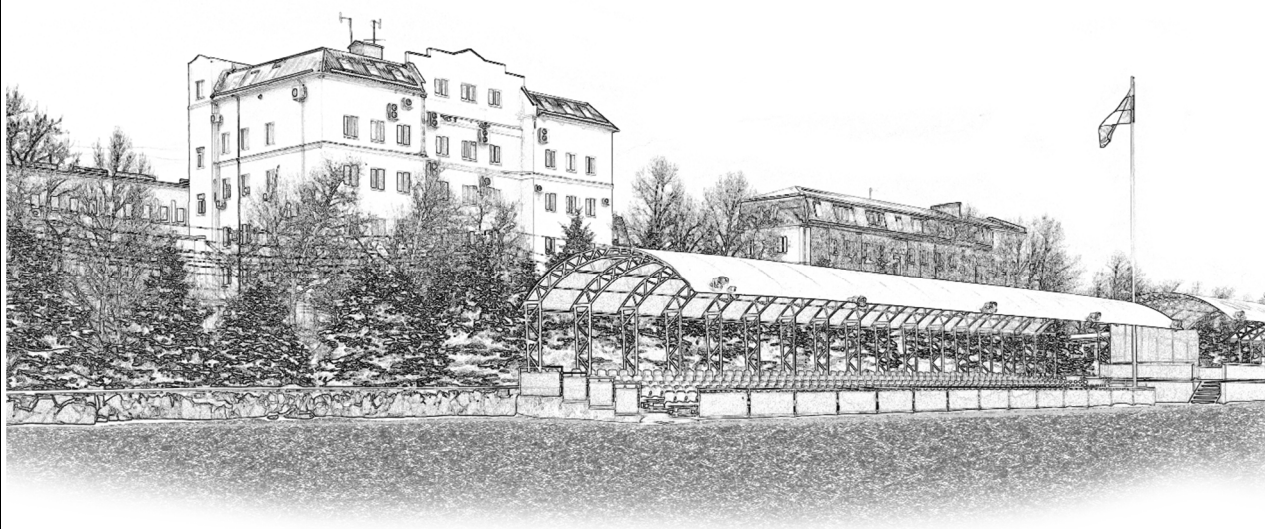




Краснодарский университет МВД России

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
(для курсантов, обучающихся по специальностям
«Обеспечение законности и правопорядка»
и «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности»)



Краснодар
2026

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Учебное пособие

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2026

УДК 811.111(075.8)
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Практический курс английского языка (для курсантов, П692 обучающихся по специальностям «Обеспечение законности и правопорядка» и «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности»): учебное пособие / сост.: С. В. Кулинская, О. А. Михайлина, О. А. Ступина. – Краснодар : Краснодарский университет МВД России, 2026. – 142 с.

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Содержатся современные профессионально ориентированные материалы для изучения английского языка, направленные на развитие навыков использования полученных знаний в коммуникативных ситуациях, возникающих в процессе выполнения служебных обязанностей. Предлагаются задания, стимулирующие формирование продуктивной монологической и диалогической речи.

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, курсантов, слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России и сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

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Предисловие

Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов 2 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.03.01 – обеспечение законности и правопорядка.

Пособие соответствует учебно-тематическому плану и рассматривает основные элементы правовых структур, различные аспекты работы полиции. Основная цель пособия – обеспечить практическое владение обучающимися английскому языку всеми видами речевой деятельности по данным темам.

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы из правовых источников, которые позволяют овладеть специальной лексикой, а также развить столь необходимые для юриста навыки анализа текста и ведения дискуссии.

Каждая тема содержит тексты для изучающего и синтетического чтения, а так же грамматический и лексический материал, обрабатываемый дифференцированно (для устной речи и чтения). Должное внимание уделяется коммуникативным упражнениям, которые включают:

- подстановочные упражнения, целью которых является правильное коммуникативное использование готовых вариантов;
- ситуационно обусловленные коммуникативные упражнения на завершение ситуации, аргументирование, выражения своего отношения и т.д.;
- упражнения, стимулирующие свободное высказывание, а также задания, которые требуют многократного обращения к тексту.

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.

Понятие «преступление»

Классификация преступлений



Types of Crimes

Watch the video and check yourself!



There are many types of crimes. Let's discuss vocabulary dealing with crimes and criminals.

Arson - setting fire to a building, cars or property on purpose. Arsonist.

Assassination - killing a famous person or public figure. Assassin.

Assault - attacking someone physically. Assailant.

Bigamy - marrying someone when you are already married to another person. Bigamist.

Blackmail - threatening to reveal someone's secrets if a paid. Blackmailer.

Bribery - giving money or granting favors to influence another person's decisions or behavior. Briber.



Burglary - breaking into a house in order to steal something. Burglar

Child abuse - treating a child badly in a physical, emotional, or sexual way. Child abuser.

Cybercrime (hacking) - doing something illegal over the Internet or a computer system. Cybercriminal or hacker.

Domestic violence - behaving violently inside the home. Drug trafficking - importing illegal drugs. Drug dealer.

Drunk driving - driving with too much alcohol in your blood. Drunk driver.

Espionage - spying to obtain political or military information. Spy.

Forgery - illegally copying documents, money, etc. to cheat people. Forger.

Genocide - killing on purpose a large number of people, especially from a particular group or area.

Hijacking - taking control of a plane, train, etc. by force, often to meet political demands. Hijacker.

Hit and run - not stopping to help a person hurt in an accident caused by you.

Homicide - killing another person on purpose.

Identity theft - using someone else's personal information for one's own gain.

Jaywalking - crossing the road at an undesignated spot.

Kidnapping (abduction) - taking someone away by force, often demanding money for their safe return. Kidnapper.



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

1 Cybercrime 4 Homicide

2 Blackmail 5 Burglary

3 Arson 6 Forgery

A the crime of intentionally starting a fire in order to damage or destroy

B the act of getting money from people or forcing them to do something by threatening to tell a secret of theirs to harm them

C crime or illegal activity that is done by using the Internet

D the crime of making illegal copies

E the crime of killing a person

F the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things

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

blackmail, drunk driving, aggravated burglary, drug trafficking, hijackers, domestic violence.

1 _____ crashed a plane into Pentagon.

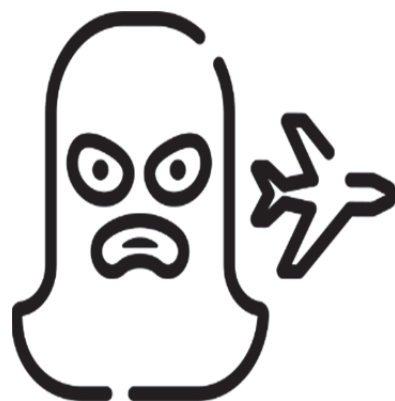
2 The maximum jail sentence for _____
_____ is 14 years.

3 Traffic offences other than _____
_____ were not included.

4 Unfortunately, when guys going through divorce say they are the victims of ____, they are often met with blank stares, suspicion and disbelief.

5 His secret financial activity made him vulnerable to _____.

6 Existing policies on drugs have failed to prevent illegal _____,
which is more intense and more deadly than ever before.



Ex. 3 Order these words

- 1 concerns about, There are growing, increases in drug trafficking
- 2 He was, kidnapping, charged with
- 3 is becoming, Cybercrime, a volume crime.
- 4 I am considering, against drunk driving, how to maintain the vital complain.
- 5 He faced, aggravated burglary, a 30-month sentence for.
- 6 What would you, experiencing domestic violence, advice others?

Ex.4 Questions

- 1 What crimes do people commit online?
- 2 What kinds of crimes happen more often?
- 3 How safe is your town or city?
- 4 What type of crime do people commit attacking someone physically?
- 5 What type of crime do people commit using someone else's personal information for one's own gain?
- 6 What type of crime do people commit breaking into a house in order to steal something?
- 7 What type of crime do people commit treating a child badly in a physical, emotional, or sexual way?



Ex.5 Read, discuss

Преступность

(1) Have you ever been a victim of crime? — Ты когда-нибудь была потерпевшей в преступлении? 0:27

No I haven't. Hope I will never be a victim (жертва) of crime. (2)

Are you afraid of becoming a victim of crime? — Ты боишься стать жертвой преступления? 0:36

Sometimes. You never know what might happen. (3)

Is crime a problem where you live? — Там, где ты живёшь, преступность является проблемой?0:45

Moscow is a big city. Criminality here is higher of course, but I can't say that it's a problem. We never faced it (никогда с этим не сталкивались). And I hope that we won't face it ever.

(4)

Does the government talk a lot about combating crime? — В правительстве много говорят о борьбе с преступностью?1:04

There is always news about it, but I don't usually watch this.

(5)

Do you worry about Internet crime?1:15

No I don't. It might be a problem for children. So parents should look after (присматривать) them and control what they do online.

(6)

Is anyone capable of turning to crime? — Каждый ли способен совершить преступление?1:30

People are different. I think that most of us are good, but there are many bad people that are capable of turning to crime.

(7)

Who are the world's biggest war criminals? — Кто самые большие военные преступники в мире?1:47

Hitler of course. He brought a lot of grief (горе) to people all over the world. And to our country the most.

(8)

Have you ever thought of fighting crime by becoming a police officer? — Вы когда-нибудь думали о том, чтобы стать полицейским и бороться с преступностью?2:01

This is a hard job and not everybody can do this. To be honest, I've never thought of becoming a police officer.

(9)

Do you think the punishment always fits the crime? — Наказание всегда соответствует преступлению?2:18

No I don't. There are a lot of people that are innocent and that were prisoned by mistake (сели в тюрьму по ошибке). This is a big problem for each country. (10)

Do you have any crime prevention tips? — У вас есть какие-нибудь советы, как предотвратить преступление?2:37

The best tips are to run and to scream.



№2

(1)

Have you ever committed a petty crime? — Вы когда-нибудь совершали мелкое преступление?2:50

I don't know. It depends on what you call a crime. When I was a teenager, I used to go by train without payment and ran from checking clerks (проверяющие контролеры).

(2)

Have you ever witnessed a serious crime? — Вы когда-нибудь были свидетелями серьёзного преступления?3:16

No I haven't. Hope it's not going to happen to me ever.

(3)

How can governments reduce crime? — Как правительства могут снизить преступность?3:28

It's a hard question. From my point of view the government should do everything

to make our lives better. When people live well, I don't think they need to commit crimes (совершать преступления). That's my opinion, but I might be wrong of course.

(4)

Is violent crime a big problem in your country? — Являются ли насильственные преступления большой проблемой в вашей стране?3:53

I think yes. I haven't checked the statistics, but I think that there are a lot of violent crimes in Russia.

(5)

Is juvenile crime on the increase in your country? — Растёт ли в вашей стране преступность среди несовершеннолетних?4:08

I don't think so. I need to google it (загуглить это). (6)

Is organized crime a big problem in your country? — Организованная преступность — большая проблема в вашей стране? 4:21

We used to have a lot of organized crime in the 90s. Now it's not a common thing.

(7)

What is hate crime? — Что такое преступление на почве ненависти?4:37 When somebody doesn't like another person and kills him.

(8)

When can you say, "It's a crime to do nothing"? — Когда можно сказать: «бездействие — преступление»?4:51

When somebody needs help and you are just passing by (проходишь мимо). It's a crime to do nothing. But this question is not easy.

(9)

Have you ever reported a crime? — Вы когда-нибудь сообщали о преступлении?5:16

No I haven't. I don't think that it's a pleasant thing to report about.

What Is The Difference Between Criminal And

Civil Case?

**CLICK HERE TO
WATCH THE VIDEO**

Watch the video and check yourself!



Vocabulary

defendant	ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
trial	судебное разбирательство
plaintiff	истец, заявитель
bring legal action	возбуждение судебного иска
prosecute	привлечь к ответственности
collect damages	взыскать убытки
to prove sb's guilty of	доказать вину кого-либо
victim	жертва
eyewitness	очевидец
accused	обвиняемый, ответчик
reimbursement	возмещение, компенсация
jail	тюрьма
fine	штраф
the burden of proof	бремя доказательства
at stake	на кону, под угрозой
beyond a reasonable doubt	вне всякого сомнения
a preponderance of the evidence	перевес или преобладание доказательств, веские доказательства
believability	правдоподобие, достоверность

It wouldn't make sense for a defendant in a contract dispute to have

the same kind of trial as, say, Jason (criminal). That's why the courts in this country split cases into two categories civil and criminal. A civil case is when one person, the plaintiff, brings legal action against another person who has allegedly wronged them. The defendant has the intent of collecting damages. Damages equal money.

A criminal case is where a government prosecutes someone to prove them guilty of committing a crime, like a car thief. The victim of this crime is often a witness in the government's case against the accused, as well as any eyewitnesses. In a civil case, the court can judge that a defendant owes the plaintiff money or other property, or must perform a service that was promised. Mostly, though, it's money reimbursement, compensation or punitive damages. However, a judge in a civil case cannot send a defendant to jail, barring a few exceptions, usually regarding the intentional violation of court orders. In a criminal case, either the prosecutor or a



grand jury initiates the proceedings. Punishment for guilty defendants can range from fines, community service, or educational classes to much more serious consequences such as jail time. And anyone, including the defendant, can be called as a witness in a civil case, whereas in

a criminal case they cannot be forced to. Also, criminal cases generally have a higher burden of proof than civil cases. This is mainly because a person's freedom is at stake. Prosecutors have to work that much harder to show guilt. They must prove that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. A plaintiff in a civil case, however, only needs to prove that they should win by a preponderance of the evidence. Preponderance just means the greater amount or weight of the evidence when taking into account the believability of that evidence.

Ex.1. Match the parts (1-6) with (A-F)

1 The courts in this country split cases into	A them guilty of committing a crime
2 A civil case is when one person, the plaintiff, brings legal	B the plaintiff money or other property
3 A criminal case is where a government prosecutes someone to prove	C two categories civil and criminal.
4 In a civil case, the court can judge that a defendant owes	D a defendant to jail, barring a few exceptions
5 However, a judge in a civil case cannot send	E a higher burden of proof than civil cases.
6. Also, criminal cases generally have	F action against another person

Ex.2. Order these words

1 The courts in this country /civil and criminal/ split cases into two categories.

2 civil case cannot send /A judge in a /a defendant to jail.

3 Punishment for guilty defendants / fines to jail time / can range from.

4 that much harder to / Prosecutors have to work / show guilt.

5 Preponderance /or weight of the evidence / just means the greater amount.

6 I can /an eyewitness/ verify that as.

Ex.3. Match the words (1-6) with their definitions (A-F)

1- defendant

4-victim

2- plaintiff

5-eyewitness

3- trial

6- beyond a reasonable doubt

A-one that is injured, destroyed, or sacrificed under any of various conditions

B-without question: definitely



C-the formal examination before a competent tribunal of the matter in issue (рассматриваемый вопрос) in a civil or criminal cause in order to determine such issue

D-a person who brings a legal action

E -a person or group against whom a criminal or civil action is brought: someone who is being sued or accused of committing a crime

F-one who sees an occurrence or an object

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the bank.

guilty /proved/ on charges/ physical evidence / judge / shooting

1. The test requests _____(all/any) doubt that he was not the child's father.
2. The jury believed that the defendant was _____.
3. The _____ ruled that the plaintiff's lawsuit (иск) was groundless, and dismissed it.
- 4 She was awaiting trial ____of assault (вооруженное нападение).
- 5 He was able to give an eyewitness account (рассказ очевидца) of the _____.
- 6 We have an eyewitness as well as _____.

Ex.5. Questions

- 1 Why the courts split cases into two categories?
- 2 What a civil case is?
- 3 What a criminal case is?
- 4 In a civil case, can the court judge that a defendant owes the plaintiff money or other property?
- 5 Can a judge in a civil case send a defendant to jail?
- 6 In a criminal case, how can punishment for guilty defendants range?
- 7 Why criminal cases generally have a higher burden of proof than civil cases?



What is Crime ?

Watch the video and check yourself!



Vocabulary:

contested concept – оспариваемое понятие

essentially – по сути, фактически

straightforward – простой, прямой

criminal harm – нанесение вреда

criminal blame – уголовная ответственность

imposed - навязанная

A crime is an essentially contested concept. So it's something where there is no universally agreed definition of what a crime is. However, the more straightforward way of thinking about crime is to look at it in terms of a legalistic perspective. And that is that a crime is something which is illegal. It's against the law, it's against the criminal law. And also it will have certain aspects to it. So it will have an aspect of criminal harm and it will have an aspect of criminal blame. Interestingly, though, many people have actually questioned this legalistic definition, first of all, because it's always going to be partial and determined within a very small kind of idea of what is crime. If something isn't illegal, then albeit we might see it as wrong or problematic or harmful, but it's not going to actually be something which we can define as a crime. So many people have looked to unpack that legal definition of

questioned the very notions of what is and what isn't criminal harm, and have also questioned notions around criminal blame and both the strengths and weaknesses of that side of things. Some people have even gone as far to say that a crime is a statist category, i.e. that it is defined by the state and it's infused with certain interests, ideas, and power relations which reflect the interests of the powerful. It reflects the interests of those who have something to lose in a society where it does not necessarily reflect the interests of those who are powerless, or those at the bottom end of society. And hence the crime logic is seen as imposed. It's something which is placed as a as a category, as a way of generating meanings and understandings. And some have argued that actually is a problem in itself and that we shouldn't necessarily even think about the logic of crime, because actually crime will lead us to certain pathways of solutions, such as punishment.

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

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 crime | 4 criminal blame |
| 2 law | 5 unpack |
| 3 criminal harm | 6 punishment |



A a system of rules of a of a particular country

B an illegal act

C to be reason for something bad and unlawful that happens

D physical or other injury or damage punishable by law

E the act of punishing someone

F to explain or examine something in order to make its meaning.

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

<i>law</i>	<i>harmed</i>	<i>punishment</i>	<i>committing</i>	<i>blame</i>	<i>knife</i>
------------	---------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------	--------------

- 1 Drink-driving is one case in which severe ____ seems to work as deterrent.
- 2 Thankfully no one was ____ in the accident.
- 3 Of course robbery is against the _.
- 4 They tried to pin the _ for the killing on an innocent army officer.
- 5 He has admitted ____ several crimes, including fraud.
- 6 A _____ was found at the scene of the crime.

Ex.3. Read the text. Then, choose the correct answers.



1 What is the article mainly about?

- A contested concept of a crime
- B the interests of the powerful
- C the logic of cybercrimes
- D homeless people

2 The more straightforward way of thinking about crime is

- A that a crime is a statist category.
- B that a crime is a way of generating meanings.
- C that a crime is something which is legal.
- D that a crime is something which is illegal.

3 Which is a statement NOT made in the text?

- A Some people say that a crime is a statist category.
- B There is no universally agreed definition of what a crime is.
- C A crime is an essentially contested concept.
- D There is a universally agreed definition of what a crime is.

4 Order these words

- 1 whether a person is, The jury must decide, guilty or innocent of a crime.
- 2 crimes, The number of cases of computer, has continued to increase.
- 3 He, of capital punishment, advocates the return.
- 4 The severity of, the seriousness of the crime, the punishment should match.
- 5 A law-abiding citizen, to the police, reported the scam (мошенничество, афера).

5. Questions

- 1 How do you define the concept of crime?
- 2 What are the major differences between petty crimes and serious crimes?
- 3 Do you think poverty and unemployment are contributing factors to crime?
- 4 How does technology impact crime and law enforcement?

Ex.6 Describe the two pictures. What is going on?

Picture 1



Picture2



Виды преступлений

Pickpocketing. Taking valuable things from another person's pockets.

Shoplifting. Taking products from a shop without paying.

Speeding. Driving a vehicle beyond the legal speed limit.

Jaywalking. Crossing the road at an undesignated spot.

Drunk driving. Driving a vehicle after consumption of alcohol.

Running red light. Going through traffic lights when they are red.

Vandalism. Damaging a house or property intentionally Simple hurt Simple hurt Causing minor injuries to a person

Bribery. Giving money or granting favors to do something against the law.

Embezzlement. Stealing large amount of money that you are in charge of.

Forgery. Fake documents, currently to cheat others.

Hit and run. Hit a person accidentally and run from that place.

Identity theft. Using someone's personal information for one's own benefit.

Mugging. Attacking someone to snatch valuable things.

Theft. Stealing something.

Hooliganism. Being violent or aggressive.

Robbery Stealing large amounts of money with force.

Murder. Killing a person intentionally.

Abduction or kidnapping. Taking someone against their will and hiding arson setting fire to a property.

Burglary. Illegal entry to a building with an intent to commit a crime
human trafficking human trafficking.

