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Учебное пособие, составленное на основе принципа профессиональной коммуникативной направленности, предназначено для подготовки обучающихся образовательных организаций системы МВД России по направлению подготовки 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность.

Целью учебного пособия является формирование иноязычной речевой деятельности и коммуникативных компетенций, необходимых для формирования общекультурных ценностей и профессионального взаимодействия сотрудников органов внутренних дел в реальных ситуациях иноязычного общения. Учебное пособие соответствует современным требованиям образовательных стандартов и целям обучения дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности», направленным на развитие коммуникативных компетенций, необходимых для осуществления профессиональной деятельности сотрудников правоохранительных органов.

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UNIT 1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Active vocabulary

to be born	родиться
to live	жить
to finish	заканчивать
to enter	поступать
to study	учиться, изучать
to work	работать
to be married	быть женатым/быть замужем
to be single	быть не в браке/ быть одиноким
to be good at	хорошо разбираться в чём-либо/хорошо владеть чем-либо
to be fond of	обожать/любить/ нравиться что-либо делать
to be proud of	гордиться кем-либо
to be interested in	быть заинтересованным чем-либо
to wear a uniform	носить форму
a cadet	курсант
a freshman	первокурсник
a second year student	второкурсник
rank	звание, чин
a private of police	рядовой полиции
profession	профессия
occupation	занятие, деятельность
university	университет
dormitory	общежитие
the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia	Министерство Внутренних Дел России

Professions:

a police officer	офицер полиции
a patrol officer	патрульный офицер
a lawyer	юрист
a district inspector	участковый
a forensic scientist	эксперт криминалист
an investigator	следователь
an operative	оперативный сотрудник

Hobbies:

playing football (volleyball, basketball, chess)	игра в футбол (воллейбол, баскетбол, шахматы)
playing musical instruments (the guitar, the piano, the violin)	играть на музыкальных инструментах(гитаре, фортепиано, скрипке)
boxing	бокс
running	бег
swimming	плавание
cooking	кулинария
painting	рисование
fixing cars	ремонт автомобилей
riding a bike	катание на велосипеде
reading	чтение
playing computer games	компьютерные игры

Subjects:

History	История
Civil Law	Гражданское право
Criminal Law	Уголовное право
English	Английский
Russian	Русский
Physical Training	Физическая подготовка

1. What are the following words associated with? Match the columns:

profession	trousers, jacket, shirt, boots
university	police officer, engineer, lawyer
dormitory	room, building, live
uniform	lieutenant, captain, major, sergeant
a rank	lectures, seminars, study

2. Fill in the proper word from Task 1. Translate into Russian:

1. I wear black trousers, a black jacket and black boots - it is my _____
2. Cadets live in a large building with many rooms – it is a _____
3. I want to get the _____ of lieutenant next year.
4. My future _____ is a police officer.
5. I have many lectures and seminars, because I study at the _____

3. Sort the words into groups:

Civil Law, playing computer games, History, a police officer, painting, Physical Training, a patrol officer, Russian, a lawyer, boxing, an investigator, running, a district inspector, swimming, an operative, Criminal Law, cooking, a forensic scientist, English, fixing cars, riding a bike, reading.

Hobbies	**Professions**	**Subjects**

4. a) Match the English and Russian equivalents:

have a good salary	иметь полезную работу
communication skills	решение проблем

make a good career	иметь хорошую зарплату
have a useful work	сделать карьеру
solving problems	навыки общения

b) Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions:
You may use words and word–combinations from a table above and from the vocabulary list:

Why have you chosen a profession of a police officer?

- I want to _____

What skills do you have?

- I have ____ and I am good at ____

Grammar

The verb « to be» (am / is/ are)

Применяется для наименований, описания чего-либо, выражения намерений или определения местонахождения

Применяется	**Значение**	**Примеры**
в качестве смыслового глагола	быть, находиться, являться	The University is in Peterhof. Университет находится в Петергофе.
в роли вспомогательного глагола или связки	лучше вообще на русский язык никак не переводить, в смысле сказанного ничего не теряется.	An officer is brave. Офицер смелый. A police station is near the bank. Отдел полиции рядом с банком.

5. Study a full and a short form.

a) Read and translate he examples:

I am Max Petrov. = I`m Max Petrov.
You are Raya Sokolova. = You’re Raya Sokolova.
My name is Timur. = My name`s Timur.
He is from Armenia. = He`s from Armenia. She is from Russia. = She`s from Russia.
We are from Zimbabve. = We`re from Zimbabve.
You are from Vietnam. = You`re fromVietnam.
They are Chineese. = They`re Chineese.

b) Say your name:

Hello, I`m …..

Hi, my name is …

6. Complete the sentences:

1.Hello. My name … Diana. 2. Pleased to meet you. I … Andrey. 3. Hi. You ….my groupmate. 4. Good morning. We … from Saint Petersburg. 5. This is Akhmed. He … from Stavropol.

Grammar

The verb « to be» (am not / is not / are not)

Применяется для построения отрицательного предложения.

Полная форма	**Краткая форма**
I am not Vietnamese. You are not detectives. He / She / is not from Moscow We /You /They are not Mongolian.	I`m not Vietnamese. You`re not detectives. He / She / isn`t from Moscow. We /You /They aren`t Mongolian.

7. Complete the sentences:

Example:

You … … journalists. You …. police officers.

You are not journalists. You are police officers.

1. Irina …… … Armenian. She … Russian.
2. Bryan and Sharon …... … Russian. They …. Zimbabwean.
3. I …… … a lawyer, I … a musician.
4. Nikita …… … not good at Maths but, he … interested in Criminal Law.
5.We …… … future district inspectors. We …. future detectives.

8. Make up true sentences:

A job of police officer	are	a district inspector
I	is	in a good physical form
All cadets	am	good at Maths
I	isn`t	important
My future profession	aren`t	from different regions
His rank	am not	a major

Grammar

The verb «to be» yes/no questions (general questions)

В английском языке эти вопросы называются общими, потому что с помощью них мы узнаем общую информацию о человеке/предмете. Общий (general question, yes/no question) — подразумевает ответ «да» или «нет».

- Is Alex an engineer?
- No, he isn`t. He is a police officer.

Are you a cadet ?	Yes, I am.	No, I`m not.
Are you officers?	Yes, you are.	No, you`re not.
Is he a district inspector? Is she 19?	Yes, he is. Yes, she is.	No, he`s not. No, she`s not.

Is it a dormitory?	Yes, it is.	No, it`s not
Are we in a gym?	Yes, we are.	No, we`re not.
Are they police officers?	Yes, they are.	No, they`re not.

9. Write the answers.

Example:

Are you a cadet? – Yes, I am

Is your hobby playing tennis? – No, it is not. My hobby is driving.

1. Are you a sportsman?
2. Are you from Russia?
3. Are your friends cadets?
4. Is your father a police officer?
5. Is your hobby boxing?

Task 10. a) Write the questions:

Example: … … Mongolian? - Are you Mongolian?

1. … … Alex?
2. … … from Moscow?
3. … … 23?
4. … … a detective?
5. … … hobby painting?
6. … Maths … favourite subject?
7. … … fond of playing chess?
8. … … good at driving?

b) Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions above.

Example:

… …. Mongolian?

Are you Mongolian?

- Yes, I am. I am Mongolian.

No, I'm not. I'm Vietnamese.

c) Make up questions, replace the underlined words from Task 12 a) with the appropriate ones. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

Grammar

Special questions

Специальный вопрос (special question) в английском языке — это тип вопросительного предложения, который требует развёрнутого ответа, а не простого «да» или «нет». Они всегда начинаются с вопросительных слов. (what, where, when, why, how many и т.д)

What is your/his/her job? What is he/she ?
What`s your/his/her name?
What`s your/ his/her phone number?
Where is he/she from?
Where are you from?
What`s your/his/her address?

11. Write the questions:

What`s her name?	Polina Makarova
	She`s a patrol officer.
	36 Lesnaya street.
	She`s from Saint Petersburg.
	It`s 9042257813

12. Match the questions and answers.

1) Where are you from?	a) I'm a guide.
2) What do you do?	b) No, I'm single.
3) Are you married?	c) Malaysia.
4) Why are you learning English?	d) I’m about 35
5) How old are you?	e) Because I need it for my job.

13. Give your answers to the questions from Tasks 13 and 14. Work in pairs. Then switch roles.

14. Make up questions for the underlined words.

1.Ivan is a district inspector. (What)
2.Raya and Liza are from Tula. (Where)
3.My favourite subjects are Criminal Law and Civil Law. (What)
4.My neighbour is a district. (Who)
5.A patrol officer is on duty from 8 a.m to 8p.m. (When)

15. Read the dialog and answer the questions about Bryan.

Where is Brayan from? – He is from _____
What is his hobby? – His hobby _____
Where does he study? – He studies _____

- How do you do? My name is Ivan. And what is your name?
- My name is Bryan. How old are you?
- I am 19. How old are you?
- I am 28. Where are you from?
- I am from Vologda. Where are you from?
- I am from Harare. Where do you study?
- I study at the Law University. And what about you?
- I study at the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. What are your favourite subjects?
- I am fond of Criminal Law and History. What subjects do you like?
- I like Physical training and English, and my friends say that I am good at History.
- Have you got any hobby?
- Oh, yes, I have. My hobby is playing the guitar. I like singing, too. And what about you?
- My hobby is swimming.
- It was nice to meet you.

- Nice to meet you, too. See you later.

16. Work in pairs. Ask and answer special questions.

1. What is your first name? My first name is …
2. What is your last name?
3. Where are you from?
4. What are you?
5. How old are you?
6. What is your hobby?
7. What`s your rank?
8. What`s your address?
9. Are you in police force?
10. Are you a cadet?
11. When is your birthday? My birthday is ….
12. Are you good at shooting?

17. Write a short story about yourself.

18. a) See Task 12 and find one question which differs from other ones. Read and translate it. What new structure do you see? Can you define it?

Grammar
Present Simple Tense **General questions (в 1ом и 2ом лице)** (**yes/no questions**) and answers. СХЕМА СОСТАВЛЕНИЯ ОБЩЕГО ВОПРОСА: 1. Вспомогательный глагол. 2. Подлежащее. 3. Сказуемое. 4. Остальные члены предложения.
Do you have an English class? Yes, I do / No, I don`t Do they have PT on Fridays? Yes, they do / No, they don`t

19. Write the questions in full and give your answers. Work in pairs. Example:

… live in a hostel - Do you live in a hostel?
- Yes, I do.
- No, I do not.

1…. live in barracks?
2…... live at home?
3…... live in a dormitory?
4……wear uniform every day?
5……have shooting training?
6….. study Civilian Law?
7….. have breakfast in the canteen?

20. **Ask and answer the questions. Think of two things you like doing which are not on the list. Work with your partner. Write the answers.**
Do you like … ?
Yes, I do. I like …
No, I don`t. I don`t like …

dancing, swimming, skiing, visiting museums, reading, listening to music, doing crosswords watching TV, taking photographs, going to the cinema, playing computer games, playing volleyball, cooking, sunbathing

Grammar

Present Simple Tense. Special questions. (в 1ом и 2ом лице)

СХЕМА СОСТАВЛЕНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ВОПРОСА:

1. Вопросительное слово.
2. Вспомогательный глагол.
3. Подлежащее.
4. Сказуемое.
5. Остальные члены предложения.

When	do you	get up?
What time		have dinner?
What		do on Sundays?
Where		you live?
Why		study English?

21. Write questions and give your answers

… lessons start?

… go home?

… arrive at the university?

… usually do at the weekends?

… wear uniform?

22. Compare the sentences. Find the difference. Explain it to your groupmates.

I study at University.

He studies at University.

23. Complete the chart.

I open	He _____
You close	She _____
We finish	It _____
They start	Anna _____

Grammar

Present Simple - yes/no questions and negatives, short answers for 3rd form

- Третье лицо единственного числа в английском языке — это форма глагола, которая используется с местоимениями he, she, it, а также с существительными в единственном числе.
- Правило 3-го лица единственного числа в английском языке заключается в том, что в настоящем простом времени (Present Simple) глаголы в этой форме получают окончание -**s** или -**es.**

это уникальное грамматическое явление — единственный случай в Present Simple, когда глагол изменяет свою форму.

- В вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях в Present Simple используется вспомогательный глагол **does** (для 3-го лица ед. числа), при этом основной глагол возвращается к базовой форме

24. Complete the chart.

I do not open	He _____ open
You do not close	She _____ close
We do not finish	It _____ start
They do not start	Anna _____work

25. Choose the correct word:

1.Our canteen opens / open at 7.30 a.m. It don`t /doesn`t open at 6 a.m.

