

Федеральное государственное казенное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«СИБИРСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»

ENGLISH FOR CLASSROOM AND DISTANCE LEARNING

Учебное пособие

КРАСНОЯРСК
СИБЮИ МВД России
2026

УДК 372.881.1
ББК 72.268.1

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English for Classroom and Distance Learning : учебное пособие / Т.В. Куприянчик, Н.А. Ермакина. – Красноярск : СибЮИ МВД России, 2026. – 132 с. – ISBN 978-5-7889-0405-4.

Учебное пособие включает в себя тематические циклы в соответствии с содержанием рабочей программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка.

Предназначено для слушателей факультета заочного обучения, изучающих английский язык в образовательных организациях МВД России. Может использоваться как в условиях дистанционного обучения, так и на аудиторных занятиях.

ISBN 978-5-7889-0405-4

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие по английскому языку «English Classroom and Distance Learning» подготовлено в результате проведения научно-исследовательской работы «Дидактическое обеспечение курса иностранного языка в системе дистанционного обучения в образовательной организации МВД России» коллективом авторов Сибирского юридического института МВД России.

Оно предназначено как для проведения аудиторных занятий по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык», так и для использования в условиях дистанционного обучения слушателями заочной формы обучения по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка в ведомственных образовательных организациях системы МВД России.

Учебное пособие следует рассматривать как «комбинированную модель использования бумажного носителя и электронного, презентующего мультимедийный образовательный контент»¹.

Структура учебного пособия, содержание представленного в нем учебного материала, методика и технология их разработки направлены на формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции и универсальных и общепрофессиональных компетенций обучающихся с использованием электронных образовательных ресурсов в рамках изучения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Пособие включает в себя тематические циклы в соответствии с содержанием рабочей программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по направлению подготовки 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка:

Grammar and Vocabulary Revision. Personal Information (Повторение и актуализация материала средней школы. Личные данные);

Police Officers' Training (Подготовка полицейских кадров),

Legal Professions (Юридические профессии);

English-Speaking Countries and Russia (Страны изучаемого языка и Россия);

Constitutions of English-Speaking Countries and Russia (Конституции стран изучаемого языка и России);

System of State and Government in English Speaking Countries and in Russia (Государственное устройство стран изучаемого языка и России);

Role of Police. Police Activities (Роль полиции. Деятельность полиции);

¹ Марченко В.Н., Кретьева Л.Н. Использование ресурсов электронного учебника английского языка в общеобразовательном пространстве // Гуманитарные исследования. Педагогика и психология. 2021. № 8. С. 51–58.

Law Enforcement Agencies in English-Speaking Countries and in Russia
(Правоохранительные органы стран изучаемого языка и России);

Criminal Justice System (Система уголовного правосудия);

Types of Crimes and Punishment (Виды преступлений и наказаний).

В каждом тематическом цикле представлены учебные материалы различного формата: статичный и динамичный материал, включающий в себя задания для формирования грамматической и лексической компетенций и тексты с заданиями; аудио- и видеоматериалы со ссылками на Интернет-ресурсы; материалы для контроля и оценки достижений, представленные на платформе электронной информационно-образовательной среды (ЭИОС) СибЮИ МВД России.

Использование дополнительных информационно-образовательных ресурсов способствует как освоению обучающимися учебной дисциплины в рамках контактной работы с преподавателем, так и при реализации ими самообразовательной деятельности, расширению и углублению знаний в контексте как общей тематики (General English), так и профессионально направленной (English for Specific Purposes).

UNIT 1

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR REVISION. PERSONAL INFORMATION



PART 2: WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

Words for Revision and Learning

1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about ourselves:

1. to introduce (oneself)	представить(ся)
2. name/surname (first name / last name)	имя / фамилия
3. to be born	родиться
4. to come from	происходить, быть родом из ...
5. to live	жить, проживать
6. to finish school	окончить школу
7. to be (not) married / to be single	быть (не) женатым (замужем)
8. to serve in the army	служить в армии
9. to work as at (in) ...	работать (кем-либо в ...)
10. a wife / a husband	жена / муж
11. a child (children) / son / daughter	ребенок (дети) / сын / дочь
12. to be interested in ...	интересоваться ч.-л.

2. Make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=5473>.

3. Read and translate the dialogues:

A)

D. Hello, my name is Daniel. What's your name?

A. Hello, Daniel. I'm Alexander.

D. Where are you from?

A. I'm from Krasnoyarsk. And what about you?

D. I'm from Birmingham, UK.

A. What's your surname?

D. My surname is Murphy. And what about you?

A. My surname is Kuznetsov.

D. I see. What's your phone number?
A. My phone number is 7 919 534 2178. And what's your phone number?
D. My phone number is 44 902 955 5339.
A. What are you?
D. I'm a businessman. And you?
A. I'm a police officer, lieutenant of police.
D. Really? Nice to meet you, Alexander.
A. Nice to meet you too.
D. OK, bye! See you later.
A. Good-bye!

B)

Sergey: Excuse me. Are you from the USA or England?

Alice: Neither. We are from different English speaking countries. My name is Alice. I'm from Ireland. Irish is our official language, but most people speak English.

Sergey: It's nice to meet you. Welcome to Russia. My name is Sergey. I'm from Krasnoyarsk.

Robert: Hi, Sergey. My name is Robert. I'm from New Zealand. And this is Jane. She's from Canada. And this is Simon. He's from Australia. The official language in all of our countries is English.

Sergey: It's nice to meet all of you.

Robert: Nice to meet you too.

C)

Police officer: Good morning madam. Welcome to Russia. Do you speak English?

Foreigner: A little bit. I'm from France. I'm a French.

Police officer: OK. Unfortunately, I don't speak French but I speak English a little.

Foreigner: Oh, good! I speak English too.

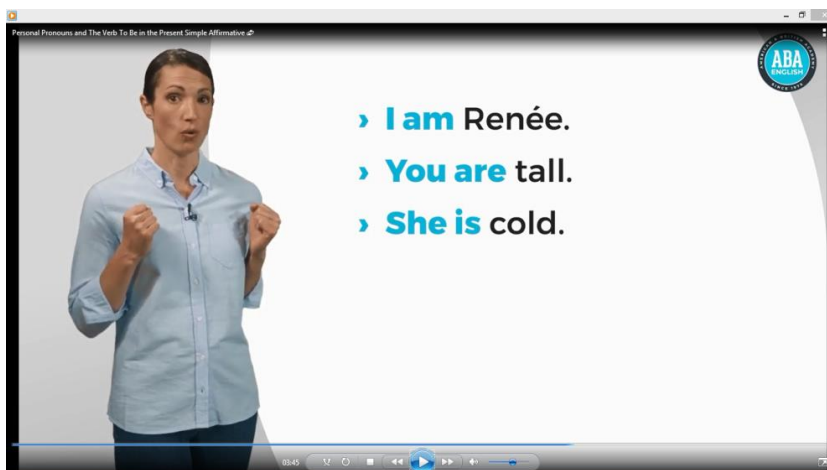
GRAMMAR REVISION



**1. Revise the Grammar materials on the topics
“The verb «to be»” and “Personal Pronouns”.**

a) Watch the video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jt4w9mgv20U>.



b) Revise the forms of the verb «to be»:

Tense	«+»	«-»	« ? »
Present Simple	I + am ... (I'm ...) We, You, They are ... (We're, You're, They're ...) He/She/It + is ...	I + am not... (I'm not ...) We, You, They + are not (aren't) ... He/She/It + is not (isn't) ...	Am + I... ? Are + we/you/they ... ? Is he, she, it ...?
Past Simple	I, He, She, It + was... We, You, They + were ...	I, He, She, It + was not (wasn't) ... We, You, They + were not (weren't) ...	Was + I, he, she, it ... ? Were + we, you, they ...?
Future Simple	I, We, You, They, He She, It + will be ...	I, We, You, They, He She, It + will not (won't) be ...	Will + I, we, you, they, he, she, it be...?



GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1. Put the verb "to be" in the correct form.

a) 1. What ... your name? – My name ... Alexander Sokolov. 2. What ... your address? – My address ... 28 Mira street. 3. What ... your phone number? – My phone number ... 89139254738. 4. Where ... you from? – I ... from Novosibirsk. 5. I ... a first-year trainee. 6. My mother ... not an engineer, she ... a teacher. 7. ... your sister a doctor? – Yes, she 8. ... they at

home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 9. My brothers ... police officers. They ... at work now. 10. ... you a cadet? – No, I ... a trainee. 11. ... your sister a teacher? – No, she ... not a teacher, she ... a doctor. 12. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he 13. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not. 14. We ... at home. 15. ... this your watch? – Yes, it 16. She ... a student. 17. ... this your bag? 18. My uncle ... an office worker. 19. Olga has a brother. He ... a policeman. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow. 20. My rank ... private. He ... a lieutenant of police. 21. They ... future police officers. 22. Those policemen ... French. 23. My native language ... Russian.

2. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the verb “to be”: am/is/Isn’t are/aren’t/ will be.

a) I ... a police officer. 2. My friend ... 27 years old. 3. We ... from Krasnoyarsk. They ... from Novosibirsk. 4. My brother ... a police officer. 5. They ... future police officers. 6. My address ... 25, Voronova Street, apart. 15, Krasnoyarsk. 7. My phone number ... 89534567729. 8. Those policemen ... French. 9. His name ... Vladimir, mine ... Ann. 10. Their native language ... French.

b) 1. Who ... you? 2. What ... you? 3. Who ... she? 4. How old ... they? 5. What country ... he from? 6. When and where ... you born? 7. What ... your rank? 8. What ... your telephone number? 9. What ... your nationality? 10. What ... your official language? 11. ... you sure of it? 12. Who ... responsible for it?

3. Put “am”, “am not”, “is”, “is not”, “are”, “are not” into the gaps.

A: ____ you from Italy?

B: No, I ____ from Spain. Where ____ you from?

A: I ____ from the UK.

B: ____ Ken from the UK too?

A: Yes, he _____. He ____ from Scotland.

B: ____ Jane and Anna from Scotland too?

A: No, they ____ from the United States.

B: ____ they from New York?

A: No, they _____. They ____ from Boston.

4. Make the following sentences interrogative or negative according to the model.

**Model: My brother is at school now. – Is your brother at school now?
My brother is not at school now.**

1. We are at the Institute now. 2. This is his father. 3. The cadets are in the classroom. 4. She is at work. 5. His family is in Krasnoyarsk. 6. Helen is a teacher. 7. I am a doctor. 8. This is my bag. 9. His sister is a cadet. 10. We are first-year students.

ON-LINE LEARNING



Revise the materials on the topic “Types of questions in English”:

<https://engblog.ru/cat/grammar/guide#interrogative-sentence>.

1. Transform the given sentences into question beginning with the appropriate Wh-words.

1. He is in the library. (Where?) 2. Now my address is 20, Rokossovsky street, Krasnoyarsk. (What?) 4. I am from Volgograd. (Where?) 5. He is eighteen. (How old?) 6. Her name is Helen. (What?) 7. They are in Moscow. (Where?) 8. My father is a police officer. (What?) 9. She is at work. (Where?)

2. Revise the materials on the topic “The Verb “to have””:

Tense	« + »	« – »	« ? »
Present Simple	I, You, We, They + have (got) ... He/She/It + has (got) ...	I, You, We, They + have not (got) ... He/She/It + has not (got) ...	Have + I, you, we, they (got) ...? Do + I, you, we, they have ...? Has he, she, it (got)...? Does + he, she, it have (got) ...?
Past Simple	I, You, We, They, He, She, It + had ...	I, You, We, They, He, She, It + had not (hadn't) ...	Had I, you, we, they, he, she, it ...? Did I, you, we, they, he, she, it have ...?
Future Simple	I, We, You, They, He, She, It + will have ...	I, We, You, They, He She, It + won't have ...	Will + I, we, you, they, he, she, it have ...?



ON-LINE LEARNING

To learn more about the verb “have (have got)” watch the video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f9VBCqFkgy0>.

1. Fill in the gaps. Put the correct form of the verb “to have (to have got)” in Present Simple (have/has).

1. I ... a comfortable flat. 2. Nick ... many friends. 3. They ... a lot of flowers in their garden. 4. She ... long hair. 5. I ... some English books. 6. You ... a good collection of stamps. 7. We ... a nice house. 8. My brother ... a new car.

2. Fill in the gaps. Put the correct form of the verb “to have (to have got)” in Present and Past Simple.

1. We usually ... six lectures a week, but last week we ... eight lectures. 2. Last winter was very cold. We ... a lot of snow. 3. My brother ... holidays in summer, but he ... holidays in autumn last year. 4. They ... a cottage in the country two years ago. 5. The tourists ... a long journey. They were very tired. 6. Kate ... a funny dog. Its name is Spot. 7. Their room is light. It ... three windows. 8. I am happy because I ... a lot of friends. 9. It was summer. I ... a lot of free time. 10. Ann and Bess were at work yesterday. They ... a lot of work. 11. Nick is a hunter. He ... two dogs.

3. Fill in the gaps. Put the correct form of the verb “to have (to have got)”:

1. Yesterday we ... a lecture on History and group 2001 ... a lecture on Theory of State and Law. 2. Tomorrow I ... an English lesson, my friend ... an English lesson too. 3. In 1963 our Institute ... 11 faculties. Now our University ... 13 faculties. 4. At the end of each term students ... four or five exams. Last January we ... five exams. Next summer our group ... five exams too. 5. My mother always ... much work to do. 6. Each faculty of our University ... scientific laboratory. These laboratories ... modern equipment. 7. I hope all our graduates ... interesting work in the future.

4. Fill in the gaps. Put the correct form of the verb “to be” and “to have” (in Present Simple):

1. ... you a student now?
2. My brother ... at the institute now.
3. She ... very upset today, she ... a headache.
4. ... your sister at home? No, she ... at work.
5. My children ... many toys.
6. I ... really happy when I ... much free time.

7. ... I mistaken? - No, you ... right.
8. She ... blue eyes.
9. They ... three children.
10. Who ... to blame?
11. The lesson ... over. ... a break!
12. My sister ... not married. She ... no her own family.

5. Fill in the gaps. Put the correct form of the verb “to be” and “to have” (in Past Simple)

1. Yesterday I ... at the party and ... a good time there.
2. The weather ... good yesterday and they ... a walk.
3. Where ... you yesterday? I called you, but nobody ... at home.
4. You ... not right yesterday. You ... mistaken.
5. Some students ... absent at the Institute two days ago.
6. Who ... a birthday yesterday?
7. I ... no classes yesterday.
8. What subjects ... you good at school?
9. We ... no free time.
10. I ... not at work yesterday. I ... ill. I ... a bad headache.

ON-LINE LEARNING



1. **Revise the most common English verbs:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntC21L39PEI>.

2. Revise the materials on the topics “Present / Past / Future Simple Tense” and “Present / Past / Future Continuous Tense”:

- <https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/present-simple>;
<https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/past-simple>;
<https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/future-simple>;
<https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/present-continuous>;
<https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/past-continuous>;
<https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/future-continuous>;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYDICRWTTyg>.

3. Revise the materials on the topic “Irregular Verbs”:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=isBN48FbW6U>.

4. Do the exercises 1 – 5:

- <https://langformula.ru/exercises/tenses-exercises>.

5. Revise the materials on the topic “Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs”:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwLaiF_bVpI;

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWUTYqalDY8.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWUTYqalDY8)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE



1. Put the following adjectives into Comparative and Superlative:

a) large, tall, long, easy, hot, big, cold, nice, bad, strong, short, wide, good, happy, high, low, busy, little, many, far.

b) wonderful, necessary, quickly, interesting, comfortable, popular, active, famous, pleasant, beautiful, early.

2. Put the adjective in brackets into the correct degree of comparison:

1. Who knows him (well) than you? 2. Which is (long) day of the year? 3. July is the (busy) month for cadets. It is an examination period. 4. He is the (good) student in the group. 5. Even (long) day has an end. 6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 7. Your English is (good) now. 8. Winter is (cold) season of the year. 9. That was the (bad) news I ever heard. 10. Health is (good) than wealth. 11. Viktor worked (well) of all. He reads English now (good) than a week ago. 12. Health and happiness are... (important) than money.

3. Complete the sentences:

a) Use the appropriate adjective in Comparative:

1. You're not very tall. Your brother is 2. Olga doesn't work very hard. I work 3. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is 4. Oleg's idea wasn't very good. My idea is 5. It isn't very warm today. It was 7. Today people aren't very polite. In the past they were ...

b) Use the appropriate adjective in Superlative according to the model:

Model: This building is very old. – It's the oldest building in the town.

1. It is a very happy day. It's ... of my life. 2. It is a very good film. It's ... I've ever seen. 3. She is a very popular singer. She is ... in our country. 4. It is a very bad mistake. It is ... I've ever made. 5. It is a very cold day. It's ... of the year. 6. He is a very interesting person. He's ... I've ever met.



ON-LINE LEARNING

Test your knowledge and skills. Take the test:

<https://engblog.ru/comparison-of-adjectives>.



PART 2: SELF-INTRODUCTION

1. Expand your vocabulary. Read the new vocabulary, make sure you pronounce them properly:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=5473>.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. police officer / policeman / policewoman | сотрудник полиции / полицейский |
| 2. sergeant / lieutenant / a junior sergeant (lieutenant) / senior sergeant (lieutenant) / captain / major of police | сержант / лейтенант / младший сержант (лейтенант) / старший сержант (лейтенант) / капитан / майор полиции |
| 3. department | отдел (отделение), департамент |
| 4. to enter the Institute | поступить в институт |
| 5. to study at ... | учиться в (вузе) |
| 6. to study law | изучать право |
| 7. trainee | учащийся, обучающийся |
| 8. first-year student / to be in the first year | учащийся 1-го курса / учиться на 1-м курсе |
| 9. Correspondence Department | заочное отделение |
| 10. to graduate from (the Institute) | закончить (институт) |
| 11. the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (the MIA of Russia) | Министерство внутренних дел РФ (МВД России) |
| 12. Siberian Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (SLI of the MIA of Russia) | Сибирский юридический институт МВД России (СибЮИ МВД России) |

2. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. Hello. How are you? 2. Let me introduce myself. My name is Viktor. My surname is Smirnov. 3. I was born in Saratov. Now I live in Krasnoyarsk. 4. He is from Norilsk, Krasnoyarsk region. 5. They come from France. They are French. 6. We are police officers, we work as operatives. 7. This year I entered the Correspondence Department of Siberian Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. 8. We are students of law. 9. We study at the Law Institute. 10. I'm captain of police. 11. He is not married. 12. She is interested in solving cybercrimes.

READING PRACTICE

Read and translate the text:



Mark Smith is a policeman. He is 25 years old. He was born in California. Now he works at the New York Police Department. He is a patrol officer. His duty is to make uniform patrol in the district and help detectives with their follow-up investigations. Sometimes Mark works on the day shift and other times on the night shift. Mark likes police work.

Mark is married. His wife Janet is 3 years younger than her husband is. She is college graduate but she doesn't work at the present. Janet looks after their children. Janet thinks that in future she will get a job and work as an accountant.

Mark's father was also a policeman. He graduated from a police academy, and then worked as a police inspector. After twenty years of service he retired. Now he lives with his wife in his small cottage out of the town.

When Mark finishes his work, he returns home where he helps his wife, plays with their children and has rest. He usually watches TV, reads newspapers and magazines. On his days off Mark and his wife often go for a walk and visit their parents.

SPEAKING PRACTICE



Fill in the gaps using your personal data. Get ready to speak about yourself:

Let me introduce myself. My name is ... (My surname is ...).

I'm ... (years old). I'm ... (nationality).

I'm from I was born on ... in So, I'm ... (years old).

I'm ... (married / not married (single) / divorced) and have ... (a son / a daughter / two children).

I'm ... of police. I work as ... at ...

Now I study at ... in Krasnoyarsk. I'm a ... of the Correspondence Department.

In my free time ... I like ... (spending time with my family / reading books / playing computer games / going camping / driving my car / ...).



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

How strong is your vocabulary and grammar? Test your knowledge and skills.

Follow the link below and take the test:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9472>.