Rape. A sexual assault against a woman without her consent.

Hijacking. Illegally getting control of an aircraft or vehicle.

Hacking. Unauthorized access to data in a computer system.

Smuggling. Illegal import or export

Drug trafficking. Importing illegal drugs

Assault. A physical attack.

Fraud. Deception for personal or financial gain.

Child abuse. Hurting a child physically, sexually, emotionally.





Criminology

Watch the video and check yourself!



VOCABULARY

to be tolerated – следует терпеть

forerunner - предшественник

honor killings – убийства в защиту чести

Fill the words from the box.

Crime, prostitute, violence, across, substances



Hi there, this is Margot from criminology web.com, and in this video I'll take on the question: what is crime?

When talking about __, many people think about famous cases like the assault on Rodney King in the US, or the Mafia in Italy, or perhaps the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in India. But crime isn't restricted to the famous cases or even what we think of as serious cases. Crime includes violence, robberies, rape, and drug wars, but also stealing at work, corruption, corporate fraud, and tax violations. But what else is crime and what is it not? These seem like questions with obvious answers, but when you start looking into these questions, it turns out that it's not always so easy to say what a crime is and what not a crime is.

What about, for example, when one hears the neighbor screaming or potentially beating his or her family? Or when companies pollute the air with their toxic__? Of course, there is the law which determines what is legal and what is illegal, but the thing is that the contents of the law vary depending on time and legal system. So let's look at a couple of examples of how the law varies by time. One example is domestic__It used to be tolerated, and in some places it still is. When a man or a woman beats his or her partner and kids, nowadays in many countries that is considered to be problematic to say the least. As another example, in 1784 in Prussia, which is the forerunner of modern-day Germany, only much larger, there was a law that mothers were not allowed to take their under two-year- old children into their beds. That idea has changed quite a bit in many places. It also used to be a crime in different parts of the world to work on Sunday, and maybe it still is in some areas.

So these are some samples of how the law varies by time. The law also varies by legal system. An example of this is prostitution. In some countries, prostitution is illegal; in other countries, prostitution is legal; and in still other countries, it is a criminal offense to buy sexual services, meaning to be a client of a __. So what does that say about prostitution? Is it a crime or is it not a crime? Another example is the consumption of cannabis. Also in this area, there are quite different rules and laws. In some countries, the possession of small quantities of cannabis is legal, and in other countries, it's not. But even for a crime like murder,

one cannot say that this is always and everywhere regarded to be an offense and treated that way. In some places, you can murder certain people without being punished for it. An example of that are honor killings, which can be committed while the police are looking away in some places. Or war. In war, there are different rules, and sometimes things are allowed that are not allowed otherwise.

In many cases, when you talk about crime with other people, you can probably get by when you use the current legal definition of crime in the area where you live. But especially when talking about crime _time and place, one should be aware that the definition of crime is a product of society, culture, and time, and so it can change.

Rodney King - Ро́дни Глен Кинг — афроамериканский житель Лос-Анджелеса, задержание которого полицейскими с чрезмерным применением силы спровоцировало массовые беспорядки.

Ex.1 Match the words (1-7) with their definitions (A-g)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 -violence | 4 -legal system | 7 -crime |
| 2 -corruption | 5 -law | |
| 3 -toxic substances | 6 -current | |



- A** dishonest or illegal behavior involving a person in a position of power, for example, accepting money for doing something illegal or immoral
- B** the organizations and people in a country or area who work in the area of law
- C** illegal activity
- D** actions that are intended or likely to hurt people or cause damage
- E** a material with particular toxic physical and chemical characteristics
- F** the rule usually made by government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves
- G** of the present time

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

corruption	violence	current	law-abiding	legal system
substance	crimes			

1. The report documents the shocking amount of domestic __against women.
2. Aragon pleaded not guilty to all _____charges. He was charged with violating the Corrupt Practices Act in connection with bribery scheme to influence officials.
3. Congress classified marijuana as an illegal ____.
4. A _____ is the framework of rules and institutions that govern a society, ensuring order, justice, and enforcement of laws. _____
5. Someone who is _____ obeys laws.
6. Who is the _____President of the USA?
7. The defendant is accused of a range of _____, from theft to murder.



Ex. 3 Order these words

- 1 religion saved him, He beliefs that, from a life of crime.
- 2 crime fell, The rate of violent, last month.
3. should be able, All law-abiding citizens, to lie free from crime.
4. is spread throughtout , Political corruption, the country.
5. The, varies, law, by time.
6. includes, Crime, violence, robberies, rape, and drug wars.



Ex.4 Questions

- 1 What do usually people think about when talking about crime?
- 2 What does crime include? Does this seem like a question with obvious answer?
- 3 What honor killings are? Can you murder certain people without being punished for it in some circumstances?
- 4 Does the law vary by time? Why?

Ex.5 Read and discuss



Hello everyone and welcome back to You Forensics. Our last video was all about what is a crime scene and lots of forensic science which are mandatory to investigate a crime scene.

Each crime scene is unique because the chain of events that create it is unique but there is uniformity in how to study and process a crime scene. Therefore, in this video we will talk about fundamentals of crime scene processing as the crime scene is constantly changing and decaying after its creation.

We will also emphasize on methods to document a crime scene to preserve the information for later studies. Locarno's principle of mutual exchange becomes very important at scene of crime. The job of crime scene investigation team is to look around for physical evidence which is generated due to coming in contact with suspect or victim. Now, we must know who's involved in a crime scene investigation. Professionals at the scene of a crime may include police officers,

crime scene investigators, and scientific specialists. Question may arise here, what role does forensic expert play at a crime scene?

The answer to that is, on the request of the investigating officer, the forensic experts can assist in collection of crucial evidence, also their proper packaging and preservation to assure fruitful results post-analysis. Important thing to remember at crime scene is that the safety of all individuals present is the first priority and preservation of evidence is the second.

To properly investigate a crime scene, one must follow the following steps. Secure the scene. Separate the witness. Record the scene. Search for physical evidence. Collection of physical evidence. First, securing the crime scene because if the area is left unsecured, the transfer, loss, or contamination of evidence may occur. It is the responsibility of first responders to protect the area within which the crime has occurred by restricting all unauthorized persons from entering, keeping a security log of all those who visit the crime scene, collect pertinent information and request additional manpower and field experts related to crime scene if required. If there are witnesses, they must not be allowed to talk to each other.

This separation is done to avoid witnesses working together to create a story. After the crime scene has been secured, it should be recorded properly. Photography and videography of overall area and close-up photos with and without a measuring ruler should be taken.

A view of the crime scene should be taken from several different angles and distances. Several close-up photos of any evidence and bodies should be taken. Make an accurate rough sketch of crime scene, noting the position of body and any other evidence. All objects should be measured from two immovable landmarks. On the sketch, naught should be labeled and a scale of distance should be provided. Any other object in the vicinity of crime scene should be included in the sketch.

Later, a more accurate final copy of the crime scene should be made for possible presentation in the court. Notes taken at crime scene also play an important part in recording the crime scene. Search for physical evidence must be thorough and systematic so that no evidence is missed.

The searching pattern normally depends upon the type of crime scene and number of investigators available. The following search patterns ensure that no area is left unsearched. 1. Strip or Line Method

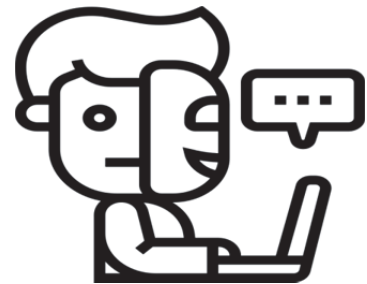
The whole area has been sealed into rectangle and then search is proceeded parallel to one side of rectangle. The searcher starts the searching from the point just outside the area of crime scene and move along the path of spiral till they reach the crime spot.

Quadrant or Zone Method The entire area to be searched is sealed into a big square. The big square is then subdivided into four small squares assigned to different searchers. V or Ray Method The entire area is marked as circle. The searcher may start their search from the center and proceed along the red eye. The collection of evidence depends upon the type of evidence on a crime scene.

Temporary, fragile or easily lost evidences should be collected first. Protective clothing should be worn at the crime scene while collecting evidence. Always follow standard procedures and techniques for evidence collection and storage. For example, blood sample should not be packaged in wet condition. It should be air dried after collection. All evidence needs to be properly packaged, sealed and labeled. An evidence log and a chain of custody document must be attached to the evidence container. The evidence log should contain all pertinent information including case number, description of evidence, name of victim, name of suspect, date and time of recovery, signature of person recovering the evidence, signature of any witness present during collection. Chain of custody refers to the process of maintaining and documenting the handling of evidence. It involves keeping a detailed log showing that collected, handled, transferred or analyzed evidence during an investigation.

What is White Collar Crime?

Watch the video and check yourself!



Vocabulary

secure	добиться
dirty money	чёрный нал
non-violent	ненасильственный
gain	получить, обрести
securities	ценные бумаги
commodities	сырьевые товары
fraud	мошенничество
deceive	обманывать
falsifying	фальсификация
self-dealing	злоупотребление служебным положением
profit	прибыль
promissory	вексель, долговое обязательство
embezzlement	хищение, растрата

White-collar crime is a financially motivated crime done to obtain or avoid losing money, property services, or to secure a personal or business advantage. It includes non-violent crimes done in commercial situations to gain money. In 2017, the police arrested 2528 people in connection to white-collar crimes. The FBI groups white-collar crimes in three major threat categories: corporate fraud, money laundering, and securities and commodities fraud. Corporate fraud involves schemes designed to deceive investors, auditors and analysts about the financial

condition of a corporation. It can include falsifying financial information, self-dealing by corporate insiders, and fraud connected to otherwise legitimate mutual hedge funds. Money laundering is the processes criminals use to make money gain through crime appear to come from a legitimate source. Money laundering puts the illegally gained money or dirty money into the legally operated business like a Laundromat. The dirty money mixes with the money from the Laundromat and appears to be gained from there as well, making it clean. Securities and commodities fraud is misrepresenting information in order to make a profit in the financial market. The most common types of securities and commodity fraud are investment fraud, promissory note fraud, commodities broker embezzlement, and market manipulation. This includes Ponzi and pyramid schemes.

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

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 non-violent | 4 self-dealing |
| 2 commodities | 5 dirty money |
| 3 falsifying | 6 financial |



A to change something, such as a document, in order to deceive people

B a situation in which someone uses their position in an organization to gain a personal advantage

C not involving fighting or use of physical evidence

D a substance or a product that can be traded in large quantities, such as oil, metal, grain, coffee, etc.

E relating to money or how money is managed

F money that someone gets in an unfair, illegal, or dishonest way

Ex.2 Match the parts (1-6) with (A-F)

1 Corporate fraud involves schemes 2 White-collar crime includes nonviolent crimes 3 Money laundering puts the illegally 4 White-collar crime is 5 The most common types of securities 6 Corporate fraud can include	A a financially motivated crime designed to B investment fraud, promissory, commodities broker C done in commercial situations to gain gained money or dirty money D falsifying financial information, self- dealing by corporate insiders E deceive investors, auditors and commodity F into the legally operated business
--	---

Ex. 3 Order these words

- 1 a very scarce commodity, Whater is, in the region
- 2 The certificate, falsified, had clearly been
- 3 The FBI groups, major threat categories, white-collar crime in three
- 4 The most common types, are investment fraud, of securities and commodity fraud.
- 5 in the company is financial, Our interest, rather than strategic

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the bank.

bank records /Canada/ offenders/ needs/ self-dealing/ methods

- 1 One big commodity that exports is oil.
- 2 She was charged with falsifying _____.
- 3 They are changing the law to help protect non-violent _____from life sentence.
4. By all accounts, it was a corrupt legislature
(коррупцированный законодательный орган)
filled with powerful, _legislators.

5. The _____ they use for converting its dirty money into clean assets encourages corruption

6. The company _____ more financial assistance from the government.

Ex.5 Questions

- 1 What are financially motivated crime done for?
- 2 How many categories does the FBI group white-collar crimes into?
- 3 What does corporate fraud involve?
- 4 What money laundering is?
- 5 What securities and commodities fraud is?
- 6 What are the most common types of securities and commodity fraud?



The Story of Organized Crime

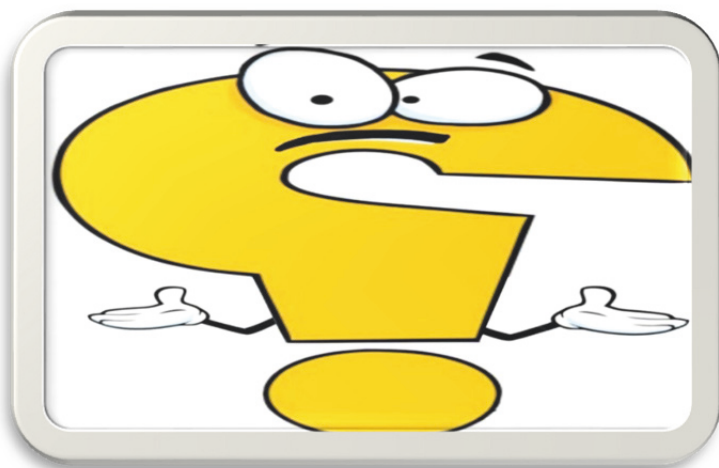
Watch the video and check yourself!



Vocabulary

wide reaching	широкомасштабный, далеко идущий
entail	повлечь за собой
proliferation	разрастание, распространение
opportunistic	конъюнктурный
sophisticated	сложный, изощрённый

lenient	мягкий, снисходительный
alienation	отчуждение
crystal meth	метамфетамин, кристаллический мет
high potency	высокая активность
nomadic	кочевой, странствующий
resilient	устойчивый



Speaker1: Organized crime is a wide reaching phenomenon that can have a serious effect on every aspect of life. Hi, I'm Rebecca Bratton and welcome to Watchmojo.com. And today we're speaking with criminologist Stephen Schneider to learn more about this type of crime as well as how it has evolved. Now you're a criminologist. What does that entail exactly?

Speaker2: Well, criminology is obviously the study of crime. Our particular focus is on trying to identify the root causes of crime. So what is it that causes crime in society?

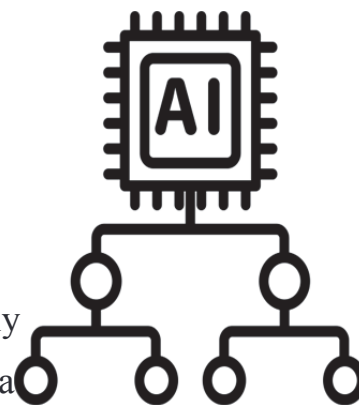
Speaker1: So what can we place under the label of organized crime?

Speaker2: One thing we've seen in the last 30 years or so is a real proliferation of what constitutes organized criminal activities. They have their hands in everything. Of course, drug trafficking,

gambling fraud, extortion, telemarketing
fraud, currency counterfeiting.

They're heavily involved in product
counterfeiting, counterfeiting of DVDs

and video games. Organized crime is incredibly
opportunistic. And so they will do anything to make a
dollar.



Speaker1: And does that include gangs as well?

Speaker2: From a conceptual point of view, there's always been a differentiation between street gangs, youth gangs and organized crime. That line is becoming increasingly blurred because there are, some say, street gangs that are quite sophisticated and are involved in drug trafficking, prostitution. And the fact now is that major criminal groups now use youth. Gangs as a means to commit crimes they take advantage of more lenient sentencing for young offenders, without a doubt. Organized crime and gangs now are intricately intertwined.

Speaker1: And how would you say that organized crime has evolved?

Speaker2: Where it's changed is that it's become more sophisticated, more powerful, certainly more money. They take advantage of all the technology of today the internet, globalization, and transportation. So, so in some cases, it's the more things change, the more they stay the same. And in some cases there has been significant changes.

Speaker1: What countries are successful in fighting organized crime?

Speaker2: Very few countries that have had some success in fighting crime in general are the Scandinavian countries. They identify risk factors among youth, and then they go in with targeted programs to address those risk factors. Any country that puts money into programs and policies that address the root causes of crime, poverty, alienation, poor education systems, lack of opportunities for youth. Those ones are countries that generally are a little more successful.

Speaker1: How does Canada's organized crime scene compare to others around the world?

Speaker2: We are a major player in global organized crime. The United Nations just recently came out with a report that said we're now a major producer

and exporter of ecstasy and crystal meth. We're also a major exporter of high potency marijuana. We're an epicenter globally for credit card fraud, product piracy, telemarketing fraud, currency counterfeiting. The Hell Angels have a high concentration in this country. So do Chinese triads and other Chinese criminal groups. The Montreal Mafia is the most powerful Mafia group over the last ten years.

Speaker1: Now, you mentioned the Hells Angels. Can you tell us more about them?

Speaker2: The Hells Angels began in California back in the late 40s, and they basically started as sort of a very nomadic type of group of individuals who wanted to recreate the excitement of war. It was in the 60s when they started realizing that they could make a lot of money selling drugs to the hippies and providing muscle at rock concerts. It was Sonny Barger who was an ex-Marine who sort of became the de facto head of the Hells Angels and really applied organizational principles to it and turned it into a criminal organization. There are a bit of a decline now because there's been a lot of enforcement, but they're exceptionally resilient and they'll be around for a while.

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

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 - organized crime | 4 - fight |
| 2 - criminology | 5 - globalization |
| 3 - transportation | 6 - gang |

A – to use a lot of effort to defeat or achieve something, or to stop something happening

B – the scientific study of crime and criminals

C – criminal organization that plan and commit crime



- D – the movement of people or goods from place to another
- E – a situation in which available goods and services, or social and cultural influences, gradually become similar in all parts of the world
- F – a group of criminals that work together

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

studying / help / organized / ecologically/ fight crime/ term/ committed
--

- 1 The murders may have been linked to __crime.
- 2 She aspired to become a fingerprint expert after _____criminology
- 2 Bicycle is an _____friendly means of transportation
- 4 The police need the public's _____in fighting crime
- 5 “Fight crime” is a __that has been around for decades, and it refers to the act of preventing or stopping criminal activities.
- 6 The gang admitted they had ____four recent bank robberies.

Ex. 3 Order these words

- 1 Yet organized crime, business as always, continues to do
- 2 She plans to, criminology in college, study forensics and
- 3 a cheap and efficient means, Bicycles are, of transportation
- 4 The Hell Angels, in Canada, have a high concentration
- 5 The Montreal Mafia, over the last ten years, is the most powerful Mafia group.

Ex.4 Questions

- 1 What are the root causes of organized crime appearance?
- 2 What fields of activity are organized criminal groups heavily involved in?
- 3 What county is a major producer and exporter of ecstasy and crystal meth?
- 4 When and where did the Hells Angels begin?
- 6 Who was the head ideologist of the Hells Angels?

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WATCH THE VIDEO**



Scan, watch, and discuss:

Cybercrime

00:00:22 — Hello. This week we're talking about the basics of cybercrime investigation, specifically what investigators actually do whenever they're trying to figure out how a cybercrime was committed. So the first thing I want to stress whenever we talk about cybercrime investigation is that traditional methods of investigation are really the most important part of a cybercrime investigation. Many people think that cybercrime is completely happens online and that's not necessarily true.

00:00:53 — There's a lot of aspects of cybercrime that also happen offline and a lot of skills that investigators need that relate to traditional investigations or criminal investigations that we have to use for cybercrime investigations as well.

00:01:11 — So computer crime investigation is very much the same as traditional investigations and a lot of people don't really think that because we're dealing with a computer system and a computer system they think is very different from for example a crime scene which is a house where you might have different pieces of evidence laying around the house, they don't really understand that a

house that is a crime scene is very much the same as a computer that's a crime scene. They both contain potential pieces of evidence.

00:01:40 — We have to go in and look at those pieces of evidence and make sense of them in the context of our investigation or in the context of what happened.

So what I really want to stress is that to be a good cybercrime investigator, you have to have traditional police investigation knowledge or understand how traditional investigations actually take place and apply those methods and techniques to cybercrime investigations both online and in computer or phone systems whenever we're analyzing them.

00:02:15 — In week seven, we'll talk a little bit more about the processes that investigators actually go through whenever they're looking at computer systems. This week we're focusing more about cybercrime online. How do we investigate online traces and trace back to criminals or trace back to events that have happened online that may not even necessarily be in our country. So traditional crime and cybercrime, whenever we're investigating them, we're using the same investigation procedures and techniques.

00:02:47 — We're using the same methods. And in the next lecture, we'll talk about what those methods actually are. How can we present evidence in a very easy to understand way, not only to ourselves, but for court? And I also want you to realize that computer crime rarely happens only online. There are some types of crimes that only happen online.

