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Учебно-практическое пособие

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Учебно-практическое пособие по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» ставит целью совершенствование языковых знаний учащихся и развитие разговорных навыков в рамках семи тем по английскому языку.

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Предисловие

Учебно-практическое пособие является частью комплекса учебных материалов для обучения английскому языку курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций системы МВД России, в частности Дальневосточного юридического института МВД России имени И. Ф. Шилова.

Основная цель – представить систему знаний в области лексики по темам, предусмотренным рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по специальностям 40.05.01 «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности» и 40.03.02 «Обеспечение законности и правопорядка», и обеспечить через выполнение заданий целенаправленность и осознанность устной речевой деятельности, в которой для решения определенных коммуникативных задач используется английский язык.

Лексическое и грамматическое наполнение пособия соответствует требованиям федерального государственного образовательного стандарта и типовым программам по обучению иностранному языку в неязыковых учебных организациях высшего образования.

Пособие состоит из семи тематических разделов: “The Russian Federation” («Российская Федерация»), “English-Speaking Countries” («Страны англоязычного мира»), “The City Where I Study” («Город, в котором я учусь»), “The Russian Police” («Полиция России»), “The Profession I Have Chosen” («Профессия, которую я выбрал»), “The Police Forces of the English-Speaking Countries” («Полиция англоязычных стран»), “International Police Cooperation” («Международное полицейское сотрудничество»).

UNIT I

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



1. Discuss the following issues.

- What main events of the history of our country do you remember?
- Do you know on what countries our state borders?
- What do you know about political system of Russia?
- What are the official symbols of our state?

2. Read Text 1 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 1

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (GENERAL INFORMATION)

I am a citizen of the Russian Federation or Russia. The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about 1/7 (one seventh) of the Earth surface. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square km.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA, Turkey and Japan.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. There are over two million rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic and temperate to continental and sub-tropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

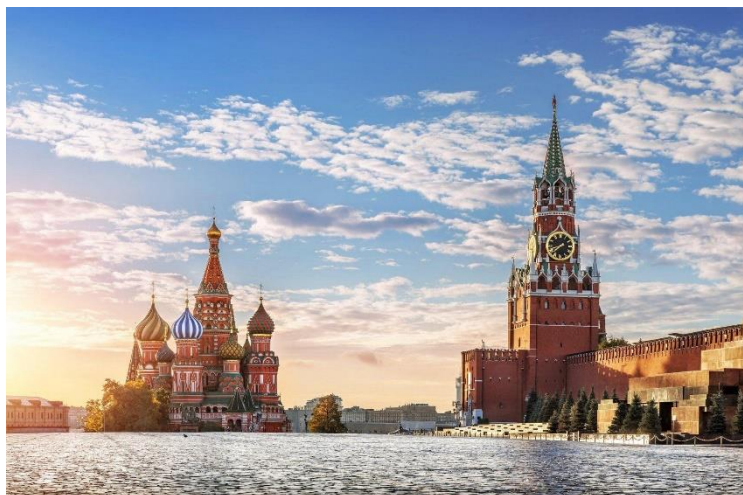
The hard Russian climate limits the amount of arable land to about one-seventh of the total territory. The main product has always been grain, chiefly wheat, rye, barley, oats, and such industrial crops as sunflower seed, sugar, beets and flax.

Russia's heavy industries are particularly extensive and produce much of the nation's steel and most of its heavy machinery, such as steam boilers, grain-harvesting combines, automobiles, locomotives and machine tools.

The fishing industry is extremely important owing to Russia's access to both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is over 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a double headed eagle and a white-blue-red banner.



The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The President controls only the executive branch – the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: The Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). Each Chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal and district courts.

Our country has a multi-party system. The foreign policy of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

I am proud of being a citizen of Russia.

Vocabulary:

citizen – гражданин;

to occupy – занимать площадь;

to border on – граничить с;

variety – разнообразие;

flora and fauna – флора и фауна;

numerous – многочисленный, необъятный;

desert – пустыня;

temperate – умеренный;

ferrous and non-ferrous metals – черные и цветные металлы;

multinational – многонациональный;

to comprise – включать в себя;

legislative – законодательная;

executive – исполнительная;

judicial – судебная;

chamber – палата;

multi-party system – многопартийная система;

international cooperation – международное сотрудничество;

irrespective – безотносительный;

arable land – пахотные земли;

flax – лен;

steam boilers – паровые котлы;

grain-harvesting combines – зерноуборочные комбайны;

machine tools – механические инструменты.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

3. Give the Russian for.

A citizen of Russia, the Earth surface, Eastern Europe, total area, to be washed by, a sea-border, a great variety of flora and fauna, plains and steppes, highlands and deserts, the deepest lake, climate conditions, autonomous republics, population of the country, industrial center, official language of the state, national symbols, a double headed eagle, a white-blue-red banner, country government, the Supreme Court, Federal Assembly, the Council of Federation, the State Duma, judicial power, foreign policy, political and social systems, industrial crops, barley.

4. Find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Российская Федерация, самая большая страна в мире, Северная и Центральная Азия, граничить с 14 странами, самые высокие горы, разные озера, часовые пояса, континентальный климат, природные ресурсы, природный газ, ячмень, многонациональное государство, автономные республики, официальный язык, государственные символы,

законодательная власть, исполнительная власть, судебная власть, многопартийная система, мир и дружба, локомотивы, пахотные земли, технические культуры.

5. Find English words similar in meaning to the following in the text.

Resident, state, to cover an area, to bound, vast, to include, to consist, partnership.

6. Find English words opposite in meaning to the following in the text.

The smallest, Western Europe, land-border, small number, the lowest, similar, monarchy, domestic policy.

7. Complete the word combinations with the words from the text.

The largest ... in the world; 1/7 (one seventh) of the ... surface; to be ... by 12 seas; to border ... fourteen countries; a sea-border with the ...; a great ... of flora and fauna; two ... rivers in the ... Federation; to be rich in ... lakes; the deepest ... in the world; climate ...; to be one of the ... in natural resources ... in the world; many national ..., several ... republics and regions; the capital of our ...; the national ... of the Russian Federation; a ... republic headed by the ...; to control only the ... branch; to belong to the Federal ...; to be headed by the ...; Constitutional ..., the ... Court and federal courts; international ..., peace and ... with all nations.

8. Write down ten questions (special and general) to the text.

9. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Российская Федерация – крупнейшая страна в мире. Она занимает 1/7 часть поверхности Земли.

2. Страна расположена в Восточной Европе, Северной и Центральной Азии.

3. Наша страна омывается 12 морями трех океанов: Северного Ледовитого, Атлантического и Тихого.

4. Наша страна граничит с 14 странами мира и имеет морскую границу с США.

5. В нашей стране есть необъятные леса, равнины и степи, тундра и тайга, пустыни и высокогорья.

6. Самые высокие горы в нашей стране – это Алтай, Уральские горы и Кавказ.

7. Крупнейшие реки в нашей стране – это Волга, Обь, Енисей, Лена и Амур.

8. Наша страна также богата озерами, среди которых Озеро Байкал – самое глубокое озеро на планете.

9. Климат в нашей стране довольно разнообразен: от арктического и умеренного до континентального и субтропического.

10. Наша страна богата природными ресурсами: нефтью, природным газом, углем, рудами черных и цветных металлов и другими полезными ископаемыми.

11. Российская Федерация – это многонациональное государство. Население страны составляет 140 миллионов человек.

12. Москва – столица нашей Родины. Это крупнейший политический, научный, культурный и промышленный центр страны.

13. Российская Федерация – это конституционная республика, возглавляемая президентом. В стране существуют три ветви власти: законодательная, исполнительная и судебная.

14. В нашей стране многопартийная система. Внешняя политика Российской Федерации – это международное сотрудничество, мир и дружба со всеми странами независимо от их политического и общественного устройства.

15. Я горжусь тем, что являюсь гражданином России.

10. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “The Russian Federation”.

11. Answer the questions to the text “The Russian Federation”.

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russia’s flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Lake Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate of Russia like?
8. What are the national symbols of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. What do we call the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?
11. Who is the head of the government of the Russian Federation?
12. What is the foreign policy of the Russian Federation?

12. Make a presentation on the theme “The Russian Federation”, and get ready to speak on the topic.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

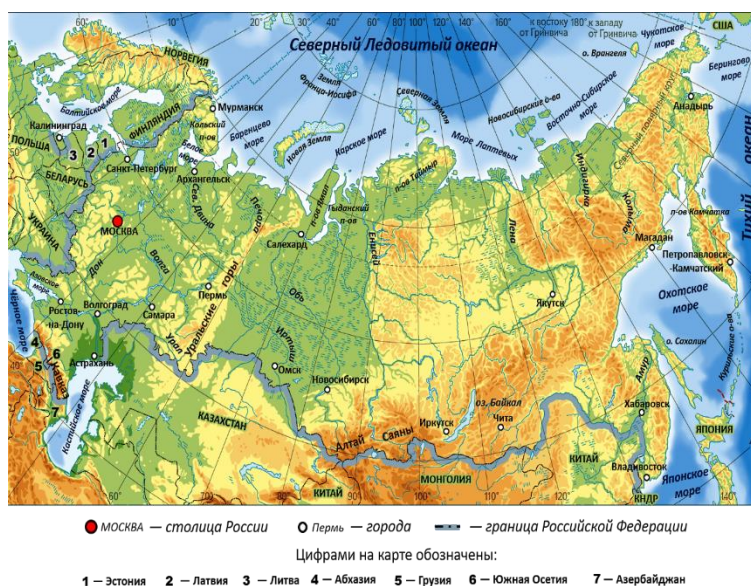
1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, and water bodies, and mountains of Russia?

2. Read Text 2 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 2

GEOGRAPHY OF RUSSIA

Russia or formally Russian Federation is located in the northern part of Eurasia. Russia, the largest country of the world, covers a total area of 17,098,242 sq. km. and shares its land borders with fourteen neighboring countries. China, Mongolia, North Korea, Kazakhstan in the south, Georgia, Azerbaijan in the southwest, Norway, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia in the northwest and Poland, Belarus and the Ukraine in the west. It is bounded by Barents Sea, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea and East Siberian Sea in the north. Russia has 37,653 km long coastline.



Russia is washed by the waters of three oceans: the Arctic in the north, the Atlantic in the west and the Pacific in the east, and has the most extensive borders – 62, 3 thousand km, from which 24,6 thousand km are land borders and 37,7 thousand km are sea borders.

As the world's largest country in total area, Russia displays a wide diversity of landforms. In general terms, it is divided into some very specific geographical zones.

The broad European Plain or Volga River Plain extends from the Ural Mountains to its western borders with Europe. The central and southern areas of Russia include large fertile areas, marsh, steppes (plains without trees) and massive coniferous forests. Siberia is a combination of frozen tundra, with rolling hills rising to plateaus, punctuated by scattered mountain ranges.

Mountain ranges are found across Russia, with many of the major ones stretching along its southwestern, southeastern and eastern borders. In the far southwest the Caucasus Mountains slice across the land. The country's highest point, Mt. Elbrus at 18,481 ft. (5633 m), is located there.

Making up the natural border between European Russia and Asia, the Ural Mountains extend from the Arctic Ocean to Kazakhstan's northern border.

The Kolyma Mountains in far northeastern part of Russia extend about 1126 km (700 m) north and south to the east of the Kolyma River. Some rise to over 6000 feet (1830 meters).

Russia has more than 2,8 million rivers with a length of 7 miles, or greater. Some of the world's longest rivers flow through the vast lowland plains that dominate the Russian landscape. Significant rivers include the Volga, the Dnieper and the Dvina (west), the Lena, the Ob, and the Yenisei (center) and the Amur in the Far East.

The Lake Baikal is the deepest and among the clearest of all lakes in the world. Baikal is home to more than 1700 species of plants and animals, two thirds of which can be found nowhere else in the world.

Long characterized as the typical Russian landscape, the steppe region displays a broad range of treeless, grassy plains punctuated by mountain ranges, and provides the best conditions for human settlement.

Accounting for over 60 % of Russia, the forested region taiga extends from its western borders then east towards the Pacific Ocean. Russia contains the world's largest reserve of coniferous wood. To make way for agriculture, much of the forested zone has been cleared.

Stretching 4349 miles (7000 km) from west to east, the Russian Arctic tundra is a vast treeless and marshy plain, and is well-known for its white nights (dusk after midnight, and dawn fairly soon after) through summer and days of near total darkness through winter.

Vocabulary:

area – площадь;

wide diversity – широкое разнообразие;

landform – форма рельефа;

the broad European Plain – широкая Европейская равнина;

fertile – плодородный;

coniferous forests – хвойные леса;

scattered mountain ranges – разрозненные горные цепи;

point – вершина;

extend – простирается;

length – длина;

lowland plains – низменные равнины;

settlement – поселок;

coniferous wood – хвойное дерево.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

3. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the Russian Federation located?
2. What specific geographical zones does Russia have?
3. Where can mountain ranges be found in Russia?
4. What do you know about rivers in Russia?
5. How can you characterize the Russian landscape?

4. Fill in the gaps using the words given: flow, located, well-known, include, washed, displays, found, cleared.

1. Russia is ... by the waters of three oceans.
2. Russia is ... in the northern part of Eurasia.
3. Russia ... a wide diversity of landforms.
4. The central and southern areas of Russia ... large fertile areas, marsh, steppes and massive coniferous forests.
5. Mountain ranges are ... across Russia.
6. Some of the world's longest rivers ... through the vast lowland plains.
7. To make way for agriculture, much of the forested zone has been
8. The Russian Arctic tundra is a vast treeless and marshy plain, and is ... for its white nights.

5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

wide	forests
coniferous	conditions
mountain	borders
lowland	rivers
the best	reserve
significant	plains
world's largest	ranges
western	diversity

6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. Russia, a, wide, displays, of, diversity, landforms.
2. The, and, central, southern, of, areas, Russia, large, include, areas, fertile.
3. Siberia, a, combination, is, of, tundra, frozen, rolling, with, hills.
4. Russia, more, than, has, 2 800,000, with, rivers, of, a, length, 7 miles.
5. Russia, the, contains, world's, coniferous, reserve, largest, of, wood.
6. The, tundra, Russian, marshy, Arctic, is, a, plain, vast, treeless, and.
7. Range, the, steppe, displays, grassy, region, a, broad, of, treeless, plains.
8. The, Mountains, Arctic, extend, Ural, Ocean, from, to, northern, the, Kazakhstan's, border.

7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- A. What area does the Russian Federation occupy?
- B. It occupies the area of some 17,000,000 square kilometers.
- A. What ocean is the country washed by?

B. The country is washed by the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

A. What countries does the state border on by sea and by land?

B. Russia has a land border with China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia), Poland, Byelorussia and the Ukraine in the West. Russia has a sea-border with the USA, Turkey and Japan.

A. What is the most important river in Russia?

B. The Volga is the longest and the most important river of Russia. It flows into the Caspian Sea. Many rich and significant industrial cities stand on Volga.

A. What resources is Russia rich in?

B. Russia is rich in gas, oil, coal, non-ferrous metals such as aluminium, nickel and lead, in iron ores. Russia is also rich in natural resources such as timber, fish and fresh water.

A. How can you characterize the climate of the state?

B. The country lies in several different zones that's why there are several types of climate, including the monsoon climate of the Far East, the continental climate of Siberia and the subtropical climate of the south.

A. What are the main industries of Russia?

B. Oil, gas and coal extracting industries are developing now. The food industry supplies the population with food and drinks in abundance. The machine-building industry produces modern machinery.

8. Give a definition for each of the following terms.

A border, an ocean, a landform, tundra, to include, agriculture, to contain, well known, dawn, reserve, a forest, a plain.

9. Read Text 3 and translate it in writing.

TEXT 3

RIVERS OF RUSSIA

Russia is the largest country on Earth, and its land mass is split between Europe and Asia, with the Ural River roughly dividing the territories. The country features a number of important rivers that drain into several bodies of water, including the Arctic Ocean, Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea and the Pacific Ocean. Rivers were the highways of ancient cultures, so Russia's most important cities naturally sit on the banks of its main rivers.

Volga River

The Volga River is the most important river in Russia. Not only it is the longest river in Europe, but the Volga is also the cradle of Russian civilization. Approximately half of the country's 20 largest cities are in the Volga basin, including Moscow, the capital of the country. End to end, the river's length nearly matches the width of the continental US, yet the Volga

is entirely self-contained in Russia. Most river boat cruises between Moscow and St. Petersburg spend significant time on the Volga.

Moskva River

Moscow sits on the banks of the Moskva River, and many of the city's finest structures – the Kremlin, Novodevichy Convent and Christ the Saviour Cathedral – press right against its waters. Dozens of bridges cross the Moskva in the city limits, making it one of the country's most picturesque rivers. Built in the 1930s, the Moscow Canal allows the Moskva to reach the upper Volga to the north, though the two waterways already connect via the Oka River to the east.

Neva River

The Neva River splits into a delta in St. Petersburg, which was the Russian capital at the time of the revolution. Thanks to this network of waterways, St. Petersburg is often called the “Venice of the North.” Like Moscow, many of the city's landmarks are visible from its main river, including the Winter Palace, Hermitage, Admiralty and Summer Gardens. Less than 50 miles in length, the Neva connects Lake Ladoga to the Gulf of Finland.

Ob River

The Ob River is one of the dominant waterways on the Asian side of Russia. Located in western Siberia, the Ob flows directly into the Arctic Ocean at the Gulf of Ob, a 600-mile-long bay separating two peninsulas. Thanks to its zigzag nature and abundance of tributaries, this navigable river was a valuable transportation route prior to the Trans-Siberian Railway. Since tourism is limited in the Asian territories, the Ob's use is primarily industrial.

Ural River

From the Ural Mountains to the Caspian Sea, the 1,500-mile Ural River cuts through Russia and Kazakhstan to separate east from west, Asia from Europe. The river has a strong flow during the warmer months but freezes in winter. Russian cities along the Ural River include Orsk, Orenburg and Magnitogorsk, none of which are tourist towns.

10. Read Text 4 again and make up the presentation about the climate.

TEXT 4

CLIMATE OF RUSSIA

Of course with an area the size of Russia, it is difficult to give any sort of general advice about the climate and weather except that summers are warm to hot, and winters get very cold in some areas. In general, the climate of Russia can be described as highly continental influenced climate with warm to hot dry summers and very cold winters with temperatures of -30°C and lower and sometimes heavy snowfalls. Precipitation varies from region to region; the western parts of Russia have the most rain (up to

750 mm), the southern and southeastern areas in the Russian steppes are the driest with an annual average below 200 mm.

Northern and central European regions of Russia have the most varied climate; the mildest areas are along the Baltic coast. The summer is mostly dry and sunny, sunshine may be nine hours a day, with local showers or thunderstorms in the afternoon and evening. As almost everywhere in Russia, winters can be very cold with frost and snowfall, the first snow often falls in early October. Spring and autumn can be quite unsettled, sometimes low pressure systems can bring frequent rain or snowfall and strong winds.

Siberia: This area of Russia is famous for its extreme climate with very cold winters, but warm to hot summers, although they tend to be short and wet. Average precipitation is about 500 mm, most falls in the form of rain in spring and autumn. The winter is mostly dry, snow covers the ground from end October to mid-March in some years. In the winter the weather can be very dangerous sometimes with temperatures below -35°C , strong winds and snowstorms. The coldest place in Russia is Oymyakon in the central Siberian region Yakutia, where the winter temperatures are almost the lowest in the world, below -50°C in January. The Arctic sea is Ice-bound from November to the end of March.

Southern European Russia: Winter is shorter than in the north. The Russian steppes (in the southeast) have hot, dry summers and very cold winters. The north and northeastern areas around the Black Sea have milder winters, but frequent rainfall all the year round. The climate in this region is slightly Mediterranean influenced.

11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary.

TEXT 5

MOUNTAIN RANGERS IN RUSSIA

There are numerous mountain ranges in Russia, including the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai, the Sayan, the Kolyma, the Koryak, the Stanovoy, the Verkhoyansk and Yablonovy Mountains. Because the country has numerous mountain ranges, many of which have their own sub-ranges, citing a specific number is not possible. While Russia is frequently described as having nine main mountain ranges, which ranges are included in that set varies from source to source.

The Ural Mountains are Russia's most famous range. They reach from the Arctic Ocean in the north down some 1,300 miles to Kazakhstan in the south and act as a divider between European and Asian Russia. However, this chain is not very tall; the highest mountain in the range, Mount Narodnaya, reaches only 6,212 feet. Consequently, these mountains have never impeded movement and trade in the area.

The Caucasus Mountains form the border with Georgia and Azerbaijan to the south of Russia, and as the Urals, they separate Europe from Asia. They are also one of Russia's two centers of seismic activity, the other being Kamchatka in the Far East.

Mount Elbrus is the highest mountain in Europe and one of the Seven Summits. It is an inactive volcano located in the western Caucasus mountain range in Russia near the border of Georgia. Mt. Elbrus has two summits; the west summit is slightly higher than the east summit. By far the most popular route to the summit is the Standard Route via the south face. It is the easiest, safest and fastest on account of a cable car and chairlift system which operates from about 9 am till 3 pm. The route starts at the Barrels Hut at 3900 m and climbs to the Diesel Hut at 4157 m. Then, it climbs past the Pashtuhova Rocks to the saddle between the two peaks and on to the West summit. Starting for the summit at about 2 am from the Diesel Hut should allow just enough time to get back down to the chairlift before it closes. A longer ascent via the Kiukurtliu Route starts from below the cable-way Mir station and heads west over glacier slopes towards the Khotiutau pass. Climbing Elbrus from other directions is a tougher proposition because of lack of permanent high facilities. Skiing from the summit of Elbrus is also very popular.

12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics.

1. Location of Russia.
2. Water bodies of Russia.
3. Landscape of Russia.
4. Climatic zones of Russia.

13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics.

1. Moscow.
2. The Volga.
3. Climatic zones of Russia.
4. Railways of Russia.

14. Final test.

1. Russia is located in the ... part of Eurasia.
 - a) southern;
 - b) eastern;
 - c) northern.
2. Russia is washed by the waters of ... oceans.
 - a) two;
 - b) three;
 - c) four.
3. It occupies the area of some ... square kilometers.
 - a) 17000000;
 - b) 15000000;
 - c) 25000000.

4. ... extend from the Arctic Ocean to Kazakhstan's northern border.
 - a) The Kolyma Mountains;
 - b) The Ural Mountains;
 - c) The Caucasus Mountains.
5. Mountain ranges are found
 - a) in the southern part of Russia;
 - b) in the southern part of Russia;
 - c) across Russia.
6. Russia has more than ... rivers.
 - a) 150 000;
 - b) 50 000;
 - c) 2 800 000.
7. ... is the longest and the most important river of Russia.
 - a) The Volga;
 - b) The Kama;
 - c) The Lena.
8. Baikal is home to more than ... species of plants and animals.
 - a) 1700;
 - b) 2000;
 - c) 1000.
9. ... provides the best conditions for human settlement.
 - a) The steppe region;
 - b) The forested region taiga;
 - c) The Russian Arctic tundra.
10. The Russian Arctic tundra is a vast treeless and marshy plain, and is well-known for its
 - a) white nights;
 - b) mountains;
 - c) forests.

15. Read the text 6.

TEXT 6

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The political system in Russia is the same as in the United States, namely the Federal Republic. The words federal, presidential, and parliamentary are synonymous.

Mind the vocabulary:

The Federal Assembly – Федеральное Собрание (the Russian Parliament);

The Federal Council (the Council of Federation) – Совет Федерации;

The State Duma – Государственная Дума;

The Council of Ministers = The Cabinet of Ministers – Совет министров (правительство);

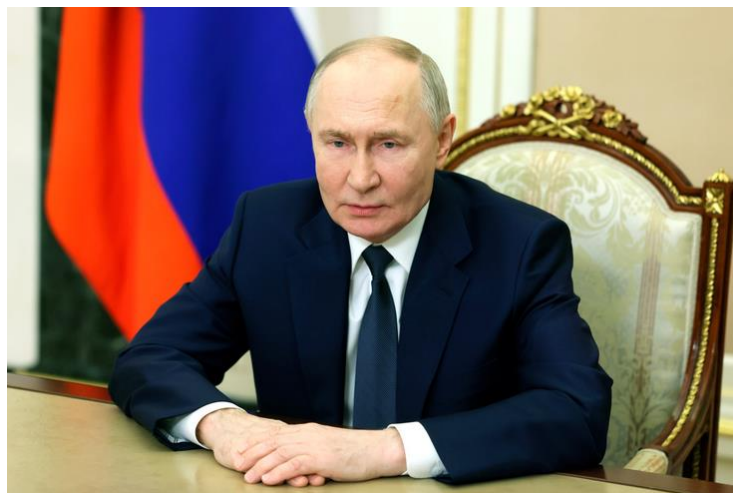
The Prime Minister – премьер-министр;

The Supreme Court – Верховный суд.

The Constitutional Court – Конституционный суд.

The official name of Russia is the Republic of the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation is a democratic federal law-governed state with republican form of government.

The president is the head of the state and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The President has many powers: he can dissolve the Duma, can veto laws and controls legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. He is elected to office for a six-year term by the citizens of the RF.



The president of the Russian Federation V. V. Putin

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers: the Federal Council and the State Duma. They are elected for a four-year-term.

The executive power belongs to the government, the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by the Prime-Minister. He is appointed by the President with the approval of the State Duma.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and a number of courts of different levels. The Constitutional Court can declare actions of the president or government unconstitutional.

16. Answer the questions.

1. Who is the head of the state in Russia?
1. What kind of state is the Russian Federation?
2. Who is the head of the government in Russia?
3. For how long is the President elected?
4. What powers does the President of our state have?
5. What are the two chambers of the Federal Assembly?
6. What body does the executive power belong to?
7. What courts represent the judicial branch of government?

17. Solve a test on the topic "The Political System of Russia".

1. The official name of Russia is ...
 - a) Russia;
 - b) the Russian Federation;
 - c) the Republic of the Russian Federation.

2. There are ... Houses in the Federal Assembly.
 - a) two;
 - b) three;
 - c) four.
3. The lower House of the Federal Assembly is
 - a) the State Duma;
 - b) the Council of Ministers;
 - c) the Federal Council.
4. The Head of the Republic of Russian Federation is
 - a) the President;
 - b) the Prime Minister;
 - c) the Speaker of the State Duma.
5. The President is elected to office for a six-year term by
 - a) the citizens of the RF;
 - b) the Federal Assembly;
 - c) the Federal Council.
6. The Prime-Minister in the Russian Federation is
 - a) elected;
 - b) invited;
 - c) appointed.
7. In Russia ... can veto laws.
 - a) the President;
 - b) the Supreme Court;
 - c) the Constitutional Court.
8. ... can declare actions of the president or government unconstitutional.
 - a) The State Duma;
 - b) The Supreme Court;
 - c) The Constitutional Court.

18. Read Text 7, translate it, and complete the tasks after it.

TEXT 7

RED SQUARE

The heart of Moscow is Red Square. And the heart of Red Square is the Kremlin. The first wooden Kremlin was built by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, and then it was rebuilt in the reigns of Ivan Kalita, Dmitri Donskoy and Ivan III. By the end of the 15th century new brick walls completed the construction of the present Kremlin with its beautiful red walls and towers crowned with ruby stars. The Spasskaya Tower is the symbol of the Kremlin. It was built in 1491 and is 71 meters high. The tallest Trinity Tower, the Kutafia Tower, the Tower of the Senate (the Senatskaya Tower), the St. Nicholas Tower are unforgettable for everyone.

Near the Kremlin you can see Pokrovsky Cathedral which is also known by its folk name – the Vasyli Blazhenny Cathedral. It was built at the end of the 16th century by architects Barma and Posnik in memory of Russia's conquest of the Kazan Kingdom in 1552. In front of this ancient Cathedral you can see a monument to Minin and Pozharsky. It was designed by I. Martos in 1818 to commemorate the Russian victory over the Poles in 1612. In the middle of Red Square there was a special place of execution – Lobnoye Mesto.

There are some other places to see in Red Square. They are Mausoleum, the State History Museum, the Great Kremlin Palace with its armoury and Granovitaya Palata, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, Annunciation and Archangelsky Cathedrals and some others.

19. Find the answers.

1. It is the heart of Moscow.
2. It is the heart of Red Square.
3. It was built in 1491.
4. It is the tallest tower of the Kremlin.
5. This cathedral was built in memory of Russia's conquest of the Kazan Kingdom.
6. It was a special place of execution.
7. This monument was designed to commemorate the victory over the Poles.

20. Solve a test-quiz "How Patriotic are You?".

Are you proud of your nation? It is fine to be patriotic, but it is not good to be blind to the faults of your nation and to want to be separate and better than all other nations. We are all in this world together! Take this quiz to see how patriotic you are.

1. During the Olympics, you only watch events in which people from your country are performing.
 - a) true;
 - b) false.
2. You have your country's flag hanging somewhere in your room or home.
 - a) true;
 - b) false.
3. You have friends and pen friends from other nations.
 - a) true;
 - b) false.
4. You would never consider living outside your home country (if it were possible).
 - a) true;
 - b) false.