2.Police sergeant Popov serve/serves as a patrol officer. He don`t/doesn`t work in an office.

3. Andrey and other cadets has/have personal time after 6p.m. They don`t/doesn`t study in the evening.

4. I go/goes home on winter and summer holidays. I don`t/doesn`t go home every day, because I live/lives in a dormitory.

26. a) Study the example:

Does	he study History?	Yes, he does
	she work at the police station?	No, she doesn`t
	club close at 8 p.m?	Yes, it does

b) Write questions in full and give your answers

Example:
I study at the Law Institute. (Do) – Do you study at the Law Institute?

1.The lessons start at 10 sharp. (Do)
2.The cadets of our university live in barracks. (Do)
3.A freshman arrive**s** at the university at 8.30 every day. (Does)
4. Our dormitory close**s** at 11 p.m. (Does)

27. a) Ask special questions. Write them down:

Example:
I study *at the university*. (Where) – Where do you study?

1.The lessons start *at 9 sharp*. (When)
2.The cadets of our university live *in barracks*. (Where)
3. A freshman arrives at the university at 7.45 every day. (Who)
4. Our dormitory closes *at 10.30 p.m*. (When)
5. I study at *the training of police officers for public order units faculty*. (What faculty)

b) Ask and answer the questions. Work in pairs. Then switch the roles. Give short answers and correct if necessary:

Example:

What faculty do you study at?

-I study at the faculty of training police officers for public order units.

c) True or False?

Write short answers. Fill in «don`t» / «doesn`t». Correct the information. Give true answers.

1.The lessons start at 10 sharp.

- No, they … . The lessons start at … .

2.The cadets of our university live in barracks.

- No, they ….. . The cadets …. .

3. A freshman arrives at the university at 8.30 every day.

- No, he … . A freshman … .

4. Our dormitory closes at 11 p.m.

- No, it … . Our dormitory …. .

5. You study at the training of employees for operational units faculty.

- No, I … . I study at ….

28. Speak about yourself and your groupmate.

a) Introduce yourself

Let me introduce myself. My name is … . My last name is … My birthday is on the … of …. . I am from … . Now I'm a first-year cadet of …. I am a private of police. I`m going to become a … . My favorite subjects are … . I am fond of … . I`m good at … . I`m interested in … .

b) Introduce your groupmate to the teacher.

UNIT 2. SAINT PETERSBURG

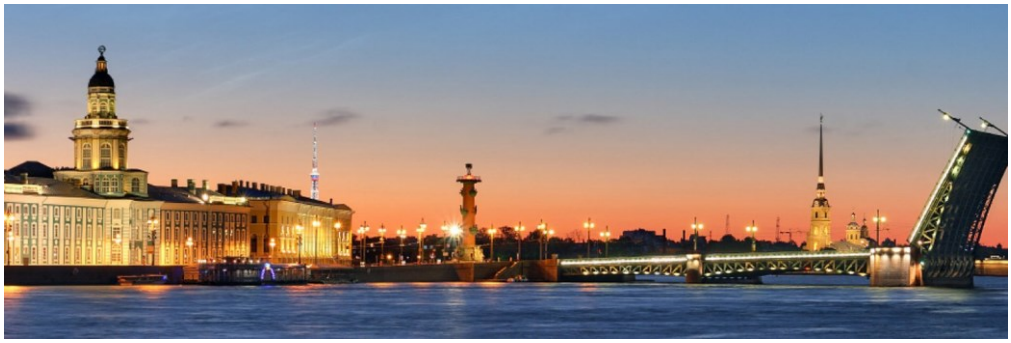


Fig.1

Name all the things you associate with Saint Petersburg. You can use both Russian and English words. What attractions are there in the photo?

1. Say the words after the teacher.

palace, bridge, bascule bridge, great, exhibit, exhibition, cathedral, museum, theater, canal, founder, tourist, attraction, treasure, masterpiece, church, architect

2. Find the English equivalent (Fig. 2) to the word: достопримечательность, разводной мост, шедевр, дворец, собор, основатель, великий человек (художник), выставка.



Fig.2

3.Work in pairs. Name: a) 3 places; b) 3 people; c) 3 adjectives from the list.

Beautiful, museum, tourist, bridge, famous, founder, canal, palace, magnificent, architect, river, cathedral, big, old, visitor, beautiful, splendid

4. Look at the map above. You can see a river, buildings, and other objects. Label the sights in English.

Grammar Глагол **to be** в **Present and Past Simple (Настоящее/Прошедшее время)**

Singular (Единственное число)	*Verb to be forms*	
	Present	**Past**
I	am	was
You	are	were
He/She/It	is	was
Plural (Множественное число)		
We	are	were
You	are	were
They	are	were

Grammar Конструкция **There is/There are**

There is и there are — конструкции в английском языке, которые указывают на наличие, существование или расположение чего-либо или кого-либо в определённом месте. Дословный перевод: there is — «Там есть», there are — «Там есть» (для множественного числа). Однако слово there в этой конструкции часто теряет своё прямое значение «там» и становится формальным указателем. Более точный смысл - «имеется», «существует», «находится».

Example:

There is *a column* in the center of the square. - В центре площади (стоит) колонна.

There are *many people* in the square. - На площади много людей.

There is no **metro station near here. – Рядом нет метро.**

5. Choose the correct form of the verb to be.

1. St. Petersburg *is / was* founded by Peter the Great in 1703.
2. The Peter and Paul Fortress *is / are* the historical center of the city.
3. During World War II, the city *is / was* under siege for 872 days.
4. The Hermitage *is / are* a must-see for the first-time visitors.
5. There *is / are* 12 bascule bridges in St. Petersburg.

6.Fill in the correct form of the verb to be.

1. There … many attractions in Saint Petersburg.
2. St. Petersburg … a treasure of world culture.
3. The city … the capital of Russia for more than two hundred years.
4. Palace Bridge … built between 1912 and 1916.
5. The Winter Palace … an imperial palace, at present it … a part of the Hermitage Museum Complex.
6. The Bronze Horseman … an impressive monument to the founder of St. Petersburg, Peter the Great.
7. It … the initiative of Empress Ekaterina II to create the monument to Peter I.
8. There ... a famous “Chizhik-Pyzhik” statue near the Summer Garden.

7.Make up short sentences using the words from previous exercises.

This is... (Это...)
It is... (Он/Она/Оно является...). Use adjectives here.
It was built/founded …
Example.
This is a bridge. It is famous. It was built between 1912 and 1916.

8. Read the text and find: a) 1 fact about the history of the city; b) 3 names of famous architects; c) 3 names of great artists; d) 3 places to visit. Underline the words/phrases that you have learned in the previous exercises.

Our city - Saint Petersburg

St. Petersburg is world-renowned for its history and culture. Magnificent architectural ensembles, beautiful palaces, splendid parks, well-known museums attract millions of tourists from all over the world.

Peter the Great founded the city in 1703 as the “window to Europe” and gave it the name St. Petersburg (literally “City of Saint Peter”). Many European and Russian architects (Trezzini, Rossi, Rastrelli, Voronikhin, Montferrand, etc.) created the unique style of the city.

What are the main attractions of Saint Petersburg? There are many things to see here.

For the first time visitors the Hermitage Museum is a must-see. The main museum complex consists of six buildings including the lavish Winter Palace. You can spend days in the Hermitage admiring masterpieces of the greats. The Hermitage’s collections include masterpieces of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt, Rubens, Renoir, Monet, and Van Gogh.

The Russian Museum holds the world’s largest collection of Russian art. There are over 400 000 exhibits covering all main periods and trends in the history of Russian art: from the 10^{th} till the 21^{st} century.

World-class ballet, opera and classical concerts at the well-known theaters and concert halls also make St. Petersburg a treasure of world culture.

St. Petersburg is also home to such magnificent churches as St. Isaac’s and Kazan Cathedrals, the Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood.

Nicknamed as “the Venice of the North”, a museum under open sky, St. Petersburg is famous for its museums, theaters, cathedrals, rivers and canals as well as various beautiful bridges. Russia’s northern capital has about 450 bridges and 12 of them are bascule bridges.

St. Petersburg is one of the world’s most visited cities. It regularly holds various scientific and sporting events, exhibitions and forums.

Study in St. Petersburg! Live in St Petersburg!

9. Work in pairs. Decide if these sentences true, false or not stated.

1. St. Petersburg was founded by Trezzini.
2. The Winter Palace is a part of the Hermitage Museum.
3. The Russian Museum has a larger collection of French art than the Hermitage.
4. St. Petersburg is often called “the Venice of the North”.
5. There are more than twenty bascule bridges in the city.

10. Convert the words into numbers. Find these numbers in the text and say what they refer to.

seventeen oh three _____

from the tenth till the twenty first _____

six _____

four hundred thousand _____

four hundred and fifty _____

twelve _____

11. Match the equivalents.

1.	**found**	a.	создать
2.	**attract**	b.	восхищаться
3.	**consist of**	c.	привлекать
4.	**hold**	d.	создавать
5.	**admire**	e.	состоять из
6.	**create**	f.	вмещать / хранить/ проводить

12. Complete the phrases. Use the verbs of task. 11.

1. … the unique style of the city
2. … six buildings
3. … the world’s largest collection Russian art
4. … masterpieces of the greats
5. … scientific and sporting events
6. … tourists

13. Match the Russian phrases with their English equivalents in task 12.

a) состоять из шести зданий
b) создавать неповторимый стиль города
c) проводить научные и спортивные мероприятия
d) восхищаться шедеврами великих художников
e) привлекать туристов
f) хранить самую большую коллекцию русского искусства

14. Make up sentences with the phrases above.

e.g. The Hermitage *attracts* tourists.

НО! The Hermitage and Russian Museum *attract* tourists.

В **Present Simple** к глаголу добавляется окончание **-s/-es**, если действие выполняет один человек/предмет (он, она, оно), т.е. подлежащее стоит в единственном числе.

ПОМНИТЕ! Если подлежащее – he, she, it, my friend, the museum (один человек/предмет), то к глаголу добавляется -s или -es.

15. Read the sentences. Find the subject and underline it. Decide if it is singular or plural. Write S (for Singular) or P (for Plural) above it. Choose and underline the correct form of the verb.

e.g. The city *(s)* regularly (hold / holds) various events. (подлежащее можно заменить на *it*)

1. Tourists *admires / admire* masterpieces of the greats: Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Titian in the Hermitage.
2. It *takes / take* eleven years to view each exhibit of the Hermitage.
3. The Russian Museum's collections *includes/ include* works by artists such as Karl Bryullov, Ivan Aivazovsky, Arkhip Kuindzhi, Valentin Serov, etc.
4. The International Economic Forum *take place /takes place* in Saint Petersburg every year.
5. The word Kunstkamera *come / comes* from the German words Kunst meaning 'art' and Kamera meaning 'a chamber' or 'a room'.

6. The name Nevsky Prospect *originates / originate* (берет свое начало от) the Alexander Nevsky Monastery.

WATCHING

Before watching

16. Match the nouns to the adjectives.



Nouns	Adjectives
height	long
depth	wide
length	deep
width	strong
strength	high

Fig.3

17. Match the landmarks with their descriptions.

1 Peter and Paul Fortress

2 Ioannovsky Bridge



Fig.4

3 Peter I's House

4 The Hermitage museum

a the smallest statue in Saint Petersburg (11 cm; 5 kg)

b the largest museum in Russia (3 mln exhibits) and the largest by the area in the world

c the oldest dwelling house[1] in St Petersburg (1703)

d the oldest engineering and architectural attraction of the city (1703)

[1] Жилой дом.

5	Liteyny Bridge	**e**	the widest bridge in the world (97,3 m)
6	Chizhik-Pyzhik	**f**	the narrowest bridge (1,9 m)
7	Lakhta Center	**g**	the oldest wooden bridge (1738)
8	Bank Bridge	**h**	the longest bascule leaf[2] in the world (67 m)
9	Blue Bridge	**i**	the tallest building in Europe (462 m)

While watching

18. Watch the video and check your answers.

After watching

19. Work in pairs. Make sentences using the phrases from Task 17.

Example:

The statue of Chizhik Pyzhik is the smallest in St. Petersburg. Its height is only … centimeters and its weight is … kilos. It is also the most stolen statue in the city.

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS EXERCISE

20. Work in pairs. Choose 3-4 landmarks from Task 19.B. or find other superlative facts. Present them to the class. (Use the example in Task 19.)

***21. Read the citation*. Do you agree? Why / why not? How does this connect to your future work? Speak Russian or English.**

«Культура - это всё, что объединяет людей. Искусство - лучший способ вдохновиться. Чтобы вдохновляться искусством, нужно усилие. Это как спорт: удовольствие приходит после напряжения». **(Михаил Пиотровский, директор Эрмитажа)**

[2] Крыло разводного моста.

