

Ростовский юридический институт МВД России



М. С. Медведева, Е. С. Косарева

ЛИНГВИСТИКА ЯЗЫКА И ЛИНГВИСТИКА РЕЧИ. ЧИТАЕМ И ГОВОРИМ

Учебное пособие

Ростов-на-Дону
2026

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«РОСТОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ МИНИСТЕРСТВА
ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
(ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России)

М. С. Медведева, Е. С. Косарева

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Учебное пособие

M. S. Medvedeva, E. S. Kosareva

**LINGUISTICS OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS OF SPEECH.
READING AND SPEAKING**

Study Guide

Ростов-на-Дону
2026

УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1

М 42

Рецензенты:

Л. В. Воронина, профессор кафедры социально-гуманитарных дисциплин
Рязанского филиала Московского университета МВД России
имени В.Я. Кикотя, доктор филологических наук, доцент;

Е. В. Кудрина, заведующий кафедрой русского и иностранных языков
Воронежского института МВД России, кандидат филологических наук.

Медведева, Марина Сергеевна.

М 42 Лингвистика языка и лингвистика речи. Читаем и говорим :
учебное пособие / М. С. Медведева, Е. С. Косарева. – Ростов-на-Дону :
ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России, 2026. – 132 с.

ISBN 978 5 89288 598 0.

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для практических занятий с обучающимися I и II курсов. Пособие состоит из 4 частей, в каждой из которых содержится лингвострановедческий материал и блоки лексических упражнений, способствующих пониманию и интерпретации оригинального англоязычного текста; развитию навыков устной речи, чтения и перевода, расширению лингвокультурной компетенции.

Предназначено для педагогических работников, слушателей и курсантов образовательных организаций МВД России, обучающихся по специальностям (направлениям подготовки): 40.05.01 – Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности; 40.03.02 – Обеспечение законности и правопорядка.

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета
ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России.

ISBN 978 5 89288 598 0

УДК 811.111(075)

ББК 81.432.1

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Предисловие

Настоящее учебное пособие включает в себя тексты о деятельности органов полиции и судов Англии и США. Материал учебного пособия рассчитан на лиц, которые уже изучили общие разделы лексики и грамматики английского языка, владеют определенным запасом общеупотребительных слов, знакомы с языковыми конструкциями, умеют самостоятельно работать со словарем.

Цель данного учебного пособия — обучить курсантов и слушателей активному владению английским языком в сфере профессиональной деятельности юриста, а также формированию у них способности и готовности к межкультурной коммуникации.

Для достижения этой цели необходимо формировать у курсантов и слушателей общекультурные компетенции, а также совершенствовать коммуникативные компетенции (языковую, речевую, социокультурную, компенсаторную и учебно-познавательную).

Учебное пособие состоит из 4 разделов (тем), содержание которых охватывает основные аспекты деятельности юриста в сфере профессиональной коммуникации. Каждый раздел включает профессионально направленные аутентичные и адаптированные учебные тексты (для изучающего, ознакомительного, просмотрового и поискового чтения), лексико-грамматические комментарии и упражнения. Овладение всеми видами чтения литературы по специальности на английском языке с целью получения профессионально значимой информации представляется необходимым для будущих юристов, так как чтение как вид речевой деятельности широко востребовано при решении ряда профессиональных задач.

Количество упражнений и разнообразие заданий способствует совершенствованию навыков устной и письменной форм коммуникации. При работе с языковым материалом основное внимание уделяется обогащению лексического запаса за счет изучения терминологических и сопутствующих

лексических единиц общенаучного и функционального характера, наиболее часто применяемых в сфере профессиональной коммуникации. В сфере изучения грамматического аспекта предполагается повторение, углубление и систематизация изученных в рамках общеобразовательного стандарта грамматических структур в целях активизации навыков и умений структурно-семантического анализа профессионально-ориентированного текста, а также использования грамматических явлений в иноязычной профессиональной коммуникации. Задания на закрепление грамматики и профессионально-ориентированной лексики предусматривают формирование навыков перевода с английского языка на русский, а также начальных навыков переводческих трансформаций отдельных грамматических конструкций, часто встречающихся в юридических текстах.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для практических занятий с обучающимися I и II курсов. Пособие состоит из 4 частей, в каждой из которых содержится лингвострановедческий материал и блоки лексических упражнений, способствующих пониманию и интерпретации оригинального англоязычного текста; развитию навыков устной речи, чтения и перевода, расширению лингвокультурной компетенции.

Пособие может использоваться широким кругом лиц, изучающих английский язык и интересующихся юриспруденцией стран, говорящих на нем. Актуальность данной работы не вызывает сомнения. Язык и речь взаимосвязаны. Языковая система представляет собой вербализованные концепты, которые выводятся из процессов говорения и понимания. Язык обнаруживает себя в индивидуальной речи. Язык только представляет мир, но не объективно. Он функционирует в речи, поскольку в языковом общении говорящий пользуется постоянными образцами, клише, которые способствуют образованию для него языковой среды.

UNIT 1. POLICE SYSTEMS

1.1. Write down the words to the text «Police system of the United Kingdom» and learn them.

Criminal Investigation Department —
уголовный розыск

traffic warden — инспектор дорожного
движения (*контролирует соблюдение
правил стоянки автомобилей*)

parking regulations — правила, регулирующие стоянки автомобилей

Regional Crime Squads — Региональные отделы по борьбе с преступностью

magistrate — мировой судья

prevent a crime — предотвратить совершение преступления

strength — численность личного состава

befriend — содействовать; поддерживать

initiate criminal proceedings — возбудить уголовное дело



1.2. Read and translate the text.

POLICE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



Most countries have a national police force, which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force, instead there is a separate police force headed by Chief Constable for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. The

modern policeman needs a great variety of new professional skills to enable him to deal with new-style crime which affect life in Britain no less than in other countries. All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training.

Like the army, there are a number of ranks: after Chief Constable comes Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force.

The police are helped by a number of Special Constables — members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in the streets (“pounding the beat”) or driving in cars (known as “panda cars” because of their distinctive markings).

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CID are detectives and they do not wear uniforms. The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. Their job is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations. It is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

There are Regional Crime Squads in England and Wales with experienced detective officers. The object of the Squads is to provide trained flexible mobile groups of crime investigation.

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

The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property.

The Royal Commission on the Police listed eight main functions of the contemporary police force: to maintain law and order, to protect persons and their property, to prevent crime, to detect criminals, to decide whether to prosecute, to perform road traffic duties, to befriend the public.

About a quarter of the police strength of the country is in the Metropolitan Police of London which is responsible for the area of 788 square miles (excluding the City of London).

The Home Secretary in England and Wales and the Secretary of State for Scotland and Northern Ireland are concerned with the organization of the police service.

The decision to initiate criminal proceedings in England and Wales is, in most cases, made entirely by the police. In practice, the police bring about 97 % of all criminal cases to court.

1.3. Answer the questions.

1. What are the requirements for the members of the British police?
2. What are the ranks in British police?
3. Who are Special Constables?
4. What are the responsibilities of traffic wardens in Britain?
5. What is the object of Regional Crime Squads in England and Wales?
6. The British police generally do not carry firearms, don't they?
7. Who are regularly armed in Britain?
8. What are main functions of the contemporary police force in Britain according to The Royal Commission on the Police?
9. Who is concerned with the organization of the police service in the United Kingdom?
10. Who is the decision to initiate criminal proceedings in England and Wales made by?



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

Преступление нового типа; национальная полиция; определенный уровень академической подготовки; полицейский; делать обход

территории; полицейская патрульная машина; инспектор дорожного движения;



правила, регулирующие стоянки автомобилей; превышение дозволенной скорости; вождение с нарушением ПДД; универсальные мобильные группы по расследованию преступлений; Королевская комиссия по вопросам полиции; предотвратить совершение преступления; обнаружить преступника; возбудить уголовное дело.

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

1.6. Write down the words to the text «The United States police system» and learn them.

investigative unit — следственное подразделение

traffic laws — правила дорожного движения

clearinghouse — информационный центр

township — поселок

marshal — начальник полицейского участка

promotion courses — курсы повышения квалификации



1.7. Read and translate the text.

THE UNITED STATES POLICE SYSTEM

In the United States each political unit may have its own police. Therefore, police agencies of various types, and having general or specialised functions, exist at all levels of government. Mention will be made here of some of the most important agencies at the various levels.

At the federal level, several departments have their own investigative units, each of which is charged with the enforcement of the particular laws over which its department has jurisdiction.

The state police forces of America vary considerably in functions and origin. The majority of state police forces have full law enforcement powers. Other states have state-wide organizations that are charged with the patrol of the highways. They are restricted to the enforcement of traffic laws and may only deal with crimes committed on the state highways.



Some states have established state bureaus of identification which operate at the state level as clearing houses for criminal identification and investigation. In all states various departments have minor investigative units, each of which is charged with the enforcement of the particular laws which its department deals with.

In some states detective forces operate separately from the state police and, in other cases, special investigating police are attached directly to the office of the governor.

At the local level almost every particular unit has some kind of police. The county has a sheriff with as many deputies as he may appoint. Some counties have their own police forces, which either duplicate the sheriff's jurisdiction or actually displace it. The township has a constable; the village or town — a marshal or a very small police force; and the city — a municipal police department.

A recruit, when accepted, undergoes rigorous and intensive training before he is permitted to appear on duty before the public. Many state police academies are considered to be among the best of their kind, offering not only recruit training but specialist training and promotion courses.

1.8. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. Police agencies of various types, and having general or specialised functions, exist at all levels of the US government.
2. At the federal level, police departments do not have their own investigative units.
3. The state police forces of America vary considerably in functions and origin.
4. Some states have state-wide organizations that are charged with the investigation of crimes.
5. Some states have established state bureaus of identification which operate at the state level as clearing houses for criminal identification and investigation.
6. In some states of the country detective forces operate in conjunction with the state police.
7. Interviews are the only way for police candidates to be accepted.



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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. law enforcement powers | a. курс молодого бойца |
| 2. investigative unit | b. проходить тщательную и интенсивную подготовку |
| 3. be charged with | c. информационный центр |
| 4. traffic laws | d. выявление и расследование преступлений |
| 5. recruit training | e. быть ответственным за ч.-л. |
| 6. clearing house | f. полномочия по охране правопорядка |
| 7. undergo rigorous and intensive training | g. правила дорожного движения |
| 8. criminal identification and investigation | h. следственный отдел |

1.10. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

Traffic wardens; state; a sheriff; academic qualifications; Regional Crime Squads; clearing houses; the police; Special Constables; bureaus of identification; investigative units; traffic laws

1. All members of the British police must have gained a certain level of ... at school and undergone a period of intensive training.
2. The police in Britain are helped by a number of ... — members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.
3. The duty of ... is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations.
4. The object of the ... in England and Wales is to provide trained flexible mobile groups of crime investigation.
5. The decision to initiate criminal proceedings in England and Wales is, in most cases, made entirely by ...
6. At the federal level, several departments in the USA have their own ..., each of which is charged with the enforcement of the particular laws
7. The majority of ... police forces in the United States have full law enforcement powers.
8. State-wide organizations charged with patrolling the highways deal only with the enforcement of ... and crimes committed on the state highways.
9. Some states have established state ..., which operate at the state level as ... for criminal identification and investigation.
10. At the local level every county has ... with as many deputies as he may appoint.

1.11. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В отличие от большинства стран, в Великобритании нет национальной полиции, вместо нее существует отдельная полиция, возглавляемая главным констеблем для каждой из 52 областей, на которые разделена страна.



2. Полиции в Великобритании помогают специальные констебли — представители общественности, которые добровольно работают в полиции несколько часов в неделю.
3. Задача инспекторов дорожного движения — следить за тем, чтобы водители соблюдали правила парковки, также они отвечают за борьбу с такими правонарушениями, как превышение скорости, неосторожное вождение и вождение в нетрезвом виде.
4. Британская полиция, как правило, не носит огнестрельного оружия, кроме тех, кто охраняет политиков и дипломатов или патрулирует аэропорты.
5. Основные функции современной полиции Великобритании включают в себя поддержание правопорядка, защиту людей и их имущества, предотвращение преступлений, выявление преступников, выполнение обязанностей, связанных с дорожным движением.
6. В Соединенных Штатах каждая административно-территориальная единица может иметь свою собственную полицию.
7. Силы государственной полиции США значительно отличаются друг от друга по функциям и происхождению.
8. Некоторые штаты США создали государственные бюро идентификации, функционирующие на государственном уровне, как центры обмена информацией для выявления и расследования преступлений.
9. Во всех штатах различные департаменты имеют небольшие следственные подразделения, отвечающие за обеспечение соблюдения законов, которыми занимается департамент.

10. При наборе новобранцы проходят тщательную и интенсивную подготовку, прежде чем приступить к работе.

1.12. Discuss the police systems in the UK and the USA. If necessary, use texts 1.2 and 1.7.

1.13. Work in pairs. Write 10 questions to the text. Ask your partner the questions you've written. Listen to his/her answers. Do you agree with them? If not, prove your point of view. Switch roles.

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. constable | a. the head of a police department in the USA |
| 2. traffic warden | b. a means of proving a person's identity, especially in the form of official papers |
| 3. magistrate | c. a process in which officials try to discover all the facts about something, especially a crime or an accident |
| 4. accident | d. a police officer of the lowest rank in Britain and some other countries |
| 5. police | e. an official who acts as a judge in law courts which deal with minor crimes or disputes |
| 6. marshal | f. something bad that happens that is not intended and that causes injury or damage |
| 7. identification | g. a uniformed official employed to locate and report on infringements of parking regulations |
| 8. investigation | h. the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order |

Test Yourself

1. Britain has no ... police force.

- A. local
- B. national
- C. municipal
- D. separate

2. The police are helped by a number of ... — members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

- A. Special Constables
- B. Sheriffs
- C. Marshals
- D. detectives

3. Each police force has its own ...

- A. Investigative Department
- B. Regional Crime Squads
- C. Criminal Investigation Department
- D. Commission on the Police

4. The British police generally do not ...

- A. investigate crimes
- B. detain criminals
- C. patrol streets
- D. carry firearms

5. About a quarter of the police strength of the country is in the...

- A. Metropolitan Police of London
- B. City Police
- C. Regional Crime Squads
- D. Criminal Investigation Department

- 6. The job of ... is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations.**
- A. detectives
 - B. investigators
 - C. traffic wardens
 - D. mounted police
- 7. The decision to initiate criminal proceedings in England and Wales is, in most cases, made entirely by the ...**
- A. Prosecutor's Office
 - B. Barristers
 - C. Solicitors
 - D. Police
- 8. At the ... level, several departments in the USA have their own investigative units.**
- A. municipal
 - B. federal
 - C. local
 - D. international
- 9. Some states of the United States of America have established ... which operate at the state level as clearing houses for criminal identification and investigation.**
- A. national central bureaus
 - B. state bureaus of identification
 - C. Regional Crime Squads
 - D. Criminal Investigation Departments
- 10. In all states various departments have minor investigative units, each of which is charged with the ... which its department deals with.**
- A. detention of criminals
 - B. investigation of crimes
 - C. locating criminals
 - D. enforcement of the particular laws

11. At the ... level almost every particular unit has some kind of police.

- A. local
- B. federal
- C. state
- D. municipal

12. The county has ... with as many deputies as he may appoint.

- A. a marshal
- B. a sheriff
- C. an attorney
- D. a prosecutor

13. The township has ...; the village or town — ... or a very small police force; and the city — ...

- A. a marshal; a constable; a municipal police department
- B. a sheriff; a marshal; a constable
- C. a constable; a marshal; a municipal police department
- D. a constable; a chief constable; marshal

14. In some states ... operate separately from the state police.

- A. detective forces
- B. military forces
- C. investigative units
- D. prosecutors

15. ... is a police officer of the lowest rank in Britain and some other countries.

- A. Marshal
- B. Sheriff
- C. Superintendant
- D. Constable

- 16. ... are the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.**
- A. Armed forces
 - B. Police
 - C. Prosecutor's Office
 - D. The Bar
- 17. A ... is an official who acts as a judge in law courts which deal with minor crimes or disputes.**
- A. magistrate
 - B. juror
 - C. prosecutor
 - D. barrister
- 18. An ... is the act or process of examining a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth.**
- A. interrogation
 - B. investigation
 - C. interview
 - D. searching a crime scene
- 19. ... is the government activity of keeping the public peace and causing laws to be obeyed.**
- A. Crime investigation
 - B. Maintaining law and order
 - C. Detection of criminals
 - D. Law enforcement
- 20. A ... is someone whose job is to discover information about crimes and find out who is responsible for them.**
- A. suspect
 - B. defendant
 - C. detective
 - D. plaintiff

UNIT 2. CRIME AND CRIME PREVENTION

2.1. Write down the words to the text «Crime» and learn them.

default — проступок; несоблюдение
закона

prejudice — причинять вред

tort (syn. civil wrong) — деликт,
гражданское правонарушение

punishment — наказание

felony — тяжкое уголовное преступление

misdemeanour — менее тяжкое преступление; правонарушение

murder — умышленное убийство

larceny — похищение имущества; кража

rape — изнасилование

arson — поджог

aggravated assault — нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах

forfeiture of property — конфискация имущества

capital punishment — высшая мера

treason — государственная измена; предательство

infamy — позор; низость

conviction — признание виновным; осуждение

perjury — лжесвидетельство; дача заведомо ложных показаний

false pretences — обман; мошенничество

conspiracy — соучастие; преступный сговор

fine — штраф

imprisonment — тюремное заключение

penitentiary — исправительное учреждение; тюрьма



2.2. Read and translate the text.

CRIME

A crime is an act or default, which prejudices the interest of the community and is forbidden by law under pain of punishment. It is an offence against the state, as contrasted with a tort or civil wrong, which is a violation of a right of an



individual and which does not lead to punishment. The most important categories of crime in England and the United States are felony and misdemeanour.

Felony, i.e. any of the more serious crimes such as murder, larceny, rape, arson, and aggravated assault, formerly punishable by death and forfeiture of property but in England is now punishable in the same way as misdemeanours except in the few surviving instances in which capital punishment still exists (treason and special cases of murder). The former importance of the distinction between felony and misdemeanour is now reduced to a few minor procedural differences, such as the larger powers of arrest for suspected felony.