5. If someone criticizes your home nation, you defend it, even if you know that person's criticisms are valid.
a) true;
b) false.
6. You know all the words to your nation's national anthem.
a) true;
b) false.
7. You prefer films that are made in your home country, or are in your first language.
a) true;
b) false.
8. Your favourite rock star is from your home country.
a) true;
b) false.
9. You know a lot about your nation's history.
a) true;
b) false.
10. You think your country is the best country in the world.
a) true;
b) false.

Answers: № 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: a – 10, b – 5; № 3: a – 5, b – 10.

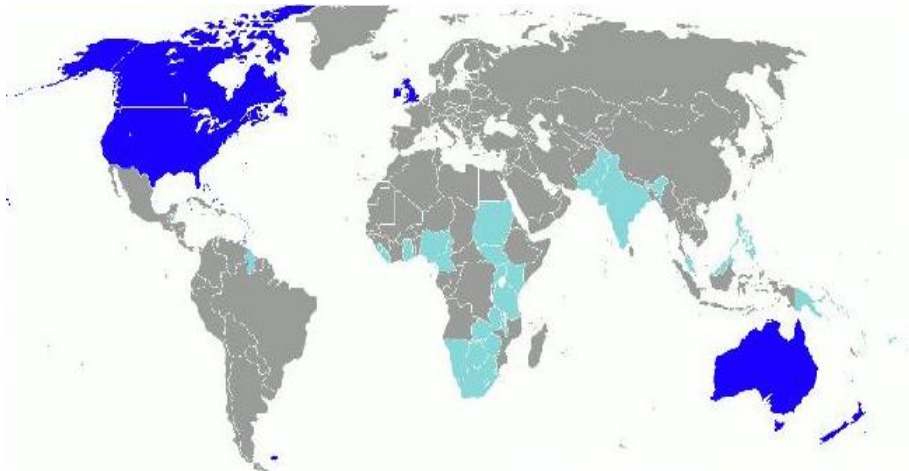
90–100 points. You are very patriotic. It's good that you like your country, but don't forget that you can learn things from other nations, and people from other nations, too.

85–65 points. You seem to have a healthy amount of patriotism. You like your country, but you appreciate other countries too. It's important to be able to see the faults of your country and love it at the same time.

60–50 points. You are not very patriotic. Are you a citizen of the world, or do you actually dislike your home country? There are good things about any place. Maybe you have forgotten what makes your home special. Don't take it for granted.

UNIT II

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES



- English is the national language or the native language of the majority.
- English is an official language, but not the majority language.

PART I. ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS

1. Skim through Text 1 and answer the questions which follow. **TEXT 1**

GENERAL INFORMATION

English is the third most spoken native language in the world, In front is only Mandarin (Chinese) and Spanish, and is spoken by more people overall than any other language in the world. The top 10 primary English-speaking countries by population include the US, UK, Canada, Australia, and Liberia.

English is the preeminent language of business, diplomacy, and international communication around the world. It is one of six official languages used by the United Nations and is used by organizations including the International Olympic Committee, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. It is the most widely taught foreign language around the world and the most-used language in scientific studies.

Many countries have English designated as the *de jure* official language, meaning it is legally recognized as the official language. In some cases, particularly in Africa, where countries may have dozens of regional languages, English is frequently the official language but not the primary language. This means that English can be used in business, education, and official documents but is not the language most widely spoken by its residents. This is the case for nations such as India and Pakistan.

There are also nations in which English is a de facto national language, meaning that it exists in reality and is practiced, even though it is not officially recognized by law. This is especially true in countries that have no official language.

Vocabulary:

preeminent – основной, превосходящий других;

the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) – Азиатско-Тихоокеанское экономическое сотрудничество (АТЭС);

designate – назначать;

de jure – «де-юре» или «формально» (юридически установлено);

recognize – признавать;

primary – основной;

de facto – «де-факто» или «на практике» (в действительности);

exist – существовать.

2. Answer the questions.

1. Why is English so widely spoken among the world's population?
2. How is English used in countries where this language is designated as the de jure official one?
3. In what cases can we say that English is a de facto national language?
4. Can you name the top ten primary English-speaking countries by population? Use the information from the texts below.

English Speakers in the Americas

Within the English-speaking countries in the Americas, an estimated 350 million people can speak English. About 297 million are native speakers residing in the United States, while 30 million live in Canada. In Central and South America, there are about 14 million English speakers. The English speakers are spread across Puerto Rico (1.7 million), Chile (1.97 million), Columbia (2 million), and Argentina (5.9 million).

English Speakers in Africa

Many countries in Africa consider English a second language. Given the diversity in the languages on the continent, statistics show that about 237 million people speak English in the region. Most English speakers in Africa reside in Nigeria (111 million).

English Speakers in Oceania

Within the Oceania region, about 30 million people speak English. Twenty-two million are native English speakers from Australia. 4 million come from New Zealand, with a majority of the citizens speaking New Zealand English. There are a total of 200,000 English speakers in Fiji and 3.2 million in Papua New Guinea.

PART II. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2. Make up your choice: true or false. Check yourself what you know about this country. You can find the correct answers on the next page.

1. The United States of America or America is the second-largest country both in size and population.

2. The USA is a constitution-based Federal Republic, located in the western hemisphere of North America.

3. The federal republic consists of 52 states, a federal district, and five major self-governing territories*.

4. The capital city is Washington DC, and it is the biggest city in terms of population in the USA.

5. The United States of America stretches from east to west, bordering both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

6. There are over 3.5 mln miles of rivers and streams in the US, including the great Mississippi River, which is one of the world's major river systems.

7. The Pacific Coastal region, i. e. California, Oregon and Washington, has a semi-arid** climate and faces the driest weather conditions.

8. The country has one of the largest and most influential financial markets in the world – The New York Stock Exchange.

9. Trade is an important aspect of the US economy, as it is the largest trading nation in the world.



* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

** Полузасушливый климат.

It is interesting to know that...

1. The United States of America is the third-largest country in size after Russia and Canada, and it is the third-largest country in population after China and India. (the first sentence)

2. The USA consists of 50 states, a federal district, and five major self-governing territories. (the third sentence)

3. In the USA, the biggest city in terms of population is New York. (the fourth sentence)

4. The Pacific Coastal region, i.e. California, Oregon and Washington, has an oceanic climate, and generally freezing winters. (the seventh sentence)

3. Learn the geographical names:

the United States of America [ði: ju: 'naɪtɪd steɪts əv ə 'merɪkə] – США;

North America [nɔ:θ ə 'merɪkə] – Северная Америка;

the District of Columbia [ði: 'dɪstrɪkt əv kə 'lʌmbɪə] – округ Колумбия (*федеральный округ в США, выделенный под столицу страны – Вашингтон*);

Hawaii [hə 'waɪ] – Гавайи, Гавайские острова;

the Pacific Ocean [prə 'sɪfɪk əʊn] – Тихий океан;

the Atlantic Ocean [ði: ət 'læntɪk əʊn] – Атлантический океан;

Canada ['kænədə] – Канада;

Mexico ['meksɪkəʊ] – Мексика;

the Rio Grande [ði: 'rɪ:əʊ grænd] – Рио-Гранде (*река на юго-западе Северной Америки, по которой проходит граница между США и Мексикой*);

New York [nju: 'jɔ:k] – Нью-Йорк;

Los Angeles [ləs 'ændʒələz] – Лос-Анджелес;

the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico [ði: 'kɒmənwelθ əv ,pwə:tə 'rɪ:kəʊ] – Содружество Пуэрто-Рико;

the Virgin Islands [ði: 'vɜ:dʒɪn 'aɪləndz] – Виргинские острова;

Guam [gwəm] – Гуам;

American Samoa [ə 'merɪkən sə 'məʊə] – Американское Самоа;

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands – Подопечная территория Тихоокеанские острова;

the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas ['nɔ:ðən me(ə)rɪ 'ænəz] – Содружество Северных Марианских островов;

Great Plains [greɪt pleɪnz] – Великие равнины;

Alaska [ə 'læskə] – Аляска;

Florida ['flɒrɪdə] – Флорида;

the Mississippi River [ði: mɪsɪ'sɪpɪ 'rɪvə] – река Миссисипи;

the Great Basin [ði: greɪt beɪsn] – Большой Бассейн (*пустынное нагорье на западе Северной Америки*).

4. Read the numerals.

50; 49; 9,809,155; 5000; 11,155.

USA: GEOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

The United States of America, is a federal republic in North America, comprising the District of Columbia and 50 states, 49 of which are in mainland North America and one (Hawaii) in the Pacific Ocean. The total



land area of the United States is 9,809,155 square kilometers, making it the third largest country in the world after Russia and Canada.

The United States borders on Canada to the north, Mexico to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The land border with Mexico is half formed by the Rio Grande. The distance from New York to Los Angeles is almost 5000 kilometers.

There are some self-governing territories under the jurisdiction of the United States: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico), the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, a number of small, often uninhabited islands in the Pacific, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (Northern Mariana Islands), in total approximately 11,155 square kilometers.

The country has a varied topography. The eastern regions consist of hills and low mountains, while the central interior is a vast plain (called the Great Plains region). The west has high rugged mountain ranges (some of which are volcanic in the Pacific Northwest). Alaska also has rugged mountains as well as river valleys. Hawaii's landscape varies but is dominated by volcanic topography.

Like its topography, the climate of the United States also varies depending on location. It is considered mostly temperate but is tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semi-arid in the plains west of the Mississippi River and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest.

Vocabulary:

comprising [kəm'praɪzɪŋ] – включающий;

mainland ['meɪnlənd] – материк, материковая часть;

border ['bɔ:də] – граничить; граница;

half [hɑ:f] – наполовину;

self-governing [self'gʌvəniŋ] – самоуправляющийся;

self-governing territories – неинкорпорированные территории (*территории, которые находятся под управлением правительства США, но не являются частью какого-либо штата*);

jurisdiction [dʒʊəɪs'dɪkʃn] – юрисдикция;

uninhabited [ʌnɪn'hæbɪtɪd] – необитаемый, безлюдный;

approximately [ə'prɒksɪmɪtli] – приблизительно, почти;

varied ['ve(ə)rɪd] – разнообразный;

topography [tə'pɒgrəfi] – рельеф, ландшафт;

mountain ['maʊntɪn] – гора;

central interior [ɪn'tɪəriə] – центральная часть;

vast [vɑːst] – обширный;

rugged ['rʌɡɪd] – скалистый;

range [reɪndʒ] – хребет;

landscape ['lændskeɪp] – ландшафт;

vary ['ve(ə)rɪ] – изменяться, варьироваться, быть разнообразным;

dominate ['dɒmɪneɪt] – преобладать;

location [ləu'keɪʃn] – местоположение;

temperate ['tempərɪt] – умеренный;

semi-arid ['semi-'æɪrɪd] – полупустынный.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

6. Give the Russian for.

A federal republic, comprising 50 states, the total land area, to border on Canada to the north, the land border with Mexico, self-governing territories, under the jurisdiction, the Commonwealth, a number of uninhabited islands, the Trust Territory, in total, varied topography, hills and low mountains, the central interior, a vast plain, rugged mountain ranges, river valleys, volcanic topography, depending on location, temperate climate, arid climate, the southwest.

7. Give the English for.

Северная Америка, Великие равнины, Рио-Гранде, Канада, река Миссисипи, Содружество Пуэрто-Рико, Мексика, Американское Самоа, Лос-Анджелес, Большой Бассейн, Тихий океан, Гавайи, Округ Колумбия, Флорида, Нью-Йорк, подопечная территория Тихоокеанские острова, Аляска, Виргинские острова, Содружество Северных Марианских островов, Гуам, Атлантический океан.

8. Find in Text 2 the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Федеративная республика, 50 штатов, находится в Северной Америке, материковая часть, общая площадь, квадратные километры, самая большая страна в мире, граничить с Мексикой на юге, сухопутная граница, наполовину, образована, расстояние, почти, неин-

корпорированные территории, под юрисдикцией Соединенных Штатов, небольшие необитаемые острова, Подопечная территория, разнообразный рельеф, восточные регионы, центральная часть, обширная равнина, скалистые горные хребты, северо-запад, речные долины, вулканический рельеф, варьируется в зависимости от местоположения, тропический климат, арктический климат, полузасушливый климат, на равнинах, юго-запад.

9. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 2.

The United ... America, a ... republic, the District of ... , in ... North America, in the Pacific ... , the ... land area, square ... , borders on Canada ... the north, the ... border with Mexico, is ... formed, the distance ... New York ... Los Angeles, self-... territories, under the ... of the United States, the ... of Puerto Rico, the Virgin ... , American ... , a number of small ... islands, the ... Territory of the ... Islands, the Northern ... , a ... topography, the ... regions, hills and low ... , the central ... , a vast ... , the ... Plains, high ... mountains, volcanic ... , river ... , Hawaii's ... , the ... climate, depending on ... , in the plains west of the ... River, in the Great ... of the southwest.

10. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

A.

- 1) central
- 2) the total
- 3) the land
- 4) self-governing
- 5) uninhabited
- 6) square
- 7) mainland
- 8) a varied
- 9) a federal
- 10) semi-arid

- a) kilometers
- b) border
- c) islands
- d) North America
- e) republic
- f) land area
- g) topography
- h) territories
- i) climate
- j) interior

B.

- 1) to comprise
- 2) to border
- 3) to be dominated
- 4) to be
- 5) to inhabit
- 6) to vary
- 7) to consist
- 8) to be considered
- 9) to have
- 10) to be half formed

- a) a varied topography
- b) by the Rio Grande
- c) depending on location
- d) mostly temperate
- e) under the jurisdiction
- f) 50 states
- g) on Canada
- h) by volcanic topography
- i) of hills and mountains
- j) islands in Pacific

11. Choose the appropriate information and answer the questions.

1. Where is the USA situated?
a) in South America; b) in North America; c) in Africa.
2. How many states are there in the USA?
a) fifty-two; b) forty-nine; c) fifty.
3. Where are the Hawaiian Islands situated?
a) in the Pacific Ocean; b) in the Atlantic Ocean;
c) in mainland North America.
4. What is the total land area of the United States?
a) about eleven million square kilometers;
b) more than nine million square kilometers;
c) approximately twenty million square kilometers.
5. What countries does the USA border on?
a) Canada to the south, Mexico to the north;
b) Canada to the west, Mexico to the east;
c) Canada to the north, Mexico to the south.
6. What self-governing territories are under the jurisdiction of the U. S.?
a) the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
b) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
c) the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa;
d) the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.
7. What topography does the country have?
a) mountainous; b) flat; c) varied.
8. What regions consist of hills and low mountains?
a) eastern; b) western; c) central interior.
9. Where is the Great Plains region?
a) in the west; b) in the central interior;
c) in the north.
10. What region has high rugged mountain ranges?
a) western; b) eastern; c) south-eastern.
11. What does the climate of the country depend on?
a) on the time of the year;
b) on the location;
c) on the landscape.

12. Agree or disagree.

1. The USA shares its borders with Canada and Mexico.
2. The shores of the country are washed by the Pacific Ocean in the east, and by the Atlantic Ocean in the west.
3. The United States of America is the third-largest country in size with the total land area of 9,809,155 square kilometers.
4. The currency of the USA is the US Dollar, and the capital city is New York.

5. The USA has no official language, but most of the country is English-speaking.

6. The United States stretches from east to west of the mainland North America, and the distance from New York to Washington DC is almost 5000 kilometers.

7. The USA has a diverse and beautiful landscape, comprising plains, river valleys, forests, farm lands, beaches, deserts, and rugged mountains.

8. The climate of the United States is considered mostly tropical, but it is temperate in Hawaii and Alaska.

9. The great Mississippi River is one of the world's major river systems.

10. Canada is one of the major self-governing territories, and now it is under the jurisdiction of the USA.

13. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “USA: Geography and Landscape”.

14. Read Text 3 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 3

USA: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMY

The United States has an unusual abundance of six natural resources: a large landmass, two expansive coastlines, a wide swath of fertile land, abundant fresh water, huge reserves of oil, gas, and coal, and a diverse population.

The geography and geology of the United States provided a tremendous comparative advantage in building its economy. For a long time, it was believed that the absence of borders with hostile states made them invulnerable to invasion.



America's large landmass under one nation allows economies of scale in government and businesses. This lowers the cost of providing services and products.

America has 95,471 miles of shoreline, including the Great Lakes and outlying U. S. territories and possessions. The coast created millions of jobs related to tourism and ocean recreation as well as mineral extraction, boat building, and marine transportation and construction.

Temperate climate and fertile soil are effectively combined in the Great Plains region. This is a more than 290,000-square-mile area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains*, which is favorable for productive agriculture.

Lakes, rivers, and streams provide 87 % of the water used in the electric power industry and other industries, agricultural irrigation, businesses, and families.

America has the world's largest reserves of coal. This abundant source of energy contributed to economic growth during the Industrial Revolution in the early 19th century, but now that use is declining.

The United States has huge reserves of oil that are easily accessible. By 2024, the U. S. became the largest exporter of petroleum products and the main supplier of oil to Europe.

Natural gas is also an abundant resource across the United States, and new discoveries and extraction methods have led to a dramatic rise in shale gas development – making America the world's leading natural gas producer and supplier in 2024.

Natural resources are one of the four factors of production that are necessary for an economy to begin producing goods. The other three are capital, entrepreneurship, and labor (or the workforce).

Obviously, the state of the American economy is influenced by a significant number of factors, and not only of a purely economic, but also of a political and geopolitical nature.

Vocabulary:

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] – изобилие, богатство;

natural ['nætʃrəl] – природный;

resource [ri'sɔ:s] – ресурс;

landmass ['lændmɑ:s] – территория, массив суши;

expansive [iks'pænsɪv] – протяженный;

coastline ['kəʊstlaɪn] – береговая линия;

swath [swɒθ] – полоса;

fertile ['fɜ:taɪl] – плодородный;

diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s] – разнообразный;

geology [dʒɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] – геология;

provide [prə'vaɪd] – обеспечивать;

tremendous [tri'mendəs] – огромный, небывалый;

comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] – сравнительный;

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] – преимущество;

hostile ['hɒstaɪl] – враждебный;

invulnerable [ɪn'vʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l] – неуязвимый;

invasion [ɪn'veɪzən] – вторжение;

* Скалистые горы.

under one nation – в пределах одной страны;
economies of scale [ɪˈkɒnəmi əv skeɪl] – экономия за счет масштаба;
shoreline [ˈʃɔːlaɪn] – береговая линия;
possession [pəˈzeʃn] – владение;
create [kriˈeɪt] – создавать;
recreation [rekriˈeɪʃn] – отдых;
mineral extraction [ˈmɪnərəl ɪksˈtrækʃn] – добыча полезных ископаемых;
agriculture [ˈæɡrɪkʌltʃə] – сельское хозяйство;
industry [ˈɪndəstri] – промышленность, производство;
electric power industry – электроэнергетика;
contribute [kənˈtribjuːt] – способствовать;
decline [dɪˈklaɪn] – снижаться, сокращаться;
accessible [əkˈsesəbl] – доступный;
petroleum products [piˈtrɔʊliəm ˈprɒdʌkts] – нефтепродукты;
supplier [səˈplaɪə] – поставщик;
shale gas [ʃeɪl gæs] – сланцевый газ;
shale gas development – добыча сланцевого газа;
entrepreneurship [ɒntrəprəˈnæːʃɪp] – предпринимательство.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

15. Give the Russian for.

Abundance of natural resources, expansive coastlines, fertile land, huge reserves, a diverse population, to provide an advantage, hostile states, to make invulnerable, large landmass, economies of scale, to lower the cost, providing services and products, outlying territories and possessions, ocean recreation, mineral extraction, boat building, marine transportation, temperate climate, to combine effectively, productive agriculture, electric power industry, reserves of coal, abundant source of energy, to contribute to economic growth, to be easily accessible, petroleum products, supplier of oil, extraction methods, natural gas producer, to produce goods.

16. Find in Text 3 the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Необычайное изобилие; природные ресурсы; обширные береговые линии; плодородная земля; обилие пресной воды; огромные запасы нефти, газа и угля; разнообразное население; сравнительное преимущество; отсутствие границ; неуязвимый для вторжения; в пределах одной страны; экономия за счет масштаба; снижать стоимость предоставления услуг; отдаленные территории и владения; создавать рабочие места; добыча полезных ископаемых; судостроение; морские перевозки; умеренный климат; продуктивное сельское хозяйство; электроэнергетика; отрасли промышленности; орошение сельскохозяйственных угодий; крупнейшие в мире запасы угля; богатый источник энергии; экономический рост; сокращать использование; круп-

нейший экспортер нефтепродуктов; методы добычи сланцевого газа; ведущий производитель природного газа; производить товары; предпринимательство; рабочая сила.

17. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 3.

An ... abundance; two ... coastlines; a wide ... of fertile land; ... fresh water; huge reserves of ... , ... , and ... ; a ... population; a ... comparative advantage; the absence of ... with ... states; to make ... to invasion; to allow economies of ... ; ... services and products; ... U. S. territories and possessions; to ... millions of jobs; related to ... and ocean ... ; mineral ... ; ... building; marine ... and ... ; temperate ... ; ... for productive agriculture; the electric power ... ; agricultural ... ; world's largest ... of coal; this ... source ... energy; to ... to economic growth; the ... Revolution; to be easily ... ; the largest ... of ... products; the main ... of oil; new ... and ... methods; shale gas ... ; the world's ... natural gas ... ; natural ... ; four factors of ... ; to begin ... goods; capital, ... , and

18. Match the words with similar meaning from two columns.

- 1) landmass
- 2) building
- 3) diverse
- 4) huge
- 5) recreation
- 6) shoreline
- 7) swath

- a) rest
- b) various
- c) line
- d) territory
- e) tremendous
- f) construction
- g) coastline

19. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate into Russian.

A.

- 1) an unusual
- 2) expansive
- 3) a comparative
- 4) fertile
- 5) electric
- 6) the Great Plains
- 7) agricultural
- 8) natural
- 9) outlying territories
- 10) providing
- 11) huge reserves
- 12) jobs related

- a) of oil, gas, and coal
- b) and possessions
- c) to tourism and ocean recreation
- d) resources
- e) services and products
- f) abundance
- g) power industry
- h) advantage
- i) irrigation
- j) coastlines
- k) region
- l) soil

B.

- 1) to allow
- 2) to lower
- 3) to relate
- 4) to make
- 5) to combine
- 6) to use
- 7) to contribute
- 8) to decline
- 9) to provide
- 10) to be favorable
- 11) to create
- 12) to include

- a) for productive agriculture
- b) millions of jobs
- c) a tremendous advantage
- d) the cost
- e) outlying territories
- f) economies of scale
- g) water in businesses and families
- h) invulnerable to invasion
- i) to mineral extraction
- j) temperate climate and fertile soil
- k) the use of coal
- l) to economic growth

20. Answer the questions.

1. What natural resources does the United States have?
2. What provided the country a comparative advantage in building its economy?
3. Why was it believed for a long time that the USA was invulnerable to invasion?
4. What allows economies of scale in government and businesses?
5. What does it mean “economies of scale”?
6. How many miles of shoreline does the country have?
7. Why is the coast so important for the U. S. economy?
8. What makes the Great Plains region favorable for productive agriculture?
9. How much water does the country get from its natural sources? And what is the water used for?
10. What natural fuel (*топливные*) resources does the USA have?
11. Does the country export its natural fuel resources?
12. What are the four factors of production that are necessary for an economy to begin producing goods?

21. Translate into English.

1. География Соединенных Штатов имеет большое значение для ее экономики. В течение долгого времени отсутствие границ с враждебными государствами делало страну относительно неуязвимой для вторжения на ее территорию. Стране не нужна была большая посто-

янная армия, благодаря чему капитал и ресурсы могли быть потрачены для развития других отраслей промышленности.

2. Большая территория страны положительно влияет на развитие ее экономики, делая возможным использование «экономии за счет масштаба». Это означает снижение затрат, которое происходит, когда компании увеличивают свое производство.

3. Положение основной территории между двумя океанами (Тихим и Атлантическим), наличие обширных морских границ способствуют развитию торгово-экономических связей с другими странами. Побережье создает миллионы рабочих мест в сферах туризма, отдыха, добычи полезных ископаемых, морских перевозок и строительства.

4. Большая территория площадью более 290 000 кв. миль в районе Великих равнин благоприятна для продуктивного сельского хозяйства, так как на ней удачно сочетаются умеренный климат и плодородная почва. Данная территория находится между рекой Миссисипи и Скалистыми горами.

5. 87 % воды, необходимой для электроэнергетики, сельского хозяйства и других отраслей промышленности, а также для промышленных и бытовых нужд, обеспечивают природные водные ресурсы страны: озера, реки и ручьи.

6. Соединенные Штаты обладают огромными запасами угля, нефти и природного газа. Уголь способствовал экономическому росту страны во время промышленной революции в начале XIX века. В настоящее время потребление угля снижается, но значительно увеличилась добыча нефти и природного сланцевого газа.

22. Read and translate the words.

The President [ðɪ: 'prezɪd(ə)nt];

the Vice President [ðɪ: vaɪs 'prezɪd(ə)nt];

the President's Cabinet [ðɪ: 'prezɪd(ə)nts 'kæbɪnət];

the Congress [ðɪ: 'kɒŋɡres];

the Senate [ðɪ: 'senət];

the House of Representatives [ðɪ: haʊs əv reprɪ'zentətɪvz];

the Supreme Court [ðɪ: s(j)u: 'pri:m kɔ:t].

23. Read Text 4 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 4

USA: THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

The founding document of the American political system is the U. S. Constitution, which was drafted in 1787. The constitution guarantees political control of the government through the separation of powers between its three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The separation of powers is known as checks and balances and was introduced to ensure that no government branch has too much power.

The executive branch, which is headed by the president, is responsible for carrying out and maintaining legal requirements. The President holds significant power within the US political system. The Vice President and the President's Cabinet, which is made up of the heads of executive departments, are additional members of the executive branch.



US Capitol, administration, District of Columbia

The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two chambers that together form the legislative branch, known as the Congress. Legislation, budget approval, and representing the interests of the American people fall under the authority of Congress.

The Supreme Court, the highest court in the country, is in command of the judicial branch. The Supreme Court reviews cases, interprets legislation, and certifies laws' constitutionality in cooperation with subordinate federal courts.

Each branch has a certain amount of influence over the others. This structural design ensures the accountability, stability and efficiency of the American political system.

Vocabulary:

founding ['faʊndɪŋ] – основополагающий;

draft [dra:ft] – составлять, разрабатывать;

guarantee [gæɾən'ti:] – гарантировать;

government ['gʌv(ə)nɪmənt] – правительство, государство;

through [θru:] – через, посредством;

separation [sepə'reɪʃn] – разделение;

power ['paʊə] – полномочие, власть;

branch [brɑ:nʃ] – ветвь (*власти*);

legislative ['ledʒɪslətɪv] – законодательный;

executive [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv] – исполнительный;

judicial [dʒu:'dɪʃəl] – судебный;

checks and balances [tʃeks ænd 'bælənsɪz] – система сдержек и противовесов;

introduce [ɪntrə'dju:s] – вводить, внедрять;

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə] – обеспечивать;

carrying out ['kæɾɪŋ aʊt] – проведение, исполнение;

maintaining [meɪn'teɪnɪŋ] – поддержание;

legal requirements ['li:gəl rɪ'kwaɪəmənts] – правовые нормы, требования законодательства;

significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] – значительный;

department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – департамент, министерство;

additional [ə'dɪʃnəl] – дополнительный, другой;
chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] – палата;
legislation [ledʒɪs'leɪʃn] – законодательство, законодательная деятельность;
budget ['bʌdʒɪt] – бюджет;
approval [ə'pru:vəl] – утверждение, согласование;
authority [ɔ:'θɒrɪti] – компетенция, власть;
fall under the authority – находиться в ведении;
be in command [kə'mɑ:nd] – руководить;
review [rɪ'vju:] – рассматривать, пересматривать;
interpret [ɪn'tə:prɪt] – толковать, объяснять;
certify ['sɜ:tɪfaɪ] – удостоверить, подтверждать;
constitutionality [kənstɪtju:ʃə'nælɪti] – конституционность;
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dɪnɪt] – нижестоящий;
influence ['ɪnfluəns] – влияние;
structural design ['strʌktʃərəl dɪ'zain] – структурная схема;
accountability [əkaʊntə'bɪlɪti] – подотчетность;
efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃnsɪ] – эффективность.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

24. Give the Russian for.

The founding document; to guarantee political control; the separation of powers; legislative, executive, and judicial branches; checks and balances; to have too much power; to be headed by the president; to be responsible for; legal requirements; to hold significant power; the heads of executive departments; members of the executive branch; the two chambers; to form the legislative branch; budget approval; representing the interests; to fall under the authority; the highest court in the country; to be in command of; to review cases; to certify laws' constitutionality; in cooperation with; the accountability, stability and efficiency.

25. Find in Text 4 the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Американская политическая система, конституция США, контроль над правительством, полномочия трех ветвей власти, законодательная ветвь власти, исполнительная ветвь власти, судебная ветвь власти, система сдержек и противовесов, обладать чрезмерными полномочиями, выполнение и поддержание требований законодательства, главы исполнительных департаментов, Сенат и Палата представителей, законодательная деятельность, утверждение бюджета, находиться в ведении Конгресса, рассматривать дела в Верховном суде, нижестоящие федеральные суды, в сотрудничестве, влиять на другие ветви власти, структурная схема, обеспечивать подотчетность, стабильность и эффективность политической системы.

26. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 4.

the ... document; to ... political control; through the ... of powers; legislative, ..., and ... branches; ... and balances; no government ... ; to be ... by the president; carrying ... and ... legal requirements; to ... significant power; within the US political ... ; the President's ...; the heads of executive ... ; ... members of the ... branch; the House of ... ; to form the legislative ... ; budget ...; representing the ... of the people; to ... under the authority; the ... Court; to be in ... of the judicial branch; to ... cases; to interpret ... ; to ... laws' ... ; in ... with ... federal courts; a certain amount of ... ; this ... design; to ensure the ... , ... and efficiency.

27. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate into Russian.

A.

- 1) the founding
- 2) separation
- 3) legal
- 4) the American
- 5) the House
- 6) legislative
- 7) budget
- 8) the Supreme
- 9) checks
- 10) the heads
- 11) additional
- 12) subordinate

- a) branch
- b) of executive departments
- c) members
- d) and balances
- e) approval
- f) of powers
- g) document
- h) federal courts
- i) political system
- j) requirements
- k) Court

B.

- 1) to guarantee
- 2) to fall under
- 3) to review
- 4) to maintain
- 5) to certify
- 6) to ensure
- 7) to draft
- 8) to interpret
- 9) to be
- 10) to represent
- 11) to hold
- 12) to introduce

- a) the constitution
- b) checks and balances
- c) significant power
- d) interests of people
- e) legislation
- f) in command
- g) legal requirements
- h) control of the government
- i) cases
- j) the authority of Congress
- k) laws' constitutionality

28. Choose the appropriate information and answer the questions.

1. What is the U. S. Constitution?

- a) the supreme law of the nation;

- b) legislation of the USA;
 - c) the founding document of the political system.
- 2. What does the U. S. Constitution guarantee?
 - a) political control of the government;
 - b) rights and freedoms of American citizens;
 - c) powers of law enforcement agencies.
- 3. What is checks and balances?
 - a) the American political system;
 - b) the separation of powers;
 - c) legal requirements.
- 4. What branch of government is headed by the President?
 - a) judicial;
 - b) legislative;
 - c) executive.
- 5. What branch is responsible for the activities of the Supreme Court?
 - a) judicial;
 - b) legislative;
 - c) executive.
- 6. What branch is represented by the Congress?
 - a) judicial;
 - b) legislative;
 - c) executive.
- 7. What officials is the President's Cabinet made up of?
 - a) the heads of executive departments;
 - b) the members of the Senate;
 - c) the judges of the Supreme Court.
- 8. What falls under the authority of the Congress?
 - a) interpreting of legislation;
 - b) carrying out legal requirements;
 - c) budget approval and legislation.
- 9. What is the responsibility of the Supreme Court?
 - a) to maintain legal requirements;
 - b) to represent the interests of the American people;
 - c) to certify laws' constitutionality.

29. Agree or disagree.

1. The U. S. Constitution is the founding document of the American political system.
2. The separation of powers is known as checks and balances.
3. Checks and balances was introduced to ensure that the Congress would have the supreme power in the country.
4. The legislative branch is headed by the president.
5. The legislative branch is represented by the Congress.
6. The two chambers of the Congress are the Senate and the House of Representatives.

7. The President and the Vice President compose the President's Cabinet.

8. Legislation, budget approval, and representing the interests of the American people fall under the authority of the President's Cabinet.

9. The American Supreme Court is in command of the judicial branch.

10. The Supreme Court works in cooperation with subordinate federal courts.

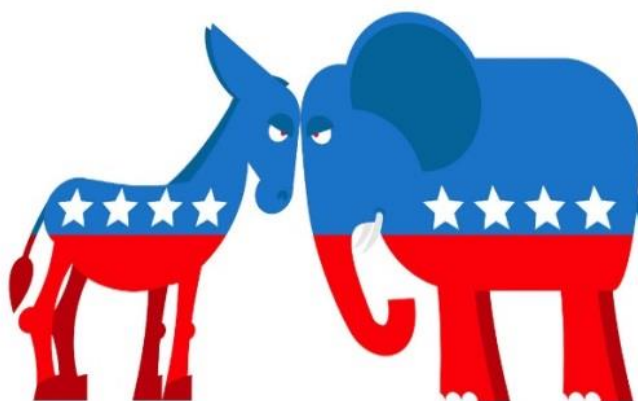
30. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “USA: The Political System”.

31. Read Text 5 and write down the words you don't know. Do not use a dictionary.

TEXT 5

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE US POLITICAL SYSTEM

Political parties are a cornerstone of the US political system, playing a crucial role in organizing elections, framing policies, and shaping the political landscape. While the United States allows for multiple political parties, two major parties



primarily dominate: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. This two-party system has been integral to conducting politics in the US, influencing elections, policy debates, and governance.

The US political system is fundamentally based on a two-party system, which has dominated the political landscape for much of the country's history. While third parties do exist, the Democratic and Republican parties have held the majority of power since the mid-19th century.

The Democratic Party, founded in 1828, is the oldest active political party in the United States. It is generally considered more progressive and left-leaning, advocating for policies such as social equality, environmental protection, and expanded government intervention in healthcare and education. The Democratic Party's base includes urban voters, minorities, and younger Americans.

The Republican Party, established in 1854, is generally considered more conservative and right-leaning. It champions policies like free-market

capitalism, limited government, and strong national defense. The party's voter base includes rural voters, older Americans, and business owners.

These two parties dominate every level of government, from local and state offices to Congress and the presidency. While third parties occasionally emerge, they struggle to gain significant political power in the face of the institutional dominance of the two major parties.

1. Read the text again. How well can you understand it?

(*Very well / quite well / not very well / not at all.*)

2. Look at the words you wrote down. Have you got any idea what some of them mean? Look at the text and see if you can guess.

3. Which of the words do you really need to look up in a dictionary, to understand the text well? Look them up and read the text once more.

32. Make a presentation on the theme “The United States of America”, get ready to speak on the topic.

PART III. GREAT BRITAIN. CANADA. AUSTRALIA

33. Skim through Text 6 and answer the questions which follow.

TEXT 6

WHAT IS BRITAIN



The official name is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, more commonly **referred to as** Britain or the former British Empire.

The United Kingdom is situated off the north-western coast of mainland Europe and is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The UK has a total population of over 68 million people, making it the 3rd most populous country in Europe.

The capital city of the UK is London, which is also the largest city in the country, with a population of over 9 million people. Other major cities in the

UK include Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

The UK covers approximately 248,532 square kilometers, occupying the major part of the British Isles off the coast of western Europe.

The UK has a coastline of over 12,429 km and is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, meaning that the Monarch is the head of state but does not have any political power. The current Monarch of the UK and other 14 **Commonwealth realms** is King Charles III. The role of the Monarch in the UK is largely ceremonial. However, the British crown does have some important legal and political functions, such as signing important documents into law and appointing the Prime Minister.

The United Kingdom is a **unitary state with devolved power**. This means that there is one central government for the whole country, but certain powers have been devolved to the constituent countries of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

The UK Parliament is responsible for making laws for the whole country. It is made up of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Commons is elected by the people and is responsible for passing laws, while the House of Lords is unelected and mainly has a role in **revising and scrutinizing legislation**.



British Parliament Building

There are hundreds of registered UK political parties. Their views differ on issues including the economy, immigration, foreign policy and other issues. The main parties are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. The Conservative Party emphasizes individual freedom, a market economy, and minimal state intervention in the economy. Traditionally, it supports the British monarchy and represents conservative values. In recent years, it has played a central role in **Brexit** and the reshaping of relations with the European Union.

The Labour Party is a social democratic party in the United Kingdom, founded in 1900 to give a political voice to the interests of the labor movement. It advocates for social justice, equal opportunities, and the expansion of public services. After 14 years in opposition, Labour party won the parliamentary elections in 2024 by a significant majority and formed the government.

The official language of the UK is English. However, there are many other languages spoken in the country, such as **Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Irish,** and **Ulster Scots**. English is the most widely spoken language in the UK, with

over 92 % of the population being able to speak it. However, there are many different dialects and accents spoken throughout the country.

Less than half of the population in the UK identifies as Christian (around 38 %), with only about 14 % of the population being members of the Church of England. Other major religions practiced in the UK include Islam, Hinduism, and Sikhism.

The people of the United Kingdom are known as Britons. The majority of people in the UK are of **white British ethnicity**, but there is a large and growing population of ethnic minorities. Some of the largest ethnic groups in the UK include people of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, African, Caribbean, and Chinese **descent**.

Vocabulary:

referred to as – известный под названием;

Commonwealth realms – Королевства Содружества (*государства Содружества наций (из общего числа 54), в которых король Карл III является монархом и выступает как глава государства*);

a unitary state with devolved power – унитарное государство с разделенной властью;

revising and scrutinizing legislation – пересмотр и тщательное изучение законодательства;

Brexit – British exit (*выход Британии из Европейского союза в январе 2020 г.*);

Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Irish, and Ulster Scots – валлийский, шотландский гэльский, ирландский и ольстерско-шотландский;

white British ethnicity – коренные белые британцы;

descent – происхождение.

34. Questions to answer.

1. What is the official name of the country?
2. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
3. What countries is the United Kingdom made up of?
4. What is the population of Britain?
5. What is the political system of the country?
6. What is the role of the Monarch in the UK?
7. What are the functions of the Houses of the British Parliament?
8. What are the main political parties in Britain and what do they stand for?
9. What is the nationality of people constantly living on the territory of Britain?

35. Make a presentation on the theme “What Is Britain”.

36. Skim through Text 7 and answer the questions which follow.

Canada is a vast and rugged land. From north to south it spans more than half the Northern Hemisphere. From east to west it stretches almost 7,560 kilometers across six time zones. It is the second largest country in the world, but it has only one-half of one percent of the world's population.



Canada **features** black-blue lakes, numerous rivers, majestic western mountains, **rolling** central plains, and forested eastern valleys. **The Canadian Shield**, a **hilly** region of lakes and swamps, stretches across northern Canada and has some of the oldest rocks on Earth.

Canada's far north lies in the frozen grip of the Arctic, where ice, snow, and **glaciers** dominate the landscape. Few trees grow here, and farming is not practical. Native Canadians, called **First Nations people**, live in this region by hunting and fishing.

In some ways Canada is many nations in one. **Descendants** of British and French immigrants make up about half of the population.



Moraine Lake Alberta

They were followed by other European and Asian immigrants. First Nations peoples make up about four percent of the population.

Inuit people live mostly in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Many Native Canadians live on their traditional lands, but many others have moved to cities across Canada. First Nations artwork is widely recognized and is seen as a symbol of Canadian culture.

Canada is a self-governing federal state and a member of **the British Commonwealth of Nations**. The form of the government of Canada is a constitutional monarchy. It is ruled by a parliamentary system but formally

the head of the state is the King or Queen of the UK, and the Governor-General is the monarch's representative who is appointed by **the Canadian Cabinet**. The Governor-General performs only certain symbolic tasks and the leading figure in political life of the country is the Prime Minister.



Parliament Hill, Ottawa

and reject the laws passed by the House of Commons. The head of the Senate is the Speaker.

The House of Commons has 295 members elected by **universal suffrage** for five years. Canada is headed by the Prime Minister, usually the leader of the party which has the majority in the House of Commons.

The ministers are members of the House of Commons but the Prime Minister may name one minister from the Senate. The Prime Minister **is responsible to** the House of Commons. The Parliament operates on the principle of responsible government. The executive branch comprises the Prime Minister and his cabinet.

There are ten provinces and three territories in Canada. The significant difference between a province and territory is that provinces receive power and authority from the constitutional act, whereas territories receive their power from Canada's Parliament.

Ottawa, located in the Province of Ontario, is the capital of Canada. The country has two official languages: English and French.

Vocabulary:

features – славится;

rolling, hilly – холмистый;

The Canadian Shield – Канадский щит (*выступ докембрийского складчатого фундамента, занимающий северную половину Северо-Американской (Канадской) платформы; около 50 % площади страны*);

glaciers – ледники;

First Nations people – исконный народ, представители коренного населения;

descendents – потомки;

Inuit people – инуиты (*этническая группа коренных народов Северной Америки, населяющая часть северных территорий Канады*);
the British Commonwealth of Nations – Британское содружество наций (*добровольное объединение суверенных государств: Великобритании и почти все ее бывшие доминионы, колонии и протектораты*);
the Canadian Cabinet – кабинет министров Канады;
universal suffrage – всеобщее избирательное право;
is responsible to – подотчетен.

37. Questions to answer.

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. What natural attractions does the country have?
3. Why is farming not practical in Canada's far north?
4. Who makes up about half of the country's population?
5. What percentage of the population are First Nations peoples?
6. What regions do First Nations peoples inhabit?
7. What is Canada's form of the government?
8. Who is the formal head of the state – the King of the United Kingdom or the Governor-General? And why?
9. What is the structure of the Canada's Parliament?
10. What officials represent the executive branch of the government?
11. What territorial units is the country composed of?
12. What is the official language of the country?

38. Make a presentation on the theme "Canada".

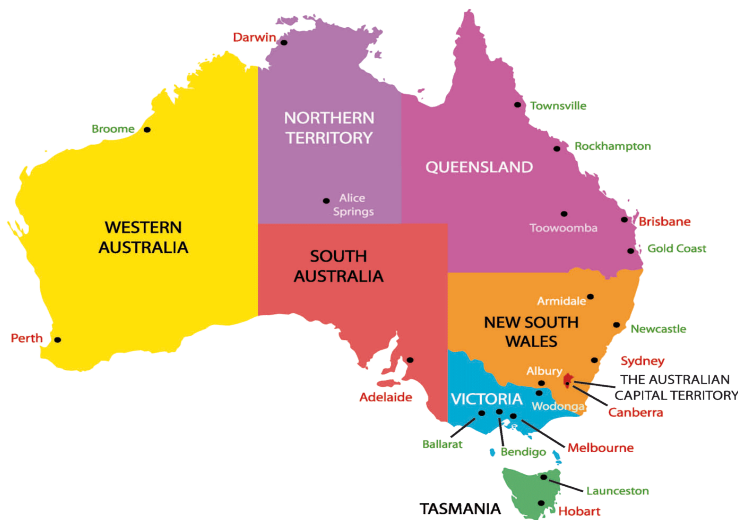
39. Skim through Text 8 and answer the questions which follow.

TEXT 8

AUSTRALIA

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is located in the southern hemisphere and is bounded by the Indian Ocean to the west and the South Pacific Ocean to the east. As the world's sixth largest country, Australia covers a total area of about 7,741,220 square kilometers. It is continental, so the country entirely occupies the continent it resides on.





It comprises six states – New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia – and two major mainland territories: the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The country does not share land borders with any other nation. Instead, it lies

relatively close to Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the east, and New Zealand to the southeast.

Most of the estimated 27 million Australians **are descended** from 19th and 20th century immigrants, the majority from Britain and Ireland. The indigenous population – including **Torres Strait Islanders**, who are of **Melanesian descent** – was 812,728 (3.2 % of the total population) in 2016, a significant increase from the 1977 **census**, which showed an indigenous population of 115,953. Indigenous Australians have higher rates of imprisonment and unemployment, lower levels of education and **life expectancies** for males and females that are 17 years lower than those of other Australians. Perceived racial inequality is an ongoing political and human rights issue for Australians.

English is the official language, and is spoken and written in a distinct variety known as Australian English. It is the only language spoken in



Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra

the home for around 80 % of the population. Other languages include Chinese, Italian, and Greek. Many immigrants are bilingual.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a constitutional monarchy and has a parliamentary system of government. King Charles III is the King of Australia, who is nominally represented by the Governor-General.

There are three branches of government.

The legislature: the Commonwealth Parliament, comprising the King, the Senate (the Red house), and the House of Representatives (the Green house); the King is represented by the Governor-General, who in practice exercises little or no power over the Parliament.

The executive: the Federal Executive Council (the Governor-General as advised by **the executive councilors**); in practice, the councilors are the prime minister and ministers of state, whose advice the Governor-General accepts, **with rare exceptions**.

The judiciary: the High Court of Australia and other federal courts.

Australia has a prosperous, Western-style mixed economy, with **a per capita gross domestic product (GDP)** slightly higher than those of the UK, Germany, and France. In recent years, the Australian economy has been **resilient** in the face of global economic **downturn**. **Rising output** in the domestic economy has been offsetting the global **slump**, and business and consumer confidence remains **robust**.

Vocabulary:

are descended – являться потомками;

indigenous population – коренное население;

Torres Strait Islanders – жители островов Торресова пролива (*находится между Австралией и островом Новая Гвинея*);

of Melanesian descent – меланезийское происхождение;

census – перепись;

life expectancies – средняя продолжительность жизни;

the executive councilors – исполнительные советники;

with rare exceptions – за редким исключением;

a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) – валовой внутренний продукт на душу населения (ВВП);

resilient – устойчивый;

rising output – рост производства;

downturn, slump – спад;

robust – устойчивый.

40. Questions to answer.

1. Where is Australia located?
2. Why is it named “continental”?
3. What territorial units is the country composed of?
4. What is the recent percentage of the indigenous population?
5. What is a current political and human rights issue in Australia?
6. What is the official language of the country?
7. Why can we say that English is a de facto national language in Australia?

8. What is the political system of the country?
9. What is the legislative branch composed of?
10. What officials represent the executive branch?
11. How is the Australian judiciary represented?
12. What is the reason for the economic stability of the country?

41. Make a presentation on the theme “Australia”.

UNIT III

THE CITY WHERE I STUDY



1. Discuss the following issues.

- Where do you come from?
- Where do you live now?
- Have you ever heard about the Khabarovsk history?
- What can you imagine when you hear the words «the most interesting sights of the city»?
- Do you know how to get from the Law Institute to the Lenin Square?

2. Read Text 1 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 1

**THE CITY
OF Khabarovsk**

Khabarovsk is an administrative center of the Khabarovsk Krai. It is one of the biggest economic and cultural cities in the Russian Far East with a population of more than 600 thousand people. Khabarovsk is situated on the easternmost borders of the Russian Federation. The city was built according to the old Russian tradition – facing the sunset, on the right bank of the Amur River, the longest river in Russia, not far from the mouth of the Ussuri River – its tributary. Khabarovsk stretches along the banks of the Amur River for 45 km (28 miles). Alluvial silt and sandy bars on the Amur left bank make both excellent beaches and areas for summer cottages.

The city of Khabarovsk covers almost 154 square miles. The distance from Khabarovsk to Moscow is 8531 km (approximately 5.300 miles) and at present it is covered in a little over 5 days by the Trans-Siberian express. Fuyuan, China is located 65 km from Khabarovsk. It will take you an hour to get there from Khabarovsk by hydrofoil.



In 1858, a Russian military settlement was founded and named Khabarovka in honor of Yerofei Khabarov, the Cossack explorer, whose monument now stands in the Railway Station Square. Khabarov is one of

the most famous figures among the Russian pioneers of the 16th century. The exploration of the Amur territories became more intensive only after the expeditions headed by Khabarov. Actually Khabarov was the one who set up the first Russian settlements in the Far East. In 1880 Khabarovka received a city status and in 1893 it was renamed Khabarovsk.

The city was built by the soldiers of the 13th Siberian battalion who were promised they could remain here as free settlers with their own plot of land after being discharged. Under the command of Captain Dyachenko they laid the first city streets and built the first wooden houses. The city was built on the summits of 3 hills which are now crossed by a number of parallel streets going from one summit to the next.

The main street was named after the governor-general of Eastern Siberia, Muravyev-Amursky. This is the so called downtown of the city. Many shops, restaurants, movie-theatres and theatres are situated on both sides of the street. The broad, tree-lined main avenue, Muravyov-Amursky Street,



is the most popular place for leisurely walking. Komsomolskaya Square and Lenin Square are at the opposite ends of the street.

Khabarovsk has its advantage-ground positions as an educational and cultural center of the Russian Far East. There are many museums, theatres, concert halls and institutes of higher education in Khabarovsk. The Far Eastern State Medical University, the Far Eastern State Transport University, the Pacific National University, the Far Eastern Law Institute of the RF Internal Affairs Ministry named after I. F. Shilov, the Khabarovsk Seminary and others are well known in the Russian Far East. There are also some scientific research institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Vocabulary:

administrative center – административный центр;

population – население;

easternmost borders – самые восточные границы;

sunset – закат;

mouth – устье (реки);

tributary – приток;

alluvial silt – намывной ил;

sandy bars – песчаные отмели;

hydrofoil – катер на подводных крыльях;

settlement – поселение;

explorer – исследователь;

to be discharged – быть отпущенным на свободу;

summit – вершина;

downtown – центр города;

leisurely walking – неторопливая прогулка;

advantage-ground position – преимущественное положение;

scientific research institute – научно-исследовательский институт.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

3. Give the Russian for.

To be situated, old Russian tradition, right bank, to stretch along, summer cottages, to be located, in honor, Railway Station Square, exploration of the Amur territories, to set up the first settlements, to receive a city status, to be renamed, the 13th Siberian battalion, a plot of land, under the command, governor-general of Eastern Siberia, tree-lined main avenue, an educational and cultural center, the Russian Far East, the Russian Academy of Sciences.

4. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Хабаровский край, Дальний Восток, самые восточные границы Российской Федерации, простираются вдоль берегов, расстояние от Хабаровска до Москвы, добраться на катере с подводными крыльями, привокзальная площадь, в честь Ерофея Хабарова, первые русские поселения, первые деревянные дома, генерал-губернатор Восточной Сибири, самое популярное место, Академия наук, участок земли, вершины трех холмов, экспедиция.

5. Find English words similar in meaning to the following in the text.

To be located, century, to spread, to occupy, spacing, village, vigorous, top, city center, frontier, research, to change the name.

6. Find English words opposite in meaning to the following in the text.

The smallest, westernmost border, new tradition, sunrise, left bank, source of the river, poor, to destroy, the outskirts of the city, narrow street.

7. Complete the word combinations with the words from the text.

An ... center of the ... Krai; the biggest ... and ... city; on the ... borders of the Russian Federation; according to the ... tradition; the longest ... in Russia; excellent ... and areas for summer ... ; to get there ... Khabarovsk by ... ; in ... of Yerofei ... ; in the ... Station Square; the ... of the ... territories; by the ... of the 13th ... battalion; on both ... of the street; the most ... place for leisurely walking; at the ... ends of the street; an ... and ... center of the Russian Far East; to be ... in the Russian Far East.

8. Agree or disagree.

1. It is one of the biggest economic and cultural cities in Siberia.
2. Khabarovsk stretches along the banks of the Amur River for 175 km.
3. At that time a number of summer cottages were built to guard the borders.
4. The main street was named after the governor-general of Eastern Siberia, Gennady Nevelskoy.

5. The city was built according to the old Russian tradition – facing the sunset.

6. It will take you an hour to get to Fuyuan from Khabarovsk by hydrofoil.

7. In 1880 Khabarovka received a city status and in 1893 it was re-named Khabarovsk.

8. There are many museums, theatres, concert halls and institutes of higher education in Khabarovsk.

9. Insert prepositions.

1. It is one ... the biggest economic and cultural cities ... the Russian Far East ... a population 600 thousand people.

2. Khabarovsk stretches ... the banks ... the Amur River ... 45 km (28 miles).

3. It will take you an hour to get there ... Khabarovsk ... hydrofoil.

4. Alluvial silt and sandy bars ... the Amur left bank make both excellent beaches and areas ... summer cottages.

5. Khabarov is one ... the most famous figures ... the Russian pioneers ... the 16th century.

6. The city was built ... the soldiers ... the 13th Siberian battalion who were promised they could remain here ... free settlers.

7. The city was built ... the summits ... 3 hills which are now crossed ... a number ... parallel streets going ... one summit ... the next.

8. The main street was named ... the governor-general ... Eastern Siberia, Muravyov-Amursky.

9. Komsomolskaya Square and Lenin Square are ... the opposite ends ... the street.

10. There are also some scientific research institutes ... the Russian Academy ... Sciences.

10. Write down ten questions (special and general) to the text.

11. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Хабаровск – административный центр Хабаровского края.

2. Это один из крупнейших экономических и культурных городов Российского Дальнего Востока.

3. Население Хабаровска – более 600 тысяч человек.

4. Хабаровск расположен на самых восточных границах Российской Федерации, на правом берегу реки Амур.

5. В 1858 году русское военное поселение Хабаровка было основано и названо в честь Ерофея Хабарова – русского первопроходца XVI века.

6. Памятник Ерофею Хабарову в настоящее время находится на привокзальной площади.

7. Город был построен солдатами 13-го Сибирского батальона под командованием капитана Дьяченко.

8. Главная улица города была названа в честь генерал-губернатора Восточной Сибири Муравьева-Амурского.

9. Эта улица является центром города, где располагаются магазины, кафе, театры и кинотеатры, рестораны.

10. Комсомольская площадь и площадь Ленина находятся на противоположных концах улицы.

11. Хабаровск является образовательным и культурным центром Дальнего Востока России.

12. В городе есть много музеев, театров, концертных залов и образовательных учреждений высшего образования.

12. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “The City of Khabarovsk”.

13. Make a presentation on the theme “The City of Khabarovsk”, and get ready to speak on the topic.

14. Translate this text into English*.

Хабаровск – крупнейший административный, промышленный, транспортный и культурный центр Дальнего Востока. Когда-то это был небольшой русский городок с размеренной, спокойной жизнью. Сегодня о тех временах напоминают лишь уголки старого города.

Глядя на широкие улицы, нарядные аллеи и цветущие парки сегодняшнего Хабаровска, понимаешь, как стремительно течет время, изменяя городские черты.

Хабаровск всегда отличали шумная зелень улиц, прохлада речного ветра. На месте одной из речушек сегодня сверкают голубым зеркалом городские пруды. Дендрарий – остров нетронутой природы на территории города – позволяет окунуться в лесную неповторимую чистоту.

В характере города проглядывает и характер тех, кто живет в нем и кто его строит. Самые смелые архитектурные проекты, рожденные в любящих Хабаровск сердцах, претворяются сегодня в жилые дома и златоглавые храмы, в торговые центры и автомобильные развязки.

И все-таки у каждого живущего здесь есть свой Хабаровск – город площадей и бульваров, театров и музеев, город художников, писателей и поэтов. Но как бы там ни было, одно связывает всех нас: из дня в день мыслями и делами мы строим Хабаровск будущего – город наших детей и внуков.

* Задание повышенной сложности.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

15. Read and translate the texts 2–5 in writing.

TEXT 2

THE CITY CENTRAL PARK NAMED AFTER N. MURAVYOV-AMURSKY

Vocabulary:

the Amur quay [ki:] – набережная Амура;

amusement park [ə'mju:zmənt pa:k] – парк развлечений;

Amur cliff – Амурский утес;

tributary ['tribjutəri] – приток;

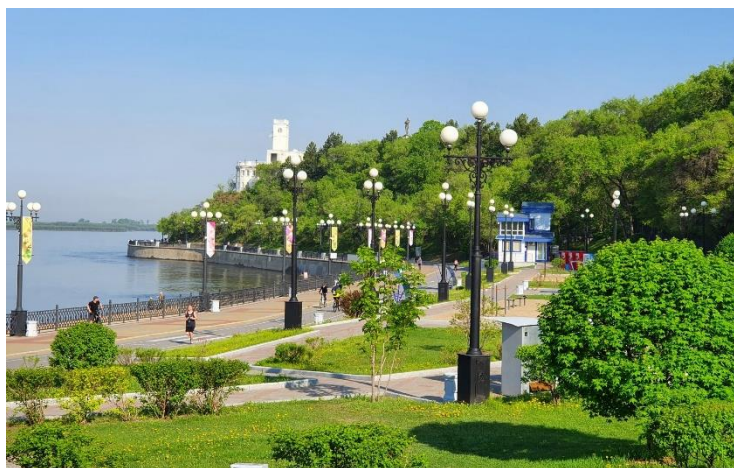
to inaugurate [ɪ'nə:ɡjʊreɪt] – открывать;

panorama deck [pænə'ra:mə] – смотровая площадка;

riverside ['rɪvəsaid] – берег реки.

The central city park, the oldest historical landmark in Khabarovsk, stretches along Shevchenko Street from the high Amur cliff down to the Amur quay.

From the early fifties to the nineties it was the largest amusement park in the city



with many various attractions. In the central part of the park there is the highest place of the Amur River right bank – the famous Amur cliff. In 1992 there appeared a bronze statue dedicated to Count Muravyov-Amursky – the first Governor-General of the Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Years ago in 1893 the first monument to Muravyov-Amursky was inaugurated on the same pedestal. It is an excellent looking point, which provides fantastic views. From here one can see the panorama of the city, a beautiful view on the Amur River and its tributary Ussuri and also on the Khekhsir Mountain Range. On clear days one can see hills near the Chinese town Fuyuan.

Two buildings of local Lore Museum, old and newly constructed and the Fine Arts Museum are located within the city park. Nearby there is a big Concert Hall, built by Japanese prisoners-of-war after the Second World War. From the riverside there is a nice Amur quay and a river boat station. On the south-eastern part of the city park there is a Cathedral Square (Sobornaya Square) with a new panorama deck (built in 2003).