UNIT 2

POLICE OFFICERS TRAINING



Words to learn and remember

1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about training at the Institute:

1. to enter the Institute	поступить в институт
2. to study at ...	учиться в вузе
3. to study law	изучать право
4. trainee	учащийся, обучающийся
5. first-year student / to be in the first year	учащийся 1-го курса / учиться на 1-м курсе
6. to get higher legal education	получить высшее юридическое образование
7. to graduate from ... (the Institute / University)	окончить (институт / университет)
8. the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (the MIA of Russia)	Министерство внутренних дел РФ (МВД РФ)
9. Siberian Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (SLI of the MIA of Russia)	Сибирский юридический институт МВД России (СибЮИ МВД России)
10. Correspondence Department	заочное отделение
11. History	история
12. Philosophy	философия
13. Criminal Law	уголовное право
14. Civil Law	гражданское право
15. Administrative Law	административное право
16. Administrative Activity	административная деятельность
17. Constitutional Law	конституционное право
18. Criminalistics	криминалистика

19. Theory of State and Law	теория государства и права
20. Operational Search Activity	оперативно-розыскная деятельность
21. Firearms training	огневая подготовка
22. to take an exam (a credit)	сдавать экзамен (зачет)
23. to pass an exam (a credit)	сдать экзамен (зачет)
24. to fail an exam	не сдать экзамен (зачет)
25. to get a diploma of a lawyer	получить диплом юриста

2. Make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=5494>.

3. Read and translate the word chains and word collocations:

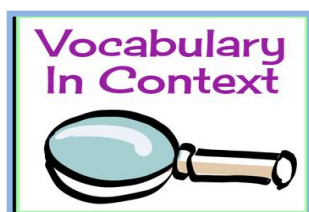
– **education** – primary / secondary / higher education – legal education – get higher legal education;

– **to study** – study Law – study general and special subjects – study at the Law Institute – study at Siberian Law Institute – study on the program for getting a Specialist (Bachelor's) Degree – a course of study – student – Law student – first-year (second-year) student;

– **to train** – train specialists – train highly qualified specialists – train specialists for law enforcement agencies – training – professional training – vocational training – police training – in-service training – additional training; trainee – first-year (second-year) trainee;

– **knowledge** – to get/ acquire knowledge – to get knowledge in ... – wide knowledge – deep knowledge - to get special knowledge of police activity;

– **to graduate** – to graduate from Law Institute – to graduate from the Siberian Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation.



4. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. I study at Siberian Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in Krasnoyarsk. 2. I entered the Institute some months ago. 3. We get knowledge of law. 4. We study a lot of general and special subjects at the Institute. 5. He is a first year trainee of the Correspondence Department. 6. In 4 years we'll graduate from the Institute. 7. We are the students of law. 8. The academic year consists of two terms. 9. At the end of each term we take credits and examinations. 10. According to the timetable we'll have two lectures and a seminar. 11. We attend lessons every day. 12. There are 12 departments at our Institute. 13. There is a gymnasium, a

library and a lecture-hall at our Institute. 14. After getting bad marks we should correct them by attending tutorials. 15. In winter we passed our first session. 16. This semester we are to take four exams. 17. I'm afraid to fail any of the exams this summer session. 18. Each lesson lasts an hour and a half, after a lesson there is a break. 19. In 5 years we'll get a diploma of a lawyer.

5. Match the parts to make up the sentences. Translate them into Russian:

1. Field training allows trainees...	a) ... written, spoken, informal or formal.
2. In order to perform their duties police must master a lot of basic skills...	b) ... of the basics of criminal investigation and procedure as well as the gathering of evidence.
3. Future police officers are to be trained in defensive tactics and skills needed...	c) ... but also with specific software and applications used in the national police service.
4. Trainees must be provided with the legal framework of counteraction...	d) ... takes years to master.
5. Effective communication is the essence of a police service, whether ...	e) ... involving the use of equipment, communication and self-management skills and the proper use of firearms.
6. Police personnel require solid knowledge...	f) ... to apply the knowledge and skills learned in the classroom to real police work.
7. Police officers are to be familiar not only with the basics of ICT...	g) ... to the illicit drug trafficking and relevant laws and legal procedures specific to drug investigations.
8. Interviewing is a skill that...	h) ... to ensure safety (personal safety and the safety of others) and efficiency of performance while on duty.

READING PRACTICE



Read and translate the text:

Our Institute

The Siberian Law Institute of the MIA of Russia trains highly qualified officers for law enforcement bodies. The Institute's priority training profile is "Activity of subdivisions on combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs".

Nowadays the Institute trains officers for drug control subdivisions (detectives), preliminary investigative bodies (investigators, inquiry officers) and for public order maintenance subdivisions (divisional inspectors). The representatives of Kirgizia and Tajikistan are trained in the area of "Activity of counter-narcotics subdivisions of the competent authorities of foreign states".

The term of training at the SLI is five years for those who study on the programs for Specialist Degree and four years for getting Bachelor's Degree.

There are specially equipped classrooms, laboratories, lecture-halls, gymnasiums, libraries which are effective for proper training.

In order to become a law enforcement expert of high professional standards our cadets and trainees get knowledge of general subjects (Philosophy, Logics, English, Russian) and such sciences as Criminal Law, Administrative Law, Civil Law, Operational Search Activity, Criminalistics, and Administrative Activity, Criminal Procedure and many others. Moreover, they study the subjects related to different aspects of combating illicit drug trafficking.

After graduation from the Institute trainees get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of police.

Answer the questions.

1. What Institute do you study at?
2. What specialists does the Institute train?
3. What is the term of training at SLI of the MIA of Russia?
4. What subjects do trainees study at the Institute?
5. What kind of education do trainees get at the Institute?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Answer the questions and get ready to speak about your training at the Institute:

1. Where do you study? (What Institute do you study at?)
2. What year are you in?
3. What specialists does our Institute train?
4. What is the term of training at SLI of the MIA of Russia?
5. What subjects do trainees study at the Institute?
6. What will you get after graduation from the Institute?

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



***How strong is your vocabulary and grammar?
Test your knowledge and skills:***

Take the test by following the link:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9473>.



UNIT 3

LEGAL PROFESSIONS



Words to learn and remember

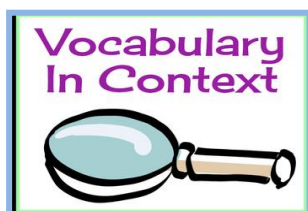
1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about legal professions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. legal education | юридическое образование |
| 2. lawyer | юрист, адвокат |
| 3. judge | судья |
| 4. barrister, attorney, counsel for the defense (defending counsel), advocate | адвокат |
| 5. prosecutor (prosecuting counsel / counsel for the prosecution) | прокурор |
| 6. notary | нотариус |
| 7. legal adviser | юрисконсульт |
| 8. court | суд |
| 9. Bar | адвокатура |
| 10. Prosecutor's Office | прокуратура |
| 11. provide legal services | оказывать юридические услуги |
| 12. to defend the accused | защищать обвиняемого / подсудимого (в суде) |
| 13. prove | доказывать |
| 14. innocence | невиновность |
| 15. guilt | вина |
| 16. conduct a trial | вести судебный процесс |
| 17. sum up evidence | обобщать доказательства |
| 18. to pass the sentence | выносить приговор |
| 19. investigator | следователь |
| 20. investigate crimes | расследовать преступления |
| 21. settle disputes | улаживать споры |

22. to draw up (draft) legal documents (contracts)	составлять юридические документы (контракты)
23. perform notary actions (certify documents, signatures, make wills)	совершать нотариальные действия (заверять документы, подписи, составлять завещания)
24. represent clients in court	представлять клиентов в суде
25. supervise the correct application and observance of law	следить за правильным применением и соблюдением законов

2. Make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=5513>.



1. Read and translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold type. Make sure that you understand the thematic words and word combinations in the context.

A **lawyer** (also called an "advocate", "attorney", "barrister", "counsel", "counsellor", or "solicitor") is someone who practices law.

1. If people have any problem regarding the law, they can contact a lawyer for advice. 2. If the case goes to court, the lawyer will represent his (her) client in court. 3. Can you recommend a good **lawyer**? 4. Tom wanted to become a **lawyer**. 5. I know a good **lawyer** who can help you. 7. He is a successful **lawyer**. 8. I'm going to be your **lawyer**. 9. Tom became a successful **lawyer**. 10. The **lawyer** insisted on his innocence. 11. To tell the truth, he is a famous **lawyer**.

A prosecutor is ...

a lawyer who represents the party that accuses a person of a crime and who tries to prove that the person is guilty.

The prosecutor got the witness to admit he was lying.

A judge is ...

a person who has the power to make decisions on cases brought before a court of law.

1. She's one of the strictest **judges** in the state. 2. The **judge** fined him five dollars. 3. The **judge** sentenced Tom to death. 4. The **judge** is ready to pass sentence. 5. The prisoner was found guilty by the **judge**.

An investigator is ...

a police officer who investigates crimes

1. He works as an investigator. 2. After graduation from the Institute I will work as an investigator. 3. The documents are the first substantive information obtained by the investigators. 4. The police continued their **investigation**.

5. We'll start an **investigation** immediately. 6. Criminal investigators conduct investigations, gather evidence, and prepare cases for prosecution.

A notary is ...

a person who has the authority to act as an official witness when legal documents are signed.

3. Match the parts of a definition:

1. A notary is ...	a) a person who has the power to make decisions on cases brought before a court of law.
2. A prosecutor is ...	b) a police officer who investigates crimes.
3. A judge is ...	c) a barrister who defends a client in a trial.
4. A defending counsel is ...	d) a person who has the authority to act as an official witness when legal documents are signed.
5. An investigator is ...	e) a lawyer who represents the party that accuses a person of a crime and who tries to prove that the person is guilty.

4. Complete the sentences using the words and collocations given below:

1. A lawyer (also called an "advocate", "attorney", "barrister", "counsel") is someone who practices
2. The ... got the witness to prove the accused was lying.
3. The judge is ready to
4. Criminal investigators conduct investigations, ..., and prepare cases for prosecution.
5. ... authenticate and certify signatures and documents.
6. Lawyers can provide ... over a vast number of cases.
7. ... is the highest position within the legal profession.
8. The ... insisted on his innocence.

gather evidence; counsel for the defense; pass sentence; legal services; law; prosecutor; a judge; notaries

5. Match the parts of the sentences:

1. If people have any problem regarding the law...	... the lawyer will represent his (her) client in court.
2. Legal profession is one of the most...	...lawyers have certain rights and duties.
3. Notaries are important figures in legal profession who ...	... they can contact a lawyer for advice.
4. Usually lawyers have certain specialization ...	... observance of law, proves the guilt of the accused.

5. If the case goes to court...	... according to specific areas of law.
6. Providing legal help...	... draft wills, certify documents and contracts.
7. A prosecutor supervises the correct application and ...	... prestigious and high-paid professions all over the world.



READING PRACTICE

Work on the text.

1. Read and translate the text, find answers to the following questions:

1. Can a society function without rules? Why?
2. Why is it essential to have trained lawyers?
3. What is the role of lawyers in the control of crime?
4. Why is the demand for lawyers steadily increasing?
5. What is the lawyer's duty in asserting your civil rights?



The Profession of a Lawyer

No society can function without rules. There are frictions and difficulties between neighbors, between businessmen and their competitors, between husbands and wives and employers and employees.

It is the lawyer's job to help people apply the rules in these situations: to avoid trouble where they can and to resolve conflicts fairly where they cannot. A lawyer is a person who is trained in the law and advises others on legal problems.

Most lawyers spend most of their time counseling people on business or personal matters, drawing documents like contracts, wills, adoption papers, deeds and leases.

In addition, lawyers have another important role in the control of crime. Even in an organized, «civilized» society people lie and cheat, steal and fight and often kill. Laws must provide penalties for lying and cheating, stealing and killing.

Because the society is complex and gives rise to many problems, the lawyer with his special training is essential to its operation and to the well-being of the people. A lawyer must be a perfect expert in laws and their proper usage. He should be competent in human psychology and human understanding. The demand for lawyer's services of all kinds is steadily growing.

A graduate from the law faculty can work either as a barrister at the Bar, or a judge at the Law Court. He can be a prosecutor or a prosecutor's assistant at the Prosecutor's Office. He can be also a notary at the notary office or a legal advisor at an enterprise or legal advice office. He can be a state arbitrator at the state arbitration or an investigator at the Prosecutor's Office or in the organs of the police.



A barrister must defend the accused. He must prove his innocence, that the prisoner is not guilty. A barrister must call his witnesses at the trial and ask them to give evidence which can prove the prisoner's innocence.

A prosecutor must supervise the correct application and observance of law. During the trial he must call his witnesses and ask them to give evidence which can prove the prisoner's guilt.



A judge is responsible for all the trial. He is to administer justice. He must conduct the trial. Then he must sum up the evidence and do some other things. At the end of the trial he must pass a just sentence.

A notary is to perform notary actions on different applications of the people. These applications may be of different kinds.

A legal advisor must give people legal advice and legal help. This legal advice or help must be based on this or that law.

The function of a state arbitrator is to settle disputes between different persons or between enterprises.

An investigator is to perform investigative actions in order to investigate and solve crimes.

2. Find in the text English equivalents for the following collocations:

улаживать конфликты, применять законы, консультировать по личным вопросам, готовить документы, составлять договор о сдаче в наем, обеспечить наказание за что-либо, составлять завещание, выполнять нотариальные действия, доказывать виновность, защищать подсудимого, давать свидетельские показания, отправлять правосудие, правильное применение закона, вести судебное разбирательство, основываться на законе, выносить справедливый приговор, обобщать показания, вызывать свидетелей, оказывать юридическую помощь, правовое государство, расследовать преступления, раскрывать преступления.

3. Complete the sentences choosing the proper ending:

1. A barrister at the Bar should	a) perform notary actions. b) conduct the trial. c) prove the innocence of the accused.
2. A prosecutor should	a) pass the sentence. b) defend the accused. c) prove the guilt of the accused.
3. A judge at the court should	a) prove the innocence of the accused. b) pass the sentence. c) give legal advice.
4. A state arbitrator should	a) resolve disagreements. b) investigate crimes. c) give legal advice.
5. A legal advisor should	a) give legal help. b) impose the penalties. c) conduct the trial.
6. An investigator should	a) question witnesses and suspects. b) settle disputes. c) prove the innocence of the accused.

4. Match the synonyms from the right and the left columns (1a, 2b, 3c u m.đ.):

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) a barrister | a) usage |
| 2) adviser | b) penalty |
| 3) legal | c) innocent |
| 4) court proceedings | d) protect |
| 5) a prosecutor | e) a counsel for the prosecution |
| 6) defend | f) trial |
| 7) application | g) a counsel for the defense |
| 8) not guilty | h) lawful |
| 9) punishment | i) consultant |



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Agree or disagree with the following statements using proper conversational clichés. Correct the wrong statements:

It's right...

Quite so...

I quite agree with it...

On the contrary...

Excuse me, but...

I am afraid it is not quite so...

1. A judge must administer justice.
2. A notary calls the witnesses.
3. The profession of a lawyer is very necessary.
4. A prosecutor must defend the accused.
5. A notary performs notary actions in the court.
6. A barrister is responsible for all the trial.
7. A legal advisor must give people legal help.
8. An investigator should prove the innocence of the accused.



LISTENING PRACTICE

1. Read the key collocations from the video, look for their meaning in a dictionary:

advise individuals, businesses and government agencies
legal issues (disputes)
inform the clients about their legal rights and obligations
complexities of the law
present evidence
make legal arguments
conduct research
prepare documents (lawsuits)
work for law firms, governments and corporations
violate the law
file charges against those accused of violating the law
public defender
cannot afford to pay an attorney
specialize in a subject area
environmental law / tax / intellectual property / family law
full-time hours / overtime
face heavy pressure
meet deadlines
prior felony convictions
disqualify

2. Watch the video «Lawyer's Work»:
<https://www.yourfreecareertest.com/lawyer>.

3. Answer the following questions according to the video:

1. What are the main lawyer's activities?
2. What is another name for "lawyer"?
3. What areas may lawyers specialize in?
4. Where do lawyers usually work?
5. What do public defenders do?
6. What may disqualify candidates from practicing law?



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Make up sentences using the following sets of words:

- a) the defendant, who, a lawyer, the prosecutor, is, brings, the charges, against.
- b) accused of committing a crime, defense attorneys, the people, represent.
- c) different, of, lawyers, there, types, are.
- d) the court, usually, works, at, a judge.
- e) family matters, divorces, family lawyers, attorneys, who, are, handle, child custody, and, other.
- f) specific areas of law, have, usually, lawyers, certain specialization, according to.

2. Fill in the gaps using the proper words and collocations from the box:

***barrister, a public prosecutor, a judge, a legal adviser,
a notary, a state arbitrator, an investigator***

1. ... conducts the trial, decides how the law should be applied to people, how criminals should be punished; works at a people's court.
2. A lawyer who advises people about problems in law; works at an enterprise or at a legal advice office is called
3. ... settles disputes between enterprises; works at a state arbitration.
4. ... prepares and conducts the prosecution of persons accused of crime. The basic role of his profession is to seek justice and not convictions. His office is charged with the duty to see that the laws of his jurisdiction are properly executed and enforced; works at the office of Public Prosecutor.

5. ... tries to find out all the facts about the crime, to inquire about the reasons for committing the crime in order to solve the crime quickly and accurately; works at a police agency or at a Public Prosecutor's Office.

6. A lawyer who renders legal help to his client, represents his client's interests in a court, defends the accused and tries to prove his innocence by evidence is called

7. A lawyer who has the authority to carry out notarial acts, i.e. to witness and draw up certain documents and to make them official is called

3. How strong is your vocabulary and grammar? Test your knowledge and skills. Take the test by clicking the link:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9474>.

UNIT 4

ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES AND RUSSIA

Words to learn and remember



1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about the geographical position of a country, its nature and climate.

to be situated on/in...

быть расположенным на/в

to occupy

занимать

to consist of smth.

состоять из чего-либо

to stretch over

простирается

to stretch from ... to...

простирается от... до...

to border on ...

границить с

total area

общая площадь

territory

территория

in the east

на востоке

in the west

на западе

in the south

на юге

in the north

на севере

capital

столица

population

население

to be made up of smth.

состоять из чего-либо

to include smth.

включать что-либо

border

граница

to be separated from ... by

отделяться от (чего-либо чем-либо)

to wash / to be washed by ...

омывать/омываться (чем-либо)

surface

поверхность

nature and landscape

природа и ландшафт

to vary

варьировать, меняться

mountainous

гористый

a plain

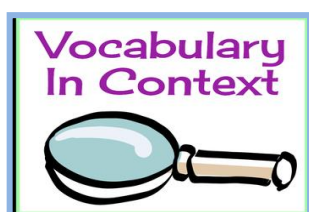
равнина

climate

климат

temperate, moderate / mild / damp	умеренный (о климате)/ мягкий / влажный
a highly developed industrial country	высокоразвитая промышленная страна
to be rich in ...	быть богатым чем-либо
to produce smth.	производить что-либо
to export smth.	экспортировать что-либо

2. Go to <http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=5522> to make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly.



3. Make sure that you can understand the thematic words and word combinations in the context.

1. The UK also includes Northern Ireland, which is on another island.
2. The British isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south.
3. Located in North America, the country is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Russia has a vast territory, it occupies about one seventh of the earth's surface.
5. Russia is situated in Eurasia, half of the country lies in Europe and one third in Asia.
6. The total area of the Russian Federation is about 17 million square kilometers.

4. Match the words in bold to the definitions. Read and translate.

1. country	a. a city that is the centre of government of a country
2. capital	b. all the people living in a particular country, area, or place
3. flag	c. an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc.
4. population	d. a piece of cloth, that as pattern that shows it represents a country
5. currency	e. the money that is used in a particular country at a particular time

PART 1: THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Let's speak about the UK!

1. Have a look at the map and say what proper names are known to you.



2. These names are related to Great Britain. What do you know about them?

the Beatles, Lewis Carroll, Scotland, Agatha Christie, Cardiff, Conan Doyle, Robinson Crusoe, Wales, Charles Dickens, Mary Poppins, Isaac Newton, London, Robert Stevenson, England, Oxford, Charlotte Bronte, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Rudyard Kipling

If you don't know what to say, try to divide the names into groups:

1. writers	2. characters	3. music bands
4. countries	5. cities & towns	6. scientists

REMEMBER!

Scotland + Wales + England = Great Britain
Great Britain + Northern Ireland = the United Kingdom (the UK)
The island of Ireland is made up of the Republic of Ireland + Northern Ireland

It's interesting to know

Albion is a word used by poets and songwriters to refer, in different contexts, to England or to Scotland or to Great Britain as a whole. It comes from a Celtic word and was an early Greek and Roman name for Great Britain. The Romans associated Great Britain with the Latin word 'albus', meaning white. The white chalk cliffs around Dover on the English south coast are the first land formations one sights when crossing the sea from the European mainland.