All crimes which are not felonies or treason are misdemeanours. Originally, a misdemeanour was a crime not resulting in the forfeiture of property in conviction, and at one time all felonies were punishable more severely than misdemeanour (usually by death). Today, however, some misdemeanours are punishable in England more severely than some felonies, though never by death. Examples of misdemeanours are perjury, obtaining money by false pretences, and conspiracy.

In the United States, under modern statutes, the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanour is not the degree of infamy of the offence, but how it is punishable: an offence punishable by a fine or by imprisonment other than in a prison is a misdemeanour; a crime for which the maximum punishment is in a county penitentiary, as distinct from a state prison, is generally a misdemeanour; where the maximum punishment is one year in a penitentiary in New York, that crime is by definition a misdemeanour. An offence punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, or capitally, is a felony.

2.3. Answer the questions.

1. What is a crime?
2. What are the most important categories of crime in England and the United States?
3. What are examples of felonies?
4. What is the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanour in the United States?
5. What was a misdemeanour originally?
6. What are examples of misdemeanours?



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

Угроза наказания; кража; гражданское правонарушение; нарушение прав человека; государственная измена; тяжкое уголовное преступление; менее тяжкое преступление; нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах; высшая мера наказания; процессуальные различия; полномочия на арест по подозрению в совершении преступления; преступный сговор; конфискация имущества по приговору суда; лжесвидетельство; получение денег под ложным предлогом; окружная тюрьма.



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

2.6. Write down the words to the text «Prevention and detection of crime» and learn them.

crime detection — раскрытие преступлений
recurrence — рецидив; повторение
elucidation — раскрытие
housebreaking — кража со взломом; «взлом дома»



robbery — грабеж; ограбление

blackmail — шантаж; вымогательство

fraud — мошенничество

evidence — доказательство; улика; свидетельские показания

witness — свидетель

outrage — грубое нарушение закона или ч.-л. прав; оскорбление (*грубое*);

injury — телесное повреждение; рана; вред; ущерб

mete out a punishment — назначить наказание; вынести наказание

offender — правонарушитель; преступник

escape — побег из-под стражи; сбежать из-под стражи

2.7. Read and translate the text.

PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME

The more experience one gains in the police service, the more one is convinced of the importance of the prevention of crime. While crime detection is very necessary, and should be everywhere encouraged, we must bear in mind that



the efficient policing of the country in the judgement of the public depends on a large extent on the amount of crime committed. Certain types of offences, if allowed to continue, are calculated to undermine the confidence of the public, and every effort is made to prevent recurrences.

No one will discredit the efforts put forward by officers over long periods, resulting in the elucidation of crimes of importance. At the same time it must be recognised that special steps should be taken to prevent types of crime that terrorise the public, or disturb their sense of safety and security, such as housebreaking and robbery.

Prosecutions are not, generally speaking, popular with members of the public. The victims of such crimes as blackmail, fraud, and sexual offences sometimes

hesitate before deciding to give evidence. This is to be regretted, since those witnesses who are afraid of publicity have really nothing to fear. Unsavoury news of this type is seldom printed disclosing the identity of the victims concerned. Evidence can be given under the name of Mr. X or Mr. Y.

Perhaps the chief reason why the prevention of crime takes the first place in the Criminal Investigation Department (the CID) work is that where crimes are actually committed damage has been done. It is true that the criminals who are responsible are usually arrested and punished, but there are other considerations. The victims of outrage and robbery often suffer some permanent injury, and in such cases, no punishment meted out to the offenders will recompense for the damage sustained by the victims, which may be physical, mental, or moral.

On one occasion, the CID officer dealt with a case of robbery with violence. The man robbed picked out without difficulty the photograph of one of the robbers, a well-known criminal. This suspect was arrested. He denied the offence, and was placed amongst other men with a view to his being identified in person. The victim, who was obviously suffering physically and mentally from his experience, walked slowly to the arrested man and stood in front of him. The poor fellow was too dazed, too frightened, to touch or point to the criminal, or to utter a word.

In the prevention and detection of crime the need for inter-Force cooperation has been fully recognised by detectives throughout the country. They have decided in view of the activities of the modern criminal that they must take a wide view, and consider the whole of the Forces of the country as one unit, working on one common task.

The criminal who a few years ago felt safe from arrest on escaping a certain police boundary finds today that the arm of the law has considerably lengthened. Modern methods of communication are doing much towards the perfection of coordinate action over long distances.

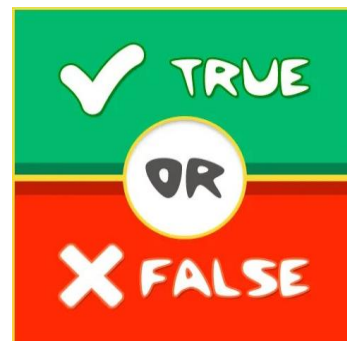
Successful results have been obtained by cooperation with reputable members of the public.

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. prevention of crime | a. назначить наказание |
| 2. bear in mind | b. кража со взломом |
| 3. policing of the country | c. давать показания |
| 4. undermine the confidence of the public | d. потерпевший |
| 5. prevent recurrences | e. уголовный розыск |
| 6. crimes of importance | f. свидетель |
| 7. housebreaking | g. предупреждение преступности |
| 8. victim | h. предотвращать рецидивы |
| 9. give evidence | i. выявление и раскрытие преступлений |
| 10. witness | j. поддержание порядка в стране |
| 11. Criminal Investigation Department | k. значимые преступления |
| 12. mete out a punishment | l. иметь в виду, помнить |
| 13. detection of crime | m. подрывать доверие общественности |

2.9. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. It must be recognised that special steps may be taken to prevent types of crime that terrorise the public, or disturb their sense of safety and security, such as housebreaking and robbery.
2. Victims of crimes such as blackmail, fraud, and sexual offenses should not be afraid to testify, because bad news of this type is seldom printed disclosing the victim's identity.
3. The Criminal Investigation Department may prioritize crime prevention because of the damage that occurs when crimes are committed.



4. While crime detection is very necessary, and should be everywhere encouraged, we must bear in mind that the efficient policing of the country in the judgement of the public depends on a large extent on the quality of crime detection.

2.10. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Чем больше опыта человек приобретает на службе в полиции, тем больше он убеждается в важности профилактики преступлений.
2. Некоторые виды преступлений могут подорвать доверие общественности, поэтому прилагаются все усилия для предотвращения их повторения.
3. Необходимо принимать особые меры для предотвращения преступлений, которые терроризируют население или нарушают его чувство безопасности, таких как взлом домов и грабежи.
4. Вероятно, основная причина предотвращения преступлений заключается в том, что там, где преступления действительно совершаются, ущерб уже нанесен.
5. Жертвы разбоя и грабежа часто получают необратимые травмы, и в таких случаях никакое наказание, назначенное преступникам, не компенсирует нанесенный им физический, психический или моральный вред.



2.11. Write down the words to the text «The individual policeman's role in crime prevention» and learn them.

law-abiding citizen — законопослушный гражданин
juvenile — несовершеннолетний
law observance — соблюдение закона
delinquent — малолетний преступник;
правонарушитель



overcome — опровергнуть

malice — преступный умысел

hazardous — служащий источником опасности

conviction — признание виновным; осуждение

evidence — улика (улики); доказательство (доказательства); свидетельские показания

prosecution — судебное преследование; уголовное преследование; обвинение

guilt — вина; виновность

innocence — невиновность

prima-facie evidence — очевидные доказательства; убедительные доказательства

injury — вред, ущерб; телесное повреждение

complain — подавать жалобу возбуждать иск

complainant — истец; жалобщик; потерпевший (*от преступления*)

2.12. Read and translate the text.

THE INDIVIDUAL POLICEMAN'S ROLE IN CRIME PREVENTION

The policeman has an excellent opportunity as an individual to prevent crime. He is the representative of government whose work is to observe criminal conditions. The policeman has the opportunity of viewing life from both the standpoint of the criminal and the law-abiding citizen. He has knowledge of the criminal's temptations, his problems, his friends, and his environment. Therefore, he can offer advice and be an example on a man-to-man basis.



His role is first to set a good example. It is surprising the influence a police officer has over juveniles. Respect or lack of respect for government and law observance is largely established by the patrolman's conduct.

Those who handle such activities should avoid the "I want to help you" or the "I want you to be as good as I am" technique. A rehabilitation program should not be

apparent to those who are expected to benefit. Friendliness, interest and a good example are better. The delinquent has much to overcome spiritually in order to make a comeback. He will tend to follow as examples only those whom he likes and admires, but will tend to resist one he does not like.

Official acts normally tend to increase resistance to law in the criminal's mind. This tendency may be overcome in the criminal's mind at the time of arrest with proper attitudes and conduct by the police officer and without malice. He can aid in removing or suppressing the influences of irritating conditions in the environments that he patrols, especially those that are criminal or hazardous. He may enforce the law and at the same time gain respect and confidence of the criminal element. He can aid and support the organisations whose normal work is crime preventive in character. The individual policeman may be assigned to crime prevention as a full time activity.

Conviction in court is a judicial, not a police function. True, a conviction is somewhat of a measure of investigative ability. A tendency to work for convictions tends to a desire to emphasise evidence for prosecution and minimise or curtail evidence for the defence. The attitude of working for convictions may tend to increase resistance to law and increase crime. Again, the officer may prosecute only on surefire things and not prosecute cases that might injure his conviction record. He may be deciding guilt or innocence which is not his duty. The opposite of this rule, prosecution, when there is *prima-facie* evidence, tends to be crime preventive.

Another rule of law is that there is no injury until some individual complains of another's actions. If this rule were carried out to the letter, there would be no punishment for any crime unless someone complained. A policeman can be the complainant himself when he witnesses a crime or when he knows the evidence.

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

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

Соблюдать условия уголовного
законодательства; предупреждать преступность;
несовершеннолетний; патрульный полицейский;
законопослушный гражданин; программа
реабилитации; малолетний правонарушитель;



вернуть прежнее положение; противодействие закону; преступный умысел;
служащий источником опасности; работа превентивного характера; постоянная
работа; вынесение приговора в суде; показатель способности к расследованию;
минимизировать или сократить доказательства защиты; судимости; вина или
невиновность; убедительные доказательства; подать жалобу.

2.15. Write out the most important 15 sentences from the text on a separate sheet of paper. Cut your paper into 15 pieces so that each piece should contain one sentence. Mix them and ask your partner to put the sentences into the correct order to make a summary of the text.

2.16. Write down the words to the text «Preservation of the public peace» and learn them.

riot — нарушение общественной

тишины и порядка; массовые

беспорядки

mob — буйствующая, учиняющая

беспорядки толпа

assemblage — 1) собрание; группа 2) скопление; сборище

complaint — 1) жалоба; претензия 2) иск 3) официальное обвинение

violation — нарушение (права, закона, договора)

reluctant — делающий ч.-л. по принуждению; сопротивляющийся

invincibility — непобедимость, непреодолимость, несокрушимость



2.17. Read and translate the text.

PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC PEACE



Preservation of the public peace is the most important duty the police perform. However, this does not mean that preservation of the peace is necessarily synonymous with all other police duties.

Police departments maintain the public peace by preventing riots, mobs and other unlawful assemblages, and by ensuring to every citizen the rights guaranteed to him in the Constitution and in the laws of his state. These are the broad, general objectives intended in the term “the preservation of the peace”.

In a practical way, police officers preserve the peace by attending to the thousand and one little things that come to their attention each day. These range all the way from complaints about children to violations of minor regulatory measures. Differences between neighbours arise, too, and it frequently takes a Solomon like arbiter to settle the questions satisfactorily.

Not one of the average officer’s problems is significant in itself but, taken together, they are sometimes sufficiently provocative to cause a serious breach of the peace.

The most important work done by the police in preserving quiet and good order, however, results simply from the police being in existence. People are reluctant to tamper with the law or to take advantage of their neighbours when they know that justice will be done. It is for this reason that police departments today strive to establish the reputation of invincibility, and to instill in the potential violator’s mind a conviction that he cannot get away with it.

This kind of public education by the police contributes more to law observance and general maintenance of the peace than anything else that is done.

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. preservation of the public peace | a. тишина и порядок |
| 2. prevent riots | b. обязанности полиции |
| 3. unlawful assemblages | c. внушать |
| 4. complaint | d. предотвращать беспорядки |
| 5. police duties | e. сохранение общественного порядка |
| 6. instill | f. жалоба |
| 7. quiet and good order | g. незаконные собрания |

2.19. Answer the questions.

1. What is the most important duty the police perform?
2. What do police departments maintain the public peace by?
3. When are people reluctant to tamper with the law or to take advantage of their neighbours?
4. What does police education contribute to?



2.20. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Сохранение общественного спокойствия — самая важная обязанность полиции.
2. Отделы полиции поддерживают общественное спокойствие, предотвращая беспорядки, собрания и другие незаконные собрания, а также обеспечивая каждому гражданину права, гарантированные ему Конституцией.
3. Ежедневно полицейские занимаются множеством дел, попадающих в их поле зрения — от жалоб на детей до нарушений мелких правил.



4. Люди не хотят нарушать закон или использовать своих соседей в корыстных целях, если знают, что справедливость восторжествует.
5. Задача полиции внушить потенциальному нарушителю убежденность в том, что преступление будет наказано.
6. Воспитание населения полицией способствует соблюдению закона и поддержанию мира в целом больше, чем что-либо другое.

2.21. Work in pairs. Write 10 questions to the text. Ask your partner the questions you've written. Listen to his/her answers. Do you agree with them? If not, prove your point of view. Switch roles.

2.22. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Constitution; blackmail; riots and mobs; misdemeanours; prevention of crime; a violation of a right of an individual; preserve the peace; fraud; judicial

1. Crime is an offence against the state, as contrasted with a tort or civil wrong, which is ... and which does not lead to punishment.
2. Examples of ... are perjury, obtaining money by false pretences, and conspiracy.
3. The victims of such crimes as ..., ..., and sexual offences sometimes hesitate before deciding to give evidence.
4. Perhaps the chief reason why the ... takes the first place in the Criminal Investigation Department's work is that where crimes are actually committed damage has been done.
5. Conviction in court is a ..., not a police function.
6. Police departments maintain the public peace by preventing ... or other unlawful assemblages, and by ensuring to every citizen the rights guaranteed to him in the ... and in the laws of his state.

7. Police officers ... by attending to the thousand and one little things that come to their attention each day.

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. conviction | a. behaviour intended to deceive others |
| 2. penitentiary | b. a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful |
| 3. mob | c. the action, treated as a criminal offence, of demanding money from someone in return for not revealing compromising information which one has about them |
| 4. complaint | d. a prison or place of confinement where convicted felons are sent to serve out the term of their sentence |
| 5. treason | e. based on the first impression; accepted as correct until proved otherwise |
| 6. false pretences | f. a person who commits an illegal act |
| 7. conspiracy | g. a violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd |
| 8. blackmail | h. finding of guilt in a criminal case, guilty verdict |
| 9. prima facie | i. theft of personal property |
| 10. riot | j. a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority |
| 11. offender | k. a statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with a particular situation |
| 12. larceny | l. a large crowd of people, especially one that is disorderly and intent on causing trouble or violence |
| 13. fine | m. crime of betraying the country, for example by helping its enemies or by trying to remove its government using violence |

Test Yourself

- 1. A ... is an act or default, which prejudices the interest of the community and is forbidden by law under pain of punishment.**
 - A. evidence
 - B. crime
 - C. indictment
 - D. testimony
- 2. The most important categories of crime in England and the United States are ...**
 - A. tort and infraction
 - B. low-to-medium offences, grave crimes and the gravest crimes
 - C. wrong and misdemeanour
 - D. felony and misdemeanour
- 3. Examples of ... are perjury, obtaining money by false pretences, and conspiracy.**
 - A. misdemeanours
 - B. felonies
 - C. infractions
 - D. torts
- 4. An offence punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, or capitally, is a ...**
 - A. misdemeanours
 - B. infractions
 - C. felony
 - D. civil wrong

- 5. In the United States, under modern statutes, the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanour is not the degree of infamy of the offence, but how it is ...**
- A. punishable
 - B. convicted
 - C. indicted
 - D. sentenced
- 6. The more experience one gains in the police service, the more one is convinced of the importance of the ...**
- A. arrest of criminals
 - B. interrogation of criminals
 - C. prevention of crime
 - D. interviewing witnesses
- 7. Conviction in court is a ..., not a police function.**
- A. legislative
 - B. judicial
 - C. executive
 - D. investigative
- 8. ... the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence.**
- A. Execution
 - B. Investigation
 - C. Interrogation
 - D. Punishment
- 9. The offence of willfully telling an untruth or making a misrepresentation under oath is called ...**
- A. extortion
 - B. perjury
 - C. bribery
 - D. false pretences

10. ... is the crime of stealing money or property from a bank, shop, or vehicle, often by using force or threats.

- A. Carjacking
- B. Blackmail
- C. Robbery
- D. Conspiracy

UNIT 3. FORENSIC SCIENCE (CRIMINALISTICS)

3.1. Write down the words to the text «Investigation» and learn them.

investigation — расследование, следствие

identify — опознавать, устанавливать

личность

locate — определять точное

местонахождение; обнаруживать

guilty — виновный

interrogation — допрос

accused — обвиняемый

allegation — обвинение

identity — личность; персональные данные

perpetrator — преступник; правонарушитель

eye-witness — очевидец

malefactor — преступник; злоумышленник; правонарушитель

confess — признаваться; сознаваться; давать признательные показания

corpus delicti — состав преступления

requirement — требование

suspect — подозреваемый; подозревать

apprehend — задерживать; арестовывать

warrant — служить основанием; ордер

physical evidence — вещественное доказательство

homicide — убийство; умышленное убийство

fingerprint — отпечаток пальца

modus operandi — способ совершения преступления



3.2. Read and translate the text.

INVESTIGATION

A criminal investigator is a person who collects facts to accomplish a threefold aim: to identify and locate the guilty party and to provide evidence of his guilt. The tools of the investigator are, for the sake of simplicity, referred to as the three “I’s”, namely,



Information, Interrogation, and Instrumentation. By the application of the three “I’s” in varying proportions the investigator gathers the facts which are necessary to establish the guilt of the accused in a criminal trial.

