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М. Н. Малахова, Е. Ю. Смердина

**CRIME DETECTION. WHAT IS IT?
(УГОЛОВНЫЙ РОЗЫСК.
ОСНОВНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ)**

Учебное пособие

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Рецензенты:

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент *Т. С. Каримова*
(Восточно-Сибирский институт МВД России, г. Иркутск);

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент *Т. В. Куприянчик*
(Сибирский юридический институт МВД России, г. Красноярск)

Малахова, Марина Николаевна.

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Учебное пособие направлено на расширение профессионального кругозора, обогащение профессионального лексикона сотрудников правоохранительных органов, совершенствование навыков чтения, аудирования и говорения в рамках профессионального дискурса.

Предназначено для курсантов и слушателей, обучающихся в образовательных организациях МВД России.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие нацелено на формирование профессиональной иноязычной компетенции будущих сотрудников органов внутренних дел, призванных обеспечивать законность и правопорядок, на совершенствование навыков чтения и понимания текстов профессионального дискурса оперативно-розыскной деятельности и развитие коммуникативных возможностей интерпретации полученной информации в ситуациях профессионального общения.

К особенностям пособия относятся анализ семантических характеристик профессионального лексикона сыщика и диапазон учебных тем, отражающих историю становления и развития уголовного розыска в странах мира. Особый акцент делается на специфике, целях и задачах оперативно-розыскной деятельности и видах розыскных мероприятий в России и за рубежом.

Структурно каждая тема состоит из введения (Starting Up), предполагающего использование методики мозгового штурма „brain storm“ и эвристической беседы, и следующего этапа — Language Activity, состоящего из глоссария, сопровождаемого работой над словообразованием, дефинициями, синонимией и антонимией, и аутентичных текстов по профессиональной тематике, предназначенных для чтения и выполнения репродуктивных и коммуникативных послетекстовых заданий, среди которых составление диалогов, проведение дискуссий.

Композиционно учебное пособие состоит из вводно-коррективного курса, включающего необходимый грамматический минимум, и четырех глав.

Глава I раскрывает процесс создания и развития органов уголовного расследования в Великобритании и Соединенных Штатах Америки. В главе II представлена история уголовного розыска в России. Учебные темы главы III описывают специфику оперативно-розыскной деятельности в нашей стране.

В содержание учебного пособия включена глава IV „Cyber Crime Detection“ в связи с возрастающей опасностью киберпреступлений различных видов, совершаемых против граждан, и необходимостью борьбы с такими деяниями.

Исторический очерк о становлении уголовного розыска в России и познавательная информация о «легендах российского сыска» носят воспитательный характер и могут использоваться для внеаудиторной работы.

INTRODUCTORY COURSE

Местоимения. Pronouns

Личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Особенности: 1) местоимение *I* всегда пишется с заглавной буквы, если *I* употребляется с другими личными местоимениями, ставится после них.

He and I are good friends. Мы с ним хорошие друзья;

2) притяжательное местоимение в зависимой форме является определением и стоит перед существительным.

Перевод: либо местоимением *свой*, либо местоимение опускается:

*Take your books and let's go. Возьми **свои** книги и пошли;*

3) независимая форма используется без определяемого существительного.

Those fingerprints are not ours. They are yours. Те отпечатки пальцев не наши. Они ваши.

Personal Pronouns (личные местоимения). Case (падеж)		Possessive Pronouns (притяжательные). Forms (форма)	
<i>Nominative Case</i> Именительный падеж кто? что?	<i>Objective Case</i> Объектный падеж кого? кому? кем? о ком?	<i>Dependent forms</i> Зависимая форма чей? чья? кого?	<i>Absolute forms</i> Независимая (абсолютная) форма
функция подлежащего	функция дополнения	функция определения	функции: подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение
<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Единственное число</i>
1. I — я 2. You — ты 3. He — он She — она It — оно (неодушевленное)	1. me — меня, мне 2. you — тебя, тебе 3. him — его, ему her — её, ей It — его, ему, ей	1. my (мой) 2. your (твой) 3. his (его) Noun her (её) its (его, её, свой)	1. mine мой 2. yours твой 3. his его hers её Its его, её, свой

Множественное число	Множественное число	Множественное число	Множественное число
1. We — мы 2. You — вы 3. They — они	1. us — нас, нам 2. you — вас, вам 3. them — их, им	1. our (наш) 2. your (ваш) Noun 3. their (их)	1. ours 2. yours 3. theirs
We have some books.	The books are for us.	These are our books.	The books are ours.

Возвратные местоимения. Reflexive Pronouns

Значение: 1) употребляются в функции дополнения после ряда глаголов, показывают, что субъект направляет действие на себя;

2) усиливают значение существительного или местоимения, делая эмоциональный акцент на самом действующем лице.

Перевод: 1) возвратным глаголом (с частицей **-ся/-сь**) *She defended herself bravely.* Она храбро защищалась;

2) возвратным местоимением себя (себе, собой) *Look at yourself.* Посмотри на себя;

3) местоимением сам (сама, сами), в этом случае английское местоимение может стоять как в конце предложения, так и после слова, на которое делается эмоциональный акцент. *You must say something yourself.* Ты должен сказать что-нибудь сам. *I did it myself. I myself did it.* Я сам это сделал.

Особенности: 1) при некоторых глаголах, обозначающих действия, которые человек делает сам (*to wash, to dress, to shave, to bath, to feel, to behave*), возвратные местоимения опускаются.

Перевод: либо русским глаголом с частицей **-ся/-сь**, либо глаголом с добавлением возвратного местоимения: *He washed and shaved.* Он умылся и побрился. *He feels bad.* Он чувствует себя плохо;

2) выражение **by + возвратное местоимение** означает, что действие выполняется либо в одиночестве, либо без посторонней помощи. *He likes to spend time by himself.* Он любит проводить время в одиночестве. *I can do it by myself.* Я могу сделать это сам.

Единственное число	Множественное число
1. myself — я сам себя, 2. yourself — ты сам себе, 3. himself — он сам собой, Herself — она сама сам, сама Itself — само	1. ourselves — мы сами себя, 2. yourselves — вы сами себе, 3. themselves — они сами собой, сами

Времена английского глагола

Tenses

Группа неопределенных времен. Indefinite Tenses = Simple Tenses

Значение: времена группы **Indefinite** (в современной английской лингвистике Simple) обозначают обычное, регулярное действие или дей-

ствие как факт безотносительно к его результату или длительности в прошлом, настоящем или будущем.

Перевод: русским глаголом в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.

Особенности: **Present Indefinite** (Simple Present) — формула образования **V / Vs (-es)**. *I always **get up** early.* Я всегда встаю рано.

Past Indefinite (Simple Past) — **Ved** (правильные глаголы) или **V форма 2** (неправильные глаголы). *He **arrived** two days ago.* Он приехал два дня назад. **Future Indefinite** (Simple Future) — **will + V**. *Next year he **will graduate** from the university.* В будущем году он окончит университет.

Present <i>common aspect</i>	+	?	—
When? <i>often, seldom, always, usually, every day ...</i>	I We You They He She It } + V } + Vs(-es)	Do { I we you they he she it } + V Does { he she it } + V	I We You They He She It } + do (<i>don't</i>) } + not } + does (<i>doesn't</i>) } + V
Past <i>yesterday, last week / month / year, long ago, in 1990...</i>	I He She It We You They } + Ved / V2	Did { I he she it we you they } + V?	I He She It We You They } + did not } (<i>didn't</i>) } + V
Future <i>tomorrow, next week / month / year, soon, in an hour, these days (на днях), tonight</i>	I He She It We You They } + will + V	Will { I he she it we you they } + V?	I He She It We You They } + will not } (<i>won't</i>) } + V

Группа продолженных времен. Continuous Tenses = Progressive

Значение: времена группы **Continuous** (в современной английской лингвистике Progressive) выражают действие, которое протекает в определенный момент в прошлом, настоящем или будущем. Общая формула образования — **[to be] + Ving** (вспомогательный глагол в соответствующей форме и смысловой глагол + ing = Present Participle).

Перевод: русским глаголом несовершенного вида в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.

Особенности: Present Continuous — формула образования **am / is / are + Ving**. *She **is watching** TV right now. Сейчас она смотрит телевизор.*

Past Continuous — **was / were + Ving**. *The detective **was examining** the crime scene when the squad car arrived. Сыщик осматривал место происшествия, когда прибыла патрульная машина.* **Future Continuous** — **will be + Ving**. *The police **will be observing** the crime scene tomorrow at 9 a.m. Полиция будет осматривать место происшествия завтра в 9 часов утра.*

Present	+	?	—
a process	I + am	Am + I	I + am
	He } + is	Is } he	He } + is
	She } + is	Is } she	She } + is
	It } + is	Is } it	It } + is
	We } + are	Are } we	We } + are
	You } + are	Are } you	You } + are
	They } + are	Are } they	They } + are
	+ Ving		+ not Ving
Past	I	Was	I
yesterday	He } + was	Was } he	He } + was
at 7 a.m., when you	She } + was	Was } she	She } + was
came..., while..., from	It } + was	Was } it	It } + was
6 till 8,	We } + were	Were } we	We } + were
all day / night...	You } + were	Were } you	You } + were
	They } + were	Were } they	They } + were
	+ Ving		+ not Ving
Future	I	Will	I
tomorrow at 7 a.m.,	He } + will be Ving	Will } he	He } + will be Ving
when you come ...	She } + will be Ving	Will } she	She } + will be Ving
	It } + will be Ving	Will } it	It } + will be Ving
	We } + will be Ving	Will } we	We } + will be Ving
	You } + will be Ving	Will } you	You } + will be Ving
	They } + will be Ving	Will } they	They } + will be Ving
	+ Ving		+ will be not Ving

Группа совершенных времен. Perfect Tenses

Значение: времена группы **Perfect** выражают действия, которые уже завершены до определенного момента в прошлом, будущем или настоящем. Общая формула образования — **[to have] + Ved / V3** (вспомогательный глагол **to have** в соответствующей форме и третья форма смыслового глагола = Past Participle).

Перевод: обычно русским глаголом совершенного вида в прошедшем или будущем времени нередко с добавлением слов *уже, еще не*.

Особенности: **Present Perfect** — **have / has + Ved** (правильный глагол) **или V3** (неправильный глагол). *She **has watched** the film on TV. Она (уже) посмотрела фильм по телевизору.*

Past Perfect — **had + Ved / V3**. *The detective **had not examined** the crime scene before the squad car arrived. Сыщик еще не осмотрел место происшеств-*

вия до прибытия патрульной машины. **Future Continuous — will have Ved / V3.** *The police **will have observed** the crime scene by tomorrow morning.* Полиция осмотрит место происшествия к завтрашнему утру.

Present	+	?	—
<i>priority</i> By what time? <i>for, since, just, already, ever, never, lately, recently, yet, by 7 a.m.</i>	I } + have } + Ved / V3 We } + has } You } + has } They } + has } He } + has } She } + has } It } + has }	Have } I } + Ved / V3? + we } + Ved / V3? you } + Ved / V3? they } + Ved / V3? he } + Ved / V3? she } + Ved / V3? it } + Ved / V3?	I } + Ved / V3 We } + Ved / V3 You } + Ved / V3 They } + Ved / V3 He } + Ved / V3 She } + Ved / V3 It } + Ved / V3
Past <i>yesterday by 7 a.m., before some time in the past, after</i>	I } + had Ved / V3 We } + had Ved / V3 You } + had Ved / V3 They } + had Ved / V3 He } + had Ved / V3 She } + had Ved / V3 It } + had Ved / V3	Had } I } + Ved / V3? + we } + Ved / V3? you } + Ved / V3? they } + Ved / V3? he } + Ved / V3? she } + Ved / V3? it } + Ved / V3?	I } + had not Ved / V3 We } + had not Ved / V3 You } + had not Ved / V3 They } + had not Ved / V3 He } + had not Ved / V3 She } + had not Ved / V3 It } + had not Ved / V3
Future <i>tomorrow by 7 a.m., before some time in the future</i>	I } + will have Ved / V3 We } + will have Ved / V3 You } + will have Ved / V3 They } + will have Ved / V3 He } + will have Ved / V3 She } + will have Ved / V3 It } + will have Ved / V3	Will } I } + have Ved / V3 + we } + have Ved / V3 you } + have Ved / V3 they } + have Ved / V3 he } + have Ved / V3 she } + have Ved / V3 it } + have Ved / V3	I } + (won't) will not have Ved / V3 We } + (won't) will not have Ved / V3 You } + (won't) will not have Ved / V3 They } + (won't) will not have Ved / V3 He } + (won't) will not have Ved / V3 She } + (won't) will not have Ved / V3 It } + (won't) will not have Ved / V3

Группа совершенных продолженных времен.

Perfect Continuous Tenses

Значение: времена **Perfect Continuous** выражают действия, которые начались до определенного момента времени в прошлом, настоящем или будущем, не завершились и еще продолжают в этот момент. Общая формула — **[to have] + been Ving** (вспомогательный глагол **to have** в определенной форме).

Перевод: **Present:** *He **has been searching** the crime scene for 2 hours.* Он осматривает место происшествия уже 2 часа.

Past: *Yesterday the investigator **had been searching** the crime scene for 2 hours before the squad car arrived.* Вчера следователь 2 часа осматривал место происшествия, до того как приехала патрульная машина.

Future: *By the time the squad car arrives the detective will have been searching a scene for more than 2 hours.* К тому моменту, как прибудет патрульная машина, сыщик будет проводить осмотр места происшествия более двух часов.

Значение	Present	Past	Future
Способность, умение	can + V (мочь, быть в состоянии)	could V	will be able to V
Can he speak and write English well? Может ли он хорошо говорить и писать по-английски? He can speak English but he can't write it well. Он может хорошо говорить по-английски, но не умеет хорошо писать.			
Долженствование: 1) долг, обязанность 2) вынужденность 3) план, договоренность, согласованность	must + V(должен, обязан) have to / has to + V (нужно, придется) to be to = am / is / are to + V (должен)	— had to + V was / were to + V	— will have to + V Present forms: am / is / are to + V
You must do as I tell you. Ты должен делать так, как я тебе говорю. I have to do a paper for my history course. Мне нужно написать работу по истории. The train is to arrive on time. Поезд должен прийти вовремя.			
Разрешение	may + V (можно, есть разрешение)	might + V	will be allowed to + V
May I see the chief now? Yes, you may. Можно сейчас увидеть шефа? Да, можно.			
Совет, рекомендация	should + V (следует)		
	don't need (to) + V needn't + V (ненужно)	didn't need (to)+ V	
You should help her. Вам следовало (бы) помочь ей. I don't need to see a doctor. Мне не нужно идти к врачу. I needn't see a doctor. Я мог не идти к врачу.			
Настоятельный совет, упрек	ought to		
He ought to have more regard for his health. Он должен побольше заботиться о своем здоровье.			

Неличные формы глагола. Non-Finite Forms of a Verb or Verbals

Неличные формы глаголов в английском языке представлены формами причастия, герундия и инфинитива.

Participle I (Present Participle) (причастие I) = Ving <i>Ex.: apprehending — задерживающий</i> Participle II (Past Participle) (причастие II): = Ved / V3 <i>Ex.: apprehended — задержанный</i>	The Gerund (герундий) = Ving <i>Ex.: apprehending — задержание</i>	The Infinitive (инфинитив) = to V <i>Ex.: to apprehend — задерживать</i>
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Неличные формы глагола совмещают признаки двух частей речи: причастие — прилагательного и глагола, герундий — существительного и глагола, инфинитив — глагола и существительного. Будучи неличными, эти формы выражают действие без указания лица, времени и наклоне-

ния, не являются собственно сказуемыми в предложении, а представляют лишь значимую его часть.

Причастие, инфинитив и герундий имеют простые и сложные формы, среди сложных выделяют формы залога (действительный и страдательный) и формы временной отнесенности (неопределенные — Indefinite, длительные — Continuous, совершенные — Perfect, совершенные длительные — Perfect Continuous).

Формы временной отнесенности указывают на то, как протекало действие по отношению к действию, выраженному сказуемым. В частности, неопределенные и длительные формы указывают на то, что действие, выраженное неличной формой, одновременно действию, выраженному сказуемым, совершенные формы указывают, что действие предшествовало действию сказуемого. Все простые и сложные неличные формы и модели перевода представлены в таблице.

The Participles. Tense/ Voice Distinction

Forms	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Participle	Ving <i>investigating — расследующий;</i> <i>расследуя (вообще)</i>	being Ved / V3 <i>being investigated — расследуемый /</i> <i>будучи расследуемым (вообще)</i>
Past Participle	—	Ved / V3 <i>investigated — расследующийся</i>
Perfect Participle	having Ved / V3 <i>having investigated — расследовав (уже, до чего-то)</i>	having been Ved / V3 <i>having been investigated — (уже) будучи расследующимся / уже был расследован</i>

The Gerund. Tense / Voice Distinction

Aspect	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	Ving <i>investigating — расследование /</i> <i>расследовать</i>	being Ved / V3 <i>being investigated — будучи расследован (-ным)</i>
Perfect	having Ved / V3 <i>having investigated — расследовал (уже)</i>	having been Ved / V3 <i>having been investigated — был расследован (уже)</i>

The Infinitive. Tense / Voice Distinction

Aspect	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	to V <i>to investigate — расследовать (вообще)</i>	to be Ved / V3 <i>to be investigated — быть расследованным (вообще)</i>

Continuous	to be Ving <i>to be investigating — расследовать</i> (в определенный момент / сейчас)	—
Perfect	to have Ved / V3 <i>to have investigated — расследовать (уже)</i>	to have been Ved / V3 <i>to have been investigated — быть расследованным (уже)</i>
Perfect Continuous	to have been Ving <i>to have been investigating — расследовать (в течение определенного времени)</i>	—

Причастие. The Participle

Причастие — это неличная форма глагола, которая обладает свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Подобно прилагательному, причастие может быть определением к существительному или именной частью составного сказуемого. Подобно наречию, причастие может быть обстоятельством, характеризующим действие, выраженное сказуемым.

The Participle

Present Participle = Participle I = Ving соответствие в русском языке — действительное причастие с суф. -ущ-, -ющ-, -ащ-, -ящ-	Past Participle = Participle II = Ved / V3 соответствие в русском языке — страдательное причастие, оканчивающееся на -ный, -мый, -тый
Формы Indefinite Active <i>interrogating</i> — допрашивающий (допрашивая) Perfect Active <i>having interrogated</i> — допросив Indefinite Passive <i>being interrogated</i> — будучи допрошенным Perfect Passive <i>having been interrogated</i> — уже будучи допрошенным	Формы <i>interrogated</i> — опрошенный, допрошенный <i>written</i> — написанный
Функции причастий в предложении	
1. Определение: а) The Ving N — левое (стоит перед определяемым существительным) <i>The apprehending officer is using a gun.</i> <i>Проводящий задержание офицер использует пистолет.</i> б) The N Ving — правое (стоит за определяемым существительным) <i>The officer apprehending a criminal is using a gun.</i> <i>Офицер, задерживающий преступника, использует пистолет.</i>	1. Определение: а) The Ved / (V3) N — левое (стоит перед определяемым существительным) <i>The caught and interrogated criminal was very dangerous.</i> <i>Преступник, которого задержали и допросили, был очень опасен.</i> б) The N Ved / (V3) — правое (стоит за определяемым существительным) <i>The criminal apprehended committed a robbery.</i> <i>Задержанный преступник совершил ограбление.</i>

2. Обстоятельство: Participle I стоит или в начале, или в конце предложения, часто с союзом <i>while</i> или <i>when</i>. <i>Apprehending a criminal the officer used a gun.</i> Задерживая преступника, офицер использовал пистолет.	2. Обстоятельство: Participle II стоит или в начале, или в конце предложения, часто с союзами <i>when, if, unless</i>. <i>When asked the suspect refused to answer the question.</i> Когда подозреваемого спросили, он отказался отвечать на вопрос.
3. Часть сказуемого: <i>The plan of a crime scene search is being discussed by the operative group.</i> План осмотра места происшествия обсуждается оперативной группой.	3. Часть сказуемого: <i>The plan of a crime scene search is be-ing discussed by the operative group.</i> План осмотра места происшествия обсуждается оперативной группой.

Герундий. The Gerund (V-ing)

Формы герундия

Форма	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Present (действие в настоящем)	asking <i>He likes asking questions.</i> Он любит задавать вопросы.	being asked <i>He likes being asked.</i> Он любит, когда его спрашивают.
Perfect (действие в прошлом)	having asked <i>I remembered having asked him about it.</i> Я вспомнил, что уже спрашивал его об этом.	having been asked <i>I remembered having been asked about it.</i> Я вспомнил, что меня уже спрашивали об этом.

Свойства герундия

Свойства глагола	Свойства существительного
Имеет формы времени и залога: <i>They deny having heard about it.</i> Они отрицают, что слышали об этом.	Сочетается с предлогами: <i>She accuses him of committing a crime.</i> Она обвиняет его в совершении преступления.
Может иметь прямое дополнение: <i>She likes watching TV.</i> Ей нравится смотреть телевизор.	Может определяться притяжательным местоимением или существительным: <i>Her being innocent is clear.</i> То, что она невиновна, ясно. <i>I object to this person's living here.</i> Я возражаю против того, чтобы этот человек жил здесь.
Может определяться наречием: <i>He hates going slowly.</i> Он ненавидит ходить медленно.	—

Функции герундия в предложении

Функция	Примеры
Подлежащее, в том числе в конструкциях it's no..., there is no... (it's no use, it's not worth)	<i>Parking is prohibited here.</i> Парковка здесь запрещена. <i>It's no use crying.</i> Плакать бесполезно.
Именная часть сказуемого	<i>Her hobby is reading.</i> Ее хобби — чтение. <i>He began singing when he was 20.</i> Он начал петь, когда ему было 20 лет.
Дополнение	<i>My friend is giving up smoking.</i> Мой друг бросает курить.
Определение (после существительных с предлогом of)	<i>There are some ways of searching a crime scene.</i> Есть несколько способов осмотреть место преступления.
Обстоятельство времени, образа действия, условия (с предлогами)	<i>He left home without eating breakfast.</i> Он ушел из дома, не съев завтрак.