MY FAVOURITE ARTIST

22.Choose one of the artists you enjoy. Prepare the following:

- Name, dates, nationality, style, their works (name 1-2 of their most famous works, why you have chosen this very artist.

Example:

Name: Claude Monet

Dates: 1840 - 1926

Nationality: French

Style: Impressionism

Works: Water Lilies, Impression, Sunrise

My favourite artist is Claude Monet. He was born in 1840 and died in 1926. He was French. He painted in the Impressionism style. His masterpieces are 'Water Lilies' and 'Impression, Sunrise'.

Why I chose this artist: I chose Claude Monet because I love his beautiful nature paintings. He used soft colours and showed light in a special way. 'Impression, Sunrise' is famous and shows the start of his style. His art is amazing.

A TOUR AROUND ST. PETERSBURG

23.Prepare a short speech (2-3 minutes) for foreign tourists. Use the information from the unit.

Include:

1-2 historical facts (e.g., founded in 1703, 'window to Europe')

3-4 sights (museums, cathedrals, bridges)

2-3 interesting numbers (e.g., 3 million exhibits, 12 bascule bridges)

2-3 adjectives (magnificent, splendid, dazzling)

Useful phrases:

- *Welcome to St. Petersburg!*
- *You must see... because...*
- *It is famous for...*
- *Did you know that...?*

Present your tour to the class.

Vocabulary List

admire *v*	восхищаться
attraction *n*	достопримечательность
bridge *n* bascule bridge	мост разводной мост
cathedral *n*	собор, кафедральный собор
church *n* Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood [ˈseɪvɪə] [blʌd]	церковь Спас на Крови
consist (of) *v*	состоять (из)
cover *v*	охватывать
create *v*	создавать, творить
exhibit *n*	экспонат (на выставке)
exhibition *n*	выставка
famous (for) *adj*	знаменитый, известный
foreign *adj*	иностранный
found *v*	основать
great *n*	гений
hold *v*	вмещать, содержать; проводить
include *v*	включать
lavish *adj*	роскошный
magnificent *adj*	великолепный, величественный
masterpiece *n*	шедевр
must-see *n*	то, что необходимо увидеть
nickname *n*	второе имя, прозвище, псевдоним
palace *n*	дворец
renowned *adj*	знаменитый, известный
spend *v*	тратить
splendid *adj*	роскошный, великолепный, величественный
treasure *n*	сокровище, сокровищница

UNIT 3. OUR UNIVERSITY

Part 1. Getting education

Lead in. Read the quote and answer the questions.

Example: *Is a person young if he keeps learning? – Yes, he is / No, he is not.*

«Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. The greatest thing in life is to keep your mind young», Henry Ford

1. Is it easy to learn?
2. Is lifelong learning important to keep your mind young?
3. Is learning the greatest thing to stay young?
4. Is learning only for young?
5. Is a man who stops learning old?

1. Match the equivalents.

To keep mind young	Сохранять разум молодым
To keep learning	Оставаться молодым
To stay young	Прекратить обучение
To stop learning	Продолжать обучение

2. Complete the sentences with phrases from the quote.

Keep learning to ….

Who stops learning …..

The greatest thing in life ….

3. Read the sentences and say what level of education police officers should get.

Education helps officers be better police. Police officers should hold at least a secondary professional education or get four-year bachelor's

degree. There are various educational institutions for training law enforcement officers in Russia.

Part 2. Our campus

1. Look at the pictures. Find the English equivalents to the following words:

библиотека -

спортивный зал -

тир -

столовая -

лекционный зал -

аудитория, класс -

плац -

медчасть –



Fig.5

a shooting gallery



Fig.6

a medical unit

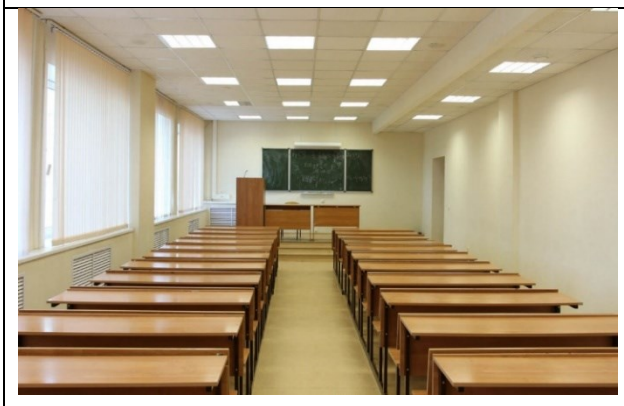


Fig.7

a lecture hall



Fig.8

a canteen



Fig.9

a gym



Fig.10

a parade ground



Fig.11

a library



Fig.12

a classroom

2. Look at the pictures from Task 4 and say what you see.

Example:

I see a … in the picture. I see *a classroom* in the picture.

3. Read the keywords and find their English equivalents in the text. Write them down.

университет -

факультет -

кафедра -

учебный корпус -

библиотека -

общежитие -

The structure of the *university* consists of different *faculties* and *departments*. Our university is large with many campuses, *academic buildings* and *dormitories*. It has several *libraries*, a museum and its own publishing house.

4. Complete the text. Use the words from the task 3.

St. Petersburg _____ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation gives professional education in the system of law enforcement. Now there are 8 _____ for training highly qualified specialists. There are different _____ of general, law and special subjects. The academic _____ are located in the city and in its surburbs. There are canteens, gyms, and _____ there.

Grammar

Prepositions of Place

Предлоги места помогают уточнить, где находится предмет или объект в пространстве

Предлог	**Значение**	**Примеры**
in	**в, внутри**	I am in Saint Petersburg
on	**на**	The book is on the table
next to	**рядом с**	The library is next to the gym
in front of	**перед** (чем-то или кем-то)	The parade ground is in front of you

5. Write the correct preposition *(in, on, next to, in front of)* ***in each sentence.***

1. Our canteen is ____ the gym.
2. The parade ground is ____ the academic building B.
3. Cadets can take books ____ a library.

4. Classrooms are _____ the 3rd floor .
5. There is a multimedia system ____ the lecture hall .
6. Medical unit is _____ the academic building K.

6. Translate the sentences into English. Use the prepositions from the box.

in	on	next to	in front of

1) Спортзал находится рядом со столовой.
2) Медицинская часть находится в корпусе Е.
3) Кабинет английского находится на 4ом этаже.
4) Платц находится перед корпусом Б.
5) Тир находится в корпусе А.
6) 4 учебных корпуса находятся на территории 6-го факультета.

7. What do you know about your faculty? Make up true sentences.
Example: There are *6 buildings on our territory.* ***There is*** *a medical unit in building «E».*

There	is	4 academic buildings	in buildings «B» and «K»
		a computer class	in building «K»
		a canteen	on our territory
		lecture halls	in front of building «B»
	are	classrooms	next to building «K»
		a shooting gallery	in building «B»
		a parade ground	in building «A»
		a gym	in building «Zh»
		a library	opposite building «V»

Part 3. General information about our university

Lead in.

Read the statements below and decide together: Is it about our university? Say: Yes, it is *or* ***No, it isn't.***

1. The university has several libraries, a museum and its own publishing house.

2. The academic year is divided into 4 terms.
3. All cadets come to the campus of the 6th faculty to practice in a shooting gallery.
4. The university started as the Higher Political School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR.
5. Foreign students do not study at the university.
6. The term of training lasts 5 years for everybody.
7. The cadets wear uniform.
8. All campuses are located in the centre of the city.
9. To enter the university for full-time education, you must be from 17 to 25 years old.
10. There are 9 equipped gyms and 5 outdoor sports facilities, basketball and volleyball courts, a boxing ring.

1. Study the words and phrases:

English word/phrase	**Russian translation**
to date back	датироваться
to transform	преобразовать
educational institution	образовательное учреждение
law enforcement agencies	правоохранительные органы
to train	обучать, подготавливать
training	подготовка, обучение
public order	общественный порядок
current	текущий, современный
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Министерство Внутренних дел
full-time education	очное обучение
to confirm	подтвердить
employee	сотрудник
benefit	преимущество
to provide	обеспечивать
citizenship	гражданство

English word/phrase	Russian translation
entrance tests	вступительные испытания
applicant	кандидат, претендент
to investigate	расследовать
a forensic scientist	эксперт криминалист
a divisional inspector	участковый

2. Read the first line of each paragraph and guess what the paragraph is about.

1. The history of St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation dates back to 1968. It started as the Higher Political School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1996, the educational institution was transformed into academy, and on the 18th of June, 1998 it got its current name. Today, the St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation trains specialists for law enforcement agencies of the country and foreign countries.

2. The structure of the university consists of 8 faculties: training of financial and economic personnel, training of employees for investigative units, training of employees for personnel departments, training of employees for public order units, training of employees for operational units, training of foreign specialists, advance training and professional development and distance learning.

3. To enter the university for full-time education, you must be from 17 to 25 years old and provide a passport confirming your citizenship, certificate of education and qualifications, military registration document for men and pass the entrance tests. Some applicants may have special rights and benefits.

4. The term of training is 2,5 years for secondary professional education and 4 or 5 years for higher education. Different departments provide training of cadets in various specialities. After graduating from the university the cadets get a diploma of a lawyer and the rank of lieutenant

of police. They work in different police agencies as criminal investigation officers, forensic scientists or divisional inspectors.

5. The university is large with 6 campuses, many academic buildings, 2 dormitories, training centers, training grounds, laboratories, specialized classrooms and a shooting gallery. Cadets have an access to 6 libraries and to a special library. To be healthy and strong is very important for future police officers. So, there are 9 equipped gyms and 5 outdoor sports facilities, basketball and volleyball courts, a boxing ring.

3. Look through the text (see Task 2) and fill in the table:

date of foundation	
terms of study	
number of faculties	
age of applicants for full-time education	
number of libraries	
number of gyms	
number of shooting galleries	
number of dormitories	
number of campuses	

4. Make up sentences using the data from Task 3:

Example: There are _____ in the university.

There is _____ in the university.

There are 6 canteens in the university.

There is 1 museum in the university.

5. Work in pairs. Compose the questions and give a short answer. Use the information from Task 3 and Task 4. Switch roles.

Example:

Are there _____ in the university? Yes, there are./ No there are not.
Is there _____ in the university? Yes, there is./ No there is not.
Are there 2 canteens in the university? No, there are not.
Is there one museum in the university? Yes, there is.

6. a) Find the English equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text:

1. срок обучения -
2. паспорт -
3. вступительные тесты -
4. особые права и льготы -
5. очная форма обучения -
6. военный билет -
7. поступить -
8. пройти (сдать) -

b) Make up sentences with these words. Use the following schemes:

1. Some applicants have … .
2. Applicants provide … and … .
3. Applicants _____ …. .
4. _____ _____ …. at the age of 17-25 years.

7. Match the synonyms:

various	to include
to consist of	to begin
to start	a lot of

many	equipment
period	different
facilities	term

8. Replace the underlined words in sentences with synonyms:

2. The period of training is 2,5 years for secondary professional education.
3. The university has 6 campuses and a lot of academic buildings.
4. The university provides training of cadets in different specialities.
5. The history of the University began in 1968.
6. The structure of the university includes 8 faculties.

9. a) Match the Russian and English equivalents:

to get	подтвердить
to provide	поступить
to train	обеспечивать
to pass	обучать
to confirm	проходить
to enter	получить

b) Complete the sentences with the verbs from task a):

1. Applicants provide a passport to … citizenship.
2. Different departments … training of cadets in various specialities.
3. The university … specialists for law enforcement agencies.
4. If you are from 17 to 25 years old you may … the university for full-time education.
5. Applicants … the entrance tests in summer.
6. After graduating from the university the cadets … a diploma of a lawyer and the rank of lieutenant of police.

10. Translate the names of the faculties into English. Write them down. Use internet resources if necessary.

1.Факультет подготовки сотрудников для подразделений по работе с личным составом.
2. Факультет подготовки работников для следственных подразделений.
3. Факультет подготовки работников для оперативных подразделений.
4. Факультет подготовки финансово-экономических кадров.
5. Факультет подготовки сотрудников полиции по охране общественного порядка.
6. Факультет подготовки иностранных специалистов.

11. Divide the words into 4 groups:

gym, to enter, training of employees for investigative units, , a specialized classroom, training of employees for personnel departments, a passport, to pass, a certificate of education and qualifications, a volleyball court, a boxing ring, to confirm, military registration document, to work, training of police officers for public order units, training of employees for operational units, to graduate from, training of foreign specialists, a dormitory, a training center, a laboratory, a shooting gallery

actions	**faculties**	**facilities**	**documents**

12. Match the beginning and the end of the sentences

The history of St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation	on the 18th of June, 1998
The University trains specialists	get a diploma of a lawyer and the rank of lieutenant of police.