It should be noted at this point that there are no normative criteria for judging the success or failure of an investigation. The fact that the crime remains unsolved does not indicate a deficiency in the investigation; nor does a conviction of the accused necessarily mean that the investigation was conducted in an intelligent manner. An investigation may be considered a success if all the available information relevant and material to the issues or allegations of the case is uncovered.

It is a common misconception that every crime is intrinsically soluble; that there is always sufficient evidence available to reveal the identity of the criminal; that the perpetrator always leaves traces at the crime scene which, in the hands of a discerning investigator or technician, will lead inevitably to his door.

Many crimes are not susceptible of solution by reason of the fact that the evidence is insufficient. The absence of eye-witnesses, discernible motives, and physical clues will obviously prohibit a solution unless the malefactor confesses. Often, the *corpus delicti* or fact that a crime was committed cannot be established, and even a confession is of little value.

The concept of “solving the crime” does not satisfy the requirements of a completed investigation. To the general public, this term describes merely the process

of discovering the identity of the suspect and apprehending him. These achievements, however, are but two of the objectives of an investigation and leave the investigator far from his ultimate goal of presenting sufficient evidence in a court of law to warrant a conviction. Finding the perpetrator is frequently the simplest phase of the investigation; obtaining the evidence to support the charge in court is often an exceedingly complex task, the difficulties of which are greatly increased by the requirements placed by the court on the character, sufficiency, and mode of introduction of the evidence.

Most crimes can be solved. The investigation will be considered successful if the available physical evidence was competently handled, the witnesses intelligently interviewed, the suspect effectively interrogated, all logical leads properly developed, and the case comprehensively, clearly, and accurately reported.

INFORMATION

The word “information” is used here to describe the knowledge which the investigator gathers from other persons. There are basically two kinds. The first type of information is acquired from regular sources such as conscientious and public spirited citizens, company records, and the files of other agencies. The second type, which is of particular interest to the criminal investigator, is the knowledge which the experienced investigator gathers from cultivated sources such as paid informants, bartenders, cab drivers, licensed owners and employees in general, former criminals, or acquaintances.

INTERROGATION

Interrogation, the second “I”, includes the skilful questioning of witnesses as well as suspects. The success of “information” depends on the intelligent selection of informative sources; the effectiveness of interrogation varies with the craft, logic, and psychological insight with which the investigator questions a person who is in possession of information relevant to the case. The term interview may be used to mean the simple questioning of a person who is cooperating with the investigator,

while interrogation may be used to describe the vigorous questioning of one who is reluctant to divulge information.

INSTRUMENTATION

The third “I” is meant to include the application of the instruments and methods of the physical sciences to the detection of crime. Physics, for example, offers such aids as microscopy, photography, and the optical methods of analysis. The role of chemistry is too well known for elaboration here. Biology and pathology are particularly important in crimes of physical violence.

The sum of these sciences insofar as they are applied to crime detection is called criminalistics. Their utility is associated mainly with physical evidence. By their means a part of the *corpus delicti* may be established in certain crimes — the cause of death in a homicide or the nature of the drug in a narcotics violation. They may be used to link the suspect to the scene of the crime by showing that clue materials found at the scene possess the same constituents as materials associated with the suspect. The same procedure is employed in identifying the criminal by tracing a substance found at the scene to a source that can be immediately associated with the suspect.

Instrumentation, however, is taken here to mean rather more than criminalistics. It includes also, all the technical methods by which the fugitive is traced and examined and, in general, the investigation is advanced. Thus, fingerprint systems, *modus operandi* files, the lie detector, communication systems, surveillance equipment such as telephoto lenses and detective dyes, searching apparatus such as the X-ray unit and the metal detector, and other investigative tools are contained within the scope of the term.

PHASES OF THE INVESTIGATION

The objectives of the investigator provide a convenient division of the investigation into three phases: (1) the criminal is identified; (2) he is traced and located; and (3) the facts proving his guilt are gathered for court presentation. This division is made for convenience of discussion, since the three phases are not

necessarily separated in time but are usually fused throughout the investigation. The same evidence, moreover, can often be used for all three objectives.

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

Следователь по уголовным делам;
доказательства виновности; вина обвиняемого;
указывать на недостатки в расследовании;
обвинения по делу; личность преступника;
оставлять следы на месте преступления; очевидные
мотивы; физические улики; состав преступления; признание в совершении
преступления; быть основанием для вынесения обвинительного приговора;
поддержать обвинение в суде; добросовестные и активные граждане;
осведомитель; шофер такси; бывшие преступники; допрос свидетелей и
подозреваемых; преступления, связанные с применением физического насилия;
раскрытие преступления, способ совершения преступления.



3.4. Answer the questions.

1. Who is a criminal investigator?
2. What are the three “I’s”?
3. When may an investigation be considered a success?
4. Does the concept of “solving the crime” satisfy the requirements of a completed investigation?
5. What phase of the investigation is frequently the simplest one?
6. What are the two kinds of information?
7. What does interrogation include?
8. What is the difference between interview and interrogation?
9. What does instrumentation mean?
10. What are the three phases of the investigation?



3.5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Следователь по уголовным делам — это человек, который собирает факты, чтобы выполнить три задачи: установить личность и местонахождение виновного и представить доказательства его вины.
2. Тот факт, что преступление остается нераскрытым, не свидетельствует о недостатках в расследовании.
3. Многие преступления не могут быть раскрыты по причине недостаточности улик.
4. Расследование будет считаться успешным, если имеющиеся вещественные доказательства были грамотно обработаны, свидетели и подозреваемый эффективно допрошены, все логические версии правильно разработаны.
5. Получение доказательств в поддержку обвинения в суде часто является чрезвычайно сложной задачей.
6. Слово «информация» используется для обозначения знаний, которые следователь получает от других лиц.
7. Эффективность допроса зависит от мастерства, логики и психологической проницательности, с которой следователь задает вопросы человеку, владеющему информацией, имеющей отношение к делу.
8. Третье «I» касается использования средств и методов физической науки для раскрытия преступлений.
9. Совокупность этих наук в той мере, в какой они применяются для раскрытия преступлений, называется криминалистикой.
10. Задача следователя состоит в том, чтобы легко разделить расследование на три этапа: установление личности преступника; отслеживание и установление местонахождения преступника и сбор доказательств вины для представления в суде.



3.6. Write down the words to the text «Crime scene search» and learn them.

trace — след

forgery — подделка, поддельный документ

embezzlement — хищение; растрата

weapon — оружие

assault — нападение; словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием; совершить нападение

burglary — кража со взломом

jimmy — воровской лом, отмычка; взламывать ломом

preliminary — предварительный; предварительные действия

inquiry — расследование; дознание

search — обыск, досмотр; производить обыск

crime scene sketch — схема места преступления

omission — упущение; недоработка; бездействие



3.7. Read and translate the text.

CRIME SCENE SEARCH

GENERAL

The search of the scene of the crime is, in certain types of offenses, the most important part of the investigation. Obviously, many kinds of crime do not have a “scene” in the sense of an area where



traces are usually found. Offenses such as forgery and embezzlement require no vigorous or exceptional physical activity in their commission. There is no impact of the criminal on his surroundings. Crimes of violence, however, involve a struggle, a

break, the use of weapons, and the element of unpredictability. In homicide, assaults, and burglary, the criminal is in contact with the physical surroundings in a forceful manner. Traces may be left in the form of clothing, shoe impressions, fingerprints, blood stains, overthrown furniture, disturbed articles in general, and jimmy marks. The scene of the crime must, moreover, be viewed in an active as well as a passive sense. There is not only the effect of the criminal on the scene to be considered, but also the manner in which the scene may have imparted traces to the criminal. The investigator must be able to visualise the way in which the perpetrator may have carried with him the available evidentiary material that may link him to the scene. Flour and coal dust, paint, seeds, soil, and many other traces, depending on the character of the locale, may later be discovered on the clothing or effects of a suspect. Samples of the trace material must also be gathered at the time of the search in anticipation of the finding of these traces on a suspect.

PRELIMINARY

Before treating the search itself, it is profitable to consider the actions and duties of the investigator on first arriving at the scene of the crime. The following measures or steps will ordinarily be found necessary:

1. Identify and, if possible, retain for questioning the person who first notified the police.
 2. Determine the perpetrator by direct inquiry or observation if his identity is immediately apparent.
 3. Detain all persons present at the scene.
 4. Summon assistance if necessary.
 5. Safeguard the area by issuing appropriate orders and by physically isolating it.
- All unauthorised persons must be excluded from the crime scene. Spectators, newspaper photographers, reporters, and others who are not officially connected with the investigation should be kept at a distance. Uniformed police stationed at appropriate distances will serve to perform this function. The police should be requested to refer potential witnesses to one of the investigators.

6. Subsequently permit only authorised persons to enter the area.
7. Separate the witnesses so as to obtain independent statements.
8. Do not touch or move any object.
9. Definitely assign the duties of the search if assistants are present.

THE SEARCH

Method rather than intuition should guide the basic search. The examination must, of course, be thorough. It is impossible to predict the vagaries of the criminal mind or to safely imagine all the physical effects of violent action. A plan of search should be formed which will cover all the ground. This scheme must then be doggedly followed. The spirit of the investigation at this point is caught, if the investigator assumes that the physical traces he now uncovers will be the only evidence in the crime. Since every step of an investigation must be undertaken with the thought of ultimate presentation in court, a notebook will be an invaluable aid. Copious methodical notes of appearances and measurements will supplement the crime scene sketches and photographs. In gathering the evidence some principle of selection must be employed since the indiscriminate collection of clue materials is an unscientific procedure which may lead to serious omissions. As a basic guide the investigator should look upon the evidence as serving to establish one or more of the following:

- a) the *corpus delicti* or the facts that the crime was committed;
- b) the method of operation of the perpetrator;
- c) the identity of the guilty person.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. scene of the crime | a. отпечатки пальцев |
| 2. element of unpredictability | b. доказательный материал |
| 3. physical surroundings | c. подробные упорядоченные
записи о внешности |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. fingerprints | d. непосредственный запрос |
| 5. blood stains | e. независимые показания |
| 6. jimmy marks | f. окончательное представление
в суде |
| 7. evidentiary material | g. преступный умысел |
| 8. in anticipation of the finding of traces
on a suspect | h. окружающая среда |
| 9. direct inquiry | i. место преступления |
| 10. preliminary | j. следы использования отмычки |
| 11. independent statements | k. схема места преступления |
| 12. criminal mind | l. пятна крови |
| 13. crime scene sketch | m. предварительные действия |
| 14. copious methodical notes of
appearances | n. в ожидании обнаружения следов
на подозреваемом |
| 15. ultimate presentation in court | o. элемент непредсказуемости |

3.9. Answer the questions.

1. Do all types of crime have a “scene” in the sense of an area where traces are usually found?
2. In what form can traces be left at a crime scene?
3. What should be considered when searching a crime scene?
4. What measures and steps should be taken before treating the search itself?
5. Is it necessary to follow a certain selection principle when collecting evidence?
If so, why?



3.10. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Осмотр места преступления в некоторых видах преступлений является наиболее важной частью расследования.

2. Следы могут быть оставлены в виде одежды, следов обуви, отпечатков пальцев, пятен крови, опрокинутой мебели, а также следов отмычек.
3. Следователь должен уметь представить, каким образом преступник мог унести с собой имеющийся доказательный материал, который может связать его с местом преступления.
4. Прежде чем приступить к самому осмотру места преступления целесообразно установить личность и, если возможно, задержать для опроса человека, который первым сообщил о случившемся в полицию.
5. Любые посторонние лица должны быть удалены с места преступления.
6. Задача полиции должна состоять в том, чтобы направлять потенциальных свидетелей следователю.
7. Необходимо разработать план осмотра места преступления, который охватит всю территорию, и неукоснительно следовать этому плану.
8. В качестве основного ориентира следователь должен рассматривать доказательства, которые служат для установления одного или нескольких из следующих фактов: состава преступления или факта его совершения; способа действий преступника; установление личности виновного.

3.11. A. Write out the most important 15 sentences from the text on a separate sheet of paper. Cut your paper into 15 pieces so that each piece should contain one sentence. Mix them and ask your partner to put the sentences into the correct order to make a summary of the text.

B. Switch roles. This time you have to retell the text you've read according to your partner's plan.

3.12. Write down the words to the text «Interrogation» and learn them.

interrogator — лицо, ведущее допрос

attitude — позиция, отношение

prejudice — предубеждение;

предрассудок



circumstance — обстоятельство

victim — жертва; потерпевший

informer — осведомитель, информатор, доносчик

loot — добыча; награбленное; грабить

pertinent — имеющий отношение, относящийся к делу; применимый

accuracy — правильность, соответствие, точность

authenticity — аутентичность, достоверность, подлинность

befall — происходить, случаться

handicap — препятствие, помеха; трудность, затруднение

verbatim record — стенографический отчет; стенограмма

3.13. Read and translate the text.

INTERROGATION

Interrogation is a part of investigation, but is not a substitute for investigation. Interrogation requires ability and technique. It requires that the interrogator know people, their limitations, attitudes, prejudices, and psychological mechanisms. It requires that the interrogator know himself, for the interrogator is the only constant factor in the interrogation situation. The subject is the variable factor in the interrogation. The subject of the interrogation is any person who possesses information about the details, circumstances, or individuals in a case, or who may possess such information.

SUBJECTS IN INTERROGATION

The subject in an interrogation may be the victim, the complainant, witnesses, informers, suspects, or accused, the offender, accessories, i.e., purchasers or receivers of loot, etc. Any or all of these may be cooperative or uncooperative, willing or unwilling subjects. The reasons for their reactions will be innumerable.

The problem confronting the investigator with the individual who is willing to talk is to get all the pertinent information which he possesses and which can be checked for accuracy and authenticity. The problem with the individual who is unwilling to talk is to get him to talk, to convert him into a willing subject.

The problem with the individual who is unable to talk is to find the reason for his reluctance or inability and overcome that reason. The fearful type may be induced to give information upon assurance that no harm will befall him. The introverted type may be induced to talk by allowing him to get acquainted with the investigator gradually and to come out of his shell in his own way.

PLACE OF INTERROGATION

Part of the problem of interrogation is the place at which the interrogation will be held. The place for interrogation of the subject should be considered carefully. Just anywhere will not do. If an interrogation is to take place in the investigator's office, the room should not be radically rearranged.



The room should be free of visual distractions, gaudy pictures, bizarre art work, and the like. The subject should be seated so as to face a light source, be it from a window or artificial. The investigator should be seated with his back to the light source. There is no need to be theatrical about the arrangements. Be sure that all interruptions will be eliminated. Stenographers or recording devices should be well concealed. Best results are obtained when there is but one interrogator present with the subject. The interrogation may begin with several present, but before the preliminaries are over, all but the one who is to conduct the interrogation should have left.

Interrogations at the police station or office of the investigator put the subject at a disadvantage. He is on strange ground. The investigator is on home ground. Everything is in the investigator's favor in that he can control or alter the situation as he sees fit.

Interrogations are made on the scene in "hot cases", or those cases where all the participants are already present and the offense has occurred recently. Each subject is interviewed singly. Subjects should not be permitted to discuss the case among themselves prior to the conclusion of the initial interrogations.

Interrogation at the subject's home or office favors the subject and places the investigator on strange ground, which may be a handicap. The subject has the protection of a familiar environment behind which he can fortify himself figuratively and literally.

Getting the subject to a place of interview can be accomplished by personal invitation, telephone invitation, letter invitation, or through an intermediary. The situation will determine the best means.

RECORDS IN INTERROGATION

Since the purpose of an interrogation is to gain information, it is essential that a record be made of the interview. How and when the record is made is important. The reliance on memory alone is poor policy. Mental notes are usually relied on only in "hot cases" and immediately reduced to writing, or during a preliminary interrogation of easy conversation that is used as a means of "breaking the ice".

The investigator should record just enough of the information to enable him to complete his records at the conclusion of the interview. Where the interrogation is at the investigator's office, he can have a verbatim record of the conversation made stenographically, by wire, or by sound movie. Obviously, the means of recording is not visible to the subject.

Records of interviews can be used to trap the subject in lies, to implicate associates, to assist in later interrogation, and to use in court.

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

Потерпевший; истец; соучастник; скупщики
или получатели награбленного; информация,
относящаяся к делу; проверять на точность
и подлинность; место для проведения допроса;
стенографисты и записывающие устройства;



предварительные действия; считать нужным; опрашивать по отдельности; предварительный допрос; цель допроса; стенограмма разговора; уличить во лжи.

3.15. Answer the questions.

1. What is an interrogation?
2. What are the requirements for interrogation?
3. Who may be the subject in an interrogation?
4. Why is it necessary to carefully consider the place for interrogation?
5. What should the interrogation room look like?
6. How can the subject be brought to a place of interview?
7. What can records of interviews be used for?



3.16. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Субъектом допроса является любое лицо, которое обладает информацией о деталях, обстоятельствах или физических лицах в деле или которое может обладать такой информацией.
2. Субъектом допроса может быть потерпевший, заявитель, свидетели, информаторы, подозреваемые или обвиняемые, преступник, соучастники и т. д.
3. Часть проблемы допроса заключается в месте, где он будет проводиться.
4. В зависимости от ситуации доставить субъекта к месту проведения допроса можно с помощью личного или телефонного приглашения, письма или через посредника.



5. Поскольку целью допроса является получение информации, важно, чтобы допрос записывался.
6. Если допрос проводится в кабинете следователя, он может получить стенографическую, телеграфную или звукозаписывающую запись разговора.
7. Записи допросов могут быть использованы для того, чтобы уличить допрашиваемого во лжи, помочь в последующих допросах и использовать в суде.

3.17. Write 10 true and false sentences according to the content of the text. In turns read those sentences to the group and ask your fellow-students to decide whether they are right or wrong.