READING PRACTICE

TEXT 1. THE UK



1. Before reading the text, mind the pronunciation of the following proper names:

England ['ɪŋɡlənd], Wales [weɪlz], Scotland ['skɒtlənd], Northern Ireland ['nɔ:ð(ə)n 'aɪələnd], London ['lʌndən], Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə], Cardiff ['kɑ:dɪf], Belfast ['belfɑ:st], Birmingham ['bɜ:mɪŋəm], Manchester ['mæntʃɪstə], Glasgow ['glɑ:zgəʊ], Liverpool ['lɪvəpu:l], Leeds [li:dz], the Atlantic Ocean [at'lantɪk 'əʊʃ(ə)n], Gulf Stream [gʌlf stri:m], the English Channel [ði: 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ ʃænl], Ben Nevis, the Severn ['sev(ə)n], the Lake District.

2. Read and translate the text:

THE UK



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the British Isles and consists of 4 parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast.

The isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south. The UK is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from Northern Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

The country has the population of 66 million people within the land area of 244 thousand square kilometers.

There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England. The highest point is Ben Nevis (1340 metres). The longest river flows in England, it is the Severn. The main attraction in the north of England is the Lake District. Thanks to the warm waters of Gulf Stream the island is very green and the British climate is mild. Local summers are rather hot and winters are not cold. As the weather is very changeable in Britain, it is the favourite topic for discussion with the British.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It stands on the Thames River.

The UK is a highly developed industrial state. The chief industries are shipbuilding, fishing and mining, production of aircraft equipment, electronics, textile and chemicals. The country is the world's largest exporter of iron and steel goods. The most important industrial cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, and Edinburgh.

A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain. Among them are Shakespeare, Newton, Churchill, Paul McCartney, Joanne Rowling, Sting, David Beckham and many others.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What territory does Great Britain occupy situated?
2. What parts does it consist of?
3. How is it separated from the continent?
4. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
5. What is the total area of the UK?
6. How can you describe the climate and the weather in Great Britain?
7. What can you say about the nature?
8. The UK is a highly developed industrial state? Isn't it?
9. Will you name famous people who were born and lived in Great Britain?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Using these fast facts speak about the UK

- OFFICIAL NAME: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- FORM OF GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary democracy within a constitutional monarchy
- CAPITAL: London
- POPULATION: 67,879,000
- OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: English; both English and Scots Gaelic in Scotland; both English and Welsh in Wales
- MONEY: Pound sterling
- AREA: 93,630 square miles (242,500 square kilometers)
- MAJOR RIVERS: Thames, Severn, Trent, Mersey



ON-LINE LEARNING

1. Go to <https://www.britannica.com/video/difference-Great-Britain/-238778> and watch the video “The difference between Great Britain and the United Kingdom”

2. To enlarge your knowledge visit the site of the British Council where you can watch videos about the UK. Go to “Britain is Great”: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/video-series/britain-great>.

3. Check your knowledge on some facts about the UK!
Go to <https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/6788222/great-britain> in order to do the online quiz.



PART 2: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Read the following words and proper names:

Gulf of Mexico
District of Columbia
to separate
to stretch
the Hudson River
the Appalachian Mountains
the Cordilleras
Great Lakes

Мексиканский Залив
округ Колумбия
разделять
простираться
река Гудзон (Хадсон)
Аппалачи (горная система)
Кордильеры (горная система)
Великие озера



READING PRACTICE

TEXT 2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Read and comprehend the text:



The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast - by the Atlantic Ocean.

The total area of the USA is over nine million square kilometres.

The population of the USA is about 346 million people; most of the population lives in towns and cities.

The USA is a very large country, so it has several different climatic regions. The coldest regions are in the north and north-east. The south has a subtropical climate.

The United States is a land of rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota is a land of 10 000 lakes. The longest rivers in the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Rio Grande. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

The United States is rich in natural and mineral resources. It produces copper, oil, iron ore and coal. It is a highly-developed industrial and agricultural country.

There are many big cities in the USA, such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and others. The national capital is Washington, D.C. Its population is about 3,4 million. Washington was built in the late eighteenth century as the centre of government. It was named after George Washington.

The USA became the world leading country at the beginning of the twentieth century.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What can you say about the geographical position of the United States of America?
2. What is the total area and the population of the United States?
3. What is the climate of the United States like?
4. Why is the United States called a land of rivers and lakes?
5. How can you characterize the natural and mineral resources of the country?
6. What are the major cities of the United States?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Using these fast facts speak about the USA.

- OFFICIAL NAME: United States of America
- FORM OF GOVERNMENT: Constitution-based federal republic
- CAPITAL: Washington, D.C.
- POPULATION: 330,175,936
- LANGUAGES: English, Spanish (no official national language)
- MONEY: U.S. dollar
- AREA: 3,794,083 square miles (9,826,630 square kilometers)
- MAJOR MOUNTAIN RANGES: Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains
- MAJOR RIVERS: Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado

ON-LINE LEARNING

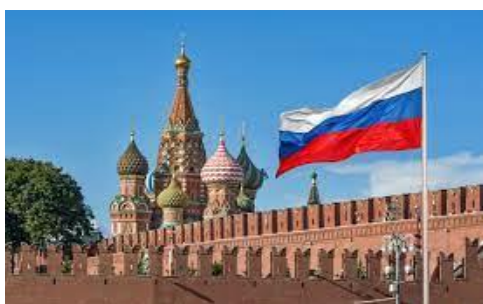


Do you want to know more about English speaking countries?

1. Go to <https://words-platform-git-main-words-booster.vercel.app/blog/27-english-speaking-countries-where-to-practice-language>. *Study the information «27 English-Speaking Countries: Where to practice English» and make some notes about the facts which are of interest for you.*

2. Go <https://wordwall.net/resource/8638296/what-do-you-know-about-english-speaking-countries> *and do the quiz.*

PART 3: LET'S SPEAK ABOUT RUSSIA!



TEXT 3. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Read and translate the text:

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. It occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Russia is bordered by Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan and China. Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific.



There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. Russian Federation is located on two plains, the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. Russia's most important rivers are the Volga, the main Siberian rivers and the Amur. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million. The world's deepest lake – Lake Baikal, with the depth of 1600 meters, is situated in Russia, too.

The climate in Russia varies from the arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. Russia is a highly-developed industrial and agricultural country. Its vast mineral resources include oil, natural gas, coal, iron, zinc, aluminum, gold and other non-ferrous metals.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of about 10 million people. The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The current population of Russia is about 150 million people.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the total area of the Russian Federation?
2. How many countries is Russia bordered by?
3. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
4. Is the Russian Federation located on two plains?
5. What are the longest mountain chains?
6. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million, isn't it?
7. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
8. What is the climate in Russia like?
9. What is the current population of Russia?

3. Finish the sentences below using words from the text:

1. The Russian Federation is ...
2. It occupies most of Eastern Europe and ...
3. The longest mountain chains are ...
4. The total number of rivers in Russia is ...
5. The climate in Russia varies from the arctic ...
6. Russia is a highly-developed industrial and ...
7. The capital of the Russian Federation is ...
8. The current population of Russia is about ...

4. How well do you know your Homeland? What is (are):

- the biggest Russian lake?
- the longest Russian river (in European and Asian parts of the Russian Federation)?

- a city with subtropical climate?
- cities with arctic climate?
- agricultural regions?
- old historical cities?
- places of recreation and tourism?



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

How strong is your vocabulary and grammar?

Test your knowledge and skills:

Take the test by clicking the link:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9475>.

UNIT 5

CONSTITUTIONS OF ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES AND RUSSIA



Words to learn and remember

1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about the constitution of the country.

Read them, learn them!

1. a constitution	1) конституция, основной закон; 2) устав, положение; 3) устройство, состав
2. legal document	правовой документ
3. a supreme law	основной закон
4. a draft	проект конституции
5. to adopt / to be adopted	принять, быть принятым
6. to establish	устанавливать
7. to determine	определять, устанавливать
8. to define	определять
9. to guarantee	гарантировать
10. system of laws and basic principles	система законов и основных принципов
11. an article	статья
12. principle of separation of powers	принцип разделения власти
13. according to the constitution	согласно конституции
14. branch of power	ветвь власти
15. legislative power / legislative branch of power	законодательная власть / законодательная ветвь власти
16. executive power / executive branch of power	исполнительная власть / исполнительная ветвь власти

17. judicial power / judicial branch of power	судебная власть / судебная ветвь власти
18. to amend syn.: to revise, modify, alter, change	вносить поправку, поправки (в закон);
19. an amendment	поправка (к закону)
20. a codified constitution	кодифицированная конституция
21. an uncoded constitution	некодифицированная конституция
22. a written constitution	писаная конституция
23. an unwritten constitution	неписаная конституция
24. a rigid constitution	жесткая конституция
25. a flexible constitution	гибкая конституция
26. to govern	управлять, руководить syn.: to administer, to control
27. a government	1) управление, руководство; 2) государственная власть; государственное устройство; 3) форма государственного правления; 4) правительство

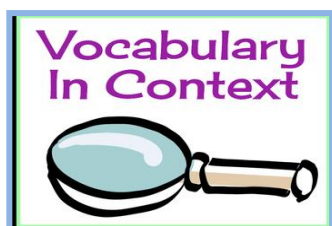
2. Study the following word chains. Read and translate them.

a constitution – federal/state constitution – codified/written constitution – unwritten constitution – according to the constitution – the principles of a constitution – to ratify a constitution – to change the constitution;

to govern – government – a federal/central/local **government** – democratic government – the Chinese/Italian/British government – government policy/program/services – to form a government;

power – to come to power – to exercise power – constitutional power – legislative power – executive power – judicial power;

to amend – to amend a constitution – to amend a law – an amendment – to propose a new amendment.



3. Make sure that you can understand the thematic words and word combinations in the context. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. A constitution is a legal document that sets out the highest law of the land.

2. A constitution is the set of principles and

rules by which a country is organized and it is usually contained in one document.

3. Some say that a Constitution should be “the soul of a nation”, others consider it to be the basic social contract between the people and the leaders.

4. Today most governments are governed by Constitutions that are codified as a single written document.

5. Only three nations, Israel, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have uncoded Constitutions.

6. A rigid constitution is a constitution that is difficult or slow to change usually because of a prescribed process of amendment.

7. A flexible constitution is a type of constitution that can be easily amended or changed through ordinary legislative processes.

4. Match the words with their definitions.

1. to govern	a. a change or changes made to the words of a text
2. government	b. the group of people in a country or part of a country who have the power to make and change laws
3. constitution	c. the set of political principles by which a state or organization is governed, especially in relation to the rights of the people
4. the executive	d. the group of people who officially control a country
5. legislature	e. the part of the government that is responsible for making sure that laws and decisions are put into action
6. an amendment	e. to direct and control the actions, affairs, policies

5. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box.

a. the form	b. a constitutional amendment	c. freedom	d. federal
e. to amend	f. new constitution	g. referendum	h. Congress

1. Presidential power was reduced by ... in 1991.
2. The constitution defines ... and functions of the state government,
3. The ... constitution allows all Americans to own a gun.
4. The country's constitution guarantees ... of speech.
5. ... amended the constitution more than 300 times during 1992.
6. A new constitution was soon approved by national ...
7. Parliament will vote ... the constitution.
8. The ... granted almost total authority to the federal state.

Deep Dive

There are two main forms of constitutions, codified and uncoded. Codified constitutions are when the constitution is all written into a single document (like the Russian Federation, the US or German constitutions). This is the most common form. An uncoded constitution is not all included within one single document. Instead, the the constitution is found in a variety of sources.



TEXT 1. WHAT IS A CONSTITUTION?

1. Read the following international words used in the text, and give their Russian equivalents:

constitution, definition, characteristics, fundamental principle, political principle, structure. precedent, representation, universal, institution, mechanism, democratic.

2. Make sure that you know the following words and word combinations:

Vast majority, contemporary constitutions, legislative act, content and nature, lawmaking institutions, legitimacy, delineate, citizen participation and accountability.



3. Read the text and comprehend it. Identify key points.

Part I

The Oxford English Dictionary defines a constitution as "a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or organisation is governed".

The Collins dictionary says a constitution consists of "the fundamental principles on which a state is governed, especially when considered as embodying the rights of subjects".

The vast majority of contemporary constitutions describe the basic principles of the state, the structures and processes of government and the fundamental rights of citizens in a higher law (высший закон) that cannot be unilaterally changed by an ordinary legislative act. This higher law is usually referred to as a constitution.

The content and nature of a particular constitution, as well as how it relates to the rest of the legal and political order, varies considerably between countries, and there is no universal and uncontested definition of a constitution.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is a constitution?
2. What do the vast majority of contemporary constitutions describe?
3. What law is usually referred to as a constitution?
4. Do the content and nature of a particular constitution vary considerably between countries?

Part II

A constitution may be written or unwritten, rigid or flexible. A written constitution is one which is found in one or more than one legal documents, enacted in the form of laws. It is precise, definite and systematic. It is the result of the conscious and deliberate efforts of the people. A written constitution is generally rigid, i. e. a complicated procedure is necessary for the modification, amendment or revision of laws.

An unwritten constitution is one in which most of the principles of the government has never been enacted in the form of laws. It is unsystematic, indefinite and imprecise. Such a constitution is generally the result of historical development. An unwritten constitution is generally flexible. It can be amended in an ordinary legislative procedure by the ordinary legislature.

Answer the following “What” questions:

1. What may a constitution be?
2. What is a written constitution?
3. What are the main characteristics of a written constitution?
4. What does a rigid constitution mean?
5. What is an unwritten constitution?
6. What are the main characteristics of an unwritten constitution?
7. What does a flexible constitution mean?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

1. Speak about the functions of a Constitution. Make up sentences beginning with “The Constitution can ...”.

- declare and define the boundaries of the political community;
- declare and define the nature and authority of the political community;
- declare and define the rights and duties of citizens;
- divide or share power between different layers of government;
- commit states to particular social, economic or developmental goals.

2. Work in pairs. Do you agree with the statements below? Begin your answer with the following phrases:

• I fully agree because... / • I disagree because ... / • I'm of the same opinion. / • I'm not sure I agree with it because... / • I agree that it's possible but...

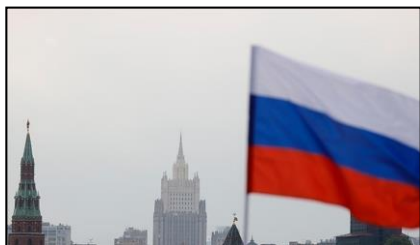
1. A constitution is the supreme law of a country.
2. A constitution is a written document.
3. A constitution enumerates basic human rights and freedoms.
4. A constitution cannot be amended.
5. A constitution prescribes how a country should be ruled and governed.

ON-LINE LEARNING



Go to <http://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/difference-between-written-and-unwritten-constitution>.

Study the content of the table and make notes about differences between unwritten constitution and the written constitution. Be ready to speak about it.



TEXT 2. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Read the text, be ready to answer the questions.

Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. The Constitution of the Russian Federation is Russia's supreme law, passed through a national vote.

The Russian Federation's Constitution was adopted on December 12, 1993.

The current Constitution of the RF consists of the preamble and two sections. The Constitution specifies the fundamental components of the Russian Federation's constitutional structure, the state system, creation of legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, the system of local self-government. It defines the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, proclaims the principle of equality before law and court.

The Constitution:

- defines the federative structure of the Russian Federation;
- establishes the principles of sovereignty and independence of the Russian Federation;

- outlines the separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government;
- establishes equality of ideologies and religions;
- defines the Russian Federation as a secular state

Under the Constitution the full authority in the Russian Federation belongs to the President and the bodies of the legislative (two-chamber parliament – the Federal Assembly), executive (the Government of the Russian Federation) and the judicial authorities.

The President of the RF is the head of the state. The duties of the President are enumerated in the Constitution.

Key characteristics of the Russian Constitution of 1993

- is written, rigid, enacted;
- provides for federative structure (85 subjects);
- prescribes separation of powers;
- proclaims welfare and law-governed state, human nature of the state, secular nature of the state, and republican form of government.

2. Give the Russian for:

supreme law, international obligations, national vote, to define the rights and freedoms, to proclaim the principle of equality, the Federal Assembly, Government, federal laws.

3. Give the English for:

приостановить действие законов, противоречить, правовое государство, форма правления, конституционное устройство, государственный строй, принцип равенства перед законом и судом, законодательный, исполнительный, судебный.

4. Complete the sentences to summarize the text:

1. Russia is a ... state.
2. ... is Russia's supreme law.
3. It was adopted ...
4. The Constitution specifies the fundamental components of the Russian Federation's ... structure
5. The Constitution defines the ... of man and citizen.
6. The Constitution proclaims the principle of ... before law and court.
7. Under the Constitution the full authority in the Russian Federation belongs to...
8. ... is the head of the state.
9. The President's ... are enumerated in the Constitution.



TEXT 3. THE US CONSTITUTION

1. Before reading the text study the following word combinations. Read them and translate into Russian.

the War of Independence, the supreme law of the land, relations between the states, amendment and ratification processes, a series of limitations, a right to free assembly, be in harmony with.

2. Read and comprehend the text:

The United States Constitution is the basic instrument of government and the supreme law of the United States. It was adopted in 1787 after the War of Independence and went into effect in March 1789.

The US Constitution consists of a preamble, seven articles which describe the way the government is structured and how it operates, and 27 amendments. The first three articles establish the three branches of government and their powers: legislative (Congress), executive (office of the President,) and judicial (Federal court system). Articles four to seven describe the relations between the states and the federal Government, establish the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and define the amendment and ratification processes.

The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights, which was adopted in 1791 under popular pressure. The Bill of Rights is a series of limitations to the power of the US federal government. Natural rights and liberties, including a right to life, a right to property, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a right to free press, a right to free assembly, and free association, as well as a right to keep and carry arms are enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

The Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various states are the fundamental written law in those countries. The federal law must not violate the U.S. Constitution. All state laws must conform to or be in harmony with the federal Constitution as well as with the constitution of the state.

3. What do the following numbers from the text refer to?

• 1787 • 27 • 10 • 1791 • 7 • 1789

4. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1946 after the World War II.

2. The first 27 amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

3. The Bill of Rights sets forth natural rights and liberties.
4. The first three articles establish the three branches of government and their powers
5. The Constitution of the United States is unwritten one.
6. The US Constitution is the basic instrument of government and the supreme law of the United States.

5. Answer the questions:

1. When was the US Constitution adopted?
2. What does the US Constitution consist of?
3. How are the first 10 amendments to the US Constitution called?
4. What are the three branches of government according to the US Constitution?
5. What rights and liberties are enshrined in the Bill of Rights?



TEXT 4. THE UK CONSTITUTION

1. Read and comprehend the text:

The British Constitution is unwritten or uncodified which means there is no single document that could be identified as the UK Constitution. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of documents including statutes, conventions, judicial decisions (case law), and treaties as well as in customs and traditions. Examples of constitutional statutes include the Magna Carta¹ of 1215, the Bill of Rights 1689, the Act of Settlement² 1701, the Human Rights Act 1998, and some others.

Since the English Civil War, the core principle of the British Constitution has traditionally been the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, according to which the statutes passed by Parliament are the UK's supreme and final source of law. It means that Parliament can change the Constitution simply by passing new Acts of Parliament.

Deep Dive
The founding document of England's "constitution" is generally considered to be the Magna Carta, or *Great Charter of the Liberties of England*, which the barons drew up and forced King John to sign in the year 1215. The spirit of this document has guided the evolution of English law over the centuries, as well as inspiring numerous constitutional documents drawn up by other countries.

¹ the Magna Carta – Великая хартия вольностей.

² the Act of Settlement – Акт о престолонаследии.

According to the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, Parliament may pass any legislation that it wishes. There are many Acts of Parliament which have constitutional significance. For example, Parliament has the power to determine the length of its own term. However, the Sovereign¹ retains the power to dissolve Parliament at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister. Parliament also has the power to change the structure of its constituent houses and the relation between them.

So, the UK constitution has three main features;

- Firstly, it is uncodified. This means that there is no single written document which outlines the UK's constitution.
- Secondly, it is not entrenched. This means that the constitutional laws are as flexible as ordinary law, so they can be altered and removed if deemed necessary.
- Thirdly, it is unitary. This means that the power is concentrated in one single institution, which is Parliament. This means that the legal and political processes that occur are more transparent and easily understood by the population.