00:03:07 — We don't really have a lot of offline or physical traces that we can investigate. But most types of cybercrime that we come across have some sort of traditional component or offline component. Even whenever we're dealing with, for example, bank accounts. Bank accounts, we can do bank transfers, but normally criminals want to take the money out of the bank eventually. So in that case, they're taking what may have been a completely online crime and converting it into the physical world, let's say.

00:03:37 — And at that stage, we can start to do a traditional or physical investigation. So traditional investigation methods are really important to also cybercrime investigation. They're not separate things, although most people think that you have to kind of separate them out a little bit. Really you need traditional investigation skills and technical knowledge, and that's what we'll talk about today.

00:04:01 — So computer crime is rarely only online. For example, bank accounts. That's probably the most, one of the most important sources that we normally come across because so much online fraud is done all over the world. A lot of the online fraud that takes place involves online bank transfers. Well, the criminals or the suspects want to eventually get access to that money. And really, the only way that they can get access to it is by withdrawing it somehow.

00:04:29 — And once they withdraw that money, then it becomes an offline crime. So we don't just have only online, although most of our traces may be.

Witnesses and victim statements. You can't really even, I guess, start a case until you have some sort of victim that says that something has happened, or a witness that says that something has happened. And this is normally a person coming into the police station saying, my money was stolen online.

00:04:56 — In that case, their statement is kind of a physical statement. It's not online. You can't research it, you can't investigate it online. It has to be done through traditional investigation methods and knowing how to actually interrogate witnesses, interrogate suspects to get the information that you need to do better online investigations. So, I mean, without witnesses and victims, it's very difficult to even really start a case, in some cases, unless we're doing some sort of operation.

00:05:25 — Taking cash from an ATM, I talked about, that's one of the most obvious ways that criminals go from kind of an online crime to an offline crime. There has to be some connection to criminals in the physical world, these people who are doing this crime, versus the crime that they've committed online potentially all over the world. And we're looking for what that connection is to actually find out who they are and how they work. So beginning cybercrime

investigators, I would say really it requires some basic computer knowledge and skills that puts you ahead of the average computer user.

00:05:59 — Now think about what the average computer user is in your country.

Most people have knowledge of how to use a computer, they can surf the internet, they can do basic things, but the average computer user doesn't really know much beyond internet surfing really. So even if you know a little bit more, for example, how are files stored in a computer, then that will already give you a bit of an edge on potential criminals that are committing fraud or whatever online.

00:06:25 — You'll be able to investigate them at least a little bit. So most investigators, whenever you're starting out, even if you don't really have a strong background in technology, as long as you can study enough to get a little bit ahead of the average, then you'll be at a very good starting point. And that's what I hope this course teaches you.

00:06:44 — Again, in the second half we'll get much more into the technology of things. And we must be able to apply traditional policing skills and procedures to the case. Now, this one's very important. There's very, there's basically two people who come into cybercrime investigations or digital forensic investigations. Either people who were trained as investigators, traditional investigators. They know how to interrogate suspects. They know how to do criminal investigation processes, and that's what their training is in.

00:07:13 — But they may have little or no experience with computers. They can still do computer investigations because they know the investigation process. It might take them much longer because they don't know the technology behind it, but they still know how to, let's say, associate information with their case and potentially extract evidence. Now, the other types of people that normally do investigations are the technological people, the people who really know technology.

00:07:42 — But what we normally see is that people who maybe are excellent programmers, or they know everything about an operating system, don't necessarily know how to do investigations. Any question you give these people,

they may be able to answer you, but they might not be able to actually make a whole case or be able to support the case with evidence because they don't know how to do proper investigations.

00:08:17 — How does the technology work? Where can I find potential sources of evidence? And you need both of those, and it really needs to be balanced. If you have too much of one, it doesn't really help you to solve cases or put together a strong case. If you have too much technology, let's say, you might be able to find things but not make a strong case for the court, so you might lose cases. That's not good. If you don't know the technology, you might not know where to look for the evidence. So then you might also be missing evidence and somebody who's actually guilty may get off because you couldn't make a strong case against them.

00:08:51 — So cybercrime investigations really take both areas of this knowledge. And if you're good at technology, I really strongly recommend that you look into investigation procedures, how police actually do things, how to be an expert witness, how to do interrogations. Some of those things are a little bit beyond the scope of this course, but we will talk to you a little bit about the investigation process and the technology behind that.

00:09:15 — And if you're already trained in how to do investigations, you already know how to put a case together, you know how to ask, let's say, people about the case and get the information you need to make a strong case, you need to also be studying the technology, because every type of case now, almost every type of case, is going to involve some sort of technology. So for example, even murder. Murder cases, basically ever since everyone has started carrying cell phones or there's and CCTV cameras around, murder investigations rely quite heavily on technology now.

00:09:51 — They're not an online crime at all, but we still have to know how to access the data on a cell phone, for example, to find evidence about how the murderer planned their operation or how they're working, basically. So really it takes a balance. You need to study both legal processes, investigation processes, interviews, things like that, and also the technology side of things.

00:10:19 — So I know some people prefer one or the other, but if you don't have a balance, it's very, very difficult to get in-depth into cybercrime investigation. So that's really what you need to be an investigator, and we'll talk more about each of those areas or some of those areas in this course, specifically on how to do the investigations or investigation process this week.

00:10:46 — But what I want to talk about now is how do we actually find people online? If somebody commits a crime or we suspect somebody of committing a crime, how do we track them down? How do we find out who they are and what they were doing? And this comes back down to how do computers or how do devices online communicate with each other. So to communicate, two computers need to be connected in some way. We have a physical network that could be, for example, wireless, it could be a cable, and that cable basically connects back to your service provider, your internet service provider.

00:11:21 — The internet itself, everyone that's connected across all of these different countries, uses a protocol called TCP IP to make connections between. It's kind of like a language that all devices on the internet can speak that lets them talk to each other. If they don't speak a common language they can't talk to each other so they can't exchange information. So the language we currently use is TCPIP and each computer must have its own unique.

00:11:47 — IP address. So any computer that's speaking online has to have its own unique IP address. Think of this like you and your friend's cell phone number. If you want to call your friend, your friend has a specific cell phone number and no one else can have that number. If somebody else had that cell phone number and you try to call it then the phone company wouldn't know which phone you're actually trying to contact. So in this case one cell phone number for one person means that I can contact them directly.

00:12:20 — IP addresses are basically the same. We have one IP address for a computer online and whenever I look for that IP address then the service provider knows where I want to contact so then those two computers can talk to each other.

Now using that we have essentially an identifier, so a unique identifier online that traces or tracks back to a specific computer. IP addresses if you look at the notes I talk about what IP addresses look like.

00:12:50 — We're currently using IP version 4 addresses and basically they have kind of four numbers with periods in between that's how you normally see them. We'll talk more about IP addresses and what they can do actually in the assignment. Each number or each octet in an IP version 4 address can have a number up to 255 and we'll talk about why that's important. But the very important thing about IP version 4 addresses is that it's a quite old standard.

00:13:19 — It was created a long time ago and we're actually running out of IP addresses. Remember ever. Every computer that wants to talk on the internet has to have a unique IP address. And we actually have only 4 billion IP addresses, IP version 4 IP addresses, but we have more than 4 billion devices in the world, right?

00:13:40 — So all of those devices want to talk online, but it's like they can't get a cell phone number because we don't have enough numbers, right? So we're coming up, or we came up with another standard called IP version 6. And IPv6 is the new standard that some countries have already switched to, but other countries are really falling behind on. And IPv6 basically, first off, lets us have a lot more number space, so we can give a lot more devices IP addresses, but it also has some additional security features and other advanced features that IPv4 doesn't have.

00:14:17 — So we're moving to IPv6 in most countries. And these IP addresses are just ways that we can contact other computers on this global network.

00:14:29 — So why is that interesting to us? Why are we interested in IP addresses? Well the main reason that an investigator would be interested in an IP address is we can figure out where communication is coming from. So every computer has its own unique IP address and those IP addresses are regulated by a specific regulations body. They're called the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority or IANA. And IANA basically says what IP address blocks are assigned to which region or which countries.

00:15:04 — So we know this IP address block is assigned to a specific country and in those countries the IP addresses are assigned to organizations or usually internet service providers. So an internet service provider in a specific country gets a certain block of IP addresses. So already we can tell from the IP address basically the country and this internet service provider that it's been assigned to.

00:15:28 — The internet service provider then, whenever I'm making a connection to my internet service provider, they give me one of these IP addresses for a short period of time. They let me borrow it for a little bit. Then I can access the internet and do whatever I want with that IP address. Whenever I'm done, I kind of give the IP address back. So if I borrow an IP address from a service provider and then I try to hack a bank in another country, that bank or anyone watching that connection can already see which region the IP address is coming from, which ISP the IP address is coming from.

00:16:01 — And then if we ask the internet service provider who had this IP address at this specific time, depending on the country, they may be able to tell us, depending on the legislation and how we work together. We'll talk a little bit more about international cooperation. I believe it's next week.

00:16:19 — And the kind of challenges that come up whenever we're trying to request information from other countries. But you can potentially get information about what subscriber had particular IP addresses at a certain time. So IP addresses immediately tell us basically the region and potentially the ISP that they're assigned to. Now, there are a lot of tricks, and I'll give you some links that provide some information about how suspects or how IP addresses can be kind of abused or look like they're coming from another country or another region.

00:16:54 — There's a lot of different tricks to try to fool the regions or anyone looking at the data which region they're coming from. So for example, if I'm hacking into a bank, I don't want to let them know where I'm coming from, right? So, we'll talk about some tricks that people use to try to get around being tracked, but the IP address is one of the best places for cybercrime investigators to start, because they give us at least a connection.

00:17:22 — Once we have that connection, we can start to investigate all of the different connections that have been made, and usually trace it back through several different countries. And once we do that tracing or that investigation, we can potentially find the source of the traffic that was, let's say, hacking our bank. Once we have that, then we can potentially locate where they were located.

00:17:46 — Once we know where somebody is located, then we can potentially work with police in that country or in our country to find the people that are actually at that place. Now, an IP address just gives us information about a computer or some device that's online. It doesn't necessarily tell us who is behind that device. So attaching, for example, somebody's name to an IP address doesn't necessarily tell us anything.

00:18:13 — Now sometimes it does, but in most cases it's very difficult to associate an ID or a real person with some sort of ID that we see online. There are a couple different methods that countries are trying to implement to fix this problem but none of them have really worked very well so far because, I mean, it's a global network. Regional solutions don't really work in a global network. So it's difficult to associate IP addresses with a real person, and that is where traditional investigations come in.

00:18:46 — So once I've located, for example, a place where I know a suspect is likely to be, I still have to prove that the people at that place were the ones who did it, right? And that's where traditional investigation comes in. Cybercrime investigation will rarely tell you that kind of thing. We might get lucky, for example, and we track somebody's computer back to a certain location and then on their cell phone it has evidence that they were the one who actually did it, but that doesn't necessarily tell us it was definitely them.

00:19:18 — And we'll talk more about trying to associate a user with actions later, how we do that with normally digital forensic investigations.

00:19:29 — Right, so for this week, really what I want to go through is how do cybercrime investigators start investigations? What do we normally look for? What types of information do we normally have whenever we're starting the

investigation? Potentially from a victim, potentially from a witness, maybe, for example, we only have an email, we only have a single IP address. How do we go from that single IP address to finding actual suspects behind whatever this crime is?

So that'll be basically the topic of the next lecture, as well as all the assignments this week.

00:20:05 — Thank you.



00:00:23 — Hello. So in this lesson, we'll talk about investigation methods, cybercrime investigation methods specifically, but what you'll see is most investigation methods for traditional investigation also apply to cybercrime investigation. There's just usually a little bit more of a technical component, obviously, to cybercrime investigation. So, first off, cybercrime investigation is very much like traditional investigations. The same skills, the same knowledge are necessary for both types.

00:00:52 — Some methods apply. Normal investigation methods for both cybercrime and traditional investigations would be things like interview and interrogation. Knowing how to do proper interviews and interrogations of

witnesses, suspects, victims, basically anyone involved is extremely necessary whenever you're doing investigations.

00:01:15 — Having some people skills or the ability to get people to tell you what you need to know and understand whether they're lying or not, at least to some extent, is extremely important for basically any type of investigation, but especially for cybercrime investigation. Basically, we can't trust all different types of interviewees, so how can we find the best quality information? Next is surveillance and intelligence gathering? Doing surveillance on suspects or victims or organizations or whatever it may be or finding information, intelligence helps us to be able to do the investigation because we know more contexts.

00:01:58 — What about this person makes them likely to be a suspect? Do they go to work every day and they have to do all their crime at night? But we find out that all the crimes were done during the day.

00:02:13 — Like it kind of gives us some more information whenever we do either surveillance or intelligence gathering on suspects or victims or organizations or whatever it may be before we actually do the investigation. Forensics, this is reconstruction. We'll talk more about forensics in the second half of the course, but I'll cover it a little bit today. And, of course, undercover investigation is commonly used offline and is starting to be used more in online investigations as well. So interview and interrogation, like I've already talked about a little bit, is the ability to ask questions in a way that maximizes the amount of true information the investigator knows.

00:02:55 — So whenever you're doing an interrogation or an interview with even a victim, they might not always be able to tell you the complete truth. They may exaggerate some of the details of the investigation.

00:03:12 — So we need to be able to ask questions in a way that leads us to the truth, even if the people that we're talking to don't necessarily know what they're talking about or don't want to tell us or don't know how to explain what they know, basically. This is not easy. Whenever we're dealing with people, anytime we're

dealing with people in investigations, it is not easy to work with them. So I said that actually committing cybercrime, the people are the easiest access point to get access to networks and things like that.

00:03:46 — But whenever we're dealing with investigations, dealing with people is always difficult. And there are a number of reasons for that we can't really go into, but just think about whenever we involve people, the investigation becomes much more complicated usually. We might have a willing witness, and willing witnesses are somewhat easier to work with.

00:04:08 — Obviously, if the person is willing to help us, things become easier. But witnesses even, people who are willing to work with us may not remember things correctly. They may lie or exaggerate things. They may not know exactly what they saw, so they might make things up. They may not want to seem stupid or whatever, so they just start to say things that they don't actually know, and they might not understand that those kinds of things actually hurt the investigation, but they do mean well.

00:04:40 — So we can't, even whenever people are willing to help us, we can't necessarily take them at their word. We still have to have good interrogation techniques to be able to find kind of the truth or to figure out, in this case, if they're lying. Unwilling witnesses, of course, are going to be very, very difficult. They're very likely to lie. They're very likely to not cooperate.

00:05:03 — Yeah, so especially if somebody's a suspect, they will be very defensive and it's very difficult to work with them and get true information out of them. Different investigation methods, so surveillance, intelligence gathering, is a necessary part of most investigations. If it's done well, it greatly improves the investigation process because we have a lot more context. We know why things have been done. We know different people and places that may be involved, which could be witnesses; they could be suspects, so now we know where our investigation can go.

00:05:35 — So, the process of collecting more information or context, normally we just have witness statements before intelligence gathering. So, most

cases, at least for law enforcement, start whenever a victim or some witness comes in and reports the case. So, we've interrogated the witness, or we've interviewed the witness or victim, and they've told us a story.

00:05:56 — That story may be completely true, it may be partially true, we don't know yet. So, we actually have to do the investigation to investigate that story. In the intelligence gathering phase, we find out more information about all of the people or organizations that may be involved and find the context. Where does this story fit in the context of this whole thing? Available methods depend on the charge and what is already known about the case.

00:06:22 — So intelligence gathering, especially something like surveillance, is in most countries very difficult for law enforcement to do. They have to get permission usually from a judge or prosecutor to do any type of invasive surveillance. So if the charge is something like terrorism, they're more likely, if they can show any type of evidence, that it looks like terrorism is actually the case, they're more likely to get permission to be able to do some type of surveillance.

00:06:52 — Intelligent, yeah, so the greater the charge, if evidence is likely, the greater the invasiveness of surveillance is possible, usually. That doesn't mean that people always do surveillance or law enforcement always do surveillance if they can. It just means that if there's some proof that seems like it's likely that extreme charges are possible, then it's more likely for them to do some sort of surveillance.

00:07:18 — Open source and closed source intelligence. Whenever we're doing intelligence, we're looking for more information about users, about places, about activities that might have taken place. And there's two different sources, basically. Open sources, which are available to the public, and closed sources, which are available only on a restricted basis, either only available to an organization or to the police or military intelligence, whatever. Open source intelligence is publicly available and there is no special authority required.

00:07:48 — So anything that you publish on Facebook, for example, if you do not restrict it and anyone can access that information, then it's considered publicly available and law enforcement or anyone else can access it and use that information basically however they want. Closed source intelligence comes from non-public sources like I said, like past case data from law enforcement, police operations, military and intelligence sources, private organizations, and a lot of other places that have information that's not necessarily available only to, or to the public basically.

00:08:24 — So the difference between publicly available, not publicly available. Usually closed sources are higher quality and more trustworthy. Open sources are usually lower quality and we don't necessarily know if we can trust them. Next, forensics or reconstruction. We use traditional digital forensic science, traditional and digital forensic science in our investigations.

00:08:49 — For example, fingerprint analysis on a keyboard and the data on the computer, and we'll talk more about that later. We attempt to reconstruct events. So whenever we're doing forensics, we're trying to look into the past and reconstruct what happened with incomplete information. We find out who, what, when, where, and why of the situation.

00:09:13 — Can we answer all of those questions about this case or this computer or this device or knife or whatever it is? Traditional forensic analysis, we're looking at things like fingerprints, blood analysis, hair analysis, DNA, handwriting analysis, currency investigation. There's a huge list of forensic sciences that are looking at all sorts of different sources to analyze.

00:09:38 — And digital forensic analysis is reconstruction of digital events, reconstructing what happened on digital devices. And that's a whole area by itself, which we'll talk about in the second part of the course. Undercover investigations usually relates to a planned operation. Short-term and long-term kind of options is available. Somebody might go undercover for some sort of quick sting, or they might have a long operation where they actually have an agent in with the criminals for an extended period of time.

00:10:14 — The same is true for cyber investigations. We can do undercover investigations where I may go into a chat room for one day and try to find suspects that are sharing illegal information or illegal images or videos or whatever.

00:10:29 — Or I may attempt to build this persona of a very extreme hacker on forums and work those forums for a very long period of time and collect intelligence from those forums while I become a respected member. I may have to do semi or post things that look like they're semi-illegal. Usually law enforcement are doing this with some permission from judges or whatever, but trying to gain the trust, essentially, of the user group.

00:11:00 — Traditional and digital versions. Traditional, the investigator pretends to be, for example, money mule carrying money. The money was potentially stolen online, but we have to take that money that's online or in a bank account and actually turn it into cash. Otherwise, how do we get the money? So a traditional form could be that I'm pretending to be a money mule working with the suspect to transfer the money to them. In this case, the suspect steals the money online.

00:11:29 — I take the money out of an ATM and physically give it to the suspect. In that case, I may be able to arrest the suspect in the real world. Digital, the investigator may pretend to be a hacker selling malicious code to try to gain notoriety in a community. That way they can gain more information or information about people or other people, basically other people or other services on that forum. Required skills for investigations, all investigations, not only cybercrime, but many investigations.

00:12:03 — First off, observation skills, the ability to be able to pick out details in a scene or in the way that people are acting or just be able to observe your surroundings essentially. Investigators must be observant of small details and be able to use those details in their investigation. Critical thinking, after observation, investigators must be able to piece together what their observations most likely mean.

00:12:30 — If I see somebody who is supposed to be a witness and they are very nervous in their interrogation, why are they nervous? Maybe they're lying; maybe there, you know part of the crime or something like that. What can the observation of them being nervous tell me about the investigation or where I should look next? And critical thinking is really evidence-based reasoning, not assuming anything, understanding that whatever you observe, there are certain probable causes to that thing.

00:13:01 — We need to find evidence that supports or denies whatever hypothesis we're making about what we've observed. Next is perseverance. To solve a case, you really have to have patience. Dealing with people, asking the right questions without getting emotional or upset is very difficult.

00:13:21 — Looking for people online, many leads that you try will not result in any useful information. So you keep failing and then after you fail enough times, you're successful in one thing and that leads you to the suspect. So you really have to persevere whenever you're doing investigations because it's very rare that you will just immediately solve the case. And you have to be good with people. Even for cybercrime investigations, you really need to be good with people because people have the information or they can get the information or they can lead you to the information that you need.