3.18. Write down the words to the text «Modus operandi» and learn them.

criminal — 1) преступный, уголовный;

2) преступник;

acknowledge — признавать, допускать;

сознавать

traits — особые черты (*характера или поведения личности*)

peculiar — своеобразный; особенный; специфический

offense — правонарушение; преступление

burglar — человек, незаконно проникший в помещение (*с целью совершения преступления*) ; вор-домушник; взломщик

shoplifter — магазинный вор

robber — грабитель, разбойник

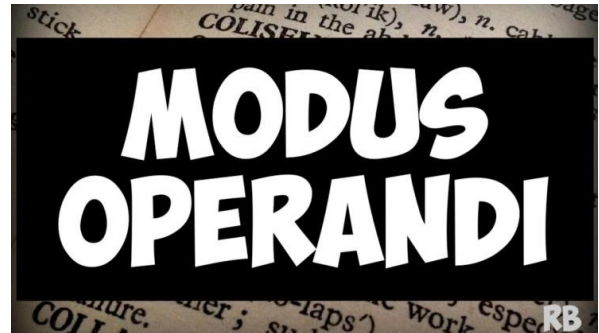
calling card — визитная карточка



3.19. Read and translate the text.

MODUS OPERANDI

Modus operandi means method of operation. The *modus operandi* file consists of records that describe the manner in which a criminal operates. These records are classified and filed in such a way as to assist in identifying the crime as one committed by a known criminal or as one of a series committed by an unidentified criminal.



Modus operandi was developed in the early 20th century by Major General Sir Llewellyn William Atcherley when Chief Constable of West Riding of Yorkshire, England. A modification of the Atcherley system is used by Scotland Yard and other British police agencies. The British police have reported considerable success with the *modus operandi* system and acknowledge it to be a very useful investigative tool.

The success of the *modus operandi* system depends upon the ability of the investigating officers and the ability of the operator of the file. The investigating officers must be able to discover and report methods and facts essential to proper classification of the crime. The operator of the file must be able to classify the data secured and to make searches for data already available.

People have a tendency to do particular things in individual ways. They develop habits of action from which they seldom vary — habits in doing their jobs, habits in traveling, habits in the everyday, routine activities.

All persons develop and maintain traits, mannerisms and ways of doing things that are peculiar or unique to each and serve as a means of identification.

This tendency to do things in a manner unique to the individual is also true of criminals. The way in which an offender commits an offense will distinguish him from others committing the same offense. It is also true that criminals seldom change the kind of offense committed — a house burglar sticks to house burglary and rarely commits another kind of offense; a flat burglar rarely turns to house burglary; a shoplifter rarely becomes a robber, etc.

An alert police agency is aware of the return of a known offender to his trade. He leaves his calling card at the scene of every offense. The place and method of

attack identify him. The *modus operandi* system is a useful tool in identifying a crime as having been committed by a known criminal. If the methods of operation used in the commission of an offense have been skillfully classified, it should be possible to select every offense committed by the same criminal.

Modus operandi is a means of identification of the offender and when properly operated and properly used, the modus operandi file can be of invaluable assistance to the investigator.

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

Способ совершения преступления; картотека «почерков» преступников; начальник полиции; оказывать помощь в выявлении преступлений; следственный инструмент; неустановленный преступник; повседневная деятельность; служить средством идентификации личности; следователь; характерные черты; взломщик; магазинный вор; кража со взломом; установить личность.



3.21. Answer the questions.

1. What is modus operandi?
2. What does the modus operandi file consist of?
3. What is the purpose of classifying and filing records?
4. Who was the modus operandi developed by?
5. Who does the success of the modus operandi system depend on?
6. Criminals have a tendency to commit crimes in individual ways, don't they?
7. What is a useful tool in identifying crime committed by a known criminal?



3.22. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. offense | a. card index |
| 2. criminal | b. clearance |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 3. peculiar | c. housebreaker |
| 4. file | d. looter |
| 5. ability | e. distinctive |
| 6. robber | f. crime |
| 7. identification | g. capability |
| 8. burglar | h. perpetrator |

3.23. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. The corpus delicti consists of records that describe the manner in which a criminal operates.
2. Modus operandi was developed in the early 20th century by Sir Robert Peel.
3. The British police have reported considerable success with the modus operandi system and acknowledge it to be a very useful investigative tool.
4. The success of the modus operandi system does not depend at all on the ability of the investigating officers and the operator of the file.
5. Modus operandi is a means of identification of the offender and when properly operated and properly used, the modus operandi file can be of invaluable assistance to the investigator.



3.24. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Картотека «почерков» преступников состоит из записей, описывающих методы работы преступника.
2. Руководство по уголовному розыску — *М.О. Modus Operandi in Criminal Investigation and Detection* — было разработано в 1924 году генерал-майором сэром Ллевеллином Уильямом Атчерли, когда он был главным констеблем Западного Райдинга Йоркшира, Англия.



3. Успех системы *modus operandi* зависит от способностей следователей и оператора картотеки.
4. Следователи должны уметь обнаруживать методы и факты, необходимые для надлежащей классификации преступления, и сообщать о них.
5. Оператор картотеки должен уметь классифицировать защищенные данные и осуществлять поиск уже существующих данных.
6. Способ, которым преступник совершает преступление, отличает его от других, совершающих такое же преступление.
7. Система *modus operandi* является полезным инструментом для выявления преступления, совершенного известным преступником.

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

3.26. Write down the words to the text «Why fingerprints are so important» and learn them.

fingerprint — отпечаток пальца

occur — происходить; случаться;

совершаться

case — случай; обстоятельство; дело

file — регистрировать (*документы*); подшивать к делу, архивировать

damage — 1) ущерб; вред 2) причинять ущерб, вред; повреждать

scar — рубец, шрам; рана, глубокий след

finger — указывать, показывать, устанавливать (*тождество*); признавать



3.27. Read and translate the text.

WHY FINGERPRINTS ARE SO IMPORTANT ?

1. UNIVERSAL

Everybody has fingerprints. The fact that finger amputations might have occurred does not alter the fact that a person's prints, even if he only has one finger, can be used as an absolute method of identification.

2. UNIQUE

It has never been found that the print of even one finger was a duplicate of another fingerprint, much less one person's ten fingers duplicating another person's ten fingers. In fact, it is a scientific impossibility that even just two identical fingerprints will ever be found.

3. UNCHANGEABLE

Even before birth a person's fingerprint patterns are permanently formed for the rest of his life. There has never been a case where a person's ridges were known to change, even when a finger has been badly cut or damaged in some way. Of course, such damage will possibly leave scars, but the pattern itself is unchangeable. Some criminals have deliberately attempted, by various means, to change their prints, but to no avail.



4. EASILY OBTAINED

A set of fingerprints can be taken in a matter of minutes and at a cost of only a few cents. One person's Bertillion¹ measurements, which fingerprints quickly replaced as a method of identification, often took an expert as long as 20 minutes to record.

5. QUICKLY CLASSIFIED AND FILED

Although there are many different systems for filing fingerprints, they are all based on the fact, that every person's fingerprints can be given an accurate file classification. Not only do most of these systems provide for fast and accurate classification, but once easily filed a set can be quickly located within the file.

There were additional reasons for the quick adoption of fingerprints, since with the Bertillion system on the same day five persons could measure the same person and, more likely, come up with five different file classifications. Needless to say, the Bertillion filing system caused an almost impossible searching problem.

¹ Bertillion, Alphonse (1853–1914) — основатель Антропометрического бюро при парижской полиции, организованного для установления личности рецидивистов при помощи антропометрических обмеров

6. FOUND AT CRIME SCENE

Practically every committed crime involves the perpetrator either touching or handling a weapon or some crime scene object. In so doing the criminal's fingerprints are left behind.

Thus, not only can fingerprints be used as a means of identifying a person in custody, but they also serve to "finger" a person as being the perpetrator of a crime. This is another advantage that fingerprints have over the Bertillion system, which never offered any clue as to who might be the perpetrator.

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

Абсолютный метод идентификации личности; отпечатки пальцев; узоры отпечатков пальцев; оставлять шрамы; быстро классифицировать и сдавать в архив; точная классификация файлов; система учета; предмет с места преступления; установление личности задержанного.



3.29. Work in pairs. Write 10 questions to the text. Ask your partner the questions you've written. Listen to his/her answers. Do you agree with them? If not, prove your point of view. Switch roles.

3.30. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. If a person has only one finger, it cannot be used as an absolute method of identification.
2. In fact, it is a scientific impossibility that even just two identical fingerprints will ever be found.



3. If the finger has been badly cut or damaged in any way, the person's ridges change.
4. One person's Bertillion measurements, which fingerprints quickly replaced as a method of identification, often took an expert as long as one hour to record.
5. There are many different systems for filing fingerprints, and they are all based on the fact, that every person's fingerprints can be given an accurate file classification.

3.31. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Каждый человек имеет отпечатки пальцев, отличные от других людей.
2. Отпечаток даже одного пальца никогда не дублирует отпечаток другого пальца, тем более, десять пальцев одного человека не дублируют десять пальцев другого человека.
3. Отпечатки пальцев человека формируются на всю оставшуюся жизнь еще до его рождения.
4. После порезов или иных повреждений пальцев могут остаться шрамы, но сам узор остается неизменным.
5. Практически каждое совершенное преступление предполагает, что преступник прикасался к какому-либо предмету на месте преступления, оставляя на нем свои отпечатки пальцев.
6. Отпечатки пальцев могут использоваться не только для идентификации личности задержанного, но и для установления того, кто совершил преступление.
7. Хотя существует множество различных систем регистрации отпечатков пальцев, все они основаны на том, что отпечатки пальцев каждого человека могут быть точно классифицированы.



3.32. Write down the words to the text “Latent fingerprints” and learn them.

fingerprintexpert — эксперт-

дактилоскопист

assume — допускать, предполагать

searcher — лицо, производящее

обыск, осмотр, досмотр, исследование

overlook — не обращать внимания, не придавать значения, игнорировать

murderer — убийца

residue — остаток, осадок

close-up photograph — фотография, снятая крупным планом

authenticity — подлинность; достоверность



3.33. Read and translate the text.

LATENT FINGERPRINTS

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Latent fingerprints are the usual term used in referring to those fingerprints found at crime scenes. There are several reasons why latent prints are likely to be left at the crime scene. The main reason is that the more a person

perspires, the more likely he is to leave behind a latent print. Since almost every criminal is highly nervous when committing a crime, his perspiration is usually greater than normal.



However, most investigators, as well as some fingerprint experts themselves, have a very negative attitude concerning latent fingerprints. Because of many past cases in which no identifiable latent prints were found, these men either do not even look for a latent print or, if they do, are extremely indifferent in their search.

A person hunting for latent fingerprints should definitely assume that even under the most adverse conditions he will find at least one latent fingerprint. Even glove prints can be as individualistic as a fingerprint.

Thus latent prints — whether they be from fingers or gloves — should be searched for whenever there is the slightest chance they might be present, which is true at practically every crime scene.

SEARCHING FOR LATENT FINGERPRINTS

At burglary scenes, the searcher usually starts at the point of entrance, for example, the jimmied dining-room window. However, it should not be overlooked that possibly the burglar previously had attempted and failed, to gain entrance in several other places, such as the kitchen door or a basement window.

Inside the house, the searcher should reconstruct the actions of the burglar. The searcher should also pretend he is the burglar and consider all the possibilities as to what might have been touched. The investigator must hunt for latent fingerprints anywhere and everywhere the burglar might have placed his hands.

Sometimes identifiable latent prints are found in the most unexpected places. Murderer's prints have been discovered on fired cartridge cases, magazine clips, and even on a victim's fingernails. Identifiable latent prints have also been found on cigarette stubs, shirts, handkerchiefs, light switches, a piece of glass submerged nine days in water.

DEVELOPING LATENT PRINTS

There are three ways of developing a latent print, that is, making it visible. This can be done by using a solid, which is usually termed dusting or powdering; by using a liquid, which is called immersion; or by using a gas, which is referred to as fuming.

A latent print originally consists mostly of perspiration, which soon evaporates. The residue is what permits a latent print to be developed. For example, the dusting powder sticks to the residue while the liquid developing agent reacts chemically with it.

The word "latent" means hidden, although many times, a "latent" print is somewhat visible. Before developing, the investigator should obliquely hold a flashlight near the suspected surface. Often the relief of a latent print may suddenly appear. Or, the investigator can breathe on the surface, which will sometimes indicate the location of a latent print. The reason for doing either of these preliminary steps,

especially when using powder, is to try to determine where the latent print might be so that even more care will be taken when that area is processed.

One of the first things a beginner will learn is that fingerprint experts themselves will often try to simulate the problem, in order to determine exactly what their next step should be. For example, if searching a wall for fingerprints, they will place their own prints on the wall — where there are no other prints — and then use different powders in order to determine which powder is the most effective.

PHOTOGRAPHING DEVELOPED PRINTS

With the camera several feet away, the surface containing the print is then photographed. This is done so that the exact location of the developed print is definitely established.

Next, a close-up photograph is taken of the print. The main reason for this photograph is that in case the developed latent print is either damaged or destroyed — especially when the investigator expert attempts to lift it — a court-acceptable fingerprint identification can still be made from this photograph.

The investigator should include in this close-up photograph a file card or piece of paper containing the following identifying information: date, time, place, case number or name of victim, latent print number, name of person finding the print and the name of the photographer (this card is saved and filed with the photographic negative).

So that there can be no doubt about the authenticity of this particular latent print as well as where it was exactly located, the above information is also immediately recorded in the investigator's notebook.

The importance of properly photographing every latent print before it is lifted cannot be over-emphasised.

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

1. latent fingerprints

a. обработка скрытых отпечатков

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. fingerprint expert | b. при самых неблагоприятных условиях |
| 3. identifiable latent prints | c. лицо, производящее осмотр |
| 4. jimmied window | d. предварительные действия |
| 5. developing a latent print | e. скрытые отпечатки пальцев |
| 6. developing agent | f. приемлемая для суда идентификация отпечатков пальцев |
| 7. searcher | g. отпечатки пальцев убийцы |
| 8. preliminary steps | h. скрытые отпечатки пальцев, позволяющие установить личность |
| 9. court-acceptable fingerprint identification | i. вскрытое отмычкой окно |
| 10. under the most adverse conditions | j. эксперт-дактилоскопист |
| 11. murderer's prints | k. проявляющее вещество |

3.35. Answer the questions.

1. What are latent fingerprints?
2. What is the main reason why latent prints may be left at a crime scene?
3. Where does the search for fingerprints at burglary scenes usually begin?
4. In what unexpected places could the murderer's prints be found?
5. How many ways are there to develop a latent print? What are they?
6. What preliminary steps should the investigator take before processing latent prints?
7. What information should the investigator attach to a close-up photograph taken at a crime scene?



3.36. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Скрытые отпечатки пальцев — это обычный термин, используемый для обозначения отпечатков пальцев, найденных на местах преступлений.
2. Человек, занимающийся поиском скрытых отпечатков пальцев, должен быть уверен, что даже в самых неблагоприятных условиях он найдет хотя бы один скрытый отпечаток.
3. Следователь должен искать скрытые отпечатки пальцев везде и всюду, где грабитель мог приложить свои руки.
4. Идентифицируемые скрытые отпечатки могут быть найдены на окурках сигарет, рубашках, носовых платках, выключателях света, куске стекла, погруженном на девять дней в воду.
5. Существует три способа проявить скрытый отпечаток, другими словами сделать его видимым: с помощью твердого вещества, которое обычно называют пылью или порошком; с помощью жидкости, т. е. погружением или с помощью газа, — окуриванием.
6. Слово «латентный» означает скрытый, хотя во многих случаях «скрытый» отпечаток в некоторой степени виден.
7. Фотографирование поверхности, на которой находится отпечаток, делается для того, чтобы точно определить местоположение проявленного отпечатка.
8. К фотографии крупным планом следователь должен приложить файловую карточку со следующей идентифицирующей информацией: дата, время, место, номер дела или имя жертвы, номер скрытого отпечатка, имя человека, обнаружившего отпечаток, и имя фотографа.



9. Чтобы не было сомнений в подлинности конкретного латентного отпечатка, а также в том, где именно он был обнаружен, вышеуказанная информация также немедленно заносится в блокнот следователя.

3.37. A. Write out the most important 15 sentences from the text on a separate sheet of paper. Cut your paper into 15 pieces so that each piece should contain one sentence. Mix them and ask your partner to put the sentences into the correct order to make a summary of the text.

B. Switch roles. This time you have to retell the text you've read according to your partner's plan.

3.38. Write down the words to the text «The investigator and scientific expert» and learn them.

physical evidence — вещественное
доказательство

in all likelihood — по все вероятности;
скорее да, чем нет

paramount — первостепенный; главенствующий; важнейший

ancillary — сопутствующий; смежный

supererogatory — излишний; чрезмерный дополнительный

militate — препятствовать; свидетельствовать против (об уликах;
доказательствах)

field testing — полевые испытания

appreciate — ценить; высоко оценивать

forensic pathologist — судебный патологоанатом

circumstance — обстоятельство

trial — судебное разбирательство; судебный процесс

first-hand knowledge — информация из первых рук



3.39. Read and translate the text.

THE INVESTIGATOR AND SCIENTIFIC EXPERT

It is not to be expected that the investigator also play the role of laboratory expert in relation to the physical evidence found at the scene of the crime. Obviously his opinions on many aspects of the evidence such as a chemical analysis or a physical test would in all likelihood be



rejected by the court. Criminalistics, the work of the police laboratory, is a separate study associated with the main aid of investigation. The basic work of the investigation is of paramount importance; the ancillary science of the laboratory expert is destined to play a picturesque but essentially minor role. It suffices that the investigator investigates; it is supererogatory that he should perform scientific examinations. Any serious effort to accomplish such a conversion would militate against the investigator's efficiency.

Although the investigator may not aspire to the function of the laboratory expert, there does remain for him a great deal of elementary police science that he can profitably master. Photography, physical methods of reproduction, the development of latent fingerprints, and many other simple techniques should be part of the investigator's professional knowledge. In general the investigator should know the methods of discovering, "field-testing", preserving, collecting, and transporting evidence. Questions of analysis and comparison should be referred to the laboratory expert.

The true value of the scientific expert at the scene of a crime is not often appreciated. His purpose is not to replace the police officer or other expert such as the doctor or forensic pathologist, nor, excepting in certain circumstances, is he as well qualified as the police officer in searching for and finding the evidence which he will later examine.

The functions of the forensic scientist at a scene of a crime may be summed up as follows:

- to examine the general circumstances of the crime and form an opinion from the scientific angle of the nature of the events preceding the police investigation;
- to examine the scene of the crime for any unusual articles or fragments of material which have meaning to him in his special capacity as an expert but for some reason might not be suspected as being of value to the lay mind;
- to suggest from the examination of the scene what possibilities of future scientific action exist and, therefore, what kind of samples the police can expect to find of scientific value.