The term of training is 2,5 years for secondary professional education and	9 equipped gyms and 5 outdoor sports facilities, basketball and volleyball courts, a boxing ring.
After graduating from the university the cadets	for law enforcement agencies of the country and foreign countries.
The University got its current name	dates back to 1968.
To stay in a good physical form cadets have an access to	4 or 5 years for higher education.

13. Look through the text again and make the sentences complete:

1. The university is large with 6 campuses, academic buildings, … .
2. The graduates work in different police agencies as …. .
3. Different departments provide training of … .
4. Some applicants may have special … .
5. The structure of the university … .
6. The university trains specialists for law enforcement agencies … .

14. Answer the questions:

1. Do all graduates get the rank of lieutenant or only those who get higher education?
2. Will you become a lawyer if you get secondary professional education?

15. True or False? Read the sentences and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Cadets have no access to a special library. _____
2. There is a shooting gallery at each campus. _____
3. The term of training is 2,5 years for secondary professional education and 4 or 5 years for higher education. _____
4. Training of foreign specialists is provided at all faculties. _____

5. Passport confirms the citizenship of the applicant. _____
6. The graduates work in different police agencies as criminal investigation officers, forensic scientists or district inspectors. _____

16. Answer the questions. Write short answers (1–3 words).

1. What is the term of training for secondary professional education?
   - The term of _____ is _____.

2. What do applicants provide to enter the university?
   - They provide _____ , _____ and _____.

3. What facilities are located in the university?
   - _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ are located in the university.

4. Where do cadets live?
   - The cadets _____ at home or in a _____.

5. What faculty do you study at?
   - I study at the _____ of training _____ .

Part 4. Our academic year

1. Study the words and phrases:

English word/phrase	Russian translation
divide	делить
at the end	в конце
examination	тестирование проверка знаний, экзамен
task	задача, задание
chief	главный
pass	пройти (тестирование), сдать (экзамен)
knowledge	знания

2. Read the text and find the English equivalents to the following words? Write them down:

семестр -
сессия -
учебный год -
каникулы -
лекция -
семинар -
практическое занятие -
преддипломная практика -

The chief task of the cadet is to learn. To get professional knowledge, cadets have lectures and seminars, practical exercises, educational and pre-diploma practices. The academic year is divided into two semesters: autumn and spring. At the end of each, the cadets pass the examination session. In winter vacations are in January, in summer they are in July and August.

3.a) Study the rule of word formation.

Grammar
Word Formation Суффиксы помогают образовать слова. По суффиксу можно определить часть речи.

Суффикс	**Часть речи**	**Примеры**
sion **er/ or** **verb + ment** **tion** **ant**	**noun**	decision teacher, investigator development investigation applicant
ic		fantastic

<u>noun</u> + al	**adjective**	educational, criminal
ous		various
<u>verb</u> + ive		active, creative
ent		different

b) Sort the words into parts of speech, find examples for each group of words in the text, and write them down in a table.

c) Make up word combinations with the words from the table

to equip, operational, transform, investigative, structure, various, institution, to work, inspector, qualification, economic, to train, professional, lawyer, divisional, registration, enforcement

verbs	**nouns**	**adjectives**

4. Work in pairs. Student A asks a question from the list below. Student B answers using the information from the text. Use full sentences. Then switch roles.

Student A → Student B

1) What is the chief task of the cadet? -The chief task is …
2) When do cades have vacations? - Cadets have …
3) What is compulsory for all cadets? - … is compulsory …

5. a) Speak about your academic year. Use the table:

Our academic year	lasts	in June or July
Autumn semester	starts	4 months
Spring semester	includes	6 months
Winter vacations	are	in January

Summer vacations		tests and exams
Examination session		in August

b)Fill in the chart with relevant information:

semesters:

autumn **spring**

number of tests - subjects: - -	number of tests - subjects: - -
number of exams - subjects: - -	number of exams - subjects: - -
vacations from … till …	vacations from … till …

Part 5. Getting professional knowledge

1. Study the words and phrases:

English word/phrase	**Russian translation**
qualified	квалифицированный
hardware system	оборудование
software system	программное обеспечение
surveillance	видеонаблюдение
to interview	опрашивать
to cope with	справляться с
to manage	управлять
apprehend	задерживать
to locate	устанавливать местонахождение

to maintain public order	обеспечивать общественный порядок
suspect	подозреваемый
crime	преступление
witness	свидетель
a wrong-doing person (criminal, offender)	нарушитель, преступник
to fight	бороться
to search a crime scene	обследовать (осматривать) место преступления
a shooting range	полигон
court	суд

Grammar

The Infinitive of Purpose

Если мы хотим сказать, для чего совершается то или иное действие, то используем конструкцию действие + to infinitive.

Эта конструкция называется инфинитивом цели / infinitive of purpose.

Examples	Примеры
To become successful, you have to work hard.	Чтобы стать успешным нужно усердно работать
I learn English **to talk** with people from other countries.	Я изучаю английский язык чтобы общаться с людьми из других стран.
To be good at all subjects, I study a lot.	Чтобы хорошо разбираться во всех школьных предметах, я много учусь.
To keep fit, we do a lot of exercises.	Чтобы поддерживать себя в форме, мы делаем много упражнений.

2. Read the text and say where the cadets develop their police work skills:

To become qualified specialists, the cadets get knowledge in general and special subjects, such as Physical Training, Russian, English, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Criminalistics and many others. The classrooms are equipped with a *multimedia* complex, an interactive *whiteboard*, hardware and software systems, video surveillance systems.

To cope with practical tasks, the cadets learn to manage personnel, to interview witnesses and victims, to locate and apprehend suspects, to collect evidence, to take *fingerprints*, to maintain public order, to make reports, to deal with wrong-doing persons, to investigate crimes, to fight anti-social behavior and to search a crime scene. The cadets develop their skills at a training situational center, at a shooting range, forensic testing grounds, *darkrooms* and in a *courtroom*.

3. Read the text (see Task 2) again and find sentences with Infinitive of Purpose. Translate them into Russian:

4. Review task 2 Part 4 and task 2 Part 5. Find one example from each text with the Infinitive of the Purpose. Write them out and translate into Russian.

5. Read and translate the words:

skill, system, report, collect, interview, specialist, center, court, right, wrong, social, locate, interactive, complex

6. a) Guess the meaning of the words in italics, pay attention to the word-formation: *whiteboard, darkroom, courtroom, multimedia, fingerprint*

7. Match the synonyms:

equipment	wrong-doing persons
criminals	to question
darkroom	video surveillance
video tracking	to fight
to interview	to examine
to search	software system
computer program	photo laboratory
to combat	hardware

8. Make up the word combinations and translate them:

to locate	witnesses
to collect	a crime scene
to interview	a suspect
to cope with	evidence
to apprehend	a multimedia complex
to deal with	practical situations
to search	in general and special subjects
to develop	qualified specialists
to become	wrong-doing persons
to get knowledge	skills
to be equipped with	a criminal

9. Complete the sentences:

1. The cadets get knowledge in such subjects as … .
2. The cadets develop their skills at … .
3. To cope with practical tasks, the cadets learn to … .
4. The classrooms are equipped with … .
5. Cadets of our faculty learn to deal with wrong-doing persons and to …
6. A training situational center, a shooting range, forensic testing grounds, darkrooms and a courtroom help the cadets to become … .

10. a) Explain the meaning of the words «*wrong-doing****» and «****anti-social****»***

b) Translate the following word combinations from Russian into English:

сталкиваться с нарушителями
сталкиваться с вандалами и хулиганами
сталкиваться с преступниками
сталкиваться с анти-общественным поведением

***c) Complete the sentence*:**

Cadets of our faculty learn to deal with _____ .

11. Review the text and say what skills the cadets get at different faculties.

Example: The cadets of the ___ faculty learn to ___.
The cadets of the 1st faculty learn to manage personnel.

12. Complete the sentences:

1. To be qualified …. , cadets study …..
2. To be all-round …, cadets get ….
3. To be healthy and … , cadets …

13. Work in pairs. Ask questions and give full answers, use phrases from the box below. Then switch roles.

to enter the university to become strong to be an all-round specialist to be a qualified specialist to cope with practical situations

- What do you need ….. ?
- To …. you need to … .

14. Prove that the university provides good facilities for learning. Use information from texts.

15. Prove that the statement is not true:
Applicants need only passport to enter the university.

16. Summarize the information about the university:
a) Name the faculties
b) Say, what educational facilities the university provides
c) Say, what skills the cadets get at your faculty

Task 17. Make a plan and write an essay about the university.

UNIT 4. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

1. What is a crime? Explain in English or Russian.

2. Read the statements below and decide together: Is it a crime? Say *Yes, it is* **or** *No, it isn't.*

1) A boy takes a pen from his classmate's desk.

2) Someone draws graffiti on a bus stop.

3) A woman finds a wallet and gives it to the police.

4) A teenager shouts loudly in the park at night.

5) Someone takes a bag without asking.

6) A man steals a phone from a tourist's bag.

7) Two men break into a house at night and take a laptop.

8) A man uses a weapon to take money from a shop.

9) Someone sets fire to an old car on purpose.

10) A man takes a child from the playground.

Part 1. Classification of crimes

Study the words and phrases

English word/phrase	Transcription	Russian translation
ask a question *phr*	/æsk ə ˈkwestʃən/	задавать вопрос
apartment *n*	/əˈpɑːrtmənt/	квартира
arson *n*	/ˈɑːrsən/	поджог
assault *n, v*	/əˈsɔːlt/	нападение, нападать
attack *n, v*	/əˈtæk/	нападение, нападать
bag *n*	/bæg/	сумка
bench *n*	/bentʃ/	скамейка

English word/phrase	Transcription	Russian translation
break (broke; broken) *v*	/breɪk/; /brəʊk/; /ˈbrəʊkən/	ломать
break into *phr*	/breɪk ˈɪntuː/	взламывать, проникать в
break the law *phr*	/breɪk ðə lɔː/	нарушать закон
burglar *n*	/ˈbɜːglər/	грабитель (взломщик)
burglary *n*	/ˈbɜːgləri/	кража со взломом
catch (caught; caught) *v*	/kætʃ/, /kɔːt/	ловить
catch a criminal *phr*	/kætʃ ə ˈkrɪmɪnl/	ловить преступника
cause *n, v*	/kɔːz/	причина; вызывать
community *n*	/kəˈmjuːnəti/	сообщество
crime *n*	/kraɪm/	преступление
crime scene *phr*	/kraɪm siːn/	место преступления
criminal *n, adj*	/ˈkrɪmɪnl/	преступник, преступный
damage *n, v*	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	ущерб, повреждать
dangerous *adj*	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	опасный
difference *n*	/ˈdɪfərəns/	разница, отличие
divide *v*	/dɪˈvaɪd/	делить
duty *n*	/ˈduːti/	обязанность, долг
evidence *n*	/ˈevɪdəns/	улика, доказательство
find (found; found) *v*	/faɪnd/; /faʊnd/	находить
fire *n*	/faɪər/	огонь
follow the law *phr*	/ˈfɒləʊ ðə lɔː/	соблюдать закон
graffiti *n*	/grəˈfiːti/	граффити
help *v*	/help/	помогать
hit *v*	/hɪt/	ударять

English word/phrase	Transcription	Russian translation
hurt (hurt; hurt) *v*	/hɜːt/	причинять боль
investigate *v*	/ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt/	расследовать
investigation *n*	/ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃn/	расследование
involve *v*	/ɪnˈvɒlv/	включать в себя
kidnap *v*	/ˈkɪdnæp/	похищать
kidnapping *n*	/ˈkɪdnæpɪŋ/	похищение
kill *v*	/kɪl/	убивать
law *n*	/lɔː/	закон
money *n*	/ˈmʌni/	деньги
murder *n, v*	/ˈmɜːdər/	убийство, убивать (умышленно)
murderer *n*	/ˈmɜːdərər/	убийца
offence *n*	/əˈfens/	правонарушение
offender *n*	/əˈfendər/	правонарушитель
on purpose *phr*	/ɒn ˈpɜːpəs/	намеренно, специально
police *n*	/pəˈliːs/	полиция
police officer *n*	/pəˈliːs ˈɒfɪsər/	полицейский
police station *n*	/pəˈliːs ˈsteɪʃn/	полицейский участок
prevent *v*	/prɪˈvent/	предотвращать
protect *v*	/prəˈtekt/	защищать
protection *n*	/prəˈtekʃn/	защита
rob *v*	/rɒb/	грабить
robber *n*	/ˈrɒbər/	грабитель
robbery *n*	/ˈrɒbəri/	ограбление
run away (ran; run) *phr*	/rʌn əˈweɪ/; /ræn/	убегать, скрываться

English word/phrase	Transcription	Russian translation
safe *adj*	/seɪf/	безопасный
safety *n*	/ˈseɪfti/	безопасность
set fire (set; set) *phr*	/set faɪər/	поджигать
shoplifting *n*	/ˈʃɒplɪftɪŋ/	кража в магазине
steal (stole; stolen) *v*	/stiːl/; /stəʊl/; /ˈstəʊlən/	красть
stolen *adj*	/ˈstəʊlən/	украденный
stop *v*	/stɒp/	останавливать
stop a crime *phr*	/stɒp ə kraɪm/	предотвратить преступление
take by force *phr*	/teɪk baɪ fɔːrs/	забирать силой
theft *n*	/θeft/	кража
thief *n*	/θiːf/	вор
threaten *v*	/ˈθretn/	угрожать
vandal *n*	/ˈvændl/	вандал
vandalism *n*	/ˈvændəlɪzəm/	вандализм
victim n	/ˈvɪktɪm/	жертва
violent *adj*	/ˈvaɪələnt/	насильственный, жестокий
wallet *n*	/ˈwɒlɪt/	кошелёк
weapon *n*	/ˈwepən/	оружие
witness *n, v*	/ˈwɪtnəs/	свидетель, быть свидетелем
use force *phr*	/juːz fɔːs/	применять силу

Read and translate the text.