00:13:57 — If you're not good with people, you won't be able to make requests to other investigators to interrogate other potential witnesses. You won't maybe be able to interact with the suspect very well, so they will be more defensive against you. You really need people skills, even for cybercrime investigations. And then just very, very quickly, some investigation techniques, again, that work for traditional crime and digital investigations.

00:14:24 — The first is relational analysis, and this is extremely, extremely useful technique for especially cybercrime investigations that involve a lot of different entities. So for example, you have many different servers in several countries, you have a lot of credit cards, you have a lot of cell phones, you have a lot of email addresses, and you have several people, and you want to find all of the people.

00:14:49 — Relational analysis is a very powerful way to show the connections between all of these people. It's just attempting to relate objects, people, and events to each other in a very easy-to-understand way, and I will post an example of what that is, and we can use something called link analysis to find patterns in all of these links. We want to basically associate, for example, two suspects together, so we can make links through them, maybe between a cell phone or an email that they've had.

00:15:22 — That's the way that we link these people together. And again, I'll post an image of some relational analyses. Even for relatively small cases, doing a relational analysis for cybercrime investigation is very useful so you don't forget all of the different links that a person has to accounts and devices or access to other people, things like that.

00:15:47 — Next is timeline analysis. So use the times of reconstructed events to find when events took place. We can also compare multiple timelines to reveal patterns of possible or impossible events. So you see this lot whenever people are interrogating somebody. They say where were you last night after 10 p.m.? And they say, oh, well, I was at the movies with my friend. But the police or whoever's doing the investigation already have a timeline that says that the murder was committed at 9.30 p.m., something like that.

00:16:19 — So they're essentially doing timeline analysis and they're putting all of these events on the timeline to say, okay, the murder happened 30 minutes before you went to the movie, so you could have done this. Now you just need to place the person there. With digital investigations or cybercrime investigations, we have a lot more log information.

00:16:39 — We have a lot more timestamps in digital devices, so we can make very specific timelines. Of course, times can be manipulated sometimes, but we can make relatively specific timelines of events that have happened in the digital devices. And it's a very powerful way to do investigations of digital devices and what activities took place at specific times. And then there's also functional analysis, basically analyzing how a particular thing works.

00:17:08 — And the best example of this is malware analysis. Like we talked about, we want to analyze how a piece of malware is working. What is it doing to the system? What are its functions? Once we understand its functions, we can understand what it's actually trying to do. And that function can potentially lead us to other servers or other devices, using potentially relational analysis, we can connect them and potentially lead us back to suspects just based on what are the functions of this particular piece of malware, software, whatever.

00:17:40 — Right, so that's pretty much it for investigation methods. Next, I'll talk a little bit about more on cybercrime investigation and the processes that we use. Thank you.



Fill in the words from the box.

Forms, urgency, officers, group, dates,
internet

Cybercrime



According to a 2018 Gallup poll, Americans are more likely to be a victim of a cybercrime than any of the other top eight _____ of criminal activity. People can fall victim in countless ways and the information stolen leads to billions of dollars in losses each year. According to the FBI, it's happening more often. We recently got insight into how the agency investigates cybercrimes and emerging trends from special agent Michael Foster. How would you describe cybercrime? Cybercrime is actually any crime that is facilitated by the use of the internet. So it could be actually from an email that comes through or just normal transactions that happen on the _____. Credit card processing happens, right? We also sign up for bank accounts. Even our local library happens online. So any data or information that can be stolen or leaked through internet usage is considered a cybercrime. I saw a report through your website that says very costly as well, \$2.7 billion in just one year alone. Is it on the upward tick? The dollar amount seems to be going up because of the financial transactions that seem to be targeted, right? We're seeing a lot more business email compromise that happens, which are typically targeting now businesses, not just general persons like you or me. So the financial dollar amounts between buying a home, right, seem to be going up. So, yes. Who seems to be the target?

Everyone, again, regardless of age, everyone. So the elderly in Arizona typically right now, its 2018, make up the largest growing population affected by cybercrime. They're also the largest affected by gross loss. If you're a victim, this can be devastating, correct?

It can be, but there are resources out there. If it's a financial loss, we encourage you to call your financial institution first. The faster you act with your financial institution, the faster and the better chances you have of getting some money back.

It's not guaranteed, but we encourage you to contact your financial institution first, and then local, state, or federal law enforcement _____. How often are you getting reports from people who say, I think I may have been a victim?

We get them all the time and we encourage them to actually report in person or anonymously. But we also encourage everyone who feels they may have been a victim to report that to ic3.gov. We can't fight crime unless we know about it. So we encourage everyone, whether you believe you're a victim or you think you're a victim of a crime, to please report that to ic3.gov.

So you want to note, again, __, times, and transactions, any sort of identifying information, which would be a phone number, an email address, whether the person has an accent or not, if there was a phone call, misspellings, keep a copy of those emails that you have them, right, all that sort of identifying information that you believe if you would say a police officer asked you, can you identify this person, describe them for me, those types of attributes. Again, online, they just happen to be more numbers-based.

What are some of the top cases that you tend to see here in the state of Arizona?

The top 10 are data breaches, like we just previously talked about. And then we have extortion is actually on the rise as well. Extortion typically happens through an email stating that they'll either release some photos or your personal data unless they're paid, right? Some sort of Bit coin, a virtual currency, or purchases through gift cards, which you would then go out and buy. That is on the rise as well. And then you have non-payment of services or non-delivery.

So, in other words, me as the scammer would say, I'm going to send you something, but you have to pay me first, right, or vice versa. It may be hard to hear, but much of this is common sense. It is sort of common sense, but we talked about that _____ before. When urgency happens, some of our common sense goes down. We just need people to take a deep breath. Taking that extra 30 seconds may save you thousands of dollars.



Tip 1

Police can help solve crimes... but everyone can help prevent crime. Tip 2

Tip 3

56

Tip 4

Talk to your kids about crime. When they talk

... listen. Tip 5

Report anything dangerous or out of the ordinary to the police.

Ex.1 Match the parts

A The police are still no nearer 1 the spread of cybercrimes.

B Awareness of tactics criminals use online 2 out of the ordinary to the police
from will prevent

C Request a free security assessment 3 look out for each other.

D Get to know your neighbors and 4 to solving the crime

E Report anything dangerous or 5 from your local police department

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

stolen \ theories \ virtual \ real-time \ communities \ reducing \ technology

1 The arrests have not solved the mystery of what happened to the _____ cash.

2 Sociological _____ highlight the community's role in preventing crime.

3 However, in a postmodern, networked society, the concept of local
community is challenged by __ networks.

4 In the postmodern, networked society, local are powerless to control virtual
crime.

5 Crime prevention involves strategies and actions aimed _____ at
likelihood of criminal activities.

6 In the digital age, _____ plays an increasingly important role in crime prevention.

7 Modern security systems allow for _____ monitoring and efficient data
management.

Ex. 3 Order these words

- 1 Criminal justice system, to prevent crime, implements electronic programs.
- 2 one of the major goals, Crime prevention is, of a good criminal justice systems.
- 3 Pickpocketing incidents, of August, September, and October, increase during the months.
- 4 Pickpocket thieves, of two or three, usually work in a team.
- 5 Try to work places, than alone, with your friend rather.



Ex.4 Questions

- 1 Do community-oriented policing strategies emphasize a collaborative relationship between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve?
- 2 What is the aim of crime prevention strategies?
- 3 Do random drug tests and surveillance help to prevent drug crimes?
- 4 Awareness of tactics used by cybercriminal helps to reduce the risk of cyber fraud, doesn't it?

Ex.5 True or false

Защита данных

1. Charlie's mother is doing something with his computer.

2. Charlie isn't logged in at the moment.

3. If you don't change your privacy settings, everyone can see your information.

4. It is easy to delete everything you put online.

5. Charlie's mother knows his password.

6. Charlie's notebook is in a secret place.

secret place; delete; information; password ;logged in; upload; privacy settings; be safe

Charlie: Mum! That's my computer!

Mum: I know, I know. Don't worry, I'm changing your

Charlie: Privacy settings?

Mum: Yes. There are privacy settings on your social networking sites. Your account is totally public at the moment, and you're! **Charlie:** Oh. What are the privacy settings for?

Mum: To make you safe online. You want to , don't you? And for the right people to see your ... , not EVERYONE.

Charlie: Everyone?

Mum: Yes. If you don't change your privacy settings, when you ... a photo, anyone can see it. It's important to change them so only your friends can see them. You don't want everyone to see everything, do you?

Charlie: No! But I can ... things, can't I?

Mum: Well, you can, but it's very difficult. Some things stay there forever.

Charlie: That's really scary, Mum.

Mum: Don't worry, but you must learn how to stay safe. You mustn't tell anyone your ...!

Charlie: I won't!

Mum: Crazy Charlie one two one, isn't it?

Charlie: Mum! Yes, it is. How ...

Mum: It's on your notebook. Right there. On your desk. It isn't a very , is it?

Charlie: Mum! That's my computer!

Mum: I know, I know. Don't worry, I'm changing your **privacy settings**. **Charlie:** Privacy settings?

Mum: Yes. There are privacy settings on your social networking sites. Your account is totally public at the moment, and you're **logged in**!

Charlie: Oh. What are the privacy settings for?

Mum: To make you safe online. You want to **be safe**, don't you? And for the right people to see your information, not EVERYONE.

Charlie: Everyone?

Mum: Yes. If you don't change your privacy settings, when **you upload** a photo, anyone can see it. It's important to change them so only your friends can see them. You don't want everyone to see everything, do you?

Charlie: No! But I can **delete** things, can't I?

Mum: Well, you can, but it's very difficult. Some things stay there forever.

Charlie: That's really scary, Mum.

Mum: Don't worry, but you must learn how to stay safe. You mustn't tell anyone **your password**!

Charlie: I won't!

Mum: Crazy Charlie one two one, isn't it?

Charlie: Mum! Yes, it is. How ...

Mum: It's on your notebook. Right there. On your desk. It isn't a very **secret place**, is it?

Charlie: No, it isn't.



Echo, X-ray, warning. Foxtrot, Yankee, right. Standby, standby. Armed police! Show me your hands! Armed police, stay where you are! Don't move, stay where you are! Stay where you are! Stay where you are! Keep your hands where I can see them. Do not move. Stay where you are!

I think the MDP is one of the best-kept secrets, to be honest. You see a police car go by, you don't look that closely at the badge on the door. I don't think it's widely understood what the force actually does and what capabilities it has. Put your hands on your head and lock your fingers.

The Ministry of Defence Police, or MDP, are a unique civilian police force, providing policing and protection for people, key sites and assets for the MOD. The force consists of around 3,000 officers spread across the country, protecting everything defence-related, from maritime quarters to nuclear submarines. For the national security of the United Kingdom, they are critical.

Although it's not immediately obvious that these are not the regular police, there's one key difference. The MDP carry firearms. Before we start, any reason why you shouldn't be armed this morning? 1X2, 1Glock, 1C8.

Officers are armed with the Colt C8 as their primary weapon system, plus magazines. The Lock 17 Gen 5 is their secondary weapon system, magazines on

the belt. A Taser X2 and battery pack, also wired up beneath the body armor, to a camera on the head. They also carry baton, handcuffs and in capacitance spray, like the regular police force.

All armed officers carry an array of equipment which provides them with various options from their voice and their own demeanor and their way of negotiating with a person. That's one way of diffusing a situation right up to the other end of the scale which is the recourse to lethal force.

Stay where you are. We're civilian police officers, you know, we're not above the law. We're working under the Queen's peace, not in a war zone.

Former Navy man Russ is a firearms instructor. Today he's playing the role of an armed subject, which he says is essential for instructors to see close up where students go wrong. Although there are similarities with his previous military career, there are also distinct differences.

When I was serving in the armed forces, we had rules of engagement cards that basically said what you could and couldn't do, when you could shoot and when you couldn't. When I joined the MDP, the decision to fire or not was down to the police officer on the ground. And if you can imagine the police officer, whether they decide to shoot or not, in that split second, will be poured over by a court for however long it takes. If we think it's necessary to fire a shot, we fire one shot, we reassess if the threat's still there and the shot's still justified, have a follow-up shot.

As soon as the threat is neutralized and we're happy that everyone's safe and the threat no longer exists, then we become the careers. So the next tactic we're going to show you is a two vehicle contain and call out. We've got one subject vehicle, a white van, with one white subject inside. He's been known to be carrying firearms. We're going to do our best to stop that vehicle, contain it with the police vehicles and then try and talk him out of the vehicle what's actually going to happen. He's a very, very angry white male in that van. He's going to get out, point a gun at our subject, our officers, and they are going to hopefully use some form of force to stop that. If it all goes correctly, this should be a shoot scenario, and then we'll go

on to a bit of first aid afterwards. All right, police, show me your hands! Back off! Back off! We're going down now! We're going down now! Shot fired! Shot fired! OK, walk the box on that one.

If we turn up and we use excess force, we fall sort of one side. If we don't use enough force and somebody gets shot or seriously injured, then we'd be criticized either way. So we really do walk that knife edge. We're looking after infrastructure that, if in the wrong hands of the wrong people, could be detrimental to the world. If you can imagine atomic weapons establishments, Clyde submarine bases are policed by armed MOD police officers. If they were compromised, that would affect the whole, you know, the national security of the UK. So, yeah, it's critical.



AI: The Game-Change in Crime Prevention

Watch the video and check yourself!

Vocabulary

dive – погружаться

neural network

нейронные сети

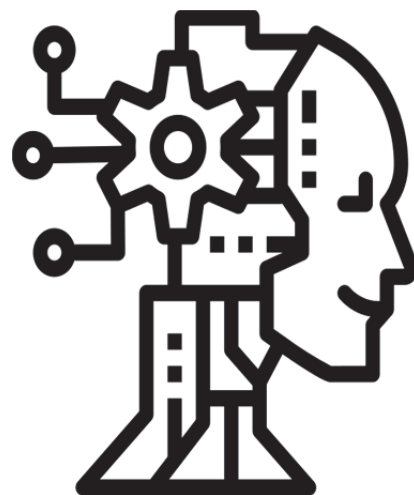
surveillance –

наблюдение

AI (artificial intelligence) – искусственный

интеллект sift – просеивать patterns –

модель, шаблон, образец



hotspots – горячие точки, очаг

split second – доля секунды

AI driven – управляемый искусственным
интеллектом

track suspects – отслеживаемых
подозреваемых

is poised – готовится, имеет все шансы

soar - взлететь

hovering – парить, зависать

quantum computing – квантовые вычисления

A game changer – переломный момент

impregnable – неуязвимый, непробиваемый

sensitive data – личные данные

augmented reality – дополненная
реальность

insights – понимание, выводы, сведения

Genetic prediction генетическая

предрасположенность

propensity – склонность,

предрасположенность

implications последствия, влияние

caveat – оговорка, предостережение

dispatch – отправлять, направлять
(информацию)

minefields – минное поле

until next time – до следующего раза



Представьте себе мир, в котором технологии не только раскрывают преступления, но и предотвращают их совершение.

Have you ever wondered if a day will come when crimes can be predicted and stopped before they even happen? Imagine a world where technology doesn't just solve crimes, but prevents them from occurring in the first place. Today we're exploring how close we are to making this a reality. Welcome to technology, Dash, where today's fiction becomes tomorrow's truth. Let's dive into the future of crime prevention technologies.

First up, neural network surveillance. Imagine AI systems so advanced that they can sift through mountains of data from surveillance cameras, online activities, and financial transactions. These systems aren't just passive observers. They actively seek patterns and connections that human eyes might miss. The goal is to identify potential criminal activity before it even happens.

Next, let's talk about crime prediction algorithms. This technology takes big data to a new level by analyzing a vast array of information, including social media trends, economic indicators, and urban demographics. These algorithms can predict potential crime hotspots, but they could go even further, identifying individuals who might be at risk of committing a crime based on their digital footprint.

Autonomous security robots are next. These robots could one day patrol our streets. Equipped with cameras, sensors and AI capable of making split second decisions. They could respond to emergencies, track suspects, and even provide assistance to citizens, all while constantly learning and adapting to their environment. After discussing autonomous security robots.

Let's shift our focus to drone surveillance, a technology that's already taking off. But is poised to soar to new heights in the future. Drones, once a tool primarily for military. And hobbyists are now on the front line of advanced crime prevention. In the future, we could see fleets of drones patrolling our skies. Equipped with high resolution cameras, thermal imaging, and even AI driven analysis tools, these drones could provide real time surveillance over large areas, something that's impossible for ground based law enforcement. But it's not just about hovering and

observing. These advanced drones could be connected to citywide networks, receiving alerts, identifying suspects from the air, and even tracking vehicles during high speed pursuits. Imagine a scenario where a stolen car is being tracked not just by police cars on the ground, but also by drones in the sky, providing a bird's eye view and coordinating with ground forces to safely manage the situation. Furthermore, drone technology could be integrated with other crime prevention tools, for example, in a smart city. Sensors detect an unusual activity in a park at night. Instantly, a drone is dispatched to the location, providing live feed to the central monitoring system and the nearest patrol unit. The drone arrives within minutes, far faster than any human response could, providing crucial information and possibly preventing a crime.

Quantum computing and cryptography is a game changer for cyber security, with the power to process information at unprecedented speeds. Quantum computers could crack codes and decrypt communications that are currently impregnable. This means a massive leap forward in fighting cybercrime and protecting sensitive data.

Augmented reality AR for law enforcement could revolutionize how police officers and investigators work. Imagine officers with AR glasses or headsets that provide real time information about a crime scene, suspect information, or navigation through complex environments. This technology could provide critical insights and data. At the moment, they are most needed. And what about smart cities? Picture a city where every street light, camera and sensor is interconnected, feeding information into a central AI system. This system could monitor traffic, detect suspicious activities, and even manage energy use.

It's a vision of a highly efficient, safe urban environment, but it also raises serious questions about privacy and freedom. Brain computer interfaces (BCI) and genetic prediction are perhaps the most controversial. BCI could one day read and interpret brain activity, potentially predicting violent tendencies or criminal intent.

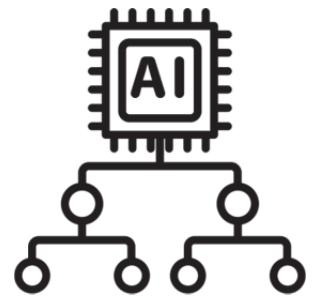
Meanwhile, genetic prediction could look at someone's DNA to assess their propensity for certain behaviors. The ethical implications here are immense. Are we comfortable with the idea of being monitored and judged by our biology? As

fascinating as these technologies are, they come with a caveat the balance between security and individual rights, privacy concerns and the potential for misuse cannot be ignored.

The future of crime prevention is not just about technological advancement, it's about navigating these moral and ethical minefields. What are your thoughts on these future technologies? Innovations for a safer world or a step towards an Orwellian future? Until next time, keep thinking ahead and stay curious.

Ex.1 Match the words (1-7) with their definitions (A-G)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 a neural network | 5 unusual |
| 2 surveillance | 6 dispatch |
| 3 camera | 7 patrol car |
| 4 algorithm | |



- A** the careful watching of a person or place, especially by the police or army, because of a crime that has happened or is expected
- B** different from what is usual or expected
- C** is computer system that behaves nearly as the actual neurons in your brain do
- D** to send someone or something to a place for a particular purpose
- E** a set of mathematical instructions that must be followed in a fixed order, and that, especially if given to a computer, will help to calculate an answer to a mathematical problem
- F** a device for taking photographs or making movies or television programs
- G** an official car used by the police



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

camera / surveillance / a neural network / algorithm / unusual / officers / radio

1 This type of self-learning program is known as 1 _____ , and it's based on theories of how human brains work

2 The police have kept the nightclub under 2 _ because of special illegal drug activity.

3 Motorists caught on 3 ___ running red light can expect to pay even higher fines 4 An 4 _____ is a list of instructions for solving a problem.

5 But he said there was nothing alarming or 5 _ about it.

6 Within seconds the university police can identify the exact origin of the alarm and dispatch 6 ____ to investigate.

7 A car used by police officers that has 7 _ equipment for communicating with other police officers.



Ex. 3 Order these words

1 More banks, surveillance cameras, are now installing. 2 and can even generate new, Neural nets can learn, rules from existing data

3 They were caught on, attacked a man, camas when they brutally

4 But the case, unusual, quickly proved to be.

5 Police, information that is urgent, officers are routinely dispatched with.

6 car recorded, A video camera in a nearby patrol, the incident.