2. Which statements are true? Which statements are false? Correct the false statements. Prove it from the text.

1. The British Constitution is written like the Constitution of the Russian Federation.
2. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of documents.
3. Amendments to the British Constitution need the approval of both Houses of Parliament, but they do not need the Royal Assent.
4. The parliamentary sovereignty has always been the core principle of the British Constitution.
5. Parliament can't change the Constitution simply by passing new Acts of Parliament.

3. Answer the following questions.

1. How can the UK Constitution be characterized?
2. What fundamental documents is the UK Constitution based on?
3. What is the core principle of the UK Constitution?
4. Can Parliament change the Constitution simply by passing new Acts of Parliament?
5. What is the essence of the concept of parliamentary sovereignty?

¹ the Sovereign – *зд. Монарх.*



SPEAKING PRACTICE

1. Speak about the Constitution of the United Kingdom. Cover the following points:

- uncodified Constitution
- the sources of British Constitution
- the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty

2. The information given in this unit may be summarized in the following way and may be presented in the form of a monologue or a dialogue:

What is a Constitution?

Every country has a constitution. What is a constitution? A constitution is a basic law of the country. The constitutions may be written or unwritten, flexible or rigid.

As for Great Britain, it has an unusual constitution. It is unwritten and consists of the Acts of Parliament, Common law decisions and unwritten conventions.

The US Constitution was adopted in 1787. It defines the structure of the national government, its powers and activities. The first ten amendments of the Constitution establish certain individual liberties.

The Constitution of our country is the highest normative legal act of the Russian Federation. It was adopted by the people of Russia on December 12, 1993. The Constitution establishes the country's political system, rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, and it is the basis for all its laws.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

How strong is your vocabulary? Test your knowledge and skills:

Take the test by clicking the link:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9476>.

UNIT 6

SYSTEM OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT IN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES AND IN RUSSIA



Words to learn and remember

1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about the political system of any country.

State and Government

1. state
2. government
3. to consist of ...
4. to elect/ to be elected/ election
5. to be elected by the people
6. branch of power
7. legislative power
8. executive power
9. judicial power
10. to be composed of smth.
11. to be limited by ...
12. to be responsible for ...
13. to be composed of smth.
14. to be limited by ...
15. a head of state
16. to sign
17. domestic / foreign policy
18. to be independent of smth.
19. system of checks and balances

государство
правительство
состоять из ...
избирать/ избираться, быть избранным/
выборы
избираться народом
ветвь власти
законодательная власть
исполнительная власть
судебная власть
состоять из чего-л.
быть ограниченным чем-л.
отвечать за что-л.
состоять из чего-л.
быть ограниченным чем-л.
глава государства
подписывать
внутренняя / внешняя политика
быть независимым от чего-л.
система сдержек и противовесов

The Russian Federation

20. presidential Republic
21. the President
22. the Federal Assembly
23. Chamber / upper chamber/ lower chamber

президентская республика
президент
Федеральное Собрание
палата / верхняя палата /
нижняя палата

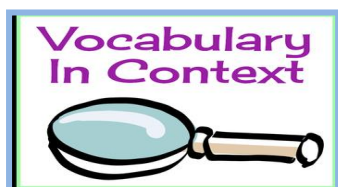
24. the Federation Council	Совет Федерации
25. the State Duma	Государственная дума
26. the Constitutional Court	Конституционный суд
27. the Supreme Court	Верховный суд

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

28. constitutional monarchy	Конституционная монархия
29. monarch/ king/ queen	монарх, король/ королева
30. Parliament	Парламент
31. House of Commons	палата общин
32. House of Lords	палата лордов
33. Prime-Minister	премьер-министр
34. to form the government	формировать правительство
35. the Cabinet	кабинет министров
36. the Supreme Court	Верховный суд

The United States of America

37. Federal state	Федеративное государство
38. president	президент
39. Congress	Конгресс
40. Senate	Сенат
41. House of Representatives	палата представителей
42. President and his Administration	президент и администрация президента
43. Supreme Court	Верховный суд



2. Make sure that you can understand the thematic words and word combinations in the context. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. The term “constitutional monarchy” means that Great Britain is governed by Parliament, and the monarch is the Head of the state.

2. The members of the House of Commons, the real governing body of the country, are elected by the people.

3. The Cabinet of Ministers proposes a bill, Parliament can approve it or delay it.

4. The party, supported by the majority in the House of Commons, forms the government.

5. The legislative power in the USA is vested in the Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

6. The President signs a bill and can veto it.

7. The President, the head of the executive branch of the government, is elected for a four – year term and appoints the members of the Cabinet.



TEXT 1. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Read the following international words used in the text, and give their Russian equivalents:

Monarch, constitutional monarchy, political, Parliament, process, symbol, Speaker, Prime Minister, Cabinet of Ministers, political, policy, leader, document.

2. Make sure that you know the following words and word combinations:

To reign, support, to elect, decision – making process, law-making authority, life peers and peeresses, constituency / constituencies, to preside, Chairman, majority, Shadow Cabinet, to determine.

3. Read the text and comprehend it. Identify key points.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Monarch. In practice, the Monarch *reigns*, but does not rule. The power of the Monarch is not absolute but constitutional and is restricted by Parliament.

The UK Parliament in London is at the heart of the political system in Britain and is the legislative body for the UK and British overseas territories. The British Parliament is the highest law-making authority in Britain, which consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses. The Chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. They are elected from the constituencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the UK. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker, a member acceptable to the whole House.

The executive power is implemented by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The government is really formed by the political party, which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is appointed by the Monarch. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 ministers to form the Cabinet of Ministers. The Cabinet is a group of chief ministers acting as advisers to a monarch but making all major political decisions of the government and forming government policy.

The functions of Prime Minister are: running the government, appointing the Cabinet of Ministers, representing the nation in political matters and leading the majority party. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of the government.

The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and the Shadow Cabinet. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. The Conservative Party is the most powerful and is often called a party of business directors.

The judicial branch of the government determines common law and is independent on both the legislative and the executive branches.

4. Which statements are true? Which statements are false? Correct the false statements. Prove it from the text.

- a. The power of the Monarch is absolute.
- b. The executive power in the country is exercised by the Houses of Parliament.
- c. The House of Lords is composed only of hereditary peers and peeresses.
- d. The House of Commons is presided over by the Lord Chancellor.
- e. The Queen appoints the Prime Minister.

5. Make up sentences using the table.

The House of Commons	is are	a limited monarchy.
The Prime Minister		composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses.
Each minister		independent of the other branches of the government.
The House of Lords		exercised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.
The United Kingdom		appointed by the Queen.
The executive power		exercised by the Houses of Parliament.
The judiciary power		one of the leading political parties in Great Britain.
The legislative power		responsible for a particular area of the government.
The Conservative Party		the real governing body of the United Kingdom.

6. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a ...
2. The British Parliament is the highest ...
3. The legislative power in the country is exercised by ...
4. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life ...
5. The members of the House of Commons are elected by ... from the ...
6. The executive power is implemented by ...
7. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is appointed by ...
8. The judicial branch of the government determines ...



TEXT 2. HOW THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS ORGANIZED

1. Before reading the text make sure that you know the following words and word combinations:

to make laws, to carry out laws, to evaluate, to veto, to nominate, to confirm, to reject, to remove, exceptional circumstances, to overturn.

2. Read and comprehend the text.

The United States is a democratic republic (a representative democracy). The national government is a government of all the people and their representatives (elected officials). It is called the federal government because the nation is a federation, or association, of states.

The US Constitution ratified by all thirteen states in 1791 gave the federal government only limited powers, the powers stated in the Constitution. All other powers belong to the individual states.

The American Constitution is based on the doctrine of the separation of powers. It divides the federal government into three branches to make sure no individual or group will have too much power:

- Legislative – makes laws (Congress – House of Representatives and Senate).
- Executive – carries out laws (President, Vice President, Cabinet, most federal agencies).
- Judicial – evaluates laws (Supreme Court and other courts).

Each branch of government can change acts of the other branches:

- The president can veto legislation created by Congress and nominates heads of federal agencies.

- Congress confirms or rejects the president's nominees and can remove the president from office in exceptional circumstances.

- The Justices of the Supreme Court, who can overturn unconstitutional laws, are nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

This ability of each branch to respond to the actions of the other branches is called the system of checks and balances.

3. Match the words with their meanings:

1. a democratic republic	a. an association
2. representatives and senators	b. having different functions
3. the Federal Government	c. the legislative, the executive, and the judicial
4. a federation	d. only those powers stated in the Constitution
5. limited powers	e. a government of the people (a representative democracy)
6. the branches of government	f. a system of control of each branch over the other two
7. the separation of powers	g. the national government
8. checks and balances	h. elected officials

4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner the following questions:

1. What republic is the United States of America?
2. What does the national government mean? And how is it called?
3. Did the U.S. Constitution give the federal government all powers?
4. What are the main branches of government?
5. What functions and powers does each branch have?
6. What is a system of checks and balances?



ON-LINE LEARNING

Go to <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/united-states-congress-explained/4648888.html>.

In order to improve your pronunciation of the topical vocabulary and your reading skills watch the video and read the text «United States Congress Explained» with audio support.





TEXT 3. POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

PART 1

1. Read and comprehend the text.

Under the Constitution Russia is a presidential republic.

The President is the head of state and is *elected* by popular vote every six years for a maximum of two *consecutive* terms. The original constitution had four-year presidential terms, but this was amended to six years by Parliament late in 2008. The President's working residence is in the Moscow Kremlin.

The President determines the basic domestic and foreign policy, is the *commander-in-chief* of the armed forces, can veto legislative *bills*, *resolves* issues of citizenship of the Russian Federation, awards state *decorations* and grants *pardons*.

The federal government consists of three branches: the legislative one, the executive one and the judicial one.

The legislature is represented by the *Federal Assembly* of the Russian Federation. It has two chambers: the *State Duma* – the lower house, and the *Federation Council* – the upper house. The executive power is *vested* in the Chief of the Government and the Cabinet. The judicial power is vested in *courts* and administered by the *Ministry of Justice*. The *Constitutional Court* and the *Supreme Court* are the highest *judicial* bodies of Russia.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What republic is Russia under the Constitution?
2. Who is a Head of state?
3. What is the main President's function?
4. What is the legislature represented by?
5. What does the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation consist of?
6. What do the executive and judicial powers vested in?

PART 2

1. Read and comprehend the text.

The Parliament

The bicameral Federal Assembly makes federal laws, approves treaties, declares war. Both its chambers are located in Moscow.

The Federation Council

The Federation Council of Russia is the upper house of the Russian Parliament. Created by the 1993 constitution, it was to act as a voice of Russia's

federated *entities*. The Council has explicitly stated that no political factions are to exist in the upper house.

Unlike the State Duma, the Council isn't directly elected. It consists of *representatives* of Russia's federal entities – each has two. One is elected by the entity's legislature; the other is nominated by the entity's head. The terms of the members aren't nationally fixed, but depend on the terms of the regional bodies that chose them.

The Council works with the lower chamber to complete and vote on draft laws. But the Federation Council also has special powers of its own, including the declaration of a presidential election, impeachment of the President and decisions on the use of the armed forces outside Russia's territory.

The State Duma

The State Duma is the lower house of the Russian Parliament. The 450 deputies are elected for terms of five years following constitutional *amendments* agreed by parliament late in 2008. Any Russian citizen over the age of 21 is eligible to run.

All bills, even those proposed by the Federation Council, must first be considered by the State Duma. Once a bill is passed by a majority in the Duma, a draft law is sent back to the Federation Council. If the Council *rejects* it, the two chambers may form a commission to work out a compromise.

The Government

Government duties are split between a number of ministries, some of which, in turn, have federal services and federal agencies answerable to them. The head of government, the Prime Minister, is appointed by the President and confirmed by the State Duma. The government ensures the *implementation* of domestic and foreign policy, works out the federal *budget*, oversees the implementation of financial and *monetary policy*, ensures the rule of law, human rights and freedoms.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are two chambers of the Federal Assembly?
2. What are the functions of the Federation Council?
3. What are the functions of the State Duma?
4. What are the powers of the Government?

3. Match the words with their explanations:

1) the State Duma	a) the Lower House
2) United Russia	b) the head of state
3) a bill	c) the Parliament of the Russian Federation

4) the President	d) a written proposal for a new law, which is brought before parliament
5) the Federal Assembly	e) a set of pictures painted on a shield and used as the special sign of the state
6) the Federation Council	f) the chairman of the Government
7) the Prime Minister	g) the main political party
8) coat of arms	h) the official song of a nation that is sung or played on public occasions
9) the national anthem	i) the Upper House



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Let's summarize the information. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words given after each text.

UK POLITICAL SYSTEM

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional ... This means that Great Britain is governed by the ... and the Queen is ...

The ... power in the country is exercised by the Houses of Parliament.

The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the ... and the ...

The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life ...

The members of the ... are elected by the people. The House of Commons is the real ... of the United Kingdom.

The ... power is exercised by Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

... is the majority party leader and is appointed by the Queen.

The ... power belongs to the Supreme Court.

legislative, monarchy, House of Lords, peers and peeresses, the Prime Minister, Parliament, House of Commons, Head of State, judicial, governing body, executive.

US POLITICAL SYSTEM

The USA is a federal state, headed by the ...

According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: ..., ..., ...

The ... power belongs to the Congress.

It consists of the ... and the ...

The ... represents the states while the ... – the population.

The Congress makes ... which must be signed by the President.

The ... power belongs to the President and his Administration (Vice-President and Cabinet of Ministers). The ... branch carries out and enforces ...

The ... power belongs to the Supreme Court and the system of federal, state and district courts.

legislative, laws, House of Representatives, President, Senate, executive, judicial.

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federative Republic has been set up by ... of 1993.

Under the Constitution Russia is The federal government consists of three branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The legislative power belongs to the ...

It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the ...

The Lower Chamber is the Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman.

The President makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints the Prime Minister to be approved by the State Duma.

The executive power belongs to ... which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Government.

The ... and the... are the highest judicial bodies of Russia.

Federal Assambly; Constitutional Court; government; Prime Minister; presidential republic; Federation Council; Supreme Court; treaties; State Duma; Constitution.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Test your knowledge and skills. Take the test by clicking the link:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9477>.

UNIT 7

ROLE OF POLICE. POLICE ACTIVITIES



I. Words for revision and learning

Read the following words and collocations and try to recall their meaning:

1. police
2. police officer (policeman / policewoman)
3. police department
4. police duties / responsibilities
5. police agencies
6. police officer's training
7. police training center / police academy

II. Words to learn and remember

1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about police activities:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. police activities | деятельность полиции |
| 2. to maintain public order / (public order maintenance) | поддерживать общественный порядок / (поддержание общественного порядка) |
| 3. to keep law and order | обеспечивать правопорядок |
| 4. peace and security | спокойствие и безопасность |
| 5. to patrol streets (to walk the beat) | патрулировать улицы |
| 6. to prevent crime and disorder (crime prevention) | предотвращать преступления и беспорядки (профилактика преступности) |
| 7. to enforce laws | обеспечивать соблюдение законов |
| 8. to fight (combat) crimes | бороться с преступностью |
| 9. to investigate crimes | расследовать преступления |
| 10. to detect criminals | разыскивать преступников |
| 11. to locate criminals | устанавливать местонахождение преступников |
| 12. to trace criminals | выслеживать преступников |
| 13. to arrest / apprehend / catch criminals/ suspects | арестовывать / задерживать / ловить преступников |

14. to search (look) for people	разыскивать (пропавших) людей
15. to interview (question) witnesses (victims)	опрашивать свидетелей (потерпевших)
16. to interrogate suspects (criminals)	допрашивать подозреваемых (преступников)
17. to search buildings/ persons	обыскивать здания (помещения) / людей
18. to examine a crime scene	осматривать место преступления
19. to find and collect evidence	находить и собирать доказательства
20. to protect life and property	защищать жизнь и имущество
21. to break the law (violate)	нарушать закон
22. to commit a crime	совершить преступление
23. to fine law-breakers	штрафовать правонарушителей
24. minor offence	мелкое правонарушение, проступок
25. a criminal (an offender)	преступник (правонарушитель)
26. police equipment	полицейское снаряжение
27. handcuffs	наручники
28. a baton (truncheon)	полицейская дубинка (п/р)
29. a radio (walkie-talkie)	рация
30. a bulletproof vest	пуленепробиваемый жилет
31. police station	полицейский участок
32. police unit	подразделение полиции
33. emergency	чрезвычайная ситуация
34. to deal with	иметь дело с ..., (заниматься) ч.–л.
35. a vehicle	транспортное средство, машина

2. Go to <http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=7644> **to make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly.**

3. Go to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOeyZ38Ucz4> **to watch the video and to expand your vocabulary on the topic “Police”. Add knew words to your vocabulary list.**

4. Read and translate the following word chains:

law – law enforcement – law enforcement agencies (bodies) – to break (violate) laws – law breakers/ law violators – enforce laws –keep law and order;

police – police officer – to become a police officer – policeman – policewoman – police force – police agency – police unit – police activity – police station – police equipment – police car – police van – police raid – police abuse;

enforcement – law enforcement – law enforcement body – law enforcement organization – law enforcement officer;

personnel – police personnel – the selection of police personnel;

personal – personal liberties – personal rights – personal weapon; to **protect** – to protect personal liberties – to protect people's life – to protect human rights – to protect **citizens** – to protect property– to be protected by police.

5. Try to group the vocabulary into some logical parts.

5a. Sort the words and collocations below:

People in the police force	People who police deal with	Places related to police work	Equipment used by the police
police officer	suspect	...	...

police officer; Taser, police station; witness; accused; handcuffs; victim; detective; uniform; crime scene; criminal; policewoman; police car; divisional inspector; police unit; suspect; investigator; police van; baton (truncheon); bullet-proof vest; policeman; radio.

5b. What do police do? Put the following collocations into appropriate column:

Police duties	Police powers
...	...
...	...

to enforce laws; to fight crimes; to arrest suspects; to protect people; to ensure people's safety; to seize evidence; to prevent crimes; to initiate and conduct investigations; to fight crimes; to detect a criminal; to locate and apprehend criminals; to examine a crime scene; to trace a criminal; to catch a criminal; to arrest a suspect; to interrogate a criminal; to interview a victim /witness; to find and collect evidence; to detain suspects.

6. Complete the sentences using the appropriate vocabulary from the Vocabulary List. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Police work to prevent, reduce and ... crime.
2. Police officer's role is to ... laws, maintain ... order and make communities safer.
3. Police ... are responsible for crime prevention.
4. The police have wide ... to arrest, search and question people suspected of crimes.
5. A future police officer is to have practice in law enforcement ...
6. Police ... spend much of their time on patrol in the community.



ON-LINE LEARNING

To practice the topical vocabulary, go to

1) <https://wordwall.net/resource/62016544> or scan the QR code:



2) <https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/86153233/complete-the-sentences> or scan the QR code:



3) <https://wordwall.net/resource/86152128> or scan the QR code:



4) <https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/86149715/match-parts-to-make-up-sentences> or scan the QR code:



5) <https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/85975781/police> or scan the QR code:





READING PRACTICE

1. Read and comprehend the text:

TEXT 1. POLICE OFFICER JOB

Police officers play a vital role in maintaining law and order, protecting citizens, and ensuring public safety. A police officer's primary responsibility is to enforce the law by patrolling assigned areas, responding to emergency calls, and conducting thorough investigations.

As a police officer, you may be responsible for a wide range of duties that may include:

- Patrolling areas to deter crime and enforce traffic regulations;
- Responding to emergency calls and providing assistance to those in need;
- Conducting investigations, collecting evidence, and interviewing witnesses;
- Maintaining detailed records and writing comprehensive reports;
- Arresting and detaining suspects, as well as testifying in court proceedings;

To do this, you must possess excellent communication and interpersonal skills, as you will often interact with members of the public from different backgrounds. Attention to detail, problem-solving abilities, and the ability to remain calm under pressure are also essential for a successful police officer. Additionally, physical fitness is crucial as the job may require you to chase and apprehend suspects. The responsibilities of a police officer extend beyond maintaining peace, as they provide assistance during emergencies and perform lifesaving acts when required.

As a police officer, you will be required to navigate through a diverse array of challenging situations that demand superior communication, problem-solving, and decision-making skills. Staying calm and composed is crucial in defusing tense situations and resolving conflicts. Effective teamwork is imperative, as police officers frequently collaborate with colleagues and other agencies to efficiently address complex criminal investigations.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What role do police play in the community?
2. What are the main responsibilities of a police officer?
3. What are the challenges of police work?
4. What are the most important skills a police officer should have?