Инфинитив. The Infinitive (to V)

Формы инфинитива

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple	<i>to help</i> <i>I'm glad to help him.</i> <i>Я рад помочь ему.</i>	<i>to be helped</i> <i>I'm glad to be helped.</i> <i>Я рад, что мне помогают.</i>
Continuous	<i>to be helping</i> <i>I'm glad to be helping him.</i> <i>Я рад, что помогаю ему (сейчас).</i>	—
Perfect	<i>to have helped</i> <i>I'm glad to have helped him.</i> <i>Я рад, что помог ему.</i>	<i>to have been helped</i> <i>I'm glad to have been helped.</i> <i>Я рад, что мне помогли.</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>to have been helping</i> <i>I'm glad to have been helping him.</i> <i>Я рад, что помогаю (помогал) вам (в течение какого-то времени).</i>	—

Употребление инфинитива без частицы to

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Примечания
После вспомогательных глаголов do, shall / will, should / would	<i>Do read the text.</i> <i>Прочтите же текст!</i>	—

После глаголов let, have (в сложном дополнении)	<i>Let him read the text.</i> <i>Пусть он прочитает текст.</i>	Глагол let в страдательном залоге заменяется глаголом allow : <i>He was allowed to drive his father's car.</i> <i>Ему разрешили водить машину отца.</i>
После глагола make (в сложном дополнении)	<i>She made me do it.</i> <i>Она заставила меня сделать это.</i>	В страдательном залоге make употребляется с частицей to : <i>She was made to work hard.</i> <i>Ее заставили упорно работать.</i>
После модальных глаголов can, may, must и глагольных сочетаний	<i>I can't arrest this person.</i> <i>Я не могу арестовать этого человека.</i>	—
После глаголов чувственного восприятия see, hear, watch, feel, notice в сложном дополнении	<i>I saw him cross the street.</i> <i>Я видел, как он пересек улицу.</i>	В страдательном залоге глаголы see и hear употребляются с частицей to : <i>He was seen to cross the street.</i> <i>Видели, как он пересек улицу.</i>
После сочетаний had better, would rather / sooner, rather / sooner... than	<i>You'd better go away.</i> <i>Вам лучше уйти.</i>	—
В вопросах, начинающихся с Why?	<i>Why not begin now?</i> <i>Почему бы не начать сейчас?</i>	—

Времена английского глагола. Действительный залог. English Tenses. The Passive Voice.

Aspect Meaning	Indefinite/ Simple <i>a common aspect</i>	Continuous/Progressive <i>a process</i>		Perfect		Perfect Continuous	
		At what time?		By what time?		Since what time? How long?	
Period of time	When?	<i>now, at the moment</i>		<i>ever, never, just, already, not...yet, by 7 a.m.</i>		<i>since 7 a.m., for a long time, for a month...</i>	
Present	+	S + V	am S + is are	S + have He She It	Ved / V3	S + have He She It	been Ving
		He She It	Vs(-es)	He She It	Ved / V3	He She It	has been Ving
	?	Do + S Does he, she, it	Am Is Are	Have Has	+ S Ved/V3?	Have Has	+ S been Ving?
Past	—	S + do/ does not V	am S + is are	have S + has	not Ved / V3	have S + has	not been Ving
		yesterday, last week... long ago, in 1990...	yesterday at 7a.m., when... all day/ night...	yesterday by 7 a.m., until, by the time, when		yesterday since 7 a.m., for some time in the past	
	+	S + Ved/ V2	S + was / were Ving	S + had Ved / V3		S + had been Ving	
Future	?	Did + SV?	Was / Were + S Ving?	Had + S Ved / V3?		Had + S been Ving?	
	—	S + did not V	S + was / were not Ving	S + had not Ved / V3		S + had not been Ving	
		tomorrow, next week / month / year, soon	tomorrow at 7 a.m., when you come, ...	tomorrow by 7 a.m., before some time in the future		tomorrow since 7a.m., for some time in the future	
	+	S + will V	S + will be Ving	S + will have Ved / V3		S + will have been Ving	
	?	Will + S V?	Will + S be Ving?	Will + S have Ved / V3?		Will + S have been Ving?	
	—	S + will not (won't) V	S + won't be Ving	S + won't have Ved / V3		S + won't have been Ving	

Страдательный залог. The Passive Voice

Значение: английский глагол имеет два залога: **действительный (Active Voice)** и **страдательный (Passive Voice)**. В предложении со сказуемым, выраженным глаголом в действительном залоге, подлежащее (лицо или предмет) само совершает действие, являясь и логическим субъектом, и грамматическим подлежащим.

В предложении с глаголом-сказуемым в страдательном залоге подлежащее действия не совершает, а подвергается воздействию со стороны другого лица или предмета, являясь, таким образом, грамматическим подлежащим и объектом действия. Лицо или предмет, совершающий действие, выраженное глаголом, является логическим субъектом (дейтелем) и грамматическим дополнением и вводится соответствующими предлогами: **by** (лицо), **with** (орудие, предмет).

Active [to V]	Passive [to be] + Ved / V3
<i>Policemen identify and catch criminals.</i> П = Subject = a doer Д = Object <i>Полицейские устанавливают и ловят преступников.</i>	<i>Criminals are identified and caught by policemen.</i> П ≠ S (П = Object) Д = S = a doer <i>Преступников устанавливают и ловят полицейские.</i>

Видовременные формы глагола в страдательном залоге

Aspect	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
	A common aspect When?	A process At what time?	priority By what time?
Present +	am } is } + Ved / V3 are }	am } is } + being Ved / V3 are }	have } has } + been Ved / V3
?	Am } Is } + S + Ved / V3? Are }	Am } Is } + S + being Ved / V3? Are }	Have } Has } + S been Ved / V3?
—	S { am } are } + is not + Ved / V3	S { am } are } + is not + being Ved / V3	S { has } have } + not been Ved / V3
Past	was } were } + Ved / V3	was } were } + being Ved / V3	had + been Ved / V3
Future	will + be + Ved / V3	—	will + have been + Ved / V3

Способы перевода страдательного залога

1. Глаголом «быть» с кратким причастием	<i>The crime was solved.</i> <i>Преступление было раскрыто.</i>
2. Возвратным глаголом, оканчивающимся на -сь, -ся	<i>This problem is being discussed.</i> <i>Эта проблема обсуждается.</i>

3. Безличные конструкции переводят глаголом 3-го лица множественного числа с неопределенно-личным значением	<i>Streets are patrolled.</i> <i>Улицы патрулируют.</i> <i>It is said... Говорят ...</i> <i>It is known ... Известно ...</i> <i>It must be said... Следует сказать...</i>
4. Глаголы с предлогом в пассивной конструкции сохраняют предлог, и перевод предложения начинается с предлога	<i>The medical expert was sent for.</i> <i>За судмедэкспертом послали.</i>
5. Сочетание модального глагола с инфинитивом в страдательном залоге переводится русским безличным предложением с инфинитивом после модального глагола	<i>A witness must be interviewed.</i> <i>Свидетеля нужно опросить.</i> <i>The house can be built.</i> <i>Дом можно построить.</i>
6. Дополнение с предлогом, вводящее лицо, совершающее действие, часто опускается, если оно выражено личным местоимением	<i>He showed me a picture.</i> <i>A picture was shown to me (by him). Мне показали картину.</i>

CHAPTER I. FOUNDATION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND USA

UNIT 1. CRIME DETECTION IN ENGLAND: FROM BOW STREET TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

STARTING UP

Task 1. What do you know about the history of police and law enforcement agencies in England and the United States of America? Do the Quiz matching proper nouns (A) with their definitions (B), choose Russian equivalents if it is necessary (C).

A

1) a thief-taker; 2) Old Charley; 3) Bow Street Runners; 4) FBI; 5) bobby; 6) Bertillon system; 7) Scotland Yard; 8) a rogues' gallery; 9) Bow Street; 10) Met; 11) Sir Robert Peel; 12) Home Office; 13) Allan Pinkerton; 14) J. Edgar Hoover; 15) Henry Fielding.

B

a) a British policeman in 19th cent: nickname for Robert, given name of Sir Robert Peel;

b) a private individual hired to capture criminals in London in 18–19 cent;

c) nickname of watchmen who patrolled streets at night keeping peace and order in London;

d) the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police, situated from 1829 to 1890 in Great Scotland Yard off Whitehall and one of the first criminal investigative bodies originally;

e) a system formerly in use for identifying persons, esp. criminals, by means of a detailed record of physical characteristics;

f) British Home Secretary who set up the Metropolitan Police Force in 1828 in London;

g) a group of English crime fighters formed by Henry Fielding during the eighteenth century;

h) a collection of photographs of known criminals, used by police to identify suspects;

i) an abbreviation for 'Federal Bureau of Investigation'; an agency of the Justice Department responsible for investigating violations of Federal laws;

j) Metropolitan Police;

k) the British government department dealing with domestic affairs, including law and order, immigration, and broadcasting;

l) Scottish-born detective and founder of a famous American private detective agency;

m) director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from 1924 until his death in 1972, built that agency into a highly effective, arm of crime detection of federal law enforcement;

n) a novelist, playwright and magistrate was together with his blind half-brother, John Fielding, founder of the Bow Street Runners;

o) the site of the former Magistrates' Court and Police Station.

C

— «Боу-Стрит» (главный уголовный полицейский суд в Лондоне);

— сыщики уголовного полицейского суда;

— бертильонаж (система опознания преступников);

— сыщик (охотник на воров);

— полицейский архив фотоснимков преступников;

— Столичная полиция, полиция Большого Лондона;

— ночной сторож;

— бобби, полисмен;

— Скотленд-Ярд, Столичная полиция (центральное управление полиции и сыскного отделения в Лондоне);

— Федеральное бюро расследований (США);

— Министерство внутренних дел (в Великобритании).

Task 2. According to your knowledge and world outlook try to discuss the questions:

1. What police and law enforcement agencies historically took part in crime detection in England?

2. What was the first effective and professional detective force in the history of England?

3. What is the leading crime detection department in the UK nowadays?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

Task 3. Look through the glossary of the unit and be ready to use it while reading the texts.

Glossary to Unit 1 „Crime Detection in England: from Bow Street to the Metropolitan Police“

acclimatize [ə'klaɪmətaɪz] — акклиматизировать, приспособить к новой среде, новому климату

bet — сделка, заключенная на пари; договор пари

clearinghouse ['kliəriŋhaus] — информационно-аналитический центр

constabulary [kən'stæbjul(ə)rɪ] — полицейские силы, полиция

despite [dɪ'spaɪt] — несмотря на, вопреки чему-л.

evident ['eɪvɪd(ə)nt] — очевидный, явный, ясный

flourish ['flaʊrɪʃ] — процветать, преуспевать, расцветать, разрастаться

forerunner ['fɔːrənə] — предшественник; предок

fraudulent ['frɔːdjulənt] — обманный; мошеннический; жульнический

frequent ['friːkwənt] *adj.* — частый; часто встречающийся, повторяющийся; обычный

frequent ['friːkwənt] *v.* — часто посещать, бывать

hireling ['haɪə(r)lɪŋ] — наемник, наймит

implicate ['ɪmplɪkeɪt] — заключать в себе, подразумевать; вовлекать, впутывать, втягивать

impunity [ɪm'pjʊ:nəti] — безнаказанность, освобождение от наказания; помилование; амнистия

inquiry [ɪn'kwaɪəri] — наведение справок; опрос; расследование; следствие

loan office ['ləʊn'ɒfɪs] — ссудная касса; кредитное учреждение; контора подписки на займы, кредитное бюро

maturity [mə'tʃʊərəti] — зрелость, совершеннолетие (о человеке)

mercenary ['mɜːs(ə)n(ə)rɪ] *adj.* — корыстный; наемный, нанятый,
n. наемный солдат, наемник

parish constable — констебль прихода

preventable [prɪ'ventəbl] — предотвратимый, предотвращаемый

province ['prɒvɪn(t)s] — область (знаний); сфера деятельности, компетенция

rampant ['ræmpənt] — неистовствующий, свирепствующий, необузданный; безудержно растущий

riffraff ['rɪfræf] — подонки общества, отбросы, сброд, чернь

social climber — выскочка, карьерист; честолюбец

streamlined ['stri:mlaɪnd] — хорошо налаженный, четкий; организованный в соответствии с современными требованиями; рациональный

supersede [ˌs(j)u:pə'si:d] — заменять; замещать, смещать

swindle ['swɪndl] — мошенничество; надувательство; обман

thief catcher ['θi:f 'kæʃə] — сыщик

thief-taker ['θi:f 'teɪkə(r)] (*уст.*) — охотник на воров (человек, за денежное вознаграждение занимавшийся поиском и возвращением украденной собственности в Великобритании в XVII–XIX веках. Профессия фактически исчезла с основанием Службы столичной полиции в 1829 году)

tracker ['trækə] — филёр, сыщик; следопыт; охотник, отслеживающий диких зверей

Task 4. Read the texts given below and be ready to interpret the idea of each one.

Thief-takers and Bow Street Runners

Detection activities were evident in England as early as 1534. In England, the first police were originally called the Watch of London and they worked only at night. They soon developed into the Old Charleys, who were paid by the residents they served. Watchmen lighted streetlamps, called time, watched for fires, and provided other public services. These parish constables originated in London in 1253 and lasted until 1829.

Between the 16th century and the early part of the 19th century, detection was the province of citizens and criminals who acted as informers, thief-takers, and parish constables. The origins of the modern detective can be found in the thief-takers of the 18th and 19th centuries. Thief catchers were recruited from the riffraff of the streets to aid law enforcement officials in locating criminals. Two classes of thief catchers were identified: hirelings, whose motivations were mercenary in nature; and social climbers, who would implicate their accomplices in order to move up the social ladder.

The government encouraged both citizens and criminals to provide information about illegal activity. Citizens were given money or freed from performing obligatory public services. Criminals were provided money, impunity from prosecution, or, in some cases, a pardon.

Formal detection in England began in mid-eighteenth century during that period crimes such as burglary and street robbery were rampant in England. In response to the high level of crime in London, the brothers Henry and John Fielding, both of whom served as magistrates at Bow Street Court, created a salaried constabulary in 1750. Henry Fielding, employed new crime-fighting methods. One such method was the recruiting of a small body of able and energetic parish constables acclimated to night watchman duties.

Originally called „Mr. Fielding’s People“, the members of the organization soon became known as the Bow Street Runners, they patrolled the highways and streets within the parish of Bow Street. These trackers soon began performing criminal investigation functions and became well known as successful thief takers by using their ties with London’s criminal underworld.

By 1800 Bow Street Runners were the first modern detective body in England and Bow Street Police Office became a clearinghouse for information on crime, it was considered to be the leading law enforcement organization in the area. Since there were no centralized or professional police in England, the Runners were the first to systematize criminal investigation through information gathering. The Runners were considered one of the first organized attempts at policing and provided a basis on which the Detective Branch of the Metropolitan Police was created. The Bow Street Runners were an important forerunner to Scotland Yard’s detective force.

The London Metropolitan Police

The great event in British police development occurred in 1829 with the establishment of the London Metropolitan Police Department, an organization that would become a model for future police departments in Great Britain, the British Commonwealth, and the United States. Officers of the department were dubbed „Bobbies“ after the department’s founder, Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel. The „New Police“, as the force was called, was organized into a hierarchy of ranks in military fashion. The „new“ Metropolitan Police were England’s first paid, full-time police force, they replaced the old constables, such as the Bow Street Runners. A metropolitan Police headquarters became known as „Scotland Yard“, because the building formerly had housed Scottish royalty. The London Metropolitan Police Department was designed to maintain close ties with people and to draw support from the people it policed. The primary function of the force was crime prevention, and officers were instructed to treat all citizens with respect. The investigation of crimes was not a central function of the early preventive police departments in England.

Despite the high hopes of reformers when they created police forces, the number of preventable crimes was limited. As crimes continued to occur, police were pressured into accepting responsibility for investigations and creating detective units and applied new detective technologies.

Technology in crime detection began to flourish during the nineteenth century with the creation of a personal identification system by Alphonse Bertillon, the director of the criminal identification section of the Paris Police Department.

The Bertillon system was based on the idea that certain aspects of the human body, such as skeletal size, ear shaping, and eye color, remained the

same after a person had reached full physical maturity. It used a combination of photographs with standardized physical measurements.

In the mid-1840s, the study of fingerprint patterns became a popular means to identify suspects in crime commission, nowadays it is considered to be a unique, unchangeable method of personal identification. New technologies required new methods of crime detection.

The Creation of Scotland Yard

Although London's Metropolitan Police was founded in 1829, it took more than 10 years to organize a detective branch. In 1842, a regular detective branch was opened at Scotland Yard superseding the Bow Street force. For many people, much misunderstanding has existed about the function and role of Scotland Yard. In fact, Scotland Yard, formally New Scotland Yard, is the headquarters of the police force of metropolitan London, controlled directly by the British Home Office and hence having certain national responsibilities. By association its name is often used to denote the Met.

Scotland Yard's detectives typically investigated serious felonies, especially murders. To gain information, detectives made a habit of getting to know the criminal element in London, through frequenting pubs and races, employing informers and even using the newspapers to find information and discover possible frauds. There were several sub-divisions within the detective department, with some men specializing in loan-office swindles, fraudulent betting, foreign inquiries, naturalization, and extradition cases. They also investigated political crime, guarded important figures of state, and kept an eye on foreign revolutionaries who fled their countries for safe haven in England.

The Metropolitan Detective Department was the first streamlined detective force in England. Given that the London Metropolitan Police was England's first centralized police force, it made sense that the first police detectives operated in England's, and Europe's largest city.

Task 5. Answer the questions to the texts.

1. What interesting facts have you got to know about the first police in medieval England?
2. What kind of people were thief-takers and what functions did they perform?
3. What types of compensation or awards did thief-catchers get from the government?
4. What period in the history of English police is considered to be the official starting point of crime detection?
5. Why was it important for Henry Fielding to set up the Bow Street Runners?

6. What functions did the Bow Street Runners perform?
7. What kind of organization is Metropolitan Police?
8. What was the priority function of the London Metropolitan Police of the 19 century?
9. What new technology in crime detection began to flourish during the nineteenth century?
10. What type of organization is Scotland Yard?
11. When was Scotland Yard established?
12. What types of crimes do detectives of Scotland Yard investigate?

Task 6. Things for Fun.

In the Internet it is possible to find out the miniature character jugs, made by the famous pottery firm, with two identical faces on each side of the jug. It is interesting to know if there is any connection between the historical Old Charleys and a caricature image on the jug. What does the term „Old Charley“ have in common with pottery jugs?

A caricature depicts Old Charley, the watchman who originated during the reign of Charles II and was actually named after him. „Old Charley“ watchmen enjoyed a history of almost 200 years before being replaced in the early 1800s by a version of the present day policeman. „Charleys“ are also associated with the notorious 18th Century character „Charles Hitchen“, a hireling or „thief-taker“, (private policeman) who coined the expression „Set a thief to catch a thief“, which may also explain the two faces on the character jugs.

Task 7. Taking into consideration the information on English history of law enforcement discuss with your partner how the following idiom „Set a thief to catch a thief“ is connected with the text you have read and give your translation of the idiom.



UNIT 2. FOUNDATION OF CRIME DETECTION IN THE USA

STARTING UP

Task 1. Working in pairs discuss with your partner the following topics.

1. Law Enforcement Agencies Historically Took Part in Crime Detection in the USA.
2. The Leading Crime Detection Department in the USA Nowadays.
3. Prominent Personalities in the History of American Crime Detection.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

Task 2. Look through the glossary and be ready to use words and word combinations while reading the texts.

Glossary to Unit 2

„Foundation of Crime Detection in the USA“

- achievement** [ə'ʃi:vmənt] — достижение, успех
- assassination** [ə,sæsɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] — убийство (политического или видного общественного деятеля)
- associate** [ə'səʊsiət], [-ʃiət] — сообщник, соучастник
- attempt** [ə'tempt] — покушение
- be pushed for...** [bi: 'puʃt] — испытывать притеснение или потребность в чем-л.
- bribery** ['braɪbəri] — взяточничество
- call on** — призывать, привлекать
- devise** [di'vaɪz] — разрабатывать, продумывать (планы, идеи), выдумывать, изобретать
- embezzlement** [ɪm'bezləmənt], [em-] — растрата, хищение; присвоение (денег, имущества; обманным путем)
- extend** [ɪk'stend], [eks-] — простирается, тянуться; длиться, распространять влияние, расширять сферу влияния
- extortion** [ɪk'stɔ:ʃ(ə)n], [ek-] — вымогание, вымогательство
- field offices** — периферийные отделения
- frustration** [frʌs'treɪʃ(ə)n] — срыв (планов), крушение (надежд)
- hiding place** ['haɪdɪŋ pleɪs] — потаенное, тайное место; убежище, укрытие; тайник
- hijacking** ['haɪdʒækiŋ] — угон, похищение (самолета); воздушное пиратство, воздушный бандитизм, захват судна, самолета; вооруженное ограбление (грузовой) автомашины
- impressive** [ɪm'presɪv] — впечатляющий, выразительный, производящий глубокое впечатление
- notoriety** [,nəʊt(ə)'raɪəti] — дурная слава

piracy [ˈpaɪəɹəsi] — пиратство, грабеж морских судов, похищение, захват, угон (транспортного средства)

principal [ˈprɪnsɪp(ə)l] — основная сумма, капитал, номинал, номинальная сумма

pursue [pəˈsju:] — преследовать (кого-л.), гнаться, бежать (за кем-л.), рассматривать, расследовать (вопрос, дело)

reliable [rɪˈlaɪəbl] — надежный; верный, испытанный, заслуживающий доверия

sedition [sɪˈdɪʃn] — призыв к мятежу, бунту; антиправительственная агитация

strides [straɪdz] (мн.ч.) — успехи; прогресс, продвижение

strive [straɪv] — стараться, пытаться, стремиться, прилагать усилия

treason [ˈtri:z(ə)n] — измена, предательство; = high treason государственная измена

United States Intelligence Board — комиссия США по разведке; совет США по разведке

Task 3. Read the texts and be ready to interpret the idea of each one.