Ex.4 Questions

1 How can modern technologies contribute to making our neighborhoods safer?

2 Can anti-theft systems minimize potential crime risks?

3 What steps can citizens take to insure security?

4 Does safe urban environment raise serious questions about privacy and freedom?

5 Can AI driven analysis tools and quantum computing technologies be effectively used in fighting cybercrime and protecting sensitive data.

The Fraud Investigation Process

Financial Crime



Watch the video and check yourself!

Vocabulary:

mere	чистый, всего лишь
suspicion	подозрение
trail	след
risk indicators	показатели риска
skill sets	набор умений
research	исследование
	организация
ownership structure	структура собственности
profiles	характеристики
asset	актив
sound knowledge	глубокие знания
accountant	бухгалтер, аудитор

Fraud investigation process

Fraud investigations begin with the mere suspicion that a fraud has occurred. Fraud investigation processes are not standard policy type processes. This is because there is little initial available evidence that fraud has occurred. In most cases, the frauds leave a trail or a series of indicators that highlights that a fraud has occurred.

There are four different categories of skill sets that are used during the fraud investigation. Some skill sets used in fraud investigations are investigative intelligence and analysis during fraud investigations. Performing the research is an essential skill set required from the Fraud Investigation Team. It requires the fraud experts to publicly source the required information concerning the individuals, employees and entities that are suspected of involvement in the fraud incident or activities. Identification of the right suspects makes the fraud identification process easier and structured. Fraud investigative agents or experts are required to quickly identify ownership structure, directors and management profiles, negative media searches, bankruptcy and disqualifications, previous court cases and judgments, asset profile and locations, and internal controls and processes.

Transaction analysis. Transaction Action analysis or forensic audit is an important component of the fraud investigation process. Transaction analysis is performed by qualified and experienced professionals. It becomes a challenge when the fraud suspects are skilled accountants or professionals with sound knowledge of the internal controls, processes and the financial systems of the company. Forensic accountants will be needed to analyze the activities in such types of organizations, where such types of professional fraudsters work.

Forensic accountants not only analyze the activities of professional fraudsters, but also calculate the estimated losses and damages caused by the fraudulent acts of professional and skilled fraudsters.

Computer forensics. The search, seizure and analysis of the electronic evidence stored in personal computers or information devices are utilized and used as computer forensic investigations. Computer forensic data can also be obtained from remote locations where cloud services are used by the company. The forensic investigators get access to the financial and other information virtually to analyze and assess the evidence and information. It is rare for modern day fraud incidents to be identified without the use of data storage devices and computers. Due to these reasons, computer forensics is a vital skill set.

The important part of the fraud investigations is the fieldwork and interviews of suspects, which can prove to be the conclusive evidence process. Information obtained during the interviews can become sufficient appropriate evidence.

Responses to fraud incidents. After initial assessment and interviews during fieldwork, the appropriate investigative plan is designed. It should be followed in the assessment of suspicion of the fraud incidents. Every reported fraud incident is different from the other, and the reactive feedback or responses varies depending on the initial information and facts gathered. Following is the plan, which may be a typical response used as the basis for further investigating and responding to a fraud incident. When fraud is first suspected in a company, the incident could be more serious than was initially expected. This is because fraudsters do not restrict or limit their fraudulent activities to only one *modus operandi*. Therefore, the investigator needs to get the maximum possible information and evidence through interviews, observations, checking, inspection and counting of assets or cash.

In organizations with a close working environment where all employees support each other, the Fraud Investigation Team may encounter various issues such as getting the right answers through interviews.

Getting the right documentary evidence and electronic records. Such types of organizations are exposed to a larger number of frauds by their employees. Simply asking questions from the employees is not enough in such cases. Organizations establish a dedicated fraud investigations department. The department operates with fraud investigation specialists, who not only possess fraud investigations experience, they are aware of the business processes and systems. These professionals understand the internal control systems of the organization, and regularly analyze the process and controls to identify the loopholes and gaps which may be exploited by the fraudsters. The Fraud Department is an independent department which does not perform or take part in the business, running decisions or setting business strategies. Instead, they work

as a line of defense to monitor the activities of business and support functions? Employees. Once the fraud incident occurs, the fraud department starts investigating the incident. Initial information is gathered from the available sources to develop a fraud investigation planning program and deal with reported fraud incidents. Interviews are conducted instantly to capture the maximum possible information to plan out the later investigation activities. Initial actions of the Fraud Investigations team are very crucial to the eventual outcome of an investigation, and if proper planning and strategies are developed and followed, the fraud incident is easily assessed and fraud cased. Investigations successfully close.

Ex.1 Match the parts (1-6) with (A-F)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Fraud investigations begin with | A crucial in the fraud investigation process |
| 2 Identification of the right suspects makes | B fraud suspects are skilled accountants or professionals |
| 3 Fraud investigative agents or experts | C the mere suspicion that a fraud has occurred. |
| 4 Fraud investigation processes | D the fraud identification process easier and structured. |
| 5 It becomes a challenge when the | E are not standard policy type processes. |
| 6 Identification of fraud risk indicators is | F are required to quickly identify ownership structure |

Ex. 2 Order these words

- 1 Fraud investigation processes, type processes, are not standard policy.
- 2 get access to the financial, The forensic investigators, and other information.
- 3 available sources to develop, Initial information is gathered from the, a fraud investigation planning program.

4 The important part of the fraud, and interviews of suspects, investigations is the fieldwork.

5 The Fraud Department is, perform or take part in the business, an independent department which does not.

6 Every reported, different from the other, fraud incident is



Ex.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the bank.

modern day \evidence\ experience \ starts

1 Information obtained during the interviews can become sufficient appropriate ____.

2 It is rare for _____ fraud incidents to be identified without the use of data storage devices and computers.

3 Once the fraud incident occurs, the fraud department __investigating the incident.

4 The department operates with fraud investigation specialists, who not only possess fraud investigations , they are aware of the business processes and systems.

5 Interviews are conducted instantly to capture the maximum possible information to plan out the later activities.

Ex.4 Match the words (1-6) with their definitions (A-F)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 indicators | 4 profiles |
| 2 entity | 5 accountant |
| 3 ownership | 6 fraudster |

- A** a short description of someone's life, work, character etc.
- B** someone who gets money by deceiving people
- C** an organization or a business that has its own separate legal and financial existence
- D** the fact that you own something
- E** someone who keeps or examines records of money received, paid, and owed by a company or person
- F** something that shows that situation is like

Ex.5 Questions

- 1 What does fraud investigations begin with?
- 2 Fraud investigation processes are not standard policy type processes, are they? Why?
- 3 What categories of skill sets are used during the fraud investigation?
- 4 What makes the fraud identification process easier?
- 5 When the appropriate investigative plan is designed?
- 6 The important part of the fraud investigations is the fieldwork and interviews of suspects, isn't it?
- 7 Why computer forensics is a vital skill set?

Traffic crime investigation



Watch the video Road safety and check yourself!



Ex.1. Listen to a conversation between a reporter and an expert on road safety.

Reporter: And this evening on "Behind the wheel" we talk to Brian Delaney, who's an expert 1
Brian, you did some tests to find out how dangerous it is to do other things when we're driving. According to your tests, what's the most dangerous thing to do?

Brian: Well, the first thing I have to say is that 2_____when you're driving is dangerous and can cause an accident. Because when you're driving you should concentrate 100% on controlling the car and anything else you do is a distraction. The tests we did in a simulator 3__the most difficult and most dangerous thing is to try and open a packet of crisps or to open a can of drink. The reason is that most people actually need two hands to open a packet of crisps or a can of drink so they 4 _____the wheel for a second or two. And, of course, that's the most dangerous thing you can possibly do. In fact, one of the drivers in the simulator actually crashed when he did this.

Reporter: And which is the next most dangerous?

Brian: The next most dangerous thing is to select a specific CD from the passenger seat. This is 5_too because to do this you have to take your eyes off the road for one or two seconds.

Reporter: And number three?

Brian: Number three was making 6 _____ a mobile. What we found in the tests was that drivers drove 7 ____ when they did this, but that their control of the car got worse.

Reporter: Yes. I can believe that. And number four?

Brian: Number four was listening to 8 ___. In the tests most drivers drove more quickly and less safely when they were listening to music they already knew. If the music was fast and heavy, some drivers even drove more aggressively.

Reporter: So no heavy metal when you're driving.

Brian: Absolutely not.

Reporter: And in fifth place?

Brian: In fifth place was talking to 9 ___. The problem when we talk to other people in the car is that we pay too much attention to what we're saying or what we're hearing and not enough attention to what's happening on the road.

Reporter: So 10 _____ is listening to music you don't know.

Brian: That's right. The least dangerous of all these activities is listening to unfamiliar music on the radio or on a CD player. It seems that if we don't know the music then we're less distracted by it. In this part of the tests, all drivers drove safely and well.

Ex.2. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F)

- 1- Brian Delaney is a financial advisor.
- 2- The most dangerous thing to do is that doing any other things when you're driving.
- 3- When you're driving you should concentrate 50% on controlling the car.
- 4- Motorists take both hands off the wheel for a second or two to open a packet of crisps or a can of drink.

5- Motorists drive more quickly when they are making a phone call on a mobile.

6- Drivers drive more safely when they are listening to music they already knew.

Ex.3. Read the dialogue. Then, choose the correct answers.

1 What is the conversation mainly about?

- A ways to prevent road crashes
- B reasons people buy cars
- C a method of traffic jam elimination
- D increased road crime activity



2 What does the road expert say about talking to other passengers when driving?

- A Drivers drive more safely when they are talking to other people
- B When driving motorist do not pay too much attention to road signs
- C High driving risks arise when we are talking with passengers
- D Listening and talking do not distract drivers

3 What can you infer from the conversation?

- A The Police are prepared for the level of road crimes
- B It is dangerous to do other things when we are driving
- C The police has grounds to search a suspect's vehicle
- D The city plans a cut down on traffic congestion by introducing new bike lanes

Ex.4. Match the words (1-5) with the definition (A- E).

- 1- accident 4- control
2- driver 5- distraction
3- dangerous



A - able or likely to cause harm or death, or unpleasant problems

B - something bad that happens in the road and that often damages something or injures someone

C - someone who drive a vehicle

D – something that prevents someone from giving their attention to something else

E – to order, limit, or rule something, or someone’s actions or behavior

Ex.5. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Dangerous accident distraction driver control

1 In the car. I can turn the radio off if you find it a _____.

2 It's _____ to cross the road in the middle of the block.

3 She was injured in a car/road _____ (= when one car hit another).

4 The driver lost _____ of his car when the brakes failed, and it went at full speed down the hill.

5 The bus _____ swerved to avoid hitting the cyclists.



Ex.6. Discussion questions:

1 What makes distracted driving so dangerous?

2 What constitutes distracted driving?

3 How to Reduce the Risk of Distracted Driving. Your ideas.

We need to talk about this, the road safety for students. I have come across various things which have compelled me to make this video. In fact there been a lot of suggestions from some concerned parents on how things are happening when it comes to the commuting, going to the school, children to school and there have been a lot of incidences also concerning road safety. So that is why it's very very important that we talk about this very important aspect and this is basically for all the parents, for all the students, for all the teachers, the principals and everyone associated with the school system and in fact it is for all citizens. Why? Because we all go and travel by the road so it's very important for everyone to understand that this is an issue and we need to be careful and we need to take certain steps. So why we need to talk about this? First of all, especially in Shilling, it's very relevant and we have a high number of schools concentrated in certain areas especially in Shillongand because of the narrow road conditions it becomes even difficult to maneuver. Students are often seen riding tubular recklessly without wearing helmets, not following rules. Then parents, guardians also sometimes engage in hazardous driving practices. Sometimes I've seen while they take their children, I mean children, they don't keep it away from the road. The children's on the road side and the parents is on the other side. That's not the right way. We have to be very, very careful when dealing with especially with small students and then there's a lack of overall I feel awareness as well when it comes to the traffic rules. So we need to talk about this. So the very first thing is that the requirement for license, anyway you cannot have license till the age of 18. Of course you can have learners license but then you need somebody with a valid license while you are doing that. But to get a license is 18 years of age and from the transport department so it's very, very important. Those students who are going to college may be there off age so they need to have the license first of all. And the same goes with the parents as well. So I encourage everyone to ensure that they have valid documents. They know what they are doing before taking the children on a vehicle on a four-wheeler on a two-wheeler. They should know how to properly ride it. So these age and licensing requirements have to be met by all concerned.

This is the legal requirement and very, very important.

Next is the use of helmet and if you're riding a four-wheeler than seat belt. So it is often seen that we take helmet as a hindrance. In fact many times we see people holding the helmet in one hand and then riding the bike as if they will just get to know that something bad is going to happen and quickly they will wear the helmet. That is not a really good idea. So I encourage everyone to make use of helmets. It's okay if it like plays with your if it disturbs your hairstyle for a while but it is very important for safety. I myself have seen in certain accidents where the person was known to me and wearing a helmet. His life was saved by that simply by wearing the helmet and seat belt of course in terms of four-wheelers. So this is a very simple but a very important thing which we often ignore. So we must ensure that this is followed by everyone concerned. Next is a wearing to speed limits. So the speed limits everywhere especially on the national highways and other places as well is derived that very scientifically along with the how much is the curve, how much is this slope, what is the angle. So you know it's derived in scientific way and we should adhere to it and anyway we should not drive or ride at faster speeds. I mean better late than never as they say. What is there I mean you start early start in time manage your time well rather than rushing at the last. So of course I mean like this is a very important aspect in the sense that schools have timings. So sometimes you know you may want to reach on time you are riding fast you're driving way fast and recur sally so that is not a at all a good idea. You start early and we are there to the speed limit. So this is very important especially for two wheelers it's very important. No overloading yes sometimes we see a lot of people on a bike so that should be avoided and also one very important aspect here is that the school buses and the three wheelers which are engaged in picking and dropping students they are seen they are seen sometimes to overcrowd above their capacity. So recently I have issued an order with a direction to all these buses and three wheelers they have to display the capacity. How much is the capacity and they cannot take more than their capacity. So this is very important and while of course I mean like you know if you are using your own vehicle you should not overload because that

increases the chance the vehicle is not made for over that capacity. So there are chances of things going wrong. Traffic rules have to be followed obviously if you apply for license and if you get a license then they test you with that. So you will know but otherwise also you should make effort to know all the traffic rules and then what are we supposed to do on the road how we are supposed to behave what exactly where while driving or not driving or walking. So we should be aware of all the traffic rules.

Defensive riding now this is an interesting concept that we should be awareness is extremely important. So when you are driving you should be aware who is in front of you maintain a safe distance don't get too close to it. I know instilling it's like you know lack of space so we're just next to it but maintain some distance so that you know if the because you are not able to see what's beyond that vehicle which is in front of you and sometimes suddenly if the vehicle in front stops then it's a problem. So we have to maintain especially in case of large vehicles we have to maintain the distance otherwise you know you will be the one getting more damage with these large buses and trucks. So you have to be very careful. Defensive riding be aware when you are driving only focus on the road nothing else there shouldn't be any distractions your safety is of what most concern here. Now what is a parents responsibility many parents are taking their children to schools they have to play a big role obviously if they're taking own vehicles so follow all these whatever has been discussed in this presentation follow traffic rules are there to speed limits be mindful when you are walking the kid to the school you have to be really mindful while crossing the road while walking on the road keep them on the other side not near the road because you know kids are you know they will move here and there so always hold their hand and keep them safe do not allow underage students to I mean your kids to ride or drive if they don't have a valid driving license and make them aware that this is an important concern and they should focus on the road when they are riding or driving or when you are also driving so this is very important. School will play a definitely big role you should organize from time to time awareness on road safety this is extremely important the

teachers can do it in the extra period or you know when it's ageless days this can be one of the theme on awareness on traffic rules so last time when we issued a school calendar we talked about 10 bag less days maybe next year we'll include a bag less day for traffic rule to ensure road safety of our students so definitely we want to do that so school will definitely play a big role and in fact school should also encourage them to go for public transport in shilling we have a beautiful system of stems buses more than 30 are now been engaged they've been engaged so it's a wonderful one bus replaces so many vehicles so that will also answer our congestion issues in shilling so that's very important and I hope these stems will get more demand in the future yeah this is a big problem when you are driving otherwise also when it's not just taking your kids to school so you should not use mobile phones when you are driving so this is very important even when people ride bikes you know they put the phone here inside their helmet and it distracts you basically and also don't listen mean I see a lot of people wearing earphones and headphones and driving riding but that is big problem because you will not hear the horns and you will not be aware of what's happening on the road you'll get distracted so when you are driving please focus on that itself there shouldn't be any distractions so this is very important there are cases where students are seen doing stunts and tailgating so gas stunts it's really it's really dangerous for you and we stay away from all these things and tailgating basically you should not get too close to the vehicles moving so we've already discussed that so these stunts and all that are really very dangerous and students should totally avoid doing this injury can disrupt your studies whatever the momentum you have built up will get you know disturbed maybe you'll lose the ear and in certain cases it's ends up you know people students becoming dropouts so this is a real concern so don't do all these dangerous things so the conclusion here is that the parents the students teachers principals schools everyone on the road basically we all have to play a role to ensure that our children going to school are safe and on a on a bigger picture if you see the bigger picture it's about road safety for everyone but being the director of school education really felt that this needs to be talked about especially with regard

to the students because we have so many schools here especially in shilling so let's our do our efforts and keep our roads safe for our students thank you mythical you motorcyclists.



Traffic conjunctions, safety, and order are dilemmas in Indonesia especially in the capital city of Jakarta. The sight of going against the flow of traffic, cars running red lights, or parking in no parking zones are a few of the common violations you can find anywhere in the city. Generally, traffic conjunctions in Indonesia are caused by the growth in the number of vehicles on the roads. At least 1 million new cars and 6 million new motorcycles hit the road every year in Indonesia, with freely breaking traffic regulations. Careless and unruly drivers caused more than 100,000 traffic accidents in 2016, a slight decrease on the figure in 2017, according to the national police. Indonesia's fairly strict traffic laws cover almost all due's, don'ts, and details punishment for violations. But many still disregard the law so long as the police aren't present. With the new system implemented by the National Police, drivers may encounter less traffic police but will not escape the law. The new Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement system has been on trial since November 1 on Sideman and M. H. Tamron in Central Jakarta. The system uses Automatic Number Plate Recognition Camera and within a month's time detected 3,774 drivers violating traffic regulations, of which 2,074 were verified. The cameras, which are connected to the Jakarta Police's Traffic Management Centre, are to identify and capture images of traffic violators. Once captured, the license plates are traced to the vehicle's owner by the TMC, and the visual evidence is used to send a ticket to the violator's address. Drivers will have 5 days to clarify their violations and 7 days to pay their fine via a partner bank. Failure to do so will result in their vehicle's registration certificates or STNK being blocked by the police. The application of the ETLE is expected to make the police's service more effective and efficient and encourage a change in behavior towards obeying traffic laws and legal actions. The system is set to cover 25 intersections in the capital, starting with 81 cameras next year.

Текст к диалогу безопасность за рулем

1) Прослушайте аудио запись.



2) Воспроизведите диалог.



Ex.7. Fill the words from the box.

Agent, urgency, email, information, attributes, dollar, report,
dates

According to a 2018 Gallup poll, Americans are more likely to be a victim of a cybercrime than any of the other top eight forms of criminal activity. People can fall victim in countless ways and the stolen leads to billions of dollars in losses each year. According to the FBI, it's happening more often. We recently got insight into how the agency investigates cybercrimes and emerging trends from special M i c h a e l Foster. How would you describe cybercrime?

Cybercrime is actually any crime that is facilitated by the use of the internet. So it could be actually from an _that comes through or just normal transactions that happen on the internet. Credit card processing happens, right? We also sign up for bank accounts. Even our local library happens online. So any data or information that can be stolen or leaked through internet usage is considered a cybercrime.

I saw a report through your website that says very costly as well, \$2.7 billion in just one year alone. Is it on the upward tick? The dollar amount seems to be going up because of the financial transactions that seem to be targeted, right? We're seeing a lot more business email compromise that happens, which are typically targeting now businesses, not just general persons like you or me. So the financial a m o u n t s between buying a home, right, seem to be going up. So, yes. Who seems to be the target?

Everyone, again, regardless of age, everyone. So the elderly in Arizona typically right now, it's 2018, make up the largest growing population affected by cybercrime. They're also the largest group affected by gross loss. If you're a victim, this can be devastating, correct?

It can be, but there are resources out there. If it's a financial loss, we encourage you to call your financial institution first. The faster you act with your financial institution, the faster and the better chances you have of getting some money back. It's not guaranteed, but we encourage you to contact your financial institution first, and then local, state, or federal law enforcement officers. How often are you getting reports from people who say, I think I may have been a victim?