3. Make up a list of police responsibilities according to the text.

4. Scan the text «Types of Police Officers». Identify the key points:

TEXT 2. TYPES OF POLICE OFFICERS

There are various types of police officers who specialize in different areas of law enforcement based on their training, expertise, and assigned responsibilities. Here are some common types of police officers and a brief overview of what they do:

- **Detectives:** Detectives, also known as investigators, are responsible for conducting in-depth investigations of crimes. They gather evidence, interview witnesses and suspects, analyze information, and build cases against criminals. Detectives work closely with other law enforcement agencies, forensic specialists, and prosecutors to solve complex cases and bring criminals to justice.

- **Patrol Officers:** Patrol officers are the backbone of law enforcement and are responsible for general law enforcement duties. They patrol designated areas, respond to calls for service, enforce traffic laws, investigate crimes, and maintain public order. Patrol officers are often the first to arrive at the scene of incidents, and they handle a wide range of situations, from routine traffic stops to emergency situations.

- **Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Officers:** SWAT officers are specially trained and equipped to handle high-risk situations, such as hostage situations, armed barricades, and counterterrorism operations. They undergo rigorous tactical training and often work in specialized teams to respond to critical incidents that require specialized skills, weapons, and tactics.

- **K-9 Officers:** K-9 officers work alongside specially trained police dogs, or K-9s, to assist in various law enforcement activities. These can include tracking suspects, detecting illegal substances, searching for missing persons, and providing support during apprehensions. K-9 officers develop a strong bond with their canine partners and undergo training to effectively utilize the unique capabilities of the K-9s.

Traffic Officers: Traffic officers focus on enforcing traffic laws, promoting road safety, and investigating traffic accidents. They monitor traffic flow, issue citations for traffic violations, and assist with traffic control during special events or emergencies. Traffic officers may also work closely with accident reconstruction specialists to investigate and analyze the causes of serious traffic accidents.

4a. Give answers to the following questions:

1. What are the usual duties of a detective?
2. What do patrol officers do?
3. What situations do SWAT officers usually deal with? What training do they undergo?
4. What law enforcement activities do K-9 officers usually assist in?
5. What is the main focus of Traffic Officers' activities?



SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

1. Complete the sentences to summarize the information about police work:

1. Police are the government organization responsible for ...
2. Among the main police functions are
3. Police officers have wide powers to ...
4. When someone breaks the law the police must try ...
5. There are various types of police officers who ...
6. The common types of police officers are ...
7. To perform their duties police officers should have such professional skills as ...
8. Police officers should also possess some personal qualities such as ...

2. Make up a short story of your place of work and duties (4–5 sentences) and be ready to present it in English.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



**How strong is your vocabulary and grammar?
Test your knowledge and skills:**

Follow the link below and take the test:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9478>.



pixartest

UNIT 8

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES AND IN RUSSIA

PART I: LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES



1. Look at the list of key topical vocabulary. You'll need them to speak about law enforcement agencies in English speaking countries.

1. law enforcement	правоохранительная деятельность
2. law enforcement agency (LEA)	правоохранительный орган
3. law enforcement officer (LEO)	сотрудник правоохранительных органов
4. police, police force	полиция, полицейские части (силы, подразделения)
5. police authorities / police agencies	власти, начальство, администрация / органы полиции
6. the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met)	Столичная полиция Лондона
7. Scotland Yard	Скотланд Ярд (главное управление Столичной полиции)
8. headquarters	главное управление (штаб-квартира)
9. the Home Office	МВД Великобритании
10. the Home Secretary	Министр внутренних дел Великобритании
11. police staff	полицейские кадры, личный состав
12. police rank	звание, полицейский чин
13. police constable (PC)	констебль (полицейский)

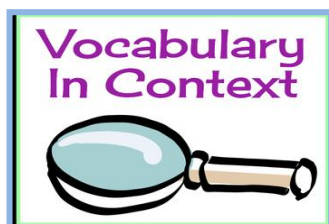
14. chief constable	начальник территориального управления полиции
15. special constable	специальный констебль
16. Commissioner	Комиссар полиции
17. territorial police force	управление территориальной полиции
18. specialist police force	специализированное подразделение полиции
19. Mounted Police (Branch)	конная полиция
20. the Criminal Investigation Department (the CID)	отдел УР (департамент уголовных расследований)
21. federal law enforcement agencies	федеральные правоохранительные органы
22. federal law enforcement officers (feds)	сотрудники федеральных правоохранительных органов (федералы)
23. state police	полиция штата
24. local police	местная полиция
25. sheriff's department	управление шерифа (полиция округа)
26. sworn / non-sworn police officer (position)	аттестованный / не аттестованный сотрудник полиции (должность)
27. Department of Justice	Департамент (Министерство) юстиции США
28. Department of Homeland Security	Департамент (Министерство) внутренней безопасности США
29. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Федеральное бюро расследований (ФБР)
30. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	Управление по борьбе с наркотиками

2. Go to <http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=9541> to make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly:

3. Read and translate the word chains. You may use the dictionary if necessary:

law – law enforcement – law enforcement agencies – law enforcement officers – federal law enforcement agencies – federal law enforcement officers – feds;

police – police service – police officer – police force – territorial police force – police authorities – police constable – police rank – police staff – state police – local police – Metropolitan police – Mounted Police – uniformed police – police cooperation.



4. Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the thematic vocabulary in bold:

1. The case is being investigated by **Scotland Yard**.
2. After retirement from the military he joined the **local police force**.
3. **Police officer** detained three men on the street behaving suspiciously.
4. Many colleges and universities also have their own **campus police** that are often **sworn police officers**.
5. The organization has worked with **law enforcement agencies** across the world to improve global internet security.
6. **The Home Office** acknowledges that much crime goes unreported.
7. He was promoted to the **rank** of major.
8. The matter falls outside the **jurisdiction** of this court.
9. The **sheriff's** jurisdiction was only within his own county.
10. **The FBI** publishes a 'Ten Most Wanted List' of the most dangerous criminals.
11. There is a **mounted police** presence in the area.

5. Group the new vocabulary under umbrella term:

law enforcement agencies	police departments	police ranks

6. Match the synonyms:

law enforcement agency	center
jurisdiction	chief police officer
chief constable	highway patrol
headquarters	police
state police	authority

7. Match the vocabulary terms with their definitions:

1. the Home Office	In the USA, a person elected to make sure that the law is obeyed in a particular county
2. police force	in the UK, a police officer of the lowest rank
3. CID	the activity of making certain that the laws of an area are obeyed
4. Federal Bureau of Investigation	the official authority to make (especially legal) decisions and judgments
5. police constable	the part of a UK police force that does not wear uniforms and is responsible for discovering who has committed crimes
6. sheriff	the police organization of a country, district or town
7. law enforcement	the British government department that deals with the law, the police and prisons in England and Wales, and with decisions about who can enter the country
8. jurisdiction	one of the national police forces in the US controlled by the Federal government

8. Match the parts from the right and the left columns to make up sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. Every day, police officers face danger ...	a) ... one type of violation such as homicide or fraud.
2. The uniformed police consists of ...	b) ... in the history of policing.
3. He held the rank of ...	c) ... under police escort.
4. Police detectives usually specialize in investigating ...	d) ... at the demonstration.
5. The fans returned to the railway station ...	e) ... of police raids across the city.
6. All prosecution witnesses were given ...	f) ... sworn police officers, ranging in rank from patrol officer to Chief of Police.
7. There was a huge police presence ...	g) ... police protection.
8. The Met occupies a unique position ...	h) ... while carrying out their responsibilities.
9. Nine arrests were made in a series ...	i) ... to break through the police cordon.
10. Some protestors managed ...	j) ... Chief Inspector.

9. Fill the blanks with the words and collocations given below. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. ... is a police officer of the lowest rank in the UK. 2. Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the 3. He holds the ... of colonel. 4. More young people are needed to join the.... 5. A new ... and deputy have already assumed duties. 6. ... represents the US government in legal cases and gives advice on legal matters to the President. 7. ... are responsible for enforcing state laws.

police force, state police, the Department of Justice, rank, Metropolitan Police Service, police commissioner, police constable.



READING PRACTICE

TEXT 1. POLICING IN THE UK

1. Read the following words and word combinations from the text and give their Russian equivalents. Use the dictionary if necessary:

entity, grant powers; specialist police force; Transport Police; Civil Nuclear Constabulary; Ministry of Defence; National Crime Agency.

2. Read and comprehend the text «Policing in the UK».

Police services in the UK are organized around two legal entities: the ‘Office of Constable’ and the police force.



Police officers (no matter their rank) each individually hold the Office of Constable. The Office of Constable grants them powers to detect, prevent and investigate crime.

Every police officer is a member of a police force. The police force organizes and coordinates their crime fighting. As members of police forces, officers (and other police personnel) are under the “direction and control” of their chief officer. Chief officers are ultimately responsible for the operation of their force.

The Home Office is responsible for policing policy for England and Wales.

There are 48 civilian police forces in the UK: 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales, a national police force in both Scotland and Northern Ireland and three specialist police forces (the British Transport Police, the Civil Nuclear Constabulary and the Ministry of Defence Police).

British Transport police (BTP) covers the rail network across the UK. Civil Nuclear Constabulary (CNC) covers non-military nuclear installations and non-military nuclear material when it's being transported. Ministry of Defence Police (MDP) covers Ministry of Defence property and personnel as well as nuclear weapons and nuclear materials in the UK. The Civil Nuclear Constabulary (CNC) is the armed police force in charge of protecting civil nuclear sites and nuclear materials in England, Scotland and Wales. The National Crime Agency (NCA) is primarily tasked with tackling organized crime and has been compared to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the United States.

3. Look through the text once again to complete the word collocations according to the text. Translate them into Russian:

to hold ...;
to grant ...;
to detect, prevent and investigate ...;
to organize and coordinate ...;
to be responsible for ...;
to be in charge for ...;
to be tasked with ...

4. Find answers to the following questions:

- a) How many police forces are there in the UK?
- b) Are police forces interdependent?
- c) What specialist police forces are there in the UK? What are they responsible for?

TEXT 2. METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

1. Read the following words and word combinations from the text and give their Russian equivalents. Use the dictionary if necessary:

borough; square; accountable; expenditure; internationally recognized; model; the British Empire; Commonwealth of Nations.



2. Read and comprehend the text.

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), formerly and still commonly known as the Metropolitan Police and informally as the Met, Scotland Yard, or the Yard, is the territorial police force responsible for law enforcement in the Metropolitan Police District, which

currently consists of the 32 London boroughs. The MPD does not include the "square mile" of the City of London, which is policed by the much smaller City of London Police.

Established by act of Parliament in 1829 by then the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met) is one of the oldest police services in the world. From the beginning, the purpose of the Met has been to serve and protect the people of London by providing a professional police service.

The Met is responsible for maintaining the peace and is accountable in law for the exercise of policing powers, and to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime for the delivery of effective policing, management of resources and expenditure. At all times the Commissioner and their officers remain operationally independent, in the service of the public.

The Met 'New Scotland Yard' is internationally recognized for its history, law enforcement and skills in fighting crime. Today, the Met is made up of more than 39,000 officers and staff, plus thousands of volunteers. It covers the territory of 620 square miles and the population of over 8.6 million people. The Met is the UK's largest police service and has 25 % of the total police budget for England and Wales.

The Metropolitan Police became a model for the police forces in many countries, including the United States and most of the British Empire. **Bobbies** can still be found in many parts of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Here's how personnel are divided up within the various departments of the Met:

34,000 Police officers

10,767 Police staff

1,304 Police community support officers

1,359 Special officers

(as of 31 January 2024)

3. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text above.

Министр внутренних дел;
защищать людей;
предоставлять профессиональные услуги;
осуществление полномочий;
оставаться независимым;
навыки в борьбе с преступностью;
охватывать территорию;
образец.

4. Check that you understand the text “Metropolitan Police Service” by answering the following questions:

1. What is the name of police in London?
2. When was it established?
3. Who was the founder of the Met?
4. What is the Met responsible for?
5. Who heads the Met?
6. What position does the Met take in the history of policing?
7. What is the nickname of the Met Police officer?

5. Try to explain the meaning of the word in bold type.

6. Search the Internet to find out the difference between the personnel listed in the box.

TEXT 3. SCOTLAND YARD

1. Read the words and collocations properly, translate them into Russian. Use the dictionary (printed or electronic) if necessary.

by association; embankment; watchmen; original headquarters; originate; medieval; to house; plainclothes detectives; separate; supervision; detective-training school; recruitment; fingerprint; criminal record office; dignitaries; royalty; statesmen; with regard to...

1. Read and comprehend the text:



Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police and, by association, a name often used to denote that force. It is located on the River Thames at Victoria Embankment just north of Westminster Bridge in the City of Westminster.

The London police force was created in 1829 by an act introduced in Parliament by the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel (hence the nicknames “bobbies” and “peelers” for policemen). This police force replaced the old system of watchmen and the Bow Street patrols. The original headquarters of the new London police force were in Whitehall, with an entrance in Great Scotland Yard, from which the name originates. (Scotland Yard was so named because it stood on the site of a medieval palace that had housed Scottish royalty when the latter were in London on visits.)

When Scotland Yard stationed its first plainclothes police agents on duty in 1842, there was a public outcry against these “spies”, but the police force gradually won the trust of the London public by the time Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in 1878. The CID initially was a small force of plainclothes detectives who gathered information on criminal activities.

The area supervised by the London Metropolitan Police includes all of Greater London with the exception of the City of London, which has its own separate police force. The Metropolitan Police’s duties are the detection and prevention of crime, the preservation of public order, the supervision of road traffic, and the licensing of public vehicles. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the Commissioner, who is appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. Beneath the commissioner are various assistant commissioners overseeing such operations as administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation (the CID), and police recruitment and training. The CID deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and comprises the criminal record office, fingerprint and photography sections, the company fraud squad, a highly mobile police unit known as the Flying Squad, the Metropolitan police laboratory, and the detective-training school.

Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting dignitaries, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law-enforcement agencies and Interpol. Although Scotland Yard’s responsibility is limited to metropolitan London, its assistance is often sought by police in other parts of England, particularly with regard to difficult cases. It also assists in the training of police personnel in the countries of the Commonwealth.

3. Find equivalents for the following collocations in the text:

происходить; располагаться; средневековый замок; недовольство в обществе; сотрудники полиции в штатском; отдел уголовного розыска; шпион; отдельный; профилактика преступности; контроль дорожного движения; назначаться монархом; расследование преступлений; летучий отряд; отпечаток пальца; востребованный; подготовка личного состава.

4. Complete the sentences using the information from the text above:

- a) Scotland Yard is the headquarters of ...
- b) It is located ...
- c) Scotland Yard was so named because ...
- d) The City of London is not included ...
- e) The Metropolitan Police’s duties are ...

- f) The administrative head of Scotland Yard is ...
- g) The CID deals with ...
- h) Scotland Yard is also responsible for ...
- i) Scotland Yard provides assistance to ...



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Let's summarize the information. Fill in the gaps using the proper words and word collocation below:

Policing in the UK

There are no national police ... in the UK.

Instead there are 43 separate ...

The largest and the most famous police force is ... of London.

The Met was established in 1829 by ...

The Metropolitan Police's duties are the detection and ... of crime, the preservation of ..., the supervision of ..., and the licensing of ...

The headquarters of the Met is ...

Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on ... in the UK. It also has a special branch of police who ... visiting dignitaries, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, it is responsible for maintaining links between ... and Interpol.

British law enforcement agencies, territorial police forces, public vehicles, prevention, guard, Scotland Yard, Sir Robert Peel, public order, all known criminals, the Metropolitan Police Service, force, road traffic.

TEXT 4. TYPES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE USA

1. Read and give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

temporary detention of suspects; presenting suspects to the courts; ensuring order in communities; full time personnel; authorized to make arrests and carry firearms; authorized to make arrests and carry firearms; range in size; primary purpose; perform police duties; highway patrol; extend beyond the resources; jurisdictional boundaries; full-service departments; grant authority.

2. Read and comprehend the text. Identify the key points.



There are many different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police departments to large U.S. federal agencies. The types of jobs available will depend on the type of agency, its mission, size, and jurisdiction.

United States law enforcement consists of *federal agencies, state police, sheriff departments, and local police*. City police officers are responsible for apprehending criminals, investigating suspected criminal activities, the temporary detention of suspects, presenting suspects to the courts, and ensuring order in communities.

Major US cities have large police enforcement and investigation agencies that employ thousands of officers and personnel. Among the 50 biggest ones in the country, New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles hold the top three spots.

U.S. Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

There are 65 U.S. federal agencies and 27 offices of inspector general that employ full time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. Federal officers' duties include police response and patrol, criminal investigation and enforcement, inspections, security and protection, court operations, and corrections.

State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

There are more than 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, ranging in size from one officer to more than 30,000. Many of these are municipal police departments operated by local governments, but there are actually several types of law enforcement agencies.

Local Police includes municipal, county, tribal, and regional police that derive authority from the local governing body that created it. The primary purpose is to uphold the laws of the jurisdiction, provide patrol, and investigate local crimes.



State Police / Highway Patrol – State police often perform police duties to include highway patrol and statewide investigations. Some states have only highway patrol with investigative functions covered by a separate entity such as a state bureau of investigation. State police assist local police with investigations and emergencies that extend beyond the resources and jurisdictional boundaries of the local agency.

Special Jurisdiction Police – Officers for special jurisdictions provide police services for defined entities or areas within another jurisdiction. These include parks, schools, transportation assets (e.g., airports, subways), hospitals, housing authorities, and government buildings. Special jurisdiction police are generally full-service departments, offering the same services as local police.



Deputy Sheriffs – Generally sheriff's offices are granted authority by the state to enforce state law at the local county level. Deputies commonly run the local jail, serve warrants and court summons, and respond to calls for service in areas outside local police jurisdictions.

3. Comment on the following statements using the proper clichés:

*I completely/absolutely **agree/disagree** with the statement that ... because..... .*

*I think it's **true/false**, because it's said in the text that...*

I agree/disagree with the statement, because..... .

*The statement is **true/false**, because, the text says that..... .*

- a) There is a unified police service across the USA.
- b) City police officers are responsible only for patrolling streets in the city.
- c) NYPD is the largest police department in the country.
- d) There are a lot of federal law enforcement agencies in the USA.
- e) State police deal with state law violations.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the most typical feature of police organization in the USA?
2. What are major types of police agencies in the USA?
3. In what way are different police forces controlled?
4. What are the most famous federal LEA?
5. What is the mission of state police?
6. What are usual sheriffs' responsibilities?

TEXT 5: FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

1. Look at the list of the abbreviations. Decipher all those which you know. Search the Internet to find out what other abbreviations mean.

ATF;
CIA;
DEA;
FBI;
ICE;
USMS.

2. Read and comprehend the text. Explain the difference between federal and state law enforcement jurisdictions:

There are eighty-three federal law enforcement agencies in the United States. A federal law enforcement agency is a governmental organization that enforces federal law. In other words, these types of agencies try to prevent crimes throughout the United States and apprehend criminals who break federal law. A federal officer is a person who works for a federal law enforcement agency and acts in a way very similar to a local police officer. The main difference between a federal officer and a local police officer is that federal law enforcement agents enforce laws made by the national government, not laws made by the state government. One of the main reasons federal law enforcement agencies are needed is that local and state law enforcement agencies are not empowered to enforce federal laws.

Federal law enforcement is divided into eight primary divisions or eight federal police force branches: the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Central Intelligence Agency; Immigrations and Customs Enforcement; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco Firearms and Explosives; Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; U.S. Secret Service; and the U.S. Marshall Service.

3. Look at the logos of US federal law enforcement agencies. Read the texts below and decide the correct title and logo for each text:



1. _____

It is one of the oldest of the federal law enforcement agencies. It's a federal police force tasked with protecting the U.S. against terrorist threats and intelligence offenses. They also enforce federal criminal laws and step in to help in any situation that's too large for a local law enforcement agency. An example of this would be serial killings that would normally be above the specialty of a local police force.

2. _____

It is a highly secretive federal police force whose mission is to collect and evaluate foreign intelligence in an effort to protect the security of the United States. They may also be involved in covert activities in other countries at the discretion of the president of the U.S. They are highly involved in combating international terrorism and frequently work with other countries in that effort.

3. _____

It is the second largest agency in the federal police force. They're under the supervision of the Department of Homeland Security and are in charge of enforcing laws involving border control, customs, trade and immigration. This organization was created during the administration of President George W. Bush in 2003. Since the terrorist attacks of 9/11, they've been heavily involved in monitoring U.S. borders for potential terrorist suspects. They're the federal police force that enforces illegal immigration activities throughout the U.S. and investigates illegal drug importation.