Origin of Crime Detection in the USA

The roots of America's system of criminal investigation go back to the towns and cities in England during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Following the lead of London's police force, the first professional police forces were established in the United States at Boston in 1837, New York in 1844, and Philadelphia in 1854. In the US as well as in England the investigation of crimes was not a central function of the early preventive police departments. Those early departments all used the London Metropolitan Police as a model. Their main task was the prevention of crime and disorder. There were no detectives.

America needed reliable detectives for several reasons: (1) bribery and corruption were common among America's big-city police officers; (2) the jurisdiction of sheriffs' offices and municipal officers was limited; and (3) there was little information sharing by law-enforcement agencies.

The Pinkerton National Detective Agency



In 1846 responding to the need for reliable investigators, two former St. Louis police officers formed the first recorded private detective agency. Detective units later were established in the police departments of many American cities, including New York City in 1857 and Chicago in 1861.

In 1850, after working as a Chicago detective and a U.S. mail agent, a Scottish

immigrant Allan Pinkerton founded a private detective agency that specialized in railway theft cases. The Pinkerton's National Detective Agency was the first organization carrying out qualified and skillful crime detection in the United States. Pinkerton's trademark was an open eye above the slogan „We never sleep“. The Pinkerton National Detective Agency specialized in protecting trains, apprehending train robbers, and strikebreaking and other activities directed against labour unions. In fact, its organizational structure was later adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Pinkerton Agency was called on by communities to handle cases that local law enforcement officers were unable to investigate due to incompetency or limited resources.

The list of achievements by Pinkerton is impressive. Its successes included capture of the principals in a \$700, 000 Adams Express Company theft in 1866 and the discovery and frustration of an assassination attempt on President-elect Lincoln in Baltimore in February 1861. Following the Civil War, the Pinkertons were primarily engaged in two broad areas: (1) controlling an unsatisfied working class, which was pushing for better wages and working conditions, and (2) pursuing bank and railroad robbers.

Pinkerton offered the field of criminal investigation several innovations in crime detection. For example, he was the first to devise a rogues' gallery, which was a compilation of descriptions, methods of operation, hiding places, and names of associates of known criminals. The Pinkertons enjoyed such enormous success in the United States and throughout the world that some people thought „Pinkerton“ was a nickname for any American government detective. Pinkerton agents were the only consistently competent detectives available in this country for over 50 years and provided a good model for government detectives.

(see p. 98 Attachment)

The Creation of the FBI

Probably the single most significant development in criminal investigation and crime detection in the United States was the establishment of the FBI in 1924. Originating as the Justice Department's Bureau of investigation in 1907, the FBI originally had very few responsibilities. When new federal laws governing interstate transportation of stolen automobiles were passed, however, the bureau gained much notoriety. John Edgar Hoover, the bureau's newly named director, announced in 1924 that he would strive to eliminate corruption and get the agency out of politics. In doing so, he raised the qualifications of agent personnel, reduced the number of agents nationwide, and closed some field offices. Today, the FBI is one of many federal investigative agencies that has made great strides in professionalizing the field of criminal investigation.

A leading U.S. counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and criminal investigative organization, the FBI has jurisdiction over violations of more

than 200 categories of federal crimes. The investigative jurisdiction of the FBI extends to most federal criminal laws in more than 200 areas, including computer crime (cybercrime), embezzlement, money laundering, organized crime (including extortion and racketeering), piracy and hijacking, sabotage, sedition, terrorism (including ecoterrorism), and treason. The bureau is the principal federal agency responsible for counterintelligence); it is represented on the United States Intelligence Board, a body created by the president's National Security Council.

In areas relating to domestic security, the FBI is responsible for correlating intelligence and disseminating it to other federal agencies. It also investigates violations of federal civil rights law, such as racial discrimination in employment and voting and police brutality. Through its Uniform Crime Reporting program, the bureau annually publishes a comprehensive summary of criminal activity in the United States; it also publishes a specific report on hate crimes.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1. What does the America's system of criminal investigation originate from?
2. Why was it imperative to create reliable detective units for the United States?
3. When and where did the first detective units arise?
4. What was Allan Pinkerton and what agency did he found?
5. Why is the name of Allan Pinkerton famous all over the world?
6. What were the peculiarities of The Pinkerton's National Detective Agency?
7. What innovative method in criminal investigation did Allan Pinkerton develop?
8. What is FBI?
9. Why is John Edgar Hoover considered to be an outstanding personality in the history of FBI?
10. What is the main activity of the FBI nowadays?

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Task 5. Read the definitions of the term „Timeline“ presented in dictionaries. Choose the meaning of the term which is the most appropriate to the essence of the subject „Milestones in the History of Crime Detection in Great Britain and the United States of America“.

1. A graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked.
2. A visual representation of a sequence of events, especially historical events.

3. A graphic representation showing the passage of time as a line.
4. A time frame during which something is scheduled to happen.

Task 6. Look at the chart and give a summary of the topic „Foundation of Criminal Investigation in Great Britain and the United States of America“.

TIMELINE

1253 Old Charleys night watchmen	1829 London Metropolitan Police	1840s Study of fingerprints	1850 Pinkerton National Detective Agency
18 — 19 centuries Thief catchers	1837 Boston Police Department	1842 Bertillion System	The 20th century 1924 Creation of the FBI
1750 Bow Street Runners	1839 Scotland Yard	1844 New York Police Department	

Task 7. Taking into consideration the information on Pinkerton National Detective Agency discuss with your partner the Pinkerton's trademark of an open eye above the slogan „We never sleep“.

Task 8. Before listening to the information about Allan Pinkerton get familiar with the glossary to the topic to understand the text in details.

assert [ə'sɜ:t] — утверждать; заявлять, декларировать

capture ['kæptʃə] — захват, задержание; поимка

cooper ['ku:pə] — бондарь, бочар

counterfeiter ['kauntəfɪtə] — фальшивомонетчик

cut wood — рубить дрова

harsh [hɑ:ʃ] — строгий, суровый; жестокий, резкий; жесткий; грубый

labour union = trade union — профессиональный союз

resign [rɪ'zain] — уходить в отставку, подавать в отставку; оставлять

пост

resume [rɪ'zju:m] — возобновлять, продолжать; начинать снова

settle — поселиться, обосноваться

set up — учреждать; основывать, открывать

strike — забастовка, стачка

Proper Nouns

Abraham Lincoln — byname Honest Abe, the Rail-Splitter, or the Great Emancipator (born February 12, 1809, near Hodgenville, Kentucky, U. S. — died April 15, 1865, Washington, D. C.), 16th president of the United States (1861–1865), who preserved the Union during the American Civil War and brought about the emancipation of enslaved people in the United States.

Авраам Линкольн — прозвище «Честный Эйб», «Дровосек» или «Великий освободитель» (родился 12 февраля 1809 года, недалеко от Ходженвилля, шт. Кентукки, США, умер 15 апреля 1865 года, Вашингтон, округ Колумбия), 16-й президент США (1861–1865), который сохранил Союз во время Гражданской войны в США, привел к освобождению рабов в США в 1863 г.

Chartism [ˈtʃɑːtɪz(ə)m] — a UK parliamentary reform movement of 1837–1848, the principles of which were set out in a manifesto called The People's Charter and called for universal suffrage for men, equal electoral districts, voting by secret ballot, abolition of property qualifications for MPs, and annual general elections.

Чартизм — первое политически оформленное революционное движение пролетариата.

Cook County [ˈkuk ˈkaunti] — a county in northeastern Illinois that includes Chicago and most of its closer suburbs.

Кук — округ в шт. Иллинойс.

Dundee [dʌndiː] — township located in Kane County in the state of Illinois.

Данди — город в округе Кейн, штат Иллинойс США).

Kane — a county in the U.S. state of Illinois.

Кейн — округ в штате Иллинойс, США.

Molly Maguires — secret organization of coal miners supposedly responsible for acts of terrorism in the coalfields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, U. S., in the period from 1862 to 1876. The group named itself after a widow who led a group of Irish antilandlord agitators in the 1840 s.

«Молли Магвайрс». Тайная организация шахтеров ирландского происхождения [Irish-Americans] (1867–1877), организовавшая волнения пенсильванских горняков в 1870-е гг. Призывала к террору против владельцев и управляющих шахт. Ее члены [„Mollies“] совершили ряд дерзких и жестоких убийств. Разгромлена с помощью внедрившегося в ее руководство частного детектива Дж. Макпарлана [McParlan].

The Union — the northern states of the US during the Civil War.

Союз — Соединенные Штаты, федеральное правительство и Северные штаты в период Гражданской войны.

Task 9. Listen to the speaker presenting the information about Allan Pinkerton and be ready to answer questions.

1. What was Allan Pinkerton's father by profession?
2. What was the first occupation A. Pinkerton engaged in?
3. Why did A. Pinkerton flee to the US?

4. What law enforcement post was A. Pinkerton appointed in the USA?
5. Why was he appointed to this position?
6. Why did A. Pinkerton resign from Chicago's police force?
7. What crimes did the Pinkerton National Detective Agency successfully detect?
8. What nickname did A. Pinkerton take during the Civil War?
9. What organization was headed by A. Pinkerton during the Civil War?

Task 10. Listen to the speaker for the second time and fill in the Timeline devoted to the milestones of Pinkerton's life and career.

1819	1842	1843	1846	1850
1861	1866	1873–1877	1877–1884	1884

CHAPTER II. BRIEF HISTORY OF CRIME DETECTION IN RUSSIA

UNIT 3. MILESTONES OF CRIME DETECTION IN RUSSIA

*History does nothing; it does not possess immense riches,
it does not fight battles. It is men, real, living, who do all this.*

Karl Marx

STARTING UP

Task 1. What do you think about the quote to the Unit given above, whether it suits the idea of the Unit or not?

Task 2. Give you interpretation of the quotations and explain how they are related to the Unit.

„The best prophet of the future is the past“ (Lord Byron).

„A generation which ignores history has no past — and no future“ (Robert A Heinlein).

Task 3. Guided by your world outlook answer these questions and compare your answers with a partner's ones.

1. What principle historical events took place in the evolution of law enforcement system in Russia?

2. Can you explain the meaning of several terms related to realities of the history of law enforcement in Russia? They are

- Code of law named «The Russian Truth» of Rurik Dynasty;
- «Streletskoye Voysko» and «Streltsy»;
- «Expedition» and «Prikaz».

3. Will you estimate the leading Crime Detection Department in Russia in case of positive answer explain your point of view?

4. Who of the Russian detectives can you name as the most prominent figures of crime detection?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

Task 4. Look through the glossary to the text and be ready to use these words while reading it.

Glossary to the text

„Glimpses of the History of Crime Detection in Russia“

- alarmism** [ə'la:mɪz(ə)m] — паникерство
- carry out** ['kæri aut] — выполнять, осуществлять; приводить в исполнение
- clergy** ['klɜ:dʒɪ]; (the clergy) — духовенство
- codify** ['kəʊdɪfaɪ] — кодифицировать, систематизировать, классифицировать
- desertion** [dɪ'zɜ:f(ə)n] — дезертирство
- diverse** [daɪ'vɜ:s] — многообразный, разнообразный, разный
- embezzlement** [ɪm'bez(ə)lmənt] — растрата; присвоение чужого имущества или чужих денег
- emergency force** [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)n(t)sɪ fɔ:s] — отряд экстренной помощи; спасательный отряд
- infantry** ['ɪnfəntri] — пехота
- influence** ['ɪnfluənt(s)] — влияние, действие, воздействие
- Internal Guards** [ɪn'fɜ:n(ə)l gɑ:dz] — внутренняя охрана / внутренние войска
- law enforcement** ['lɔ: ɪn'fɔ:smənt] — правоприменение; применение закона; обеспечение правопорядка; деятельность правоохранительных органов; правоохранительные органы; проведение законов в жизнь
- looting** ['lu:tɪŋ] — грабеж; мародерство; разграбление
- Marksman Troops** ['mɑ:ksmən 'tru:ps] — стрелковое войско
- mopping-up detachment** ['mɒpɪŋ'ʌp dɪ'tætʃmənt] — истребительный отряд; отряд «чистильщиков»
- murder** ['mɜ:də] — убийство (предумышленное, совершенное со злым умыслом)
- nobility** [nə(u) 'bɪlɪti] — дворянство, знать, аристократия
- outdated** [ˌaʊtdeɪtɪd] — старомодный, несовременный, устаревший, устарелый
- penitentiary** [ˌpenɪ'tenʃ(ə)rɪ] — исправительный дом; пенитенциарий; тюрьма
- fire-fighting** ['faɪə,faitɪŋ] — пожарное дело; противопожарные мероприятия; борьба с пожарами
- postal system** ['pəʊst(ə)l 'sɪstəm] — почтовая система
- regiment** ['redʒɪmənt] — полк
- replace** [rɪ'pleɪs] — заменять, замещать
- rifleman** ['raɪflmən] — стрелок

robbery ['rɒb(ə)rɪ] — ограбление (с применением насилия), грабеж; разбой

Rurik Dynasty ['rʊərɪk] — (also Ryurik) a member of a dynasty that ruled Muscovy and much of Russia from the 9th century until the death of Fyodor, son of Ivan the Terrible, in 1598. It was reputedly founded by a Varangian chief who settled in Novgorod in 862.

Династия Рюриковичей (Рю́рик букв. «славный могуществом», ум. 879) — летописный основатель государственности Руси, варяг, новгородский князь и родоначальник княжеской, ставшей впоследствии царской династии Рюриковичей

state enterprise [steɪt 'entəpraɪz] — государственное предприятие

stolen property ['stəʊlən 'prɒpərtɪ] — похищенная собственность / имущество

stratum ['strɑ:təm] *мн. ч. strata, stratum* — слой, пласт; слой (общества)

subversive activity [səb'vɜ:sɪv æk'tɪvəti] — диверсия, вредительство, подрывная деятельность

undercover [ˌʌndə'kʌvə] — секретный, негласный, тайный

Task 5. Look through recommended titles (1–8), read the article, choose and insert an appropriate title to each of its (A–H) passages.

1. The first units performing services of emergency forces, soldiers and police

2. The Creation of one the most powerful and important governmental bodies in Russia

3. The Russian prominent crime detection department

4. Crime detection officers during the Great Patriotic War

5. The establishment of the official police forces

6. Early days of Russian detective activity

7. The aim and tasks of current police in Russia

8. Organization of detective departments and divisions

„Glimpses of the History of Crime Detection in Russia“

A. ... The history of the Russian police is complex and diverse. In its evolution the police went through a lot of different stages and each of them had a powerful influence on the growth of crime detection activity. In the ninth and twelfth centuries the first attempts to carry out the detective activity were made in Ancient Russia. In 1016 in Kiev's Russia of the Rurik Dynasty the laws and procedures of searching, catching and punishing criminals were collected and codified in the Code of law named „The Russian Truth“.

B. ... In the sixteenth century different police functions were performed by special units known in the history of Russia as „Streltsy“ translated in English

as shooters or riflemen. They were the units of Russian firearm infantry, and also a social stratum, from which personnel for streltsy troops were traditionally recruited. They are also collectively known as „streletskoye voysko“ in English marksman troops, firearm infantry or riflemen army. In those days the „strelets“ combined the functions of different services such as emergency forces, soldiers and police. There were no special police bodies in Russia until Peter the Great and all the law enforcement activity was carried out by military and judicial bodies.

C. ... In the early 18th century the official police forces appeared in Russia. Actually the starting point of the first Russian police was the Decree of Peter the Great on the establishment of the position of General Chief of Police in the capital signed in May, 1718 and on June, 7 the first police force was established as the Main Police of St. Petersburg. Anton de Vieira was appointed the first Chief of St. Petersburg Police. On January 19, 1722 the governing Senate established the official police forces in Moscow. Specialized bodies of crime detection and criminal investigation were established in St. Petersburg in 1729 and in Moscow in 1730. The St. Petersburg Detective Police Unit known as „Expedition“ carried out the search for stolen property, detection and capture of thieves and robbers. Detective units or regiments known in Russian as „Prikaz“ conducted the investigations of robberies and murders.

D. ... Significant reforms of the criminal investigation took place at the beginning of the 19th century. On September 8, 1802 in the process of government reforms Alexander I created the Ministry of Internal Affairs (the MIA), the body that replaced outdated Collegium of Peter the Great. The MIA was one of the most powerful governmental bodies of the Empire, responsible for the police forces and Internal Guards and the supervision of provinces administrations. Its initial responsibilities also included penitentiaries, fire-fighting, state enterprises, state postal system, state property, construction, roads, medicine, clergy, natural resources, and nobility. In 1811 the Ministry of Police was founded in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in 1819 it became a part of the MIA.

E. ...In 1864 the Criminal Procedure Code was adopted and it regulated the norms of criminal investigation. The first detective department specializing in the detection of crimes and criminal investigation was founded in St. Petersburg in 1866. It operated under the guidance of the Police Department of the MIA. By 1907 similar departments were created in other major cities of the Russian Empire including Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Tiflis, Baku and Rostov-on-Don. Since 1908 special detective divisions had been organized in 89 police departments of the Russian Empire both operative work and crime detection became an independent function of law enforcement agencies of the state.

F. ... The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia (Militsiya) as a new law enforcement body. On coming to power in 1917 the Bolsheviks' Party issued a series of revolutionary decrees. Having won the October Revolution, the Bolsheviks disbanded the tsarist police forces and formed all-proletarian Workers' and Peasants' Militsiya. On October 5, 1918 a new crime detection service aimed to carry out undercover investigation of crimes and combatting banditry was created in law enforcement bodies. The Moscow Criminal Investigation Department (or just MUR) has been one of the leading crime detection bodies in Russia since the date of its establishment in 1919. The former operative workers were people without basic knowledge of crime detection, criminalistics and legal subjects but they were dedicated fighters against criminality, sabotage and gangsterism. The first scientific and technical divisions including the forensic examination laboratories, the registration office and the fingerprinting bureau appeared at the crime detection departments.

G. ... During the Great Patriotic War, in addition to their basic duties, operatives of crime detection departments were actively engaged in combating sabotage, looting, alarmism, desertion, embezzlement of state property and joined the mopping-up detachments that destroyed enemy subversive activity.

H. ... An important event in the history of the Russian police was the reform of 2011 and the adoption of a new Federal police law. According to the law the Russian militia was renamed into the police aimed to protect the life, health, rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens, stateless persons; to counter crime, to protect public order and property and to ensure public security. The law establishes that the police are an integral part of a single centralized system of the federal executive body. It may include units, organizations and services created to fulfill the duties assigned to the police.

Through the perspective of historical milestones the evolution of the police in general and evolution of crime detection in particular is evident. Thus all historical events that affected the police, all the historical figures who were involved in detective activities are the key factors in its evolution.

Task 6. Answer the questions to the text.

1. When and where did the first Code of law appear in Russia?
2. How was the First Code of Law entitled?
3. What duties did Streltsy carry out?
4. When and where did the first official police forces appear in Russia?

5. What document was the basis for the establishment of the official police forces?

6. What types of police organization were the Russian «Expedition» and «Prikaz»?

7. What were the responsibilities of the newly formed Ministry of Internal Affairs?

8. When were the first detective divisions created and what function they carry out?

9. How did the Bolsheviks' Party develop the crime detection activity?

10. What kind of people were the first operative workers of the young Soviet militia?

11. How did the adoption of a new Federal police law change the image of the Russian militia?

SPEAKING

Task 7. Make a summary of the topic „Milestones of Russian Crime Detection“ and fill in the Timeline.

Timeline

the 9 th –12 th centuries 1016	the 16 th century	the 18 th century 1718–1730	19 th century	
			1802–1819	1864–1866
the 20 th century			the 20 th century	
1907–1908	1917–1919	1941–1945	2011	

Task 8. Read the information about Legend Russian Detectives of different generations. Be ready to make a summary of legend detectives using details in Internet sites. Make a presentation of on the topic.

In different milestones of its history the country has developed skills and perfected professionalism in methods and techniques of fighting crimes. Thanks to its specialists the Soviet militia and up-to-date Russian Police accumulated great experience, improved scientific and technical base, and introduced new methods of crime detection. The positive image, proficiency and traditions of pre-revolutionary detectives were adopted by Soviet crime detection professionals.

Real professionals of crime detection of pre-revolutionary Russia played a prominent role in the development and extension of criminal investigation. And their activity can be estimated as a separate milestone in the history of police in Russia. Arkady Koshko and Ivan Putilin are legendary Russian detectives the very names of whom made the criminal world tremble.

The first in the list of the greatest Russian detectives is to be mentioned the name of **Arkady Frantsevich Koshko**. In 1908 he was put in charge of the entire Moscow criminal investigation police. It was Arkady Koshko who created the first accurate file of criminals in Russia and developed a special identification evidence system of photographic, anthropometric and fingerprint data, a system adopted later by Scotland Yard. In 1913 at the International Congress of Criminalists held in Switzerland the Moscow detective police service was rightfully recognized the best in the world owing to its investigative activity and skills of crime solution.