We get them all the time, and we encourage them to actually _ in person or anonymously. But we also encourage everyone who feels they may have been a victim to report that to ic3.gov. We can't fight crime unless we know about it. So we encourage everyone, whether you believe you're a victim or you think you're a victim of a crime, to please report that to ic3.gov.

So you want to note, again, _, times, and transactions, any sort of identifying information, which would be a phone number, an email address, whether the person has an accent or not, if there was a phone call, misspellings, keep a copy of those emails that you have them, right, all that sort of identifying information that you believe if you would say a police officer asked you, can you identify this person, describe them for me, those types of _. Again, online, they just happen to be more numbers-based.

What are some of the top cases that you tend to see here in the state of Arizona?

The top 10 are data breaches, like we just previously talked about. And then we have extortion is actually on the rise as well. Extortion typically happens through an email stating that they'll either release some photos or your personal data unless they're paid, right? Some sort of Bit coin, a virtual currency, or purchases through gift cards, which you would then go out and buy. That is on the rise as well. And then you have non-payment of services or non-delivery.

So, in other words, me as the scammer would say, I'm going to send you something, but you have to pay me first, right, or vice versa. It may be hard to hear, but much of this is common sense. It is sort of common sense, but we talked about that urgency before. When _ happens, some of our common sense goes down. We just need people to take a deep breath. Taking that extra 30 seconds may save you thousands of dollars. OK. Michael Foster from the FBI, thank you. Thank you.



Traffic safety

Watch the video and check yourself!

Traffic conjunctions, safety, and order are dilemmas in Indonesia especially in the capital city of Jakarta. The sight of motorcyclists going against the flow of traffic, cars running red lights, or parking in no parking zones are a few of the common violations you can find anywhere in the city. Generally, traffic conjunctions in Indonesia is caused by the growth in the number of vehicles on the roads. At least 1 million new cars and 6 million new motorcycles hit the road every year in Indonesia, with drivers freely breaking traffic regulations. Careless and unruly drivers caused more than 100, 000 traffic accident s in 2016, a slight decrease on the figure in 2017, according to the national police. I Indonesia's fairly strict traffic laws cover almost all dues, don'ts, and details punishment for violations.



But many still disregard the law so long as the police aren't present. With the new system implemented by the National Police, drivers may encounter less traffic police but will not escape the law. The new Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement system has been on trial since November 1 on Sideman and M. H. Tamron in Central Jakarta. The system uses Automatic Number Plate Recognition Camera and within a month's time detected 3, 774 drivers violating traffic regulations, of which 2, 074 were verified. The cameras, which are connected to the Jakarta Police's Traffic Management Centre, are to identify and capture images of traffic violators. Once captured, the license plates are traced to the vehicle's owner by the T MC, and the visual evidence is used to send a ticket to the violator's address. Drivers will have 5 days to clarify their violations info and 7 days to pay their fine via a partner bank. Failure to do so will result in their vehicle's registration certificates or STNK being blocked by the police. The application of the ETLE is expected to make the police's service more effective and efficient and encourage a change in behavior towards obeying traffic laws and regulations. The system is set to cover 25 intersections in the capital, starting with 81 cameras next year.

Make the word combinations using column A and B

A	B
Parking	conjunctions
license	police
National	owner
Registration	zones
Traffic	plates
Vehicle's	certificates

Cutting-edge Technologies, Changing the Way Police Fight Crime

Watch the video and check yourself!



Vocabulary:

TiVo capability - TiVo предоставляет экранный справочник запланированных телевизионных программ, функции которого включают в себя "одноразовое" расписание, в котором записывается каждый новый эпизод сериала, и поиск по "списку желаний", который позволяет пользователю находить и записывать шоу, соответствующие его интересам, по названию, актеру, режиссеру, категории или ключевому слову.

hush-hush – секретный

cutting-edge – передовой, новейший

a trade-off – компромисс

surveillance – система видеонаблюдения

weight in gold - на вес золота

sender – датчик

tablet – планшет

mugshot - фотография



Cutting-edge technologies, changing the way police fight crime. What we essentially do is a live version of Google Earth, only with a full TiVo capability. We basically kept it pretty hush-hush.

The power to track more people and data than ever before, it's worth its weight in gold. The biggest concern is that anybody could end up being in that database. Where to draw the line between security and privacy? There is a trade-off. Just look here, please.

Hello, and welcome to this special presentation, State of Surveillance. I'm Thud Vu. Last June, we learned the National Security Agency has been collecting

Americans' phone records and email for years. As the national conversation continues about the federal government's access to private information, local law enforcement in California are experimenting with new crime-fighting tools. Eyes on the street and in the skies, feeding images to command centers.

Amanda Pike with the sender for investigative reporting shows us some of the new technologies now being tested. Officer Rob Halverson of the Chula Vista Police Department is testing a technology that could change how police fight crime. He's on a call to verify the identity of a woman just arrested for possession of narcotics.

He doesn't need to ask her name or check her ID. He just takes her picture. His tablet uses facial recognition software to find the suspect's mug shot and criminal history. You can lie about your name, you can lie about your date of birth, you can lie about your address, but tattoos, birthmarks, scars don't lie. Police have access to more data than ever before, raising questions about how that information is used and stored.

The tablet is part of a pilot program in San Diego County. It's been very helpful. And some people just have to have the thread of, OK; you don't want to tell us who you are. We're just going to take a photo of you and we're going to be able to compare. And then when people kind of realize the technology we now have, they're more likely to tell us their real name in that. More and more, police are using biometrics, biological markers from face scans and palm prints, in addition to fingerprints to identify suspects.

Ex.1 Match the parts

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 Police are using biometrics, biological | A to find the suspect's mugshot |
| 2 His tablet uses facial recognition software | B new crime-fighting tools. |
| 3 Law enforcement are experimenting with | C police fight crime. |
| 4 Police don't need to ask her name or | D markers from face scans |
| 5 Cutting-edge technologies, changing the way | E check her ID |

Ex.2 Match the words (1-6) with their definitions (A-F)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1 biometrics | 4 suspect |
| 2 facial recognition | 5 compare |
| 3 cutting-edge | 6 criminal |

A technology that makes it possible for a computer to recognize a digital image of someone's face

B to think that someone has committed a crime or done something wrong

C to look for the difference between two or more **D** someone who commits a crime

D the use of detailed information about someone's body, for example the patterns of colour in their eyes, in order to prove who they are.

E the most modern stage of development in a particular type of work or activity

Ex.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the bank.

killed / everywhere/ criminal /compare/ actions /officer
--

- 1 Face recognition is _____ from social media tagging to airport security cameras
- 2 No one knows who _ her, but the police suspect her husband
- 3 Her beauty is beyond _____.
- 4 Today's problem child may be tomorrow's ____.
- 5 The police _____ told the criminal that he had the right to remain silent.
- 6 Parents can be criminally _____ responsible for their children's

Ex. 4 Order these words

1 a photograph of, The police have issued, the suspect

2 Facial recognition, more

accurate, is becoming more and 3 in

government and, Biometrics are the next big thing, homeland security



4 of carrying out, The police suspected him, two bomb attacks.

5 Instant coffee just doesn't, ground coffee, compare with freshly.

6 criminals are held, Many of the country's toughest, in this prison

Ex.5 Read the text. Then, choose the correct

answers. 1 What is the article mainly about?

A cutting-edge technologies the police use to fight crime

B information security technologies the police use to fight crime

C healthcare technologies the police use to prevent crimes

D educational technologies the police use to prevent crimes

2 What is the biggest concern about new technologies?

A matters of nature pollution

B where to draw the line between security and privacy

C the difference between criminal and civil law

D matters of juvenile delinquency

3 Police tablet uses facial recognition software to

A to ask the suspect's name

B to draw the line between security and privacy

C to find a trade-off

D to find the suspect's mug shot and criminal history.



Crime scene investigation

Introduction to Crime Scene

Watch the video and check yourself!



VOCABULARY

business premises - коммерческое

помещение

domestic dwellings — жилой дом

vehicle — транспортное средство

evidence — вещественное доказательство

evidence contained within. When the crime scene investigator enters the crime scene, they will use the common approach path. This is the path from the edge of the cordon to the focal point of the crime scene, and in most cases, stepping plates will be used along this path to preserve the evidence. When available, these stepping plates should be used at all times. A CSI's job is to both accurately document and process the crime scene. Documenting the scene involves taking photographs of the crime scene of exhibits, and taking notes. Documenting the crime scene will continue as they start to collect the evidence as the crime scene is processed. The CSI has to be very conscious of environmental factors, which may compromise the evidence. This is especially important in outside crime scenes, as factors such as rain, snow, and strong wind can mean the need to collect the evidence faster than normal or erect temporary structures to protect the evidence. The crime scene may also need to be protected. If it's near a public area where the media or passersby can see it. Time of day can also play a major role in how a crime scene is processed. In some instances, it may be advisable to preserve the scene until natural light is available. However, in many cases, temporary high powered lighting rigs and powerful torches can be used to process the scene. Indoor crime scenes have their own set of issues, whether it's a business property or a domestic dwelling. In indoor crime scenes such as burglary, the CSI may have to speak to a victim of crime. In such cases, they should be empathetic and have good communication skills. They must also be considerate of personal environments and balance the respect for someone's property with the need for a thorough scientific examination. In more serious crimes, it may be necessary for the CSI to remove objects and furnishings from the property. Another common crime scene is vehicle crime. These are processed like any other crime scene. However, in less serious crimes such as car theft, the CSI will focus their efforts on the point of entry, such as a broken window. In more serious crimes, the car can be fully stripped to look for evidence. This would include lifting the carpets, taping the upholstery, and analyzing the lifts for trace forensic evidence.

Speaker1: As you can see, crime scenes are very varied and take place in a wide range of locations. However, they do have a number of basic principles in common, including cordons, common approach paths, and the systematic recovery and collection of evidence at the crime scene. Investigator has a key role in documenting the crime scene and collecting the physical evidence left during a crime.



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

1 evidence 4 contaminate

2 crime scene 5 cordon

3 protective clothing 6 protect

A to keep someone or something safe from injury, damage, or loss

B a place where crime has been committed

C facts, information, documents, etc. that give reason to believe that something is true

D to make something less pure or make it poisonous

E special clothes that are worn to protect the body

F a line of police, soldiers, vehicles, etc. positioned around a particular area in order to prevent people from entering it

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

contaminate / a thief / a crime scene / A fence / law / to speak / chainsaw

1 Time of day can also play a major role in how 1__ is processed

2 The police believe that he is 2_, but all the evidence suggests otherwise



3 __was erected in an attempt to preserve the crime scene

4Protective clothing will protect the CSI and ensure they do not 4 the crime scene.

5The CSI may have 5 to a victim of crime

6 Surely the function of 6 is to protect everyone's rights

7 Protective clothing, gloves, and a helmet must be worn when working with 7.



Ex. 3 Order these words

1Officers are being trained, crime scene, to collect DNA from

2 have all kinds of, Hockey goalkeepers, protective clothing

3 with giving false, She was charged, evidence in court

4The police officer, the crime scene, should not disturb

5cordon round, There was a police, the building

6 Another common crime, vehicle crime, scene is.

Ex.4 Read the text. Then, choose the correct answers. 1 What is the article mainly about?

A the work of a staff officer

B the work of a crime scene investigator

C the work of a divisional inspector

D the work of a traffic officer

2 Who is usually the first person at the scene?

- A a doctor
- B a police officer
- C a passerby
- D an eyewitness

3 What is a CSI's job at the crime scene?

- A to protect his financial interests
- B to be the next victim of a gun crime
- C to be convicted of a crime
- D to document and process the crime scene



4 Does documenting the scene involve?

- A giving false evidence in court
- B contaminating and packing the evidence
- C being empathetic
- D taking photographs of the crime scene of exhibits, and taking notes.

Ex.5 Questions

- 1 What crime scene is?
- 2 Can physical evidence link the crime to the criminal?
- 3 Whose work is a key part of processing a crime scene and obtaining evidence?
- 4 What places can crime scenes occur?
- 5 Does an investigator have a key role in documenting the crime scene and collecting the physical evidence left during a crime?

Mastering the Criminal Investigation Process: From Evidence to Arrest

Watch the video and check yourself!



Vocabulary

highly sensitive – чувствительный, деликатный malicious activity – вредоносная деятельность criminal conspiracy – преступный сговор compromised – оказаться под угрозой forensic investigations – судебных расследований retrieval – поиск ensure the authenticity –

обеспечение достоверности case briefs – краткое изложение дела warrants – ордер authorizations – полномочия, разрешения pursuing the case – расследование дела evidence assessment – оценка доказательств integrity – достоверность acquisition – сбор facet – грань, аспект rigorous – точный extensive – обширный applicable – применимый, действующий deliberate – целенаправленный pursuing a court case – возбуждение судебного дела proper policies – надлежащие стратегии accounted – учтены

The investigative process policy and procedure development.

Evidence can be highly sensitive, whether related to malicious activity, criminal conspiracy, or the intent to commit a crime. Cyber security professionals understand the value of this information and respect the fact that it can be easily compromised. That is why it is critical to establish and follow strict guidelines and procedures for



activities related to forensic investigations. Such procedures can include detailed instructions about when forensics investigators are authorized to recover potential evidence, how to properly prepare systems for evidence retrieval, where to store evidence, and how to document these activities to help ensure the authenticity of the data. Before any investigation, proper steps must be taken to determine the details of the case at hand and understand all permissible investigative actions about the case. These steps involve reading case briefs, understanding warrants and authorizations, and obtaining any permission needed before pursuing the case.

Evidence assessment.

A key component of the investigative process involves the assessment of potential evidence. Central to effective evidence processing is a clear understanding of the case details, and thus the classification of the crime in question. The investigator must then determine the source and integrity of such data before entering it into evidence.

Evidence acquisition.

Perhaps the most critical facet of a successful forensic investigation is a rigorous, detailed plan for acquiring evidence. Extensive documentation is needed before, during, and after the acquisition process. Detailed information must be recorded and preserved. This step is where policies related to preserving the integrity of potential evidence are most applicable. General guidelines for preserving should be taken into importance. Acquiring evidence must be accomplished in a manner both deliberate and legal. Documenting and authenticating the chain of evidence is crucial when pursuing a court case.

Documenting and reporting.

In addition to fully documenting information, forensic investigators must keep an accurate record of all activity related to the investigation, including all methods used for testing, system functionality, and all actions taken to acquire, examine, and assess the evidence. This demonstrates how the integrity of user data has been preserved. Still, it also ensures proper policies and procedures

have been adhered to by all parties, as the entire process aims to acquire data that can be presented as evidence in a court of law. An investigator's failure to accurately document the process could compromise the validity of that evidence and ultimately the case itself.

For forensic investigators. All actions related to a particular case should be accounted and saved correctly, as this will help ensure the authenticity of any findings by allowing these experts to show exactly when, where and how evidence was recovered. It also allows experts to confirm the validity of evidence by matching the investigator's digitally recorded documentation to dates and times when potential suspects access this data via external sources. Now, more than ever, experts in this critical role are helping government and law enforcement agencies, corporations and private entities improve their ability to investigate various criminal activities.

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 criminal conspiracy | 4 procedure |
| 2 malicious activity | 5 validity |
| 3 investigation | 6 document |

A activity intended to harm other people by breaking law

B a set of actions that is the official or accepted way of doing something

C the quality of being officially true or legally acceptable

D the activity of secretly planning with other people to do something bad or illegal **E** the act or process of examining a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth

G to record the details of an event, a process, etc.

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

copies / malicious / charged with / suspect/ correctly/ source/ passport/case

- 1 They are both 1 _____ conspiracy to defraud an insurance company of \$20,000.
- 2 He says she threatened him and spied on him, among other 2 _ activities 3 A lengthy police investigation failed to produce any evidence on which the 3 _ could be convicted.
- 4 Do you have all your documents in order to apply for a 4 _____?
- 5 We will accept original documents only, not 5 _____.
- 6 All actions related to a particular case should be accounted and saved 6 _____.
- 7 The investigator must then determine the 7 _____ and integrity of such data before entering it into evidence.
- 8 Central to effective evidence processing is a clear understanding of the 8 details

Ex. 3 Order these words

- 1 The three men are, conspiracy, accused of
- 2 The court ruled, with malicious intent that she had not acted
- 3 to question the validity, I had no reason, of her reason
- 4 The bank conducted, into the robbery, its own internal
- investigation 5 open the attached, I was unable to, document

Ex.4 Questions

- 1 Why is it critical to establish and follow strict guidelines and procedures for activities related to forensic investigations?
- 2 What forensic investigations procedures can include detailed instructions about?



- 3 What steps must be taken before any investigation?
- 4 Does a key component of the investigative process involve the proper assessment of potential evidence?
- 5 Documenting and authenticating the chain of evidence is crucial when pursuing a court case, isn't it?
- 6 Is it obligatory for forensic investigators to keep an accurate record of all activity related to the investigation? Why?
- 7 If an investigator fails to accurately document the process can this compromise the validity of the evidence collected?

From Crime Scenes to Computers: the Broad Spectrum of Forensics (Investigation)

Watch the video and check yourself!



Vocabulary

forensic судебный, криминалистический

forensic examination/investigation судебная экспертиза

fraud мошенничество

crime scene investigation осмотр места

происшествия

subfields рубрики

yields урожай, результат

Forensic investigation. Forensics is the scientific method used to solve a crime. Forensic investigation is the gathering and analyzing of all crime related physical evidence to conclude a suspect. A forensic investigation is a practice of lawfully establishing pieces of evidence that have to

be presented in a court of law. It includes all investigations ranging from cases of financial fraud to murder. When most people think about forensics, they think about crime scene investigation in which physical evidence is



gathered. However, other forms of forensic investigation, such as computer forensics and subfields, focus on dentistry or insects and crime scenes.

Crime scenes. Forensics. The type of forensic investigation revolves around crimes. Forensics used in these investigations can uncover scientific evidence that may provide enough proof or evidence to convict a criminal. These methods can also help disprove outdated evidence that could lead to the release of someone wrongly convicted. One of the main kinds of evidence this form of forensic investigation yields is biological evidence, impression evidence, like fingerprints, helps connect people to a crime scene or victim. After the evidence is carefully collected, it is sent for processing.

Computer forensics. A fast growing division of forensics involves digital or computer investigations. It is a branch of science that involves evidence found in digital storage mediums and computers. This field of forensic investigation has several subdivisions. Digital forensic investigation is helpful in a variety of situations. Investigators use different programs and utilities to recover lost data after a system wide computer crash. Careful handling and presentation of digital evidence are necessary to remain admissible in a courtroom setting.

Other forensic fields. There are several other subdivisions of forensic investigation that can be used for the collection of evidence. Investigators specializing in entomology examine insects on or near human remains, which can help determine the location and time of death. Forensic odontology is the investigation of

detonation or teeth, which is often crucial in identifying the remains of a victim. Other subdivisions include forensic anthropology, geology, and toxicology. Investigators in these divisions use exacting techniques to collect data to help prove or disprove accusations of criminal or civil wrongdoing.

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

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 forensic | 4 proof |
| 2 fraud | 5 data |
| 3 murder | 6 collect |

A a fact or piece of information that shows that something exists or is true

B the crime of getting money by deceiving people

C information collected for use

D to bring information (data, evidence) from different places

E using the methods of science to prove information about a crime

F the crime of intentionally killing a person

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

was imprisoned/ dead / two years/ bank/ stole/ data

1 Forensic examination revealed a large quantity of poison in the _____ man's stomach

2 The fraud depended on hundreds of accounts being opened on behalf of straw man (подставное лицо).

3 Convicted of tax fraud, he was sentenced to _____ in prison.

4 He _____ in 1945 for the brutal murder of a twelve-year old girl.

5 Do they have any proof that it was Hampton who _____ the goods? 6 The _____ shows that more than 80% of the agricultural workforce is Hispanic

Ex.3 Order these words

1 Forensics is, used to solve a crime, the scientific method.

2 He spent ten years in jail for fraud

- 3 Digital forensic investigation is helpful in a variety of situations.
- 4 The police have no definitive proof of her guilt
- 5 A forensic investigation is a practice of lawfully establishing pieces of evidence

Ex.4 Read the text. Then, choose the correct answers.