GLORY SQUARE AND THE WAR MEMORIAL COMPLEX

TEXT 3

Vocabulary:

at the crossing [æt ði: 'krɒsɪŋ] – на пересечении;
to be dedicated ['dedɪkeɪtɪd] – быть посвященным;
to be deceased [dɪ'si:st] – быть погибшим;
equivalent [ɪ'kwɪvələnt] – равноценный;
to be completed [kəm'pli:tɪd] – быть законченным;
to dominate ['dɒmɪneɪt] – возвышаться, преобладать;
semi-circular [semi'sɜ:kjʊlə] – полукруглый;
eternal flame [i:'tə:nl fleɪm] – вечный огонь;
pillar ['pɪlə] – столб, колонна;
lookout point ['lʊkaʊt 'pɔɪnt] – смотровая площадка;
mighty ['maɪti] – могучий.



Glory Square is located at the crossing of Turgenev and Lenin Streets on a high right bank of the Amur River. The War Memorial Complex consists of 2 parts – Glory Square and the War Memorial Complex itself.

The War Memorial Complex is dedicated to the citizens of Khabarovsk deceased in World War II.

Glory Square as the first part of the War Memorial Complex was completed in 1975. Here one can see a 90- feet obelisk decorated with the USSR Hero Medal.

The War Memorial was completed on May 9, 1985 – for the 40th Anniversary of the Victory over Nazi. The memorial is dominated by 25-feet semi-circular marble wall. Stylized red granite standards are dipped over the eternal flame. Off to the sides there are 20 pillars with thousands of names of those killed and missing in WWII.

There is a beautiful lookout point near the Complex from where one can enjoy the mighty Amur River and on clear weather one can see the Khekhtsir Mountain Range and the Fuyuan Mount, China.

Vocabulary:

magnificent [mæg'nfɪsnt] – великолепный;

centenary [sen'ti:nəri] – столетие;

railroad terminal ['tə:mi:nl] – железнодорожный вокзал;

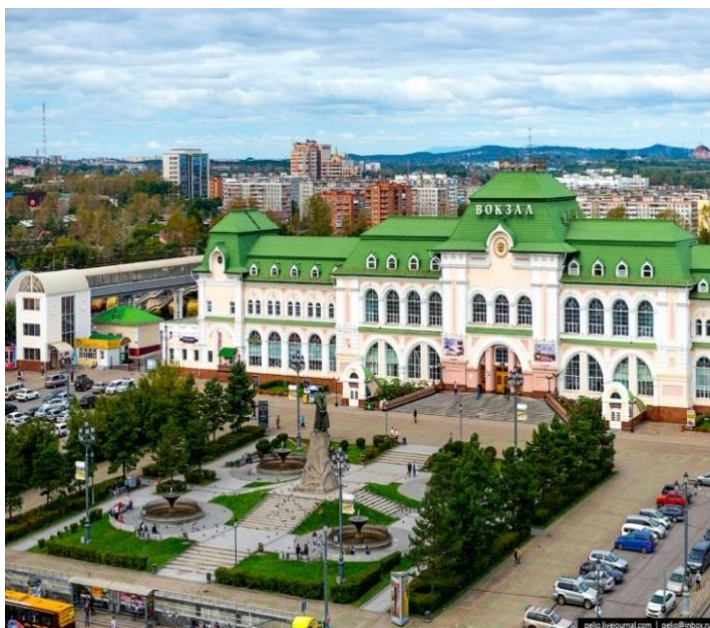
to be restored [ri'stɔ:d] – быть восстановленным;

to purchase ['prə:ʃəs] – покупать, приобретать;

to be completely rebuilt [kəm'pli:tli'ri:'bɪlt] – быть полностью перестроенным;

sidewalk ['saɪdwɔ:k] – тротуар.

All guests who arrive to Khabarovsk by train are welcomed by the magnificent statue of the Russian explorer of the 17th century Yerofei Khabarov in whose honor the city was named. In 1958 when celebrating the centenary of the city's foundation, the monument to Khabarov was unveiled at the railroad station.



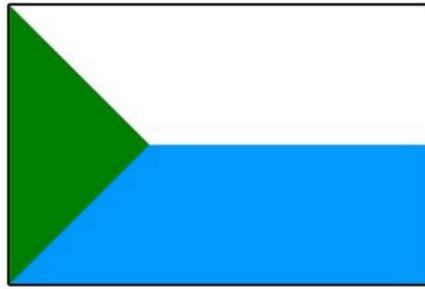
In 2003 the main building of the railroad terminal was restored inside and outside. In the building's décor one can see a very famous architectural style called – à la russe. On the ground floor of the main building there are ticket windows where one can purchase tickets to the nearest and long distance stations. A restaurant is also located there. On the first floor there is a paid toilet room and a big waiting hall.

Starting at our railroad station one can get to the capital of Russia – Moscow in almost 5 days by train. The distance between Khabarovsk and Moscow is 8,351 km.

On May 2008 Khabarovsk celebrated its 150th Anniversary. By that time the Railway Station Square was completely rebuilt. There are more sidewalks now. There appeared new fountains by the monument to Yerofei Khabarov.

FAR EAST OF RUSSIA. THE KHABAROVSK KRAI

TEXT 5



Russia is often thought of as a European country, but it is just as much an Asian one, with centuries of experience in perhaps the most strategically important area of the world. The Far East Re-

gion is most commonly considered as the pacific edge of the continent of Asia.

The Russian Far East consists of a number of territories: the Khabarovsk and Primorsky Krai, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Kamchatka Krai, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast and the Magadan, Sakhalin and Amurskaya Oblasts.

For visitors, the main experience of all this size and beauty has been unending views of taiga forest. The Khabarovsk Krai extends along the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan. It lies in the continental climatic zone and is characterized by winter and summer monsoons. The continental climate is peculiar for its humidity in summer and strong winds in winter but not as fearsome as one might imagine.

All territory, in elevation interval from 0 to 900 m above sea level, belongs to the temperate zone with an annual temperature range of -30 to $+40$ degrees C and the average amount of precipitation is 70–90 cm. The zonal vegetation is mixed broad-leaved Korean pine forests, with complicated structure and rich species composition, dominated by Korean Pine, Mongolian Oak, ashes, birches, lindens, maples and walnuts, etc. Wide river valleys are usually dominated by elm-ash-poplar forests. At the elevation of 800–900 m, broad-leaved Korean pine forests change to Asian spruce forests, dwarf pine thickets and alpine tundra. Several temperate climate animals, such as wild bear, several species of deer, the black Himalayan bear and the Siberian tiger etc., are connected with the main zonal vegetation formation. Vascular flora consists of almost 2500 species, with half of them having East-Asian type distribution.

The natural resources of the territory are varied. This territory is by far the largest wood producer in the Russian Far East. The region has as much standing timber as the entire United States. Lumbering and wood processing are the leading branches of local industry. For us, Russians, the forest has long been a source of livelihood. It yielded nature's bounty – timber, game and fish from forest streams and lakes. The timber resources of this territory are estimated at many billions of cubic feet and have become one of the main items of export. The Khabarovsk Krai has the largest industrial production and is the only region in the Russian Far East where machine

building dominates industry (30 %). Its huge specialized plants have produced more equipment than almost all of the rest of the Russian Far East put together. Major export items are timber, ferrous metals, and oil products. Major trading partners are Japan, China and Korea.

The Khabarovsk Krai is also the prime producer of fish and marine resources in this country. Alaska pollock, cod, laminaria, salmon, herring and crab are caught here. Fur hunting is flourishing in the krai as well. This exciting area is also the only place where one can meet such exotic animals as tigers, leopards and sables. Where necessary to ensure population viability of tigers, habitat corridors could span administrative and even international boundaries to ensure the largest effective breeding populations.

Rich natural resources caused the exploration and settling of the Amur river valley, mainly in the middle of the 19th century. But these lands and seas were actually discovered and claimed for Russia centuries ago. Bands of Cossacks and enterprising pioneers left Siberia and "walked towards the sun". Some of the courageous trail-blazers were in search of new lands; others were after furs and pelts. Serfs who fled from their landowners came to the eastern areas for freedom.

In 1858 Russia and China signed the Aigun Treaty followed by the Beijing Treaty two years later. These two treaties legally determined the Russian frontiers in the Far East of the continent. Then a number of military outposts were built to guard the borders. Later these military stockades grew into towns. Khabarovsk, founded in 1858, was one of them. They say that the former governor-general of Eastern Siberia, count Muravyev Amursky, chose the location for the future Khabarovsk. He was a true, faithful and sagacious public servant. He knew exactly what Russia needed – the development of the eastern regions of this country.

Russia is a multiethnic state. We have 92 different ethnic groups within the Khabarovsk Krai alone, although Russians are the largest group. There are also many Ukrainians, Tatars and Jews in this territory. The smallest people group of this country – the Negidals – about 500 people all in all, also live here in the valleys of the Amgun and Amur rivers. Negidals are one of the 8 local indigenous groups of the Khabarovsk Territory. The total number of aborigines here is a bit over 22,000. The 10,000 Nanai people represent the most numerous group. There are also Ulchi, Eveni, Udegee and other indigenous people who live in this area. Their lives improved dramatically in just one generation. Written languages have been created. Traditional hunting, reindeer breeding and fishing no longer dominate their life. But national self-awareness grows and we understand that there are problems and needs in the social, economic and cultural life of the aboriginal people.

Ethnic issues as urgent as they are should be considered with utmost care. The fact that the Russian Far East is a multiethnic community does not make it easier. The ethnic problems differ in different parts of our country and eventually we hope to create a favourable social climate for all the ethnic groups.

The Russian Far East is living through exciting times now. Plenty of different projects are being set up for the future development of this area. The Russian Far East, a region ten times the size of Texas, ensures a window to the densely populated and dynamically developing Pacific Region. Numerous raw materials, lumber, fur-pelts, honey, herbs, including the famous ginseng and eleutherococcus, meet the demand on the domestic and foreign market.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

16. Questions and points to discuss.

1. What territories does the Russian Far East consist of?
2. What is the continental climate peculiar for?
3. Describe the composition of plant species of the Russian Far East.
4. What species of animals live in the Russian Far East?
5. What are the main branches of the local industry?
6. What does the local fishing industry produce?
7. What species of animal are traded for their fur?
8. The Amur tiger population spreads more and more, doesn't it?
9. When did the exploration and settling of the Amur river valley start?
10. Where did the first settlers come from?
11. From what moment did the active development of the Russian Far East start?
12. How many ethnic groups live in the Russian Far East?
13. The lives of local aborigines have changed greatly, haven't they?
14. Enumerate the positive and negative sides of the process of ethnic change.
15. What is the Russian Far East famous for?

17. Look through words on the left and find one or two synonymous words for them on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1) cut off | a) generosity |
| 2) drastically | b) isolate |
| 3) bounty | c) pioneer |
| 4) courageous | d) skin |
| 5) stockade (+2) | e) slave |
| 6) acute | f) speed |
| 7) tongue | g) abruptly |
| 8) indigenous | h) extinct |
| 9) dwindle (+2) | i) decline |
| 10) frontier (+2) | j) urgent |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 11) span | k) aboriginal |
| 12) pelt | l) military outpost |
| 13) trail-blazer | m) language |
| 14) serf | n) spread |
| 15) gear | o) garrison |
| | p) boundary |
| | q) brave |
| | r) border |

18. Give English equivalents for the following.

Ведущие отрасли местной промышленности, приносить доход, дичь, исчисляться в, преобладать, процветать, небольшая популяция, «меховая лихорадка», подписать договор, местоположение, дальновидный, многонациональный, ослаблять, ускориться, уничтожить неграмотность, густонаселенный, сырье.

19. Fill in the words from the box.

Humidity	garrisons	vegetation	cut off	acute	lumber
temperate	maple	bounty	dwindle		

1. Red leaves of ... are very beautiful.
2. ... is widely exported from Russia to foreign countries.
3. People find it difficult to bear strong ... in summer.
4. Nature's ... is boundless. Nature is the source of our livelihood.
5. The territory of the Far East belongs to the ... zone.
6. Populations of rare Far Eastern species
7. More and more intensive logging of the Far Eastern forests will likely ... remaining tiger populations.
8. ... of the region is rich and varied. There are a lot of plant species there.
9. The nationalities question is really ... in such a multiethnic country as Russia.
10. For many years there were only ... and fur-trading posts in the Far East.

20. Translate into English using words and phrases from the text.

1. Тополь – наиболее широко распространенное дерево в Хабаровске.
2. Растительность Дальнего Востока разнообразна.
3. Промышленность Хабаровского края производит большое количество черных металлов.
4. Крепостные бежали на Дальний Восток в поисках свободы.
5. В хвойных лесах преобладают сосна, ель, пихта и лиственница.

6. Древесина, меха и лекарственные растения являются важнейшим объектом экспорта.

7. На Дальнем Востоке ловят треску, лосося, сельдь и краба.

8. Граф Муравьев-Амурский был дальновидным политическим деятелем.

9. На Дальнем Востоке много сталелитейных и нефтеперерабатывающих предприятий.

10. Деревообрабатывающая промышленность — одна из ведущих отраслей местной промышленности.

UNIT IV

THE RUSSIAN POLICE



1. Discuss the following issues.

- What kind of an organization are the Russian police.
- What was the main aim of police reform of 2011?
- What disadvantages interfere with the effective functioning of the police.
- Is it necessary to improve the public image of law enforcement now?

2. Read Text 1 and translate it into Russian.

POLICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (GENERAL INFORMATION)

TEXT 1



Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
for the Khabarovsk Territory

The police are the central law enforcement body in Russia, operating under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) which is a federal executive body responsible for drafting and implementing government policy and legal

regulation in the spheres of internal affairs and migration. The President of the Russian Federation oversees the activity of the MIA.

The Russian Police operates according to the Law on Police which came into force on March 1, 2011. The Law defines status, rights and obligations of police officers.

The Russian police are funded through the national budget and their work is regulated by federal legislation. The police laws are approved by the Federal Assembly and the President of the Russian Federation.

Special ranks of police are assigned to citizens appointed to the positions of private and commanding staff of police units. Special ranks of justice are awarded to those who serve in the investigative units of the MIA.

Russian Police officers wear uniform in accordance with the order of the MIA of November 17, 2020, and carry firearms. But they are not allowed to carry weapons when they are off duty.

Women constitute a significant proportion of police staff. They are widely represented among investigators, juvenile crime inspectors, clerks, etc.

The professional holiday of Russia's law enforcement is celebrated on November 10 every year. June 25 is the Day of the Investigation Officer of the Russian Federation, October 5 is the professional holiday of Russian Police detectives. District police officers are congratulated on November 17.

Vocabulary:

executive [ig'zekjutiv] – исполнительный;

drafting ['dra:ftɪŋ] – планирование;

implementing [ˌimpli'mentiŋ] – выполнение, осуществление;

oversee ['ouvə'si:] – осуществлять надзор, наблюдать (за чем-либо);

define [di'fain] – определять;

obligation [ˌɒbli'geɪʃ(ə)n] – обязательство; обязанность;

fund [fʌnd] – финансировать;

approve [ə'pru:v] – одобрять, утверждать;

assign [ə'sain], **award** [ə'wɔ:d] – присваивать (звание).

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

3. Give the Russian for.

Law enforcement body, investigative units of the MIA, define status, rights and obligations, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, assign (award) special rank, federal executive body, federal legislation, drafting and implementing government policy, appoint to the position, legal regulation, juvenile crime inspectors, carry firearms (weapons), spheres of internal affairs and migration, oversee the activity, come into force, be funded through the national budget, approve laws, private and commanding staff, in accordance with the order, be off duty, constitute a significant proportion.

4. Find in Text 1 the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Работать под руководством, следственное подразделение, закон о полиции, носить форму, планирование и осуществление политики правительства, составлять значительную часть, участковый инспектор, определять права и обязанности, носить огнестрельное оружие, быть не на службе (не при исполнении служебных обязанностей), День сотрудника органов следствия, присваивать специальное звание, отмечать профессиональный праздник, оперуполномоченный, в соответствии с приказом, рядовой и начальствующий состав, финансировать из бюджета страны, инспектор по делам несовершеннолетних, назначать на должность.

5. Find in Text 1 English words similar in meaning to the following.

Policeman, to work, planning, enforcing, Home Affairs, to supervise, duty, national money, to assign, a large number, police personnel, organ.

6. Find in Text 1 English words opposite in meaning to the following.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, local bodies, rights, legislative body, plain clothes, on duty, small, commanding staff, private money, to remove from office.

7. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 1.

District police ... , constitute a ... proportion, central law ... body, oversee ... of the MIA, the Day of the ... Officer, ... firearms, private and ... staff, ... crime inspectors, celebrate the professional ... , be ... by Federal Assembly, drafting and ... government policy, ... to the position, special ranks of ... , a federal ... body, in the ... of internal affairs and ... , in accordance with the ... of the MIA, serve in ... units.

8. Name the organizations or officials that do the following.

Operate according to the Law on Police.

Draft and implement governmental policy and legal regulation in the sphere of internal affairs and migration.

Oversee the activity of the MIA.

Wear uniform in accordance with the order of the MIA.

Approve police laws.

Are widely represented among investigators, juvenile crime inspectors, and clerks.

9. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate into Russian.

A.

- 1) to operate
- 2) to constitute
- 3) to wear
- 4) to serve
- 5) to assign
- 6) to appoint

- a) in the investigative units
- b) to the positions of private staff
- c) under the MIA
- d) a significant proportion
- e) uniforms
- f) special ranks of police

B.

- 1) to be funded
- 2) to oversee
- 3) to be regulated
- 4) to define
- 5) to be approved
- 6) to be responsible

- a) by the Federal Assembly
- b) status, rights and obligations
- c) for drafting and implementing government policy
- d) by the federal legislation
- e) the activity of the MIA
- f) through the national budget

10. Write down ten questions (special and general) to Text 1.

11. Get ready to discuss in class the content of Text 1.

12. Read Text 2 and translate it into Russian.

The main goal of the police is an active and uncompromising fight against crime. So the Russian police perform a wide range of investigative and preemptive activities.

They are to ensure the protection of the person, the society and the state against wrongful encroachments, to prevent crime and administrative offences. The police detect and solve crimes, search missing people and maintain law and order in public areas. Traffic law enforcement is in the center of its activities, too.



The police bodies carry out the control over the observance of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the areas of weapons trafficking and of private detective and security-guard activities. Special agencies of the police provide the participation of forensic experts in crime detection.

One more line in the Russian police's activities is the protection of property and facilities and the protection of victims, witnesses and other parties to court proceedings, judges, procurators, investigators and other officials of law enforcement bodies.

By a decision of the President of the Russian Federation police personnel may take part in the activities of maintaining or restoring international peace and security.

The police are to pursue its activities on the basis of the observance of and respect for human and citizen's rights and freedoms. The police are prohibited to resort to torture, violence or another cruel attitude.

The police are to perform their activities in strict compliance with the law. Any limitation on the rights, freedoms and lawful interests of citizens, public organizations and officials is admissible only on the grounds and in the procedure envisaged by a federal law. The federal executive governmental bodies in the area of internal affairs ensure control over the legality of decisions and actions of police officials.

Vocabulary:

range [reɪndʒ] – сфера, область;

preemptive [pri'ɛm(p)tɪv] – упреждающий;

encroachment [in'krouʃmənt] – посягательство;
missing ['misiŋ] – пропавший без вести;
weapons trafficking – оборот оружия;
security-guard [si'kjuəriti'gɑ:d] – охранный;
facility [fə'siliti] – объект;
court proceeding – уголовное судопроизводство;
restoring [ris'tɔ:riŋ] – восстановление;
pursue [prə'sju:] – заниматься (деятельностью);
observance [əb'zə:vəns] – соблюдение;
prohibit [prə'hibit] – запрещать;
resort [ri'zɔ:t] – прибегать (к каким-либо действиям);
torture ['tɔ:tʃə] – пытка;
violence ['vaiələns] – насилие;
cruel ['kru:əl] – жестокий;
attitude ['ætitiʃu:d] – обращение;
compliance [kəm'plaiəns] – соответствие;
admissible [əd'misəbl] – допустимый;
envisage [in'vizidʒ] – предусматривать.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

13. Give the Russian for.

An active and uncompromising fight; investigative activities; the protection of the person, the society and the state; crime and administrative offences; detect and solve crimes; maintain law and order; traffic law enforcement; private detective activities; forensic experts; crime detection; protection of property; protection of victims, witnesses, judges, procurators, investigators; officials of law enforcement; maintaining international peace and security; human and citizen's rights and freedoms; lawful interests of citizens, public organizations and officials; the federal executive governmental bodies; the area of internal affairs; the legality of decisions and actions.

14. Find in Text 2 the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Широкий спектр следственной и предупреждающей деятельности; участвовать в деятельности по поддержанию и восстановлению международного мира и безопасности; на основе соблюдения и уважения; разыскивать пропавших без вести людей; защита от незаконных посягательств; ограничение прав, свобод и законных интересов; в точном соответствии с законом; охрана имущества и объектов; по основаниям и в порядке, предусмотренном законом; прибегать к пыткам, насилию и жестокому обращению; контролировать соблюдение законодательства Российской Федерации в области оборота оружия; выявлять и раскрывать преступления; предупреждать преступле-

ния и административные правонарушения; обеспечивать правопорядок в общественных местах; частная детективная и охранная деятельность; участники уголовного судопроизводства.

15. Find in Text 2 English words similar in meaning to the following.

Prevention, illegal action, to support law and order, organs, to ensure, objects, participants, medical experts, to carry out, to use, treatment, accordance, restriction.

16. Find in the Text 2 English words opposite in meaning to the following.

Crimes, to break law and order, police detective activities, defenders, respectful attitude, public officials, criminals, to commit crimes, citizen's obligations.

17. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 2.

An active and ... fight ... crime; a wide ... of investigative and ... activities, against wrongful ... , to ... crime and administrative ... , to maintain ... and ... in public ... , to ... missing persons, the control over the ... of the ... , detective and ...-... activities, the participation of in crime ... , the protection of property and ... , maintaining and ... international ... and ... , on the basis of the ... of and respect ... , to ... to torture, violence or other cruel ... , in strict ... with the law, on the ... and in the procedure ... by law.

18. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

A.

- 1) to perform
- 2) to ensure
- 3) to solve
- 4) to take part
- 5) to maintain
- 6) to search
- 7) to be admissible

- a) control over the legality of decisions and actions
- b) in the activities of maintaining peace and security
- c) on the grounds and in the procedure envisaged by law
- d) law and order in public areas
- e) crimes
- f) a wide range of investigative and preemptive activities
- g) missing people

B.

- 1) to detect
- 2) to prevent
- 3) to provide
- 4) to restore
- 5) to protect
- 6) to pursue
- 7) to resort

- a) international peace and security
- b) to torture, violence or another cruel attitude
- c) property and facilities
- d) administrative offences
- e) crimes
- f) activities on the basis of respect for human rights
- g) the participation of forensic experts in crime detection

19. Distribute the actions performed by the police in the following areas.

Investigative activities	Preemptive activities	Maintaining law and order
• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	• _____

20. Answer the questions to the text “Activities of the Police”.

1. What is the main goal of the Russian police?
2. What activities do the police perform?
3. Who and what are the police to ensure the protection of?
4. What is in the center of the police’s activities?
5. What areas of non-policing activities do the police bodies control?
6. Who is considered to be parties to court proceedings?
7. What special activities may the police take part in by a decision of the President of the Russian Federation?
8. What are the main principles underlying the activities of the police?
9. What actions are the police prohibited to use?
10. What bodies ensure control over the legality of actions of the police?

21. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “Activities of the Police”.

22. Read and translate into Russian the information about the professional activities of the police officers. Determine which categories governing social relations do these actions belong to...



1. To accept and register applications and messages concerning crimes, administrative offences and accidents.
2. To immediately arrive to the scene of a crime.
3. To demand from citizens and officials to stop wrongful actions.
4. To eliminate threats to the safety of citizens and public safety.
5. To provide first aid to the persons who have suffered as a result of crimes.
6. To check the personal identity documents of citizens if according to information available there are grounds to suspect them of having committed a crime.
7. To visit state and municipal bodies, public associations and organizations in connection with the criminal cases.
8. To carry out investigative and commit other procedural actions in the cases and in the procedure envisaged by the criminal procedural legislation of the Russian Federation.
9. In the course of operative investigative activities to seize documents, things, materials and messages and commit the other actions envisaged by a federal law.
10. To find the persons who intend to commit a crime and carry out individual preventive work with them.
11. To pursue operative search activities for the purpose of detecting, preventing, stopping and solving crimes.
12. To take part in the propagation of knowledge of law.
13. To summon citizens and officials to the police in respect of the criminal cases under investigation and to receive the necessary explanations, statements and documents concerning such cases.
14. To ensure the safety of citizens and law and order on the streets, squares, stadiums, parks, terminals, at airports, sea and river ports and other public places.
15. To patrol inhabited localities and areas of congregation of people, install when necessary control-points or check-points and use other forms of maintaining law and order.

16. To take measures in cases of emergency to rescuing citizens, protecting unattended property and to render assistance in these conditions to the smooth operation of rescue services.

17. To demand that citizens leave the scene of a crime, administrative offence or accident if this is required for implementing investigation actions and operative search measures.

18. To take part in the prevention of child neglect and offences by minors.

23. Make a presentation on the theme “Powers and Duties of Police Officers”, get ready to speak on the topic.

24. Read Text 3 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 3

THE LAW ON POLICE

The Russian Police operates according to the Law on Police. After having been approved by the Federal Assembly it was signed into law on



February 7, 2011 and came into force on March 1, 2011. The purpose of the new Law is to give police officers all necessary tools for the protection of public rights and interests.

The Law on Police outlines the limitations related to police service, and requirements for proper police conduct.

A distinctive feature of the Law is the introduction of the so-called Miranda rule. Under this rule the police are required to explain to the detainee his right to legal counsel, translator's services, and the notification of family members about his detention. Before entering an individual's living quarters, a police officer must notify the citizens present there about the reasons for entering. Exceptions to the rule can be made only when an immediate danger for life or health of citizens and police personnel exists, or some other negative consequences may emerge.

The Law on Police outlines the equipment authorized for police work, including batons, gas means, handcuffs, electric shockers, light stun devices. Police dogs, water cannons and armored vehicles also belong to this group as well.

To increase public control, the Law provides for the regular publication of surveys to monitor public opinion on police activities. In addition, regional councils comprised of representatives of various public organizations are to be created to advise police leaders on the policy of law enforcement bodies.

The new Law arranges a working relationship between police and citizens. It is to enable each police officer to regard himself as a part of the society while performing his duties. The society, in its turn, should have a better understanding of the fact that it has delegated to the police the functions of protecting itself from lawlessness.

Vocabulary:

outline ['aʊtlaɪn] – излагать кратко;

requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] – требование, необходимое условие;

conduct ['kɒndəkt] – поведение;

feature ['fi:tʃə] – особенность, характерная черта;

Miranda rule – Правило Миранды (*юридическое требование в США, согласно которому перед допросом подозреваемый в совершении преступления должен быть уведомлен о своих правах*);

detainee [ˌdi:teɪ'ni:] – задержанный;

counsel ['kaʊns(ə)l] – адвокат, юрисконсульт;

notification [ˌnəʊtɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] – извещение, сообщение;

detention [di'tenʃ(ə)n] – задержание, арест, заключение под стражу;

living quarter ['kwɔ:tə] – *здесь*: жилое помещение;

exception [ɪk'sepʃ(ə)n] – исключение;

immediate [ɪ'mi:dʒət] – непосредственный, прямой;

exist [ɪg'zɪst] – быть, существовать;

consequence ['kɒns(i)kwəns] – следствие;

emerge [ɪ'mə:dʒ] – возникать, появляться;

authorize ['ɔ:θə,raɪz] – разрешать, санкционировать;

baton ['bæt(ə)n] – дубинка (*полицейского*);

light stun device [di'vaɪs] – светошокковое устройство;

water cannon ['kænən] – водомет;

armored vehicle ['ɑ:məd 'vi:ɪkl] – бронированный автомобиль;

provide (for) [prə'vaɪd] – предусматривать;

survey ['sə:veɪ] – обзор, обозрение (*событий*);

council ['kaʊns(i)l] – совет (*региональный*);

comprise [kəm'praɪz] – состоять из;

arrange [ə'reɪn(d)ʒ] – организовывать; регулировать;

regard [ri'gɑ:d] – считать.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

25. Find extra words in the following word chains.

1. Authorize – arrange – regard – quarter – emerge.
2. Police officer - Miranda rule – counsel – detainee.
3. Baton - armored vehicle - water cannon - light stun device – tool.
4. Conduct – goal – vehicle – requirement – detention.

26. Group the words with similar meanings from two columns given below.

- 1) vehicle
- 2) counsel
- 3) conduct
- 4) goal
- 5) arrange
- 6) comprise
- 7) regard
- 8) require

- a) regulate
- b) consider
- c) demand
- d) lawyer
- e) consist
- f) behavior
- g) purpose
- h) car

27. Group the words having opposite meanings from two columns given below.

- 1) authorize
- 2) living quarter
- 3) rights
- 4) detention
- 5) outline
- 6) increase
- 7) consequences

- a) duties
- b) detail
- c) decrease
- d) forbid
- e) business area
- f) reasons
- g) release

28. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 3.

To operate ... to the Law on ... , to be ... into law, to give all ... , the protection of ... rights and ... , to outline the limitations ... to police ... , ... for proper ... conduct, major ... of the Law, to explain to the ... , right to legal ... and ... services, to enter an individual's ... , an ... danger for life or health of citizens and police ... , the equipment ... for police work, to ... public control, the regular publication of ... , to ... public ... on police activities, to ... a working ... between police and citizens, to ... himself as a part of the ... , to ... the functions of ... from

29. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate into Russian.