Most important — to see for himself what the exact circumstances of the crime have been so that at the subsequent examination of the various scientific exhibits and also, if necessary, at the trial, the expert will know these circumstances. He will thus not be making examinations or giving evidence when he has no first-hand knowledge of the reason why he is making the examination or of what value or purpose is his subsequent evidence.

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

Эксперт по лабораторным исследованиям;
научные экспертизы; профессиональные знания
следователя; научный эксперт; полевые
испытания; методы обнаружения; сохранность,
сбор и транспортировка улик; судебный
патологоанатом; общие обстоятельства совершения преступления; события,
имевшие место до проведения расследования полицией; давать показания;
информация из первых рук; последующие доказательства.



3.41. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. adverse | a. exhibit |
| 2. searcher | b. auxiliary |
| 3. assume | c. injury |
| 4. overlook | d. testimony |
| 5. murderer | e. suppose |
| 6. damage | f. unfavourable |
| 7. ancillary | g. killer |
| 8. physical evidence | h. ignore |
| 9. evidence | i. seeker |

3.42. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. Criminalistics, the work of the police laboratory, is a joint study associated with the main aid of investigation.
2. Photography, physical methods of reproduction, the development of latent fingerprints, and many other simple techniques should be part of the investigator's professional knowledge.
3. The investigator not only investigates, he also necessarily conducts scientific expertise.
4. The true value of a scientific expert at a crime scene is greatly appreciated.
5. The most important for the scientific expert is to see for himself what the exact circumstances of the crime were.



3.43. Work in pairs. Write 10 questions to the text. Ask your partner the questions you've written. Listen to his/her answers. Do you agree with them? If not, prove your point of view. Switch roles.

3.44. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Судебно-медицинская экспертиза является самостоятельным исследованием, связанным с основной помощью расследованию.

2. Фотографирование, обработка скрытых отпечатков пальцев и многие другие простые техники должны быть частью профессиональных знаний следователя.

3. Следователь должен знать методы обнаружения, сохранения, сбора и транспортировки улик.

4. Вопросы анализа и сравнения должны быть переданы лабораторному эксперту.

5. Одной из функции криминалиста на месте преступления является изучение общих обстоятельств преступления и составление мнения с научной точки зрения о характере событий, предшествовавших полицейскому расследованию.



3.45. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

Search of the crime scene; a verbatim record; Interrogation; victim; method of identification; phase of the investigation; witnesses; Criminalistics; evidence; modus operandi; fingerprints; suspects

1. The tools of the investigator are, for the sake of simplicity, referred to as the three “I’s”, namely, Information, ..., and Instrumentation.

2. Finding the perpetrator is frequently the simplest ...; obtaining the ... to support the charge in court is often an exceedingly complex task.

3. The ... is, in certain types of offenses, the most important part of the investigation.

4. Traces may be left in the form of clothing, shoe impressions, ..., blood stains, overthrown furniture, disturbed articles in general, and jimmy marks.
5. The subject in an interrogation may be the ..., the complainant, ..., informers, ..., or accused, the offender, accessories, i.e., purchasers or receivers of loot, etc.
6. Where the interrogation is at the investigator's office, he can have ... of the conversation made stenographically, by wire, or by sound movie.
7. The ... system is a useful tool in identifying a crime as having been committed by a known criminal.
8. The fact that finger amputations might have occurred does not alter the fact that a person's prints, even if he only has one finger, can be used as an absolute ...
9. ..., the work of the police laboratory, is a separate study associated with the main aid of investigation.

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. guilty | a. a particular way or method of doing something |
| 2. accused | b. theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer |
| 3. perpetrator | c. illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft |
| 4. corpus delicti | d. a person or group of people who are charged with or on trial for a crime |
| 5. modus operandi | e. a short, strong metal bar with a curved end, often used to force things open, for example by thieves to force open windows or doors |
| 6. forgery | f. someone who is trying to find something such as the truth or the answer to a problem. |
| 7. embezzlement | g. try to find something by looking or otherwise seeking carefully and thoroughly |

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 8. assault | h. culpable of or responsible for a specified wrongdoing |
| 9. burglary | i. money or valuable objects that have been stolen |
| 10. jimmy | j. someone who has done something very bad |
| 11. inquiry | k. an act that threatens physical harm to a person, whether or not actual harm is done |
| 12. search | l. the facts and circumstances constituting a crime |
| 13. loot | m. the crime of making an illegal copy of something |
| 14. searcher | n. process of asking about or investigating something in order to find out more about it |



1. **A ... is a person who collects facts to accomplish a threefold aim: to identify and locate the guilty party and to provide evidence of his guilt.**
 - A. prosecutor
 - B. criminal investigator
 - C. perpetrator
 - D. witness
2. **The word “...” is used to describe the knowledge which the investigator gathers from other persons.**
 - A. information
 - B. search
 - C. investigation
 - D. instrumentation

- 3. ..., the second “I”, includes the skilful questioning of witnesses as well as suspects.**
- A. Information
 - B. Instrumentation
 - C. Investigation
 - D. Interrogation
- 4. The third “I” is meant to include the application of the ... to the detection of crime.**
- A. interrogation
 - B. instruments and methods of the legal sciences
 - C. instruments and methods of the physical sciences
 - D. investigation techniques
- 5. It is a scientific impossibility that even just two identical ... will ever be found.**
- A. footprints
 - B. fingerprints
 - C. suspects
 - D. criminals
- 6. The application of physical and natural sciences to examine and analyze evidence from crime scenes is called ...**
- A. criminology
 - B. operative-search activity
 - C. criminalistics
 - D. fingerprinting
- 7. Offenses such as ... require no vigorous or exceptional physical activity in their commission.**
- A. forgery and embezzlement
 - B. murder and kidnapping
 - C. robbery and theft
 - D. shoplifting and pickpocketing
- 8. Since the purpose of the interrogation is ..., it is essential that it be recorded.**
- A. to detain criminal
 - B. to investigate crimes

- C. to find missing person
- D. to gain information

9. ... means method of operation.

- A. Corpus delicti
- B. Verbatim record
- C. Modus operandi
- D. Modusvivendi

10. If you ... a person or organization, you tell someone, usually the police, that the person or organization has done something illegal or wrong.

- A. finger
- B. interrogate
- C. search
- D. prosecute

11. Fingerprints can be used not only to ..., but also to determine who committed the crime.

- A. interrogate a detainee
- B. identify a detainee
- C. search a crime scene
- D. interview a witness

12. ... is a short, strong metal bar with a curved end, often used to force things open, for example by thieves to force open windows or doors.

- A. Burglary
- B. Looting
- C. Inquiry
- D. Jimmy

13. In forensics, ... are marks left at the scene of a crime that may not be immediately visible to the naked eye.

- A. evidence
- B. latent fingerprints
- C. testimony
- D. exhibits

14. Forensic ..., also known as latent print examiners, use their exceptional knowledge to analyze finger- and footprint clues left at crime scenes.

- A. investigator
- B. inquirer
- C. scientific expert
- D. fingerprint experts

15. A ... is an exact and word-for-word written or recorded account of someone's spoken words or a conversation, recording every single detail and expression exactly as it was spoken, without any changes or omissions.

- A. modus operandi
- B. photography
- C. verbatim record
- D. interrogation

UNIT 4. LAW AND COURTS

4.1. Write down the words to the text “English Criminal law” and learn them.

criminal law — уголовное право

fraudulent conversion — мошенничество;

присвоение имущества путем обмана

call for — требовать; предполагать

необходимость

ruling — решение (*суда*); постановление (*суда*)

Common Law — Общее право

statutory crime — преступление по статутному праву

guilty mind — преступный умысел

manslaughter — непредумышленное убийство; простое убийство; причинение смерти по неосторожности

malice aforethought —заранее обдуманный злой умысел, злое предумышление

premeditate — заранее обдумывать

ill-will — злой умысел

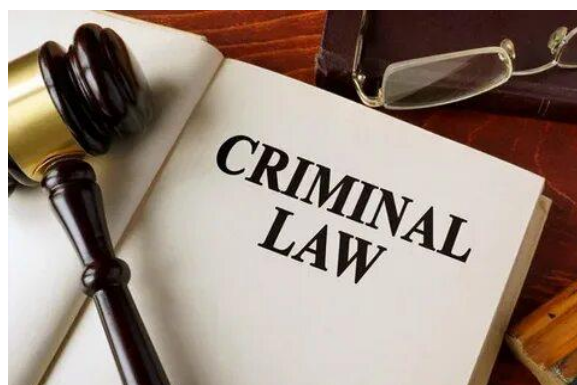


4.2. Read and translate the text.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW

Criminal Law is that part of the law of the land which is concerned with crimes.

The English criminal law has never been reduced to a single code but many particular topics have been codified by separate statutes, for example, the Larceny Act (1916), which deals with various forms of theft and related offences such as fraudulent conversion and the offences against the Person Act (1861), which covers many forms of assault and personal violence. Criminal statutes call for judicial interpretation, just as a comprehensive criminal



code would do, and authoritative rulings by the courts on the meaning of statutes are as much part of the criminal law as are the statutes themselves.

A crime, according to the doctrine of the Common Law, is made up of an outward act and the state of mind of the criminal. He must have a guilty mind, or *mens rea*, in addition to committing the physical act which is forbidden. This doctrine of *mens rea* is still of importance, particularly in some Common Law crimes, but in many statutory crimes it has ceased to be of much significance. Every crime, it may be said, has its own kind of guilty mind. This clearly exists if the intention is to commit the criminal act, knowing it to be such. But every person is taken to intend the probable consequences of his act and so a person who treats another so violently that he jumps out of a window to escape and is killed by the fall is guilty of murder. Sometimes *mens rea* may take the form of negligence or mental inadvertence, as in manslaughter by neglect. Then the mental state must be proved to exist, as in the crime of burglary. In the case of murder the necessary *mens rea* is expressed by the phrase “malice aforethought”. This phrase does not imply that murder can be committed only if it is premeditated. Nor need malice in the ordinary sense of spite or ill-will be present in the mind of the murderer. An act is said in the criminal law to be done maliciously if it is done intentionally without a just cause for excuse.

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

Право, действующее на территории страны; кодифицированы в отдельных законах; Закон о хищении имущества; кража; мошенничество; Акт о преступлениях против личности; насилие над личностью; психическое состояние преступника; преступный умысел; преступления по общему праву; преступления по статутному праву; виновная воля (вина); убийство по неосторожности; заранее обдуманый злой умысел; халатность или психическая неосторожность; убедительное основание для оправдания.



4.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is Criminal Law?
2. Has the English criminal law ever been reduced to a single code?
3. What does the Larceny Act (1916) deal with?
4. What does a crime consist of, according to the doctrine of the Common Law?
5. Every crime has its own kind of guilty mind, doesn't it?
6. What form may mens rea take in manslaughter by neglect?
7. When is an act considered to have been committed maliciously?



4.5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Уголовное право — это та часть законодательства страны, которая касается преступлений.
2. Английское уголовное законодательство никогда не было унифицировано, однако многие конкретные вопросы были кодифицированы в отдельных законах.
3. Акт о преступлениях против личности 1861 года объединил различные положения, касающиеся преступлений против личности, которые были вынесены из ряда предыдущих законов в единый документ.
4. Целью Закона о хищении имущества 1916 года было консолидировать и упростить законодательство, касающееся кражи, в отношении которой может быть выдвинуто обвинение, и связанных с ней преступлений.
5. Согласно доктрине Общего права, преступление состоит из внешнего действия и душевного состояния преступника.
6. Иногда вина обвиняемого может принимать форму небрежности или психической неосторожности, как, например, при убийстве по неосторожности.
7. В уголовном праве считается, что деяние совершено злонамеренно, если оно совершено умышленно, без уважительной причины для оправдания.



4.6. Write down the words to the text “Presumption of innocence” and learn them.

defendant — ответчик; обвиняемый,
подсудимый

burden of proof — бремя доказывания

beyond reasonable doubt — при
отсутствии разумных оснований для

сомнения; при отсутствии разумного, обоснованного сомнения

plaintiff — истец

sue — подавать в суд, возбуждать иск, предъявлять иск; преследовать
в судебном порядке

acquittal – оправдание

corroboration — подтверждение (*дополнительными фактами*); подкрепление
(*одного доказательства другим*); дополнительное доказательство

unsworn evidence — показание, не скрепленное присягой

perjury — лжесвидетельство

testimony — свидетельские показания



4.7. Read and translate the text.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE

Criminal trials differ from civil proceedings in one very important respect. Since the outcome of a criminal trial may result in the defendant's loss of liberty or even life, the courts evolved a rule which casts upon the prosecution a heavy burden of proof. No rule of Criminal Law is of more importance than that which requires the prosecution to prove the accused's guilt and not for the latter to establish his innocence; he is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. Secondly, they must satisfy the jury of his guilt beyond reasonable doubt. In civil cases where a plaintiff sues a defendant, he who shows that on a balance of



probabilities the evidence is in his favour wins the day. In criminal cases, however, the Crown cannot succeed on a mere balance of probabilities. If there is any reasonable doubt whether the accused is guilty, he must be acquitted. An acquittal therefore either means that the jury believe the accused and are satisfied of his innocence, or that, while not satisfied that he is innocent, they do not feel sure of his guilt. In England there is no middle verdict such as the Scottish verdict of “not proven” to cover this sort of situation; “not guilty” is the only alternative to a conviction.

The heavier burden of proof required in criminal trials can also be seen to operate in the rules, which provide that in certain cases corroboration is necessary. In some instances, the rule is one of law and the absence of corroboration is a bar to conviction. For example, the unsworn evidence of a child must be corroborated. A jury cannot convict on such evidence alone, for the law does not consider it sufficiently reliable to warrant a conviction. In a charge of perjury the jury may not by law convict the accused on the uncorroborated evidence of one witness alone. The falsity of the defendant’s evidence cannot be established by the evidence of only one witness, for if this were allowed, it would be merely a case of oath against oath.

In some cases the rule requiring corroboration is merely one of practice. The judge is bound to warn the jury that it is extremely unsafe to convict without corroboration. This rule applies to prosecutions for sexual offences, where the jury must be warned of the danger of convicting on the uncorroborated evidence of the victim, for in these cases people’s imaginations are only too prone to invention and fantasy.

The rule as to corroboration is not such an obstacle for the prosecution as it might appear. Where corroboration is needed, all that is necessary is some other evidence implicating the defendant in some material way and connecting him with the crime. Such evidence may consist not only of testimony of other witnesses, but of statements made by the accused himself or of documentary evidence. Nevertheless the rule exemplifies the higher standard of proof required in criminal trials.

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

Гражданское судопроизводство; исход
уголовного процесса; бремя доказывания;
доказать вину обвиняемого; считаться
невиновным; вина вне всяких сомнений;
оправдание; препятствие для вынесения



RUSSIAN
INTO

ENGLISH



обвинительного приговора; показание, не скрепленное присягой; основание для
вынесения обвинительного приговора; показания ответчика; осудить без
достаточных оснований; неподкрепленное доказательство; документально
подтвержденное доказательство.

4.9. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. guilty mind | a. unintentional homicide |
| 2. call for | b. evidence |
| 3. manslaughter | c. complainant |
| 4. ill-will | d. confirm |
| 5. defendant | e. file a suit |
| 6. corroborate | f. mens rea |
| 7. plaintiff | g. proof of witness |
| 8. testimony | h. malice |
| 9. sue | i. demand |
| 10. proof | j. accused |

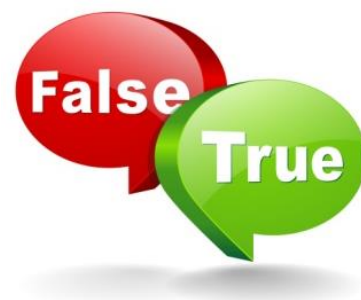
4.10. Answer the questions.

1. What is the difference between criminal trials and civil proceedings?
2. What is the most important rule of the Criminal Law?
3. What does an acquittal mean in a criminal trial?
4. Can the evidence of only one witness establish the falsity of the defendant's evidence?
5. What may evidence consist of?



4.11. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. There is no distinction between criminal trials and civil proceedings.
2. The accused is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved.
3. If there is any reasonable doubt whether the accused is guilty, he must be convicted.
4. In England there is a sort of middle verdict such as the Scottish verdict of “not proven”.
5. The heavier burden of proof required in criminal trials can also be seen to operate in the rules, which provide that in certain cases corroboration is necessary.
6. A jury cannot convict on the unsworn evidence of a child because the law does not consider it sufficiently reliable to warrant a conviction.
7. The falsity of the defendant’s evidence can be established by the evidence of only one witness.
8. To corroborate the evidence, only other evidence that significantly incriminates the accused and connects him with the crime, such as testimony of other witnesses, statements made by the accused himself or documentary evidence is sufficient.



4.12. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Ни одно правило уголовного права не имеет большего значения, чем то, которое требует, чтобы обвинение доказывало вину обвиняемого, а не доказывало его невиновность.
2. Обвиняемый считается невиновным, пока не будет доказано обратное.
3. В гражданских делах, когда истец подает иск к ответчику, побеждает тот, кто докажет, что, при равновесии вероятностей, доказательства свидетельствуют в его пользу.



4. Если есть разумные сомнения в виновности обвиняемого, он должен быть оправдан.
5. В Англии нет такого среднего вердикта, как шотландский вердикт «не доказано»; «невиновен» — единственная альтернатива обвинительному приговору.
6. Не скрепленные присягой показания ребенка должны быть подтверждены, т. к. закон не считает их достаточно надежными для вынесения обвинительного приговора.
7. Ложность показаний ответчика не может быть установлена показаниями только одного свидетеля.
8. Судья должен предупредить присяжных, что обвинение без доказательств очень опасно.
9. Для подтверждения доказательств достаточно других доказательств, которые существенно уличают обвиняемого и связывают его с преступлением, например, показаний других свидетелей, заявлений самого обвиняемого или документальных доказательств.

4.13. Write out the most important 15 sentences from the text on a separate sheet of paper. Cut your paper into 15 pieces so that each piece should contain one sentence. Mix them and ask your partner to put the sentences into the correct order to make a summary of the text.