1 What a forensic investigation is?

- A the scientific method used to commit a crime
- B the scientific method used to predict a crime
- C the scientific method used to solve a crime
- D the scientific method used to inform about a crime



2 What methods are used to solve a crime?

- A the new teaching methods
- B nature protection methods
- C forensic investigations
- D automated telephone answering service

3 What place is the most usual to gather physical evidence?

- A A school
- B A crime scene
- C A library
- D A bus

4 What can forensic investigations uncover?

- A evidence that may provide enough proof to convict a criminal
- B evidence that may predict the future
- C evidence that a person's character is reflected in their handwriting
- D evidence that cars have a harmful effect on the environment



Observation of a crime scene

00:00:01 — Stop and search is an important police intervention which helps to keep people safe and tackle crime. We know it can have an impact on our communities as well as the people we stop and search. So we aim to use it fairly and effectively and carry it out with respect. We must have reasonable grounds to stop and search someone. This may be because we suspect they are carrying illegal drugs, weapons, stolen property or something which could be used to commit a crime.

00:00:29 — A police officer might stop and question you, asking what your name is, what you're doing in the area and where you're going. But you don't have to answer those questions and if there's no other reason to suspect you, we can't search you. If you are searched, it doesn't mean you're being arrested. In fact, it can avoid unnecessary arrests. A police officer must show you their warrant card or form of identification when they are not in uniform, when they stop and question you.

00:00:59 — They must tell you who they are and why they want to search you.

You should also be given a record of the search at the time or told how you can get a copy. We value our communities and we are continually striving to improve our procedure and the experience of people who are stopped and searched. We are

also recruiting to improve the diversity of our workforce to better understand and reflect that diversity in our



communities.

00:01:27 — All of our stop and searches are recorded by an officer's body- worn video camera and members of an independent review panel regularly review a random selection. Do you want to contribute to our process by joining the panel? You will review recordings of our stop and search interventions to ensure best practice has been followed. We welcome applications for this volunteer role. Visit our website and search for Stop Search Review to find out more.

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS



U FORENSICS

Breaking Myths

CRIME SCENE & LAWS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Each Crime Scene is Unique

EVENT 1 – EVENT 2 –

EVENT 3 UNIFORMITY

Study Process

Fundamentals of Crime Scene

Processing Decay of Crime Scene

with time

Documenting a Crime
Scene THE LOCARD

EXCHANGE

Suspect Who is involved in a crime-scene investigation?

Role on Forensic Expert at crime scene?

Assist in:

Collection of Evidence

Packaging & Preservation of Evidence Important thing at Crime Scene

1 st Priority: Safety of all individuals

2 nd Priority: Evidence Collection Steps to Follow for proper Investigation

Secure the Scene – Separate the witnesses – Record the Scene – Search for
Physical Evidence – Collect Physical Evidence

Securing the Crime Scene If left unsecure may lead to:

Duties of First Responder

Protect the

Area Restrict

the Entry

Keep log of

visitors

Collect

Information

Request Additional Manpower

Separate the Witnesses

This separation is done to avoid witnesses working together to create a story

Recording the Crime Scene

Photography

Videography

Close – up photos with and without a measuring ruler should be taken A view of the crime scene should be taken from several different angles and distances. Several close-up photos of any evidence and bodies should be taken.

Preliminary stage

- At the preliminary stage an investigator (or an operative) takes measures to detain any suspect or suspects, ensures crime scene protection, establishes eyewitnesses of the crime, prepares proper crime techniques, chooses and instructs witnesses, gets information of the happening. And of course he gives first aid to a victim if it's necessary or calls an ambulance.



Make an accurate rough sketch

- Note the position of body and other evidence
- All the distances should be measured from two stationary objects
- North should be labeled

- Scale of distance should be provided
- Include objects present in vicinity of crime scene

A more accurate, final copy of the crime scene for possible presentation in court. Notes taken at crime scene also play an important part in recording the crime scene.

Search for Physical Evidence

General observation

- The task of an investigator (or an operative) at the stage of general observation is to reconstruct the happening, analyze the operational conditions, make a plan for the search. He ensures taking pictures of the scene and its objects, making plaster casts of footprints and developing and taking fingerprints.



Searching pattern depends upon

- Type of Crime Scene
- No. of investigators

Stage of detailed examination

- What are these features? Where was the entrance to the scene?
- Are there any traces of criminal act, e. g. fingerprints, footmarks, blood stains on the objects?
- Are there cigarette stubs or ashes?
- Was the criminal smoking at the crime scene?
- Who can it be? What are his distinctive marks?



Search Patterns

Strip or Line Method

Spiral Method

Quadrant/

Zone Method

Wheel/ Ray Method

Evidence Collection

Always collect temporary, fragile or easily lost evidences first

Protective clothing should be worn at the crime scene while collecting evidence. Standart

Operating

Procedure

Final part of observation

- At the final part of observation an investigator (or an operative) makes conclusions taking into consideration all available information, packs the traces of the crime for a crime laboratory, makes a record of the crime scene observation and if necessary brings the criminal action.



All evidence needs to be properly:

- Packaged
- Sealed
- Labelled

An evidence log and a chain of custody document must be attached to the evidence container.

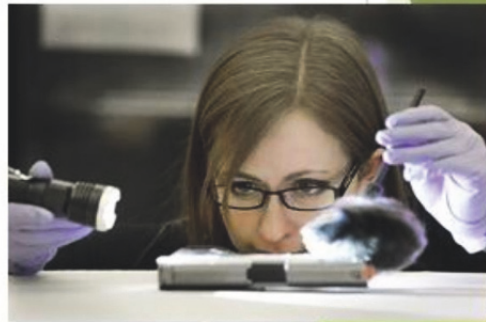
Dobby handler

- A helps to define, to locate and apprehend a criminal.



Medical expert

- A medical expert gives first aid to a victim or conducts an external examination of the corpse.



Divisional inspector

A divisional inspector ensures crime scene protection, helps the operative to find witnesses and eyewitnesses, to apprehend a suspect.



Field-criminalist

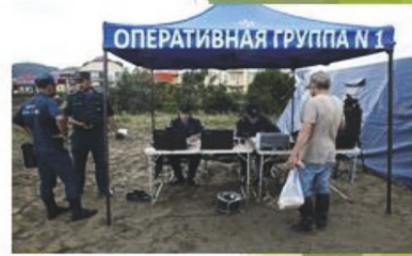
- ▶ A field-criminalist (an exhibits officer) helps an investigator to solve a crime. The role of an exhibits officer in any investigation is complex. He is responsible for crime scene and exhibits integrity. He develops and takes traces of the crime act (fingerprints, footprints, a sample of hair, blood, secretions, fibers etc.) and packs the traces of the crime for a forensic laboratory, makes plaster casts, etc.



Operative group

An operative group consists of :

1. an investigator;
2. a field-criminalist (an exhibits officer);
3. an operative (the inspector of the Criminal Detection Department);
4. a divisional inspector;
5. a medical expert;
6. a bobby handler (a dog-guide).



An evidence log should contain

- Case number
- Description of the evidence
- Name of victim
- Date and time of recovery
- Signature of person recovering the evidence
- Signature of any witnesses present during collection

Chain of Custody

A detailed log showing who collected, handled, transferred, or analyzed evidence during an investigation.





Decay of Crime Scene with
time Assist in:

Collection of Evidence

If left unsecure may lead to:

Recording the Crime Scene

A more accurate, final copy of the crime scene for possible
presentation in court. Strip or Line Method

Wheel / Ray Method

All evidence needs to be properly:

- Packaged
- Sealed
- Labelled

A detailed log showing who collected, handled, transferred, or analyzed
evidence during an investigation.

Interrogation

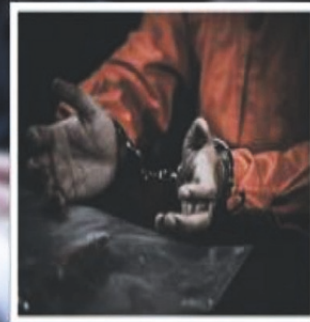
What can the police legally do and say during an interrogation? Well, they can't physically harm you, but police can lie. They can pretend they have evidence against you when they don't, or act like they're trying to help you when they're really trying to get you to confess. The only limits are that they can't threaten you, make promises, or lie about the punishment for a crime. When it comes to kids or people with low IQs who are more vulnerable to coercion, there aren't many more rules.

Only a few states require a parent be present for an interrogation. Most say a parent or guardian should be notified, but 17 states don't have any laws requiring an adult to be present. The law does require a confession be obtained voluntarily, but in the end, what that means is usually left up to a judge or jury to decide.



The good cop, bad cop routine, the prisoner's dilemma, making false promises of le ninety, offers moral and psychological justifications for the crime. Police officers use a variety of techniques to extract confessions, admissions of guilt, and increment noting statements. Here are 10 police interrogation techniques that you should know w about, from the gentle and the soft, to the more manipulative, confrontational, and coercive. First, we need to distinguish between police interviews and police inter rogation. Interviews and interrogations are two distinct and yet related, sometimes overlapping constructs. Generally speaking, the main objective of interviewing is to collect information and to find out, quote unquote, the truth of what happened.

Interrogation is a part of an investigation but it does not substitute for the investigation. The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the prosecution in court, that is develop evidence of guilt, to prove this guilt and to punish the person responsible for the crime and to recover the stolen property.



Interrogation is an investigative and judicial procedure in which information known to the interrogated person is obtained from the interrogated person that falls under the definition of the subject of proof.



Interrogations, on the other hand, are conducted for accusatorial purposes. The objective of the interrogation is to extract incriminating statements, admissions of guilt, and or confessions. In other words, when police officers interrogate a suspect, they have a pretty good idea that the suspect is guilty, or at least they believe the suspect is guilty because they have enough evidence that points to the guilt of the suspect. The police will almost never tell you that they're going to interrogate you.

There is not one method of interrogation. Every good investigator learns to acquire a technique of interrogation which best suits his temperament and his talents. The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case. It may be a victim, a complainant, an accused, a witness and a criminal.



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

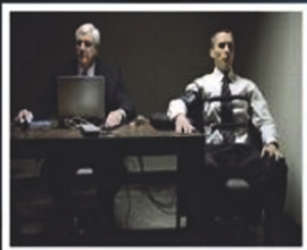
Always say that they just want to have a word with you, have a chat with you, or just ask you a couple of questions in order to tie up a few loose ends. In fact, many interrogations actually start with interviewing in order to get a suspect to talk to get the suspect to give up his or her rights, for the police officer to establish what they call a behavioral baseline, and for the police officer to establish rapport with the suspect so that they can keep the suspect talking. All right, we're getting a little bit ahead of ourselves here. Let's take a look at some of the most common strategies, tactics, techniques, whatever you call them that

police use to extract confessions. Number one, the pretext phone call. This happens even before the interrogation. The police will arrange for the alleged victim or suspect someone related to the victim to call you out of the blue, saying something like, if you apologized for what you did, then we will not go to the police or press charges. We just want to hear you say that you're sorry about what happened and that you didn't mean to hurt us. Something like that. And of course, if you apologized, then the recording of this phone call would most likely be admitted in court as your admission of guilt or even as your confession. And this can happen even before the police interrogate you. They may have already gotten your incriminating statements, admissions of guilt, or confession through this pretext phone call. The second technique is isolation.



When it comes to police interrogation, the first thing they're going to do is to isolate you. The police officer will try to make you feel isolated, alone, and completely powerless. The interrogation room is usually very small. It has no window. You cannot see out. There's nothing on the wall. There's no posters, no paintings, no clocks, no nothing. Which means there is nothing for you to fix your eyes on. You will have to look at and listen to the interrogator. Interrogator. Most likely, you will be seated at the corner of the room in a chair that cannot move while the police officer will sit in an office chair with wheels so that they can easily move closer to you or farther away from you depending on the situation. Sometimes the police officer will place you in the interrogation room and just leave you there for an extended period of time before questioning you. This is to further enhance your sense of isolation and powerlessness.

There is not one method of interrogation. Every good investigator learns to acquire a technique of interrogation which best suits his temperament and his talents. The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case. It may be a victim, a complainant, an accused, a witness and a criminal.



When a witness does not want to take part in criminal investigation he falsely denies the facts he knows and the officer fails to get the information. In this case the interrogator should neither threaten nor intimidate him. He tries to persuade the witness that he is shirking his duty as a citizen if he does not reveal the truth and without its discovering it will be impossible to solve the crime.

Number three, rapport building. Frequently, the interrogation begins rather pleasantly. The police officer will try to establish rapport with you in order to get you to talk to them. They will begin by asking you casual and friendly questions, things like, hey, how long have you been living in this town? I see you are wearing a basketball hat. Which team do you support? Oh, really? Me too. The police officer might offer you food and drinks. Some police officers might even go the extra mile and wear similar kind of clothes as you in order to emphasize similarity and to establish rapport. They interact and chat with you in order to see what you are like when you are relaxed and telling the truth to establish a behavioral baseline so that later on they will be able to sense when you are tense and not telling the truth. During this portion of the interrogation, chances are you might feel that the police officer is a genuinely nice person and a pleasant conversationalist, and that you might actually filth at

you really enjoy talking with this person. And that, of course, is what they want you to feel. That is exactly the objective of the report- building phase of the interrogation. Number four, waiver of rights. after you have been chatting with a police officer for a while, the police officer will say something like this. Well, looks like you want to talk to me. Seems like you're someone I can talk with openly and honestly. I bet you're quite eager to tell me what happened. I am really interested in knowing your side of the story. Let's fill out a form. Let's take care of the paperwork. They will very nicely and very easily get you to give up or waive your right to remain silent and your right to legal counsel. Number five, open questions. The pleasant tone of voice will most likely remind throughout the open questions portion. They will ask you open- ended questions to generate as much information as possible so that potential inconsistencies in your statements can be identified and used against you. Police officers can get a pretty good sense of when you are tense or nervous and when you are uncertain or lying about things. Because remember, they had already established a baseline of your behaviors during the report building phase of the interrogation. This open question interviewing process can vary in terms of length of time. Number six, accusation. accusatory process of the interrogation will come. The police officer will accuse you of the crime confidently, unwaveringly, and repeatedly. They will say things like, we know for a fact that you did it. I just want to understand why. And you will not be allowed to deny things. The police officer will interrupt all your denials. They will dismiss your denials as impossible and contradictory to the facts of the case. Essentially, they will not allow you to effectively verbalize any coherent denials or defense. They will say things like, Stop denying it. Stop talking. Listen to me. Listen to me now. I will give you the opportunity to talk in just a moment, but right now, it is very important that you listen to me carefully. Why do they say that? Why do they tell you that you have to listen to them? It is not because they have something terribly important to say. Rather, it is because the police interrogation technique indicates that the suspect should not have the opportunity.

Next, false evidence ploy. The police officer will confront you with evidence against you, sometimes real evidence, and sometimes fabricated evidence known as a false evidence ploy. They will say that they have your fingerprints, or they've got your DNA, or they have eyewitness testimonies, or they have surveillance tapes, they have audio recordings, they can say anything. In fact, it is very likely that the police officer who is interrogating you has a big folder in front of them with your name on it, making you think that they have all kinds of evidence and papers on you. They may also have with them videotapes or CD-ROMs, making you think that they have video or audio recordings of you. This is all to put psychological pressure on you and this is all legal. The police is legally permitted to use deceit when interrogating suspects. Remember that.

Number nine, the mess. The accusatory process of the interrogation will culminate with the use of the mess, a bad theme and a good theme, both of which will state that you committed the crime that you're being accused of. But one says you did it because you are evil and because you intended to do so and because you wanted to cause harm to the victim. Whereas the other theme will say you did it in the merely by accident. You didn't know what you were doing, or you were drunk, or it was spur of the moment, or the victim deserved it, whatever. In other words, the good theme offers you moral and psychological justifications for the crime. It is just an accident. It's just a mistake. We all make mistakes. It's no big deal. And if you go along with the good theme, there will be a lesser charge, and the judge will be very lenient when it comes to sentencing. The good theme is also known as minimization. It minimizes the seriousness of the crime; It minimizes the charge and the punishment. The bad theme, by contrast, is maximization, maximizing the seriousness of the crime, maximizing the punishment, threatening you, scaring you. The contrasting effects between minimization and maximization associated with the good theme and the bad theme are very similar to those of the good cop and bad cop routine. Any rational person in that situation will choose the good theme. confession as soon as the police officer sense that

you're about to stop resisting and go along with the good theme by the way they can usually tell this by your body language and your posture police interrogators are trained to spot the so- called surrender position so that they can tell when you are about to break as soon as they sense you're about to admit guilt or confess they will move closer to you they might put a hand on you kind of nudging you on and encouraging you they will say that you are doing the right thing you are doing the right thing this is the right thing to do. They might bring in another officer at this point to put additional pressure on you so that you don't change your mind about confessing. They will also try hard to convert oral confession into a written one, asking you to write things down. They might even trick you into writing an apology letter to the victim telling you that it's going to help you because it's going to make the judge see that you're sorry. But then of course the apology letter will actually be recorded as a written confession. So in conclusion, these police interrogation techniques have been shown to be very effective. They can even lead an innocent suspect to question themselves, to doubt their own memory, and to falsely confess to a crime that they did not commit. There are many actual police interrogation videos on YouTube. Some of them involve guilty suspects; some of them show false confessions by innocent people. Why don't you go ahead and watch a few of these videos? You will be able to recognize the different elements that we have discussed in this video. How the police officer gets the suspect to waive their rights, how the police officer builds a rapport with the suspect, the interruptions of denials, implied or overt suggestion of leniency, implied or overt threats, minimization and maximization, the use of false evidence ploys, and the use of themes. If you pay close attention, you will be able to spot all these techniques in police interrogation videos. Alright, I hope you find this video interesting and informative. Have you ever had any citizen police encounters? What's your impression of your local police force? I'd love to hear your experiences and thoughts on this topic, so feel free to leave a comment. And as usual, thank you very much for watching, please like and subscribe, I will see you in my next video.

FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING

Drugs: the Overwhelming Concern

Vocabulary

Psychoactive drug - псих активный препарат

immunodeficiency virus - вирус иммунодефицита

hepatitis - гепатит

organic chemistry - органическая химия

morphine - морфий cocaine - кокаин

amphetamine - амфетамин heroin - героин

hypodermic syringe – шприц для инъекций

Read and translate the text:

1. For many years the word “drug” meant a medicine which was taken by sick people for treatment. But from the beginning of the twentieth century this word has obtained the new meaning. Now it names the substance which is taken by people who want to get some relax or euphoria in spite of fatal consequences. This effect has become so widely spread that it has turned into a great trouble. But by all means, while walking along streets in English speaking countries, you may see many shops which are called “Drug store”, where you can buy some medicine but not drugs.

2. The devastation caused by drugs and drug dealing is familiar to us from mass media and our life experience. A quarter of 14-15 year old teenagers in many countries have already tried an illegal drug. What is more, injection drug use fuels epidemics of HIV and hepatitis. Half a million people are behind bars for dealing. Moreover, dependent users commit enormous amount of crimes under drug influence or in order to finance drug purchases, while dealers’ violence effects more and more innocent bystanders. It is not a secret that international drug trafficking supports corruption, insurgency and terrorism.

3. However, the problem is not in illegal drugs only. Half of all



criminal violence and automobile fatalities are caused by drunkenness. One of twelve adults suffers from a substance abuse disorder or that 8 million children are living with addicted parents. It is important to remember that alcohol abuse and cigarette smoking kill more people than all the illegal drugs combined.

4. The problem is not new. People have used chemicals to alter their state of mind since before there were written records. Wherever there is fruit or grain, there is the possibility of fermentation. By some accounts, beer is older than bread, and other psychoactive, such as opium, are comparably ancient. Mind affecting molecules have been, and are still, used for relaxation, for recreation, for healing and easing pain, for making and enjoying music and art, for seduction, for work, for battle, and for worship.

Moreover, urbanization and industrialization have increased the damage of intoxication. Technology has created new and more potent psychoactive, and trade has spread them over great territories. A resident of any city today has access to dozens, if not hundreds of psychoactive. The availability of multiple drugs raises the possibility of drug combinations, which can be more deadly than any drug alone. Most contemporary societies also offer their citizens more wealth and more leisure than any of the ancients knew and this prosperity makes drugs more available and can also foster drug abuse.

The nineteenth century gave us both organic chemistry, the possibility to produce refined products from plant materials (including morphine and cocaine) and potent synthetic or semisynthetic molecules (such as the amphetamines and heroin), and the hypodermic syringe as an especially efficient means of getting them to brain.

The strong desire for drugs and the risk of drug-related damage are realities that cannot be merely wished away. Custom, religion, and law have always created some constraints on drug use and nowadays countries have stated the drug-abuse control as a field of public policy, embodied in domestic statutes and international treaties.