Types of crimes

A crime is when someone breaks the law. There are many different types of crimes, and we can divide them into crimes against property and crimes against people.

Crimes against property involve damage or theft. Theft is a common crime where a thief steals a bag, a wallet or a mobile phone from a person. Shoplifting is a type of theft in a shop when criminals take things without paying. Burglary is a more serious crime. Burglars break into houses, apartments, or buildings to steal things.

Robbery is different from theft because a robber uses force, threatens the victim, or shows a weapon to steal something from them.

Vandalism is another crime against property. Vandal damage or destroy public places and property; for example, they break windows, doors, cars, bus stops, park benches or draw graffiti on walls.

Arson is a crime when a person sets fire to a building, a car, or a forest. This crime causes big damage and is very dangerous for people near the fire.

Crimes against people are often violent. Assault happens when a person attacks, hits, or hurts another person. Kidnapping is a terrible crime when a criminal takes a person by force and asks for money. Murder is the most serious crime against people: it is when a criminal kills another person.

The duty of every police officer is to protect people and property from criminals. Police officers must prevent and stop crimes, investigate crimes, and catch criminals. This is an important job for the safety of the community.

Exercises

3. True or False? Read the sentences and write T (True) or F (False).

1) A crime is when someone follows the law.

2) A burglar breaks into buildings.

3) Arson is when a person steals a car.

4) In a robbery, a criminal uses force.

5) Murder is a crime against property.

6) Police officers protect people from criminals.

7) Shoplifting is a type of robbery.

8) Theft is a crime against property.

4. Answer the questions. Write short answers (1–3 words).

1) What is a crime? → A crime is when someone _____.

2) What do burglars do? → They _____ houses to steal things.

3) What is the difference between theft and robbery? → A robber uses _____ or a weapon.

4) What do vandals destroy? → They destroy _____ places and property.

5) What is the most serious crime against people? → _____.

5. Find the words in the text.

1) A person who steals from a shop. _____

2) To damage or destroy property publicly. _____

3) A crime where a person is taken by force. _____

4) A person who breaks into a house to steal. _____

5) A very serious crime when a person kills another person. _____

6) People who catch criminals. _____

6. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Sort the crimes.



7. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Match the crime to the definition.



8. Translate these words and phrases from Russian into English.

нарушать закон — _____

вор — _____

кража в магазине — _____

грабитель, проникающий в дом — _____

грабитель, использующий силу — _____

вандализм — _____

поджог — _____

нападение — _____

похищение — _____

9. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Fill in the gaps.



Grammar

1. Множественное число существительных

Когда мы говорим о нескольких преступлениях, людях или предметах, существительные получают окончание:

-s — в большинстве случаев	**-es** — если слово оканчивается на -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -z	**-ies** — если перед -y стоит согласная
crime → crimes, bag → bags, witness → witnesses	bus → buses, watch → watches	city → cities, thief → thieves

Запомните исключения:

child → children, man → men, woman → women

2. Артикли *a/an* и *the*

a/an — когда мы впервые упоминаем что-то (какой-то) This is a crime. He saw a thief. She has an ID card. → Используйте **a** перед согласным звуком (a bag), **an** — перед гласным (an officer).	**the** — когда речь идёт о конкретном, уже известном предмете или человеке (этот / тот самый) The thief ran away. (мы уже говорили о нём) The police protect the city. (полиция — как система) The law is important. (закон — как общее понятие)

10. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Choose the correct plural form.

11. Find and correct one grammar mistake in each sentence.

There are many crime in the city. → _____

The polices are investigating. → _____
He is an thief. → _____
I saw two mans running away. → _____
She is witness of the crime. → _____

12. Write down 7 singular nouns from the text "Types of crimes" and write their plural forms.

Example: crime - crimes

1) _____ - _____
2) _____ - _____
3) _____ - _____
4) _____ - _____
5) _____ - _____
6) _____ - _____
7) _____ - _____

***13. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Complete the sentences with** a, an, **or** the.*

14. Choose the correct article.

I saw ___ (a / an) assault near the bank.
She reported ___ (a / an) arson.
He is ___ (a / an) offender.
It was ___ (a / an) honest witness.
They caught ___ (a / an) burglar.

15. Find and correct 5 mistakes with articles.

Last night I saw a robbery. A robber took a wallet from a woman. A police came and caught a robber. They returned a wallet to a woman. A law must protect people.

16. Translate the sentences from Russian into English. Use words from the vocabulary of the unit.

1) Это преступление. 2) Полицейский ловит преступника. 3) Кража — это обычное преступление. 4) Вор крадёт кошельки и телефоны. 5) Грабитель проникает в дома и магазины. 6) Вандалы повреждают имущество. 7) Поджог — это очень опасное преступление. 8) Нападение — это преступление против людей. 9) Грабители используют оружие. 10) Закон важен для общества.

17. Work in pairs. Student A asks a question from the list below. Student B answers using the words from the vocabulary. Use full sentences. Then switch roles.

Student A → Student B

1) Give examples of crimes against people.
2) What do criminals do?
3) What are different types of criminals?

Student B → Student A

1) Give examples of crimes against people.
2) What do criminals do?
3) What are different types of criminals?

18. Look at the pictures. What crime is it? Use: *This is...*



Fig.13

It is _____



Fig.14

It is _____



Fig.15

It is _____



Fig.16

It is _____



Fig.17

It is _____



Fig.18

It is _____

19. Work in pairs. Student A asks a question from List A. Student B answers using the words in the box. Then Student B asks a question from List B.

Words to help:

people, property, steals from shops, breaks windows and doors, hurts another person, takes a person by force, kills a person, protects people, catches criminals.

List A: Questions for Student A

- Is shoplifting a crime against people or property?
- What does a shoplifter do?
- What does a vandal do?
- Is kidnapping a crime against people or property?
- What does a kidnapper do?

List B: Questions for Student B

- Is murder a crime against people or property?
- What does a murderer do?
- What does a police officer do?
- Is assault a crime against people or property?
- What does a criminal do?

Part 2. Reporting a crime



Fig.19

Study the words and phrases.

English word / phrase	Transcription	Russian translation
arrest *n, v*	/əˈrest/	арест, арестовывать
call the police *phr*	/kɔːl ðə pəˈliːs/	вызвать полицию
commit a crime *phr*	/kəˈmɪt ə kraɪm/	совершать преступление
counter *n*	/ˈkaʊntər/	стойка (в кафе/магазине)
court *n*	/kɔːrt/	суд
describe *v*	/dɪˈskraɪb/	описывать
drive away *phr*	/draɪv əˈweɪ/	уезжать на машине
empty *adj*	/ˈempti/	пустой
get in phr *v*	/get ɪn/	садиться (в машину)
happen *v*	/ˈhæpən/	происходить
information *n*	/ˌɪnfərˈmeɪʃən/	информация
inside *adv*	/ˌɪnˈsaɪd/	внутри
judge *n*	/dʒʌdʒ/	судья
quickly *adv*	/ˈkwɪkli/	быстро
report *n, v*	/rɪˈpɔːt/	отчет, сообщать
report a crime *phr*	/rɪˈpɔːt ə kraɪm/	сообщить о преступлении
shopping cart *n*	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ kɑːrt/	тележка (в магазине)
suspect *n, v*	/ˈsʌspekt/	подозреваемый; подозревать
wear (wore; worn) *v*	/weər/; /wɔːr/; /wɔːrn/	носить (одежду)

Read and translate the text.

The theft at the cafe

Police Officer: What happened at the cafe?

Witness: I saw a theft at the cafe. I was sitting inside. At this table. A woman was at a table near the window. She put her bag on an empty chair next to her table.

Police Officer: What did you see next?

Witness: The woman went to the counter. A man came into the cafe. He walked to her table. He looked at the bag, took it quickly, and ran out of the cafe into the street.

Police Officer: Was it a robbery? Did he threaten the woman?

Witness: No, it was a theft. The victim was at the counter. She did not see the man. There was no weapon.

Police Officer: Where did the man go?

Witness: He ran to a car in front of the cafe. He got in the car and drove away.

Police Officer: Can you describe the man or the car?

Witness: The man was tall and wore a black jacket. The car was blue.

Police Officer: Thank you. This is important information. We will investigate the crime and catch the criminal.

Exercises

20. Read the questions about the dialog. Choose the correct answer.

1) Where did the theft happen?

a) at a shop b) at a cafe c) in a car

2) Where was the woman's bag?

a) on the table b) under the chair c) on an empty chair

3) Was it a robbery?

a) Yes, he used a weapon.

b) No, it was a theft.

c) Yes, he threatened the victim.

4) Where was the woman when the man took the bag?

a) at the counter b) near the window c) in the car

5) What did the man do after he took the bag?

a) He went to the counter.

b) He ran to a car and drove away.

c) He talked to the witness.

6) What was the car like?

a) It was big. b) It was blue. c) It was black.

21. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Put the events in order.

22. The police officer needs to write a report. Find this information in the dialog and fill in the report.

Place of crime: _____

Type of crime: _____

Criminal's clothes: _____

Criminal's car: _____

Where the criminal went: _____

23. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Wordsearch Puzzle.

24. Cross out the word that does not belong in each group. Explain why.

- theft, robbery, crime, police officer
- witness, victim, criminal, car

- table, jacket, counter, chair
- bag, phone, wallet, steal
- cafe, shop, street, criminal
- take, break, steal, money
- steal, damage, break into, protect

25. Complete the story about a crime. Use the words from the box.

theft, thief, shop, community, witness, police officer, stole, bag, saw, investigated, evidence, criminal, arrested

Yesterday, there was a _____ in a small _____. A _____ walked into the shop and looked around. A woman in the shop _____the crime. The thief _____ a woman's _____ from her shopping cart. The witness called the police. A _____ officer arrived quickly. The officer _____ the crime and looked for_____. The witness gave a good description of the _____. Later that day, the police _____ the thief. It was a good day for the police and the _____.

Grammar

Prepositions of Place

Предлоги места показывают, где находится человек или предмет, или где происходит действие.

Предлог	**Значение**	**Примеры**
in	**в, внутри (зданий, комнат, городов, стран).**	**The police officer is in the police station. The crime happened in the city center.**
on	**на (поверхности: на столе, на стене, на улице)**	**The evidence is on the table. There was a robbery on this street.**
at	**у, на, в (для конкретных точек**	**The witness is waiting at the bus stop.**

	или мест)	**The suspect was at the shop yesterday.**
next to / beside	**рядом с, рядом (непосредственно около)**	**The thief stands next to the victim. The bag is beside the chair.**
near	**недалеко от, рядом с (близко, но не обязательно вплотную)**	**The criminal lives near the bank. There is a witness near the crime scene.**
in front of	**перед (чем-то или кем-то)**	**The police car is in front of the building. The victim stood in front of the police officer.**
behind	**позади, за (чем-то или кем-то)**	**The suspect is behind the tree. The weapon was found behind the door.**

26. Each sentence has one mistake with a preposition. Find and correct it.

1) The thief is on the car. → _____
2) The money is on the wallet. → _____
3) The police officer is on the crime scene. → _____
4) The bag is in the table. → _____
5) The children are on the park. → _____
6) The criminal is next the bank. → _____
7) The witness is in the bus stop. → _____
8) The vandal is on front of the shop. → _____
9) The judge is at the court. → _____
10) The evidence is at the bag. → _____

27. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition *(in, on, at, near, next to, in front of)***.**

1) The theft happened ___ the cafe.