Ivan Dmitrievich Putilin is one of the outstanding detectives of the 19th century in Russia (1830–1893). Putilin may be rightfully called Russia's Sherlock Holmes and his name was very popular in pre-revolutionary Russia. Putilin began his nearly forty year's career from the position of junior police officer at a market. Then he rapidly rose through ranks to become in 1866 the head of St. Petersburg's criminal investigation police. In the second half of the XIX century he was a man of legend. No significant criminal case in those years was investigated without his participation or under his supervision. Being a master of disguise he penetrated the underworld and struck terror into thieves, murderers, rapists and robberies. Putilin's success was due to careful study of the criminal world that greatly developed his detective abilities.

In 1890 St. Petersburg criminal investigation police was headed by **Vladimir Gavrilovich Filippov**. He became famous as the founder of the first police divisions which served as forerunners of current special purpose police units also called as OMON. Vladimir Filippov was the author of a number of legal documents provided for criminal police, he created anthropological and photography bureau which was quickly implemented into investigative practice.

The positive image, great experience and traditions of pre-revolutionary detectives have been studied and adopted by criminal investigation and crime detection professionals nowadays. There are some prominent names of Soviet investigators who are to be included into the List of Honors.

Vladimir Arapov is a legendary investigator of the Moscow criminal investigation department who was the prototype of the operative Sharapov's image from the popular movie „A meeting place cannot be changed“ produced on the basis of Viner brothers' novel „Era of Charity“.

Dealing with murders, rapes, and robberies V. Arapov headed the investigative team detecting one more high-profile case and conducting the search and capture of the „Mosgaz“ maniac, who killed four children and a woman. V. Arapov was distinguished by increased efficiency, the ability to analyze information and find a common language with people.

Yakov Vagin (1926–2010) is considered to be one of the founders of the Soviet school of investigation. The outstanding investigator headed Perm's Crime Detection Department for 17 years and devoted 65 years of his life to crime detection activity. He always competently organized the work of the investigation teams and introduced the most advanced means for solving crimes, including night vision devices.

The talented detective **Yamurhan Yandiev** specializes in investigation and solution of crimes committed by serial murderers. He was the head of the investigative group which detected the notorious case of Chekotilo. It was a unique detective operation and the investigators were able not only to identify and apprehend the serial murderer but also incidentally to solve more than 1500 crimes committed in the past.

Nikolay Kitaev is a Soviet and Russian legal scientist and criminologist, Candidate of Law, Associate Professor, Honorary Worker of the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation, Senior Adviser to Justice. He investigated the case of a serial killer and rapist, Dr. Kulik („Irkutsk monster“). There were 107 pages of the verdict, more than 30 volumes of the criminal case.

Nikolai Kitaev is also known for his investigation of the „Angarsk maniac“, Mikhail Popkov who confessed to committing 81 murders. When asked about his methods in an interview, N. Kitaev replied: „I have always tried to keep abreast of the latest scientific discoveries, tried to combine practical work with theory and followed the scientific literature“.

So, the Russian history of crime detection is marked by glorious milestones in fighting all types of crimes and criminals. Law enforcement professionals are engaged 24 hours a day preventing and solving crimes, apprehending law-breakers, murderers, rapists, thieves and robbers, protecting citizens and saving their lives.

CHAPTER III. WHAT IS CRIME DETECTION?

UNIT 4. CRIME DETECTION

*Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science,
and should be treated in the same cold unemotional manner.*

Arthur Conan Doyle

STARTING UP

Task 1. Give your comments on the A. Conan Doyle's quotation about crime detection.

Task 2. What is your interpretation of the quote? Say what you think using the following phrases.

„Every man at the bottom of his heart believes that he is a born detective“
(John Buchan).

I think that...; I believe that...; I consider that...;
In my opinion, ...; To my mind, ...; If you ask me, ...

Task 3. Name key words to the topic „Crime Detection“.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

READING

Text „Aspects of Crime Detection“

Vocabulary

Task 4. Translate the word chains:

to respond — response — responsible — responsibility

to detect — detective — detection

to enforce the law — law enforcement — law enforcer

to suspect — suspect — suspicion — suspicious

to identify — identification — identity — identical

to locate — location — local — locality

to distinguish — distinguishable — distinguisher — distinguishing

to perpetrate — perpetration — perpetrator
to know — knowledge — knowledgeable — knowledgeably

Task 5. Learn the connectives (conjunctions, prepositions and adverbs) used to make parts of sentences logically and grammatically correct:

in particular — в особенности, в частности with regard to — относительно; в отношении; что касается in general — в общем such as — такой как particularly — особенно	i.e. (<i>лат</i>) id est — то есть it is interesting to note — интересно отметить esp. (<i>сокращ.</i>) especially — в особенности therefore — поэтому in addition to — наряду с, помимо more than that — более того however — однако, тем не менее
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Task 6. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

crime detection, criminal investigation, law enforcement agencies, trials, guilty of the offense, to commit a crime, to prevent a crime, discovery, identification of a suspect, collection of evidence, investigative team, to interrogate suspects, criminal activity, crime scene, source of information.

Task 7. Match the synonyms (1–12) of A and B columns to coincide with their Russian equivalents in column C. It might be more than one synonym in the table.

A	B	C
1. to receive the information 2. to discover 3. undercover agent (3) 4. means 5. to solve a crime 6. hidden (2)	plain-clothes man to reveal perpetrator methods detective informer to obtain information	получать информацию обнаруживать сыщик способы раскрывать преступление секретный осведомитель
7. criminal (3) 8. informant 9. undercover operation 10. aim (3) 11. set up 12. examine	concealed establish offender covert operation analyze goal to detect a crime evil-doer mission secret purpose sleuth	преступник тайная операция учреждать цель исследовать

Task 8. Choose a correct word partnership in English on the basis of its Russian equivalent. The example is given in bold.

Russian word combinations	English phrases based on the text	
1) собирать информацию	to gather	informants (informers)
2) раскрывать преступление	to solve	a criminal
3) воссоздать происшедшее (события преступления)	to reconstruct	information
4) совершить преступление	to commit	a crime
5) принять действенные меры	to take	the happening
6) устраивать засаду	to lay	a crime
7) внедряться в преступный мир	to penetrate	active measures surveillance
8) осуществлять негласный надзор	to conduct	the underworld
9) использовать осведомителей	to use	an ambush
10) определять приметы	to identify	disguises
11) маскироваться	to use	suspects
12) изучать документы	to examine	witnesses
13) задерживать преступника	to apprehend	distinctive marks
14) опрашивать свидетелей	to interview	records
15) предотвращать преступление	to prevent	place
16) допрашивать подозреваемых	to interrogate	accomplices
17) происходить (иметь место)	to take place	evidence
18) собирать доказательства	to collect	to legal restrictions
19) выявлять соучастников	to detect	
20) подвергаться юридическим ограничениям	to subject	

Task 9. Read and translate some international words:

criteria, priority, rehabilitation, effectiveness, basis, activity, detective police station, department, term, identify, combine, collection, agency, agent, detective, reconstruct, combine, nature, commission, technique, unique, cultivate, operative group.

Task 10. Study the following words and word collocations to read and understand the text.

Glossary to the text „Aspects of Crime Detection“

access ['ækses] — доступ

accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs] — сообщник, соучастник

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] — совершать, выполнять

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] — добиваться, достигать

apply [ə'plai] — применять; использовать, употреблять

apprehend [ˌæprɪ'hend] — арестовывать, задерживать

beyond a reasonable doubt [bi'jɒnd ə 'ri:z(ə)nəbl daʊt] — в полной мере, без сомнений

circumstance [ˈsɜ:kəmstæn(t)s] — обстоятельство; случай; условие

conceal [kənˈsi:l] — скрывать; маскировать; прятать, укрывать

covert [ˈkʌvət] — невидимый, скрытый; тайный, секретный

convince [kənˈvin(t)s] — убеждать, уверять

crime detection [kraim dɪˈtekʃ(ə)n] — расследование / раскрытие преступления; розыск / обнаружение; идентификация преступника; раскрытость преступлений; уголовный розыск; сыскная полиция

currently [ˈkʌr(ə)ntli] — теперь, в настоящее время; ныне

define [dɪˈfaɪn] — определять (значение слова), давать определение (понятию)

discover [dɪˈskʌvə] — обнаруживать, выяснять, узнавать

distinguishable [dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃəbl] — отличимый, различимый

eavesdropping [ˈi:vz,drɒpɪŋ] — подслушивание, «прослушка», пассивный перехват данных, пересылаемых по линии связи

entrapment [ɪnˈtræpmənt] — провокация преступления в целях изобличения

establishment [ɪsˈtæblɪʃmənt] — создание, образование, учреждение; организация

estimate [ˈestimeɪt] — считать, полагать, оценивать, давать оценку; судить

evil-doer [ˌi:v(ə)lˈdu:ə] — злодей, преступник

ferret out [ˈferɪtˈaʊt] — разведывать, разыскивать, выявлять, добывать

hidden [ˈhɪd(ə)n] *прич. прош. вр. от hide — прил. спрятанный, скрытый; тайный*

indict [ɪnˈdaɪt] — обвинять, осуждать; предъявлять официальное обвинение

informant [ɪnˈfɔ:mənt] — информант, осведомитель; информатор

informer [ɪnˈfɔ:mə] — осведомитель, информатор, доносчик

interception [ˌɪntəˈsepʃ(ə)n] — перехват; прослушивание (телефонных разговоров); перехваченная информация, подслушанный разговор

locate [ləuˈkeɪt] — определять место, местонахождение; располагать в определенном месте; помещать, размещать

measure [ˈmeʒə] — мера, мероприятие, основание

milieu [ˈmi:lɜ:z] *мн. ч. milieux* — окружение, окружающая среда, обстановка

modus operandi [ˌmɔdəs,ɔpəˈrændi:] *от лат.* — образ действия

occasionally [əˈkeɪʒ(ə)n(ə)li] — иногда, изредка, время от времени

overt [ə(u)ˈvɜ:t], [ˈəuvɜ:t] — открытый, публичный; несекретный, нескрываемый, гласный

pattern after [ˈpæt(ə)n ˈɑ:ftə] — делать по образцу; скопировать
perpetrator [ˈpɜ:pitreitə] — злоумышленник; правонарушитель, преступник

plain-clothes [ˌpleɪnˈkləʊ(ð)z] *прил.* — носящий штатскую одежду, в штатском

recover [rɪˈklʌvə] — вновь обретать; возвращать, получать обратно

rely [rɪˈlaɪ] (up)on — полагаться, надеяться; зависеть (от чего-л.)

responsible [rɪˈspɒn(t)səbl] — ответственный, несущий ответственность

restraint [rɪˈstreɪnt] — ограничение

reveal [rɪˈvi:l] — открывать; разоблачать; обнаруживать, показывать

set apart [ˈsetəˈpɑ:t] — отделять, отличать

set up [set ʌp] — учреждать; основывать, открывать (дело, предприятие)

significant [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt] — значительный, важный, существенный

solve [sɒlv] — решать, разрешать

source [sɔ:s] — начало, первоисточник, источник (информации)

surveillance [sə:ˈveɪl(ə)ns] — надзор, наблюдение; слежка

sworn [swɔ:n] *прич. прош. вр.* от swear — присягнувший; поклявшийся

tracking [ˈtrækɪŋ] — слежение

undercover [ˌʌndəˈklʌvə] — секретный, тайный

wiretapping [ˈwaɪəˌtæpɪŋ] — перехват телефонных сообщений; подслушивание телефонных разговоров

Task 11. Read the text „Aspects of Crime Detection“ and choose a correct title to each part (A–F).

1. Historical background of crime detection
2. Definition of crime detection
3. Activity of a plain-clothes detective
4. Phases of crime detection
5. Work at the crime scene
6. Special means in crime detection

Aspects of Crime Detection

A. ... One of the criteria for estimating the effectiveness of police activity is crime detection that is considered to be of the highest priority of law enforcement bodies in general and of criminal police in particular. Law enforcement officers are responsible for detecting, investigating and preventing a crime through investigations, trials, and rehabilitation of criminals. It is interesting to note that the first major step in crime detection took place in Great Britain when in 1829 the Metropolitan Police Act set up a basis for

the establishment of the currently world-famous Scotland Yard detective department to investigate crimes in Greater London and, occasionally, particularly with regard to difficult cases throughout Great Britain. The British example influenced the development of criminal investigation in the United States and other countries, where large cities patterned the police efforts after the successful model in England. In Russia the first detective police station was established in St. Petersburg in 1866 under the leadership of I.D. Putilin and then after the death of the Emperor Alexander II in Moscow in 1881. October 5, 1918 is the official date of the establishment of crime detection in Soviet Russia.

B. ... The term „detection“ itself implies „the act of discovering or revealing something that was hidden, esp. to solve a crime“. Crime detection is defined as a process of detecting and solving crimes, identifying, locating and apprehending an evil-doer, reconstructing the happening and recovering the information about the crime committed or the circumstances surrounding the crime. Crime detection ends with a court decision based on the evidence aimed to convince judges and juries that the perpetrators are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

C. ... One can distinguish three principal stages in the process of crime detection: the discovery that a crime has been committed, the identification of suspects, and the collection of evidence at the crime scene. The primary purpose of a criminal detective after receiving the information of the crime commission is to answer the so-called „5W's and 1H“ principle questions of the investigation, i.e. what the criminal act was, where it was, who the offender was, when, why and how he was committing a crime. To carry out the process of crime detection effectively and achieve the goals of quick and accurate crime solution a variety of methods are to be used by criminal police.

D. ... Activity of criminal police dealing with crimes and criminals combines overt and covert functions. Overt functions comprise a work of the investigative team at the crime scene. Operatives must define the nature of a crime, collect and process the evidence, examine records, analyze salient features of criminals' modus operandi, that is a certain technique in the perpetration of the crime, identify criminal's distinctive marks and detect accomplices of the crime. Once the commission of a crime has been discovered, the information about identity of suspects becomes essential and therefore the operative group must take active measures to identify and reveal the offender. The greatest source of direct information in the process of identification is interviewing witnesses or victims and interrogating suspects. The information must be obtained from people who have some

significant knowledge concerning the crime. It might be members of the community, victims, or witnesses who may report the occurrence of crime to law enforcement agencies.

E. ... In addition to an interrogation and interview, detectives may rely on undercover agents and a network of police informants. As an undercover agent a police detective, who may also be called a plain-clothes man, a sleuth, a CID man, often performs undercover operations while gathering information on the crime committed. Undercover work of a detective is one of the most interesting aspects of crime detection. The term „undercover“ means an investigative technique in which the identity of an operative is concealed to accomplish an investigative mission for the purposes of police detection. Undercover investigation involves covert means of discovering information based on the actions of a human agent. The agent may be a sworn police officer or an informer with unique access to criminal milieu. Doing undercover work an operative uses special means, methods and forms of fighting crime such as laying an ambush and conducting surveillance, penetrating the underworld, using disguises of various sorts. The detective chooses, cultivates and uses the informants who are very helpful in an investigative process.

F. ... Undercover methods are often used in conjunction with other covert means such as hidden video and audio recorders, location tracking devices, different types of surveillance. More than that, there are some special methods such as interception of communications, electronic eavesdropping, wiretapping and other electronic surveillance and even entrapment which are effective and extremely important in particular situations but are considered to be controversial to some extent and subject to legal restraints. However the presence of an active human agent, an operative, who can influence the course of events, sets the undercover investigation apart from more passive means of secretly gathering information. The ability to apply traditional methods in conjunction with innovative means of crime detection contributes to quick and accurate crime solution. The identification and the apprehension of a criminal and the production of evidence against him is the keystone in the structure of the detective function.

Task 12. Answer the questions according to the text:

1. What type of activity is the process of crime detection?
2. Whose responsibility is it to detect crime in a modern democratic society?
3. What milestones in the history of crime detection are there in the text?
4. Will you give the definition of the term „crime detection“ using the key words?

5. What phases are there in crime detection?
6. What six cardinal points of crime detection is an experienced investigator to outline?
7. What two types of activity can an operative perform?
8. What are the overt functions of an operative?
9. What is undercover agent?
10. What functions does the undercover agent carry out?
11. What methods of crime detection are at the disposal of law enforcement officers?
12. What is the keystone of the detective work?

Task 13. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones. Use speech patterns.

1. <i>I think it is true. The text tells us that...</i>	6. <i>To my mind, it is false because...</i>
2. <i>You're absolutely right.</i>	7. <i>That is not quite the case.</i>
3. <i>Absolutely.</i>	8. <i>That's different.</i>
4. <i>Exactly.</i>	9. <i>That's not true.</i>
5. <i>I agree with the statement.</i>	10. <i>I'm afraid I disagree.</i>

1. The process of crime detection includes collection, identification and preservation of facts in order to bring the criminal action in the court.

2. One of the methods of identification is the analysis of criminal's *modus operandi* that is a manner of procedure of wrongdoings and ways of avoiding persecution and punishment.

3. An undercover operation means the usage of passive means of secretly gathering information.

4. Human agent is a sworn uniformed police officer or an informer who possesses significant information concerning the crime.

5. All types of electronic surveillance are very effective and prevalent without any restrictions.

6. Different persons can become the sources of criminal information.

7. Overt functions are much more important in the process of crime detection.

8. It is important to combine different methods of crime detection.

Text „Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection“

Task 14. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

sources of vital information, illegal act, law enforcement personnel, crime scene search, collection of evidence, sketching the crime scene, processing the scene, physical evidence, physical condition, protection, preservation, to package evidence.

Task 15. Learn the connectives given to understand the text:

therefore — по этой причине; вследствие этого; поэтому	actually — фактически, на самом деле, в действительности
since — так как	unless — если не; пока не
in order to — для того, чтобы	the same — тот же самый

Task 16. Match the synonyms to the Russian equivalents; there is more than one variant:

1) основательный, тщательный, правильный (4)	careful, site, thorough, complete, area, location, scene, observation, search,
2) обыск, осмотр (3)	territory, place, examination, facts, vital,
3) местонахождение, расположение (6)	essential, important, information, proper
4) важный, существенный (4)	critical, materials, evidence, principal
5) данные, факты (4)	

Task 17. Study the Glossary to the text „Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection“.

adherence [əd'hɪər(ə)n(t)s] — приверженность; верность; строгое соблюдение (правил, принципов)

alter ['ɔ:ltə] — изменять; менять

angle ['æŋgl] — угол, аспект, ракурс, сторона

binary ['bainəri] — двойной, сдвоенный; бинарный, двоичный, парный

conceivable [kən'si:vəbl] — мыслимый, постижимый; вероятный, возможный, потенциальный, допустимый

contaminate [kən'tæmɪneɪt] — загрязнять; портить

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] — повреждать, портить; наносить ущерб, убыток

crime scene tape [kraɪm si:n teɪp] — сигнальная лента (которой ограждается место преступления)

fragile ['frædʒaɪl] — ломкий, хрупкий

integrity [ɪn'tegrəti] — целостность

intrusion [ɪn'tru:ʒ(ə)n] — внедрение, насильственное проникновение, несанкционированное проникновение (например, в вычислительную сеть); «взлом»

latent ['leɪt(ə)nt] — скрытый, латентный, не проявившийся, в скрытом состоянии

naked eye ['neɪkɪd 'aɪ] — невооруженный глаз

numerical representation [nju:'merɪkl,reprɪzen'teɪʃ(ə)n] — представление (информации) в числовой форме

preservation [ˌprezə'veɪʃ(ə)n] — сохранение

recognition [ˌrekəg'nɪʃ(ə)n] — признание, обнаружение

refute [rɪ'fju:t] — опровергать, доказывать ложность, несостоятельность

sketch [skeɪʃ] — делать эскиз (набросок, схему)

visible [ˈvɪzəbl] — видимый, видный

Task 18. What do you know about crime scene search? Express your opinion and answer the questions:

1. What is a crime scene?
2. What action does an operative group carry out at the crime scene?

Task 19. Read the text „Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection“ and compare your answers with the information given in the text.

Crime Scene Search and Evidence Collection

A. The process of crime detection usually starts with careful crime scene observation. The scene of a crime is the central location toward which all evidence points before, during and after the crime. After receiving the information of crime commission the investigative group goes out to a crime scene since it is the most important source of evidence, and therefore must be carefully examined for both visible and latent types of evidence. Crime scene search is the process of the recognition, search, collection, handling, preservation and documentation of physical evidence in order to identify persons, who appeared to be at the crime scene, interview witnesses or victims and if possible apprehend suspects or criminals.

B. The crime scene search should cover the entire area within the crime scene boundaries. Crime scene area can be understood as the territory in which the criminal, any possible victim and any eyewitness could move during the time when the crime was committed. In some crimes, however, the crime scene may comprise several different sites. It is essential that investigators should protect the integrity of the scene by securing with crime scene tape a wide area around the place the crime was committed to prevent access by any person other than the members of operative group.

C. Complete crime scene processing includes the following investigative steps: developing a plan of action, note taking, crime scene search, crime scene photography, sketching the crime scene, and collection of evidence. The process of collecting and packaging evidence requires strict adherence to procedures in order not to make a mistake and damage the evidence. Searching the crime scene one must follow the principal rule, i.e. never touch, move, or alter any object at the crime scene unless it has been photographed, measured, and sketched from any conceivable angle.