1. Write 10 questions up to the text above.

2. Translate the following word combinations from the text above

- in spite of fatal consequences
- English speaking countries
- life experience
- enormous amount of crimes
- alcohol abuse
- contemporary societies
- the hypodermic syringe
- behind bars
- an especially efficient means
- drug-related damage
- international treaties

3. Agree or disagree Model:

a) I fully agree with the statement.

b) I am afraid, I can't

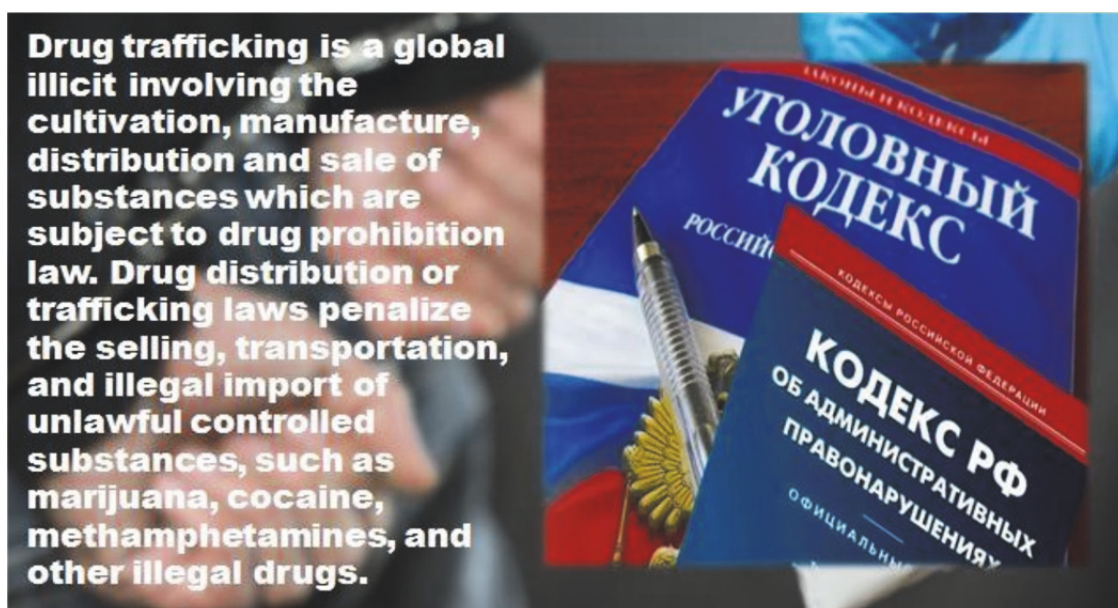
agree with it. c) I can't

but agree with it.

d) I completely disagree with the statement.

1. For many years the word “drug” meant a medicine which was taken by sick people for treatment.
2. Half a million people are behind bars for law enforcement activity.
3. It is a secret that international drug trafficking supports corruption, insurgency and terrorism.
4. Half of all criminal violence and automobile fatalities are caused by keeping law and order.
5. The strong desire for drugs and the risk of drug-related damage are realities that cannot be merely wished away.

6. It is important to remember that alcohol abuse and cigarette smoking kill more people than all the illegal drugs combined.



4. Six phrases were taken out of the text (a-f). Read the text and fill the gaps, putting the phrases (a-f) in the right places (1-6).

What is a drug?

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

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

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

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

risk, taking two drugs together; each at a dosage safe if taken alone, can be fatal.

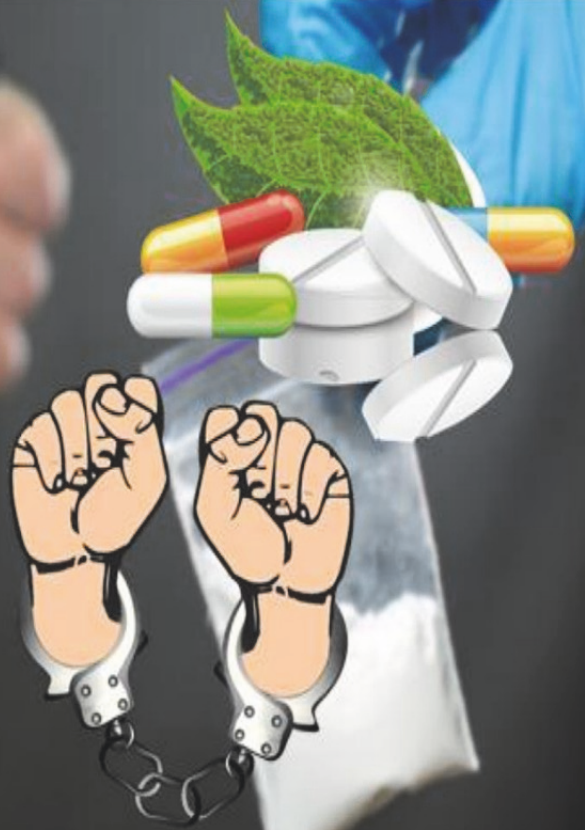
Overdose is not the only form of toxicity. Even a dose that causes no damage when taken once or a few times can still create harm 4_. A drug with no overdose risk – tobacco in the form of cigarettes, for example – can be profoundly toxic in chronic use.

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

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

- a) if continued over months or years
- b) First the man takes a drink
- c) and inflict on others
- d) but also from a person to a person and from occasion to occasion.
- e) and no one wants to take more than the prescribed amount.
- f) the body or the mind.

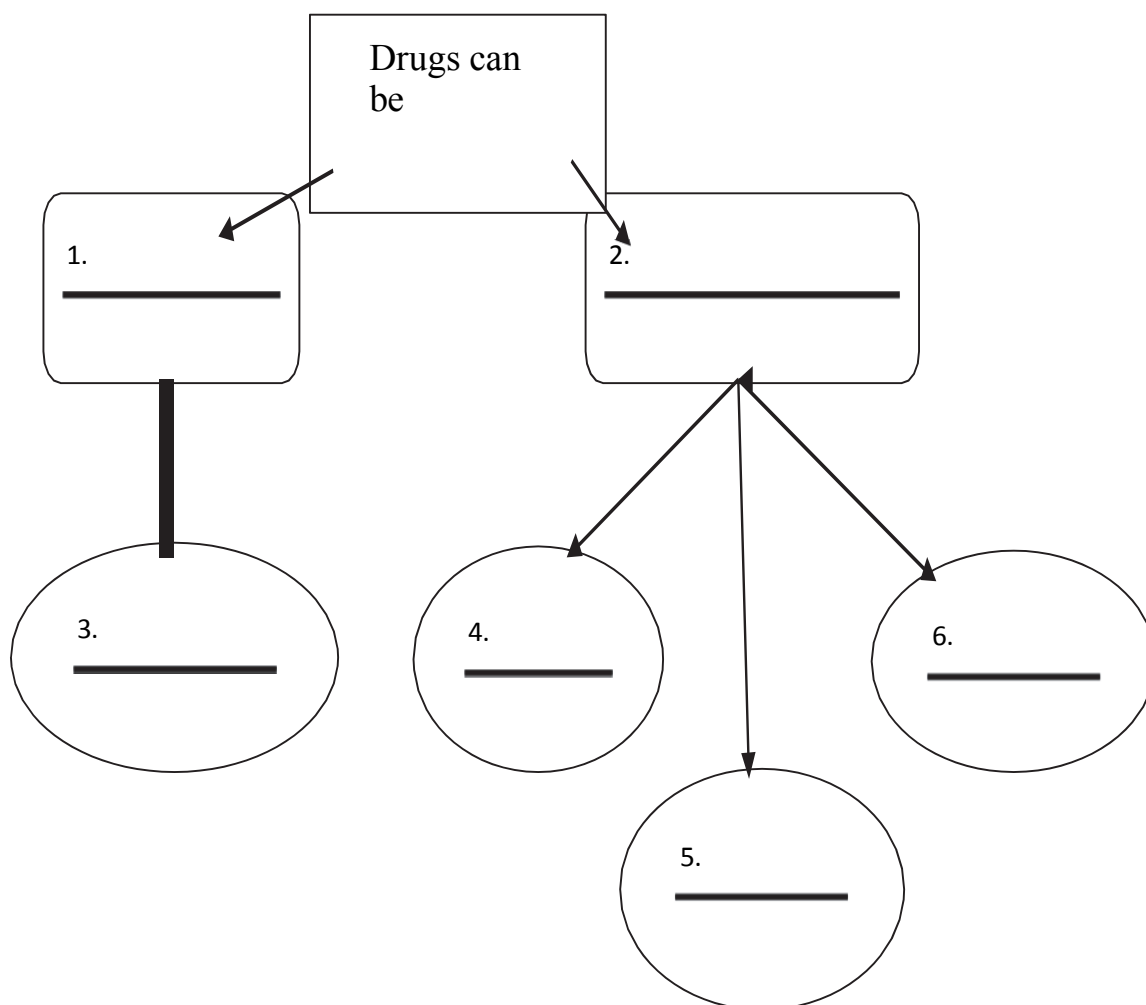
Drug trafficking / distribution is a felony, and is a more serious crime than drug possession. A person can be convicted of drug trafficking if a person manufacture, transport, sell or distribute illegal drugs or if police suspect that the person intends to sell them. Drug trafficking convictions, even for first offenders, typically result in prison sentences that last over a year. The fines associated with drug trafficking are also serious. They may be very high depending on the amount and kind of drugs. Probation sentences are possible in some trafficking cases, but typically only as a part of a plea bargain where the accused agrees to plead guilty to a less serious charge.



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



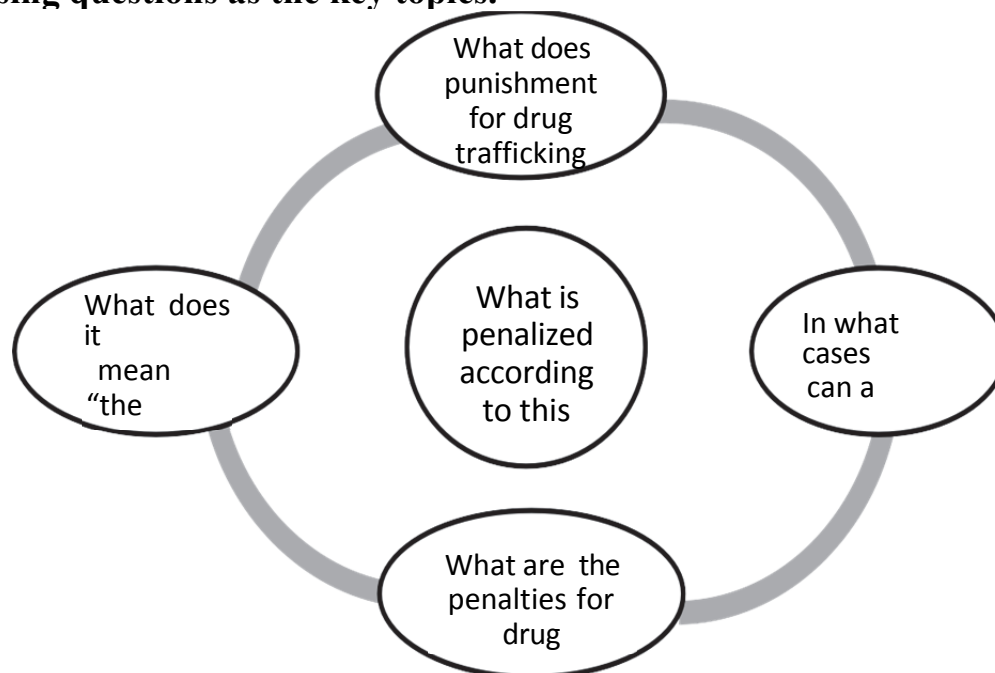
5. Work in small groups or pairs. Fill in the cluster with information from the text and describe every position to your partner.



6. Before reading the text, work in small groups or in pairs and discuss the

1. Do you know how drug trafficking is punished in different countries?
2. Why do you think the usage and selling of different drugs are punished differently?
3. How is drug trafficking punished in your country?

7. Read the text again and discuss the cluster with your partner using questions as the key topics.



8. Round table discussion.

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

These phrases may be of some use for you during the

discussion: I would like to present my idea of

I would like to stress that.... The thing is that

What is the reason for....?

What may be the consequences of? What is your point of view on? How does it happen that...?

What are the ways of...? Going back to my last point....

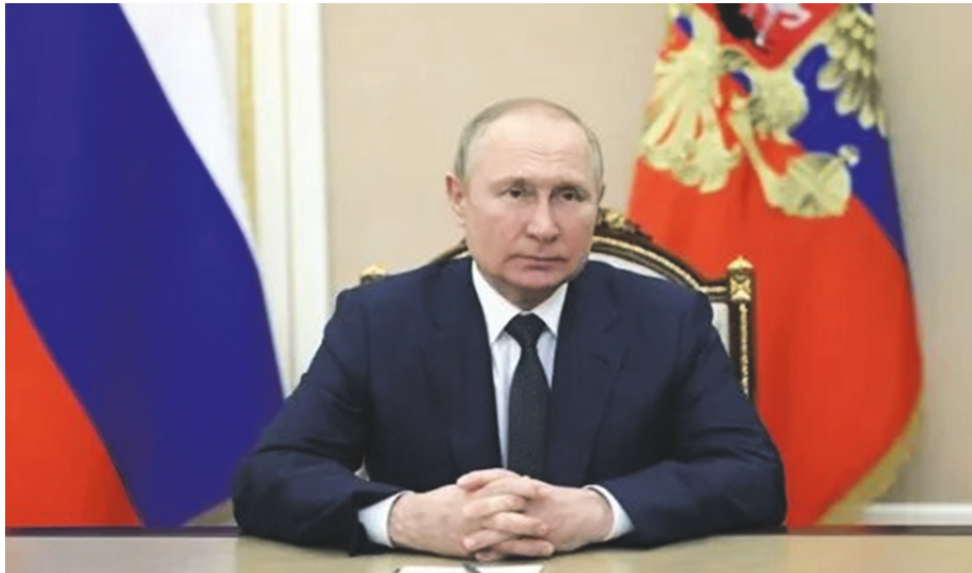
Would you mind explaining your point of view?



The delegates include the heads of drug control agencies from more than 120 countries, as well as heads and representatives of international organizations, including the United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and Collective Security Treaty Organization.

* * *

President of Russia: Ladies and Gentlemen, friends



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you very much for your attention.

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

5. Before you start working with the next text match the words and phrases in the first box with their equivalents in the second one.

Failed policies, to devise an effective strategy, a substantive commitment, to provide the financial and human resources, to respond, to reduce, regardless of supply, to warn people, substitution therapy, to mitigate the harm.

To soften the consequences, unsuccessful activities, the exchange some medicines in treatment, to fulfill positive planning, to ask somebody not to do something, to give monetary and staff assistance, to answer, to lessen, irrespectively of the source, actual wish to do something.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SOCIETY'S RESPONSE



What Is Delinquency Prevention?

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

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

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

There are many programs out there today that are meant to help our delinquent youth. Those that are rehabilitative in nature are less successful as these youth have already turned to crime and have already created bad habits and antisocial behaviors.

Programs that take a preventative approach are much more successful and tend to have a higher positive response from communities.

Who Is Affected by Juvenile Delinquency?

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

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

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

Whether you're a parent, aunt, uncle, or just a neighbor in a community with children we all have a responsibility to raise the children of our future. We may not have direct contact with these children daily, but how we treat them is going to help shape who they become and how they look at the world.

Fighting smuggling, terrorism, extremism

Listen, read, discuss:



People, constitution, world, contacts, promote, radicalized.

Fill the words from the box.

How do people become ? What exactly is extremism? When does it become dangerous? To answer these questions, we will have a close look at four terms. **Radicalization, extremism, violent extremism, and terrorism**

Radicalization is a process. People change over the course of their lives. When somebody assumes increasingly extreme opinions, this is called radicalization.

These opinions may be political, social or religious. That by itself is not a crime. But we must not look away. Where is the person's path taking them? Radicalization often starts with fascination for a topic or sympathy for a group who become radicalized like what their group does. This takes them deeper and deeper into an extremist ideology.



Extremism is a clearly delineated. This exact way is how society should function. Extremism has no interest in diversity, open-mindedness or other views. An extremist idea can be a social order or a religious system. Virtually all extremism considers the world in terms of black and white. There are friends; there are enemies, nothing else.

Such an idea can exist in a country that is ruled by fundamental Islamic rules. They govern public life, the law and the administration of justice. It is a concept of society that is incompatible with our democratic order in Switzerland. This is called Islamic extremism or Islamism.

Another extremist idea focuses on a culturally pure country that does not tolerate ethnic mixing. This view goes with xenophobia, racism and extreme nationalism. Such an ideology is against ours __. It is called right-wing extremism.

There is an opposite ideology too. It involves the rejection of the state as a whole and any form of authority. Capitalism and the alleged class-based society are believed to be the root of all evil. This ideology is against our constitution too. It is called left- wing extremism.

There are other types of extremism, too. They all reject the democratic and constitutional foundations of Switzerland. And they all passionately explain why they do so. Virtually all types of extremism have people who want to enforce their opinions through violence. They either support or v i o l e n c e in some form, or they use violence themselves. This is called violent extremism.

There are groups who use violence systematically. They try to spread fear and terror in society in order to enforce their own extremist idea. This is called terrorism. When people use violence systematically in order to achieve an Islamic social order, it is called jihadist.

Disappointment and a sense of alienation lead people to extremist ideologies. Are people around you changing? Are you worried? Call us for advice, anonymously if you wish. Specialist centers and __near you can be found at [svs.admin.ch slash extremism](https://svs.admin.ch/slash/extremism).

Sven is 15. He is frustrated and feels like an outsider. Sven doesn't think much of others' opinions. He dislikes many of the things that other people do, just like his new friends in various chats. Sven becomes radicalized. But what does this actually mean and how does it happen?



For society to function, we follow rules. These determine what is okay and what isn't. For example, that we treat others the way we want to be treated ourselves. Or that we are allowed to think what we want and respect other people's opinions.

All groups have such rules to make sure they function, like our school class, which we are simply a part of and weren't able to choose. And of course the country we live in also has rules, in our case Switzerland. The older you are, the more you are able to choose which groups you want to belong to.

Then there are people like Sven. He feels misunderstood and struggles to connect with others. He always has the sense of being on the outside. Online, he finds a group of people that are interested in him and have clear answers and ideas.

They exploit his insecurities and make him feel like he belongs. Sven is drawn in deeper and deeper and becomes increasingly convinced that this group and its ideas are the only correct ones. He distances himself even further from his family and his old friends. He believes that only he and his new group are right and everyone else is wrong.

Sven rebels more and more against our rules and freedoms in Switzerland. He is against openness, diversity and other opinions. Sven and those like him think that the way things are done in Switzerland is bad. All the rules and the way society works should be changed. This is called extremism. For extremists, there is only black or white, right or wrong. This means someone is either a friend or an enemy. There is nothing in between. This extremism comes in different forms. It can be the idea that people from different countries or with a different skin color are worth less. This is xenophobia and racism. It is against our rules. We call this right-wing extremism.

Some people believe that money and power are in completely the wrong hands in Switzerland, namely in those of a few big companies and rich people. They therefore think that we should have no more banks, big companies or rich people. These people want to completely overturn our entire order and society. This is called left-wing extremism.

Or due to their religion, some people don't accept how we live together. There is no place for respect or tolerance in their faith. They reject the rules of a peaceful and free society. They claim that only their religion should determine how we are allowed to live. Or they believe that women should have fewer rights in our country. They even stir up hatred against those who, in their opinion, have the wrong faith. This is known as religious extremism.

There are also other forms of extremism. They all rebel against the rules and freedoms of our country and they express their opinions in a passionate manner. Sven goes one step further and tries to enforce his opinions and beliefs with violence. He therefore encourages others to help him and fights violently for his ideas. This is found in all forms of extremism and is described as violent extremism.

There is also another group of extremists. They want to spread terror and fear. They are convinced that they can achieve their goals with extreme violence. This is called terrorism. When someone like Sven joins an extremist group, this is known as radicalization. And when someone becomes radicalized, most of the people around them notice. Such as good friends, colleagues, their family or school.

Have you seen signs of this? Then seek help in your school or from an advice center. There are always ways to help these people so they can find their place again in our society.

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и «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности»)**

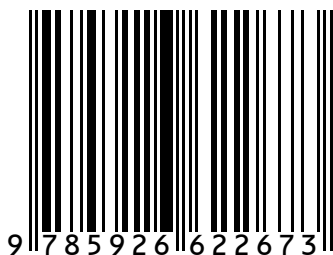
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