2) The bag was ___ a chair.
3) The victim was ___ the counter.
4) The car was ___ the cafe.
5) The criminal ran ___ the street.
6) The police officer is ___ the crime scene.
7) The money is ___ the wallet.
8) The weapon was ___ the table.
9) The bank is ___ the police station.

28. Translate the sentences into English. Use the prepositions from the box.

in, on, at, next to, behind, near, in front of

1) Кошелёк в сумке. 2) Оружие на столе. 3) Вор рядом с банком.
4) Машина перед полицейским участком. 5) Дети позади дома.
6) Деньги в кошельке. 7) Улики на полу. 8) Жертва рядом с полицейским. 9) Преступник в тюрьме. 10) Свидетель на улице.
11) Вандал за углом.

29. Work in pairs.
Student A: Choose a word from our list*: police officer, thief, victim, witness, vandal, judge*. Do not tell your partner!
Student B: Ask the questions below. After each answer, think carefully.
Student A: Answer only *Yes, I am/do* or *No, I am not/don't.*
Use the questions:

- Are you a good person?
- Do you help people?
- Do you commit crimes?
- Do you report crimes to the police?
- Do you catch criminals?
- Do you give a punishment?
- Do you break shop windows?

Part 3. Punishments for crimes



Fig.20

Study the words and phrases.

English word / phrase	Transcription	Russian translation
alone *adv*	/əˈləʊn/	один, в одиночку
cash *n*	/kæʃ/	наличные деньги
community service *n*	/kəˈmjuːnəti ˈsɜːvɪs/	общественные работы
decision *n*	/dɪˈsɪʒən/	решение
fine *n, v*	/faɪn/	штраф, штрафовать
get away *phr*	/get əˈweɪ/	скрыться
go to prison *phr*	/tə gəʊ tə ˈprɪzn/	попасть в тюрьму
guilty *adj*	/ˈgɪlti/	виновный
innocent *adj*	/ˈɪnəsənt/	невиновный
jail *n*	/dʒeɪl/	тюрьма
justice *n*	/ˈdʒʌstɪs/	правосудие
keep safe *phr*	/kiːp seɪf/	обеспечивать безопасность
library *n*	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	библиотека
pain *n*	/peɪn/	боль, огорчение
pay a fine *phr*	/peɪ ə faɪn/	платить штраф
prison *n*	/ˈprɪzn/	тюрьма
punish *v*	/ˈpʌnɪʃ/	наказывать
punishment *n*	/ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/	наказание
search *v*	/tu sɜːrtʃ/	обыскивать, проводить поиск

English word / phrase	Transcription	Russian translation
sentence *n*	/ˈsentəns/	приговор
serve a sentence *phr*	/sɜːv ə ˈsentəns/	отбывать наказание
slip *v*	/slɪp/	поскользнуться
statements *n*	/ˈsteɪtmənts/	показания, заявления
stay calm *phr*	/steɪ kɑːm/	сохранять спокойствие
terrible *adj*	/ˈterəbl/	ужасный
truth *n*	/truːθ/	правда

Read and translate the text

City crime news

News 1: Phone thief caught!

Look at your bags! A thief stole a woman's phone in a shop. She cried and called the police. The police came fast. Now the thief is guilty. The judge's sentence is a big fine. He must pay a lot of money. This punishment helps keep our city safe.

News 2: Car damage on central street

Bad news for a car owner on Central Street. A vandal damaged his car. The police officer's investigation found good evidence. Now the offender must do community service. Community service is hard work for our city like cleaning parks or helping in libraries. It is a way to punish people without jail.

News 3: Stolen bag is back!

A happy story! A thief stole a man's bag with money. The man called the police immediately. The police searched the park and found the stolen bag. Now the thief is going to prison. Prison is a place for people who commit serious crimes.

News 4: Burglar in a house

A burglar broke into a family's house at night. It was a terrible crime. The family stayed calm, called the police, and kept safe. The police did a fast investigation. Now the criminal is serving a sentence. This is a good punishment for the offender.

News 5: Police stopped a crime

A group of people tried to steal bikes near the station. A witness called the police. Officers came quickly and stopped the crime. The offenders got away, but the police will search for them. If the police catch them, they will be punished. For theft, the offenders may have to pay a fine or do community service.

News 6: An innocent man is free!

Believe in justice. A man was in prison for a crime. A new investigation found good evidence that the man is not guilty. The judge's decision was clear: the man is innocent! Now he is free. This story shows how the city's safety system works. Justice means finding the truth.

Exercises

30. Read the sentences and decide if they are True or False based on the news. Correct the false sentences.

1) The woman called the police after her phone was stolen.
2) The vandal will go to prison for damaging the car.
3) The police found the stolen bag in the shop.
4) The family fought the burglar.
5) The police caught the bike thieves.
6) The innocent man is still in prison.

31. Answer the questions about the news.

1) What are two different punishments mentioned in the news?
2) Why is "Community service" a punishment?
3) What did the family do when the burglar broke into their house?
4) How did the police help the man get his bag back?
5) Why is the man in News 6 free now?

32. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Match words to definitions.

33. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Fill in the gaps.

34. Translate into English.

- невиновный человек — _____
- полицейское расследование — _____
- место преступления — _____
- крупный штраф — _____
- совершить преступление — _____
- вызвать полицию — _____
- заплатить штраф — _____
- поймать преступника — _____
- попасть в тюрьму — _____
- общественные работы — _____
- быть виновным — _____

Grammar

Possessive case (Притяжательный падеж существительных)

Притяжательный падеж показывает, кому принадлежит вещь, место или действие.

Чтобы показать, что что-то принадлежит человеку, группе или иногда предмету, к существительному в единственном числе добавляется **'s.**

Например: judge + 's = judge’s sentence (приговор судьи); thief + 's = thief’s bag.
Если существительное во множественном числе и заканчивается на **-s** (например, thieves, criminals), к нему добавляется только апостроф **(’).** Например: thieves’ bags.
Если множественное число **не** заканчивается на **-s** (например, men, children, people), к существительному добавляется **'s**, как в единственном числе. Например: men's car, children’s safety, people’s things.

35. Translate the sentences, pay attention to Possessive case.

1) The thief’s wallet is in the shop.
2) The judge’s sentence is a fine.
3) The victim’s phone is stolen.
4) The criminals’ car is near the park.
5) The people’ stories help the police.
6) The police’s evidence is good.
7) The children’s safety in the park is important.

36. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Group words by singular or plural possessive.

37. Make phrases using Possessive case.

- the phone / the witness → _____
- the sentence / the judge → _____
- the car / the criminal → _____
- the weapon / the thief → _____
- the report / the police officer → _____

- the words / the witnesses → _____
- the house / the burglar → _____
- the safety / the community → _____
- the punishment / the offender → _____
- the money / the man → _____
- the decision / the court → _____
- the jacket / the vandal → _____

38. Find and correct 1 mistake in each sentence.

1) The judge big sentence is a fine.
2) The guilty criminal punishment is prison.
3) The good police evidence is in the park.
4) The thief serious crime is dangerous.
5) The victims phones are stolen.
6) The criminal's car was found.
7) The victims story helped the police investigation.
8) All witness's answers were in the report.
9) The offenders punishment is a long prison sentence.

39. Translate into English using Possessive case.

- показания свидетелей → _____
- приговор судьи → _____
- оружие преступников → _____
- безопасность людей → _____
- сумка жертвы → _____
- наказания преступников → _____
- отчет полицейского → _____
- машина вора → _____
- расследования полицейских → _____

40. Work in pairs. Student A reads a fact. Student B says if it is True or False and corrects the false statements. Then change roles.

Student A reads for Student B:

1) A witness should call the police if they see a crime.
2) A judge's sentence for shoplifting is always prison.
3) The police officer's job is to protect people and investigate crimes.
4) If a person is innocent, they must pay a fine.

Student B reads for Student A:

1) Community service is a fun holiday for criminals.
2) A burglar is a person who breaks into a house to steal things.
3) The victim's money should be given to the thief.
4) It is important to keep your bag safe in public places.

41. Work in small groups of 4. Read the statements in turn. One student reads the statement, other students vote on the punishment: *fine, prison,* ***or*** *community service* ***and explain their choice.***

Use the following phrases to explain the chosen punishment:

small crime, serious crime, punishment is fair, prison is too strong, community service helps people, fine is enough, crime isn't dangerous, crime hurts people, good for small crimes

Example:

Student A*: A man took a woman's phone in a shop.*

Other Students*: It's a theft. Punishment is a fine, because the crime is not serious.*

1) Someone broke car windows on Central Street.
→ It's_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.
2) A man took a woman's phone in the park.
→ It's_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.
3) Two men hit a stranger and took his wallet.

→ It’s_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.
4) A person broke into a house at night.
→ It’s_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.
5) A teenager drew graffiti on a bus stop.
→ It’s_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.
6) A man set fire to an old car.”
→ It’s_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.
7) A woman took a sweater from a shop without paying.
→ It’s_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.
8) A stranger took a child from the playground.
→ It’s_____. The punishment is _____,
because_____.

42. Translate the sentences into English. Pay attention to plurals, articles, prepositions and Possessive case.

1) Общественные работы — это наказание для вандалов. 2) Приговор судьи — тюрьма. 3) Оружие в сумке грабителя. 4) Кража из магазина — это преступление против собственности. 5) Правосудие для невиновного человека. 6) У полицейских есть хорошие доказательства. 7) Показания свидетелей в полицейском отчете. 8) Правонарушитель платит большой штраф. 9) Расследование офицера в магазине. 10) Виновные преступники отбывают наказание в тюрьме. 11) Наказания вандалов в городе. 12) Машина преступника стоит перед участком. 13) Свидетель видел кражу на улице. 14) Подозреваемый прячется за деревом.

43. Scan the QR code and do the task in Learning Apps. Crossword.

44. Read the short poems loud and translate them. Use dictionary if necessary.

*

The thief tried hard to get away,
But slipped on ice — what a bad day!

*

The investigation takes some time,
But soon they'll know who did the crime.

*

Keep safe when walking home alone,
Walk fast and never talk on phone.

*

He broke the law — it wasn't smart —
Now he's learning law by heart!

*

Kidnapping is very bad,
It makes a family so sad.

*

A thief stole a phone —
Now he pays a fine alone!

*

A vandal broke the park bench seat,
Now kids have nowhere nice to meet.

*

He tried to rob a tiny shop —
But a big dog made him stop.

*

My wallet has my cash and card,
I keep it close — it's not that hard!

*

His bike is stolen — oh, what pain!
But police found it — once again!

UNIT 5. POLICE DUTIES AT CRIME SCENES

GET READY!

Ex.1. Look at the words in the word cloud. How are they connected?



Fig. 21. Word cloud on the topic.

2. Name the words you associate with police duties at crime scenes. You can use both Russian and English words.

3. Match the following definitions to the keywords.

1.	an illegal act	a	crime scene
2.	the careful examination of an illegal act	b	suspect
3.	a place where an illegal act has been committed	c	investigation
4.	a person believed to have committed an illegal act	d	crime

4. Read the words and guess their meaning.

criminal, process, reconstruct, professional, officer, detective, group, documenting, preserve, collect, personnel, interview, photograph, chemicals, systematic, progress, expert, analysis, package, patrol.

Ex.5. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures below and discuss with your partner: What is happening? What do you think the people are doing?