A.

- 1) to sign
- 2) to increase
- 3) to notify
- 4) to provide
- 5) to enter
- 6) to monitor

- a) public control
- b) public opinion
- c) an individual's living quarters
- d) into law
- e) family members about his detention
- f) for the regular publications of surveys

B.

- 1) to explain
- 2) to come
- 3) to regard
- 4) to delegate
- 5) to outline
- 6) to give

- a) himself as a part of the society
- b) the equipment authorized for police work
- c) to the detainee his rights
- d) tools for the protection of rights
- e) into force
- f) the function of protection from lawlessness

30. Choose the appropriate information and answer the questions.

1. What kind of a formation are the police?
 - a) the civil society institution;
 - b) the law enforcement body;
 - c) the military organization.
2. What are the police subordinated to?
 - a) the Procurator's Office;
 - b) the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
 - c) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
3. What is the goal of the police?
 - a) punishment of offenders;
 - b) improvement of public health;
 - c) fighting crime.

4. What document defines status, rights, and obligations of police officers?
 - a) The Constitution of the Russian Federation;
 - b) The Army Regulations;
 - c) The Law on Police.
5. What does the Law on Police affirm?
 - a) partner relations between police and society;
 - b) the regular publication of crime rate surveys;
 - c) the rules of proper police conduct.
6. What does the Law on Police outline?
 - a) the duties and rights of police officers;
 - b) the limitations related to the police service;
 - c) requirements for proper police conduct.
7. What are the requirements of the so-called Miranda rule?
 - a) to use the equipment authorized for police work;
 - b) to explain to the detainee his rights;
 - c) to monitor public opinion on police activities.
8. What equipment is authorized for the police work?
 - a) batons, gas means, handcuffs, electric shockers, light stun devices;
 - b) water cannons and armored vehicles;
 - c) police dogs, police horses.
9. How does the Law on Police arrange a working relationship between police and citizens?
 - a) enables each police officer to regard himself part of the society while performing his duties;
 - b) keeps people's activities under police control;
 - c) designs a new police uniform.
10. What function has the society delegated to the police?
 - a) to make the citizens happy;
 - b) to monitor the people's activities;
 - c) to protect the society from lawlessness.

31. Agree or disagree.

1. According to the new Law on Police the main goals of this central law enforcement body have changed.
2. The Russian Police operate according to the Law on Police which came into force on February 7, 2011.
3. The purpose of the new Law is to authorize the usage of physical force and special devices by police officers while performing their duties.
4. The Law on Police outlines the duties and rights of police officers, their status, the limitations related to their service, and rules of proper police conduct.
5. Under the so-called Miranda rule, when entering buildings a police officer must notify the citizens present there about the reasons for entering.

6. The Law on Police forbids police officers to use water cannons and armored vehicles.

7. To increase police control over the public, the Law provides for the regular publication of surveys.

8. To advise on the policy of law enforcement bodies regional councils comprised of representatives of various public organizations are to be created.

9. The society delegated to the armed forces the functions of protecting itself from lawlessness.

10. The Law on Police arranges a working relationship between police and citizens.

32. Answer the questions to the text “The Law on Police”.

1. When did the Law on Police come into force?

2. What is the main purpose of the Law?

3. What does the Law on Police outline?

4. What individual's rights are provided by the Law?

5. What equipment is authorized for police work?

6. What measures are provided for by the Law on Police in order to increase public control?

7. Is it difficult to arrange a working relationship between police and citizens? Why?

33. Complete the dialogues with questions and reproduce in pairs.

A.

– ... ?

– It operates according to the Law on Police.

– ... ?

– Batons, gas means, handcuffs, electric shockers, water cannons, and some other devices authorized by the Law.

– ... ?

– Yes, we can, but only in case of emergency.

B.

– ... ?

– Yes, according to the rule which in America is called Miranda rule.

– ... ?

– No, we should do it before entering an individual's living quarters.

– ... ?

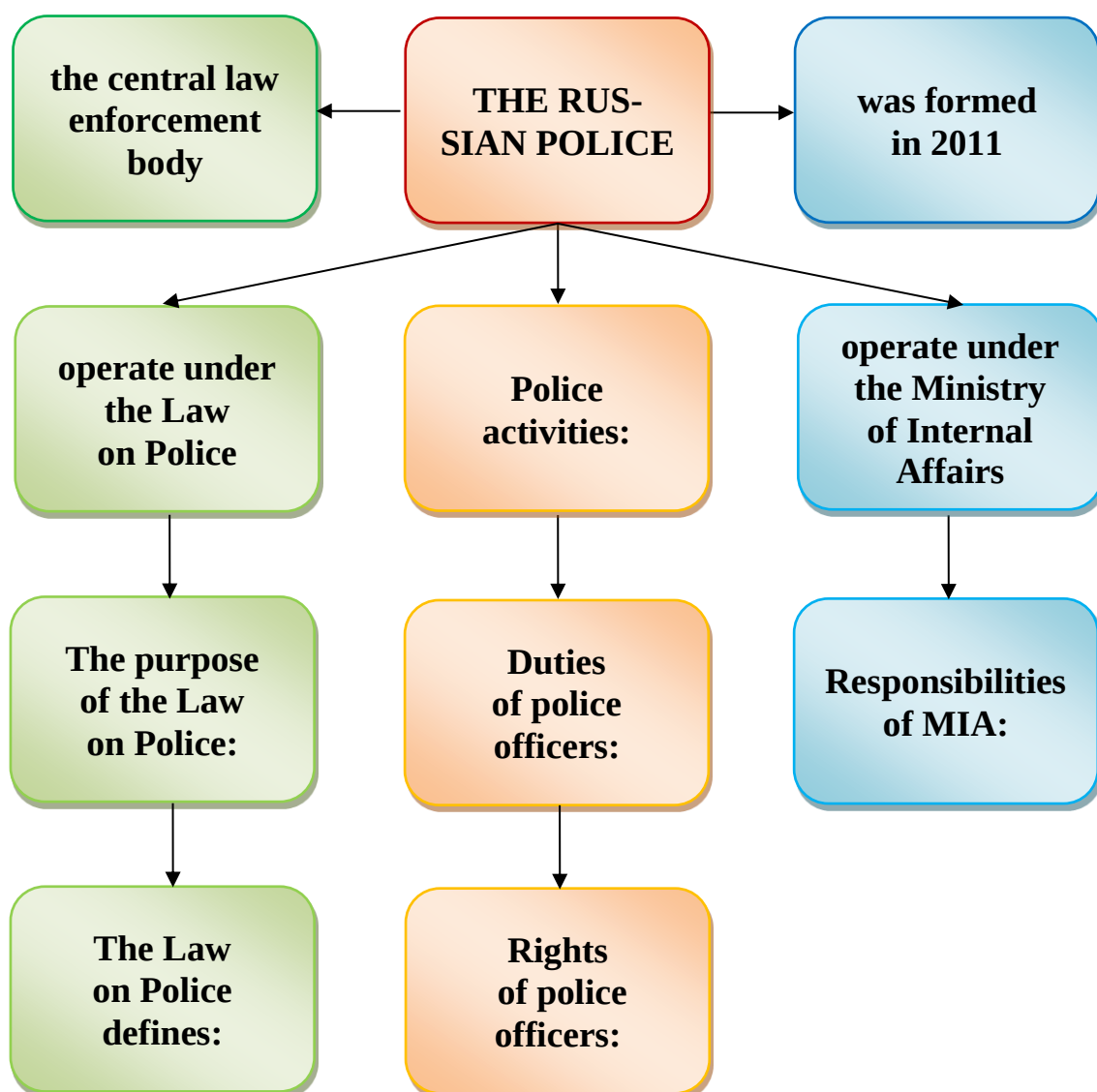
– Only if an immediate danger for life or health of citizens and police personnel exists.

C.

– ... ?

- The regular publication of surveys to monitor public opinion on police activities, I think.
- ... ?
- The formation of regional councils to advise police leaders on the policy of law enforcement bodies.
- ... ?
- They should be representatives of various public organizations.

34. Complete the scheme below and use it when speaking on the topic “The Russian Police”.



FOR ADDITIONAL READING

35. Skim through Text 4 and answer the questions which follow.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN POLICE

TEXT 4

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

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

The 3,500 strong police force of Saint Petersburg provided the main opposition to the rioting which marked the initial outbreak of the February Revolution. After the army units garrisoning the city defected, the police became the main target of the revolutionaries and a number were killed. The Police of the Russian Empire



Police Department of the MIA of the Russian Empire

was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia as a new law enforcement body. The Militia was reaffirmed on October 28 (November 10, according to the new style dating), 1917 under the official name of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia.

The Soviet Militia was a police organization with all of the duties of police departments of different countries. These included enforcing the criminal laws of the USSR, fighting corruption, traffic control, and maintaining public order. They also maintained the internal passport system, authorized residency and carried out surveillance over citizens. The Militia was subordinated to the NKVD or MVD (depending on the time period). However, the Militia was a separate administration within the NKVD/MVD, not part of the State Security organs or Internal Troops. After the dissolution of the USSR, the Militia remained the main law enforcement body in Russia until 2011.

As a result of the police reform of 2011, militia was renamed to police. The reform also involved centralization of financing, reduction of personnel, increases in wages, and changes to police and detainee rights.

It aims to increase the efficiency of the country's police force, improve the public image of law enforcement, and decrease corruption.

Vocabulary:

Rural – *здесь*: уездный;

rioting – мятеж, бунт, восстание;

initial outbreak – самый ранний взрыв / вспышка;

defect – дезертировать;

target – цель;

dissolve – распускать, расформировывать;

the Provisional Government – Временное правительство;

authorize residency – разрешать проживание;

carry out surveillance – проводить наблюдение;

Internal Troops – внутренние войска;

reduction of personnel – сокращение сотрудников;

increases in wages – увеличение заработной платы;

detainee – задержанный;

increase the efficiency – увеличивать эффективность;

improve the public image – улучшать общественное мнение.

36. Questions to answer.

1. When and where was the first police force established?
2. When were the first Detective Departments created in major cities of the Russian Empire?
3. What new law enforcement body replaced the Police of the Russian Empire on April 17, 1917?
4. What were the duties of the Soviet Militia?
5. What governmental bodies was the Militia subordinated to in different historical periods?
6. What are the main lines of police reform of 2011?
7. What does the reform aim to?

UNIT V

THE PROFESSION I HAVE CHOSEN



1. Discuss the following issues.

- Why did you come to the decision to become a police officer?
- What is the most interesting / difficult in the job of a police officer?
- What special skills and qualities should one possess to become successful in the profession of a policeman?

2. Read Text 1 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 1

THE PROFESSION OF A POLICE OFFICER

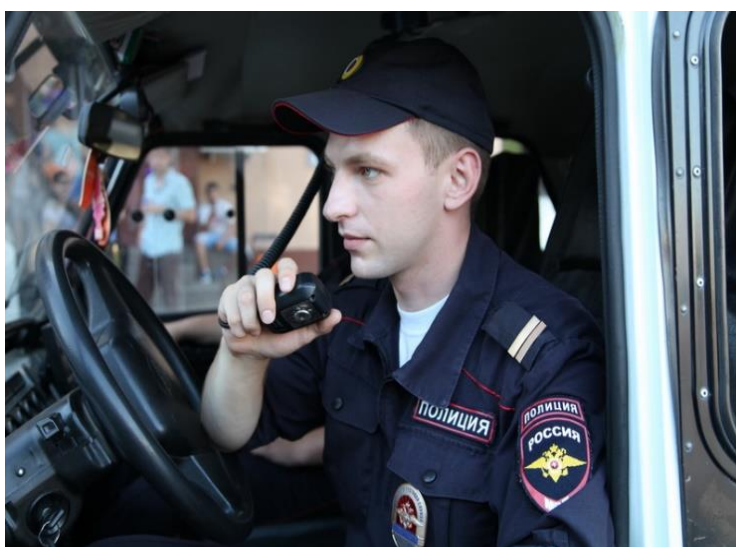
A police officer is a warranted employee of a police department. They are sworn to an oath and are granted the power to carry weapons, to use force, to arrest and imprison suspects. The main priority of police officers is strict observance of legality and protection of rights and interests of citizens.

The specific duties of a police officer largely depend on where they are located. The main duty of a police officer is to protect people and property, to detect and deter crimes and administrative infractions. Other duties of police officers include controlling traffic, patrolling neighborhoods, responding to emergency calls, writing citations or give warnings, apprehending violators and submitting incident reports in a timely manner. Sometimes police are called to testify in court about a



situation they witnessed or handled. Additionally, duties of police include educational outreach to the public to help prevent and solve crime. Other duties of police officers may include crowd control, surveillance, child protection, and VIP protection.

The job of a police officer is risky and dangerous. In fact, it has a higher rate of illnesses and injury than most other jobs in the world. Officers spend a good amount of time working with people and dealing with different scenarios, from filing a report to solving a crime. As a result, the possibility of conflicts and physical injury is high when dealing with many different law-breakers and situations.



Police officers rarely work a 40-hour week. They work late at night, on the weekends, and even on holidays. Most police officers work outdoors while on patrol, and are likely to face all types of weather conditions. No matter what day it is or what the

weather is like, they must continue with their responsibilities when on duty.

So, police officers' careers are physically and mentally demanding in many different ways. Skills that are important to have as a police officer include good leadership skills, the ability to multitask, good judgment, strong communication skills, professionalism and physical stamina.

Vocabulary:

warranted employee [em'plɔɪ'i:] – уполномоченный сотрудник;

be sworn to an oath – быть приведенным к присяге;

observance [əb'zə:vəns] – соблюдение (закона);

deter [dɪ'tə:] – сдерживать;

infraction – правонарушение;
citation – штраф;
warning ['wɔːnɪŋ] – предупреждение;
submit – подавать; предоставлять;
in a timely manner – своевременно;
outreach – информирование; разъяснительная работа;
surveillance [səː'veɪləns] – наблюдение, слежение;
scenario [siː'nɑːpiəʊ] – ситуация; вариант развития событий;
career [kəˈrɪə] – профессия; карьера;
demanding – *здесь*: ответственный; трудный, напряженный;
multitask – многозадачность (*способность выполнять более одной задачи или действия одновременно*);
good judgment – здравый смысл;
stamina ['stæmɪnə] – выносливость.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

3. Give the Russian for.

Warranted employee, be sworn to an oath, grant the power, carry weapons, imprison suspects, main priority of police officers, strict observance of legality, deter crimes, administrative infractions, patrolling neighborhoods, emergency calls, give warnings, submit incident reports, testify in court, handle a situation, crowd control, rate of illnesses and injury, deal with different scenarios, filing a report, possibility of conflicts, work a 40-hour week, face all types of weather conditions, continue with responsibilities, be physically and mentally demanding, ability to multitask, good judgment, strong communication skills, physical stamina.

4. Find in Text 1 the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Предотвращать и раскрывать преступления, основная обязанность сотрудника полиции, реагирование на экстренные вызовы, отделение полиции, применять силу, защищать права и интересы граждан, профессия полицейского, хорошие организаторские способности, выписывать штрафные квитанции, конкретные обязанности, управление дорожным движением, патрулирование улиц, задерживать правонарушителей, своевременно, наблюдение, телесное повреждение, проводить много времени, работать на открытом воздухе, работать в выходные и праздничные дни.

5. Find in Text 1 English words similar in meaning to the following.

To be empowered, respect for the rule of law, to prevent crime, offence, offender, to give evidence in court, explanation, penalty ticket, to handle situation, common sense, make a record, physical damage, profession.

6. Find in Text 1 English words opposite in meaning to the following.

To work indoors, child negligence, law abiding citizens, breaking the law, criminal offence, to release suspects, a lower rate, thoughtlessness, mental injury.

7. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 1.

To deal with different ... , a warranted ... , police officers ... , to protect ... and ... , a ... department, physically and mentally ... , to detect and ... crimes, to be sworn to an ... , good leadership ... , patrolling ... , to be ... the power, ... to multitask, responding to ... calls, to carry ... , to face all types of ... , to ... suspects, physical ... , writing ... , strict ... of legality, good ... , give ... , protection of ... and ... of citizens, submitting ... reports, to ... a situation, educational ... , crowd ... , a higher rate of illness and ... , to continue with

8. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate into Russian.

A.

- 1) to be sworn
- 2) to be granted
- 3) to carry
- 4) to use
- 5) to detect and deter
- 6) to spend
- 7) to deal with
- 8) to face

- a) the power
- b) crimes and administrative infractions
- c) different criminals and scenarios
- d) force
- e) to an oath
- f) weapons
- g) a good amount of time
- h) all types of weather conditions

B.

- 1) a warranted employee
- 2) strict observance
- 3) submitting incident reports
- 4) a higher rate
- 5) filing
- 6) the possibility
- 7) administrative
- 8) police officers

- a) of legality
- b) careers
- c) of a police department
- d) infractions
- e) of conflicts and physical injury
- f) in a timely manner
- g) of illness and injury
- h) a report

9. Choose the appropriate information and answer the questions.

1. Who are the police officers?
 - a) civil servants;
 - b) civil lawyers;
 - c) warranted employees of a police department;
 - d) members in active service of the Defense Forces.
2. What is the main priority of police officers?
 - a) strict observance of legality;
 - b) the greatest amount of publicity;
 - c) protection of citizens' health;
 - d) protection of rights and interests of people.
3. What is the main duty of police officers?
 - a) to work a 40-hour week;
 - b) to face all types of weather conditions;
 - c) to protect people and property;
 - d) to detect and deter crimes.
4. What actions are performed by police officers?
 - a) patrolling neighborhoods;
 - b) apprehending violators;
 - c) firefighting;
 - d) submitting incident reports.
5. What makes the job of a police officer risky and dangerous?
 - a) working outdoors;
 - b) bad weather conditions;
 - c) the possibility of conflicts and physical injury;
 - d) dealing with different criminals and situations.
6. What skills and abilities are important for a police officer?
 - a) physical stamina;
 - b) high level of computer skills;
 - c) ability to multitask;
 - d) competent speech.

10. Agree or disagree.

1. Police officers are sworn to an oath and are warranted employees of a police department.
2. Police officers are granted the power to use force but they are not allowed to carry weapons and imprison suspects.
3. The specific duties of a police officer largely depend on where they are located.
4. The main duty of a police officer is to patrol neighborhoods and protect people and their property.
5. If law enforcers have some free time they detect and deter crimes and administrative infractions.
6. The routine duties of police include controlling traffic, writing citations or give warnings, and apprehending violators.
7. Police officers are to submit incident reports in a timely manner.
8. Police officers are not authorized to testify in court about a situation they witnessed or handled.
9. A rate of illnesses and injury of a police officer's job is not higher than of most other jobs in the world.
10. Police officers careers are physically and mentally demanding in many different ways.

11. Answer the questions on the Text 1.

1. What kind of an employee is a police officer?
2. What is the main priority of police officers?
3. What is the main duty of a police officer?
4. What actions do the routine police duties include?
5. Why is the job of a police officer risky and dangerous?
6. What are the working conditions of an ordinary police officer?
7. What professional and intellectual skills are necessary for police officers?

12. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “The Profession of a Police Officer”.

13. Read Text 2 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 2

DETECTIVE JOB PROFILE

A detective is an officer of the Criminal Detection Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In other words, this is an official who has the right to enforce the law and is involved in various activities connected with law and order protection. The activities of a detective are regulated by the Federal Law No. 144 amended and supplemented by subsequent laws.

Detectives wear plain clothes, and focus primarily on solving crimes as well as accumulating evidence for criminal cases. They examine crime scenes for evidence and clues, interview witnesses or individuals who can provide valuable information during a criminal investigation, observe people suspected of crimes, and arrest suspected criminals.



Additionally, they can conduct searches for persons who are hiding from the inquiry and investigation bodies and from the court and who are avoiding the criminal punishment, as well as searches for missing persons.

Police detectives may be engaged in covert surveillance operations to expose criminal activity or identify perpetrators. This work often involves following suspects, documenting their activities, whereabouts, and conversations, tracing phone calls, and performing exhaustive research.



While performing their duties police detectives are to rely upon constitutional principles of legality, as well as respect for and observation of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The job of a detective can require different skill sets. Physical fitness can help police officers handle dangerous situations and catch criminals. Paying attention to small details is



essential to understand and solve crimes, whereas sound judgment skills and problem solving skills like analytical thinking provide making constructive decisions at work. Detectives can also use critical-thinking skills

to understand crime scenes and confront challenges when solving crimes. Successful detectives are able to use determination to look at cold cases with new perspectives and avoid discouragement when cases present challenges. It is necessary for them to possess some leadership skills to build trust with crime victims and witnesses to ensure they get accurate accounts.

Active vocabulary:

amended [ə'mendɪd] – исправленный;
supplemented ['sʌplɪmentɪd] – дополненный;
accumulating [ə'kju:mjuleɪtɪŋ] – сбор, накопление;
observe [əb'zə:v] – наблюдать;
inquiry [ɪn'kwaɪəri] – дознание;
be engaged [ɪn'geɪdʒd] – принимать участие, быть задействованным;
covert surveillance ['kʌvət sə:'veɪləns] – скрытое наблюдение;
whereabouts – местонахождение;
exhaustive [ɪg'zɔ:stɪv] – полный, всесторонний; подробный;
rely (on) [rɪ'laɪ] – основываться (*на*);
sound judgment – здравый смысл;
challenge – проблема, трудность, вызов;
determination – *здесь*: упорство, настойчивость, решимость;
cold case – нераскрытое дело;
discouragement – разочарование, уныние;
accounts – *здесь*: сведения.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

14. Give the Russian for.

Enforce the law, be involved in various activities, law and order protection, law amended and supplemented, accumulating evidence, provide valuable information, observe people suspected of crimes, hide from the inquiry bodies, avoid the criminal punishment, covert surveillance operations, following suspects, perform exhaustive research, rely upon constitutional principles of legality, handle dangerous situations, sound judgment skills, problem solving skills, critical-thinking skills, use determination, avoid discouragement, possess some leadership skills.

15. Find in Text 2 the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Отдел уголовного розыска, Министерство внутренних дел, должностное лицо, федеральный закон, носить гражданскую одежду, осматривать место преступления, опрашивать свидетелей, арестовывать подозреваемых в совершении преступления, разыскивать людей, следственные органы, розыск без вести пропавших лиц, разоблачать преступную деятельность, устанавливать личность преступников, до-

кументальное оформление, отслеживание телефонных звонков, уважение и соблюдение прав и свобод граждан, ловить преступников, обращать внимание на мелочи, способствовать принятию конструктивных решений, нераскрытое дело, получать точные сведения.

16. Find in Text 2 English words similar in meaning to the following.

Warranted employee, to take part in activities, law and order maintenance, collecting evidence, to inspect crime scenes, to give information, keep under surveillance, offender, location, full investigation, to base on, common sense, to face difficulties, unsolved crimes, correct information.

17. Find in Text 2 English words opposite in meaning to the following.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to break the law, previous laws, to wear uniform, to conceal, lawlessness, denial of human rights, physical weakness, to release criminals, to feel disappointed, intuitive thinking.

18. Complete the word combinations with the words from the text.

Covert ... operations, to confront ... , to build ... with crime victims, to examine crime scenes for ... and ... , the Ministry of ... Affairs, to conduct ... for persons, ... phone calls, problem ... skills, ... for the rights, to ... the criminal punishment, ... suspects, to look at with new perspectives, to wear ... clothes, to enforce the ... , focus on ... evidence, to ... dangerous situations, to ... valuable information, law and ... protection, to avoid ... , Federal Law ... and supplemented, to observe people ... of crimes, ... bodies, to ... criminal activity, to identify ... , documenting their activities, ..., and ... , exhaustive ... , to ... upon constitutional principles, ... of freedoms of citizens, to require different , sound ... skills, to ... determination, to ... some leadership skills, to get accurate

19. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

A.

- 1) to be involved
- 2) to be regulated
- 3) to focus
- 4) to provide
- 5) to observe
- 6) to conduct
- 7) to expose
- 8) to avoid

- a) on solving crimes
- b) people suspected of crimes
- c) criminal punishment
- d) searches for missing people
- e) in various activities
- f) valuable information
- g) by the Federal Law
- h) criminal activity

B.

- 1) covert
- 2) following
- 3) constitutional
- 4) documenting
- 5) tracing
- 6) making
- 7) sound
- 8) problem

- a) activities, whereabouts and conversations of people
- b) surveillance operations
- c) solving skills
- d) judgment skills
- e) principles of legality
- f) phone calls
- g) suspects
- h) constructive decisions

C. Choose five word combinations from parts A and B of the exercise and try to explain their meaning in English.

20. Complete the sentences with the words and expressions from the box.

Criminal activity	physical fitness	enforce the law
trust	covert	surveillance operations
tracing	possess	rights and freedoms of citizens
the Federal Law No. 144		following

1. The job of a detective requires _____ to handle dangerous situations and catch criminals.
2. A detective is a warranted officer of the Criminal Detection Department who has the right to _____.
3. While performing their duties police detectives are to respect and observe _____.
4. _____ was amended and supplemented by subsequent laws.
5. In order to expose _____ or identify perpetrators police detectives may be engaged in _____.
6. A good detective should build _____ with people who can provide valuable information about the crime.
7. A covert surveillance operation often involves _____ phone calls and _____ suspects.
8. To provide making constructive decisions at work it is necessary to _____ such skill sets as sound judgment and problem solving skills as well as analytical thinking.

21. Name the actions performed by the police detectives in the following areas.

Ordinary criminal investigation	Covert surveillance operations
• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____

22. Name the skill sets which are necessary to perform the following actions.

- To understand and solve crimes.
- To understand crime scenes and confront challenges when solving crimes.
- To build trust with crime victims and witnesses.
- To handle dangerous situation and catch criminals.
- To make constructive decisions at work.
- To look at cold cases with new perspectives.

23. Agree or disagree.

1. It is necessary for police detectives to possess some leadership skills to handle dangerous situations and catch criminals.
2. The activities of a detective are regulated by the local laws.
3. When cases present challenges police detectives are to be ready to use determination to look at cold cases with new perspectives and avoid discouragement.
4. Detectives are to wear police uniform and carry weapons when they are engaged in covert surveillance operations.
5. The main duty of a police detective is educational outreach to the public to help prevent and solve crime.
6. Detectives are to use critical-thinking skills to understand crime scenes and confront challenges when solving crimes.
7. The work of a police detective involves examining crime scenes for evidence and clues, interviewing witnesses, observing people suspected of crimes, and arresting suspected criminals.
8. Detectives have the right to punish persons who are hiding from the inquiry and investigation bodies, and who are avoiding the criminal punishment.

24. Answer the questions on the text “Detective Job Profile”.

1. What kind of an officer is a police detective?
2. What laws regulate the activities, duties and obligations of detectives in the Russian police?

3. What do the detectives focus primarily on?
4. What actions do they perform during a criminal investigation?
5. When can police detectives conduct searches for people?
6. What work may police detectives be engaged in to expose criminal activities and to identify perpetrators?
7. What are the detectives to rely on while performing their duties?
8. What skill sets are required to become a successful detective?
9. What skills help making constructive decisions at work?
10. How can detectives avoid discouragement when cases under solution present challenges?

25. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “Detective Job Profile”.

26. Read Text 3 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 3

INVESTIGATOR JOB PROFILE



One of the special features of the Russian law enforcement system is its division into investigators and detectives. The word “investigator” is usually associated with officials of the Investigative Committee (the SK). There are also investigators in the Federal Security Service (FSB). So investigators now work in three different state agencies: the SK, the MVD (the Ministry of Internal Affairs), and the FSB.

The investigator is a very important profession in Russian criminal proceedings.

On the one hand, investigators participate in ordinary detective work (identifying the culprit); on the other hand, they are involved in the activity of the courts and the Prosecutor’s offices (proving guilt in a legally correct manner).

Investigation means search. That's why the duty of an investigator is to search for truth, for the offender, for witnesses, and for evidence. The investigator bases his conclusions concerning the guilt of an accused upon verification and assessment of the evidence. Evidence in a criminal act is facts. The investigator establishes the facts in the case from the testimony of witnesses, the injured parties, suspects, accused, the opinions of experts, exhibits, the records of the investigation and court proceedings and other documents. Thus in Russia it is precisely the investigator who actually makes the final decision concerning whether a person will be found guilty of committing a crime.



The investigator does not act as a separate player. On all key issues he consults with his superior and often also with prosecution officials. In fact, those working on a case constitute a team in which the investigator is the main executor but key decisions are made if not collegially then after serious consultations. Whether as the sole investigator or as part of an investigative team, criminal investigators must ensure the investigative process is completed in a comprehensive and thorough manner, leaving no stone unturned.

Investigators are constantly overloaded with work. To fulfill their duties, they have to work almost without pause outside of working time and on days off. In fiction books and movies, the investigator is presented like a leader and coordinator of a big team of detectives who carry out his or her assignments. In reality, a typical investigations section, usually serving a single administrative district, consists of sixteen investigators assisted by twelve detectives (operatives).