4. _____

It is under the umbrella of the U.S. Department of Justice. They investigate and enforce the illegal trafficking of firearms and explosives as well as the theft and the unlawful sale and distribution of alcohol and tobacco.

5. _____

It is the third largest cabinet department and was created after the terrorist attacks on the U.S. on September 11, 2001. It's tasked with protecting the U.S. against terrorist attacks and responding to natural disasters like hurricanes, tornadoes and floods.

6. _____

It is responsible for enforcing laws relating to controlled substances like marijuana, cocaine and heroin. They work with other federal, state and municipal agencies, as well as with foreign governments to reduce the trafficking of illegal drugs.

7. _____

It's primary function is to protect the President of the United States, but they also guard the President's family, as well as the Vice-President and other high ranking government officials who might face security threats. This federal police force operates under the Department of Homeland Security and is also tasked with protecting against counterfeiting of U.S. currency and credit card fraud.

8. _____

It was founded in 1789 and is the oldest federal police force in the country. They're in charge of conducting the safe transfer of federal prisoners and protecting federal courts and judges. They also serve as covert law enforcement on U.S. air carriers.

TEXT 6. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. Read and give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

national security organization; intelligence; gathering, sharing and analyzing intelligence; field office; resident agencies; foreign intelligence threat; criminal justice; investigative authority; federal crimes; cyber; white-collar crime; public corruption.



2. Read and comprehend the text:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a national security organization that serves as the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The FBI has both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities; therefore, it is responsible for investigating specific crimes and gathering, sharing and analyzing intelligence. The motto of the bureau is «Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity».

The FBI is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The FBI Headquarters, located in Washington, DC, provides centralized operational, policy, and administrative support to FBI investigations. The director of the old BOI, J. Edgar Hoover, became the first FBI director and served for nearly 48 years. After Hoover's death, legislation was passed limiting the tenure of future FBI directors to a maximum of ten years. The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, or the FBI Laboratory, officially opened in 1932, largely as a result of Hoover's efforts. Hoover had substantial involvement in most cases and projects the FBI handled during his tenure.

The FBI operates 56 field offices in major U.S. cities and approximately 350 resident agencies (RAs) throughout the country. The FBI also operates 63 Legal Attaché offices and 36 sub-offices in 80 foreign countries around the world. As of 2024, there were more than 37,000 personnel working in the FBI, including more than 13662 special agents.



The mission of the FBI is to protect the nation against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats and provide leadership to any number of criminal justice agencies and partners. The investigative authority of the FBI is considered to be the broadest of all federal law enforcement agencies. In fact, federal law gives the FBI the authority to investigate federal crimes that are exclusively assigned to another federal agency. Currently, the FBI has jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal law.

Among the FBI priorities are:

- Protection of the U.S. from terrorist attack;
- Protection the U.S. against foreign intelligence, espionage, and cyber operations;
- Combatting significant cyber criminal activity;
- Combatting public corruption at all levels;
- Protection of civil rights;
- Combatting transnational criminal enterprises;
- Combatting significant white-collar crime;
- Combatting significant violent crime.

The FBI has authority to investigate any threats to national security, and FBI agents can make arrests for any federal offense committed in their presence.

3. Find the English equivalents for the following words and collocations in the text:

следственная служба (органы); министерство (департамент) юстиции США; контрразведка; нарушения федерального уголовного законодательства; фактический; девиз; существенный; срок пребывания в должности; участие (в чем-либо); филиал; иностранная разведка.

4. Match the synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1) violation | a) against, opposite |
| 2) involvement | b) faithfulness, loyalty |
| 3) fidelity | c) courage |
| 4) bravery | d) secret service |
| 5) counter | e) breach |
| 6) intelligence | f) participation |

5. Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings:

1. The FBI was created primarily ...
2. Cooperation is vital ...
3. The FBI works closely ...
4. The FBI Laboratory is ...
5. All FBI agents are trained ...

- a ... with state and local enforcement agencies.
- b ... at facilities in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.
- c ... to handle criminal investigations for the Department of Justice.
- d ... the greatest criminological laboratory in the world.
- e ... in fight against organized crime.

6. Answer the questions:

1. When was the FBI established?
2. What is the motto of the FBI? What does it mean?
3. Who was the first FBI director?
4. Where is the headquarters of the FBI?
5. What is the mission of the FBI?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Let's summarize the information:

Fill in the gaps using the information from the texts and get ready to speak about law enforcement agencies in the USA:

Law Enforcement Agencies in the USA

In the USA there are several different types of ... agencies, each with its own ... and special functions.

The major types of police agencies can be divided into three main branches: ..., ... and

Local police agencies include municipal (or city) police, ..., constables or village police departments.

State law enforcement agencies include ... or highway ... and investigative bureaux. State police enforce ...

Federal law enforcement system includes such well known agencies as Drug ..., Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, ... and Explosives, the US Marshall Service and many others.

The most famous federal agency is the ... with the headquarters in Washington (DC).

Federal Bureau of Investigation, local, state laws, Enforcement Administration, patrol, county sheriff's offices, jurisdiction, state police, Firearms, federal, law enforcement, state.



PART II: POLICE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

*1. Look at the list of key topical vocabulary.
You'll need them to speak about police in the Russian
Federation.*

1. the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation	Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации
2. federal executive bodies	федеральные органы исполнительной власти
3. drafting and implementing government policy	разработка и реализация государственной политики
4. legal regulation in the spheres of internal affairs and migration	правовое регулирование в сфере внутренних дел и миграции
5. the Federal Law "On Police"	Федеральный закон «О полиции»
6. to come into force	вступать в силу
7. to perform duties	исполнять обязанности
8. to emphasize	подчеркивать, акцентировать
9. to fight crime	бороться с преступностью
10. to ensure public safety	обеспечивать общественную безопасность
11. to observe human rights and freedoms	соблюдать основные права человека и свободы
12. respect for human and civil rights	уважение прав человека и гражданина
13. the Main Directorate	Главное управление
14. Main Directorate for traffic safety	Главное управление по обеспечению безопасности дорожного движения
15. Main Directorate for criminal investigation	Главное управление уголовного розыска
16. Main Directorate for drug control	Главное управление по контролю за оборотом наркотиков
17. Investigative Department of the MIA of Russia	Следственный департамент
18. Main Directorate for Work with Personnel	Главное управление по работе с личным составом

19. Main Directorate for combating extremism	Главное управление по противодействию экстремизму
20. Main Directorate of economic security and combating the corruption	Главное управление экономической безопасности и противодействия коррупции
21. legality	законность
22. impartiality	беспристрастность
23. transparency	прозрачность, транспарентность
22. public trust	общественное доверие
23. to meet the requirements	соответствовать требованиям
24. cruel and degrading treatment	жестокое и унижающее достоинство обращение

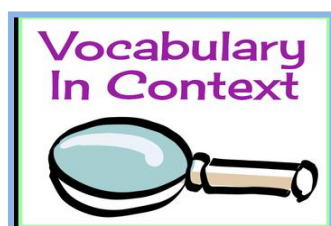
2. Go to <http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=9542> **to make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly.**

3. Read and translate the word chains. You may use the dictionary if necessary:

law – lawful – unlawful – unlawful act – to commit unlawful acts – to enforce laws – law enforcement – law enforcement system – law enforcement agencies/bodies – law enforcement officers – federal law “On Police” – to uphold the law – to keep law and order – be guided by laws;

right – human rights – civil rights – human rights and freedoms – respect for human and civil rights – to observe human rights and freedoms – to protect rights – to restrict rights – to violate rights – to exercise rights;

force – physical force – to use physical force – to come into force – to enforce laws – law enforcement – law enforcement agencies.



4. Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the thematic vocabulary in bold:

1. The principle task of police is to **fight crimes**.
2. Prevention of crimes is one of the main **police duties**.

3. The purposes of the police are to **uphold the law**, to detect crimes, to trace and apprehend suspected criminals, to help and **protect citizens**.

4. Such fundamental principles of policing as the observance and **respect for human and civil rights and freedoms** are the cornerstone of policing.

5. To be effective, the police require the **trust and confidence of the public**.

6. A police officer should not resort to torture, violence, or any other **cruel or degrading treatment**.

5. Match the synonyms:

1. law enforcement agency	a. detainee
2. policing	b. violence
3. suspect	c. responsibilities
4. cruel treatment	d. natural rights
5. fight	e. confidence
6. human rights	f. law and order
7. duties	g. police activity
8. trust	h. police
9. public safety	i. combat

6. Match the vocabulary terms on the left with their correct definitions on the right:

1. legality	a. belief in the reliability of the police to behave fairly and effectively during interactions
2. impartiality	b. openness and accountability of law enforcement agencies in their operations, decision-making processes, and interactions
3. transparency	c. the process of a person or people travelling to a new place or country, usually in order to find work and live there temporarily or permanently
4. human rights	d. the fact of not supporting any of the sides involved in an argument
5. citizen	e. the quality, state, or condition of being in conformity with the law, representing lawfulness and adherence to established legal rules
6. migration	f. universal rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality, sex, religion, or status, ensuring dignity, equality, and freedom
7. public trust	g. a registered (native or naturalized) member of a state, nation, or other political community

7. Fill the blanks with the words and collocations given below. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Detention of a ... is generally limited to 48 hours. 2. Police activities are guided by principles of ..., impartiality, transparency, and fostering public trust and support from the community. 3. Police officers are prohibited from using ... against visibly pregnant women, disabled persons, and juveniles. 4. The primary objectives of the police include protecting citizens' life, health, and rights, ..., ensuring public safety, and combating crime. 5. Entry into a private

residence without consent is permitted only to ..., suppress crimes, detain suspects, or investigate accidents 6. Citizens may appeal unlawful actions or inaction of police officers to a ..., the prosecutor's office, or the court.

save lives, higher authority, special equipment, suspect, legality, maintaining public order

READING PRACTICE

TEXT 1. FEDERAL LAW NO 3-FZ “ON POLICE”



1. Read the following words and word combinations from the text and give their Russian equivalents. Use the dictionary if necessary:

core values, fostering public trust, prohibit, torture, extensive responsibilities, migration supervision, grant specific rights, enter premises, under certain conditions, summon persons for inquiry, coercion, restrictive measures, minimize damage, injury, disabled person, juveniles, hierarchy, be entitled, priority access, funding, prosecutor's supervision, transition.



2. Read and comprehend the text:

Police are the central law enforcement agency in the Russian Federation. The legal basis for police activity in our country is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Federal Law No 3-FZ “On Police” as well as some departmental orders and regulations.

The Federal Law No 3-FZ “On Police” containing the fundamental principles of police functioning came into force on March 1, 2011. It consists of 56 Articles divided into 11 Chapters.

The Law establishes the police as part of the executive branch, tasked with protecting the life, health, rights, and freedoms of citizens, as well as maintaining public order and safety (Chapter 1).

Chapter 2 (Principles of Policing) of the Law defines the main principles guiding police work. These include respect for human rights, legality, impartiality, transparency, and fostering public trust. Officers are prohibited from using torture or violence and must identify themselves when interacting with citizens.

Chapter 3 (Police Duties and Rights) details the extensive responsibilities of the police, ranging from crime prevention and investigation to traffic safety, weapons control, migration supervision, and protecting critical infrastructure. To

perform these duties, officers are granted specific rights, such as checking identities, entering premises under certain conditions, detaining suspects, summoning persons for inquiry, and using technical equipment like video recording.

Chapter 4 (Use of Particular State Coercion Measures) regulates the use of force and restrictive measures.

Chapter 5 (Use of Physical Force, Special Equipment and Firearms) outlines the strict regulations of the use of coercion by police officers. Officers are required to minimize damage, provide immediate first aid to injured persons, and report any use of force resulting in injury or death to superiors and prosecutors within 24 hours. Specific bans exist on using force against pregnant women, disabled persons, and juveniles (unless they pose an armed threat). Firearms may only be used in serious situations, such as protecting life, preventing escape of dangerous criminals, or stopping armed attacks.

Chapter 6 defines the legal status of a police officer and details the hierarchy of police ranks.

Chapters 7 and 8 contain provisions regulating employment conditions and guarantees of social protection for police officers. They are entitled to housing support, free medical care (extended to family members), and transport benefits. Priority access to educational institutions is granted to children of officers, especially those injured or killed in the line of duty.

Chapter 9 deals with provisions concerning funding and equipment.

Chapter 10 regulates the issues of state, public and judicial control over police activities as well as prosecutor's supervision.

Chapter 11 contains some final provisions managing the transition from the former "Militia" to the "Police".

3. Look through the text once again to complete the word collocations according to the text. Translate them into Russian:

to come into ...;
to maintain ...
to grant ...;
to detect, prevent and investigate ...;
to prohibit from ...;
to interact with ...;
to summon smbd. for ...;
to regulate the use of ...
to provide first aid to...
to prevent escape of ...
to be entitled to...

4. Match the parts from the right and the left columns to make up correct sentences. Translate them into Russian:

1. The main police duties include...	a) ... only on the grounds and in the procedure provided for by a federal law.
2. Police have the right...	b) ... respect to the national customs and traditions of citizens.
3. While addressing a citizen a police officer is to ...	c) ... are among primary police duties.
4. The police are to pursue its activities on the basis of ...	d) ... stopping wrongful acts as well as eliminating threats to public safety.
5. Police shall display...	e) ... premises or areas for the purpose of stopping a crime.
6. Any limitation on the rights, freedoms and lawful interests of citizens is admissible ...	f) ... the observance of and respect for human and citizen's rights and freedoms.
7. Police are authorized to get into ...	g) ... show his service identity document if requested by the citizen.
8. Ensuring safety of citizens and keeping law and order on the streets, squares, stadiums, parks and other public places...	h) ... to demand unauthorized citizens to leave the scene of a crime.

5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Federal Law No 3-FZ "On Police"? What does it consist of?
2. When did the Law on Police come into force?
3. What are the basic principles of police work according to the Law?
4. What are the main duties of police?
5. What powers do police in Russia have?
6. When may police officers use firearms according to the Law?
7. What measures are provided for by the Law in order to improve social support of police officers?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Study the information presented below and get ready to tell about the history of police in Russia.

RUSSIAN POLICE MILESTONE CHART

<i>June, 1718</i>	The police in Saint Petersburg was established by decree of Peter the Great.
<i>January, 1722</i>	The Moscow Police was established.
<i>September, 1802</i>	The Ministry of Internal Affairs was established.
<i>1866</i>	The Moscow Criminal Detective Department was founded.
<i>March, 1917</i>	The Police of Russian Empire was dissolved (after the February Revolution).
<i>April, 1917</i>	People's Militia was established by the Provisional Government.
<i>November, 1917</i>	The Soviet (Workers' and Peasants') Militia was established.
<i>March, 2011</i>	The Law "On Police" came into force as a result of police reform.

TEXT 2. MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Read the following words and word combinations from the text and give their Russian equivalents. Use a dictionary if necessary:

federal executive body; legal regulation; pivotal role; primary mission; structural units; suppress; missing persons, apprehend fugitives; oversee; detention centers; multiple; issue visas and work permits; citizenship; vehicle; murder; extortion; kidnapping; human trafficking; psychotropic substances; combat illicit drug trafficking; take measures; tax; major public events; competitions; in accordance with the law; adequate staffing.



2. Read and comprehend the text.

Police in the Russian Federation operate within the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (MIA) which is a federal executive body responsible for drafting and implementing government policy and legal regulation in the spheres of internal affairs and migration. It was established in 1802 by the decree of Alexander I. Nowadays the activities of the Ministry is supervised by the President of the Russian Federation.

As the central law enforcement agency within Russia's executive branch responsible for crime control, the MIA plays a pivotal role in maintaining national security and public order. The primary mission of the Russian police and the structural units of the MIA is to protect public order, enforce the law, and prevent, detect, and suppress criminal and administrative offenses. The Ministry is responsible for investigating crimes, locating missing persons, and apprehending fugitives. It also oversees detention centers.

To carry out its multiple functions the Ministry of Internal Affairs has a complex structure comprising



Main Directorates, Departments, Administrations as well as a Service, each with special duties and jurisdictions. So, the Service for Citizenship and Registration of Foreign Citizens (Migration Service of the MIA of Russia) is responsible for implementing national migration policies, managing foreign citizens' registration, issuing visas/work permits, and processing citizenship applications. It oversees legal compliance for foreigners' stays and controls migration flows within Russia.

The key duties of the Main Directorate for Traffic Safety include enforcing traffic laws, regulating traffic, investigating traffic accidents as well as issuing driver's licenses, and managing vehicle registrations.

The Main Directorate for Criminal Investigation is a key operative unit responsible for combating organized crime, major criminal investigations including murder, extortion, kidnapping, and human trafficking, and managing detective operations across the Russian Federation.

The Main Directorate for Drug Control, which replaced the Federal Drug Control Service in 2016, is responsible for drafting and implementing the government



policy in the sphere of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and combatting their illicit trafficking.

The Main Directorate for Economic Security and Combatting the Corruption is responsible for taking measures to combat tax-related and economic crimes.

The MIA also provides security support for major public events, such as international sporting competitions, and helps safeguard constitutional order by managing public assemblies in accordance with the law. Given this broad mandate, effective planning and adequate staffing are essential for the Ministry to carry out its responsibilities successfully.

3. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text above:

разработка и реализация государственной политики; находиться под контролем президента; главная задача; структурные подразделения МВД; пресекать преступления и административные правонарушения; розыск без вести пропавших; изолятор временного содержания; выполнять множество функций; регистрация иностранных граждан; выдача виз; заявление на получение гражданства; выдача водительских удостоверений; регистрация транспортных средств; борьба с организованной преступностью; обеспечивать безопасность при проведении крупных общественных мероприятий; поддерживать конституционный порядок; кадровое обеспечение; выполнять обязанности.

4. Read the statements and decide if they are true (True) or F (False). If false, correct them according to the text:

1. The MIA is a part of Russia's legislative branch of government.
2. The Main Directorate for Traffic Safety handles vehicle registration and driver's license issuance.
3. The Migration Service of the MIA is responsible for investigating major criminal offenses like murder.
4. The MIA oversees pre-trial detention centers as part of its law enforcement functions.
5. The Ministry of Internal Affairs was established in 1917 following the Russian Revolution.
6. The MIA has no role in managing immigration or drug control.
7. One of the MIA's functions is to provide security for major public events like international competitions.

5. Match the Main Directorates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (on the left) with their functions (on the right):

1. The Main Directorate for Public Safety and Coordination of Interaction with executive bodies of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation	a) is responsible for detecting, preventing, and combating extremist activities and terrorism within Russia; it focuses on policing public order, monitoring social media, and countering ideological threats.
2. The Main Directorate for Drug Control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation	b) is responsible for the regulation of traffic accidents, and managing the stop lights.
3. The Main Directorate for Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation	c) is responsible for the regulation of narcotics and the investigation of drug crimes.
4. The Main Directorate for Criminal Investigation	d) carries out functions for the implementation of public policy in the field of public order and security and the organizational management of public security police units.
5. The Main Directorate for Combating Extremism	e) is responsible for combating serious crimes, operational search activities, searching for criminals and missing persons, as well as combating organized crime.

6. Answer the following questions:

- What is the role of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in maintaining national security and public order in Russia?
- What branch of government does it belong to?
- What are the main responsibilities of the MIA of Russia?
- What are the main units in the structure of the Ministry?
- What is the Migration Service of the MIA of Russia responsible for?
- What are the key duties of the Main Directorate for Criminal Investigation?
- How did the structure of the MIA change in 2016?
- What is the Main Directorate for Drug Control responsible for?
- Besides fighting crime, what are two other security challenges the MIA addresses?
- Who supervises the activities of the MIA today?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Let's summarize the information. Fill in the gaps using the correct words and collocations below, and be ready to speak about police in Russia:

Police in the Russian Federation

The police are the central ... in Russia, operating under the Ministry of ... of the Russian Federation (MIA of Russia). The MIA of Russia is a federal executive body responsible for drafting and implementing ... and legal regulation in the spheres of internal affairs and ... The ... of the Russian Federation oversees the activity of the MIA.

The Russian Police operates according to It came ... on March 1, 2011. The Law defines status, rights and ... of police officers, and affirms partner relations between police and the society. As for the ... of the MIA of Russia there are Main ..., Departments, Administrations, Territorial divisions of the MIA of Russia and National Central Bureau of Interpol.

The police are to ..., health, rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, ... citizens and stateless persons, to fight crime, to ..., and to ensure public safety.