D. Preserving and protecting the crime scene means keeping the site of the crime with the evidence found in the same physical condition as it was left by the criminal. Some form of physical evidence is always present at a crime scene whether it is visible to the naked eye or not. The variety of evidence can include

material objects, DNA, fingerprints, oral statements, written documents, and other relevant information. Nowadays digital evidence as a form of physical evidence may be left at crime scenes. Digital or electronic evidence is any data stored or transmitted using a computer to prove or refute the commission of a crime. Digital data is the binary numerical representation of information such as text, images, audio, or video. Digital evidence is typically the product of crimes such as fraud, child pornography, and computer intrusions.

E. The proper packaging of evidence is critical to the evidence collection process. It means that each item must be collected, labeled and placed in a separate container to prevent damage and maintain the integrity of the evidence. When collecting evidence, investigators start with evidence that is fragile or that is likely to be lost, damaged, or contaminated, such as blood, fibers, hair, fingerprints, shoeprints, and tire tracks.

F. Following identification and collection, evidence is submitted to a crime laboratory for analysis. Crime scene searches and evidence collection constitute a vital part of the duties of law enforcement.

Task 20. Choose an appropriate title to each part of the text from a number of 10 possible variants:

- 1) Crime commission;
- 2) Apprehension of evil-doers;
- 3) Rules for preservation of collected evidence;
- 4) Crime scene and its examination;
- 5) Interrogation of suspects and criminals;
- 6) Taping and securing the place of a crime commission;
- 7) Instructions for careful crime scene processing;
- 8) Members of operative group;
- 9) Variety of materials to prove the fact of crime commission;
- 10) The last stage of crime scene observation.

Task 21. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Can you give a definition of a crime scene search?
2. Why is it important to protect the integrity of the scene?
3. How should the investigator protect the integrity of a crime scene?
4. What activities does the operative group perform while observing a crime scene?
5. What essential rule must any member of the crime scene investigative unit obey?
6. What two categories of evidence could be left at the crime scene?
7. What is digital evidence?

8. What are the rules of packaging evidence?
9. What are various types of evidence the operative group can receive at its disposal?

Task 22. Fill in the blanks according to the information of the text. Possible answers are given in the frame below:

- a) visible and latent types of evidence;
- b) in the same physical condition;
- c) crime scene tape or police tape;
- d) the naked eye;
- e) crime laboratory;
- f) search for, collect, preserve and document physical evidence;
- g) fraud, child pornography, and computer intrusions;
- h) vital

1. The operative group must conduct a thorough examination of a crime scene to find out... .
2. Preserving and protecting the crime scene means to save the site of the crime... .
3. Crime scene search is a detailed process aimed to... .
4. Some types of physical evidence are invisible to... .
5. Digital evidence can prove the fact of the commission of such crimes as... .
6. To protect the integrity of a crime scene it is necessary to secure the area with a... .
7. To package evidence properly is ... to the evidence collection process.
8. After identification and collection the evidence is sent to a... .

LISTENING

Task 23. Read the information about the oldest way of detecting criminal activity and discuss different types of surveillance used in crime detection. After discussion be ready to deal with listening.

Crime Detection Surveillance

One of the oldest ways of detecting criminal activity is through surveillance. This method is used when it is likely that a crime will take place at a specific location or when certain persons are suspected of criminal activity. The first situation usually is handled by fixed police observation known as a stakeout; the second circumstance may require mobile observation as well, perhaps on foot or by automobile. Some situations may call for aerial observation (using helicopters) or electronic procedures (using listening devices that monitor telephone lines).

The observation method must be legal. Surveillance techniques, for example, may include placing personnel in strategic locations and equipping them with optical aids, such as binoculars or scopes with the capacity to detect

an object illuminated only by moonlight, or with electronic devices, sensitive to a conversation taking place at a considerable distance. Where a possibility exists of invasion of privacy, a court order is required to make the police action and the information obtained acceptable at a trial.

Task 24. Before listening learn the words to the audio text „Surveillance in Combating Gangs and Organized Crime“:

abandoned house [ə'bəndənd 'haus] — заброшенный дом
admit [əd'mit] — допускать, соглашаться
approach [ə'prəʊʃ] — подход, подъезд, подступ
assign [ə'sain] — назначать, определять, устанавливать
bell tower ['bel 'taʊə] — колокольня
church [tʃɜ:ʃ] — церковь
combat ['kɒmbæt] — бороться
expensive [ɪk'spen(t)sɪv], [ek-] — дорогой, дорогостоящий, ценный
gang [gæŋ] — банда, шайка (группа людей, занимающихся преступной деятельностью)
hangout ['hæŋaut] — пристанище, прибежище; место постоянных сборищ или встреч
hut [hʌt] — лачуга, хижина; барак; временное укрытие
marked [mɑ:kt] — отмеченный, помеченный, маркированный
observation point [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃ(ə)nɔɪnt] — наблюдательный пост, точка наблюдения
regularly ['regjələli] — методично, регулярно, постоянно
resources [rɪ'zɔ:s], [-'sɔ:s] — запасы, ресурсы, средства
static surveillance ['stætɪk sɜ:'veɪlən(t)s] — наблюдение с использованием стационарных средств, слежка
set up [set ʌp] — учреждать; основывать
truck [trʌk] — грузовой автомобиль, грузовик
valuable ['væljuəbl] — ценный; полезный; дорогой, дорогостоящий
vehicle ['vi:kl], ['vi:ɪkl] — транспортное средство
watch [wɒʃ] — (внимательно) следить, вести наблюдение

Task 25. You are going to listen to Kurt Meyer, a detective who serves in the city of Hamburg police in Germany. He specializes in the area of organized crime gang and types of conducting surveillance¹. Before listening try to complete the definitions given below.

1. Intelligence or ... is the key to combating gangs and organized crime.
2. A gang hangout is a place where...

¹ Boyle, Ch. English for law Enforcement / Ch. Boyle, Il. Chersan. London, 2009 .

3. An OP (observation point) is a place in which... .
4. A marked police unit is a group of police officers who are... .
5. The surveillance area is the area of town where... .
6. Church bell towers, mobile homes and builders' huts are all examples of buildings which can be used as / for... .

Task 26. Listen again and complete the sentences. Use these words:

reveal; static surveillance; keep; radio; identify; to photograph gang members; active surveillance; observation point; stop or arrest; intelligence; a regular surveillance operation

1. One of the simplest things you can do is set up... .
2. ... is easy to set up.
3. First of all, you need to ... a gang hangout.
4. Then, you assign your officers to watch it, to learn what they can about who comes and goes, and ... and their vehicles.
5. People sometimes have problems finding a good OP or ..., but you just have to use your imagination.
6. You must be careful to ... your distance from the gang members.
7. I prefer to take a more active approach... .
8. The officer at the OP, the observation point, ... anything of interest to the marked unit, who will then ... a suspect.
9. If you are careful about how you deploy the marked police unit, you can avoid ... ing the OP.
10. Arrest can produce good... .

Task 27. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What key factor in the process of combating gangs and fighting organized crime does Kurt Meyer talk about?
2. What is the simplest way of getting information which Kurt Meyer recommends to set up?
3. What is expensive in the organization of surveillance?
4. What is the minimum number of police officers for conducting surveillance?
5. What is the first thing the police officers need to do to get information about a gang?
6. What other activities do they perform during static surveillance?
7. How does a surveillance officer choose an object point?
8. What are peculiarities of static surveillance?
9. What other type of surveillance does he mention?
10. Which type does he prefer?
11. What are the functions of a marked police unit?

12. How do officers at OP send information to a marked police unit?
13. Where does Kurt Meyer recommend making arrest?
14. What for is it important to make an arrest?

SPEAKING

Task 28. Act out a dialogue between an experienced investigator of the CID and a probationer policeman about the process of crime detection. Express your opinion and exchange views. Start with the following cliches.

First of all, I'd like to ask you about... I am very/ particularly interested in...

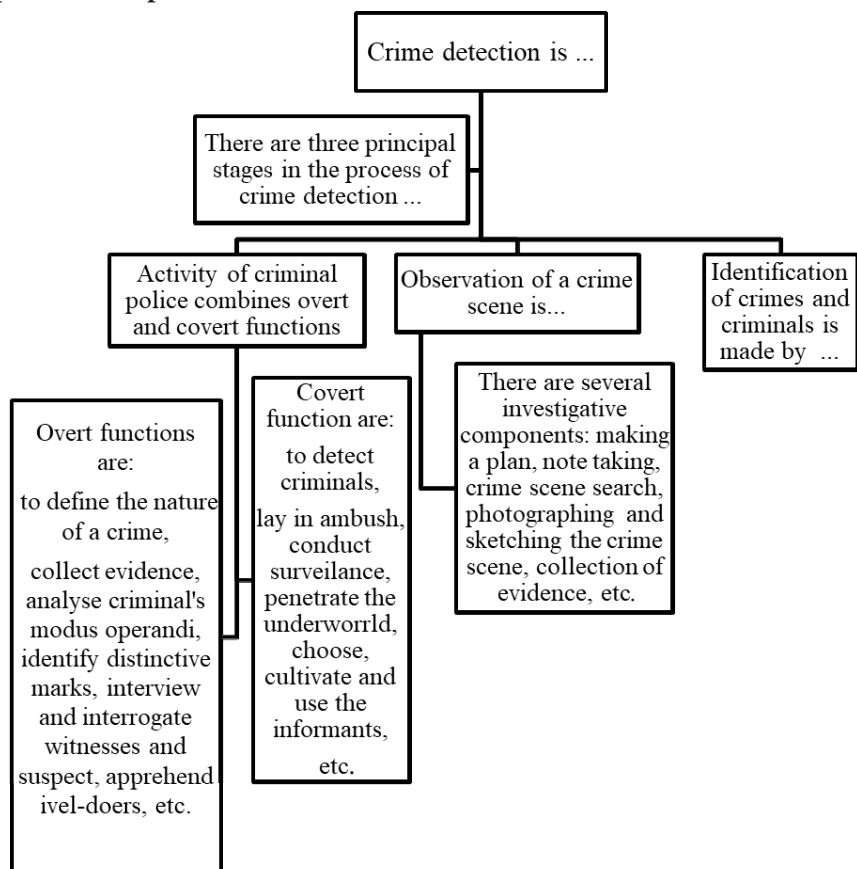
I wonder how...?

May I ask you...?

What's your idea about...?

Do you have anything to say about this?

Task 29. Give a talk about crime detection. Use the chart expressing the main points of the process.



UNIT 5. OPERATIONAL SEARCH ACTIVITY

Many of the greatest crimes in history were caused not by hatred, but rather by indifference. They were caused by people who could have done something, but did not even bother lifting a finger.

Yuval Noah Harari

STARTING UP

Task 1. Discuss in groups of two the quote given above and express your opinion if the quote suits the title and the idea of the unit „What is Crime Detection?“

Task 2. Answer the questions and compare your answers with a partner.

1. What does the term „crime detection“ mean?
2. Are the terms „criminal investigation“ and „crime detection“ synonymous or different?
3. What does the term „operational search activity“ mean?
4. Is there any difference between the term „operational search activity“ and crime detection or they are equivalents?

Task 3. Look through the different meanings of the polysemantic term „crime detection“ analyze the meanings and choose the most appropriate one to the subject matter of the unit 5.

Crime detection — розыск преступника, обнаружение преступника; идентификация преступника; раскрываемость преступлений; расследование преступлений; сыскная полиция; уголовный розыск².

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

READING

Vocabulary

Task 4. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

law enforcement activity, executive agencies, legislation, criminal investigation, freedoms, to solve crimes, court system, missing persons, crime scene, the nature of a crime, to collect and process the evidence, Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, Federal Penitentiary Service, Federal Security Service, internal affairs bodies, principle of legality, respect and observance of rights

² *Мультитран* : электронный словарь. URL: <https://www.multitrans.com> (дата обращения: 15.12.2024).

Task 5. Pay attention to connecting and linking words (conjunctions, prepositions and adverbs) used to make parts of sentences logically and grammatically correct:

along with	наряду с
within the powers	в пределах полномочий
according to	в соответствии с, согласно, по
irrespective of	независимо от
based on	основанный на, опираясь на, исходя из
primarily	в основном, главным образом, в первую очередь
such as	как, например, так, как; такой, как
in order to	с целью, для того чтобы

Task 6. Read the glossary to the text „Operational Search Activity in Russia. Its Principles, Objectives and Tasks“.

accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs] [ə'kʌmplɪs] — сообщник, соучастник (преступления)

affiliation [ə,fil'i'eɪʃ(ə)n] — членство, принадлежность к организации

arrangements [ə'reɪndʒmənts] — меры, мероприятия

authority [ɔ:'θɔ:riti] — власть; право, полномочие

conspiracy [kən'spɪrəsi] — заговор, сговор; конспирация; тайная организация

covert ['kʌvət] — затаенный, невидимый, скрытый; тайный, секретный

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] — возмещение убытков, компенсация за убытки

discover [dɪ'skʌvə] — обнаруживать, выяснять, узнавать

disguise [dɪs'gaɪz] (v) — изменять внешность, облик; переодевать; маскировать (n) маскировка; переодевание

distinctive mark [dɪ'stɪŋktɪv ma:k] — примета, опознавательный знак, отличительный знак

encroachment [ɪn'krəʊfmənt] — нарушение (какого-л. права); вторжение, посягательство

goal [gəʊl] — задача, цель, purpose (syn.)

hide [haɪd]= hide out — прятаться, скрываться

immunity [ɪ'mju:nəti] — неприкосновенность

interception [ɪntə'sepʃ(ə)n] — перехватывание; перехват; прослушивание (телефонных разговоров); перехваченная информация, подслушанный разговор

inviolability [ɪn,vaɪələ'bɪləti] — неприкосновенность, непоколебимость, нерушимость

lay an ambush [lei ən 'æmbʊʃ] — устраивать засаду

legitimacy [li'dʒɪtəməsi] — законность, легальность; соответствие законам, правилам и принципам

modus operandi [ˌmɔdəs, ɔpəˈrændi:] *лат., ед. ч., modi operandi мн. ч.* — образ действия, способ действия, способ совершения преступления

notion [ˈnəʊʃ(ə)n] — понятие

operational search activity [ˌɔp(ə)ˈreɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l ˈsɜːʃ ækˈtɪvɪtɪ] — оперативно-розыскная деятельность

overt [ə(u)ˈvɜːt], [ˈəʊvɜːt] — публичный; несекретный, нескрываемый, неприкрытый, очевидный, явный, открытый

plain(-)clothes [ˌpleɪnˈkləʊðz] — носящий штатскую одежду, в штатском

plain-clothes man — переодетый в штатское оперативник

provision [prəˈvɪz(ə)n] — обеспечение, предоставление

relevant [ˈrelɪv(ə)nt] — уместный, относящийся к делу, релевантный, важный, актуальный, необходимый

salient [ˈseɪlɪənt] — выдающийся, выступающий вперед, бросающийся в глаза, характерный

salient feature [ˈseɪlɪənt ˈfiːʃə] — характерный признак

sample [ˈsɑːmpl] — образец, образчик; экземпляр

search [sɜːʃ] — поиск(и), розыск, обыск, досмотр, расследование (какого-л. дела), изучение (документов), экспертиза

sovereignty [ˈsɒvr(ə)ntɪ] — независимость, суверенитет; суверенное государство

specimen [ˈspesəmin] — образец, экземпляр; проба

spiritual [ˈspɪrɪtʃuəljuːz] — values — духовные ценности

suppress [səˈpres] — пресекать; сдерживать, подавлять

surveillance [sɜːˈveɪlən(t)s] — надзор, наблюдение (за подозреваемым)

test purchasing operation [ˈtest ˈpɜːʃəsɪŋ ɔp(ə)ˈreɪʃ(ə)n] — контрольная закупка

underworld [ˈʌndəwɜːld] — подонки общества, «дно»; преступный мир, организованная преступность

wiretapping [ˈwaɪə, tæpɪŋ] — перехват телефонных сообщений; подслушивание телефонных разговоров

Task 7. Find a word or expression in the text which has a similar meaning to the following.

1. The power or right to control, command, judge, or prohibit the actions of other people ... (authorities)

2. Particular way or method of committing a crime, esp. one that is characteristic or well-established ... (criminal's modus operandi)

3. A typical or an identifying sign of smb. (particularly of a criminal) ... (distinctive mark)

4. A person who helps another in committing a crime ... (accomplice)

5. Close observation or supervision maintained over a person, group, etc., esp one in custody or under suspicion ... (surveillance)

6. The world of criminals or of organized crime or criminals and their associates considered collectively ... underworld

7. The practice of connecting a listening device to a telephone line to secretly monitor a conversation ... (wiretapping)

8. The activity carried out by the operative units of the state bodies using overt and covert means of investigation and providing a scope of operative and search procedures to protect the life, health, rights, freedoms and property of a person, ensuring the security of society and the state ... (ORD)

Task 8. Match the English synonyms demonstrated in columns A and B and find out their Russian equivalents in column C; there may be more than one variant.

A	B	C
1. overt (2)	open	скрытый, секретный
2. immunity	undercover	розыск
3. security	inviolability	безопасность
4. legitimacy	investigation	цель
5. goal (3)	find out	неприкосновенность
6. salient (3)	safety	возмещение убытков
7. discover (3)	purpose,	пресекать
8. interception	observation	обнаруживать
9. damage	aim	характерный
10. surveillance	compensation	наблюдение
11. notion	specimen	прослушивание
12. authorities	stop	законность
13. suppress	concept	понятие
14. overt (2)	characteristic	публичный, нескрываемый
15. search (2)	distinctive	образец
16. sample	wiretapping	полномочия
	legality	
	detect	
	powers	
	public	
	detection	
	reveal	
	typical	
	objective	

Task 9. Match the antonyms, there may be more than one equivalent.

covert secretly private hide crime detection protection legality operative worker	threat overt criminal crime commission injustice publicly reveal open
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Task 10. Choose a correct word partnership in English on the basis of its Russian equivalent. The example is given in bold.

to ensure to prevent to provide to protect to suppress to detect to identify to analyze to detect to carry out to lay to penetrate to use to combat to hide from the principle a relationship spiri- tual the principle missing plain-clothes	commission of crimes crimes the security of society personal immunity man the underworld disguises of various sorts undercover investigation crimes an ambush distinctive marks between overt and covert work accomplices of conspiracy values of society persons of legality from internal threats criminal's modus operandi crimes law enforcement agencies	обеспечивать безопасность общества; предотвратить совершение преступлений; обеспечить неприкосновенность личности; защищать от внутренних угроз; пресекать преступления; раскрывать преступления; устанавливать приметы; анализировать способ действия преступника; разыскивать соучастников преступления; выполнять негласное расследование; устраивать засаду; внедряться в преступный мир; использовать различные способы маскировки; бороться с преступностью; принцип конспирации; взаимосвязь гласной и негласной работы; принцип законности; лица, пропавшие без вести; сыщик; скрываться от правоприменительных органов; духовные ценности общества
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Task 11. Read the text.

„Operational Search Activity in Russia. Its Principles, Objectives and Tasks“

The operational search activity is a type of state law enforcement activity provided by special state executive agencies possessing legal authorities to realize their operative functions.

At present the notion of operative and search activity (the Russian abbreviation is ORD) is set out in the legislation of the Russian Federation and is considered to be one of the priority independent directions of Russian law enforcement activity along with criminal investigation.

Article 1 of the Law on Operational Search Activity defines this notion as a type of activity carried out by the operative units of the state bodies authorized to do so within their powers under the Federal Law using overt and covert means of investigation and providing a scope of operative and search procedures to protect the life, health, rights, freedoms and property of a person, ensuring the security of society and the state from criminal encroachments.

According to the definition it is significant to distinguish some principal attributes of the ORD. They are :

- the goal of the ORD;
- two types of activity;
- operative and search arrangements;
- subjects of OPD.

The goal of the ORD is defined as protection of life, health, rights, freedoms and property of a person, ensuring the safety of the society and the state from criminal encroachments. The priority aspects are protection of rights and freedom of a person and creation of conditions preventing commission of any crimes providing personal immunity

The protection of property aims to provide inviolability of property and damages irrespective of type of property (private, municipal or state).

Provision of the security of society and the state assumes the protection of vital interests of citizens, material and spiritual values of society, constitutional form of government, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state from external and internal threats.

The goals of operative and search activity are detailed in the following tasks:

- to discover, prevent, suppress, detect and solve crimes;
- to identify persons who prepare to commit or have already committed crimes;

— to detect people who hide from law enforcement agencies, investigation bodies and court system;

— to look for missing persons and ones who avoid punishment.

Two types of activity include overt and covert (undercover) work. Overt work is defined as an activity in the process of which conspiracy measures are not applied, and the officials of the operational units publicly represent the interests of the relevant law enforcement agency, without hiding their purpose. Overt functions comprise the work of the investigative team at the crime scene. Operatives must define the nature of a crime, collect and process the evidence, examine records, analyze salient features of criminals' modus operandi, identify criminal's distinctive marks and detect accomplices of the crime, interview witnesses or victims, interrogate suspects and criminals.

The term „undercover“ means an investigative technique in which the identity of an operative is concealed to accomplish an investigative mission for the purposes of police detection. Undercover investigation involves covert means of discovering information based on the actions of a human agent. While carrying out covert activities the affiliation of persons to law enforcement agencies is hidden, or such actions are performed in a secret form, primarily from persons involved in crimes. Doing undercover work an operative uses special means, methods and forms of fighting crime such as laying an ambush and conducting surveillance, penetrating the underworld, using disguises of various sorts.

The Subjects of special operative agencies carrying out operational activity include law enforcement crime detection departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; employees of Federal Security Service; Customs Agency; Russian Foreign Intelligence Service; Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia.

Crime detection departments of internal affairs bodies include detectives, operative workers, plain-clothes men, overt and undercover agents carrying out crime detection or undercover investigation.