4.14. Write down the words to the text “Evidence” and learn them.

court — суд

put forward — выдвигать, предлагать

exhibit — вещественное

доказательство

credibility — достоверность;

правдивость



inference — вывод, заключение, умозаключение

testify — давать свидетельские показания; свидетельствовать

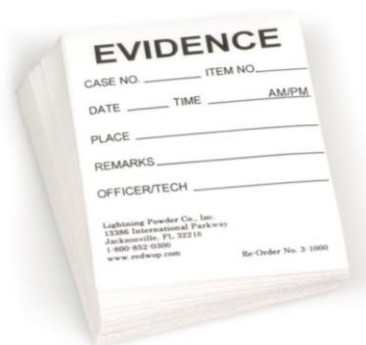
direct evidence — прямые доказательства

circumstantial evidence — косвенное доказательство; косвенные улики

4.15. Read and translate the text.

EVIDENCE

The term “evidence” as used in English law means statement made by witnesses in court in relation to matters of fact under inquiry, and documents produced for the inspection of the court. The former is called oral evidence and the latter documentary evidence, the documents being known as exhibits. Evidence is thus not necessarily conclusive proof of the alleged facts which it is put forward to support. Whether it is conclusive will depend on the weight of the evidence, that is, on the credibility of the witnesses and the inference which the jury is prepared to draw from their evidence. The weight of evidence has no necessary relation to the number of witnesses who testify to the same thing. The evidence of one witness without corroboration is normally sufficient for a conviction even if it is a case of his word against the word of the accused; the jury have the power to decide which one of the two to believe. But in some exceptional cases corroborative evidence is required by particular statutes.



Evidence can be divided into direct and circumstantial evidence. The former means evidence that the accused was seen committing the crime with which he is charged, that is, evidence of the fact in issue. The latter means evidence of facts relevant to the issue from which, taken alone or together with other facts, an inference may be drawn that the crime was committed. It is a mistake to consider circumstantial evidence to be weaker than direct evidence and that a man should not be convicted on it. Criminals are very often convicted on circumstantial evidence, for they naturally tend not to commit crimes when someone who could later give direct

evidence is watching. This form of evidence may indeed be stronger than direct evidence as a witness can lie but circumstances cannot.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. statement made by witnesses | a. надежность свидетеля |
| 2. produced for the inspection | b. обвинять в преступлении |
| 3. oral evidence | c. письменное доказательство |
| 4. fact under inquiry | d. подкрепляющее доказательство |
| 5. conclusive proof | e. показания свидетелей |
| 6. weight of the evidence | f. косвенные улики |
| 7. credibility of witness | g. прямые доказательства |
| 8. corroborative evidence | h. устные свидетельские показания |
| 9. circumstantial evidence | i. вещественное доказательство |
| 10. documentary evidence | j. весомость доказательств |
| 11. direct evidence | k. представленные для рассмотрения |
| 12. charge with a crime | l. окончательное доказательство |
| 13. exhibit | m. расследуемое обстоятельство |

4.17. Answer the questions.

1. What does the term “evidence” mean in English law?
2. What determines whether the evidence is conclusive?
3. What are the two types of evidence?
4. What is direct evidence?
5. What is circumstantial evidence?
6. Is circumstantial evidence weaker than direct evidence?
7. Can a criminal be convicted based on circumstantial evidence alone?



4.18. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Устные свидетельские показания — это сообщения свидетелем суду в устной форме об известных ему обстоятельствах в отношении фактов, по которым проводится расследование.
2. Документальные доказательства — это письменные или электронные материалы, которые содержат информацию о фактах, имеющих значение для дела, например, письма, договоры, протоколы, справки и т. д.
3. Является ли доказательство неопровержимым, зависит от весомости доказательств, т. е. от надежности свидетелей и от выводов, которые присяжные готовы сделать на основании их показаний.
4. Доказательства можно разделить на прямые и косвенные.
5. Прямые доказательства — это доказательства, непосредственно связанные с предметом доказывания, подтверждающие факт без каких-либо выводов или интерпретации, например, показания свидетеля — очевидца преступления, признание обвиняемого.
6. Косвенные доказательства — это доказательства, которые убедительно свидетельствуют о чем-то, но не доказывают этого в точности.



4.19. Write down the words to the text “Criminal courts” (part I) and learn them.

criminal court — суд по уголовным

делам, уголовный суд

judge — судья

assizes — выездная сессия суда

присяжных

bigamy — двоебрачие

barrister — адвокат высшего ранга (*адвокат, имеющий право выступать в высших судах*)

Justice of the peace — мировой судья



4.20. Read and translate the text.

CRIMINAL COURTS (part I)

In England there are two main classes of criminal courts – those in which the trial of the more serious offences takes place before a judge and jury, and those in which less serious offences are tried before magistrates without a jury. The courts in the first class are either assizes or quarter sessions. The second class consists of magistrates' courts, sometimes referred to as petty sessions.

The assizes are held in every county, usually in a county town, being visited at least twice a year by a judge who is commissioned by the Queen to administer justice in this area. He is usually a High Court judge.

In London and the surrounding area the Central Criminal Court takes the place of the assizes. Trials are there presided over either by a High Court judge or by one of the special judges of that court, such as the Recorder of the City of London and the Common Sergeant. This court is not superior to the assizes.



Courts of quarter sessions are held at least four times a year for counties and for certain boroughs. The courts have the same jurisdiction as assizes, with a few exceptions. For example, murder, bigamy, and some other specified crimes cannot be tried at quarter sessions. In counties the court is presided over by a Chairman of quarter sessions, usually an experienced barrister, and in boroughs by a barrister known as the Recorder. Justices of the peace may sit on the bench with the Chairman or Recorder but they play no part in the trial, which is with a jury. When the court is acting as a court of appeal from a magistrates' court there is no jury and the justices as a body decide the appeal.

Magistrates' Courts sit frequently in counties and boroughs for the trial of less serious offences, known as summary offences, without a jury. These courts were known until recently as courts of summary jurisdiction.

An appeal from a Magistrates' Court goes to quarter sessions or, if a point of law is raised, to the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

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

Судебное разбирательство; выездная сессия
суда присяжных; присяжные; мировой судья (2); суд
квартальных сессий; судебное заседание в
присутствии нескольких мировых судей без
присяжных заседателей; вершить правосудие; Центральный уголовный суд;
член Высокого суда; судья, уполномоченный Центральным уголовным судом
выполнять отдельные поручения по делам, находящимся в производстве
другого суда; помощник рикордера; апелляционный суд; преступление,
преследуемое в порядке суммарного производства; суд упрощенной
юрисдикции; отделение королевской скамьи Высокого суда.



4.22. Answer the questions.

1. What are two main classes of criminal courts in England?
2. What are the courts in the first class?
3. What courts does the second class of criminal courts consist of?
4. How often are assizes held?
5. Who presides over the Central Criminal Court in London the surrounding area?
6. What is the jurisdiction of Courts of quarter sessions?
7. Where does an appeal from a magistrates' court go?



4.23. Write down the words to the text “Criminal courts” (part II) and learn them.

point of law — вопрос права

supervise — наблюдать,

осуществлять надзор за чем-л.

full court — суд в полном

составе, пленарное заседание

суда

increase a sentence — усиливать (ужесточать) приговор

on appeal — после апелляции

Home Secretary — министр внутренних дел (в Англии)



4.24. Read and translate the text.

CRIMINAL COURTS (part II)

The King’s Bench Division of the High Court of Justice is very rarely the scene of a criminal trial.

The Divisional Court of the King’s Bench Division, consisting of three judges (often presided over by the Lord Chief Justice), is a court of appeal on points of law from magistrates’ courts

and also from quarter sessions when that court is acting as an appellate tribunal from a magistrates’ court. The appeal by case stated is in no sense a re-hearing of the case and witnesses are not heard. That court can also supervise the proceedings of magistrates’ courts and quarter sessions.

The Court of Criminal Appeal hears appeals from assizes and quarter sessions. Only the convicted person may appeal, there being no right of appeal by the prosecutor against a jury’s verdict of Not Guilty.



The Court consists usually of three judges of the King's Bench Division, the Lord Chief Justice of England normally presiding over the other two. In cases of special importance a "full court" of five or more judges sits.

The Court has power to increase a sentence on appeal and not merely to reduce it. The Court may set aside a jury's verdict of Guilty if they think it is unreasonable or not supported by the evidence. But the Court will not do this merely because the case for the prosecution was weak or because the Court itself has some doubt as to the correctness of the verdict.

The Home Secretary has power to refer a case to the Court or to take its opinion on any particular point. The House of Lords as a court of law consisting of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and the Lord Chancellor, is the supreme court of appeal in criminal matters.

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. High Court of Justice | a. свидетель |
| 2. re-hearing of the case | b. пленарное заседание суда |
| 3. supervise the proceedings | c. министр внутренних дел (в Англии) |
| 4. witness | d. оправдательный приговор |
| 5. Court of Criminal Appeal | e. назначаемые члены палаты лордов по рассмотрению апелляций |
| 6. prosecutor | f. Высокий Суд Правосудия |
| 7. verdict of not guilty | g. увеличить срок наказания при обжаловании |
| 8. full court | h. Лорд-канцлер |
| 9. increase a sentence on appeal | i. осуществлять надзор за судопроизводством |
| 10. evidence | j. прокурор |
| 11. Home Secretary | k. доказательства; улики |

12. Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

l. вторичное слушание дела

13. Lord Chancellor

m. апелляционный суд по уголовным
делам

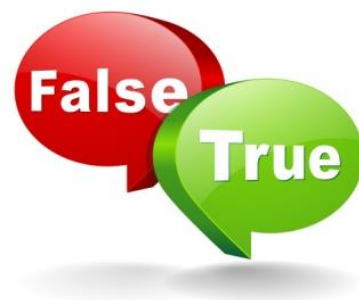
4.26. Answer the questions.

1. What is the jurisdiction of The Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division?
2. Who does the Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division consist of?
3. What kind of appeals does the Court of Criminal Appeals hear?
4. The Court of Criminal Appeals has power to increase a sentence on appeal and not merely to reduce it, doesn't it?
5. What power has The Home Secretary?



4.27. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. In England there are three main classes of criminal courts.
2. The assizes are held in every county, being visited at least twice a year by a judge who is commissioned by the Queen to administer justice in this area.
3. In London and the surrounding area the Central Criminal Court is superior to the assizes.
4. Courts of quarter sessions are held at least six times a year for counties and for certain boroughs.
5. An appeal from a magistrates' court goes to quarter sessions or to the King's Bench Division of the High Court.
6. The Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division consists of five judges and is often presided over by the Lord Chief Justice.



7. The Court of Criminal Appeal consists usually of three judges of the King's Bench Division.
8. The Court of Criminal Appeal hears appeals from assizes and quarter sessions.
9. The Home Secretary has not the power to refer a case to the Court or to take its opinion on any particular point.

4.28. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В Англии существует два основных класса уголовных судов.
2. Суды первого класса — это суды, в которых судья и присяжными рассматриваются дела о более тяжких преступлениях.
3. Суды второго класса — это суды, в которых дела о менее тяжких преступлениях рассматриваются мировыми судьями без присяжных.
4. Убийство, двоебраще и некоторые другие преступления не могут быть рассмотрены на суде квартальных сессий.
5. Отделение королевской скамьи Высокого суда правосудия состоит из трех судей под председательством Лорда — главного судьи.
6. Апелляционный суд по уголовным делам рассматривает апелляции на решения выездных судов присяжных и судов квартальных сессий.
7. Суд имеет право не только сократить срок наказания, но и увеличить его.
8. Палата лордов как судебная инстанция, состоящая из лордов-судей и лорд-канцлера, является высшей апелляционной инстанцией по уголовным делам.



4.29. Give an overview of the UK criminal court system. If necessary, use texts 4.20 and 4.24.

4.30. Write down the words to the text “United States criminal courts” and learn them.

assert — отстаивать, защищать,

доказывать (что-л.)

independence — независимость

relinquish — отказываться (от права);

уступать, передавать (кому-л.)

surrender — отказываться (от чего-л.), уступать (что-л.)

agreement — договор, соглашение

confer — давать; предоставлять; возлагать

Federal statute — Федеральный закон

disorderly house — игорный дом; притон

want — разыскивать (преступника)

circuit court — окружной суд

overlapping jurisdiction — частично совпадающая юрисдикция



4.31. Read and translate the text without using a dictionary. Find the answers to the questions.

1. When did leaders of states who were successfully asserting their independence agreed to relinquish a measure of that independence to a central government?
2. Each state of the USA has its own system of criminal law, enforced in its own courts, doesn't it?
3. What courts does the US federal court system consist of?

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURTS

In 1787 the leaders of the states who were successfully asserting their independence agreed that each of them would relinquish a measure of that independence to a central government. But the powers which they surrendered were to be



limited and clearly defined. And the Constitution which set out the agreement made it clear that such powers as were not specifically conferred on the Federal Government were to remain with the states.

In the result, each state has its own system of criminal law, enforced in its own courts. And in addition the Federal Government has set up a system of courts to deal with, among other matters, offences against federal statutes. A citizen of New York who is accused of keeping a disorderly house is tried in the county courts or the city courts set up under the authority of New York State. But if he is alleged to have robbed mails he will be tried in the district court before a federal judge. Problems sometimes arise when a criminal is wanted by both federal and state authorities, though procedure exists to cover most cases of overlapping jurisdiction.

The system of federal courts consists of the district court in each locality, which hears cases in the first instance; the courts of appeals, which hear appeals from the district courts; and the United States Supreme Court, which is the ultimate court of appeal in matters involving important points of law. All these courts exercise both a civil and a criminal jurisdiction. In each state the judicial system differs according to history, necessity and taste, but all follow a similar pattern. Serious offences are tried in courts known by a variety of names –superior courts, county courts, circuit courts, etc.

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

Отстаивать независимость; центральное правительство; система уголовного права; преступления против федеральных законов; гражданин; окружной суд первой инстанции; кража почтовой корреспонденции; федеральный судья; находящийся в розыске преступник; частично совпадающая юрисдикция; апелляционный суд; Верховный суд США; норма права; отправлять правосудие.



4.33. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. justice of the peace | a. to control |
| 2. appellate tribunal | b. to vindicate |
| 3. to supervise | c. covenant |
| 4. to want | d. to surrender |
| 5. to assert | e. administer justice |
| 6. to relinquish | f. magistrate |
| 7. agreement | g. to grant |
| 8. to confer | h. to seek |
| 9. exercise jurisdiction | i. court of appeal |

4.34. Write 10 true and false sentences according to the content of the text. In turns read those sentences to the group and ask your fellow-students to decide whether they are right or wrong.

4.35. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В каждом штате США существует своя система уголовного права, применяемая в собственных судах.
2. Федеральное правительство США создало систему судов для рассмотрения дел о преступлениях против федеральных законов.
3. Система федеральных судов состоит из окружного суда в каждом населенном пункте; апелляционных судов и Верховного суда США.
4. Окружной суда в каждом населенном пункте рассматривает дела в первой инстанции.
5. Апелляционные суды рассматривают апелляции на решения окружных судов.



6. Верховного суда США является высшей апелляционной инстанцией в вопросах, касающихся важных положений права.
7. Тяжкие правонарушения рассматриваются в судах, известных под разными названиями – высшие суды, суды графств, окружные суды и т. д.

4.36. Write down the words to the text «Bringing the charge» and learn them.

bring the charge — предъявлять

обвинение

criminal charge — обвинение в

совершении преступления, уголовное

обвинение

indictment — обвинительный акт; обвинительное заключение

true bill — утвержденный (*большим жюри*) проект обвинительного акта

attorney — 1) поверенный (*в суде*); юрист, адвокат 2) прокурор

inquire — 1) запрашивать 2) расследовать

impanel — включать в список (*присяжных*)

empower — уполномочивать; предоставлять право; оформлять полномочия

oath — клятва; присяга

no bill — неутвержденный (*большим жюри*) проект обвинительного акта



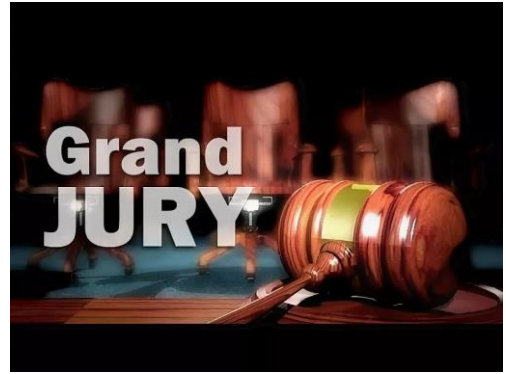
4.37. Read and translate the text.

BRINGING THE CHARGE

Criminal charges are instituted against an individual in one of two ways: 1) through an indictment, or true bill, voted by a grand jury, or 2) through the filing of an information in court by the prosecuting attorney (sometimes called the county, district or state attorney), alleging the commission of a crime. In either case the charge must set forth the time, date and place of the alleged criminal act as well as the nature of the charge. In most states, crimes of a serious nature, such as murder or treason, may be charged by indictment only.

THE GRAND JURY

The grand jury is a body of citizens (usually 16, but varying in number from state to state) summoned by the court to inquire into crimes committed in the county, or in the case of federal grand juries, in the federal court district. Its proceedings are not only private but secret. However, a witness before a federal grand jury is



perfectly free to describe his testimony to anyone he pleases, after he leaves the grand jury room. To this extent such proceedings are not secret.

Although provision for impaneling a grand jury is found in all of the states, in only about half of them does the grand jury function as a regular arm of law enforcement. In the other half, the prosecutor, on his own responsibility, is empowered to make formal accusation of all, or of all but the most serious crimes.

In states where the grand jury is utilised it is convened at regular intervals, or it may be impaneled at special times by the court to consider important cases. The grand jury has broad investigative powers; it may compel the attendance of witnesses, require the taking of oaths, and compel answers to questions and the production of records. Ordinarily, however, the grand jury hears such witnesses as the prosecutor calls before it and considers only the cases presented to it by the prosecutor. Nevertheless, from time to time, a grand jury may undertake inquiries of its own, in effect taking the initiative away from the prosecutor. In common parlance this is known as a “runaway” grand jury.