Vocabulary:

culprit ['kʌlprɪt] – виновный, преступник;

the Prosecutor's ['prɒsɪkjʊ:təz] **Office** – прокуратура;

conclusion [kən'klu:ʒn] – заключение, вывод;

verification [ˌverɪfɪ'keɪʃn] – проверка, подтверждение истинности;

assessment [ə'sesmənt] – оценка;

testimony ['testɪməni] – показание;

injured ['ɪndʒəd] **party** – пострадавший;

exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] – вещественное доказательство;

precisely [prə'saisli] – именно;
executor [ɪg'zekjutə] – исполнитель;
collegially [kə'li:dʒiəli] – коллегиально;
comprehensive [kəmprɪ'hensɪv] – комплексный, всесторонний;
thorough ['θʌrə] – тщательный, доскональный, исчерпывающий;
overload ['oʊvə'ləʊd] – перегружать;
assignment [ə'sainmənt] – задание.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

27. Give the Russian for.

Division into investigators and detectives, ordinary detective work, in a legally correct manner, to search for the offender, the guilt of an accused, assessment of the evidence, to make the final decision, a separate player, key issues, to consult with the superior, prosecution officials, to constitute a team, in a comprehensive and thorough manner, to leave no stone unturned, fiction books and movies, to serve a single administrative district.

28. Find in the text “Investigator Job Profile” the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Характерная черта, Следственный комитет, Федеральная служба безопасности, российское уголовное судопроизводство, установление личности преступника, доказывать виновность, искать истину, основывать выводы, подтверждение истинности доказательств, устанавливать факты, показания пострадавших, мнение экспертов, протоколы расследования, выносить окончательное решение, признавать виновным в совершении преступления, завершать следствие, быть перегруженным работой, работать сверхурочно и в выходные дни, выполнять задания, обычный следственный отдел.

29. Find in Text 3 English words similar in meaning to the following.

To be connected with, to take part, routine, according to the law, to be engaged, perpetrator, Procurator's Office, tracing, victim, physical evidence, main questions, commander, all-round, detailed, to perform, task, weekend.

30. Find in Text 3 English words opposite in meaning to the following.

Unification, investigative activities, to show innocence, in violation of the law, defendant, denial of evidence, assistant, independently, to remain a crime unsolved.

31. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 3.

Russian criminal ... , to participate in ... work, the ... of the investigation, to ... the culprit, to be ... in the activity, to ... guilt, ... into investi-

gators and detectives, officials of the ... Committee, to ... for truth, the ... of experts, verification and ... of the evidence, all key ... , to make ... decisions, to be ... with work, to work working time, ... of a big team of detectives, to assignments, to ... an administrative district, the Federal ... Service, from the ... of witnesses, to be ... guilty, part of an investigative ... , in a ... and ... manner.

32. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

A.

- 1) to be associated
- 2) to participate
- 3) to be involved
- 4) to base conclusions
- 5) to be found guilty
- 6) to make
- 7) to be overloaded
- 8) to carry out

- a) upon verification of the evidence
- b) in the activity of courts
- c) key decisions collegially
- d) assignments of the investigator
- e) with work
- f) in ordinary detective work
- g) with officials of the Investigative Committee
- h) of committing a crime

B.

- 1) prosecution
- 2) testimony
- 3) assessment
- 4) the Federal
- 5) court
- 6) identifying
- 7) division
- 8) main

- a) Security Service
- b) the culprit
- c) officials
- d) executor
- e) of witnesses and suspects
- f) into detectives and investigators
- g) of the evidence
- h) proceeding

C. Choose five word combinations from parts A and B of the exercise and try to explain their meaning in English.

33. Complete the sentences with the words and expressions from the box.

Opinions	assessment	overloaded	search	records	thorough
associated	superior	testimony	comprehensive		

1. A typical investigator is constantly _____ with work.
2. Investigation means _____ for truth, for the offender, for witnesses, and for evidence.
3. The word “investigator” is usually _____ with officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Investigative Committee, and the Federal Security Service.
4. The investigator usually consults with his _____ on major issues, and key decisions are made after serious consultations.
5. The facts in the case were established from the _____ of witnesses, the injured parties, suspects, and the accused.
6. Criminal investigators must ensure the investigative process is completed in a _____ and _____ manner, leaving no stone unturned.
7. The _____ of experts, exhibits, the _____ of the investigation and court proceedings and other documents were examined.
8. _____ of the evidence at the scene of the crime is one of the first duties of a criminal investigator upon being assigned to a case.

34. Denote the professional duties of an investigator from the list below.

- Investigate crimes through questioning and evidence gathering.
- Examine crime scenes for evidence and clues.
- Observe people suspected of crimes.
- Conduct searches for persons who are avoiding the criminal punishment, as well as searches for missing persons.
- Participate in ordinary detective work (identifying the culprit).
- Give assignments to a team of detectives.
- Make the final decisions concerning whether a person will be found guilty of committing a crime.
- Participate in raids.
- Provide testimony for court cases.
- Write reports on their findings in an investigation.
- Interrogate witnesses, victims and suspects connected with crimes.
- Arrest suspects in connection with crimes.
- Prepare charges and warrants for arrests.
- Participate in covert surveillance operations.

35. Agree or disagree.

1. One of the special features of the Russian law enforcement system is its division into superiors and detectives.

2. The word “investigator” is usually associated with officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Investigative Committee, and the Federal Security Service.

3. The investigator is a very important profession in Russian court proceedings.

4. Investigators participate in ordinary detective work, and they are involved in the activity of the courts and the Prosecutor’s offices.

5. The investigator bases his conclusions concerning the guilt of an accused upon verification and assessment of the evidence.

6. Evidence in a case is established from the testimony of investigators assigned to the case.

7. The final decision concerning whether a person will be found guilty of committing a crime is made by a forensic expert.

8. Those working on a case constitute a team in which the investigator is the main executor but key decisions are made collegially.

9. The investigative process must be conducted and completed in a legally correct manner.

10. The investigator is a leader and coordinator of a big team of detectives who carry out his or her assignments.

36. Answer the questions on the text “Investigator Job Profile”.

1. What is the career of the investigator usually associated with?

2. Why is the investigator a very important profession in criminal proceedings?

3. What does the word “investigation” mean?

4. What are the professional duties of the investigator?

5. Why does the investigator base his conclusions concerning the guilt of an accused upon verification and assessment of the evidence?

6. Who makes the final decision concerning whether a person will be found guilty of committing a crime in Russia?

7. Who does the investigator consults with on key issues?

8. Who carry out the assignments of the investigator?

9. In what manner should the investigative process be completed?

10. Do investigators fulfill their duties during fixed working hours from 9 to 18?

37. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “Investigator Job Profile”.

38. Read Text 4 and translate it into Russian.



In Russia, cities, towns and rural settlements are divided into districts and the district police officer is the main and actually the real police force in these communities. As a rule, district police officers belong to the category of middle commanding officers of the internal affairs agencies – they are lieutenants, captains, and majors.

District police officers are to maintain close relations with the residents of their districts and work closely with members of the criminal justice system, social workers, schools, local businesses, housing authorities, and community groups. They serve to maintain law and order, protect members of the

public and their property, prevent crime and antisocial behavior, reduce the fear of crime and improve the quality of life for local citizens. District police officers are also responsible for handling minor offences such as domestic violence, loud noise, residential parking, etc.

The main forms of service of the district police officers are: preventive beat of the administrative district; dealing with citizens' complaints; reception of citizens; reports to the public on the work done; and individual preventive work with alcohol and drug abusers, people released from prison, persons who have committed infractions, and other lawbreakers.

Within their powers district officers participate in the prevention of neglect, homelessness, delinquency and antisocial behavior of minors. They are also engaged in searching for persons who have not arrived at the place of administrative supervision or left it without permission. According to the regulatory legal acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation district police officers are also obliged to take part in detecting crimes and traffic law enforcement.

The job of the district police officer is dangerous, stressful and hard. The precinct officer deals with many criminal personalities – alcoholics,

drug addicts, hooligans, brawlers, former prisoners, and marginals. It is difficult to communicate and establish contacts with such people. However, the district police officer is to know all the inhabitants of the territory under his jurisdiction, who may be associated with crime. Despite all the seeming routine of his work, the precinct officer takes risks every day. In rare cases, he has to use his service weapon against a person, but an ordinary call for a drunken fight or a domestic dispute can turn into a tragedy for a law enforcer.

The professional holiday of the district police officer is celebrated on November 17. Perhaps, there is no other profession in the system of internal affairs bodies, which would be so close to ordinary people, directly related to their lifestyle, everyday problems and adversities.

Active vocabulary:

district police officer – участковый уполномоченный;

rural settlement ['ruərəl 'setlmənt] – сельское поселение;

middle commanding officers – сотрудники среднего начальствующего состава;

housing authorities ['haʊzɪŋ ə:'θɔːrɪtɪz] – органы жилищно-коммунального хозяйства;

reduce [rɪ'djuːs] – снижать, уменьшать;

improve [ɪm'pruːv] – улучшать;

handling minor offences ['hændlɪŋ 'maɪnə ə'fensɪz] – рассмотрение мелких правонарушений;

domestic violence [də'mestɪk 'vaɪələns] – бытовое насилие, насилие в семье;

residential parking [rezi'denʃəl 'pɑːkɪŋ] – парковка в жилом районе;

forms of service – формы несения службы;

preventive beat – *здесь*: профилактический обход (*участка*);

complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] – жалоба;

infraction [ɪn'frækʃn] – нарушение, правонарушение;

neglect [nɪ'glekt] – *здесь*: безнадзорность;

homelessness ['həʊmlɪsnɪs] – *здесь*: беспризорность;

be engaged [biː ɪn'geɪdʒd] – заниматься;

regulatory legal act ['regjələtri 'liːgəl ækt] – нормативный правовой акт;

be obliged [biː ə'blaɪdʒd] – быть обязанным;

precinct officer ['priːsɪŋkt 'ɔːfɪsə] – участковый уполномоченный;

brawler ['brɔːlə] – скандалист, дебошир;

inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtənt] – (*местный*) житель;

lifestyle – образ жизни;

adversity [əd'veːsɪti] – невзгоды, беда.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

39. Give the Russian for.

District police officer, precinct officer, middle commanding officers, to maintain close relations, criminal justice system, local businesses, housing authorities, maintain law and order, reduce the fear of crime, domestic violence, domestic dispute, preventive beat of the administrative district, reception of citizens, alcohol and drug abusers, drug addicts, within their powers, prevention of delinquency and antisocial behavior of minors, regulatory legal acts, searching for persons, criminal personalities, be associated with crime, turn into a tragedy.

40. Find in Text 4 the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Разделяться на участки (районы); органы Министерства внутренних дел; лейтенант, капитан, майор; тесно сотрудничать; защищать граждан и их имущество; предотвращать преступления и проявления антиобщественного поведения; формы несения службы; рассмотрение жалоб граждан; лица, освобожденные из мест лишения свободы; предупреждение безнадзорности и беспризорности несовершеннолетних; обеспечение безопасности дорожного движения; лица, не прибывшие к месту осуществления административного надзора либо самовольно оставившие его; рисковать каждый день; служебное оружие; быть напрямую связанным с повседневными проблемами и невзгодами.

41. Find in Text 4 English words similar in meaning to the following.

Police officer, precinct officer, drug addict, resident of the district, have close relationship, misbehavior, to make citizens' life better, minor offence, parking near the dwelling, former prisoners, normative legal act, handling citizens' appeals, personal educational work, juvenile offence, offender, lack of care and housing, participate in finding people, ensuring traffic safety, lumpen human being, family conflict, Interior organs.

42. Find in Text 4 English words opposite in meaning to the following.

City, supreme command staff, foreign office agencies, distance from the community members, administrative justice, to break law and order, law-abiding behavior, increase the fear of crime, handling grand offences, prison inhabitants, adults, leave the place of administrative supervision on legal grounds, to take part in committing crimes, drug fighters, law enforcer.

43. Complete the word combinations with the words from Text 4.

To be ... into districts, middle ... officers, internal affairs ... , to ... close relations, ... of the districts, the ... system, social ... , housing ... ,

... groups, to maintain ... and ... , protect members of the ... and their ... , to prevent antisocial ... , to ... the quality of life, to be ... for, handling minor ... , domestic ... , preventive ... of the administrative ... , dealing with citizens' ... , reports to the public on the ... , people ... from prison, to ... infractions, to participate in the ... of neglect and ... , delinquency and antisocial ... of ... , to be ... in searching for persons, to arrive at the ... of administrative ... , the ... legal acts, traffic law ... , precinct ... , former ... , to ... contacts, to know all the ... , to be ... with crime, the ... routine of work, to ... risks, to ... weapon, an ... call for a drunken ... , to turn ... a tragedy, to be ... to ordinary people, to be ... to everyday problems and

44. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

A.

- 1) to be divided
- 2) to reduce
- 3) to prevent
- 4) to be engaged
- 5) to belong
- 6) to protect
- 7) to maintain
- 8) to arrive

- a) to the category
- b) members of the public
- c) in searching for persons
- d) close relations
- e) the fear of crime
- f) into districts
- g) at the place of administrative supervision
- h) antisocial behavior

B.

- 1) middle
- 2) handling
- 3) criminal
- 4) preventive beat
- 5) dealing with
- 6) a district
- 7) prevention
- 8) domestic

- a) of the administrative district
- b) police officer
- c) violence
- d) commanding officers
- e) minor offences
- f) of neglect, homelessness
- g) justice system
- h) citizens' complaints

C. Choose five word combinations from the first part of the exercise and try to explain their meaning in English.

45. Complete the sentences with the words and expressions from the box.

Preventive beat	belong	precinct	preventive work	minor offences
antisocial behavior	infractions		rural settlements	delinquency

1. Such actions as domestic violence, making loud noise, breaking rules of residential area parking are considered to be _____.
2. Junior and senior lieutenants _____ to the category of middle commanding officers.
3. In the USA, sheriffs are often the only police force in _____.
4. _____ officers are to maintain close relations with the members of the public.
5. A district police officer is obliged to maintain law and order and prevent crime and _____.
6. _____ of the administrative district is one of the main forms of service of the district police officers.
7. Individual _____ with alcohol and drug abusers, as well as people released from prison helps to reduce crime and minors' _____.
8. In order to improve the quality of life for local citizens, district police officers do their best to prevent _____.
9. Persons who have committed _____, and other lawbreakers are to be registered with the police.

46. Agree or disagree.

1. District police officers are actually the real police force in such communities as city districts and rural settlements.
2. As a rule, district police officers belong to the category of superior commanding officers of the internal affairs agencies.
3. Precinct officers are to work closely with the residents of their districts, social workers, schools, local businesses, housing authorities, and community groups.
4. District police officers are to maintain law and order, protect members of the public and their property, prevent crime and antisocial behavior.
5. District police officers are responsible for handling murder and burglary cases.
6. One of the forms of service of the district police officers is dealing with citizens' complaints.
7. To reduce the fear of crime and improve the quality of life for local citizens, precinct officers are to maintain law and order, protect members of the public and their property, prevent crime and antisocial behavior.
8. According to the regulatory legal acts district officers participate in the prevention of neglect, homelessness, delinquency and antisocial behavior of minors.

9. The precinct officer deals and communicates only with alcoholics, drug addicts, hooligans, brawlers, former prisoners, and other criminal personalities.
10. The work of the district officer is routine and monotonous.

47. Answer the questions on the text “District Police Officer”.

1. What category of police officers do the district police officers belong?
2. Who do the precinct officers maintain relations and work closely with?
3. What is the main aim of their activities?
4. What are the main forms of service of the district police officers?
5. What policing activities are the precinct officers obliged to participate?
6. Why is the job of the district police officer dangerous, stressful and hard?
7. In what cases are the precinct officers allowed to use the service weapon?
8. When is the professional holiday of the district police officer celebrated?

48. Get ready to discuss in class the content of the text “District Police Officer”.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

49. Skim through Text 5 and answer the questions which follow.

TEXT 5

AT THE CRIME SCENE

My future professional activity is closely connected with the investigation of criminal cases. Crime scene investigation is the first stage of it.

When the information of a crime committed is received an operative team go out to the crime scene. An operative team usually consist of an investigator, a detective, a district police officer, a forensic expert, a bobby-handler and a medical expert. Each of them has his own duties at the scene, but they should work in close cooperation and help each other to solve crimes quickly and accurately.

The search commander (usually the investigator or the detective) directs primary crime scene investigation and detection.

The investigator (together with the forensic expert) finds, collects and protects evidence – fingerprints, footmarks, and other traces of the criminal act. They take pictures of the objects of the crime scene, make diagrams and sketches, etc.



At the crime scene

Basing on all the data gathered the search commander analyzes the situation and tries to reconstruct the details of the happening. Crime scene investigation ends in making a record.

The detective is responsible for all detection required for quick and accurate solution of the case. To obtain all the necessary information the detective finds,

interviews and interrogates witnesses, eye-witnesses, victims and suspects. He should take immediate measures to detect the criminal, that is to identify, locate and apprehend him. The detective also makes efforts to search, discover and seize stolen property and instruments of the crime.

The district police officer ensures crime scene protection, helps the detective to find witnesses and eye-witnesses and to apprehend the suspect.

The medical expert conducts an external examination of the corpse.

If all the facts gathered during the primary crime scene investigation show the corpus delicti, the investigating officer brings a criminal action and conducts further investigation.

The profession I have chosen is difficult and interesting. Combating crime, decreasing it we must not forget one of our priorities – strict observance of legality and protection of rights and interests of the citizens. To gain the people's confidence we should make our activities clear to them and have their support and approval.

50. Questions to answer.

1. What specialists does the Russian Federation Far East Home Ministry Law Institute of Russia train?
2. What is the main task of law enforcement professionals?
3. What is the main aim of your detective activity?
4. What does the quality of your detective activity depend on?
5. What is your future professional activity connected with?
6. When do an operative team go out to the crime scene?
7. What specialists does an operative team consist of?
8. What is necessary for quick and accurate crime solution?
9. Who directs primary crime scene investigation?
10. What equipment helps the forensic expert to find, collect and protect evidence?

11. Why is it necessary to take pictures of the objects at the crime scene and to make diagrams and sketches?
12. What is the duty of the search commander?
13. What is done when crime scene investigation ends?
14. What is the detective responsible for?
15. What efforts does the detective make to obtain all the necessary information?
16. What other measures should the detective take?
17. What is the task of the district police officer?
18. What is the responsibility of the medical expert?
19. When does the investigating officer bring a criminal action?
20. What are the priorities of your future work?

UNIT VI

THE POLICE FORCES OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES



PART I. LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE USA

1. Discuss the following issue.

➤ What difficulties are created for the police work in the USA due to the fact that police in this country is not a federal law enforcement agency?

2. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating the text:

Drug Enforcement Administration – Управление по борьбе с наркотиками;

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives – Управление по контролю за оборотом алкогольных напитков и табачных изделий, огнестрельного оружия и взрывчатых веществ;

Secret Service – секретная служба;

U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement – иммиграционная и таможенная служба США.

3. Read Text 1 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 1

THE STRUCTURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE USA

US law defines police powers as the rights transferred by a state or municipal government to carry out legislative regulation of civil interests, protect safety and health of citizens, as well as to carry out preventive ac-

tivities in relation to criminal offenses, mass demonstrations and riots related to them. The letter of the law regulates in great detail the possibilities for the use of force, weapons and special means, including technical ones.

Unlike most countries, the US does not have a single national police department; so, the term “U. S. police” is used informally and incorrectly. The policing is organized on a state and local basis. The country has around 40,000 separate police forces; over half of them are one or two-man sheriffs’ offices in small towns.

Police forces include city police, county police, transport police, sheriffs’ departments, state police (state troopers) and highway police forces (highway patrol).

In addition to regular full-time police officers many towns have auxiliary part-time police officers, which assist sheriffs’ offices in some areas. The American response to increasing crime is usually to put more cops on the beat.



State Trooper Police (Alaska)

The main burden of policing falls on the police of states and cities, their responsibility being the handling of local crimes. The head of the local police body - the commissioner, superintendent or chief of police - is usually appointed by the mayor or local legislature, and sometimes elected by popular vote.



Hamilton County sheriff

At the county level, the head of the police department is usually called the “sheriff.” Sheriffs are as a rule elected to this position and receive the right to appoint deputies. The sheriff's office also handles county jail maintenance and courtroom security.

At the state level there are also police bodies with special jurisdiction – transit police, port authorities, airport police, university police, envi-

environmental police (conservation officers/parks and recreation officers), crime investigation bodies, special police forces (for example, alcohol control authorities, gambling and agricultural police).

The offences outside the jurisdiction of state and local police bodies (federal crimes) are usually dealt with by federal agencies including FBI; Drug Enforcement Administration; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Secret Service; federal marshals; U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and several others.

A police officer in the United States is not required to show his ID, but is required to show a token, and preferably, the token should always be in a prominent place.

All police are armed and popular weapons include .38 specials and shotguns. Police officers also carry truncheons and some forces are issued with electronic taser gun, used to knock out aggressive drug addicts. In many areas police wear bullet-proof vests and carry mace, a riot gas. In some states, police officers can legally shoot suspected criminals trying to evade arrest.

Active vocabulary:

agricultural [ˌæɡriˈkʌltʃərəl] **police** – подразделение полиции, занимающееся нарушениями в сфере сельскохозяйственной деятельности;

auxiliary [ɔːgˈzɪljəri] – вспомогательный, дополнительный;

burden [ˈbɜːdn] – груз, бремя;

commissioner [kəˈmɪʃnə] – комиссар;

conservation [ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən] **officers** – сотрудники экологической полиции в заповедниках и национальных парках;

county [ˈkaunti] **police** – полиция округа;

deputy [ˈdepjuty] – заместитель;

environmental [ɪnˌvaɪəɾənˈmentl] **police** – подразделение полиции по борьбе с загрязнением окружающей среды (экологическая полиция);

evade [iˈveɪd] – избегать;

federal marshal [ˈmaːʃəl] – сотрудник Службы федеральных маршалов;

gambling [ˈɡæmblɪŋ] **police** – подразделение полиции по борьбе с нарушениями в сфере азартных игр;

highway [ˈhaɪwei] **police** – дорожная полиция;

informally [ɪnˈfɔːmli] – неофициально;

mace [meɪs] – газовый баллончик;

maintenance [ˈmeɪntənəns] – обслуживание, содержание;

parks and recreation [ˌreɪkriˈeɪʃən] **officers** – сотрудники экологической полиции, работающие в парках и зонах отдыха;

policing [pəˈlɪsɪŋ] – правоохранительная деятельность;

popular vote – голосование граждан;

prominent [ˈprɒmɪnənt] – видный;

relate to [riˈleɪt] – связываться с, относиться к;

riot [ˈraɪət] – общественные беспорядки;
state trooper [ˈtru:pə] – сотрудник полиции штата;
token [ˈtəʊkən] – жетон;
transfer [trænsˈfə:] – передавать;
transit police – подразделение полиции, занимающееся нарушениями в сфере транзитных перевозок;
truncheon [ˈtrʌntʃən] – полицейская дубинка.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

4. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary.

National, popular, regulate, aggressive, technical, transfer, university, jurisdiction, bureau, marshal, agriculture, officer, separate, municipal, transit, aggressive, local, sheriff, superintendent, agency, service, recreation, structure, department, basis, regular, mayor, position.

5. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations from Text 1.

A national police department, separate police forces, one-man sheriff's office, popular police weapon, highway patrol, truncheon, policing, to appoint deputies, at the county level, to carry out legislative regulation, full-time police officers, the use of force, weapons and special means, courtroom security, special jurisdiction, county jail maintenance, crime investigation bodies, alcohol control authorities, to show a token, to handle local crimes, to knock out aggressive drug addicts, to be organized on a state level, in relation to criminal offenses, airport police, to wear a bullet-proof vest, to be elected to the position, to be in a prominent place, to require, a suspected criminal.

6. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations from Text 1.

Использовать неофициально и неправильно, организовывать на местном уровне, сотрудники полиции штата, постоянные сотрудники полиции, законодательное регулирование интересов граждан, регламентировать возможности применения силы, оружия и специальных средств, вспомогательные сотрудники полиции, носить дубинки, агрессивные наркоманы, пуленепробиваемые жилеты, избежать ареста, основной объем полицейской работы, глава местного органа полиции, комиссар, начальник полиции, местный законодательный орган, за рамками юрисдикции, управление по борьбе с наркотиками, секретная служба, показать удостоверение личности, избирать на должность, охрана залов суда, университетская полиция, экологическая полиция.

7. Match the words with similar meanings from two columns given below.

- 1) burden
- 2) to handle
- 3) response
- 4) auxiliary
- 5) token
- 6) local
- 7) to assist
- 8) possibility
- 9) to evade
- 10) incorrect
- 11) activity

- a) to help
- b) action
- c) badge
- d) to avoid
- e) wrong
- f) amount
- g) municipal
- h) additional
- i) to deal with
- j) answer
- k) opportunity

8. Match the words having opposite meanings from two columns given below.

- 1) special
- 2) local
- 3) to increase
- 4) prominent
- 5) single
- 6) outside
- 7) include
- 8) aggressive
- 9) to appoint
- 10) interest

- a) indifference
- b) federal
- c) to dismiss
- d) peaceful
- e) separate
- f) to decrease
- g) inside
- h) latent
- i) general
- j) exclude

9. Complete the word combinations with the words from the text. Find sentences with these word-combinations in the text, read and translate them.

To have ... part-time police officers; to put ... on the beat; to be in a ... place; to knock out aggressive ... addicts; to ... suspected criminals; to have a ... police department; to be used ... and ... ; to be a two-man ... office; to carry out ... activities; to be appointed by the ... or ... legislature; to be elected by ... vote; to ... the right to ... deputies; to handle ... jail ... ; police ... with ... jurisdiction; to ... police powers; crime ... bodies; alcohol ... authorities; to regulate in ... the possibilities; the offences ... the jurisdiction; the main ... of policing.

10. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

A.

- 1) to handle
- 2) to organize
- 3) to be elected
- 4) to be dealt
- 5) to assist
- 6) to show
- 7) to use

- a) to the position of sheriff
- b) with federal agencies
- c) informally and incorrectly
- d) in some areas
- e) a token
- f) on a state and local basis
- g) local crimes

B.

- 1) national
- 2) local
- 3) federal
- 4) prominent
- 5) special
- 6) environmental
- 7) popular
- 8) aggressive

- a) police forces
- b) police
- c) crimes
- d) place
- e) drug addicts
- f) police department
- g) police bodies
- h) weapon

11. Match definitions to the following words and word-combinations.

Arrest	beat	policing	crime	jail	jurisdiction	police officer
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1. Violation either of social norms and rules (societal definition) or of codified bodies of law (legal definition).
2. A holding facility often located in a local police station or sheriff's office; used temporarily to detain suspects prior to their trials.
3. The basic geographic unit of patrol; the area a patrol officer is assigned during a tour of duty.
4. One sworn to preserve the peace and maintain social order.
5. A police activity that maintain order and strives to reduce fear of crime and increase awareness about safety among citizens.
6. The action of stopping and detaining an individual for the lawful purpose of restraining this individual until formally charged with some law violation.
7. As regards police, the geographic area to which their law enforcement authority is restricted.

12. Name the persons or organizations that do the following. Use the information from Text 1.

1. Their responsibility is to handle local crimes.
2. They assist sheriff's offices in some areas.
3. They maintain law and order within the state borders.
4. They handle county jail maintenance and courtroom security.
5. They maintain public order and handle offences at the college or university campus.
6. They keep order in the courtroom, protect the court officials and witnesses.
7. They carry truncheons and mace and wear bullet-proof vests.
8. They are to maintain public order and deal with offences in parks and recreation areas.
9. They deal with offences outside the jurisdiction of state and local police bodes.
10. They handle road traffic violations and deal with their prevention.

13. Give English definitions to the following words and word-combinations.

Incorrectly, a deputy, police powers, parks and recreation officers, university police, a prominent place, criminal offenses, on a national basis, city police, state troopers, in great detail.

14. Agree or disagree.

1. The US does not have a single national police department; and the policing is organized on a state and local basis.
2. Only regular full-time police officers maintain law and order in large cities and small towns as well as assist sheriffs' offices in some areas.
3. The head of the local police body is usually appointed by the mayor or local legislature, and sometimes elected by popular vote.
4. The American response to increasing crime is usually to develop new effective methods to fight crime and improve the level professional training of police officers.
5. Sheriffs as a rule are appointed to this position by mayor or local legislature.
6. In any situation a police officer in the United States is required to show their ID or his token.
7. The main burden of policing falls on the federal police agencies, their responsibility being the handling of all crimes within their jurisdiction.
8. The sheriff's office also handles county jail maintenance and courtroom security.
9. All police are armed and have powers to use weapon in any suspicious situations.

10. At the state level there are also police bodies with special jurisdiction as well as special police forces.

15. Answer the questions to the text “The structure of law enforcement in the USA”.

1. What rights do the state and municipal governments transfer to the police to make them police powers?

2. What possibilities for the police does the US law regulate in detail?

3. In what way is the policing in the USA organized?

4. What organizations do the US police forces include?

5. Whose responsibility is to handle local crimes?

6. How is the head of local police body usually appointed to this position?

7. Who is the head of police department at the county level?

8. At what administrative level are there police bodies with special jurisdiction?

9. What agencies usually deal with federal crimes?

10. What is a US police officer required to show: the ID or a token?

11. In the United Kingdom the police are not armed. And in the USA?

12. What weapons do the police officers usually carry?

16. Put 5 general and 5 special questions to the to the following sentences from Text 1.

1. The US does not have a single national police department; so, the term “U. S. police” is used informally and incorrectly.