Nowadays there are multiple directorates and departments within the ... of the MIA of Russia. The main of them are:

- the Main Directorate for ... responsible for the regulation of traffic and investigating ...;
- the Main Directorate for Criminal Investigation responsible for the investigation of ... and the organization of the work of the preliminary investigation authorities in the constituent entities of the Federation;
- the Main Directorate for Drug Control responsible for drafting state policy in the sphere of drugs as well as ... their illicit trafficking.

structure, obligations, traffic accidents, Federal Law “On Police”, President, into force, governmental policy, Directorates, protect life, migration, Internal Affairs, structure, law enforcement agency, combatting, criminal activities, Traffic Safety, protect property, foreign.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



How strong is your vocabulary and grammar? Test your knowledge and skills.

Take the test by clicking the link:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9480>.

UNIT 9

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Words to learn and remember

1. Here is a list of English words we often use when we speak about the criminal justice system in the country:

1. criminal justice	уголовное правосудие
2. established system of law	установленная система права
3. system of procedure	система судопроизводства
4. to prosecute	преследовать в судебном порядке, возбудить дело
5. to conduct a trial	вести судебный процесс
6. to (pass the) sentence	выносить приговор
7. to convict	осудить, вынести обвинительный приговор
8. convicted person (a convict)	осужденный
9. accused	обвиняемый, подсудимый
10. a perpetrator / an offender	преступник, правонарушитель
11. suspected criminal	подозреваемый в совершении преступления
12. to prevent crimes	предотвращать преступления
13. to supervise	осуществлять надзор
14. law enforcement	правоохранительная деятельность
15. correctional institution (facility)	исправительное учреждение
16. a judge	судья
17. a defense lawyer	защитник, адвокат
18. a prosecutor	обвинитель, прокурор
19. a court	суд
20. court system	судебная система
21. court room	зал суда

22. inferior / lower court	нижестоящий суд
23. superior / higher courts	вышестоящий суд
24. magistrate's court	мировой суд
25. County Court	суд графства
26. Crown Court	суд Короны
27. High Court (of Justice)	Высокий суд
28. Queen's Bench Division	Отделение королевской скамьи
29. Chancery Division	Канцлерское отделение
30. Family Division	Отделение по семейным делам
31. Court of Appeal / appellate court	апелляционный суд
32. Civil / Criminal Division	отделение по гражданским / уголовным делам
33. the Supreme Court	Верховный суд
34. district court	районный суд
35. federal / state courts	федеральные суды / суды штата
36. original jurisdiction	юрисдикция суда первой инстанции
37. appellate jurisdiction	апелляционная юрисдикция
38. general jurisdiction	общая юрисдикция
39. limited jurisdiction	ограниченная юрисдикция
40. intermediate appellate court	промежуточный апелляционный суд
41. court of last resort	суд последней инстанции
42. to accuse smb. of ...	обвинять к.-л. в ч.-л.
43. to charge smb with ...	предъявить обвинение к.-л.
44. to try a case	рассматривать дело в суде
45. a magistrate (Justice of the Peace)	мировой судья

ON-LINE LEARNING



Watch the video «Elements of the Criminal Justice System», make up the glossary and write down it in your exercise books:

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=1222D8ofS5s>.

2. Read and translate the following chains:

force – police force, Armed Forces, military forces, physical force, to come into force, to use force;

to enforce – to enforce laws, to enforce order, to enforce the terms (условия) of a contract;

enforcement – enforcement actions, law enforcement, law enforcement system, law enforcement authorities;

order – public order, economic order, in alphabetical order, to be out of order; law and order, to establish law and order; to give orders, to carry out orders, by order;

society – civilized society, primitive society, to establish a society;

suspect – to arrest a suspect, to question a suspect, to suspect a person of a crime, a suspected person, suspicion, to be under suspicion;

to defend – to defend one's (свой) country, to defend one's principles;

defense – national defense, the system of collective defense, a defense lawyer, Department of Defense, in one's defense;

to violate – to violate laws of the nation, to violate an order, to violate law and order, to violate military discipline.

3. Choose English equivalents from column B for the words from column A. Find synonyms in column C for the words in column B:

A	B	C
судья	police	to carry out
защищать	to arrest	a justice
власть	to perform	to protect
арестовать	to defend	law enforcement
выполнять	a judge	authority
полиция	power	to apprehend



READING PRACTICE

TEXT 1. WHAT IS CRIMINAL JUSTICE?

1. Read and comprehend the text:

Any state has an established system of law, procedures and punishments to guarantee social order. Criminal justice refers to the system of law as it applies to crime. Criminal Justice is a process involving a series of steps beginning with a criminal investigation and ending with the release of a convicted offender from a correctional supervision. It is bringing to justice those who have committed crimes.

The criminal justice system consists of three major components – law enforcement (police), the courts (including prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges and juries), and corrections (prison officials, probation officers). The major tasks of the police include enforcing the law, protecting the public, arresting suspected law violators, and preventing crime. The courts are responsible for assuring that suspected criminals receive fair trials and for determining the guilt or innocence of the accused. The goal of the correctional subsystem is to rehabilitate offenders or to alter their behavior so that they are socially acceptable and law abiding. The goal of all three subsystems is the reduction of crime in the community.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What state structure guarantees social order?
2. In what way does the criminal justice system operate?
3. What three components establish the criminal justice system?
4. What are the powers of police?
5. What are courts established for?
6. What is the aim of the correctional institutions?
7. Where are the functions of the criminal justice system defined?

3. Complete the sentences:

1. Criminal justice refers to
2. Criminal Justice is a process of bringing to justice those
3. The criminal justice system consists of ...
4. The major tasks of the police include ...
5. The courts are responsible for ...
6. The goal of the corrections is
7. The ultimate goal of all three components of a CJS is

4. Match the terms and definitions:

<i>Word</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>trial</i>	Group of 12 citizens who decide whether the accused is guilty or not
<i>case</i>	The decision: guilty or not guilty
<i>evidence</i>	A crime that is being investigated
<i>proof</i>	The person who leads the trial and decides on the sentence
<i>verdict</i>	The legal process in court whereby an accused person is investigated or tried
<i>judge</i>	Information used in court to decide if the person is guilty
<i>jury</i>	Evidence that shows conclusively whether something is a fact or not



READING PRACTICE

TEXT 2. THE COURT SYSTEM OF THE USA

1. Find the words in *Italics* in the text and translate them using a dictionary if needed:

2. Read the following text and try to catch the main idea:

The American court system is *complex*, mainly because of the federal system of government in the USA. Each state *runs* its own court system, and no two are identical. In addition, there is a separate system of federal courts which *coexists* with the state courts.

The structure of state courts varies from state to state. Usually there are minor trial courts for less serious cases, major trial courts for more serious cases, intermediate appellate courts and courts of last resort. The states minor trial courts have various names: justice courts, *small-claim courts*, traffic courts, police courts, municipal courts. Individuals fall under jurisdiction of two different court systems, their state courts and federal courts. They can *sue* or be sued in either system, depending mostly on what their case is about. The vast majority of cases (95%) are resolved in the state courts.

The federal courts are organized in three tiers, like a pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid are the US district courts, where *litigation* begins. There are about 94 district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts. The district court is the only Federal court where trials are held, juries are used, and witnesses are called. There are about 200 district judges in the USA. In the middle are the US courts of appeals. At the top is the *US Supreme Court*. To appeal means to take a case to a higher court. The courts of appeals and the Supreme Court are appellate courts, with few exceptions, they review cases that have been decided in lower courts. Most federal courts hear and *decide* a wide array of cases; the judges in these courts are known as generalists and they are appointed for life.

The Supreme Court hears cases in which someone claims that a lower court ruling is *unjust* or in which someone claims that Constitutional law has been violated. The decisions of this Court are final and become legally *binding*. It has nine justices, who are appointed by the president to serve for life. It *considers* cases from the highest court of each state, involving a constitutionality question; the U.S. Court of Appeals. Only two types of cases may originate in the U.S. Supreme Court: those in which a state government is one of the parties and those involving ambassadors and foreign officials.

3. Find the English equivalents for the following words and collocations in the text:

- 1) суды штатов
- 2) частные лица
- 3) суд последней инстанции
- 4) подать иск
- 5) федеральные суды
- 6) подавляющее большинство
- 7) трехъязычная система судов
- 8) окружные суды
- 9) вышестоящие суды
- 10) нижестоящие суды
- 11) исключение
- 12) попадать под юрисдикцию
- 13) на всю жизнь, пожизненно
- 14) рассматривать дело
- 15) Верховный суд США.

4. Answer the questions:

1. How many levels is the US Judiciary divided into?
2. What cases do federal district courts handle?
3. What is the head of the judicial power in the USA?
4. Who does the Supreme Court consist of?
5. How many Courts of Appeals are there in the USA?
6. What is the role of the lowest courts in the federal system?
7. What kind of cases do they try?



5. Watch the video «How does the US Court System work?»:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E9ylFthKSkY>;
«The US Court System Explained | How the United States Court System Works»:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Zpe046BxQw>.

5a Complete the sentences according to the video:

1. American courts play a critical role in ...
2. In deciding cases powers are shared between ...
3. There are three levels of courts: ...
4. State Supreme courts usually have ...
5. The US Supreme Court is ...
6. Its decisions are ...

SPEAKING PRACTICE



How much do you remember about American court system? Answer the following questions:

1. What is the most typical feature of the US court system?
2. What cases are tried by the US State trial courts?
3. What are the lowest courts in the US Federal courts system?
4. What cases are tried in the US Federal district courts?
5. What court deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children?
6. What is the US highest judicial body?
7. How many members are there in the US Supreme Court?
8. Whom are the US Supreme Court members appointed by?
9. What cases does the US Supreme Court deal with?

Let's summarize the information. Fill in the gaps:

THE US COURT SYSTEM

The American court system is complex. The most typical feature of the US court system is its dual character. It means that each state runs its own ..., and no two are identical. In addition, there is a system of ... which coexists with the state courts.

Individuals fall under ... of two different court systems, their state courts and federal courts. The vast majority of cases (95 per cent) are ... in the state courts. The structure of state courts varies from state to state. Usually there are trial courts, ... courts and courts of ... (state supreme courts).

The federal courts are ... in three tiers, like a pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid are the US ... courts, where most of the ... cases are tried. In the middle are the US courts of appeal. At the top is the US ... It consists of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices appointed by the US President ... The US Supreme Court is the highest court; its decisions are ... for all the courts across the country.

1. Read and comprehend the text «The UK Court System» and find the English equivalents for the following collocations:

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the judicial power is exercised by a number of courts. British Law is divided into two parts – civil and criminal. There are also two types of courts dealing with civil and criminal cases.

The lowest criminal courts are the Magistrates' Courts, which try minor offences, for example, theft or motoring offences. Magistrates' courts normally consist of three members. Most magistrates (JPs – Justices of Peace) are laymen sitting only occasionally to try cases. They are ordinary citizens who are selected not because they have any legal training, but because they have «common sense» and understand their fellow human beings. They are unpaid.

The system of trial courts also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under 17) and coroners' courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are specialized tribunals, which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality.

The highest judicial body in England and Wales is the Supreme Court. The UK Supreme Court started its work on the 1st of October, in 2009. It is located in London. There are 12 members in the Supreme Court, who are

appointed by the monarch on advice of the Prime Minister. The UK Supreme Court is headed by the President.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the UK highest judicial body?
2. When was the UK Supreme Court established?
3. When did the UK Supreme Court start its work?
4. What are the main divisions of the High Court of Justice?
5. What cases are tried by the Queen's Bench Division?
6. What court deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children?
7. What does the Chancery Division deal with?
8. What court investigates cases of violent, sudden and unnatural deaths and determines the cause of the deaths?
9. What are the main duties of the Court of Appeal?
10. What cases are tried by the Crown Courts?
11. What do the County courts deal with?
12. What are the initial courts in the UK?
13. Who are the members of the UK magistrates' court?



LISTENING PRACTICE

Watch the video «The UK Court System Explained»:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=JT6kJQ0KMoI>

How much do you remember about the system of courts in the UK? Decide whether the statements are true:

1. The UK court system is very simple.
2. In the UK the courts are divided into civil and criminal.
3. County courts are courts of first instance for dealing with criminal cases.
4. Civil cases are heard in a magistrate's court.
5. Crown Courts deal with more serious criminal cases such as murder or rape.
6. Trials in the Crown Court are conducted in front of a judge and jury.
7. The highest judicial body in the UK is the High Court of Justice.



READING PRACTICE

1. Read and comprehend the text «Court System of the Russian Federation».

COURT SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In the Russian Federation justice is administered only by the courts. The judicial power is independent from the legislative and executive powers.

Today, Russia's judicial system is composed of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, federal courts, and justices of the peace of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are appointed by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on proposal of the President of the Russian Federation. Judges of federal courts are appointed by the President of the Russian Federation.

The main task of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is to resolve cases regarding the constitutionality of normative legal acts of all levels. Its objective is only to protect the Constitution (in Russian constitutional law this function is known as "constitutional control" or "constitutional supervision").

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is the court of last resort in Russian administrative law, civil law and criminal law cases. It also supervises the activities of lower courts and provides them with clarifications on issues of judicial practice in order to ensure uniform application of legislation throughout the country. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has original jurisdiction in certain cases. They include: challenging of individual acts of the Federal Assembly and decrees of the President of Russia and the Government of Russia; termination of political parties; challenging of actions of Central Electoral Commission of Russia.

Justices of the peace administer justice on the local level and have limited jurisdiction. In particular, they consider property disputes with an amount of claims under 50 000 RUB and criminal cases in which the maximum possible punishment does not exceed 3 years of imprisonment. Appeals against decisions of justices of the peace are considered by district courts.

District courts are the basic element of the system of courts of general jurisdiction. They handle most civil, criminal and administrative cases.

Courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation primarily function as an appellate instance vis-à-vis the district courts. They also have a limited original jurisdiction – in particular, criminal cases concerning the gravest crimes (e.g. terrorism) and all other cases involving the state secret.

In criminal cases regarding a number of crimes, the accused person may request a jury trial. The case is heard by a judge and six jurors when considered in a district court and by a judge and eight jurors when considered in a court of a constituent entity.

Commercial courts administer justice in the sphere of entrepreneurial and other economic activities.

There are specialized military courts within the system of courts of general jurisdiction. They primarily consider civil and administrative cases in which the rights of the military personnel are violated, as well as cases on crimes committed by the military personnel.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the function of a court of first instance?
3. What is the basic judicial body in Russia?
4. What is the function of a court of second instance?
5. What cases does a district court consider?
6. What are the functions of the Supreme Court?
7. What are the functions of a magistrate's court?
8. When can jury be used in a trial?
9. What is the function of military courts?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Complete the sentences according to the text. Be ready to speak about the Court System in Russia.

The court system in the Russian Federation is composed of ...

The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is to resolve cases regarding ...

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is the court of last resort in administrative law, civil law and ...

Justices of the peace have limited jurisdiction. They consider property disputes as well as ...

District courts handle most ... and appeals against decisions of ...

Courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation function mostly as an appellate instance against decisions of ... They also have a limited ..., for example, in criminal cases concerning the most serious crimes (terrorism) and all other cases involving ...

In criminal cases, the accused person has the right to ...

There are also specialized ... They consider cases ...



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

How strong is your vocabulary and grammar? Test your knowledge and skills.

Take the test by clicking the link:
<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9479>

UNIT 10

TYPES OF CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT

1. Words to learn and remember.

1. crime	преступление
2. criminal	1) преступный; криминальный, уголовный; 2) преступник, злоумышленник, правонарушитель
3. to commit a crime	совершать преступление
4. criminal act	преступное действие, преступное деяние
5. offence / offender	правонарушение / правонарушитель
6. to be forbidden	быть запрещенным
7. to violate	нарушать
8. to classify / classification	классифицировать / классификация
9. crime against a person	преступление против личности
10. crime against property	преступление против собственности
11. crime against the government and the administration of justice	преступление против государства и системы правосудия
12. to accuse smb. of smth.	обвинять к.-л. в ч.-л.
13. according to the seriousness	согласно степени тяжести
14. misdemeanor	мисдиминор (категория мелких уголовных преступлений, граничащих с административными правонарушениями)
15. felony	фелония (тяжкое уголовное преступление)
16. assault – assailant – to attack / aggravated assault	1) нападение; 2) словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием / нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах
17. battery	побои
18. murder – murderer – to kill	убийство – убийца – убивать
19. robbery – robber – to rob	ограбление (с применением насилия) – грабитель – грабить
20. theft – thief – to steal	воровство – вор – воровать
21. burglary – burglar – to burgle	кража со взломом – вор (взломщик) – совершать кражу со взломом

22. mugging – mugger – to mug	уличное ограбление – уличный грабитель – грабить
23. drug dealing – drug dealer – to deal in drugs	торговля наркотиками – торговец наркотиками – торговать наркотиками
24. terrorism- terrorist – to terrorize	терроризм – террорист – терроризировать
25. forgery – forger – to forge	подделка – фальшивомонетчик – подделывать
26. fraud – fraudster – to deceive (cheat)	мошенничество, обманывать
27. smuggling – smuggler – to smuggle	контрабанда – контрабандист – заниматься контрабандой
28. shoplifting – shoplifter – to shoplift	магазинная кража – магазинный вор – красть в магазине с открытых прилавков, выносить товар неоплаченным
29. pickpocketing – pickpocket – to pickpocket	карманная кража – вор–карманник – воровать из карманов
30. hijacking – hijack – to hijack	угон самолета – похититель самолетов, воздушный пират – угонять самолет
31. kidnapping – kidnapper – to kidnap	похищение людей – похититель людей – похищать людей
32. arson – arsonist – to set fire	поджог – поджигатель – устраивать поджог
33. rape – rapist - to rape	изнасилование – насильник – насиловать, изнасиловать
34. blackmail – blackmailer – to blackmail	шантаж – шантажист – шантажировать
35. bribery – briber – to bribe	взятка – взяточник – давать взятку
36. treason – traitor – to betray	гос. измена – предатель – предавать
37. tax evasion – tax evader – to evade tax	уклонение от уплаты налогов – уклоняющийся от уплаты налогов – уклоняться от уплаты налогов
38. punishment = penalty	наказание
39. to impose punishment	налагать наказание
40. to inflict a punishment upon smb	применять наказание к кому-л.
41. to punish	наказывать
42. capital punishment	смертная казнь
43. corporal punishment	телесное наказание
44. fine	штраф
45. imprisonment	тюремное заключение

46. long-term imprisonment	тюремное заключение на долгий срок
47. short-term imprisonment	тюремное заключение на краткий срок
48. life imprisonment	пожизненное тюремное заключение
49. death penalty	смертная казнь
50. purpose	цель
51. retribution	возмездие
52. revenge	месть
53. deterrence	удержание от повторных попыток, устрашение, запугивание
54. treatment	исправление преступника
55. rehabilitation	перевоспитание, реабилитация
56. harsh = severe (punishment)	суровое (наказание)
57. lenient (punishment)	мягкое (наказание)
58. to deprive / deprivation	отбирать, отнимать, лишать (чего-л.) / лишение (чего-л.)
59. to restrict	ограничивать
60. prison	тюрьма
61. prisoner	заключённый, арестант
62. jail / gaol	тюрьма (следственная, а также краткосрочного заключения)
63. life-sentence prisoner	пожизненный заключенный
64. prison term	срок тюремного заключения
65. to be sent to prison	быть отправленным в тюрьму
66. to serve a sentence	отбывать наказание
67. to escape from prison	сбежать из тюрьмы
68. to be released from prison	освободиться из тюрьмы

2. Make sure you pronounce the vocabulary properly:

Part 1 – <http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=9495>;

Part 2 – <http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=9496>;

Part 3 – <http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=9497>.