A number of operative and search procedures comprises:

- interview / interrogation /questioning;
- inquiry;
- collection of specimen or samples for comparative study;
- test purchasing operation;
- examination of objects and papers;
- surveillance;
- identification;
- search of premise, buildings, structures, sector of the area and vehicles;
- control of postal items, telegraph and other messages;

- interception and wiretapping;
- undercover investigation or penetrating the underworld.

Principles of Operative and Search Activity

There are some principles of operative and search activity focusing on fundamental guidelines and ideas, which reflect the beliefs and views of society provided by legislative and law enforcement agencies combating crime.

Article 3 of the Operative and Search Law outlines four fundamental principles:

- the principle of legality;
- the principle of respect and observance of rights and freedoms of man and citizen;
- the principle of conspiracy;
- the principle of combination of overt and covert methods.

The principles of legality, respect and observance of rights and freedoms of man and citizen belong to general legal guidelines which are common to all branches of law.

The principle of conspiracy reflects a specific intelligence nature of operational search activity and allows distinguishing the ORD from most other state-legal forms of combating crime. The principle of conspiracy determines the necessity and legitimacy of the application of covert methods and means. Conspiracy in the operative search activity is a system of measures imposed by law and aimed at keeping information secretly in order to ensure the possibility of achieving the goals of the operational search activity and preventing damage to its participants.

The principle of combination of overt and covert methods reflects the peculiarity of operative and search activity and for this purpose it is included into the definition of its concept. This principle means a close relationship between overt and covert operational search activities. Various combinations of overt and covert actions are allowed during operative and search procedures.

Task 12. Answer the questions.

1. What is the definition of the term „operational search activity“?
2. Will you formulate significant attributes of the operational search activity?
3. What does the operational search activity aim to?
4. Which aspects are priority-oriented in the definition of ORD's goal?
5. What tasks are the operational search activity focused on?
6. What are two types of activity detailed under the principle of conspiracy?
7. What functions do operatives perform working publicly without hiding their purpose and personality?

8. What is the essence of undercover work?
9. What methods do detectives use carrying out covert activities?
10. What agencies are involved acting as the subjects of the operational search process?
11. What does the list of operative and search procedures include?
12. Will you specify main principles of operational search activity?
13. Are all these principles equally significant in crime detection?
14. Why are the two particular principles of conspiracy and combination of overt and covert methods so important the process of the operational search activity?

SPEAKING

Task 13. Act out a dialogue between an experienced investigator of the CID and a probationer policeman about the process of crime detection. Express your opinion and exchange views. Start with the following cliches.

- | | |
|--|---|
| First of all, I'd like to ask you about... | I am very / particularly interested in... |
| I wonder how... | May I ask you...? |
| What's your idea about...? | Do you have anything to say about this? |

Task 14. Discuss with your partner:

1. Which term «a detective» or «an operative of the CID» is the most appropriate in the Russian law enforcement terminology and which one is the most popular worldwide?
2. What types of operative functions can you name?
3. What key words and expressions are to be in mind dealing with operative search activity? Make up your list of topical terms.

Task 15. Read the text «An Operative of the Criminal Investigation Department: Types of Activities», choose a correct title (1–6) to each part (A–F) of the text and be ready to take part in the panel discussion presenting and improvising main aspects and types of operatives' activities.

1. Tasks of the operatives of the CID.
2. Main duties of the operatives of the CID.
3. The legal authority for operatives' of the CID activity.
4. Obligations and responsibilities.
5. Background of the profession of an operative.
6. The complexity of different types of crimes the operatives of the CID are to deal with.

A. ... It is hardly possible to trace the history of the profession of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) from the beginning: crime, unfortunately, emerged at the same time as mankind and

at the same time there were people who fought against it. In pre-1917 Russia they were agents of the criminal investigation police. After the revolution, the profession of “operative” was introduced in the All-Russian Special Commission for Combating Counter-revolution, Sabotage, and Speculation (the VCheKa) system. In the 1970s and 1980s, operatives were referred to as inspectors of the CID, but then the former name was returned to them.

B. ... The Criminal Investigations Department (CID) plays a vital role in the justice system by investigating crimes, collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, analyzing crime scenes, and collaborating with other departments. The CID handles a wide range of crimes, including homicides, robberies, fraud, drug offenses, assaults, and cybercrimes. Each type of crime presents unique challenges that require specialized knowledge and skills. CID detectives are trained to understand the intricacies of each type of crime and apply appropriate investigative techniques to solve cases successfully.

C. ... An operative of the CID is an official who has the right to carry out such law enforcement activities as searching for criminals and lost valuables, suppression of crimes and offences, etc. The activities of an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department are regulated by the Federal Law № 144 „On Operative-Search Activity“, which defines the main tasks of an operative of the CID. In accordance with Article 1 of Federal Law operative-search activity is defined as a type of activity carried out openly and covertly by operative units of state bodies authorized by this Federal Law, within their powers, to carry out the operative-search measures to protect life, health, human and civil rights and freedoms, property, ensuring the security of society and state against criminal encroachments.

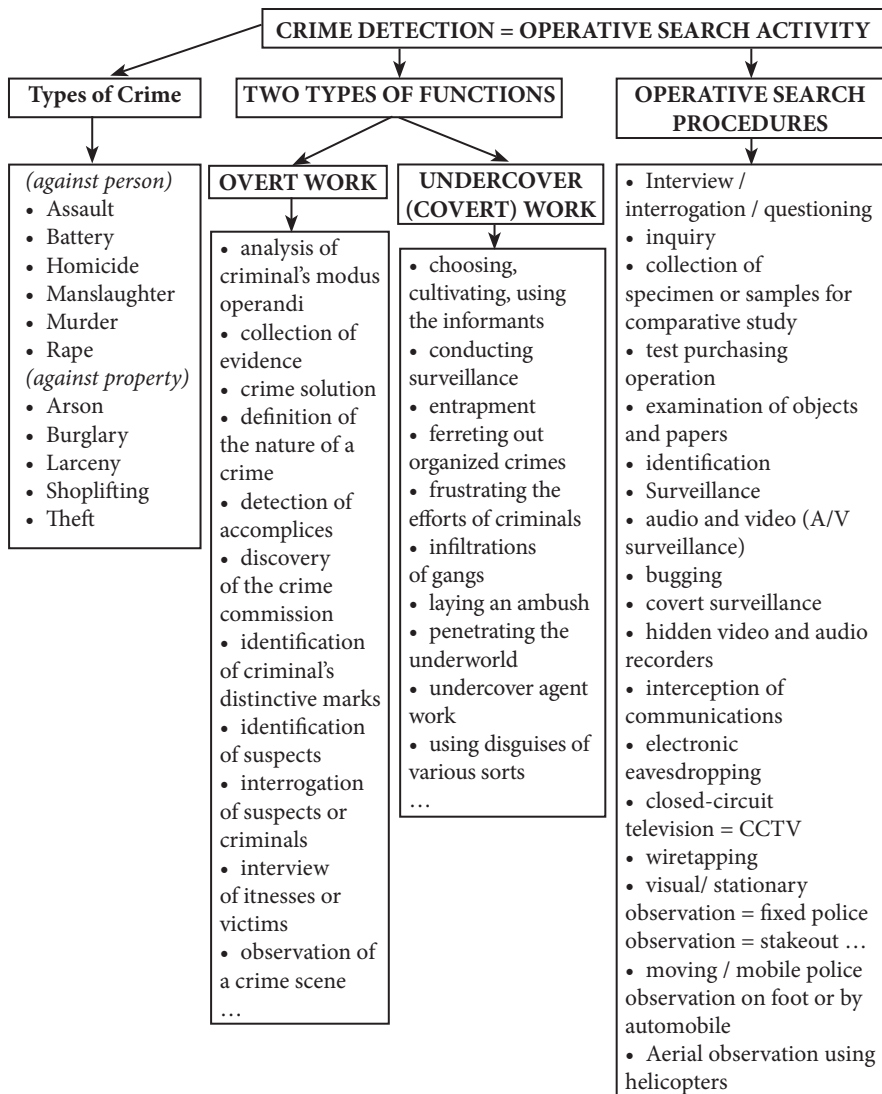
D. ... The tasks of the operatives of the CID include: interviewing witnesses and victims; inspecting crime scenes (houses, cars, industrial premises); supervising people; examination of documents; searching for information by different means of communication (e.g. wiretapping, surveillance by special equipment); undercover operation; monitoring of postal, telegraph and other messages.

E. ... The main duty of the operatives of the CID is conducting an operational search for criminals, which can begin to be carried out only after the official initiation of a criminal case or after receiving the information about: imminent, taking place or committed crime in order to gather more information for the initiation of criminal proceedings; actions or omissions that threaten the security of the country in a particular field of activity; persons wanted for evading inquiries or prosecution; missing persons; or unidentified bodies.

F. ... The operatives of the Criminal Investigation Department are obliged to carry out the instructions and orders of investigators, prosecutors and court decisions in cases pending before the courts. Their responsibilities also include

the implementation of operational-search activities and requests to other bodies in accordance with the article under which a criminal case has been initiated. It is the duty of the operatives of the CID to take security measures in respect of people who require state protection in the course of investigative measures.

Task 16. Give a talk about crime detection. Use the chart expressing the main points of the process.



UNIT 6. CRIME DETECTION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. Operational Search Procedures

STARTING UP

Task 1. Do you know anything about operational search procedures? List some of them together with your partner.

Task 2. Recollect what the words and phrases mean:

collection of factual information, according to, to obtain information, persons involved in criminal activity, victims of crime encroachments, eyewitnesses of committed crimes, place of residence, to conduct an interview, to send a request, a legal or natural person, as well as, data storage device, illegal activities, socially dangerous act, in order to, unidentified corpses, in respect of, to intend to commit a crime, stolen property, ammunition, to identify traces and tools

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

READING

Task 3. Look through the glossary and be ready to use these words while reading the texts.

Interview

clarify ['klærɪfaɪ] — выяснять

due to... ['dju:tu:] — в связи с, из-за, в силу...

encroachment [ɪn'krəʊtʃmənt] — посягательство

eyewitness ['aɪ'wɪtnɪs] — очевидец

interview ['ɪntəvju:] — опрос

leisure ['leɪʒə] — досуг

order ['ɔ:də] — порядок

Interview is an operational-search activity, consisting in collection of factual information that is important for solving a specific task of the operational-search activity, according to the interviewed person, that really or probably has it.

The method of obtaining information is a special conversation.

The objects of the interview can be any persons who have or may have operationally significant information, regardless of age, official and social status, religious beliefs and any other circumstances. The most common objects of this ORM can include such categories of citizens as persons involved in criminal activity, their close ties; persons who are victims of crime encroachments; eyewitnesses of committed crimes; persons who have information about the

illegal activities of other citizens due to their professional position, place of residence, interests, method of leisure activities and other factors.

The subjects of the interview are officials of operational units.

The order of the interview. The decision to conduct an interview is usually made by an employee of the operational unit. By the start of the event it is necessary to carefully prepare for it: to formulate specific tasks that are supposed to be solved with the help of an interview; determine the information that needs to be clarified; outline the circle of respondents; choose a place, time; think about the situation of the interview; develop tactics and list of key questions.

Inquiry

illness ['ɪlnɪs] — заболевание

inquiry [ɪn'kwaɪ(ə)rɪ] — наведение справок

previous conviction ['pri:vɪəs kən'vɪkʃ(ə)n] — прежняя судимость

receipt [rɪ'si:t] — получение

request [rɪ'kwest] — запрос

Inquiry is an operational-search activity, which consists in obtaining information that is important for solving specific tasks of the ORD by sending a request to a legal or natural person who has or may have such, as well as its receipt by direct familiarization with the relevant material data storage devices, including operational, forensic and other databases (accounts), information systems and other sources.

The objects of the inquiry are documents or other information carriers that contain information of operational interest.

The purpose of making inquiries is to collect information about a person that makes it possible to establish his involvement in illegal activities, or to obtain other information necessary to solve the tasks of the operational-search activity. This information may include data on biography, education, occupation, property status, places of residence, past illnesses, previous convictions, criminal ties, facts of past offenses, etc.

The Collection of Samples for a Comparative Study

auxiliary [ɔ:g'zɪljəɪ] — вспомогательный

comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] — сравнительный

item ['aɪtəm] — предмет

preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] — сохранять

sample ['sɑ:mp(ə)l] — образец

sign [saɪn] — признак

subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] — последующий

It is an operational investigative measure, which consists in the discovery, physical seizure and conservation of material carriers of information that have

preserved traces of a crime or traces of a person who committed a crime, as well as items that served as objects of criminal attacks or which can serve as a means of detecting a socially dangerous act and persons involved in it, in order to compare them with materials and identical objects from the persons under study in order to solve a specific task of operational-search activity.

The object of this measure can be persons of operational interest, unidentified corpses, as well as objects that are carriers of information about the signs of criminal activity.

The purpose of the event is to obtain the necessary samples for the subsequent conduct of another operational-search activity (OSA=ORM) — the study of objects and documents, that is, it does not have independent significance and plays an auxiliary role in the ORD.

A Test Purchase

consumption [kən'sʌmpʃ(ə)n] — потребление

counterfeit money ['kauntəfɪt 'mʌni] — поддельные деньги

fee [fi:] — плата

goods [gudz] — товары

in respect of [rɪ'spekt] — в отношении

precious ['preʃəs] — драгоценный

purchase ['pɜ:ʃɪs] — закупка

securities [sɪ'kju(ə)rɪtɪz] — ценные бумаги

verify ['verɪfaɪ] — проверять

withdraw [wɪð'drɔ:] — изымать

A test purchase is an operational-search measure, which consists in creating by an operational unit a situation in which, under its operational control, goods or objects are purchased for a fee without the purpose of consumption or sale, as well as services from a person reasonably suspected of having committed a crime, in order to obtain information about probable criminal activity, as well as to solve other tasks of operational-search activity.

The method of obtaining information is a fee-based purchase.

The object of this event is a person (persons) in respect of whom there is verified information that gives reason to believe that he intends to commit or has already committed a crime (is engaged in the sale of items and substances withdrawn from civil circulation, stolen property, etc.).

The subject of a test purchase can be things and objects, both in civil circulation, and limited in such circulation or withdrawn from it. The most common test purchase items include the following: drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, poisons; weapons, ammunition, explosives and their components; counterfeit money and securities; precious stones and precious metals; antiques and cultural property; counterfeit alcohol and tobacco products, etc.

Examination of Objects and Documents

accessory [ək'sesəri] — принадлежность

examination [ɪg'zæmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] — исследование

property ['prɒpəti] — свойство

qualitative ['kwɒlɪtətɪv] — качественный

retain [rɪ'teɪn] — сохранять

smell [smel] — запах

tool [tu:l] — орудие

Examination of objects and documents is an operational-search activity, which consists of studying objects, documents, substances and other objects that have retained or could retain traces of a crime, were or could be instruments for committing a crime or the result of criminal activity, in order to solve the tasks of the operational-search activity and to identify traces and tools for committing crimes and the results of criminal activity.

Two groups of items obtained as a result of OSA (ORM) can be **the objects of the event**:

- serving as a means of identifying a person (fingerprints, blood samples, smell, handwriting, footprints, etc.);

- that are carriers of traces of crimes (weapons, drugs, instruments of crime, computer programs, smartphones, etc.).

In addition, the objects of research are documents, including electronic ones.

The objectives of the study are to determine the accessory and identification of biological objects; obtaining information about the purpose, technology, place, time of manufacture and qualitative characteristics of the item; identification of traces of criminal activity; determination of other properties of objects that are important for solving the problems of an operational-search activity

The subjects of the study are employees of operational units, however, they independently conduct studies in the presence of standardized methods (for example, the determination of a narcotic substance using an express analyzer).

Task 4. Find synonyms in the right column to the words in the left column.

1. clarify	a) pattern, example
2. encroachment	b) thing, goods
3. sample	c) find out, clear up
4. retain	d) following, follow-up, future, next
5. item	e) infringement, assault, invasion
6. sign	f) disease, infection
7. subsequent	g) study, analysis, investigation
8. illness	h) preserve, keep, maintain
9. fee	i) feature, attribute

10. examination	j) pay(ment), price, cost, salary
11. verify	k) instrument, means, device
12. tool	l) seize, confiscate, remove
13. withdraw	m) check, test, inspect, examine

Task 5. Tell your classmates about one of the operational search procedures, which you are interested in most of all.

6.2. Interrogation

We do not need torture as an available instrument of interrogation.
Jerrold Nadler

STARTING UP

Task 1. Do you know anything about the methods of interrogation? What do you think about torture? Can it be an instrument of interrogation?

Task 2. Find out the meanings of these words translated from Russian into English.

допрос — interrogation, questioning, examination, interrogatory, catechism, interview

опрос — interrogation, inquiry, quiz, debriefing

вопрос — question, matter, problem, point, query, interrogation, issue

Task 3. Comment on the following quotes. What aspect of interrogation do they touch? Use the following phrases to start:

I think that ...; I believe that ...; I consider that ...; In my opinion, ...; To my mind, ...; If you ask me, ...

1. *This idea is more surely understood by interrogation; WHAT DO I KNOW? Which I bear as my motto with the emblem of a pair of scales (Michel de Montaigne).*

2. *Socrates worked towards making people question themselves. He liked to provoke self-interrogation but wasn't particularly interested in the answers that emerged; he just liked to set off the thought process (Eric Cantona).*

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

READING

Task 4. Look through the glossary and be ready to use these words while reading the text.

Glossary to the text „What Is an Interrogation?“

account [ə'kaunt] — оценка, отчет, описание

adversarial [ˌædvɜː'sɛəriəl] — состязательный

advise [əd'vaɪz] — сообщать, уведомлять

array [ə'rei] — множество, целый ряд
confess [kən'fes] — сознаваться, делать признание
contradiction ['kɒntrədɪkʃ(ə)n] — противоречие, расхождение
conversation ['kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n] — разговор, беседа
convict [kən'vɪkt] — признавать виновным, осуждать
deception [di'sepʃ(ə)n] — обман, введение в заблуждение
demeanor [di'mi:nə] — поведение, манера вести себя
deprivation ['deprɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n] — лишение
differentiate between [,dɪfə'renʃiət br'twi:n] — разграничивать, проводить различие между
divulge [d(a)'vʌldʒ] — разглашать, обнародовать
elicit [ɪ'lisɪt] — извлекать, выведывать
engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ] — вступать в контакт, убеждать
enhanced interrogation [ɪn'hɑ:nst] — допрос с пристрастием
evaluate [ɪ'væljuet] — выносить суждение, квалифицировать
explain [ɪk'spleɪn] — разъяснять, истолковывать
hood [hud] — завязывать глаза, покрывать колпаком
hostile ['hɒstail] — враждебный, неприязненный
impartial [ɪm'pɑ:ʃ(ə)l] — беспристрастный, непредвзятый, справедливый
implicate ['ɪmplɪkeɪt] — вовлекать
imply [ɪm'plai] — намекать, подразумевать
inconsistency ['ɪnkən'sɪst(ə)nɪsɪ] — несоответствие, необоснованность
intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns] — оперативно-розыскной, разведывательный
Merriam-Webster — Мерриэм-Уэбстер (американский толковый словарь английского языка)
notable ['nəʊtəb(ə)l] — известный
open-ended ['əʊpən'endɪd] — не ограниченный временем, неокончательный
prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt] — запрещать
rapprot [ræ'pɔ:] — хорошие отношения, взаимопонимание
resist [rɪ'zɪst] — не соглашаться, оказать сопротивление
reward [rɪ'wɔ:d] — выгода, вознаграждение
seek counsel ['si:k 'kaʊns(ə)l] — требовать адвоката
self-incriminating ['selfɪn'krɪmɪneɪtɪŋ] — дающий материал для обвинения себя самого
sentiment ['sentɪmənt] — мнение, убеждение
torture ['tɔ:ʃə] — пытка, издевательство

Task 5. Read the text and try to differentiate between the words „interrogation“, „interview“ and „conversation“.

What Is an Interrogation?



Interrogation (also called questioning) is interviewing as commonly employed by law enforcement officers, military personnel, intelligence agencies, organized crime syndicates, and terrorist organizations with the goal of eliciting useful information, particularly information related to suspected crime. Interrogation may involve a diverse array of techniques, ranging from developing a rapport with the subject to torture.

Although the purpose of both interviews and interrogations is obtaining information, the interview is an informal procedure whereas the interrogation is formally questioning a person with information about a suspected crime.

We must also differentiate between an interrogation and a conversation. Merriam-Webster defines interrogation as: „a formal and systematic questioning“. They also define conversation as: „oral exchange of sentiments, observations, opinions, or ideas“.

The method of interrogation is often called Preparation and Planning, Engage and Explain, Account, Closure and Evaluate (PEACE). Under the PEACE method, investigators allow a suspect to tell his or her story without interruption, before presenting the suspect with any inconsistencies or contradictions between the story and other evidence.

An effective interviewer must be an extrovert and an actor, in addition to being calm, understanding, impartial, and quick-thinking. Experience is also a primary qualification. The investigator must plan the interviews by deciding who should be questioned, where, and what questions to ask.

In an interrogation the time and place of the questioning are chosen by the investigator. Questions to witnesses should stimulate conversation, and interviews may begin in an open-ended way. When information obtained in an interview indicates that the person may be a suspect, all questioning should stop until the individual has been advised of his or her rights.

Police undertake interrogation to discover the truth about a crime. Police, along with society at large, want guilty people to confess and innocent people to resist.

In the United States, police interrogations are conducted under an adversarial system, in which the police seek to obtain material that will aid in convicting a suspect rather than discovering the facts of the case.

The Fifth Amendment, which states that one cannot be made to be „a witness against himself“, prohibits law enforcement from forcing suspects to offer self-incriminating evidence.