2. In addition to regular full-time police officers many towns have auxiliary part-time police officers, which assist sheriffs’ offices in some areas.

3. The main burden of policing falls on the police of states and cities, their responsibility being the handling of local crimes.

4. At the county level, the head of the police department is usually called the “sheriff.”

5. The sheriff's office also handles county jail maintenance and courtroom security.

6. The offences outside the jurisdiction of state and local police bodies (federal crimes) are usually dealt with by federal agencies.

7. In some states, police officers can legally shoot suspected criminals trying to evade arrest.

8. The letter of the law regulates in great detail the possibilities for the use of force, weapons and special means, including technical ones.

17. Read the text and talk on the following.

✓ The police powers as the US law defines them.

✓ The organization of policing in the USA.

- ✓ The local level of policing.
- ✓ The county level of policing.
- ✓ The state level of policing.
- ✓ The federal level of policing.

18. Scan Text 1 and get ready to speak on the topic “Law Enforcement in the USA” in Russian and in English.

19. Make a presentation on the topic “Law Enforcement in the USA” and get ready to present it.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

20. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating the text:

the Federal Bureau of Investigation – Федеральное бюро расследований;

the U. S. Department of Justice – Департамент юстиции США;

the United States Marine Corps Base – база морской пехоты США;

Quantico, Virginia – Куантико, штат Вирджиния;

the Drug Enforcement Administration – Управление по борьбе с наркотиками;

the Immigration and Customs Enforcement – иммиграционная и таможенная служба;

the Department of Homeland Security – Департамент национальной безопасности;

the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center – Федеральный учебный центр по подготовке сотрудников правоохранительных органов;

Glynco, Georgia – Глинко, штат Джорджия;

the Criminal Investigator Training Program – программа подготовки следователей по уголовным делам;

Beltsville, Maryland – Белтсвилль, штат Мериленд.

21. Read the part “Federal Bureau of Investigation” from Text 2 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 2

SOME OF THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE USA

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) operates under the U. S. Department of Justice.

The main functions of the FBI are to:

- 1) protect the United States against terrorist attacks, foreign intelligence operations and espionage as well as against cybercrime and high-technology crimes;

- 2) fight corruption at all levels;

- 4) protect civil rights;

- 5) combat transnational/national criminal organizations and enterprises, major white-collar crime as well as significant violent crime;

- 6) support federal, state, local and international partners;

- 7) upgrade technology to successfully perform the FBI's mission.

FBI recruits are trained at the FBI Academy, located on the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia.



FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia

Drug Enforcement Administration

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) operates under the U. S. Department of Justice.

The main functions of the DEA are to:

- 1) enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States;

- 2) bring the organizations and members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States;

- 3) recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

The DEA training Academy is situated on the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. The location is the same as the FBI Academy.

U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Created in March 2003, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the largest investigative branch of the Department of Homeland Security. ICE's mission is to protect America and uphold public safety by identifying criminal activities and eliminating vulnerabilities that pose a threat to the nation's borders, as well as enforcing economic, transportation and infrastructure security. By protecting national and border security, ICE

seeks to eliminate the potential threat of terrorist acts against the United States.

Secret Service

The Secret Service operates under the Department of Homeland Security.

The United States Secret Service carries out two significant tasks.

1. The Secret Service protects the President and Vice President, their families, heads of state, and other designated individuals; investigates threats against these protectees; protects the White House, Vice President's



Secret Service agents at work

Residence, Foreign Missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and plans and implements security designs for National Special Security Events.

2. The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of

the United States; financial crimes that include access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on the nation's financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure.

New agent trainees are initially sent to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia, where they are enrolled for the 9-week course in the Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP). It provides a general foundation for the agency-specific training to follow.

After that new agent trainees attend the 11-week Special Agent Training Course at the Secret Service Training Academy, Beltsville, Maryland. Trainees are provided with basic knowledge and advanced application training in combating counterfeiting, access device fraud and other financial criminal activity, physical protection techniques, protective advances and emergency medicine. They have extensive firearms training, control tactics, water survival skills and physical fitness.

22. Answer the questions to the text “Federal Bureau of Investigation” (Text 2). You can use the vocabulary if necessary:

foreign intelligence [in'telidʒəns] **operations** – операции внешней разведки;

white-collar crimes – преступления, совершаемые служащими разных органов власти.

1. What body does the FBI operate under?
2. What are main functions of the FBI?
3. What education does a person need to become the FBI special agent?
4. How many years of professional experience is necessary to have to become the FBI employee?
5. Where are FBI recruits trained?
6. Where is the FBI Academy situated?

23. Using the vocabulary skim through the text “Drug Enforcement Administration” (Text 2) and get ready to render it in Russian. You can use the dictionary if necessary:

controlled substance – вещество, подлежащее специальному контролю;

justice system – система правосудия;

non-enforcement program – неправительственная программа.

24. Using the vocabulary skim through the text “U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement” (Text 2) and get ready to translate it without a dictionary. Then learn to read the text correctly, consult the transcription if necessary:

branch [bra:nʃ] – подразделение;

customs [ˈkʌstəmz] – здесь: таможенный;

eliminating [iˈlimineitiŋ] – устранение;

identifying [aiˈdentifaɪŋ] – выявление;

threat [θret] – угроза;

uphold [ʌpˈhəʊld] – обеспечивать;

vulnerability [ˌvʌlnərəˈbiliti] – уязвимое место.

25. Using the vocabulary skim through the text “Secret Service” (Text 2) and get ready to translate it. You can use the dictionary if necessary:

access device fraud – мошенничество с устройствами доступа;

advanced application training – продвинутый практический курс;

emergency medicine – оказание экстренной медицинской помощи;

identity theft – кража личных данных;

physical protection techniques – методы физической защиты;

protective advances – новинки в области защиты;

securities – ценные бумаги.

26. Read the text “Secret Service” (Text 2) again and get ready to speak on the topic in English.

27. Answer the questions to the text “Secret Service” (Text 2).

1. What department does the Secret Service operate under?

2. What is the first significant task of the US Secret Service agents?
3. What types of law violations do Secret Service agents investigate?
4. Why are new agent trainees sent to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center?
5. What is the purpose of the Criminal Investigator Training Program?
6. Where do new agent trainees attend the 11-week Special Agent Training Course?
7. What knowledge are the trainees provided with at this course?

PART II. LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Discuss the following issue.

➤ What are the main differences in the organization of police work at the national and administrative levels?

2. Pay attention to the following and use the information while reading and translating the text “Regional Police”:

the Scottish Agency for Illicit Drug Trafficking – Управление Шотландии по борьбе с незаконным оборотом наркотиков;

a Chief Constable – главный констебль;

the Secretary of State for Scotland – министр по делам Шотландии;

the Home Secretary – министр внутренних дел;

the Scottish Police Squad – отделение полиции Шотландии;

the Crime Records Office – регистрационно-учетный отдел.

3. Read and translate the following text into Russian. Use the dictionary when necessary.

TEXT 1

REGIONAL POLICE



Kingdom: 43 in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland and 1 in Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom Police Service consists of operationally independent police units (called “constable directorates”) that are responsible

There is no national police force in the United Kingdom, law enforcement forces are organized at the administrative county level. In total, there are 52 police forces in the United

for a variety of tasks at the local level: from local policing to keeping criminal statistics and preventing domestic violence; from fighting extortion to protecting human rights; from organizing the work of the traffic police to conducting search and rescue activities. Each police force has its own



Mounted police in London

Criminal Investigation Department (CID). One of the main functions of criminal police is to detect and apprehend criminals.

In England and Wales there are 43 police services that can vary substantially in size. Police forces with the jurisdiction covering large cities and their suburbs have several thousands officers; but in rural areas, the number of police forces does not exceed 1,500–2,000 people.

The mission of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, that is the only police service in this part of the UK, is to make Northern Ireland safer for everyone through the organization of professional and progressive policing.

The structure and responsibilities of the Police of Scotland are similar to those in England and Wales. The exception is the Scottish Agency for Illicit Drug Trafficking, which was established in 2000 to prevent and detect especially dangerous crimes in the sphere of an organized crime, and reduce damage at the national and international levels.



Police of Scotland officers

In addition to this, there are eight separate police units in Scotland, each headed by a Chief Constable who reports to a police authority formed from Scottish regional councilors. The Secretary of State for Scotland has the same role in relation to policing as the Home Secretary in England and Wales. The Scottish Police Squad and the Crime Records Office are based in Glasgow.

Active vocabulary:

constable directorate [di'rektərit] – управление констеблей;

councillor ['kaunsilə] – член совета;

exception [ik'sepʃən] – исключение;

extortion [iks'tɔ:ʃən] – вымогательство;

rescue ['reskju:] – спасательный;

rural ['ruərəl] – сельский;

substantially [səb'stænʃəli] – значительный.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

4. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary.

Organize, statistics, detector, progressive, service, sphere, separate, form, regional, nuclear, operator, civilian, personnel, activity, energy, center, Formation, modern, population, principles, partner, public, technological, group, monitor, order, resident, fund, finance, general, qualification, intensive, percent, uniform, report, potential, province, municipal, protest, commercial, situation, original, coordinate, regulate.

5. Give English definitions to the following words and word combinations.

Administrative level, criminal statistics, human rights, jurisdiction, domestic violence, local policing, illicit action.

6. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Независимые полицейские подразделения, сократить ущерб, структура и обязанности, разные задачи, предотвращение насилия в семье, незаконный оборот наркотиков, основная функция уголовной полиции, предупреждение и выявление особо опасных преступлений, борьба с вымогательством, министр по делам Шотландии, на национальном и международном уровнях, пригороды, главный констебль, проведение поисково-спасательных мероприятий, министр внутренних дел, существенно отличаться по размеру, численность полицейских сил, юрисдикция, регистрационно-учетный отдел, защита прав человека.

7. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

National police force, to be organized at the administrative county level, in Northern Ireland, in rural areas, operationally independent police units, to be responsible for a variety of tasks, the Scottish Police Squad, to detect and apprehend criminals, Agency for Illicit Drug Trafficking, local

policing, separate police units, Criminal Investigation Department, regional councillors, to be an exception, especially dangerous crimes, to organize the work of the traffic police, professional and progressive policing, to conduct search and rescue activities, in the United Kingdom, to fight extortion, to vary substantially in size, responsibilities of the Police of Scotland, in the sphere of an organized crime, to be established.

8. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

- 1) to prevent
- 2) to vary
- 3) to conduct
- 4) to detect
- 5) to be established
- 6) to apprehend
- 7) to keep
- 8) to consist
- 9) to be formed
- 10) to make

- a) in 2000
- b) especially dangerous crimes
- c) from regional councillors
- d) of independent police units
- e) domestic violence
- f) substantially in size
- g) the life safer
- h) criminal statistics

9. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations given below. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Secretary	suburbs	Chief Constable	responsibilities
law enforcement forces	criminal police	independent	
Illicit Drug Trafficking	structure	the jurisdiction	mission
relation	dangerous	regional	for everyone

1. In the United Kingdom, ____ ____ ____ are organized at the administrative county level.
2. The ____ police units are responsible for a variety of tasks at the local level.
3. The ____ of State for Scotland has the same role in ____ to policing as the Home Secretary in England and Wales.
4. Each unit is headed by a ____ who reports to a police authority formed from Scottish ____ councillors.
5. One of the main functions of ____ is to detect and apprehend criminals.
6. Police forces with ____ covering large cities and their ____ have several thousand officers.
7. The ____ of the Police Service of Northern Ireland is to make Northern Ireland safer ____.

8. The ____ and ____ of the Police of Scotland are similar to those in England and Wales.

9. The Scottish Agency for____ ____, which was established in 2000 to prevent and detect especially ____crimes.

10. Read the text and talk on the following.

- The structure of the United Kingdom Police Service.
- The structure of the Police Service England and Wales.
- The mission of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
- The structure and responsibilities of the Police of Scotland.

11. Put questions to the text in a manner of a plan that will help you re-tell the text “Regional Police.”

12. Use the prepared questions to speak on the topic “Law Enforcement in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.”

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

13. Pay attention to the following and use the information while reading translating the text “Specialist Police Forces”:

the Ministry of Defence Police – полиция Министерства обороны;

the Civil Nuclear Constabulary – подразделение полиции по охране объектов гражданской атомной промышленности;

the Strategic Escort Group – подразделение полиции для сопровождения при транспортировке грузов атомной промышленности.

14. Read Text 2 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 2

SPECIALIST POLICE FORCES

There are also three specialist police forces that work alongside the geographic forces.

British Transport Police is the national police force for the railways providing security on the railways and adjacent territories and policing service to rail operators, their staff and passengers throughout England, Wales and Scotland. It is also engaged in the protection of the London Underground and some other ground rail transport systems.

The Ministry of Defense Police is a civilian special police force that is part of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defense. The main tasks of the Ministry of Defense Police are to ensure the safety of personnel, weapons, equipment and property of the armed forces both at UK military facilities and beyond. The British Ministry of Defense Police protects public order

among military personnel and civilian personnel of the armed forces, patrols military facilities, conducts investigative and search activities on the territory of military facilities, detains and interrogates suspicious persons, inspects military vehicles and some other functions. This agency is not a military police force.

The Civil Nuclear Constabulary is an armed special police force that was established in 2005. The CNC protects the civilian nuclear industry by guarding power stations, research centers and other facilities against terrorist attack. Special unit of the CNC,



CNC patrol unit

Strategic Escort Group is a specialist team who provide armed protection for high security nuclear cargo during transportation in the UK and internationally.

Vocabulary:

adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt] – примыкающий;

cargo ['kɑ:gəu] – груз;

detain [di'tein] – задерживать;

facility [fə'siliti] – оборудование, сооружение;

suspicious [səs'piʃəs] – подозрительный;

vehicle ['vi:ɪkl] – транспортное средство.

15. Tasks for original (здесь: самостоятельный) examination of Text 2.

1. Carefully work out the words and phrases given to you before and after the text.
2. Then read the text and write down the words you don't know.
3. Look through the text and try to guess the meaning of the words you've written down.
4. If you cannot do this, then look them up in a dictionary and read the text once more.

16. Put questions to the text in a manner of a plan that will help you re-tell the text.

17. Get ready to speak on the topic “Specialist Police Forces” in English.

18. Pay attention to the following and use the information while reading and translating the text “Metropolitan Police Service”:

Special Operations Department – отдел специальных операций;

Special Crime Directorate – отдел по расследованию тяжких преступлений;

Human Resources Directorate – отдел по работе личным составом;

the Territorial Policing Department – территориальный отдел;

Dog Support Unit – кинологовическая служба;

Mounted Branch – конная полиция;

Marine Support Unit – подразделение речной полиции;

Central Operations Specialist Firearms Command – подразделение силовой поддержки операций полиции;

Territorial Support Group – группа силовой поддержки полиции Лондона.

19. Read Text 3 and translate it the text into Russian.

TEXT 3

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE



In the streets of London

The Metropolitan Police Service was formed in 1829. This is the world's first police formation in the modern sense of the word. The Metropolitan Police Service is the largest police service in operation in Greater London, and covers an area of 620 square miles with a population of 7.2 million people.

The work of the Metropolitan Police Service is based on the following seven principles:

- ensure a police presence in every London constituency;
- fight terrorism and strengthen security;
- prevent the actions of criminal networks to reduce the damage they cause to the city;
- secure transport networks while being flexible in dealing with major incidents;
- provide police officers, partners and the public with the necessary information in the case of such a need;
- consistent and maximally aligned with society's vision of policing;
- improve the quality of employee training.

The structure of the Metropolitan Police Service includes the following departments:

1) Special Operations Department includes three units that are engaged in fighting terrorism, ensuring the safety of air travel, protecting members of the royal family and diplomats, as well as their buildings, government ministers and the Palace of Westminster;

2) Special Crime Directorate consists of special forces working in all areas related to serious and special crimes;

3) Directorate of Information provides the Metropolitan Police Service with information, communication and technological means;

4) Human Resources Directorate is responsible for human resources and training of police and civilian personnel;

5) The Territorial Policing Department is the local police force in London, consisting of 32 protection units for 32 London government districts (one unit for each district) and one Heathrow Airport protection unit. The Territorial Police also includes the following units operating throughout the British capital:

- Traffic police;
- Dog Support Unit;
- Mounted Branch – deals with observation patrols and public order;
- Marine Support Unit;
- Central Operations Specialist Firearms Command – provides fire support to unarmed police officers;
- Territorial Support Group – monitors order during mass events in London.



Metropolitan police officers

Vocabulary:

align [ə'lain] – равняться;

consistent [kən'sistent] – последовательно;

constituency [kən'stitjuənsi] – избирательный округ;

flexible ['fleksəbl] – гибкий;

strengthen ['streŋθən] – укреплять, усиливать.

20. Look through the text, find 10 law terms and give their definitions.

21. Read the text and talk on the following.

- Give general information on the Metropolitan Police Service.
- The principles of work of the Metropolitan Police Service.
- The structure the Metropolitan Police Service.
- The structure of the Territorial Policing Department.

22. Write down ten questions (special and general) to the text “The Metropolitan Police Service”. Ask your classmates to answer these questions.

23. Skim through the text “The Metropolitan Police Service” and get ready to render it in English.

24. Pay attention to the following and use the information while reading and translating the following text:

the Home Office – Министерство внутренних дел;

the Serious Organized Crime Agency – Управление по борьбе с организованной преступностью;

the National Crime Squad – Национальное агентство по борьбе с преступностью;

the National Criminal Intelligence Service – Национальная служба оперативно-разыскной информации;

the Royal Revenue and Customs Office – Королевское налоговое и таможенное управление.

25. Read Text 4 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 4

SERIOUS ORGANIZED CRIME AGENCY

The Serious Organized Crime Agency was established in April 2006 to reduce the impact of particularly dangerous crimes committed by organized crime groups on residents of the United Kingdom.

The Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA) combines the functions of the National Crime Squad, the National Criminal Intelligence Service, the Royal Revenue and Customs Office in the investigation of drug trafficking and related criminal finance, as well as some of the functions of the United Kingdom Immigration Service related to organized crime in the field of immigration.

The Agency's priority activities in combating especially dangerous organized crime are:

1) to raise awareness of especially dangerous organized crime, the harm it brings and the effectiveness of ways to combat it;

2) to increase the amount of illegally recovered funds and the number of criminal cases solved;

3) to increase the threat to the activities of particularly dangerous organized crime groups in the United Kingdom through investigative techniques and the introduction of new ways of detection;

4) to work with partners in the United Kingdom and abroad to strengthen damage reduction activities;

5) to assist Agency partners in the fight against highly dangerous organized crime and, if necessary, obtain mutual support.

The head of the Agency is responsible for developing general approaches and strategies for the Agency's activities, for cooperation with ministers and the government, and together with non-executive directors monitors the effectiveness of the Agency's operational work.



Vocabulary:

awareness – осознание;

damage – ущерб, повреждение;

finance – доходы;

non-executive – неисполнительный;

priority – приоритет, преимущество;

reduction – сокращение.

26. Answer the questions to the text.

1. When was the Serious Organized Crime Agency established?
2. Why was this Agency established?
3. How is it funded?
4. What are the functions of the Serious Organized Crime Agency?
5. Speak about the priority activities of the Agency?
6. What is the head of the Agency responsible for?

27. Using the vocabulary skim through the text “Serious Organized Crime Agency” and get ready to render it in Russian.

28. Make the written translation of the text “Some facts about the UK Police”. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating the text:

College of Policing – колледж для подготовки полицейских;

the Chief Constable – главный констебль;

the Assistant Chief Constable – заместитель главного констебля;

the Chief Superintendent – главный суперинтендант;

the Chief Inspector – главный инспектор.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE UK POLICE **TEXT 5**

Most countries have national police forces that are controlled by the central government. The UK does not have a national police force, although police policy is regulated by the Home Office of the country. Instead, there are separate police forces for each of the 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has police authority – a committee of local county councillors and magistrates.

These forces cooperate with each other, but members of one force rarely operate in the area of another force unless they are asked for assistance. This sometimes happens when a very serious crime has been committed. The Chief Constable can sometimes ask for help from London Police, based in New Scotland Yard, known simply as “the Yard.”

In most countries, police carry weapons, but British police generally do not carry firearms, except in Northern Ireland. Only a few police officers regularly arm themselves – for example, those who guard politicians and diplomats or who patrol airports. In certain circumstances, specially trained police officers may be armed, but only with the signed permission of the magistrate.

All police officers are to undergo an intensive training at a specialized College of Policing. As in the Army, there are a number of ranks: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 percent of police officers. Police are assisted by a number of special constables – members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for several hours a week.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). CID members are detectives and they do not wear uniforms. The uniformed people you see in British cities and towns are traffic wardens, their job is to make sure drivers follow parking rules. They have no other powers - it is the police that are responsible for controlling offences such as speeding, careless driving and drink driving.

The responsibilities of the police are varied: from providing assistance in case of accidents or some emergencies to protecting public order and handling lost property. One of their main functions is the apprehension of criminals and potential criminals.

29. Make a presentation on the topic “Law Enforcement in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

PART III. LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE CANADA

1. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating Texts 1 and 2:

the Royal Canadian Mounted Police – Королевская канадская конная полиция;

the Canadian Police College – полицейский колледж Канады;

the Canadian Police Information Centre – Информационный центр полиции Канады;

the Canadian Firearms Program – Национальная программа по лицензированию и регулированию оборота огнестрельного оружия;

the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre – Национальный координационный центр по вопросам эксплуатации детей;

the Ontario Provincial Police – полиция провинции Онтарио;

the Sûreté du Québec – полиция провинции Квебек;

the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary – Королевская полиция Ньюфаундленда;

First Nations Police – полицейские подразделения в местах компактного проживания аборигенов Канады;

the Harbour Police – полиция морских и речных портов;

Neighbourhood Watch – веб-сообщество соседей для обмена местной информацией о преступлениях;

Block Parents – национальная добровольческая программа по обеспечению безопасности детей и предупреждению преступности в отношении детей.

2. Read Text 1 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 1

POLICE IN CANADA

In Canada, as everywhere else, the main responsibilities of the police are to keep the citizens of Canada safe and to enforce the Canadian law. There are several different types of police in Canada.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (the RCMP) enforces federal laws and provides policing services in all territories and most provinces. This agency also includes the Canadian Police College and the Canadian Police Information Centre, the central police database, the Canadian Firearms Program and the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre. The RCMP investigates financial and organized crime, protects national security and ensures the safety of state officials and foreign dignitaries.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers



Anishinabek Police Service

Three provinces: Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador have their own provincial police forces. The Ontario Provincial Police was founded in 1909, the Sûreté du Québec was founded in 1870 and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary was founded in 1871.

Besides, most cities and many large towns have their own municipal police forces. Provinces delegate the responsibility of policing to large municipalities through provincial Police Acts. Municipal councils or their communities usually govern these municipal police forces through specially organized police boards. In addition, most prov-

inces directly supervise municipal forces through police commissions.

Apart from federal, provincial, municipal police, there are other forms of police with legal powers in Canada: First Nations Police, the Harbour Police, Military Police and Railway Police. Their powers are limited to specific areas and/or specific groups of people.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main responsibilities of the Canadian police?
2. What are the duties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police?
3. What offices does this agency include?
4. What provinces of Canada have their own police forces?
5. What document provide the responsibility of policing to municipal police forces?
6. What organs control the activities of municipal police forces?
7. What organizations in Canada have legal powers apart from federal, provincial and municipal police?

4. Look through the text “Police in Canada” and get ready to render it in Russian.

5. Read Text 2 and translate it using the dictionary.

TEXT 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CANADIAN POLICE

The functional role of the Canadian police can be reflected in three areas of activity: crime prevention, investigations and emergency response.

Police officers spend plenty of their time dealing with **crime prevention**. This includes patrolling areas by car, on bikes, on horses and on foot to



Canadian police officers

monitor public places, businesses and homes. They also work with such public organizations of citizens as Neighbourhood Watch and Block Parents and control crowds at the time of protests and special events as well as enforce speed limits and other laws.

Police also **investigate** theft and financial crimes such as fraud and commercial scams. They also investigate cases involving kidnapping, murder and terrorism. Their activities can include surveillance, gathering evidence and interviewing witnesses, writing reports and providing testimony in court.

Police also provide **emergency response** to crimes, accidents and natural disasters. Police officers deal with helping victims and providing first aid, arresting suspects and directing traffic. The duties of specially trained police officers are to disarm people with weapons, manage hostage situations and handle bombs and other explosives.

6. Speak about three areas of activity of the Canadian police.

- Crime prevention.
- Investigations.
- Emergency response.

PART IV. AUSTRALIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating the text:

Australian Border Force – пограничная служба Австралии;

Australian Defence Force – полиция министерства обороны Австралии;

Australian Security and Intelligence Organization – Управление национальной безопасности Австралии;

the Australian Federal Police – Федеральная полиция Австралии.

2. Read Text 4 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT

AUSTRALIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT



Law enforcement of Australia dated back its origin to 1788 when the first convicts arrived from England on the First Fleet. And Australia's first cops were all former criminals.

Today, there are three main levels of law enforcement in Australia: federal, state or territory and local. There are also some other agencies that have powers to enforce Australian law in specific areas.

They include: (1) Australian Border Force or Customs and Immigration Office; (2) Australian Defence Force or Military Police; and (3) Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation that deals with national security.

The main law enforcement agency is the Australian Federal Police (AFP). This agency was founded by the Australian Parliament in October 1979 and its jurisdiction covers all matters of national interests throughout the whole country. The AFP criminal investigation responsibilities can include child protection, cyber crime, drug crime, family law, airport operations, fighting terrorism and investigating counterfeit crimes.

The field of activities of state and territory police agencies include investigating and preventing crime, enforcing road and traffic rules, maintaining law and order, dealing with missing person's reports, assisting people in emergency situations, and managing and coordinating emergency incidents.

Local councils and municipalities have the power to pass and enforce local laws, which regulate matters in cities and towns. Local laws cannot duplicate or contradict a federal or state law and are only applied within the local area that a council manages. When a local law is passed, it is valid for a 10-year term, unless it needs to be renewed. This ensures that local laws remain current and suitable to the purpose for which they were originally made.

3. Write down ten questions (special and general) to the text. Ask your classmates to answer these questions.

UNIT VII

INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION



1. Discuss the following issues.

- Why is it especially important today that police agencies and theorists cooperate across national borders?
- What special conditions exist today that support improving international police cooperation?
- What are some of the basic obstacles to improved cooperation?
- In what ways is international police cooperation likely to develop in the immediate future?



2. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating the text:

the United Nations – Организация Объединенных Наций;

the Customs Cooperation Council – Совет таможенного сотрудничества;

the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития;

the European Union – Европейский Союз;

the Trevi Group – Группа Тревви.

3. Read Text 1 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 1

THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION

The intensity of international law enforcement cooperation has greatly accelerated in recent years because of economic and social changes in the world. The types of cooperation to combat transborder or international criminality can be classified as bilateral, global, and regional.

Bilateral cooperation is the oldest and the most important type of police cooperation. Bilateral police treaties can cover the exchange of general police information concerning traffic accidents, missing or stolen property, the exchange of crime prevention information about the operating methods of criminals, people in need of protection, the surveillance of suspects, and the transportation of dangerous substances.



INTERPOL, the United Nations, the Customs Cooperation Council, the G8 (Group of the world's most highly industrialized nations), and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development are the key agencies for global law enforcement cooperation.

The most intensive regional cooperation is now taking place in the European Union. Europol is to provide cooperation in the fields of coordination of investigation and search procedures; the creation of databases; the analysis of criminal intelligence on a Europe-wide basis; and joint crime prevention strategies.

The effectiveness of formal arrangements depends on political willingness to cooperate and to release information. Difficulties occur because of different police powers, different police-judiciary relations, and different criminal procedures. The way police forces are organized and the relationships between police and political authorities in different countries also create difficulties. Practical reasons for operational difficulties in cooperation include lack of efficient communications' equipment or a mutually comprehensible language, and the absence of a common policy in investigating particular forms of crime. All of these legal, organizational, and operational difficulties are well known and taken into account throughout the developed world.

Vocabulary:

accelerate [æk'seləreit] – ускорять;
bilateral [bai'lætərəl] – двусторонний;
commitment [kə'mitmənt] – обязательство;
counterpart ['kauntəpa:t] – юридическое: противная сторона;
database ['deitəbeiz] – база данных;
ethos ['i:θɒs] – характер, преобладающая черта;
insuperable [in'sju:pərəbl] – непреодолимый;
intelligence [in'telidʒəns] – сведения, оперативная информация;
intensity – интенсивность;
joint [dʒɔɪnt] – совместный;
pursue [prə'sju:] – заниматься;
release [ri'li:s] – раскрывать;
substance ['sʌbstəns] – вещество;
surveillance [sə:'veiləns] – надзор;
transborder – трансграничный;
willingness – готовность.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

4. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary.

Cooperation, intensity, operational, economic, control, global, formal, integration, coordination, mobility, territory, regional, conspiracy, justice, type, prevention, practical, complex, specifically, contact, communications, associate, doctrine, minister, intelligence, strategies, organizational, regular, effectiveness, procedure, politician, policy, sovereignty, substance, regular.