The grand jury’s traditional function is to determine whether information elicited by the prosecutor, or by its own inquiries, is adequate to warrant the return of an indictment or true bill charging a person or persons with a particular crime. If it concludes that the evidence does not warrant a formal charge, it may return a *no bill*.

In several states, powers of investigation similar to those of the grand jury are conferred by law upon a single officer – in every case a judicial officer or a deputy appointed by him — a practice giving rise to the familiar but imprecise phrase “one-man grand jury.”

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. prosecuting attorney | a. большое (следственное) жюри |
| 2. bringing the charge | b. утвержденный проект обвинительного акта |
| 3. grand jury | c. расследование |
| 4. proceedings | d. обвинительное заключение |
| 5. true bill | e. единоличное большое жюри |
| 6. indictment | f. судебное разбирательство |
| 7. no bill | g. государственный обвинитель |
| 8. one-man grand jury | h. предъявление обвинения |
| 9. inquiry | i. неутвержденный проект обвинительного акта |

4.39. Answer the questions.

1. How can charges be instituted against an individual?
2. What is the grand jury?
3. Does the grand jury function as a regular arm of law enforcement agency in all states?
4. What powers has the grand jury?
5. What is a “runaway” grand jury?
6. What is the grand jury’s traditional function?
7. When may a grand jury return a no bill?
8. What does the expression “one man grand jury” mean?



4.40. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. Criminal charges are instituted against an individual through an indictment only.
2. The grand jury in the United States usually consists of 12 to 23 members, varying in number from state to state.



3. The grand jury has broad investigative powers, such as compelling the attendance of witnesses, requiring taking of oaths, compelling answers to questions and producing records.
4. A grand jury may not undertake inquiries of its own.
5. Usually the grand jury hears such witnesses as the prosecutor calls before it and considers only the cases presented to it by the prosecutor.
6. The grand jury's traditional function is to determine whether information elicited by the prosecutor is adequate to warrant the return of an indictment or true bill charging a person or persons with a particular crime.
7. If the grand jury concludes that the evidence does not warrant a formal charge, it may return a no bill.

4.41. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Большое жюри — это присяжные, уполномоченные законом проводить судебные разбирательства, расследовать возможные преступные действия и определять, следует ли предъявлять уголовные обвинения. Федеральное большое жюри — это орган в составе 16–23 человек, вызываемый местным окружным судом Соединенных Штатов и заслушивающий доказательства федеральных преступлений, предположительно совершенных в пределах территории окружного суда.
2. Срок полномочий большого жюри составляет 18 месяцев, который может быть продлен еще на шесть месяцев в интересах общества.



3. Большое жюри выполняет двойную функцию: определяет, есть ли достаточные основания полагать, что преступление было совершено, и защищает граждан от необоснованного уголовного преследования.
4. Большое жюри обладает широкими следственными полномочиями; оно может принуждать к явке свидетелей, требовать принесения присяги, заставлять отвечать на вопросы и предоставлять документы.
5. Как правило, большое жюри заслушивает свидетелей, вызванных прокурором, и рассматривает только представленные им дела, но время от времени оно может проводить собственные расследования.
6. Термин «единоличное большое жюри» был придуман средствами массовой информации в 1924 году и по-прежнему остается альтернативным методом расследования преступлений в США — по ходатайству обвинения местный окружной суд может назначить судью для расследования того, имеются ли достаточные основания подозревать, что преступление было совершено.

4.42. Write down the words to the text “Arrest” and learn them.

take into custody — задержать;

заклЮчить под стражу

confine — заключать в тюрьму;

лишать свободы

post bond — вносить (судебный)

залог

waive — 1) отказываться (от права, требования, привилегии) 2) не требовать выполнения чего-л.

release on a bail bond — освободить под залог



4.43. Read and translate the text.

ARREST

When an indictment is returned by a grand jury, or an information filed by the prosecuting attorney, the Clerk of the Court issues a warrant for the arrest of the person charged, if he has not already been arrested and taken into custody. The law



usually requires that in a felony case (generally, a crime for which a person may be confined in the penitentiary — therefore graver in nature than a misdemeanor) the defendant must promptly be brought before a magistrate or justice of the peace (in federal cases, the US Commissioner) and be permitted to post bond in order to secure release from custody, and either request or waive a preliminary hearing. In most states, however, persons charged with murder are not eligible for release on a bail bond.

Many jurisdictions permit law enforcement officials to hold a person without a formal charge up to 24 hours for purposes of investigation. But he may not be held for an unreasonable length of time unless a criminal charge is filed. In addition, the defendant formally charged with a crime is entitled to an attorney at all times. If he is unable to procure an attorney and if he requests counsel, the court will appoint an attorney to represent him, without cost to him.

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

Обвинительный акт; секретарь суда; ордер на арест; дело по тяжкому уголовному преступлению; тюрьма; ответчик; внести залог; освободить из-под стражи; отказаться от предварительного слушания;



освободить под залог; сотрудники правоохранительных органов; официальное обвинение; обвинение в совершении преступления; нанимать адвоката.

4.45. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. empower | a. prison |
| 2. oath | b. crime bill |
| 3. inquiry | c. detain |
| 4. jail | d. verdict |
| 5. motion | e. letters of caption |
| 6. take into custody | f. apprehension |
| 7. confine | g. authorize |
| 8. sentence | h. swear |
| 9. arrest | i. probe |
| 10. indictment | j. prayer |
| 11. warrant of arrest | k. incarcerate |

4.46. Work in pairs. Write 10 questions to the text. Ask your partner the questions you've written. Listen to his/her answers. Do you agree with them? If not, prove your point of view. Switch roles.

4.47. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Когда большое жюри выносит обвинительный акт или прокурор подает информацию, секретарь суда выдает ордер на арест обвиняемого, в случае, если он еще не был арестован и взят под стражу.
2. Закон обычно требует, чтобы в случае совершения тяжкого уголовного преступления обвиняемый был немедленно доставлен к судье и получил разрешение внести залог, а также либо запросить предварительное слушание, либо отказаться от него.



3. Многие юрисдикции разрешают сотрудникам правоохранительных органов задерживать человека без предъявления официального обвинения на срок до 24 часов для проведения расследования.
4. Подозреваемый не может содержаться под стражей необоснованно долгое время до предъявления обвинения в совершении преступления.
5. Если подсудимый, которому предъявлено официальное обвинение в совершении преступления, не может найти адвоката, но просит его, суд назначит адвоката, который будет представлять его интересы бесплатно.

4.48. Write down the words to the text «The preliminary hearing» and learn them.

preliminary hearing — предварительное
судебное слушание дела

justify — 1) оправдывать; обосновывать;
объяснять 2) подтверждать; доказывать

bond for appearance — письменное
обязательство явиться

jail — тюрьма

bailable offense — преступление, обвиняемый в котором может быть
освобожден из-под стражи под залог

arraignment — предъявление обвинения

plead guilty — признавать себя виновным

sentence — 1) выносить приговор; приговаривать; 2) приговор; наказание, мера
наказания

plea — официальное заявление подсудимого или ответчика суду

enter a motion — подавать ходатайство

motion — ходатайство (в суде)

demurrer — процессуальный отвод, правовое возражение

motion for dismissal — ходатайство об отклонении иска



4.49. Read and translate the text.



THE PRELIMINARY HEARING

If the individual charged with a crime requests a preliminary hearing before a magistrate, the court will set a hearing within a reasonably short time. At the hearing the state must present sufficient evidence to convince the magistrate there is reason to believe the defendant has committed the crime with which he is charged. The defendant must be present at this hearing, but he may or may not present evidence on his own behalf.

If the magistrate believes the evidence justifies it, he will order the defendant bound over for trial in the proper court — i.e., placed under bond for appearance at trial, or held in jail if the charge involved is not a bailable offense, or if the defendant is unable to post bond. On the other hand, the magistrate may dismiss the charge and order the defendant released if he concludes the state has failed to produce sufficient evidence in the preliminary hearing.

In most instances a criminal case is placed on the court's calendar for arraignment. On the date fixed, the accused appears, the indictment or information is read to him, his rights are explained by the judge, and he is asked whether he pleads guilty or not guilty to the charge. If he pleads not guilty, his case will be set later for trial; if he pleads guilty, it ordinarily will be set later for sentencing. In cases of minor offenses, sentences may be imposed immediately.

But in some states, arraignment and plea are separate proceedings, held on different days.

PREPARATION FOR TRIAL

Very careful preparation on the part of the state and the defense precedes the trial. However, the defense may first enter a motion challenging the jurisdiction of the court over the particular offense involved, or over the particular defendant. The defense attorney also may file a demurrer, or motion for dismissal. In preparing for trial, attorneys for both sides will interview prospective witnesses, and if deemed necessary, secure expert evidence, and gather testimony concerning ballistics, chemical tests, casts, and other similar data.

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

Предварительное слушание дела; представить достаточные доказательства; мировой судья; передан для судебного разбирательства; письменное обязательство явиться в суд; преступление, обвиняемый в котором может быть освобожден из-под стражи под залог; отклонять обвинение; признать себя виновным; отрицать свою виновность; официальное заявление подсудимого или ответчика суду; подавать ходатайство; подать возражение на иск; ходатайство об отклонении иска; адвокат; опрашивать возможных свидетелей; заключение эксперта; собирать свидетельские показания.



4.51. Answer the questions.

1. When is it necessary to set a preliminary hearing?
2. Must the defendant be present at the preliminary hearing?
3. What will the magistrate do if he believes the evidence justifies that the defendant has committed the crime with which he is charged?
4. May the magistrate dismiss the charge at the preliminary hearing?



5. What is the preliminary hearing procedure?
6. How does the preparation for trial proceed?

4.52. Write out the most important 10 sentences from the text on a separate sheet of paper. Cut your paper into 10 pieces so that each piece should contain one sentence. Mix them and ask your partner to put the sentences into the correct order to make a summary of the text.

4.53. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В юрисдикциях, основанных на общем праве, предварительное слушание — это процедура, которая проводится после подачи обвинителем уголовного заявления для определения того, достаточно ли доказательств для проведения судебного разбирательства.
2. Мировой судья может снять обвинение и освободить подсудимого, если придет к выводу, что штат не представил достаточных доказательств на предварительном слушании.
3. В назначенный день обвиняемый является в суд, ему зачитывается обвинительное заключение, судья разъясняет его права и спрашивает, признает ли он себя виновным или невиновным в предъявленном обвинении.
4. Если обвиняемый признает свою вину, то судья может сразу же, т. е., минуя судебный процесс, назначить меру наказания.
5. Если обвиняемый не признает свою вину, судья обязан назначить дату начала судебного разбирательства или дату заседания большого жюри присяжных, которое решает, есть ли основания для судебного процесса.
6. Судебному разбирательству предшествует очень тщательная подготовка со стороны штата и защиты.



7. В ходе подготовки к судебному разбирательству адвокаты обеих сторон опрашивают возможных свидетелей и, при необходимости, обеспечивают проведение экспертизы, собирают показания по баллистике, медицинскому освидетельствованию, следам и другим аналогичным данным.

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

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. malice aforethought | a. the fact of not being guilty of a crime |
| 2. manslaughter | b. a judgement or verdict that a person is not guilty of the crime with which they have been charged |
| 3. common law | c. a document or other object produced in a court as evidence |
| 4. mens rea | d. the temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, sometimes on condition that a sum of money is lodged to guarantee their appearance in court |
| 5. perjury | e. the intention to kill or harm, which distinguishes murder from unlawful killing |
| 6. plaintiff | f. information drawn from personal testimony, a document, or a material object, used to establish facts in a legal investigation or admissible as testimony in a law court |
| 7. sue | g. a public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court |
| 8. acquittal | h. a body of people (typically twelve in number) sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 9. testimony | i. the intention or knowledge of wrongdoing that constitutes part of a crime, as opposed to the action or conduct of the accused |
| 10. exhibit | j. a person called to the bar and entitled to practise as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts |
| 11. trial | k. institute legal proceedings against (a person or institution), typically for redress |
| 12. judge | l. the crime of killing a human being without malice aforethought, or in circumstances not amounting to murder |
| 13. jury | m. a person who brings a case against another in a court of law |
| 14. bigamy | n. a formal statement about what someone knows or believes is true, especially in a law court |
| 15. barrister | o. a formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings |
| 16. indictment | p. the offence of willfully telling an untruth or making a misrepresentation under oath |
| 17. bail | q. the part of English law that is derived from custom and judicial precedent rather than statutes |
| 18. innocence | r. a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime |
| 19. evidence | s. the offence of marrying someone while already married to another person |

Test Yourself

1. ... is the system of law which is based on judges' decisions and on custom rather than on written laws.

- A. Criminal law
- B. Civil law
- C. Common law
- D. Tort law

2. ... is that part of the law of the land which is concerned with crimes.

- A. Criminal Law
- B. Civil law
- C. Case law
- D. Private law

3. A criminal must have a guilty mind, or ..., in addition to committing the physical act which is forbidden.

- A. actus reus
- B. corpus delicti
- C. modus operandi
- D. mens rea

4. If a person lies under oath, he or she risks being charged with ...

- A. conspiracy
- B. perjury
- C. treason
- D. manslaughter

5. A ... is a person who has been accused of breaking the law and is being tried in court.

- A. plaintiff
- B. attorney
- C. defendant
- D. witness

6. An accused is presumed ... until the contrary is proved.

- A. innocent
- B. guilty
- C. suspect
- D. victim

7. ... is a spoken testimony given by witnesses in court, usually under oath.

- A. Direct evidence
- B. Circumstantial evidence
- C. Material evidence
- D. Oral evidence

- 1. ... is evidence in the form of testimony from a witness who actually saw, heard, or touched the subject of questioning.**
 - A. Direct evidence
 - B. Inadmissible evidence
 - C. Material evidence
 - D. Cogent evidence
- 2. ... is evidence, which strongly suggests something, but does not exactly prove it.**
 - A. Concrete evidence
 - B. Substantial evidence
 - C. Circumstantial evidence
 - D. Compelling evidence
- 3. The ... hears appeals from assizes and quarter sessions.**
 - A. Court of Criminal Appeal
 - B. court of assize
 - C. Supreme Court
 - D. trial court
- 4. The United States...is the ultimate court of appeal in matters involving important points of law.**
 - A. Court of Federal Claims
 - B. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
 - C. district court
 - D. Supreme Court
- 5. ... is the crime of betraying your country, for example by helping its enemies or by trying to remove its government using violence.**
 - A. Perjury
 - B. Treason
 - C. Assassination
 - D. Bribery

- 6. The grand jury is a body of ..., summoned by the court to inquire into crimes committed in the county.**
- A. 12 members
 - B. 16 to 23 members
 - C. 12 to 20 members
 - D. 16 to 26 members
- 7. In countries where the legal system distinguishes between very serious crimes and less serious ones, a ... is a very serious crime such as armed robbery.**
- A. misdemeanour
 - B. civil wrong
 - C. felony
 - D. infraction
- 8. In a law court, a ... is the punishment that a person receives after they have been found guilty of a crime.**
- A. sentence
 - B. plea
 - C. motion
 - D. demurrer

PLAN FOR ABSTRACTING TEXTS

<u>The headline of the text</u> The title of the text is ... The text is entitled ... The headline of the text is ... The text is headlined ...	Текст называется ...
<u>The date-line of the text</u> The author of the text is... The text was written by....	Автор текста ...
<u>The central idea of the text</u> The main idea of the text is ... The central idea of the text is ... The text is devoted to ... The text deals with ... The text touches upon ... The purpose of the text is to give the reader some information on ... The aim of the text is to provide a reader with some material on ...	Главная идея текста ...
<u>Give a summary of the text (no more than 10–20 sentences)</u> At first the author gives some information about (informs us, describes, states ...). According to the text ... The author stresses ...	Вначале автор предоставляет информацию (информирует нас, описывает, утверждает ...). Согласно тексту... Автор подчеркивает ...

Further the author reports that ... As is clear from the text ... He touched upon ... I want to single out the key points on which the text is based ... Let's look through the text for figures, data which are very important for the general understanding the problem discussed. I want to point out the following facts that turned out to be new for me. I'm going to state the main problem discussed in the text. In conclusion ... The text came to the conclusion that ... Then he Further he dwells upon ... (tries to convince, argues). In conclusion, the author... I think (consider, believe) ...	Затем автор сообщает, что... Как ясно из текста ... Он затронул ... Я хочу выделить ключевые моменты, на которых основан текст ... Давайте рассмотрим цифры, данные, которые очень важны для общего понимания обсуждаемой проблемы. Я хочу выделить те факты, которые оказались новыми для меня. Я собираюсь установить главную проблему текста. В заключении... Текст заканчивается тем, что ... Затем он ... Далее он останавливается на ... (пытается убедить, спорит). В заключение, автор ... Я считаю ...
<u>Express your own point of view on the problem discussed</u> In my opinion, the text is interesting (useful, instructive, boring, depressing). Needless to say that ...	По моему мнению, текст интересный (полезный, поучительный, скучный, угнетающий). Нет необходимости говорить, что ...