3. Expand your vocabulary. Watch the video: «Types of Crime» (Part I, Part II):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6kA0RjrE2ug>;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pB2h-DDTNyg> , – **and make up the list of additional (not included in the vocabulary above) terms on the topic.**

4. Read and translate the word chains and word collocations. You may use the dictionary if necessary:

crime – petty/serious crime – **organized crime** – street crime – crime rate – crime wave – crime scene – **crime prevention** – **crime fiction** – crime against property (property crime) – crime against a person (violent crime) – to fight against crime – to commit a crime – to report a crime to the police – to investigate crimes;

criminal – criminal law – criminal case – criminal act – criminal activity – criminal code – criminal procedure – criminal record – dangerous criminal – repeated criminal – notorious criminal – hardened criminal – wanted criminal – to catch (arrest) a criminal – to extradite a criminal – to identify a criminal – to turn to criminal;

to violate – to violate the law (rules) – to violate an oath – violation – Criminal (Civil) Code violation – human rights violation – violation of law and order – violation of public order – violator;

illegal/ illicit – illegal activity – illegal goods – illicit drug – illegal methods – illegal immigrant – illegal sale of cigarettes (alcohol) to children;

forbidden – to forbid – to be forbidden – strictly forbidden; The sale of alcohol is forbidden here.

murder – brutal murder – mass murder – serial murders – cold-blooded murder – attempted murder – premeditated murder – murder case – murder investigation – murder weapon – murderer – serial murderer – to commit murder – to get away with murder;

fraud – fraudster – fraudulent – fraudulently – card fraud – wire fraud – anti-fraud laws – the Fraud Squad;

5. Complete the following chart:

CRIME (noun)	CRIMINAL (noun)	ACTION (verb)
...	thief	to steal
robbery	...	to rob
...	burglar	...
...	...	to set fire
mugging	mugger	...
murder		...
...	forgery	...
vandalism	...	
...	shoplifter	to shoplift
drug-dealing	...	...
...	...	to kidnap
assault		...

6. Match the words from different columns to make up as many word combinations as possible. Then use them in sentences of your own (not less than five):

to commit	serious	law
to arrest	illegal	crime
to break	armed	assault
to violate	criminal	robbery
	dangerous	criminal
	petty	theft
	aggravated	act

7. Match the following collocations with their Russian equivalents. Try to explain the meaning of expressions “perfect crime” and “crime wave” in English.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. organized crime | a) статистика преступлений |
| 2. crime scene | b) ненасильственное преступление |
| 3. perfect crime | c) ужасное преступление |
| 4. environmental crime | d) организованная преступность |
| 5. minor crime | e) экологическое преступление |
| 6. crime wave | f) преступление против человечества (человечности) |
| 7. white-collar crime | g) место преступления |
| 8. crime statistics | h) волна преступности |
| 9. crime against humanity | i) преступление без потерпевших |
| 10. non-violent crime | j) идеальное преступление |
| 11. victimless crime | k) мелкое преступление |
| 12. hideous crime | l) преступление «белых воротничков» |

8. Here are the names of some crimes. Can you match them to their definitions?

<i>smuggling</i>	<i>fraud</i>	<i>robbery</i>	<i>kidnapping</i>	<i>forgery</i>	<i>theft</i>
<i>blackmail</i>	<i>pickpocketing</i>	<i>murder</i>	<i>bribery</i>		

1. The act of taking something without the permission or knowledge of the owner and keeping it.

2. The crime of giving someone money or something else of value to influence their official duties.
3. The crime of taking goods, often illegal, in and out of the country.
4. The crime of obtaining money or property by deceiving people.
5. Demanding money from a person by threatening to tell a secret about them to other people.
6. Stealing things out from pockets or bags especially in crowded places.
7. The crime of taking away people by force and demanding money for their return.
8. Taking money or property illegally from a place, organization or person, often using violence.
9. The crime of intentionally killing a person.
10. Making an illegal copy of a signature, document, painting etc.

9. What is the name of a criminal?

Model: *A person who steals money or other property. – A person who steals money or other property is called **a thief**.*

1. A person who steals money or other property.
2. A person who demands money or something valuable by threatening to disclose personal information.
3. A person who takes people hostage for a ransom.
4. A person who uses violence (usually for political reasons).
5. A person who steals purses and wallets especially in crowded places.
6. A person who takes things from a shop without paying.
7. A person who takes planes by force and makes pilots change the course.
8. A person who deceives other people in order to get their money or property.
9. A person who kills people.
10. A person who kills a famous or important person, especially for political reasons.
11. A person who illegally enters buildings (premises) and steals things.
12. A person who attacks people in a public places and steals their money, jewelry, or other possessions.

8. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box:

<i>pickpocket</i>	<i>armed robberies</i>	<i>crime</i>	<i>assault</i>
<i>smuggle</i>	<i>shoplifting</i>	<i>terrorist</i>	
<i>burglary</i>	<i>set fire</i>	<i>murders</i>	

1. The shop decided to install closed-circuit television in an effort to combat the problem of ...

2. Police say that they have no proof that a serial killer is responsible for the four ...

3. Police are trying to catch the arsonist who ... to the school.

4. An ... on a person is a physical attack on them.

5. He tried to ... drugs in his suitcase from Amsterdam to Moscow.

6. I caught a ... trying to steal my wallet in the bus.

7. Audio equipment was stolen in a ... at the mall.

8. She was unaware that she had committed ...

9. The gang members committed dozens of ...

10. An unknown ... group has claimed responsibility for this morning's bomb attack.

9. What crime did they commit? Try to define the act:

1. Ronald MacDonald stole a computer from the company he worked for.

2. Two youths in balaclavas on the scooter without a number plate grabbed phones from tourists and escaped from the scene.

3. Shane O'Brien was one of Britain's most wanted criminals. He stabbed Josh Hanson to death at a West London bar and went on the run.

4. The bank believed her to be trustworthy. They had no reason to suspect that she had transferred thousands of pounds to false accounts.

5. Two teenagers smashed the telephone box and draw graffiti all over the walls.

6. Susan walked around the cosmetic store and, making sure nobody was watching picked lipstick from the stand. She didn't pay for it and hide it in her bag.

7. Jeffrey, a 15 years old boy broke into his neighbor's house. He locked the seventy years old woman in her bathroom and escaped with her car.

8. The masked man pulled out a gun from his pocket and shot the bank guardian three times in the head.

9. It was a perfect work! Even specialists could hardly recognize the fake.

10. When Watsons returned home the door was open. A window was broken and the house was in a mess. The family jewels were gone.

READING PRACTICE



1. Read and comprehend the text. Pay attention to the main categories of crimes.

TEXT 1. CATEGORIES OF CRIMES

A crime occurs when someone breaks the law by an overt act, omission or neglect that can result in punishment. A person who has violated a law, or has breached a rule, is said to have committed a criminal offense.

Most legal systems divide crimes into categories for various purposes. So by the subject matter crime can be divided into *crimes against property* (*property crimes*), *crimes against a person* (*violent or personal crimes*), crime against the state and administration of justice.



A *property crime* is committed when someone damages, destroys or steals someone else's property, such as stealing a car or vandalizing a building. Property crimes are by far the most commonly committed crime worldwide.

A *violent crime* occurs when someone harms, attempts to harm, threatens to harm or even conspires to harm someone else. Violent crimes are offenses which involve force or threat of force, such as rape, robbery or homicide.

Some crimes can be both property crimes and violent at the same time, for example carjacking someone's vehicle at gunpoint or robbing a convenience store with a handgun.

But there are also crimes that are neither violent nor involve property damage. Running a stop sign is a crime, because it puts the public in danger, even though no one is injured and no property is damaged. If the law is not obeyed, there could be injury and damage.

Some crimes can involve no action at all, but rather inaction. Withholding medication or neglecting someone who needs medical care or attention can be considered a crime. If you know someone who is abusing a child and you do not report it, under some circumstances you could be charged with a crime for failing to act.

2. Find English equivalents for the following words and collocations:

нарушить закон; бездействие; причинять ущерб имуществу другого лица; халатность; нарушить правило; явное действие; уничтожить имущество; имущественное преступление; угон автомобиля; убийство; вступать в сговор; под дулом пистолета; насильственное преступление; проезд на красный сигнал светофора; в некоторых обстоятельствах; медицинская помощь; считаться преступлением; жестоко обращаться с ребенком.

3. Answer the questions:

- a) What is crime?
- b) What are main categories of crime?
- c) What is the difference between property crime and violent crime?
- d) When does a violent crime occur?
- e) In what cases crimes can be both property and violent at the same time?
- f) Can crimes be neither property or violent?
- g) In what cases inaction can be considered a crime?

4. Read the text again to decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Give your reasons, use the conversational formulas:

*I completely/absolutely **agree/disagree** with the statement that / because.....*

*I think it's **true/false**, because it's said in the text that.....*

I agree/disagree with the statement, because.....

*The statement is **true/false**, because, the text says that.....*

A crime can result in punishment.

A property crime is when someone harms or threatens to harm someone else.

A violent crime is when someone uses force or threatens to use force towards someone else.

Some crimes can be both property crimes and violent at the same time.

5. Complete the sentences according to the text:

Property crime can be defined as ...

Crime can result in ...

The two main categories of crime are ...

Property crime is when ...

Violent crime is a crime against ...

Some crimes can be both ...

In some cases crimes can be neither ...

TEXT 2. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

1. Read the words and word collocations, give their Russian equivalents. Use a dictionary if necessary:

impose punishment, be classified, for the purpose of punishment, someone convicted of a crime, receive, imprisonment, grand theft, maximum sentence, treat smth. as ..., rise to the level, under certain circumstances, driving under the influence, DUI offense, no parking zone, operate a business, disposing of trash.

2. Read and translate the text. Pay attention to ...

- **classification of crimes in the USA;**
- **meaning of every crime category.**

You know that crime consists of conduct that is in violation of laws. When a law is broken, there is a punishment imposed. Crimes can be classified in various ways. For the purposes of punishment crimes are usually classified according to their seriousness.

So, in the USA there are three main classifications of criminal offenses – ***felonies***, ***misdemeanors*** and ***infractions***. Each classification is distinguished from each other by the seriousness of the offense and the amount of punishment for which someone convicted of the crime can receive.

Felonies are the most serious crimes, punishable by imprisonment of more than a year, life imprisonment or even by death. Both property crimes and violent crimes can be felonies. Murder, rape and kidnapping, armed robbery and grand theft are felony crimes.

Misdemeanors are lesser crimes for which the maximum sentence is 12 months or less in jail. Aggravated assault is a felony, while simple battery (slapping someone in the face) is a misdemeanor. But some crimes that are usually treated as misdemeanors can rise to the level of a felony under certain circumstances. An arrest for driving under the influence is usually a misdemeanor, but if anyone was hurt or killed or if it is not the driver's first DUI offense, the charge can become a felony.

Infractions sometimes known as petty crimes are often punishable by fines, which can be paid without even going to court. Most infractions are local laws such as setting speed limits in school zones, no parking zones, traffic laws, or anti-noise ordinances. Infractions can also include operating a business without the proper license or improperly disposing of trash.

3. Find English equivalents for the following words and collocations:

нарушение закона; назначить наказание; можно классифицировать по-разному; классифицировать согласно степени тяжести; нарушение правил; признанный виновным в совершении преступления; тюремное заключение; пожизненное заключение; кража в особо крупных размерах; менее тяжкое преступление; в определенных обстоятельствах; управление транспортным средством в состоянии алкогольного (наркотического) опьянения; рассматриваться как ...; правила дорожного движения; уборка мусора.

4. Answer the questions:

- a) How are crimes classified in the USA?
- b) What crimes are considered felonies?
- c) What is a misdemeanour?
- d) What crimes are called infractions?
- e) In what cases crimes usually treated as misdemeanors can rise to the level of a felony?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

1. Read the text again to decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Give your reasons, use the conversational formulas:

*I completely/absolutely **agree/disagree** with the statement that / because.....*

*I think it's **true/false**, because it's said in the text that.....*

I agree/disagree with the statement, because.....

*The statement is **true/false**, because, the text says that.....*

Crimes are classified in multiple ways.

In the USA there are two main categories of crimes.

Felony is the most serious crime.

Infractions are lesser crimes if compared to felonies.

Misdemeanors can be punished by lengthy prison terms.

In the USA drunk driving is lawful.

2. Let's summarize the information studied. Complete the sentences according to the text.

If somebody breaks the law they are ...

Crime can be classified in ...

The three main categories of criminal offences in the USA are ...

Crimes are classified according ...

Felony crime is ...

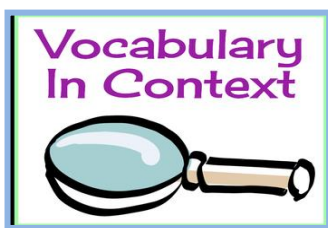
Felonies are usually punishable by ...

Misdemeanors are ...

The examples of a misdemeanor are ...

In some cases crimes usually treated as misdemeanors can ...

Infractions are ...



Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the thematic vocabulary in bold:

1. **Criminal punishment** refers to legal sanctions imposed by a court on individuals **convicted of crimes**.
2. The main types of criminal punishment include **fin**es, **imprisonment**, **probation**, or **community service**.
3. Punishment has five recognized **purposes: deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation, retribution, and restitution**.
4. **Sentences** are determined by **judges** or **juries** based on the **severity of the offense**.
5. Punishment should match the **severity of the crime**.
6. **Restitution** means **compensation** paid to the **victim** for **losses** or **injuries**.
7. **Sentences** must **be authorized** by law and are often subject to **appeal**.
8. The **death penalty** can be used in certain jurisdictions for the **most serious offenses**.



ON-LINE LEARNING

Watch the video «How Offenders Are Sentenced in England and Wales»:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M4CIveEDtmk>.

1. Make sure you will comprehend the video:

- spur of the moment* = on impulse; without planning in advance
- magistrate* = justice of the peace
- appropriate* = suitable, proper, right
- sentencing guidelines* – guidelines for magistrates and judges to help them sentence criminals in the same way
- harm* = injury, damage
- blame* = responsibility, guilt
- vulnerable victim* = defenseless victim
- previous conviction* = criminal record
- to plead guilty* = to admit to have committed the crime, to confess
- electronic tag* – electronic device attached to criminals which enables the police to know if they leave a particular area
- community sentence (service)* – unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of being sent to prison.

2. Watch the video «How Offenders Are Sentenced in England and Wales» again and make the list of punishments for crimes.

3. Complete the sentences according to the video:

1. The more serious the crime is, the greater ...
2. It is important that the sentence helps stop criminals to commit ...
3. If an offender admits to a crime it usually means ...
4. Being on license means offenders have to obey certain rules which could include ...
5. The most common type of sentence is ...

4. Answer the questions:

- What factors are taken into account when a judge decides on a sentence?
- What types of sentence are there? When are they imposed?



READING PRACTICE

TEXT 3. AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING FACTORS IN CRIMINAL SENTENCING

1. Read and comprehend the text. Identify the key points:

If a judge or jury finds a defendant guilty at the end of a criminal trial, the court must determine the defendant's punishment. State and federal criminal statutes often set maximum penalties based on the offense classification, with felonies having the most serious possible punishments. Judges have some discretion with regard to sentencing, and a sentencing hearing allows both prosecutors and defendants the chance to present evidence for the court to consider.

Key Fact

Aggravating factors may increase a sentence, while *mitigating factors* may decrease a sentence.

Aggravating Factors

Prosecutors can offer evidence of aggravating factors that would merit a harsh sentence during trial. Criminal statutes often identify specific factors that should result in harsher punishments. A common aggravating factor is a prior record of similar convictions. Other aggravating factors typically relate to the circumstances of the offense itself, such as the use of a weapon or the severity of the injuries suffered by a victim. With the exception of prior convictions, a court may not use aggravating factors to impose a harsher sentence than usual unless the jury found those factors to be true beyond a reasonable doubt.

Repeat Offenses: A court may impose a harsher penalty on a defendant with multiple prior convictions. In states that have a **“three strikes” law**, such as California, a relatively minor offense may result in a lengthy jail or prison term if the defendant has two or more prior convictions.

Vulnerability of Victim: In some jurisdictions, court may impose a harsher sentence if the victim is found to be vulnerable, either according to an objective standard or in relation to the defendant. Vulnerability based on age, such as a crime of violence against a child or a fraudulent scheme targeting the elderly, may be an aggravating factor. Other factors may include physical or mental disability, illness or injury, and incapacitation.

Leadership Role: If the defendant played a prominent role in a criminal scheme, such as a leadership or managerial role, some jurisdictions allow courts to consider that as an aggravating factor. This is particularly true if the defendant influenced or controlled others involved in the offense.

Hate Crimes: Some states have enacted laws that allow sentencing enhancements if the state proves that the defendant was motivated by bias or animus based on a group characteristic. Most **hate crime statutes** include categories like race, religion, and national origin. Some states include categories like sexual orientation and gender identity as well.

Mitigating Factors

The defense may put on evidence of mitigating factors that would support leniency in sentencing. Criminal statutes devote far less attention to factors that might mitigate a defendant's punishment, but courts have held that evidence relating to a defendant's character may be introduced provided that it is relevant to the sentencing process. Common mitigating factors include:

- Lack of a prior criminal record;
- Minor role in the offense;
- Culpability of the victim;
- Past circumstances, such as abuse that resulted in criminal activity;
- Circumstances at the time of the offense, such as provocation, stress, or emotional problems that might not excuse the crime but might offer an explanation;
- Mental or physical illness; and
- Genuine remorse.



ON-LINE LEARNING

1. Study the information presented on

<https://www.maascriminaldefense.com/blog/2025/november/understanding-californias-three-strikes-law>.

to understand the “three strikes” law.

2. Answer the following questions:

- What are aggravating factors?
- What are mitigating factors?
- What factors belong to aggravating factors?
- What factors are considered to be mitigating ones?



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Let's summarize the information about punishment for crimes!

Fill in the gaps using the words given below and be ready to speak about punishment:

PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES

Punishment for crimes is any (1) ... provided by law and imposed by the court. Criminal punishment of persons who have committed (2) ... is one of the forms of state fight against crime. Any criminal punishment is always a (3) ... of the rights of convicted persons. If a person is found (4) ..., the court decides on the most appropriate (5) In declaring a sentence a (6) ... may take into account the circumstances of the offence, the age of the (7) ..., his/her previous convictions etc. The more serious an (8) ... is, the stricter a penalty should be.

There are the following basic penalties: fine, (9) ..., probation, deprivation of liberty – (10) ... for a certain period of time or life imprisonment. (11) ... is usually used only as an exceptional measure when an especially (12) ... crime was committed. The list of such crimes is not long and it is strictly determined by law. There are quite a lot of countries where death penalty is (13) ...

The main purposes of punishment include (14) ..., deterrence and prevention of future crimes, as well as correction or of a (15) ... criminal.

abolished; retribution; community service; rehabilitation; offender; judge; restriction; penalty; capital punishment; guilty; crimes; sentence; offence; imprisonment; grave.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

How strong is your vocabulary and grammar? Test your knowledge and skills:

Take the test by clicking the link:

<http://eios2.sibli.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?id=9481>.

USEFUL LINKS

Grammar and Vocabulary Revision. Personal Information

Как Представиться на Английском Языке

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QgjkjsqAzvo>

Basic English Dialogs Introducing Yourself

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iloCBoEpEDQ>

Basic Introductions - Conversation Practice

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=liAsT4DqalQ>

Nouns: Singular and Plural | English Grammar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BbIwbX3M7eQ>

Базовые глаголы английского языка

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntC21L39PEI>

Beginner English Conversations #1 Be Verbs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tKM5eDENblk>

Basic English Grammar | Be verbs AM IS ARE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kjCcBsBzUs>

Am Is Are Quiz | To Be Quiz | Verb To Be Quiz

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2i_qcrvAvJY

PRONOUNS | Definition, Types & Examples in 5 MINUTES |

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ztvx-TxHwj0>

Test | I, you, we, they, he, she, it| Pronouns

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LcUEdjdoQS0>

“There is / There are” – Construction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RHbUkaZcvFc>

Объяснение всех времён в английском языке за 11 минут

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vwyuENSt8bQ>

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lcA9WnkPZUo&list=PLFKFbJEGCP38jjYeqAuywFx-MmUYXfdYq>

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wZfD9UaBEXA>

USA: Geography, Nature, People & Culture

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YeWBc0eowrs>

50 States of the USA. Map with state capitals, flags, seals, largest cities

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План-график выпуска учебных
и научных изданий № 30

Татьяна Владимировна Куприянчик
Татьяна Александровна Ермакина

ENGLISH FOR CLASSROOM AND DISTANCE LEARNING

Учебное пособие

ISBN 978-5-7889-0405-4



Подготовлено к изданию С.А. Макаровой.

Подписано в печать 17.06.2026.

Формат Р 60×84. Бумага типографская. Гарнитура Times New Roman.

Печать офсетная 5,3 уч.-изд. л. (8,3 усл. печ. л.).

Тираж 100 экз. Заказ 241

Редакционно-издательское отделение.

Сибирский юридический институт МВД России.

660131, г. Красноярск, ул. Рокоссовского, 20.

Отпечатано в группе полиграфической и оперативной печати РИО

СибЮИ МВД России.

660050, г. Красноярск, ул. Кутузова, 6.

<http://сибюи.мвд.рф>; onrio@yandex.ru