What is understood by Designated Terrorist Organizations?
- 3 What functions do these organizations perform?

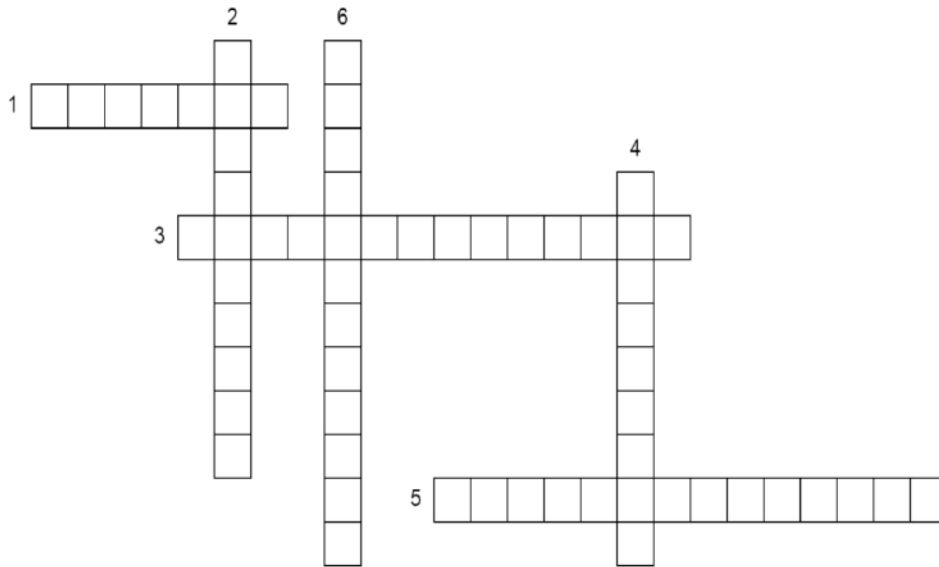
14. What objectives do they pursue?

15. What are their sources of finance?

16. What is the difference between a *terrorist group* and an *organized crime syndicate*?



**1. Solve the crossword:**



**1. полиция**

**2. технологии**

**3. допрос**

**4. интернет**

**5. расследование**

**6. осмотр**





## **ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ:**

1. What is a crime scene?
2. What are the most common types of crime?
3. What is a crime scene search?
4. What stages does the process of crime scene search usually include?
5. What does criminal investigation mean?
6. What attributes should highly professional policemen possess?
7. What are the main tasks of the Russian police?
8. What is crime prevention?
9. What are the two aspects of the problem?
10. What is the main object of an efficient police?
11. Are future workers of the police dealing with the problem of crime prevention?
12. How are they preparing to solve this problem?
13. What are they doing?
14. What are the main aspects of crime prevention work for the police and the public?
15. Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service, isn't it?
16. What does criminal investigation mean?
17. Why is criminal investigation indispensable?
18. Who takes part in criminal investigation?
19. What does the policeman's work depend on?

20. What kind of work should a police officer do operating in plain clothes?
21. What does the investigating officer do at the crime scene?
22. Who is an informant?
23. What is the final stage of criminal investigation?
24. Are the goals and methods used by one side are different from those used by the other side?
25. What developments made it easier for criminals to move around the world?
26. Who are being subjected to increasing pressure from criminals?
27. Does the term «international crime» refer only to specific types of offence defined in law?
28. What does the term «transnational crime» mean?
29. How many groups of transnational crimes can you name according to UN's classification?
30. What offences are covered by international conventions?
31. Why must police services in different countries work together?
32. What are the main factors that today create new criminal opportunities?
33. What is the role of globalization and technology?
34. What is organized crime engaged in?
35. Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, is it? Why?
36. Why does the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlight the importance of international cooperation?
37. What is the most fundamental characteristic of a crime?
38. What is a criminal conduct?
39. What are the three elements of a crime?
40. What is the age of criminal liability?
41. What is the age of criminal liability for serious crimes?
42. Is a crime a wrong act?
43. Does the state punish crime?
44. What does a criminal do?

45. Is a person who commits a wrong act a criminal?
46. What does a criminal do?
47. What is a murder and who is a murderer?
48. What does an assassin do?
49. What do terrorists do?
50. Are terrorists criminals?
51. What does a hijacker do?
52. What does a kidnapper do?
53. What does a drug dealer do?
54. How are crimes classified?
55. How do crimes and torts differ?
56. What are the elements of a tort?
57. What are some common intentional torts?
58. What is assault?
59. What is battery?
60. What is defamation?
61. What is invasion of privacy?
62. What is trespassing?
63. What other harmful computer programs do you know?
64. What is the most fundamental characteristic of a crime?
65. What is a criminal conduct?
66. What are the three elements of a crime?
67. What represents the core of cyber crime?
68. What is better focused on electronic evidence for any crime?
69. Is 'definition' of cyber crime relevant for other purposes?
70. What do modern operating system use?

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## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ:

1. Методические рекомендации .....	3
2. Тема I. Предотвращение IT преступлений .....	15
3. Тема II. Идентификация в расследовании IT преступлений .....	60
4. Тема III. Расследование IT преступлений .....	85
5. Тема IV. Понятие и виды IT доказательств.....	120
6. Тема V. IT Технологии при осмотре места происшествия .....	143
7. Тема VI. Ведение допроса с применением IT технологий .....	191
8. Тема VII. Профилактика преступлений среди несовершеннолетних .....	222
9. Тема VIII. IT технологии в борьбе с наркотраффиком .....	240
10. Тема IX. IT технологии в борьбе с терроризмом и экстремизмом .....	271
11. Вопросы к экзамену .....	302
12. Литертура.....	305

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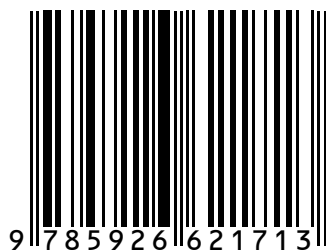
**Английский язык**  
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