5. Match definitions to the following words and word-combinations.

Accelerate	social changes	integration	bilateral treaty
politician	national interests	joint strategy	modus operandi
highly developed	country	transborder criminality	
political independence			

1. Skill in managing any affair done by two or more persons (bodies or states) together.
2. Ordered set of ideas, theories, principles connected with the sphere of law.
3. An international agreement in writing between two states.
4. To become faster.
5. Collective offences breaking the laws of most countries and committed by individual from different countries, but in some way connected with each other.

6. Nation which is characterized by rather high economic state.
7. Different conditions in services providing help and advice to people.
8. A state of being not dependent or controlled by other persons in the sphere of politics.
9. Something with which a state concerns itself.
10. A person taking part in politics or much interested in politics.
11. Complete something that is imperfect or incomplete by adding parts; combine into a whole.

6. Give English definitions to the following words and word-combinations.

International law enforcement cooperation, global cooperation, database, criminal records department, professional ethos, insuperable, a mutually comprehensible language, operational difficulties, criminal records department.

7. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Принимать во внимание, способствовать сотрудничеству, за последние годы, контролироваться политиками, перевозка запрещенных веществ, отсутствие общей политики, анализ оперативной информации, обмен общей информацией, разные отношения между полицией и юстицией, понять профессиональный характер, отсутствие эффективного оборудования для связи, надзор за подозреваемыми, обязательство в проведении расследования, непреодолимые трудности, стали обычным делом за последние 25 лет.

8. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

International law enforcement cooperation, throughout the developed world, the transport of dangerous substances, because of economic and social changes, insuperable difficulties, formal arrangements, criminal records department, different police powers, missing or stolen property, the professional ethos of foreign forces, a mutually comprehensible language, on a Europe-wide basis, to be controlled too tightly by politicians, the absence of a common policy, the exchange of crime prevention information, in the field of coordination of investigation, the creation of databases.

9. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate into Russian.

- 1) to accelerate
- 2) to exchange
- 3) to combat
- 4) to be classified
- 5) to cover
- 6) to depend
- 7) to perform
- 8) to include
- 9) to understand
- 10) to be organized

- a) as bilateral, global and regional
- b) joint or coordinated operations
- c) the exchange of police information
- d) their modus operandi
- e) because of economic and social changes
- f) lack of efficient equipment
- g) transborder criminality
- h) in very different ways
- i) on political willingness to cooperate
- j) crime prevention information

10. Group the words with similar meanings from two columns given below.

- 1) international
- 2) to accelerate
- 3) to combat
- 4) operating methods
- 5) key agencies
- 6) police administrators
- 7) to come into contact
- 8) comprehensible

- a) to meet
- b) basic agencies
- c) understandable
- d) police officials
- e) to increase
- f) worldwide
- g) to fight
- h) modus operandi

11. Group the words having opposite meanings from two columns given below.

1) to release information
2) dangerous substance
3) creation
4) general information
5) to become common
6) transborder crime
7) legal problems

a) as bilateral, global and regional
b) joint or coordinated operations
c) the exchange of police information
d) their modus operandi
e) because of economic and social changes
f) lack of efficient equipment
g) transborder criminality
h) in very different ways
i) on political willingness to cooperate
j) crime prevention information

12. Complete the word combinations with the words from the text.

The most intensive ... cooperation; to combat ... criminality; to depend on ... willingness; police– ... relations; to become ... in the last twenty five years; in the fields of ... of investigation; the exchange of crime ... information; the analysis of ... ; to include lack of ... communications' equipment; to take into ... throughout the ... world; the ... of suspects; ... crime ... strategies; to understand the ... of foreign forces; practical reasons for ... difficulties; the absence of a ... policy in investigating ... forms of crime.

13. Agree or disagree.

1. The need for police cooperation has nothing to do with economic and social changes in different countries of the world.
2. The types of cooperation to combat transborder or international criminality can be classified as bilateral, global, and regional.
3. Bilateral police treaties first appeared in the nineteenth century but have become increasingly rare in the last twenty five years.
4. Regional cooperation started with the regular meetings of the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs of the EU countries and then continued with Interpol.
5. Joint or coordinated operations performed by police forces of different countries are often made very difficult by different police powers, different police-judiciary relations, and different criminal procedures.

6. When police officers know or suspect that their opposing counterparts are controlled too tightly by politicians, cooperation is likely to become more difficult.

7. Some of the legal, organizational, and operational difficulties in cooperation are insuperable.

14. Translate into Russian.

1. A lot of factors assisted the mobility of criminals, the transportation of illegal substances, and the organization of complex conspiracies, and provided new opportunities for theft, fraud, and the disposal of the profits of crime.

2. Such factors as urbanization, rapid transport, improved communications, the development and integration of international markets contributed to the growth of international criminality.

3. These factors assisted the mobility of criminals, the transportation of illegal substances and the organization of complex conspiracies, and provided new opportunities for theft, fraud, and the disposal of the profits of crime.

4. The obstacles to cooperation are pointed out as following: the diversity of police systems and of legal systems, the doctrine of sovereignty, beliefs about political independence and the sacredness of state territory, as well as the divergence of national interests.

5. The effectiveness of formal arrangements depends on political willingness to cooperate and to release information.

6. Different organization of police forces in different countries makes it difficult for police officials to understand the professional ethos of foreign forces and their modus operandi when they come into contact.

7. These difficulties that serve as obstacles in police cooperation are well known and taken into account throughout the developed world.

15. Answer the questions.

1. Why has the intensity for police cooperation accelerated?
2. What are the types of cooperation?
3. What is the oldest type of international cooperation?
4. When did bilateral police treaties first appear?
5. What areas can these treaties cover?
6. What organizations play important roles in global law enforcement cooperation?
7. What is the territory of the most intensive regional cooperation?
8. What fields is the police cooperation provided by Europol in?
9. What does the effectiveness of the formal arrangements depend on?
10. What are the factors creating difficulties for police cooperation?
11. Do we have any practical reasons for the cooperation to become difficult? What are they?
12. Can all these difficulties be overcome or not?

16. Read Text 1 and talk on the following.

1. The types of international law enforcement cooperation.
2. Factors that create legal, organizational and operational difficulties for efficient cooperation.

17. Put questions to Text 1 in a manner of a plan that will help you re-tell the text.

18. Use the prepared questions to speak in Russian on the topic “International Police Cooperation”.

19. Get ready to speak on the topic “International Police Cooperation” in English.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

20. Pay attention to the following and use the information while skimming through the text:

International police missions – международные миссии полиции;
the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe – Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе;
Crete – Крит (*остров*);
the Dutch police – голландская полиция;
Ottoman rule – правление Османской империи;
Cyprus – Кипр (*остров*).

21. Skim through the text and do the tasks which follow.

TEXT 2

INTERNATIONAL POLICE MISSIONS

International police missions (IPMs) can be defined broadly as any situation in which the police of one or more countries are sent to another country or region to perform police duties; or more narrowly as transnational police operations, which are conducted under the mandate of a regional (such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE]) or international organization (for example, the United Nations).

The first documented international missions are probably the European police contingents sent to establish law and order in Crete from 1897 to 1908, and the Dutch police sent to the new nation of Albania, just liberated from Ottoman rule, in 1913–1914 to help establish a police force.

More recently, regional organizations have conducted IPMs in states wracked by conflicts, political instability, or civil wars or in response to massive humanitarian crises.

The first goal of these missions is to stop the fighting and bloodshed and then, as order is imposed, begin a transition to civilian rule.

Since 2006 the UN forces created to conduct peacekeeping missions have been called UN police or CIVPOL (civilian police). They can act only as long as their international mandate lasts and do not leave until local police are capable of policing on their own.



UN Police Adviser on mission in DR Congo

A number of issues have plagued UN efforts to conduct peacebuilding. The most obvious is that the UN has no police officers, but depends on member countries to be willing to contribute their police to a police mission.

A second issue is the varying quality of police received by the UN. The minimum qualifications stated by the UN are five years of service as a police officer, twenty-five to fifty years of age, and ability to speak English and drive a four-wheel-drive vehicle. Generally, police contingents include police from many countries, and in each mission they are commanded by a high-ranking police officer from one country.

A third issue relates to accountability, or the lack thereof. A few UN police have been implicated in criminal activities (rapes, participation in prostitution rings, robberies and thefts, and cooperating with organized crime groups to smuggle goods and people). In general, UN police are not subject to the laws of the location in which they work. The punishment, if found to be corrupt, abusive, or criminal, is to be sent home; it is up to the home police organization to impose such sanctions as it sees fit.

Vocabulary:

abusive [əˈbju:sɪv] – злоупотребляющий;

accountability – ответственность, подотчетность;

be implicated [ˈɪmplɪkeɪt] – быть замешанным;

contingent [kənˈtɪndʒənt] – контингент;

contribute – отправлять;

peacebuilding – миротворчество;

plague [pla:k] – мешать;

ring – банда;

thereof – этого;

wreck [ræk] – разрушать.

22. Answer the questions.

1. How can the International police mission be defined?
2. Do the IMPs take place under the mandate of some organization or independently?
3. When did the first documented IMPs take place?
4. In which case is it necessary to conduct the IMPs?
5. What are the goals of peacekeeping missions?
6. How long does the international mandate last?
7. What issues prevent UN efforts to conduct peacebuilding?

23. Translate into Russian without using any dictionary.

1. The minimum qualifications stated by the UN are five years of service as a police officer, twenty-five to fifty years of age, and ability to speak English and drive a four-wheel-drive vehicle.
2. The practice of police from one country working in another has a long history and has occurred in various forms and for various reasons.
3. Since 1948, the United Nations has authorized fifty-nine peacekeeping missions, some of which have lasted (as in Cyprus) for more than forty years.
4. The first goal of the mission is to stop the fighting and bloodshed that led to the initial peacekeeping intervention by the global community and then, as order is imposed, begin a transition to civilian rule.
5. A few UN police have been implicated in criminal activities (rapes, participation in prostitution rings, robberies and thefts, and cooperating with organized crime groups to smuggle goods and people).
6. In general, UN police are not subject to the laws of the location in which they work.
7. Peacekeeping missions have increased in frequency over the years as violent hot spots have erupted across the globe.

24. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating Text 3:

the International Criminal Police Organization – Международная организация уголовной полиции;

the International Criminal Police Commission – Международная комиссия уголовной полиции;

the General Assembly – Генеральная Ассамблея;

the Executive Committee – исполнительный комитет;

the General Secretariat – Генеральный секретариат;

National Central Bureau – Национальное центральное бюро;

the Secretary General – Генеральный секретарь.

INTERPOL

The International Criminal Police Organization (or INTERPOL) is an intergovernmental organization with 190 member countries whose aim is to facilitate international police cooperation.

The General Assembly and Executive Committee form the Organization's governance. INTERPOL's supreme governing body, the General Assembly is composed of delegates appointed by each member country. It meets once a year to decide all important issues related to policy, resources, working methods, finances, activities and programs. Executive Committee is elected by the General Assembly and is headed by the President of the Organization.

Day-to-day activity is carried out by the General Secretariat and National Central Bureaus. Located in Lion, France, the General Secretariat operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is run by the Secretary General. The activities of its departments concern certain crimes.

Each INTERPOL member country maintains a National Central Bureau that links national police with INTERPOL's global network. NCBs are staffed by highly trained national law enforcement officers. The task of these offices is to contribute to international databases of criminal information and to cooperate on cross-border investigations, operations and arrests. These bureaus contact any foreign agency or government who wish to exchange or gather information on particular criminal activities.



Interpol Headquarters, Lion, France



NCB, Russia

The work of INTERPOL focuses primarily on public safety and terrorism, crimes against humanity, genocide, environmental crimes, war crimes, organized crime, piracy, illicit traffic in works of art, illicit drug production, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, money

laundering, child pornography, white-collar crime, cybercrime, intellectual property crime, and corruption.

The INTERPOL's task is also to secure communication channels that connect National Central Bureaus in all its member countries and give access to a range of criminal databases that enables the law enforcement community to make well-informed tactical, operational or strategic decisions.

One of INTERPOL's most important tasks is to inform member countries about people who are being detected by police forces worldwide. But it is a member country's domestic police that make a request to place criminals on the INTERPOL wanted list and it is domestic police that must track and arrest them. The main weapon in the hands of INTERPOL is not the army of professional detectives but the extradition treaty.

Vocabulary:

annual ['ænjəl] – ежегодный;

at the core – в основе;

charter ['tʃɑ:tə] – устав;

domestic – *здесь*: национальный;

extradition treaty – договор экстрадиции;

facilitate [fə'siliteit] – способствовать, продвигать;

genocide ['dʒenəusaid] – геноцид;

governance ['gʌvənəns] – руководство;

illicit traffic – незаконная торговля, незаконный оборот;

implementation – осуществление, выполнение;

intergovernmental – межправительственный;

money laundering – отмывание денег;

wanted list – список разыскиваемых лиц;

white-collar crime – преступление, совершенное лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

26. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary.

Criminal, international, commission, telegraphic address, extradition, assembly, committee, delegate, resources, mandate, channel, finances, bureau, direction, tactical, operational, secretariat, corruption, general, intellectual, production, officer, piracy, genocide, arrest, agency, pornography, military, neutral, intervention, religious, nature, public.

27. Match definitions to the following words and word-combinations.

To facilitate cooperation	cross-border investigation	resources
to oversee member country	to contribute to database	
implementation	charter	genocide
weapons smuggling	communication channel	
extradition treaty	piracy	
to undertake intervention	corruption	

1. The tainting of integrity and moral principle through acceptance of bribes, graft, or favors.

2. A written or printed statement of rights, permission to do something.

3. Supplies of goods or materials, which a person, organization or country has or can use.

4. The offence of importing or exporting items used in fighting or struggling without permission or any official documents.

5. To have a share in the work of creating the electronic filing system of information.

6. The inquiry undertaken by law enforcement officers of two or more countries to solve a crime and to identify and apprehend the offender responsible.

7. Any illegal act of violence, detention or robbery committed for personal gain against another ship, aircraft, people or property.

8. Nation belonging to some international group or organization.

9. To start the actions of interfering so as to prevent something or change the results.

10. Any way by which news, ideas or information may travel.

11. To make easy working or acting together for a common purpose.

12. A treaty under the terms of which a state agrees to deport a fugitive criminal or suspect to the state where the offence was committed.

13. Conduct aimed at the destruction of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.

14. To look after or control work, activity, etc.

15. Carrying an undertaking, agreement or decision into effect.

28. Give English definitions to the following words and word-combinations.

Interpol, supreme governing body, the policy of organization, highly trained officers, at the annual meeting, global network, cybercrime, intellectual property, wanted list.

29. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Руководство организацией, договор экстрадиции, организация уголовной полиции, каждодневная работа по выполнению, страны-участницы, лежать в основе, управляться генеральным секретарем, преступление в сфере интеллектуальной собственности, выбрать в качестве телеграфного адреса, политически нейтральная организация, на ежегодном заседании Генеральной Ассамблеи, обмениваться информацией, касаться политики и финансов, незаконная торговля наркотиками, дать доступ к базам данных, контролировать выполнение решений, национальная полиция, список разыскиваемых преступников, преступления против человечества, политически нейтральная организация, действия религиозного или расового характера, информация по определенным видам преступной деятельности, незаконная торговля предметами искусства.

30. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Day-to-day implementation of strategic decisions, to be detected by the police forces world-wide, intergovernmental organization, the army of professional detectives, National Central Bureaus, to focus primarily on public safety and terrorism, to link national police with, environmental crimes, to place a criminal on the wanted list, to operate 24 hour a day, to provide guidance and direction, money laundering, to track the criminals, to oversee the implementation of decisions, to cooperate on cross-border operations, to lie at the core of Interpol's mandate, organized crime.

31. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate into Russian.

- 1) to facilitate
- 2) to make
- 3) to maintain
- 4) to form
- 5) to be established
- 6) to cooperate
- 7) to forbid
- 8) to secure
- 9) to inform
- 10) to give access

- a) on cross-border arrests
- b) to undertake interventions
- c) communication channels
- d) a National Central Bureau
- e) international police cooperation
- f) to a range of criminal databases
- g) member countries
- h) as the International Police Commission
- i) a request
- j) the Organization's governance

32. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations given below. Translate them into Russian.

Humanity	implementation	the law enforcement community	wish
primarily	domestic	issues	list
National Central Bureaus	working methods		

1. The General Assembly meets once a year to decide all important ... related to policy, resources, ... , finances, activities and programs.
2. The General Secretariat and National Central Bureaus carry out day-to-day ... of the Organization's strategic decisions.
3. ... contact any foreign agency or government who ... to exchange or gather information on particular criminal activities.
4. The work of Interpol focuses ... on public safety and terrorism, crimes against ... , genocide, environmental crimes, war crimes, organized crime, piracy, and other crimes.
5. Being given access to a range of criminal databases enables ... to make well-informed tactical, operational or strategic decisions.
6. It is a member country's ... police that make a request to place criminals on the INTERPOL wanted ... and it is domestic police that must track and arrest them.

33. Comment on the sentences from the text.

1. Each INTERPOL member country maintains a National Central Bureau linking national police with INTERPOL's global network.
2. Positioning INTERPOL as politically neutral organization, its charter forbids it from undertaking interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature.
3. The main weapon in the hands of INTERPOL is not the army of professional detectives but the extradition treaty.

34. Read the text and talk on the following.

- The creation of Interpol.
- The structure of Interpol.
- Interpol as a politically neutral organization.
- The main tasks of Interpol.

35. Answer the questions.

1. What is Interpol?
2. How did the name of the organization come into being?
3. What bodies form the governance of the Organization?
4. What is the task of the General Assembly?
5. What is the task of the Executive Committee?
6. What are the functions of the General Secretariat?
7. What are National Central Bureaus responsible for?
8. What is forbidden to Interpol and why?
9. What crimes does Interpol deal with?
10. What are the main tasks of the Organization?

36. Put questions to the text in a manner of a plan that will help you retell the text.

37. Use the prepared questions to speak in Russian on the topic “Interpol”.

38. Get ready to speak on the topic “Interpol” in English.

39. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating Text 4:

European Police Office – офис полиции европейских стран;
the Europol Drugs Unit – офис уголовной полиции Европы по борьбе с наркотиками;
the Executive Director – исполнительный директор;
the Deputy Director – заместитель директора;
the Council of the European Union – Совет Европейского союза;
Operations Directorate – управление оперативной работы;

Governance Directorate – административное управление;
Capabilities Directorate – управление планирования;
Europol Liaison Officer – офицер связи Европола;
the Europol national unit – национальный офис Европола;
the Information System of Europol – информационная система Европола.

40. Read Text 4 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 4

EUROPOL

Europol (European Police Office) is the European Union's criminal intelligence agency. The agency started limited operations in 1994 as the Europol Drugs Unit and became fully operational on July 1, 1999.



Europol Headquarters. The Hague, the Netherlands

Europol is headed by the Executive Director, who is Europol's legal representative and is appointed by the Council of the European Union. The Executive Director is assisted by three Deputy Directors of (1) Operations Directorate, (2) Governance Directorate, and (3) Capabilities Directorate.

At the present time, almost 800 police officers work at Europol, of whom around 120 represent their home organizations and are subject to the relevant national laws (the so-called Europol Liaison Officers). They are in charge of the exchange of sensitive data between the various domestic police institutions.

As analysis is at the core of Europol activities, the organization employs around 100 criminal analysts whose task is to support investigations by law enforcement in member states on a daily basis. They identify and assess emerging threats; describe the structure of organized crime groups and analyze the way these groups operate as well as the main types of crime affecting the EU.

The operational activities of Europol focus on illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings, illegal immigration, cybercrime, intellectual property crime, cigarette smuggling, euro counterfeiting, money laundering, mobile organized-crime groups, outlawing motorcycle gang, and terrorism.

The Europol's primary function is to gather, store, process, analyze and exchange data to enhance the effectiveness and cooperation of national authorities.

The Europol national units (ENUs) are situated within each member state and are staffed by law enforcement officers and customs officials as

well as civilian members. The Europol national unit is the only liaison body between Europol and the member states; all information is exchanged through this unit. The national units have access to relevant national data and to the Information System of Europol (IS).

Three levels of cooperation are possible in the system of Europol: the first one is technical cooperation. The next step is strategic cooperation aimed at exchanging general trends in organized crime and how to fight it. The top level of cooperation includes the exchange of personal data and requires the fulfilment of Europol's standards in the field of data protection and data security.

Vocabulary:

accountable [ə'kauntəbl] – ответственный, подотчетный;

background – происхождение;

civilian [si'viljən] – штатский, гражданский;

data protection – защита данных;

data security – безопасность данных;

emerge [i'mə:dʒ] – появляться, возникать;

enhance [in'ha:ns] – повышать;

guidance ['gaidəns] – руководство;

illicit drug – запрещенное наркотическое средство;

liaison [li'eizən] – связь;

outlaw ['autlɔ:] – объявлять вне закона;

relevant ['relivənt] – относящийся к делу, уместный;

sensitive data – конфиденциальные данные.

FOCUS ON YOUR TRAINING

41. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary.

Technical, trends, personal, standard, office, start, limit, civilian, director, justice, legal, deputy, directorate, function, fundamental, process, generate, effectiveness, analysis, basis, cigarette, structure, mobile, operate, relevant, group, affect, motorcycle, produce, immigration.

42. Give English definitions to the following words and word-combinations.

Sensitive data, background, home organization, analysis, on a daily basis, illegal immigration, civilian, liaison officer.

43. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Начать ограниченную деятельность, быть подотчетным, иметь доступ к информационной системе Европола, юридический предста-

витель, укомплектовывать сотрудниками правоохранительных органов, иметь разное происхождение, обмениваться конфиденциальной информацией, подчиняться соответствующим законам своих стран, офицер связи, анализировать информацию, оценивать появляющиеся угрозы, повышать эффективность, поддерживать расследование, структура организованных преступных групп, агентство по обработке информации, основные виды преступлений, торговля людьми, контрабанда табачных изделий, подделка евро.

44. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Criminal intelligence agency, to be at the core of Europol activities, to the council of ministers of justice and home affairs, to be the liaison body, various domestic police institutions, to generate knowledge, to produce evidence, to be in charge of, to identify emerging threats, cooperation of national authorities, to employ criminal analysts, illegal immigration, to support on a daily basis, primary function, illicit drugs, to affect the EU, trafficking in human beings.

45. Make up word combinations from the lists of words and translate them into Russian.

- 1) to start
- 2) to assess
- 3) to focus
- 4) to be situated
- 5) to have access
- 6) to appoint
- 7) to analyze
- 8) to process
- 9) to be defined
- 10) to be assisted

- a) within each member country
- b) the Executive Director
- c) limited operations
- d) as a data processing agency
- e) on intellectual property crime
- f) information
- g) emerging threats
- h) by three Deputy Directors
- i) the operations of organized crime groups
- j) to relevant national data

46. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The agency started limited operations in 1994 as the Europol Drugs Unit and became fully operational on July 1, 1999.

2. At the present time, almost 800 police officers work at Europol, of whom around 120 represent their home organizations and are subject to the relevant national laws (the so-called Europol Liaison Officers).

3. Criminal analysts identify and assess emerging threats; describe the structure of organized crime groups and analyze the way these groups operate as well as the main types of crime affecting the EU.

4. Europol's functions are fundamentally to collect and process information generating knowledge and producing evidence.

5. The Europol national units (ENUs) are situated within each member state and are staffed by law enforcement officers and customs officials as well as civilian members.

6. The top level of cooperation includes the exchange of personal data and requires the fulfilment of Europol's standards in the field of data protection and data security.

47. Comment on the sentences from Text 4.

1. Europol might be defined as a data processing agency rather than a real law enforcing police office.

2. The Europol national unit is the only liaison body between Europol and the member states.

3. The second level is strategic cooperation aimed at exchanging general trends in organized crime and how to fight it.

48. Answer the questions.

1. What time does the history of Europol date back?

2. What is the structure of Europol?

3. What is the task of Europol Liaison Officers?

4. In which way do the Europol analysts support the investigations in member countries?

5. What crimes are the focus of the Europol activity?

6. What are the functions of Europol?

7. Can you speak on the main task of the Europol national units?

8. How many levels of cooperation can be singled out in the system of Europol? What are they?

49. Read Text 4 and talk on the following.

➤ The structure and the staff of Europol.

➤ Europol's functions.

➤ Levels of cooperation in the system of Europol.

50. Put questions to the text in a manner of a plan that will help you re-tell the text.

51. Use the prepared questions to speak in Russian on the topic "Europol".

52. Get ready to speak on the topic “Europol” in English.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

53. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating the text:

the International Association of Chiefs of Police – Международная ассоциация начальников полиции (МАНП);

the IACP Center of Police Leadership – Центр помощи руководящим сотрудникам полиции МАНП;

Police Chief Mentoring program – программа подготовки начальников полиции.

54. Read Text 5 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 5

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is a comprehensive professional organization that “Serves the Leaders of Today and Develops the Leaders of Tomorrow.”

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is a professional association for law enforcement with over 22,000 members in 98 countries. For more than 120 years, the IACP has been launching internationally acclaimed programs, speaking on behalf of law enforcement, conducting groundbreaking research, and providing exemplary programs and services to members across the globe.

The IACP “serves the leaders of today” through advocacy, training, research, and professional services; the IACP addresses the most pressing issues facing leaders today. From new technologies to emerging threats and trends, the IACP provides comprehensive and responsive service to its members throughout the world.

The IACP is also focused on “developing the law enforcement leaders of tomorrow.” The IACP Center of Police Leadership, its Police Chief Mentoring program, and numerous other training and educational opportunities are designed to prepare tomorrow’s leaders for the challenges they will face.





Chiefs of police

IACP members are able to participate in committees and sections of topical interest and network with law enforcement leaders from around the world. In addition, members are provided opportunities to participate in summits, project advisory boards, research endeavors, and more. These opportunities

provide forums to strengthen professional development and increase leadership capacity.

This helps members perform their jobs effectively, efficiently, and safely while also educating the public on the role of law enforcement to help build sustainable community relations.

Vocabulary:

acclaim [ə'kleim – провозглашать;

advisory [əd'vaizəri] – консультативный;

advocacy ['ædvəkəsi] – защита;

comprehensive – обширный;

endeavor [in'devə] – работа;

executive – руководящий сотрудник;

exemplary [ig'zempləri] – примерный;

groundbreaking research – новаторское исследование;

launch [lɔ:nʃ] – начинать, предпринимать;

sustainable [səs'teinəbl] – устойчивый;

topical – актуальный.

55. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is the aim of the International Association of Chiefs of Police?
2. How comprehensive is the association?
3. In which way does the IACP serve the leaders of today?
4. In which way does the IACP develop the leaders of tomorrow?
5. What events can the members of the Association participate into?
6. What tools help members perform their jobs effectively, efficiently and safely?

56. Pay attention to the following and use the information while translating Text 6:

the International Police Association – Международная полицейская ассоциация;

the Esperanto motto – девиз на эсперанто;

the Arthur Troop Scholarship – стипендия имени Артура Троупа;

the International Youth Gatherings – международные молодежные сборы;

the Permanent Executive Board – Постоянный исполнительный комитет;

the External Relations Commission – Комиссия по внешним отношениям;

the International Cultural Commission – Международная комиссия по культуре;

the International Professional Commission – Международная профессиональная комиссия;

the International Social Commission – Международная комиссия по социальным вопросам;

the International Internal Commission – Международная комиссия по внутренним делам.

57. Read Text 6 and translate it into Russian.

TEXT 6

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION

The International Police Association (IPA) is the largest organization for police officers in the world, founded by British sergeant Arthur Troop (1914–2000). The association has 64 national sections and over 420,000 members and associate members.

The International Police Association was founded on January 1, 1950 under the Esperanto motto on its emblem, *Servo per Amikeco* (Service through Friendship), to create friendly links and encourage cooperation between individual police officers around the world.

It organizes participation in international, national and local professional, cultural and social events and offers opportunities for professional development in its educational facility in Gimborn (Germany), with funding for individual members through the Arthur Troop Scholarship.



The IPA organizes the International Youth Gatherings for children of IPA members aged 16-17 in a different country each year. The IPA has five international commissions, each chaired by a member of the Permanent Executive Board and with members from various countries around the world.



The 66th World Congress of IPA in Athens

The External Relations Commission provides liaison officers at various UN, European and American organizations.

The International Cultural Commission looks after the cultural events and competitions, runs the International Youth Gathering amongst its tasks.

The International Professional Commission

runs the police placement program, the Arthur Troop Scholarship, Young Officers' Seminars and carries out professional surveys.

The International Social Commission looks after emergency and humanitarian aid to members following natural disasters, looks after IPA houses and coordinates social and sporting events, as well as youth holiday exchanges.

The International Internal Commission is responsible for maintaining and revising the international rules and statute of the association.

The main offices of the organization are at Nottingham.

Vocabulary:

associate [ə'səʊʃiit] – ассоциированный;

facility [fə'siliti] – учреждение;

liaison officer – офицер связи;

placement – определение на должность;

revise – пересматривать, перерабатывать;

statute – устав.

58. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Who was the International Police Association founded by?
2. When was the IPA founded?
3. How many members does the Association have?
4. What is the motto of the organization?
5. What was the purpose of creation of IPA?
6. What are the tasks of the Association?
7. What is organized for children of IPA members?

8. How many international commissions does the Association have?
9. Who chairs each commission?
10. Tell a few words about each commission.

**59. Use your answers to the questions to speak in Russian on the topic
“The International Police Association.”**

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