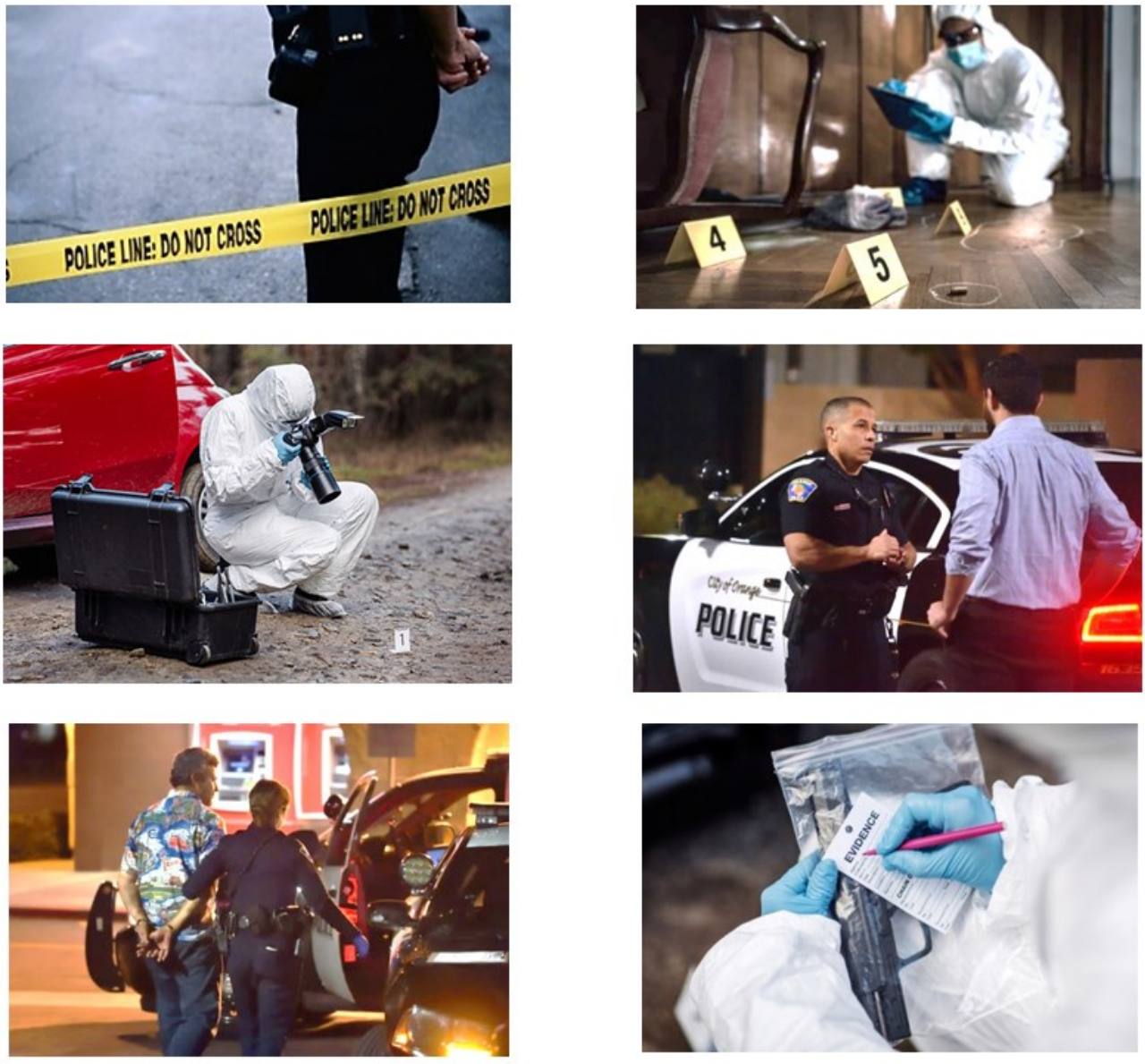


Fig. 22-27. At the crime scene

PREDICT!

6. You are going to read the text "Police duties at crime scenes". Here are some questions that will be answered in the text. Can you guess what the answers will be? Can you guess some words you will read?

Question	Possible Answer	Vocabulary
Where is a crime investigation performed?	at the scene of the crime, at the lab and in the courtroom	evidence, protect, patrol officers, locate, collect, photograph
What is a crime scene?		
What is the main aim of a crime scene investigation?		
Who carries out a crime scene investigation?		
What are the main actions of police at a crime scene?		

READ!

7. Scan the text to check your answers.

POLICE DUTIES AT CRIME SCENES

Investigation of a crime involves several stages carried out by a variety of professionals at the scene of the crime, at the lab and in the courtroom.

Let's see what happens at the crime scene in Florida, USA.

Patrol officers are usually the first at the scene, where they may:

- stop a crime in progress,
- apprehend offenders or suspects,
- locate and question witnesses,

– secure the scene.

If the crime was committed, law enforcement personnel try to reconstruct what happened. They gather evidence to support a criminal charge and conviction.

Crime scene investigators, or CSIs, sometimes can help patrol officers or detectives in documenting the crime scene.

CSIs must:

– preserve the scene,
– interview witnesses,
– conduct systematic searches for evidence,
– collect, preserve and package physical evidence,
– photograph the crime scene and evidence,
– take measurements of the crime scene and locations of evidence,
– examine and collect latent evidence such as fingerprints and chemicals.

Detectives step in after a crime was committed to perform several key tasks:

– conduct the bulk of the investigation,
– talk with witnesses,
– question suspects,
– gather analysis from technicians and other experts [1].

BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY!

8. Study the following words and read the text again for full understanding.

apprehend *v*	задержать
bulk *n*	основной объем, основная часть
carry out *v*	осуществлять, проводить
charge *n, v*	обвинение; выдвинуть обвинение
commit *v*	совершить

conduct *n, v*	проведение; проводить
conviction *n*	признание виновным
courtroom *n*	зал судебных заседаний
evidence *n, v* physical evidence	улика, доказательство вещественное доказательство
examine *v*	производить осмотр
fingerprint *n*	отпечаток пальца
follow *v*	следовать, придерживаться
gather *v*	собирать
happen *v*	случиться
interview *n, v*	опрос; опрашивать
investigate *v*	расследовать
involve *v*	включать в себя, предусматривать
latent *adj*	латентный, скрытый
locate *v*	определить местонахождение
offender *n*	правонарушитель
perform *v*	выполнять, осуществлять
search *n, v*	поиск, осмотр; осматривать, обыскивать
secure *adj, v*	безопасный; обеспечивать безопасность
several *adj*	несколько
stage *n*	этап, стадия
step in *phr*	включаться, приходить на помощь
support *n, v*	поддержка, поддержать
suspect *n, v*	подозреваемый; подозревать
measurements *n*	измерения, замеры
variety *n*	разнообразие, множество
victim *n*	пострадавший
witness *n, v*	свидетель; стать свидетелем

PRACTISE YOUR VOCABULARY!

9. A. Match the words.

1	investigate	a	определить местонахождение
2	investigator	b	собирать
3	locate	c	местонахождение
4	location	d	расследовать
5	collect	e	сбор
6	collection	f	следователь

9. B. What is the difference between the words of the same root. Underline suffixes. What part of speech do they belong to?

10. Read and translate the words from the same root family. Underline the suffixes. Determine the part of speech they help to form. Fill in the table with the suffixes.

Parts of Speech			
Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
collect - собирать	collect*ion* *-ion* сбор	collect*ive* *-ive* коллективный	collective*ly* *-ly* коллективно

detect – detection – detective
investigate – investigation – investigator – investigative
profession – professional – professionally
crime – criminal – criminality
locate – location – local – locally – locality

prevent – prevention – preventive – preventively
enforce – enforcer – enforcement
progress – progressive – progressively
system – systematic – systematical – systematically

11.A. Who's who? Work in pairs and find which of these words refer to a person?

criminal	gather	photograph
question	technician	CSI
lab	conviction	scene
detectives	victim	location
bulk	fingerprint	perform

11.B. Complete the sentences using the words from the table above.

1. A specialist who works in the lab is a _____.
2. Tom's laptop and cellphone were stolen. He is a _____.
3. _____ conduct the bulk of the investigation.
4. Alex steals cars. He is a _____.
5. Ted's duty at the crime scene is gathering evidence. He is a _____.

12.A. Who does what? Work in pairs and find which of these words refer to an action?

criminal	gather	photograph
question	technician	CSI
lab	conviction	scene
detectives	victim	location
bulk	fingerprint	perform

12.B. Complete the sentences using the words from the table above.

1. One of the duties of a CSI is to _____ evidence at the crime scene.
2. Patrol officers _____witnesses at the crime scene and document their answers.
3. Detectives _____ several key tasks in crime investigation.
4. The detective ordered to examine the scene for latent prints and to _____ the suspect.
5. After finding evidence at the scene it is necessary to _____ it.

13. Find synonyms.

1	crime	a	to question
2	to protect	b	criminal
3	help	c	step
4	stage	d	offence
5	to interview	e	assistance
6	offender	f	to secure

14. Find antonyms.

1	to apprehend	a	to free
2	to start	b	to find
3	to search	c	informal
4	to question	d	individual
5	official	e	to answer
6	public	f	to finish

15. Match the English and Russian equivalents.

1	question witnesses	a	собрать улики
2	gather evidence	b	проводить осмотр
3	conduct search	c	обеспечить сохранность места происшествия
4	apprehend offenders	d	опросить свидетелей
5	preserve the scene	e	задержать правонарушителей

16. Match the Russian and English equivalents.

1	собрать вещественные доказательства	a	take measurements
2	производить осмотр места происшествия	b	interview witnesses
3	выполнять основные задачи	c	examine the crime scene
4	опросить свидетелей	d	collect physical evidence
5	выполнять измерения	e	perform key tasks

Grammar

Конструкция «существительное + существительное»

В английском языке часто в роли определения к существительному выступает другое существительное, которое переводится на русский язык либо соответствующим прилагательным, либо существительным в косвенном падеже. При переводе необходимо помнить, что основным в такой конструкции всегда является **последнее слово**, которое переводится только существительным: police **car** – полицейская **машина,** police car **driver** – **водитель** полицейской машины.

17. Read and translate the following word combinations paying attention to the order of words.

1	crime investigation	6	document analysis report
2	crime investigation process	7	test results
3	witness interview	8	test results analysis
4	witness interview results	9	crime scene documentation
5	document analysis	10	crime scene search

18. Work in pairs. Compose as many word combinations as possible.

Example: police – police work, police plan, police officer

1	police	a	plan
2	prevention	b	work
3	investigation	c	scene
4	public	d	officer
5	detective	e	location
6	crime	f	report
7	evidence	g	collection

GRAMMAR

Modal verbs (модальные глаголы)

Модальные глаголы это глаголы, которые не обозначают конкретных действий или состояний, а передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом. Модальные глаголы могут показывать, что говорящий рассматривает действие как возможное, желательное, необходимое, сомнительное, допустимое и т.д. Наиболее распространенные модальные глаголы английского языка: **can, may, must, should**.

Модальный глагол **CAN** может выражать: способность, умение, разрешение, запрет, просьбу, сомнение.

- ✓ We can reconstruct what happened. – Мы можем восстановить картину произошедшего.
- ✓ You can start the search now. – Можете приступить к осмотру.
- ✓ You can't touch anything at the crime scene. – На месте происшествия ничего нельзя трогать.

Модальный глагол **MAY** может выражать: вероятность, предположение, разрешение, запрет.

- ✓ The witness may be injured. – Возможно, свидетель ранен.
- ✓ May I speak to the victim? – Могу ли я поговорить с потерпевшим?
- ✓ You may not enter the crime scene. – Вам нельзя проходить на место происшествия.

Модальный глагол **MUST** может выражать: необходимость, запрет, вероятность.

- ✓ First of all you must apprehend the suspect. – Прежде всего Вы должны задержать подозреваемого.
- ✓ You must not interview two witnesses in the same room! – Нельзя опрашивать двух свидетелей в одном и том же помещении!
- ✓ He must know the suspect. – Он, вероятно, знает подозреваемого.

Модальный глагол **SHOULD** может выражать: совет, рекомендацию, моральное обязательство, предположение.

- ✓ A police officer should provide aid to a suspect, if he is injured. – Офицеру полиции следует оказать помощь подозреваемому, если он ранен.
- ✓ A police officer should always be polite. – Офицеру полиции следует всегда быть вежливым.
- ✓ He should be at the crime scene now. – Он, должно быть, сейчас на месте преступления.

Чтобы сделать отрицательное предложение с модальным глаголом, добавьте частицу **not** сразу после модального глагола. В большинстве случаев используется сокращенная форма с окончанием n't (например, can't, mustn't).

✓ Witnesses mustn't talk with suspects. – свидетели не должны общаться с подозреваемыми.

Чтобы задать вопрос с модальным глаголом, поставьте модальный глагол перед подлежащим.

✓ Can you help me? – Не могли бы Вы мне помочь?

19. Fill in the gaps with the correct modal verbs (can, may, must, should).

Example: Every person _____ follow the law.

Every person must follow the law.

1. He _____ speak English very well.
2. Citizens _____ assist the police.
3. Please help me if you _____.
4. You _____ open your notebooks now.
5. You _____ use both Russian and English words.
6. Detectives _____ make the plan of the investigation.

20. Make up negatives and general questions to the above sentences.

Example: He can speak English very well.

He can't speak English.

Can he speak English?

21. Put the words / word groups in the right order to make sentences.

Example: CSIs / evidence / must / latent / collect.

CSIs must collect latent evidence.

1. CSIs / evidence / at the scene / photograph / must.
2. Detectives / question / suspects / must.
3. Patrol officers / CSIs / sometimes / help / can.
4. CSIs / scene / document / the crime / can.
5. Patrol officers / in progress / may / a crime / stop.
6. Detectives / gather / analysis / should / from technicians.