As far as can be judged from the text ... The text contains a lot of key, important words (terms). The text contains (very) important facts. The essence of news is... To have one's fingers on the pulse of current events, public opinion ... To appeal to a wide readership. The text expresses (doesn't express) the opinion of the author; it just states the facts. The information is very actual and important not only for ... but for ... As for me, I'm sure that ... The text made a lasting impression on me because ...	Насколько можно судить из текста... Текст содержит много ключевых, важных слов (терминов). Текст содержит (очень) важные факты. Сущность событий состоит в том, что ... Держать палец на пульсе текущих событий, общественного мнения ... Обращаться к широкому кругу читателей. Текст выражает (не выражает) мнение автора, он просто констатирует факты. Информация очень актуальна и важна не только для ... но и для ... Лично (что касается меня) я уверен, что ... Текст произвел на меня неизгладимое впечатление, потому, что ...
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**VERBS TO BE USED TO EXPRESS YOUR ATTITUDE
TO THE ARTICLE / TEXT**

add — добавлять

admit to smb — допускать, что ...

advise — советовать

agree with smb upon/on/about smth — соглашаться с кем-то по поводу чего-либо

answer — отвечать

argue (with smb) — спорить (с кем-то)

ask — спрашивать

assure of smth — уверять в чем-то

bet — заключать пари

believe that — верить, что; быть уверенным в том, что

claim — претендовать, требовать

comment on — комментировать

complain of smth — жаловаться на что-то

confess — признавать

confirm — подтверждать

consider — полагать, учитывать

convince smb of smth — убеждать

demand — требовать

deny — отрицать

describe — описывать

discuss — обсуждать

doubt — сомневаться

determine — определять

discover — обнаруживать

decide — решать

explain — объяснять, оправдываться

expect — предполагать, ожидать
forbid — запрещать
fear — опасаться
foresee — предвидеть
frown — неодобрительно относиться
guarantee — обещать
guess — предполагать
hint at smth — намекать
imply — подразумевать
inform — сообщать
insist on smth — настаивать
intend — намереваться
imagine — воображать
judge — судить
maintain — поддерживать
mention — упоминать
muse about/over/on smth — размышлять
note — замечать, упоминать
object to — возражать
observe — наблюдать
order — приказывать
persuade smb of smth — убеждать
predict — предсказывать
proclaim — провозглашать
promise — обещать
propose smth — предлагать
prove — доказывать
pretend to smth — претендовать
pretend — притворяться
reflect — отражать

recommend — советовать
refuse — отвергать
repeat — повторять
reply — отвечать
report — сообщать, описывать
request — просить
stipulate — оговаривать, обуславливать
storm at — горячиться, нападать на ...
require — требовать
reveal — разоблачать, открывать
regret — сожалеть
suggest — предлагать
suppose — допускать, предполагать
sense — отдавать себе отчет, чувствовать
teach — учить, проучить
threaten — угрожать
urge — настоятельно просить, подгонять
vow — клясться
wail for/over — сетовать на ...
warn of smth — предупреждать
write — писать
worry — беспокоить(ся), надоедать
wonder — желать знать
yield — уступать

**СПИСОК ЛАТИНСКИХ СЛОВ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ, ВСТРЕЧАЮЩИХСЯ
В ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ.
СЛОВАРЬ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ**

alibi — доказательство невиновности

actus reus — виновное деяние; преступление

apriori — от предыдущего

casus — случай; повод; происшествие

casus belli — «Казус белли», повод для объявления войны

causa — причина

certiorari — истребование дела (*из производства нижестоящего суда в вышестоящий суд*)

corps delicti — состав преступления

de facto — фактически

de jure — юридически

ex delicto — из деликта

exempli gratia (e.g.) — например

ex officio — по должности; в силу занимаемой должности

facsimile — сделай подобное; факсимиле

finis — конец

gratisdictum — добровольное заявление

habeas corpus — судебный приказ о передаче арестованного в суд

id est (i.e.) — то есть

index — список; опись

mens rea — виновная воля; злостный умысел; вина

modus operandi — способ действия

modus vivendi — временное соглашение

non obstante veredicto — решение вопреки вердикту присяжных

persona grata — персона грата; лицо, кандидатура которого в качестве дипломатического представителя в каком-либо государстве принята правительством этого государства

persona non grata — персона нон грата; дипломатический представитель, пребывание которого правительство государства объявило нежелательным

postfactum — после события; задним числом

postscriptum (P.S.) — приписка к письму

prima facie — прежде всего; с первого взгляда

pro forma — для формы; для приличия

pro tempore — временно

quasi — «квази», мнимый

status quo — существующее положение

veto — запрещаю; право запрещения

vice versa — наоборот; обратно

VOCABULARY

A a

accuracy — правильность, соответствие, точность

accused — обвиняемый

acknowledge — признавать, допускать; сознавать

acquit — оправдать, признать невиновным (*в совершении преступления*);
освободить (*от ответственности, обязательства*)

acquittal — оправдание

adverse — неблагоприятный; вредный

aggravated assault — нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах

agreement — договор, соглашение

allegation — обвинение

ancillary — сопутствующий; смежный

apprehend — задерживать; арестовывать

arraignment — предъявление обвинения
arson — поджог
assault — нападение; словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием;
совершить нападение
assert — отстаивать, защищать, доказывать (*что-л.*)
assizes — выездная сессия суда присяжных
assume — допускать, предполагать
attitude — позиция, отношение
attorney — 1) поверенный (*в суде*); юрист, адвокат 2) прокурор
authenticity — аутентичность, достоверность, подлинность

В в

bailable offense — преступление, обвиняемый в котором может быть
освобожден из-под стражи под залог
barrister — адвокат высшего ранга(*адвокат, имеющий право выступать
в высших судах*)
bartender — бармен; буфетчик
be bound — быть обязанным
befall — происходить, случаться
befriend — содействовать; поддерживать
beyond reasonable doubt — при отсутствии разумных оснований для сомнения;
при отсутствии разумного, обоснованного сомнения
bigamy — двубрачие
blackmail — шантаж; вымогательство
bond for appearance — письменное обязательство явиться
bring the charge — предъявлять обвинение
burden of proof — бремя доказывания
burglar — человек, незаконно проникший в помещение (*с целью совершения
преступления*); вор-домушник; взломщик
burglary — кража со взломом

С с

cabdriver — шофер такси

call for — требовать; предполагать необходимость

calling card — визитная карточка

capital punishment — высшая мера

careless driving — вождение с нарушением ПДД

case — случай; обстоятельство; дело

cease — прекращать(ся); приостанавливать

Chief Constable — начальник полиции (*в городе или графстве*)

circuit court — окружной суд

circumstance — обстоятельство

civil wrong — гражданское правонарушение; деликт

clearinghouse — информационный центр

Clerk of the Court — секретарь суда

close-up photograph — фотография, снятая крупным планом

Common Law — Общее право

Common Sergeant — помощник рекордера

compel — заставлять; вынуждать; принуждать

complain — подавать жалобу, возбуждать иск

complainant — истец; жалобщик; потерпевший (*от преступления*)

confer — давать; предоставлять; возлагать

confess — признаваться; сознаваться; давать признательные показания

confine — заключать в тюрьму; лишать свободы

conscientious — честный; добросовестный

consequence — следствие; результат

conspiracy — соучастие; преступный сговор

conviction — признание виновным; осуждение

convince — убеждать

copious — обширный; многочисленный

corpus delicti — состав преступления

corroborate — подтверждать; подкреплять
corroboration — подтверждение (*дополнительными фактами*) ; подкрепление (*одного доказательства другим*); дополнительное доказательство
court of quarter session — суд квартальных сессий (*съезд мировых судей графства; созывается четыре раза в год для рассмотрения уголовных и гражданских дел; апелляционная инстанция*)
court of summary jurisdiction — суд суммарной (упрощенной) юрисдикции
crime detection — раскрытие преступлений
crime scene sketch — схема места преступления
criminal — 1) преступный, уголовный 2) преступник
criminal charge — обвинение в совершении преступления, уголовное обвинение
criminal court — суд по уголовным делам, уголовный суд
Criminal Investigation Department — уголовный розыск
criminal law — уголовное право
criminal mind — преступный умысел, преступные намерения

D d

damage — 1) ущерб; вред 2) причинять ущерб, вред; повреждать
default — проступок; несоблюдение закона
defendant — ответчик; обвиняемый, подсудимый
deficiency — недостаток; неполноценность
delinquent — малолетний преступник; правонарушитель
demurrer — процессуальный отвод, правовое возражение
discernible — очевидный; явный
discerning — проницательный; догадливый; с острым умом
disorderly house — игорный дом; притон
divulge information — разглашать сведения; обнародовать
doggedly — тщательно; неукоснительно
drunken driving — вождение в нетрезвом состоянии
dusting powder — присыпка; порошок

Е е

elucidation — раскрытие

embezzlement — хищение; растрата

empower — уполномочивать; предоставлять право; оформлять полномочия

enter a motion — подавать ходатайство

escape — побег из-под стражи; сбежать из-под стражи

evaporate — испаряться

evidence — улика (улики); доказательство (доказательства); свидетельские показания

excuse — оправдание; оправдывающее обстоятельство

exemplify — иллюстрировать, показывать (*на примере чего-л.*), служить примером

eye-witness — очевидец

F f

false pretences — обман; мошенничество

felony — тяжкое уголовное преступление

field testing — полевые испытания

fine — штраф

finger — указывать, показывать, устанавливать (*тождество*); признавать

fingerprint — отпечаток пальца

fingerprintexpert — эксперт-дактилоскопист

first-hand knowledge — информация из первых рук

flashlight — ручной электрический фонарь

forensic pathologist — судебный патологоанатом

forfeiture of property — конфискация имущества

forgery — подделка, поддельный документ

fraud — мошенничество

fraudulent conversion — мошенничество; присвоение имущества путем обмана

full court — суд в полном составе, пленарное заседание суда

fuming — окуривание

G g

gaudy — кричащий, безвкусный

guilt — вина; виновность

guilty — виновный

guilty mind — преступный умысел

H h

handicap — препятствие, помеха; трудность, затруднение

handle — заниматься (*проблемой*); иметь дело с

hazardous — служащий источником опасности

hearing — слушание (*дела*)

Home Secretary — министр внутренних дел (в Англии)

homicide — убийство; умышленное убийство

housebreaking — кража со взломом; «взлом дома»

I i

identify — опознавать, устанавливать личность

identity — личность; персональные данные

impanel a jury — составлять список присяжных

ill-will — злой умысел

immersion — погружение

impanel — включать в список (*присяжных*)

imprisonment — тюремное заключение

in all likelihood — по все вероятности; скорее да, чем нет

in common parlance — в просторечии

inadvertence — неосмотрительность; непреднамеренность; ошибка

incarceration — заключение в тюрьму

increase a sentence — усиливать приговор

independence — независимость

indictable offence — преступление, преследуемое по обвинительному акту

indictment — обвинительный акт; обвинительное заключение

induce — побуждать, склонять, стимулировать
infamy — позор; низость
informer — осведомитель, информатор, доносчик
initiate criminal proceedings — возбудить уголовное дело
injury — вред, ущерб; телесное повреждение
innocence — невиновность
inquire — 1) запрашивать 2) расследовать
inquiry — расследование; дознание
interrogation — допрос
interrogator — лицо, ведущее допрос
intrinsically — в сущности; в действительности
investigation — расследование, следствие
investigative tool — следственный инструмент
investigative unit — следственное подразделение

J j

jail — тюрьма
jimmy — воровской лом, отмычка; взламывать ломом
judge — судья
jury — присяжные
Justice of the peace — мировой судья
juvenile — несовершеннолетний

L l

larceny — похищение имущества; кража
law enforcement powers — полномочия по охране правопорядка
law observance — соблюдение закона
law-abiding citizen — законопослушный гражданин
limitations — ограничения; (*юр.*) сроки давности, исковая давность
locate — определять точное местонахождение; обнаруживать
loot — добыча; награбленное; грабить

Lord Chancellor — лорд-канцлер

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary — назначаемые члены палаты лордов по рассмотрению апелляций; лорды-судьи

M m

magistrate — мировой судья

make a comeback — вернуть прежнее положение

malefactor — преступник; злоумышленник; правонарушитель

malice — преступный умысел

malice aforethought — заранее обдуманый злой умысел, злое предумышление

maliciously — умышленно, предумышленно; злонамеренно, злоумышленно

manslaughter — непредумышленное убийство; простое убийство; причинение смерти по неосторожности

marshal — начальник полицейского участка

measurement — измерение

mete out a punishment — назначить наказание; вынести наказание

militate — препятствовать; свидетельствовать против (*об уликах; доказательствах*)

minimise or curtail evidence for the defence — минимизировать или сократить доказательства защиты

misdemeanour — менее тяжкое преступление; правонарушение

modus operandi — способ совершения преступления

motion — ходатайство (в суде)

motion for dismissal — ходатайство об отклонении иска

murder — умышленное убийство

murderer — убийца

N n

neglect — небрежность; невнимательность

negligence — халатность; небрежность; невнимательность

no bill — «не подтверждено», неутвержденный (*большим жюри*) проект обвинительного акта

notice of trial — уведомление о назначении дела к слушанию

О о

oath — клятва; присяга

obliquely — наклонно, наискось

occur — случаться; происходить

offender — правонарушитель; преступник

offense — правонарушение; преступление

omission — упущение; недоработка; бездействие

on appeal — после апелляции

outcome — результат; исход

outrage — грубое нарушение закона или ч.-л. прав; оскорбление (*грубое*);

overcome — опровергнуть

overlook — не обращать внимания, не придавать значения, игнорировать

Р р

panda car — полицейская патрульная машина

paramount — первостепенный; главенствующий; важнейший

parking regulations — правила, регулирующие стоянки автомобилей

pattern — рисунок, узор

peculiar — своеобразный; особенный; специфический

penitentiary — исправительное учреждение; тюрьма

perjury — лжесвидетельство; дача заведомо ложных показаний

perpetrator — преступник; правонарушитель

perspiration — 1) потение 2) испарина, пот

perspire — потеть; покрываться испариной

pertinent — имеющий отношение, относящийся к делу; применимый

petty sessions — судебное заседание в присутствии нескольких мировых судей без присяжных заседателей

physical evidence — вещественное доказательство
plaintiff — истец
plea — официальное заявление подсудимого или ответчика суду
plead guilty — признавать себя виновным
point of law — правовая норма; пункт закона; норма права; вопрос права
post bond — вносить (*судебный*) залог
prejudice — предубеждение; предвзвешивание; причинять вред
preliminary — предварительный; предварительные действия
preliminary hearing — предварительное судебное слушание дела
premeditate — заранее обдумывать
prevent a crime — предотвратить совершение преступления
prima-facie evidence — очевидные доказательства; убедительные доказательства
procure — приобретать; добиваться
promotion courses — курсы повышения квалификации
prone — склонный, предрасположенный
proof — доказательство, доказательства
prosecution — судебное преследование; уголовное преследование; обвинение
prove — доказывать
punishment — наказание

R r

rape — изнасилование
Recorder of London — судья, уполномоченный Центральным уголовным судом выполнять отдельные поручения по делам, находящимся в производстве другого суда
recorder — рикордер (*городской мировой судья с юрисдикцией по уголовным и гражданским делам четвертных сессий*)
recurrence — рецидив; повторение
reference tribunal — третейский суд; арбитраж
Regional Crime Squads — Региональные отделы по борьбе с преступностью

release on a bail bond — освободить под залог
relinquish — отказываться (*от права*); уступать, передавать (*кому-л.*)
reluctance — нежелание, неохота
reluctant — нерасположенный (*ч.-л. делать*); нежелающий
requirement — требование
residue — остаток, осадок
rob — совершать грабеж; грабит
robber — грабитель, разбойник
robbery — грабеж; ограбление
ruling — решение (суда); постановление (суда)

S s

scar — рубец, шрам; рана, глубокий след
search — обыск, досмотр; производить обыск
searcher — лицо, производящее обыск, осмотр, досмотр, исследование
see fit — считать нужным
sentence — 1) выносить приговор; приговаривать; 2) приговор; наказание, мера наказания
set forth — излагать, формулировать, изъяснять
shoplifter — магазинный вор
sketch — словесный портрет; составлять словесный портрет
speeding — превышение дозволенной скорости
statutory crime — преступление по статутному праву
strength — численность личного состава
subsequent — последующий
substitute — замена
succeed — добиться успеха
sue — подавать в суд, возбуждать иск, предъявлять иск; преследовать в судебном порядке

summary offence — преступление, преследуемое в порядке суммарного производства

supererogatory — излишний; чрезмерный дополнительный

supervise — наблюдать, осуществлять надзор за чем-л.

surrender — отказываться (*от чего-л.*), уступать (*что-л.*)

suspect — подозреваемый; подозревать

T t

take in to custody — задержать; заключить под стражу

testimony — свидетельские показания

tort (*syn. civil wrong*) — деликт, гражданское правонарушение

township — поселок

trace — след

traffic laws — правила дорожного движения

traffic warden — инспектор дорожного движения (*контролирует соблюдение правил стоянки автомобилей*)

traits — особые черты (*характера или поведения личности*)

treason — государственная измена; предательство

trial — судебное разбирательство; судебный процесс; слушание дела по существу (*судом первой инстанции*)

true bill — утвержденный (*большим жюри*) проект обвинительного акта

U u

unpredictability — непредсказуемость, непредвиденность

unsworn evidence — показание, не скрепленное присягой

V v

vagary — каприз, причуда; выходка; непредсказуемость

verbatim record — стенографический отчет; стенограмма

victim — жертва; потерпевший

W w

waive — 1) отказываться (*от права, требования, привилегии*) 2) не требовать выполнения чего-л.

want — разыскивать (*преступника*)

warrant — служить основанием; ордер

weapon — оружие

win the day — одержать победу

witness — свидетель

KEYS TO THE TESTS

Unit I

1 – B	5 – A	9 – B	13 – C	17 – A
2 – A	6 – C	10 – D	14 – A	18 – B
3 – C	7 – D	11 – A	15 – D	19 – D
4 – D	8 – B	12 – B	16 – B	20 – C

Unit II

1 – B	3 – A	5 – A	7 – B	9 – D
2 – D	4 – C	6 – C	8 – D	10 – C

Unit III

1 – B	4 – C	7 – A	10 – A	13 – B
2 – A	5 – B	8 – D	11 – B	14 – D
3 – D	6 – C	9 – C	12 – D	15 – C

Unit IV

1 – C	4 – B	7 – D	10 – A	13 – B
2 – A	5 – C	8 – A	11 – D	14 – C
3 – D	6 – A	9 – C	12 – B	15 – A

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Учебное издание

Медведева Марина Сергеевна
кандидат филологических наук, доцент;
Косарева Елена Станиславовна.

**ЛИНГВИСТИКА ЯЗЫКА И ЛИНГВИСТИКА РЕЧИ.
ЧИТАЕМ И ГОВОРИМ**

Редактор *Н.А. Тапашева*
Корректор *Н.А. Тапашева*
Технический редактор *Н.А. Тапашева*
Компьютерная верстка *И.К. Беницкий*

Подписано в печать 10.03.2026.
Формат 60х84/16. Объем 7,67 Усл. печ. л.
Набор компьютерный.
Гарнитура Times New Roman. Печать лазерная.
Бумага офисная. Тираж 80 экз. Заказ № 46.
Редакционно-издательское отдел
ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России.
Отпечатано в ГПиОП РИО
ФГКОУ ВО РЮИ МВД России.
344015, г. Ростов-на-Дону, ул. Еременко, 83.

ISBN 978-5-8928-8598-0