As a result of the *Miranda v. Arizona* ruling, police are required to read aloud to suspects under interrogation their Miranda Rights given to them by the Fifth Amendment, such as the right to remain silent and the right to seek counsel. If the police fail to administer the Miranda rights, all statements under interrogation are prohibited from being used as evidence in court proceedings.

There are four objectives in the interrogation process: to obtain valuable facts, to eliminate the innocent, to identify the guilty and to obtain a confession.

The six interrogatory investigative questions are who, what, where, when, how, and why?

Deception can form an important part of effective interrogation. In the United States, there is no law or regulation that forbids the interrogator from lying about the strength of their case, from making misleading statements or from implying that the interviewee has already been implicated in the crime by someone else.

Good cop / bad cop is a psychological tactic used in negotiation and interrogation, in which a team of two interrogators take apparently opposing approaches to the subject. One adopts a hostile or accusatory demeanor, emphasizing threats of punishment, while the other adopts a more sympathetic demeanor, emphasizing reward, in order to convince the subject to cooperate.

There are two 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.

Originally developed by British forces in a variety of 20th-century conflicts, the extreme (enhanced) methods of interrogation are most notable for being applied to detainees in Northern Ireland during the Troubles. The five collective methods are prolonged wall-standing, hooding, subjection to noise, deprivation of sleep, and deprivation of food and drink. However, the principles of objective, initiative, accuracy, prohibitions against the use of force, and security apply to all types of interrogation.

Task 6. Find synonyms in the right column to the words in the left column.

1. inform	a) notable
2. use	b) engage
3. deception	c) technique
4. method	d) enhanced

5. prohibit	e) advise, report, communicate
6. convince	f) lye, falseness, fiction
7. famous	g) employ, apply, utilize
8. extreme	h) behaviour, conduct, manner
9. demeanor	i) forbid, ban, veto

Task 7. Find antonyms in the right column to the words in the left column.

1. sympathetic	a) innocent
2. guilty	b) similar
3. confess	c) hostile, accusatory
4. opposing	d) short
5. prolonged	e) allow, let
6. prohibit	f) resist

SPEAKING

Task 8. Answer questions to the text.

1. How is interrogation also called?
2. What is the difference between an interrogation and an interview?
3. How can you differentiate between an interrogation and a conversation?
4. What can you say about the PEACE method of interrogation?
5. What are the requirements for the interviewer in your opinion?
6. What do police and society at large want when they undertake interrogation?
7. Do you know what the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the USA state?
8. What are Miranda Rights?
9. What are the objectives of the interrogation?
10. Can deception be used in the interrogation?
11. Do you know anything about good cop / bad cop method?
12. What types of interrogation can you list?
13. What can you say about the extreme methods of interrogation?

Task 9. Tell your classmates about different ways of interrogation.

6.3. Undercover Work

STARTING UP

Task 1. Before reading the text try to answer these questions.

1. Do you know anything about undercover cops?
2. Why are they called so?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

READING

Task 2. Look through the glossary and be ready to use these words while reading the text.

Glossary to the text „Undercover Police Work“

- addict** [ˈædɪkt] — пристраститься
assume [əˈsju:m] — принимать на себя, присваивать себе
at most — самое большое, не более
avoid [əˈvɔɪd] — избегать, уклоняться
background data [ˈbækgraʊnd ˈdeɪtə] — основополагающая информация
coerce [kəʊˈz:s] — принуждать
complaint [kəmˈpleɪnt] — иск, претензия, жалоба
complexity [kəmˈpleksɪtɪ] — сложность, многогранность
demand [dɪˈmɑ:nd] — требовать
despite [dɪsˈpaɪt] — несмотря на
ensure [ɪnˈʃʊə] — обеспечивать, гарантировать
handler [ˈhændlə] — оперативный работник, курирующий работу агента (так называемый куратор)
in advance [ɪn ədˈvɑ:ns] — заранее, заблаговременно
infiltrate [ˈɪnfɪltreɪt] — проникать, внедряться
misunderstand [mɪsʌndəˈstænd] — неправильно понимать
plainclothes-man — агент уголовного розыска, сыщик
promotion [prəˈmɔʊʃ(ə)n] — продвижение по службе
reveal [rɪˈvi:l] — раскрывать, показывать
separate oneself from [ˈsepəreɪt wɒnˈself frɒm] — отделяться от ...
target [ˈtɑ:ɡɪt] — избирать мишенью
trap [træp] — заманивать в ловушку
undercover [ˈʌndəˈkʌvə] — негласный, внедренный
undergo [ˈʌndəˈɡəʊ] — проходить, выдерживать
underworld [ˈʌndəwɜ:ld] — преступный мир
walk a fine line — найти баланс между двумя сторонами

Task 3. Read the text and be ready to interpret its main idea.

The role of the undercover cop (often referred to as „UC“) is often misunderstood by the non-police public. Police officers working in plainclothes are often called plainclothes-men. Sometimes they are thought to be „undercover“ when they are still carrying weapons and police documents, living at their regular residences and reporting to the police station every day.

In his undercover role, the law enforcement officer separates himself from his true persona. He carries a gun only when the role he is playing demands it. He lives at a UC residence and contacts his agency only through his handler. He may have a complete criminal history, and background data established in his UC persona. UC operations of local law enforcement usually last only a few months, at most, because of the cost and complexity of this work.

The rules for undercover police officers in the field are practically the same as basic police regulations. The main rule of undercover officers is to reveal minimal information about undercover procedures. Federal police officers usually undergo 3 weeks of undercover field exercises.

Police officers engage in undercover investigations to target victimless crimes like prostitution, drug dealing, and dog fighting, that's why they sometimes face charges that a suspect was coerced or trapped into committing a criminal act. These crimes by their nature are difficult to prosecute because there are no victims to initiate a complaint and police officers have to infiltrate the underworld to apprehend those who violate the law.

The UC constantly walks a fine line because he is not supposed to break the law while working in the UC role. If he takes part in a crime, his activity has to be approved in advance. An undercover agent must strictly avoid narcotics use, not only because of its illegality, but because the officer can become addicted.

Undercover officers are isolated from family and friends. They have to balance their real and assumed identities. Despite its risks and stresses, undercover work remains attractive for detectives and police officers seeking a long-term career. For example, going undercover in New York City can ensure a detective promotion in 18 months, instead of three or five years.

Task 4. Before reading the text try to answer these questions.

1. Should any restrictions be imposed on undercover work?
2. What are they in your opinion?

Task 5. Look through the glossary and be ready to use these words while reading the text „Privacy and Police Undercover Work“.

access ['ækses] — доступ

admissible [əd'misəb(ə)l] — допустимый, приемлемый

aforementioned [ə'fɔ:'menʃ(ə)nd] — вышеупомянутый

assignment [ə'sainmənt] — задание

be consistent with [kən'sist(ə)nt] — не противоречить, соответствовать

bear upon [beə] — относиться терпимо к; иметь отношение; касаться

cordial ['kɔ:diəl] — душевный; теплый; душевный; любовный
deception [di'sepʃ(ə)n] — обман, введение в заблуждение
mandate ['mændɪt] — предписание, требование
personal habit ['pɜ:s(ə)nəl 'hæbɪt] — индивидуальная привычка
prevent ['pri'vent] — не допускать, исключать
privacy ['pr(a)ɪvəsi] — право на личную жизнь, тайна личной жизни
require [rɪ'kwaɪə] — требовать, подразумевать
restriction [rɪ'strɪkʃ(ə)n] — ограничение
search and seizure ['sɜ:ʃ ənd 'si:ʒə] — обыск и изъятие (наложение ареста, конфискация)
self-incrimination ['selfɪnkrɪmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] — свидетельствование против себя
warrant ['wɒrənt] — ордер, предписание, основание

Task 6. Read the text and be ready to interpret its main idea.

Privacy and Police Undercover Work

Police undercover work involves the use of deception by a police agent that may result in the obtaining of information and evidence used to build a criminal case against those people who are targeted by the undercover activity. The courts do not require a warrant before the police initiate an undercover assignment, nor is the obtaining of incriminating information and evidence of a crime considered a violation of privacy rights or search and seizure laws.

The warrant process prevents overt police search-and-seizure operations without a warrant based on reasonable suspicion that a crime has been or is being committed. But such warrant is not required if the police gain access to a person's property and personal habits through deceptive means.

If police undercover work is to be consistent with other mandates of the law bearing upon rights to privacy and self-incrimination, then certain restrictions should be imposed on undercover investigations. 1. There should be no undercover investigation of any one person by any one agency for more than 24 hours without a court-approved warrant. 2. Further, while undercover operations may involve business as well as cordial social relationships, they should not include intimate personal relationships. 3. Finally, any evidence gained directly or indirectly in violation of the two aforementioned restrictions should not be admissible in any criminal proceeding.

Task 7. Translate the word chains:

to restrict — restricted — restriction — restrictive — restricting — restrictiveness — restrictively
 to admit — admitted — admittance — admissible

to incriminate — incriminated — incriminating
 to deceive — deceptive — deception — deceptible — deceptibility
 private — privacy — privately — privatization
 to prevent — prevention — preventive — preventional
 to mention — mentioned — mentioning — unmentioned — unmentionable

Task 8. Find synonyms in the right column to the words in the left column:

1. undercover	a) difficulty
2. misunderstand	b) disclose, give away
3. mandate	c) mistake, misinterpret
4. target	d) circumstances, factors
5. complexity	e) covert, secret
6. restriction	f) select, choose, attack
7. reveal	g) direction, command, order
8. background	h) fraud, lying, disinformation
9. assignment	i) penetrate
10. deception	j) task, job, duty
11. infiltrate	k) limitation, reduction
12. addicted	l) keep away from
13. avoid	m) dependent, accustomed

Task 9. Find in the texts English equivalents to the following Russian word partnerships:

(Undercover Police Work)

работают в штатской одежде, носят оружие, докладывают в полицейский участок каждый день, отделяет себя от своей настоящей личности, контактирует ... только через куратора; из-за стоимости и сложности, раскрывать минимальную информацию, участвовать в негласных расследованиях; избирать целью преступления без жертвы; подозреваемого принуждали и заманивали в ловушку; внедряться в преступный мир, нарушать закон, его деятельность должна быть одобрена заблаговременно, избегать употребления наркотиков, может пристраститься; обеспечить детективу продвижение по службе

(Privacy and Police Undercover Work)

использование введения в заблуждение; негласная деятельность; получение избобличающей информации; нарушение права на личную жизнь; законы об обыске и изъятии; ордер, основанный на достаточном подозрении, что ... ; получить доступ к собственности человека; обманными средствами; не противоречить другим предписаниям закона; определенные ограничения должны быть наложены на; без ордера, утвержденного

судом; доказательства, полученные прямо или опосредованно; не должны допускаться в уголовном процессе

Task 10. Answer questions to the text „Undercover Police Work“.

1. What can you say about the perception of the role of the undercover cop by the non-police public?
2. What has an undercover agent to do to separates himself from his true person?
3. How long do UC operations of local law enforcement usually last? Why?
4. What is the main rule of undercover officers?
5. Do federal police officers prepare for undercover operations?
6. Why do police officers engage in undercover investigations to target victimless crimes? What are these crimes?
7. Is the UC supposed to break the law?
8. Does undercover work remain attractive for detectives and police officers? Why do you think so?

Task 11. Answer questions to the text „Privacy and Police Undercover Work“.

1. What is the aim of using of deception in police undercover work?
2. Do courts require a warrant before the police initiate an undercover assignment?
3. Can police undercover work violate the rights to privacy and self-incrimination?
4. What restrictions should be imposed on undercover investigations?

SPEAKING

Task 12. Describe the work of an undercover police officer. What are his difficulties, risks and restrictions? Would you agree to infiltrate the underworld in future?

Task 13. Discuss different aspects of undercover police work in pairs or in small groups.

Task 14. Tell your classmates about different aspects of undercover police work.

6.4. Surveillance

STARTING UP

Task 1. Before reading the text try to answer these questions.

1. What is surveillance?
2. What types of surveillance do you know?

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

READING

Task 2. Look through the glossary and be ready to use these words while reading the text „Electronic Monitoring“.

affidavit [ˈæfɪˈdeɪvɪt] — письменное показание или заявление; аффи-
девит

deter [dɪˈtɜː] — удерживать, останавливать, отпугивать

exception [ɪkˈsepʃ(ə)n] — исключение, частный случай

license plate [ˈlaɪsənsˈpleɪt] — автомобильный номер, индивидуаль-
ный регистрационный знак транспортного средства

proceed [prəˈsiːd] — проводить, приступать

random [ˈrændəm] — случайный, произвольный

relieve [rɪˈliːv] — выручать, освобождать, сменять

right away [ˈraɪt əˈweɪ] — сразу, немедленно, тотчас

stakeout [ˈsteɪkaʊt] — засада

stingray [ˈstɪŋɡreɪ] — перехватчик сигнала мобильной связи

subpoena [sə(b)ˈpiːnə] — повестка в суд; вызывать в суд

surreptitiously [ˌsʌrəpˈtɪʃ(ə)slɪ] — тайно, скрытно, исподтишка,
тайком

surveillance [sɜːˈveɪl(ə)ns] — надзор, слежка, наблюдение

wiretapping [ˈwaɪəˈtæpɪŋ] — прослушивание телефонных разгово-
ров

Task 3. Read the texts and be ready to interpret the ideas of each one.

Electronic Monitoring

Electronic monitoring, or wiretapping, refers to the surveillance of email, fax, Internet and telephone communications. This activity requires a court order to proceed, based on a U.S. government affidavit showing that a crime has been, is being or will be committed. However, if a person risks severe injury or death, the government can ask to start monitoring communications right away as the U.S. Department of Justice states. Similar exceptions are made for organized crime or national security cases. Once an order is granted, police agencies can identify criminal conspirators to deter or punish the offenders involved. Other examples of electronic monitoring include drones, license plate readers, computer forensics and subpoena of data stored in the cloud. New technologies can push the limits of privacy. For instance, stingray tracking devices allow law enforcement to determine the location of a suspect's cell phone, as well as the identity of random individuals close by.

Fixed Surveillance

The fixed surveillance, or „stakeout“, requires officers to surreptitiously observe people and places from a distance. Variations include the one- and two-person surveillance methods. According to author and criminal justice professor Michael Palmiotto, the two-person approach is considered more desirable. It allows officers to periodically switch positions, reducing a suspect's chances of spotting them. By contrast, an officer assigned to one-person surveillance can't take his eyes off the scene and has nobody to relieve him.

Stationary Technical Surveillance

In stationary technical surveillance, the investigator installs a hidden camera and recording equipment in a parked car. The vehicle is in an area that draws little attention, such as a parking lot. This technique is sometimes called unmanned surveillance, according to the International Federation for Protection Officers. Investigators can record photo and video images at any time, reducing the need for humans to monitor a situation around the clock. Surveillance teams come and go as they wish, so the risk of discovery is smaller, too.

Three-Person Surveillance

Three-person surveillance methods are more complex to run, but provide two bonuses, according to Palmiotto's book, „Criminal Investigation“. Officers can change positions more often, which greatly reduces the possibility of detection. This technique is also called the ABC Method, whose name refers to the officers' assigned roles. Person A stays behind the suspect, followed by the second officer, Person B. The third officer, Person C, remains on the opposite side of the street, but always moves slightly ahead of — or behind — the suspect.

Task 4. Answer questions to the text „Surveillance“.

1. What does wiretapping require?
2. Are any exceptions made for national security cases?
3. How do new technologies help?
4. What can you say about the one- and two-person surveillance methods?
5. What technique is called unmanned surveillance?
6. What are its advantages?
7. What technique is called ABC Method?

Task 5. Translate the word chains:

monitor — monitored — monitoring

locate — located — location — locality — local

injure — injured — injury — injurer — injurious

except — excepted — exception — exceptional
 communicate — communication — communicator — communicative
 deter — deterred — deterrence — deterrent — determent — deterring

Task 6. Find synonyms in the right column to the words in the left column.

1. communication	a) accidental, aimless, unplanned, odd
2. random	b) analyze, establish, determine, name
3. monitor	c) fixed surveillance
4. location	d) conversation, connection, contact
5. injury	e) watch, observe, keep an eye on
6. stakeout	f) begin, move, come, pass
7. proceed	g) wound, cut, bruise, damage
8. identify	h) assist, ease, comfort, calm
9. relieve	i) place, position, site, spot

Task 7. Complete the sentences. Use these words from the box.

equipment, surveillance, court order, committed, granted, punish, affidavit, ABC Method, identify, desirable, scene, hidden, relieve, involved, assigned, complex

1. This activity requires a ... to proceed, based on a U. S. government ... showing that a crime has been, is being or will be ...
2. Once an order is ... police agencies can ... criminal conspirators to deter or ... the offenders ...
3. Two-person approach is considered more ...
4. By contrast, an officer ... to one-person ... can't take his eyes off the ... and has nobody to ... him.
5. In stationary technical surveillance, the investigator installs a ... camera and recording ... in a parked car.
6. Three-person surveillance methods are more ... to run.
7. This technique is also called the ... whose name refers to the officers' assigned roles.

Task 8. Tell your classmates about one of the methods of surveillance.

CHAPTER IV. CYBER CRIME DETECTION

UNIT 7. CYBER SECURITY

Cybercrime is one of the most significant threats in modern society.

Tim Berners-Lee, an English computer scientist
known as the inventor of the World Wide Web

STARTING UP

Task 1. Give your comments on the Tim Berners-Lee's quotation given as a motto to the unit.

Task 2. Do you agree with the following interpretation of the above cited quotation?

This quote reminds every user that as a person enjoys the benefits of the internet, he or she must acknowledge the risks involved. Tim Berners-Lee highlights that cybercrime poses a serious challenge that can affect anyone. Customers should stay informed and proactive in protecting themselves online, ensuring they are aware of potential threats and safeguarding the information.

Task 3. What is your interpretation of the quote? Say what you think using the following phrases:

„In the end, the only thing standing between you and your cyber safety is your awareness“ (James Lyne).

I think that...; I believe that...; I consider that...;

In my opinion, ...; To my mind,...; If you ask me, ...;

Task 4. Have you ever happened to be a target of cyberattacks? What are your recommendations how to protect your digital life?

Task 5. Look through officially recommended proactive tactics to protect oneself online. Pay attention to the important points. Discuss their effectiveness.

Few Online Safety Tips

1. Protect yourself from viruses by installing antivirus software and updating it regularly. The best recognize old and new viruses and update automatically.

2. Don't open a file attached to an e-mail unless you are expecting it or know what it contains. If you send an attachment, type a message explaining what it is.

3. Confirm the site you are doing business with. Do not go to websites from email links.

4. Create passwords containing at least 8 digits. They should combine upper and lower case characters.

5. Send credit card information only to secure sites.

6. Never give out your address, telephone number, hangout spots or links to other websites or pages where this information is available.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

READING

Task 1. Read the introduction to the text and say

1. What is cyber space?
2. What is a cyber crime?
3. Are the words illegal and illicit synonyms? Find their meanings in the dictionaries.

INTRODUCTION

One of the best example for technological trap is cyber crime (also referred to as computer crimes, electronic crimes or e-crimes). „Cyber“ is short for „cyber space“. It is the electronic medium of computer network in which online communication takes place.

Cyber crime is regarded as computer-mediated activities which are either illegal or considered illicit by certain parties and which can be conducted through global electronic networks. Cybercrimes describe criminal activity in which the computer or network is a necessary part of the crime.

Task 2. Read about cyber security and prove its importance.

CYBER SECURITY

A crime such as spamming, passing on computer viruses, harassment, cyber stalking, and others have become common in our modern world. While these issues do not carry potential monetary loss, they are harmful in the possibility of losing files, information and access to your computer. This is why Cyber Security is needed.

Cyber security means protecting information, equipment, devices, computer, computer resources, communication device and information stored therein from unauthorized access, use, disclosure disruption, modification or destruction.

Why Cyber Security? Computer security is important because it can provide the opportunity for the users to protect their important information present on the network and also in the system (right to privacy).

It also helps in defending the computer system against different types of destructive technologies and protects the PC from damage (viruses, worms, bugs and bacteria).

In general, Computer Security is vital for protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of computer systems, resources and data.

Task 3. Read about electronic crime detection and try to describe some intrusion detection techniques.

ELECTRONIC CRIME DETECTION

Typically electronic crimes are detected by one or more types of intrusion detection (обнаружение «взлома») techniques. Such techniques include: Tripwires; Configuration checking tools; Honey pots; Anomaly detection systems; and Operating system commands.

Brief overview of each of these intrusion techniques follows:

1. Tripwires: snooping (перехват, снупинг). Tripwires are software programs that take snapshots of key system characteristics which can be used to detect critical file changes. In this regard, tripwires provide evidence of electronic crimes because most of the intruding hackers make modifications when they install backdoor entry points or alter file system and directory characteristics unknowingly while snooping.

2. Configuration checking tools. Configuration checking tools are also called as vulnerability assessment tools, referred to a software programs used to detect insecure systems. Though configuration checking tools are primarily preventive in nature, they can also provide evidence regarding electronic crimes. Specifically, configuration checking tools can be particularly useful in detecting suspicious patterns of system misconfiguration. Admittedly further investigation will be necessary to determine if a system misconfiguration is an electronic crime.

3. Honey pots. Honey pots or honey pot lures are employed to entrap and keep an electronic criminal occupied long enough to allow for identification and even apprehension of the preparatory. These lures can be bogus (фальшивый) system administration accounts, fictitious product or client information, or a myriad of created files that contain sensitive information. In addition to facilitating perpetrator identification, honey pots also store the evidence of the electronic crime itself.

4. Anomaly detection systems. Anomaly detection system focus on unusual patterns of activity. In essence, anomaly detection systems develop and

analyze user profiles, host and network activity, or system programs in hopes of discovering deviations from expected activity. Unusual key stroke intervals, abnormal commands, and unconventional program activities can provide evidence regarding the existence of an electronic crime.

5. Operating system commands. Intrusion detection is also possible through the use of certain operating system commands, for example checking log files and comparing outputs of similar programs are among the numerous manual techniques involving operating system commands. Typically these commands are used on daily bases by system administrators to search for evidence suggesting the possibility of electronic crimes.

Task 4. Try to remember these security awareness slogans and give your explanations.

1. If you suspect deceit, hit delete.
2. A long password is a strong password.
3. Passwords are like underwear. Change them regularly, don't leave them where people can see and never share them.
4. Think before you click.
5. Before you leave the scene, clear your desk and screen.

UNIT 8. CYBERCRIME: HISTORY, CATEGORIES, TYPES

Task 1. Look carefully through the glossary to the text 8 „Cybercrime: History, Categories, Types“ and be ready to use words and expressions while reading each part of the text and doing exercises after reading.

Glossary to the text „Cybercrime: History, Categories, Types“

AI-powered cybercrime attack [eɪaɪˈpaʊədˈsaɪbəl kraɪmətæk] — кибер-атака с помощью искусственного интеллекта, на основе ИИ

artificial intelligence [ˌɑːtɪfɪ(ə)lɪnˈtelɪdʒ(ə)ns] = AI — искусственный интеллект, ИИ

attachment [əˈtæʃmənt] — приложение; присоединенный файл

bullying [ˈbʊlɪŋ] — буллинг, запугивание, издевательство, травля, хулиганство, оскорбления

compromise [ˈkɒmprəmaɪz] — компрометировать

copyright [ˈkɒpɪraɪt] — авторское право

copyright infringement [ˈkɒpɪraɪtɪnˈfrɪndʒmənt] — нарушения авторских прав

credentials [kriˈdenʃlz] — реквизиты пользователя (имя, пароль)

cross-site scripting [ˈkrɒsˈsaɪtˈskriptɪŋ] (XSS = CSS) — межсайтовый скриптинг (метод компьютерного взлома); атака через Интернет с использованием минимум двух веб-сайтов и языка JavaScriptattack

cyber / typosquatting [ˈsaɪbəl / ˈtaɪpəʊˈskwɒtɪŋ] — тайпсквоттинг (метод мошенничества, когда злоумышленники регистрируют домены с ошибкой в написании популярных сайтов)

cyberstalking [ˈsaɪbəl ˈstɔːkɪŋ] — виртуальное преследование

deceive [dɪˈsiːv] — сознательно вводить в заблуждение

defamation [ˌdefəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n] — диффамация; клевета, дискредитация, урон чьей-л. репутации, умышленно ложное сообщение

defraud [dɪˈfrɔːd] — мошенничать, обманывать; отнимать (с помощью обмана); выманивать

denial of service = DoS — отказ в обслуживании; хакерская атака типа «отказ в обслуживании», полное или частичное блокирование программного обеспечения сайта

disrupt [dɪsˈrʌpt] — нарушать; прерывать, разрывать, разрушать

encrypt [ɪnˈkript] — шифровать, кодировать

file-sharing [ˈfaɪlʃeərɪŋ] — коллективное использование файла

hack [hæk] — заниматься хакерством, незаконно получать доступ, проникать (в защищенную систему)

harassment [ˈhærəsmənt], [həˈræsmənt] — беспокойство, агрессия, оскорбление, притеснение, преследование, назойливое ухаживание, домогательство

harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] — пожина́ть плоды, снима́ть урожай

cyber harassment ['saɪbə'hærəsmənt] — киберагрессия

dupe [dju:p] — обману́ть, одура́чить

identity theft [aɪ'dentətɪθeft] — хищение личных (конфиденциальных) данных (о человеке), «кража личности»; вид компьютерного мошенничества, когда злоумышленник (или программа) при осуществлении криминального действия выдает себя за другого человека. К этой категории относится, например, хищение номеров кредитных карточек

infringement [ɪn'frɪndʒmənt] — нарушение

IRS — 1) Internal Revenue Service — Налоговое управление США; 2) Information Retrieval System — информационно-поисковая система, ИПС

malicious [mə'liʃəs] — злонамеренный, злоумышленный; совершенный со злым умыслом

malicious software [mə'liʃəs 'sɒftweə] — вредоносные программные средства; вредоносные программы (например, вирусы); хакерская программа; программа для взлома

malware ['mælwɛə] от malicious + software — вредоносное программное обеспечение (ПО) (способное нанести ущерб или вывести из строя информационно-вычислительную систему; например, вирус), вредоносные (злонамеренные) программы, «мэлвер» (разг.), любая программа, действующая против интересов пользователя или владельца компьютерной системы. К этой категории относятся все виды вирусов, «черви», троянцы, шпионящее ПО и т. п.

malware attack ['mælwɛə ə'tæk] — атака вредоносных программ, вредоносная атака

online libel / slander [ˌɒn'laɪn 'laɪb(ə)l / 'slɑ:ndə] — онлайн-клевета, диффамация

phishing ['fɪʃɪŋ] = fishing — фишинг, выуживание, выпытывание (конфиденциальной информации, сведений)

ransomware ['ræns(ə)mweə] — вирус-вымогатель, программа-вымогатель, вредоносная программа с требованием выкупа, вирус-шифровальщик

rumor ['ru:mə]; = rumour — слух, молва

scam [skæm] — афера, жульничество, мошенничество, обман, надувательство

software ['sɒftweə] — программное обеспечение (ПО), компьютерные программы, «софт» (разг.)

tax return [tæksrɪ'tʃ:n] — налоговая декларация

trafficking ['træfɪkɪŋ] — торговля запрещенным товаром

virus ['vaɪ(ə)rəs] = computer virus — компьютерный вирус, тип программ, характеризующихся способностью скрытого от пользователя саморазмножения для поражения других программ, компьютеров или сетей

vulnerability ['vʌln(ə)rə'bɪlɪtɪ] — уязвимость, слабое место

Task 2. Before reading text 8.1 „What is cybercrime and who is a cybercriminal?“ answer the questions.

1. What type of offence is defined as a cybercrime?
2. What is special to define an offender as a cybercriminal?
3. Is a hacker the person who is sure to violate the law?
4. When and where was the first cybercrime committed?

Task 3. Read the text and check the validity of your answers.

Text 8.1 „What is cybercrime and who is a cybercriminal?“

Cybercrime is the act of committing a crime using a computer, the internet, mobile device that is connected to the internet, and specialized software such as exploit kits and ransomware. The world's first cybercrime was done by two thieves in 1834 who hacked the French Telegraph System. After that, as technology is rising, cybercrime was also increasing. In early 2000, cybercrime started flying all over the world due to social media. People put their personal information on social media and give the rise to identity theft. Cybercrimes can occur when computers or computer networks are used by cybercriminals as tools to break the law. Cybercrimes range from the theft of personal information such as bank accounts to the illegal distribution of content such as music and other material protected by copyright. They can be targeting individuals, business groups, or even governments.

A cybercriminal often called a hacker is a person who uses his skills in technology to do malicious acts and illegal activities, to make online crimes with the intention to steal personal data, defraud individuals and businesses, disrupt services and gain some profit by the use of this information. Cybercrime is not only done by a single person but it could be done by an organization with a team of people. Cybercrimes are often committed remotely, making them difficult to detect and trace. Investigators tend to use various ways to investigate devices suspected to be used or to be a target of a cybercrime.

Task 4. Before reading text 8.2 „Categories of Cybercrimes“ answer the question „What spheres can cybercrimes be qualified in?“. Read the text and

check the answers. Be ready to define the principal points of each category of cybercrime.

Text 8.2. „Categories of Cybercrimes“

Types of cybercrime vary widely and are a growing problem for both private individuals and businesses of all sizes and industries.

There is not any unified classification of cybercrimes and a lot of attempts to differentiate and standardize numerous cybercrime types appeared to be a difficult task. Different types of cybercrime are often broken up into three specific categories including individual, property and government types of cybercrimes.

Cybercrime against person

The first type of cybercrime is individual or personal cybercrime. These kinds of computer crime are committed against a single individual.

Examples of individual cybercrime include hacking an email account to steal personal information, sending malicious, annoying spam emails to a person's email account, and using a person's webcam to spy on them. Cybercrime against people includes cyberstalking, distributing child pornography, child trafficking, credit card fraud, the online defamation.

Cybercrime against property

The second type of cybercrime is property cybercrime. These types of computer crimes are committed against a person's property, including their computer, mobile device, and other connected devices.

Examples include ransomware, which is malicious software that steals a person's files and holds them hostage, demanding money in exchange for access to the files; stealing a person's identity and using it to commit other crimes; and disrupting a person's internet connection, such as by causing denial-of-service attacks. In this category of cybercrime, the cybercriminal uses the individual's bank account or ATM card. The hacker steals the personal account information by sending the person fraud emails etc. and uses these details to make fraud or makes phishing scams online to obtain information from people.

Cybercrime against Government

The third and final type of cybercrime is government cybercrime. These types of internet crimes are committed against a government, including the federal government, state governments, and local governments.

Examples of government cybercrime include planting malicious software on a government network to steal data or disrupt the network; stealing government data such as tax returns, which is a federal crime; and causing a denial-of-service attack on a government website, such as the IRS website. A cybercrime against the government is also regarded as Cyber Terrorism. It is the least frequent cybercrime, but it is the most serious misconduct.

Task 5. Look through the table „Categories of Cybercrimes“ and add some more examples of cybercrimes to each appropriate category according to the pattern. Be ready to make a report on each category of cybercrimes.

Categories of Cybercrimes

Category	Description	Examples
Individual	Involves targeting individuals with malicious or illegal content distributed online.	Cyberstalking, distributing illegal content, trafficking
Property	Involves theft or illegal access to an individual's financial information, such as bank or credit card details.	Bank fraud, identity theft, intellectual property theft, use of malicious software to access confidential web data
Government	Also called cyberterrorism. It involves attacks on government systems to disrupt politics.	Ransomware, hacking government sites, denial-of-service attack, espionage, propaganda distribution, terrorism-related cyber attacks

Task 6. Before reading text 8.3. „Types of Cybercrime“ will you name types of cybercrimes you are familiar with?

Task 7. Turn back to the Glossary of the text, revise cybercrime terminology, read and translate text 8.3. „Types of Cybercrime“ and analyze terms qualifying online crimes and their definitions presented in the table.

Types of Cybercrime

Based on each category of cybercrime, cybercriminals use different levels and types of threats. There is a wide scope of cybercrimes prevalent today ranging from malware and ransomware attacks to phishing and identity theft, understanding the different types of cybercrimes is the first step in protecting personal and businesses' data from cybercriminals. One of the best ways to protect data from internet crime is to be aware of the different types of cybercrime; the most common types of cybercrime are presented below.

1. AI-Powered Attacks
2. Computer Vandalism
3. Copyright Infringement
4. Cross-Site Scripting
5. Cyber Harassment
6. Cyber / Typosquatting
7. Cyberstalking
8. Cyberterrorism
9. Denial of Service (DoS)
10. Distribution of Child Pornography / Human Trafficking

11. Eavesdropping Attacks
12. Insider Threats
13. Malware
14. Online Libel / Slander
15. Phishing
16. Ransomware

Types of Cybercrime	Definition of Cybercrime
1. AI-Powered Attacks	are cybercrimes that utilize artificial intelligence and natural language processing to deceive and compromise individuals, organizations, and systems. These attacks utilize AI models and tools to generate highly convincing phishing e-mails, social engineering messages, and other malicious content that can bypass traditional security measures.
2. Computer Vandalism	is the act of damaging or destroying data rather than stealing or misusing it. This is a type of program that attaches itself to a file and then circulates it. Most computer vandalism is committed using a virus or malware designed to damage a computer system
3. Copyright Infringement	is stealing or sharing copyrighted materials without the owner's permission. The biggest example of copyright infringement is the act of sharing copyrighted music, videos, and other content through file-sharing sites.
4. Cross-Site Scripting or XSS	is a web security vulnerability that occurs when an attacker injects malicious scripts into a trusted website or web application. XSS can allow attackers to gain control of a user's session, steal their login credentials, and harvest valuable data.
5. Cyber Harassment	is the act of misusing personal information or passing derogatory comments at specific individuals of a race, gender, colour, etc. Examples of cyber harassment include sending threatening messages or sharing intimate photos without a person's consent. Cyber harassment is often used as a form of bullying.
6. Cyber / Typosquatting	is using a website or domain name similar to a person's or company names to dupe people into thinking that they are real. It often occurs with the intent to steal sensitive information, such as usernames and passwords

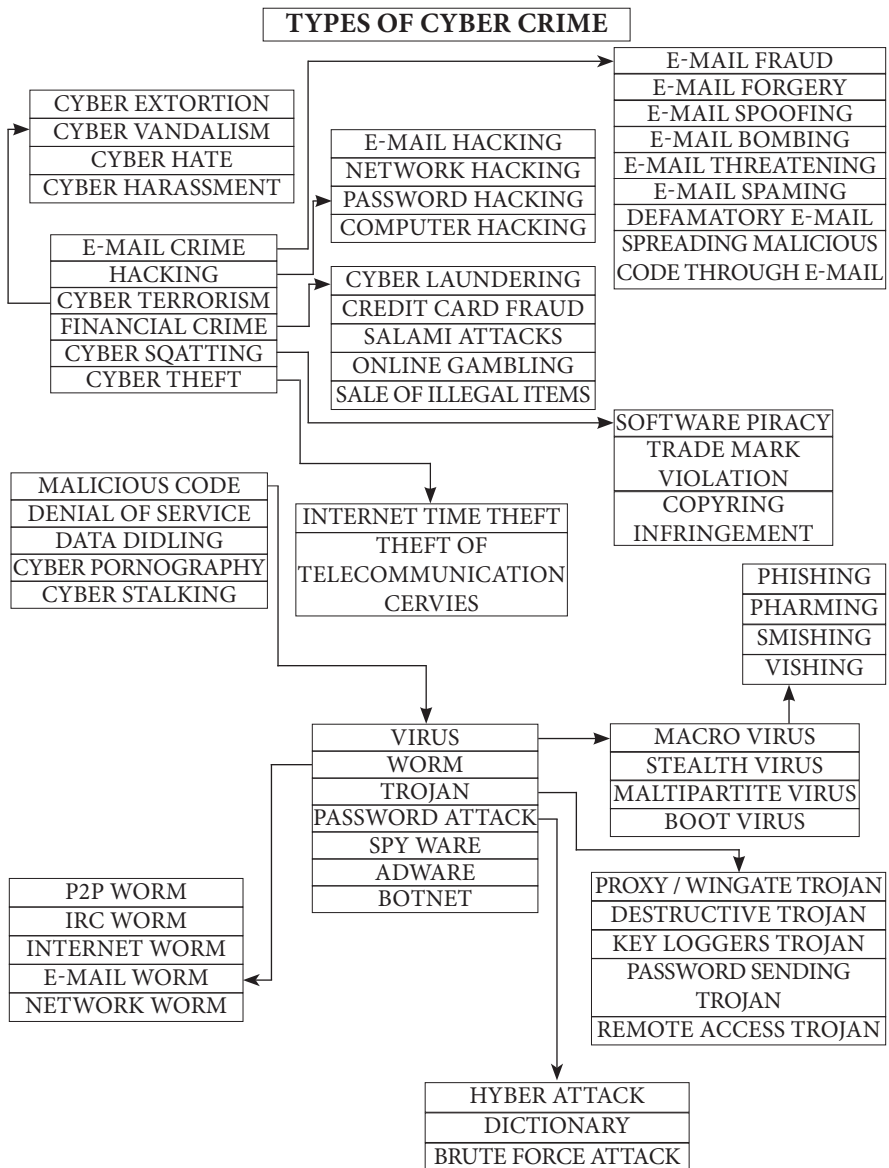
7. Cyberstalking	involves persistent harassment, threats, or intimidation via online channels such as social media or email. Unlike traditional stalking, it can be carried out anonymously, making it difficult to trace. Common actions include sending abusive messages, spreading false rumors, tracking online activity and many others.
8. Cyberterrorism	Politically motivated use of computers and IT to cause serious disruption and fear in society. Terrorist attack on the Internet is by distributed denial of service attacks, hate websites and hate E-mails, attacks on service network etc.
9. Denial of Service (DoS)	is designed to make a website or other on-line service unavailable or unusable to other users. It is often accomplished by flooding a website with requests, causing it to slow down or crash. Examples of DoS cyberattacks include a person using a computer or a botnet to send a large number of requests to a website to overload its servers.
10. Distribution of Child Pornography/ Human Trafficking	are cyberattacks involving the distribution of child pornography and human trafficking. They are illegal methods of using the internet to exploit people for sexual purposes or labor. These cybercrimes are considered severe and can result in extensive prison sentences.
11. Eavesdropping Attack	is secretly listening to or recording conversations without all parties' knowledge and / or consent. This can occur over the phone, with a hidden camera, or even through remote access. This type of cybercrime is also known as Sniffing or Snooping. Attackers attempt to steal information that computers, smartphones, or other devices receive or send.
12. Insider Threats	are done by the person who has access to the same system in order to sell the data or gain some profit by the use of this information. The attacker adds malware to the system to make the system crash. Bad actors can damage the victim's good reputation, their credit history, and the victim can face years of recovery from identity theft.

13. Malware	is short for „malicious software“, a term is used to describe programs designed to cause harm. Examples of malware include viruses, worms, spyware, and adware. Unlike other kinds of cybercrime, such as theft or fraud, malware is designed to cause damage and harm to a computer system or the data it contains.
14. Online Libel / Slander	is the act of posting false information about another person online with the intent of causing emotional distress or harm. It is often used to describe the posting of false information about a person in a public forum, such as a social media page, with the intent of causing defamation to the person.
15. Phishing	is one of the most common ways hackers and cyber criminals steal information by sending malicious email, URLs or attachments to the person. Phishing emails are often designed to look like they are from a legitimate source, such as a financial institution, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or a government agency, to trick individuals into providing personal information.
16. Ransomware	is a form of malware that attacks computer systems, locks data, and demands payment to unlock the data. Once a computer has been infected with ransomware, the user is typically prompted to pay a ransom to receive a decryption key needed to open the computer and regain control of the data.

Task 8. Read the information once again and try to qualify each type of cybercrime according to the pattern of the table „Categories of Cybercrimes“ of task 4.

Task 9. Be ready to make a speech on different types of crime using the task 8 table.

Task 10. Basing on a full chart / diagram of cybercrimes be ready to take part in the panel discussion presenting and improvising main aspects of cybercrime detection.



ATTACHMENT

UNIT 2. Script „Allan Pinkerton“

Allan Pinkerton, (born August 25, 1819, Glasgow, Scotland — died July 1, 1884, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.), Scottish-born detective and founder of a famous American private detective agency.

Pinkerton was the son of a police sergeant who died when Allan was a child, leaving the family in great poverty. Allan found work as a cooper and soon became involved in Chartism, a mass movement that sought political and social reform. His activities resulted in a warrant for his arrest, and in 1842 Pinkerton fled to the United States, settling in Chicago. Moving the next year to the nearby town of Dundee in Kane county, he set up a cooper's shop there. While cutting wood on a deserted island one day, he discovered and later captured a gang of counterfeiters. Following this and other similar achievements, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Kane county in 1846 and soon afterward deputy sheriff of Cook county, with headquarters in Chicago.

In 1850 Pinkerton resigned from Chicago's new police force in order to organize a private detective agency that specialized in railway theft cases. The Pinkerton National Detective Agency became one of the most famous organizations of its kind. Its successes included capture of the principals in a \$700,000 Adams Express Company theft in 1866 and the thwarting of an assassination plot against President-elect Abraham Lincoln in February 1861 in Baltimore. In 1861, working for the Union during the Civil War, Pinkerton, under the name E.J. Allen, headed an organization whose purpose was to obtain military information in the Southern states.

After the Civil War Pinkerton resumed the management of his detective agency. From 1873 to 1876 one of his detectives, James McParlan, lived among the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania and secured evidence that led to the breaking up of this organization of coal miners supposedly engaged in terrorism. During the strikes of 1877 the Pinkerton Agency's harsh policy toward labour unions caused it to be severely criticized in labour circles,

although Pinkerton asserted he was helping workers by opposing labour unions.

Pinkerton wrote *The Molly Maguires and the Detectives* (1877); *The Spy of the Rebellion* (1883), his account of Lincoln's journey to Washington in 1861; and *Thirty Years a Detective* (1884).

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Введение	3
INTRODUCTORY COURSE	5
CHAPTER I. FOUNDATION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND USA	
Unit 1. Crime Detection in England: from Bow Street to the Metropolitan Police	20
Unit 2. Foundation of Crime Detection in the USA	27
CHAPTER II. BRIEF HISTORY OF CRIME DETECTION IN RUSSIA	
Unit 3. Milestones of Crime Detection in Russia	34
CHAPTER III. WHAT IS CRIME DETECTION?	
Unit 4. Crime Detection	42
Unit 5. Operational Search Activity	57
Unit 6. Crime Detection Arrangements	68
6.1. Operational Search Procedures	68
6.2. Interrogation	72
6.3. Undercover Work	76
6.4. Surveillance	81
CHAPTER IV. CYBER CRIME DETECTION	
Unit 7. Cyber Security	85
Unit 8. Cybercrime: History, Categories, Types	89
ATTACHMENT	98
LIST OF SOURCES	100

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Малахова Марина Николаевна,
Смердина Евгения Юрьевна

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