22. Work in pairs. Make up your own short sentences with the modal verbs and let your colleague translate them.

23. Match the columns to make sentences:

1	Patrol officers	a	can help patrol officers.
2	Law enforcement personnel	b	step in after a crime was committed.
3	Crime scene investigators	c	may stop a crime in progress.
4	Detectives	d	must reconstruct what happened.

24. Read the sentences and decide if they are True or False. Correct the false sentences.

1. Witnesses must help the police to collect evidence.
2. Patrol officers at the scene may stop a crime in progress.
3. Law enforcement personnel may reconstruct what happened.
4. Detectives mustn't talk with witnesses.
5. Patrol officers must package physical evidence.

DO CRITICAL THINKING!

25. Cross out the word that does not belong in each group. Explain your choice.

1. witness, cadet, suspect, victim, offender
2. patrol officer, detective, teacher, CSI, technician
3. search, sing, protect, interview, preserve
4. time, charge, conviction, courtroom, crime scene
5. talk, question, package, interview, ask

26. Make sentences using the one of the modal verbs.

Patrol officers	***can***	gather analysis from technicians.	1
		question suspects.	2
		secure the crime scene.	3

Detectives		apprehend suspects at the crime scene.	4
		collect physical evidence at the scene.	5
CSIs	***may***	also interview victims to get information.	6
		interview witnesses.	7
A suspect		give very important information.	8
		not help the police to collect evidence.	9
A victim	***must***	also be asked questions by the police.	10
		be very helpful during an investigation.	11
A witness		help patrol officers in documenting a scene.	12

27. Work in pairs. Arrange the sentences in the logical order. Explain your choice.

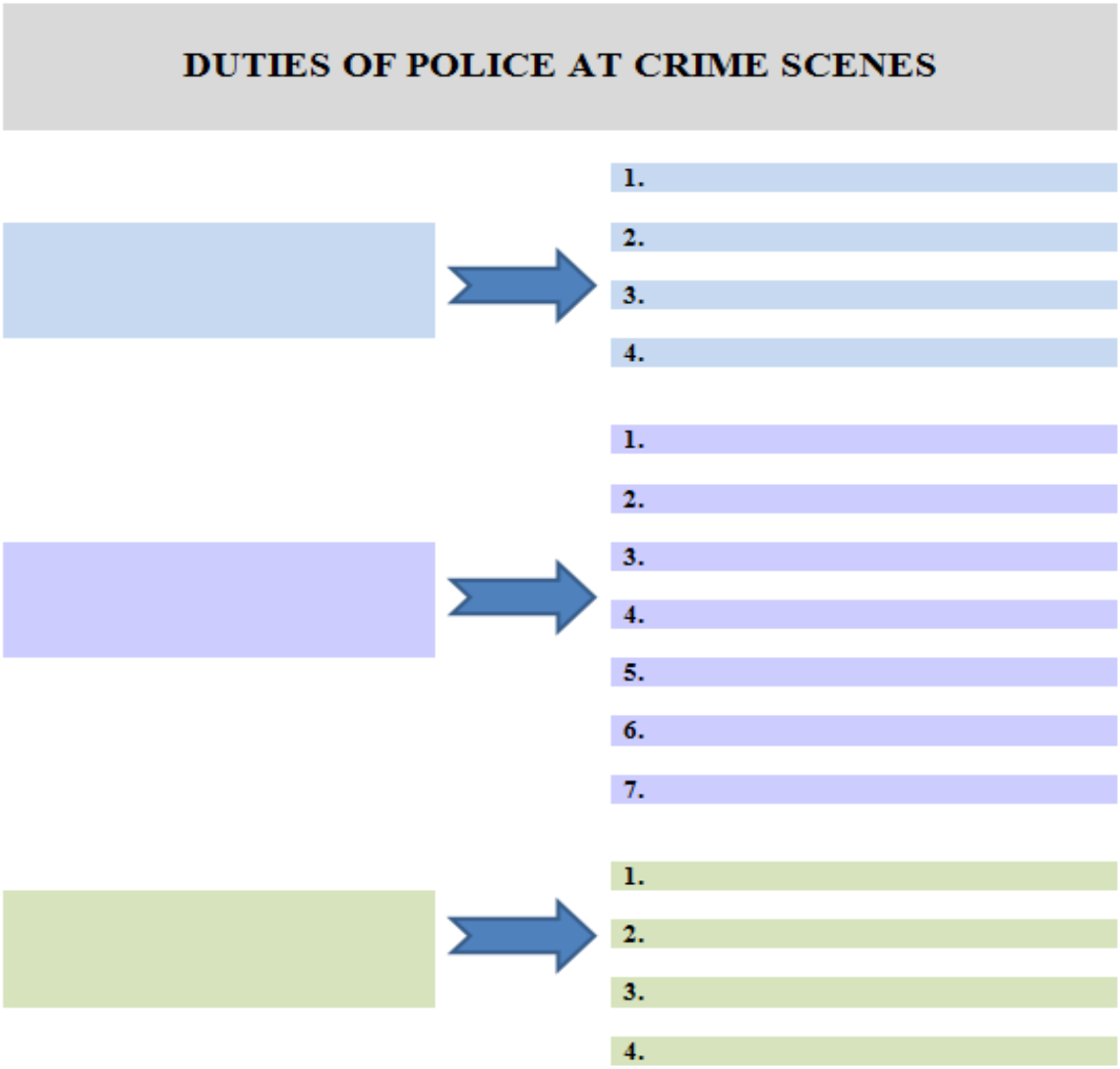
WATCH!

28. Watch the video "Introduction to Crime Scenes" and answer the following questions.
(https://rutube.ru/video/4e25c827d7df7719a61945aa9880dba5/?r=plwd)

1. What is the video about?
2. What crime scenes were shown in the video?
3. Who is a CSI?
4. What are his main functions at a crime scene?
5. Why does a CSI need protective clothing at a crime scene?

DISCUSS!

29. Fill in the graphic organizer below.



30. Work in pairs. Compare your results. Explain your choice.

31. Work in pairs. Think and say: What other police duties at the crime scene do you know?

COMMUNICATE!

32. Work in pairs. Act out the dialogues between a teacher and a cadet. Then change roles.

A) T.: Let's remember who is the first to be at the crime scene?
C.: Detectives are the first.
T.: No, it is not correct. Does anybody know the answer?
C.: Patrol officers usually are the first at the crime scene.
T.: Yes, you are right.

B) T.: What is the aim of crime scene investigation?
C.: The main aim is to arrest the criminal.
T.: No, it is not correct.
C.: The main aim is to support a criminal charge and conviction.
T.: It's the right answer.

33. Work in pairs. Complete the dialogues with a teacher's phrases and act them out.

A) T.: _____
C.: Patrol officers start the investigation.
T.: _____
C.: They may stop a crime and apprehend offenders or suspects.
T.: _____
C.: Patrol officers secure the scene and question witnesses.

(What are the main tasks of patrol officers? / What else do they do? / Who starts a crime scene investigation?)

B) T.: _____
C.: First, patrol officers who are the first at the crime scene may interview witnesses.
T.: _____
C.: Crime scene investigators and detectives may also speak to witnesses of a crime.

T.: _____

(Correct. Who else does it? / Yes, you are right. / Whose duty is to question witnesses?)

34. Work in pairs. Complete the dialogues with a cadet's phrases and act them out.

A) T.: Name three main locations of crime investigation, please.
C.: _____
T.: It's the right answer. But what is the third?
C.: _____
T.: Correct. Which one is more important?
C.: _____

(All three are very important. / The third is the courtroom. / One is the crime scene, another is the lab.)

B) T.: Imagine you are at the crime scene. What are your tasks?
C.: _____
T.: Yes, you are.
C.: _____
T.: It's the right answer. What else do patrol officers do?
C.: _____
T.: Yes, you are right.

(As a patrol officer, I may stop a crime in progress and apprehend offenders. / They secure the scene and question witnesses. / Am I a patrol officer?)

35. Work in pairs. Put these phrases in order to make the dialogues between a teacher and a cadet. Act them out.

A)

	Any police officer should be able to provide first aid.
	Yes, I do. We study first aid at the University.
	Do you know how to give first aid?

	It is the task of a medical expert.
	You are right. What if there is no medical expert at the scene?
	Let's start. Whose task is to provide first aid to victims at the crime scene?

B)

	Detectives gather analysis from technicians and work with it.
	CSI collects fingerprints at the scene.
	Who works with fingerprints at the crime scene?
	CSI must pass them to the lab.
	And who works with the results of fingerprints analysis?
	And what happens next?

36. Work in pairs. Make up your own dialogues and act them out.

LEARN MORE!

GET READY!

37. Name the words you associate with questioning witnesses at crime scenes. You can use both Russian and English words.

38. Go over the vocabulary list before reading the information on questioning witnesses.

accident *n*	происшествие
actually *adv*	фактически
as soon as possible *adv*	как можно скорее
average height *phr*	средний рост
beard *n*	борода
chubby *agj*	полный
curly *agj*	кудрявый
description *n*	описание
event *n*	событие
glove *n*	перчатка

medium build *phr*	среднее телосложение
mustache *n*	усы
notify *v*	сообщить, уведомить
ponytail *n*	хвост (женская прическа)
shoulder *v*	плечо
skinny *agj*	худой
snatch *v*	схватить
statement *n*	заявление
straight *agj*	прямой
thief *n*	вор
valuable *agj*	ценный
weapon *n*	оружие
wear *n, v*	одежда; носить

READ MORE!

QUESTIONING A WITNESS

Witnesses are valuable to the police. A witness is somebody who is actually present when something happens and sees what happens. The police usually like to question all witnesses as soon as possible after a crime, accident or other event.

Questions police ask witnesses:

- Did you see what she was wearing?
- Did he have a weapon?
- What kind of car was the thief driving?
- I will need to get a statement from you.
- How long ago did this happen?
- If you think of anything else, please notify us.
- How did he look like?

Description of a suspect:

- He was wearing sunglasses.
- He had a mustache.

- He had a beard.
- She was dressed in black.
- She had a baseball cap on.
- She was wearing gloves.
- Hair: short, long, shoulder length, curly, straight, brown, blond, black, red, in a ponytail.
- Body: skinny, fat, chubby, medium build, muscular, tall, short, average height [2].

COMMUNICATE MORE!

39. Work in pairs. Act out the dialogues between a police officer and a witness. Then change roles.

A) P.o.: Are you a witness of the crime?
W.: Yes, I am.
P.o.: What did you see?
W.: I saw a man running towards the Central Park.
P.o.: How did he look like?
W.: I can't say. He was in black mask.
P.o.: Can you add anything?
W.: He was dressed in red jacket.
P.o.: Thank you for the information. Please notify us if you think of anything else.

B) W.: Can I speak to the police officer?
P.o.: Yes, sure. What would you like to say?
W.: I saw a person running away from the police car.
P.o.: Did you see what he was wearing?
W.: He was dressed in black coat.
P.o.: Did he have a weapon?
W.: He had a gun.
P.o.: Thank you. My colleague will record the information.

40. Work in pairs. Complete the dialogues with a police officer's phrases and act them out.

A) P.o.: _____
W.: That was a young boy with a dog.
P.o.: _____
W.: It was black.
P.o.: _____
W. I think 20 minutes ago.
P.o.: _____
W.: He was in black hoody. He also had a black baseball cap on.
P.o.: _____
W. I saw a heavy stick in his hand.
P.o.: _____

(Did you see what he was wearing? / Why do you think that he broke the window? / Can you describe the person who broke the window? / How long ago did this happen? / What color was his dog? / Ok, thank you. My colleague will record your statement.)

B) P.o.: _____
W.: I saw a man in navy across the street.
P.o.: _____
W.: I didn't see.
P.o.: _____
W.: He was tall and skinny.
P.o.: _____
W.: He had curly brown hair.
P.o.: _____
W.: Of course, officer.

(Can you remember anything else? / Did he have a weapon? / Did you see a person in navy uniform near this red car? / If you think of anything else, please notify us. / How did he look like?)

Ex.41. Work in pairs. Complete the dialogues with a witness's phrases and act them out.

A) P.o.: Did you see what happened?
W.: _____
P.o.: Is he still there?
W.: _____
P.o.: Step aside, please. Don't panic. Can you describe him?
W.:_____
P.O.: How old was he?
W.: _____
P.o.: Did you see what he was wearing?
W.:_____
P.o.: We'll record your information.
W.: _____

(He was dressed in grey jacket and blue jeans. / I think he is. / Yes, I can. He was short, with big nose and red beard. / Yes, a man broke into the store. / He was about 20. / I am ready to help.)

B) W.: _____
P.o.: At your service. What happened?
W.: _____
P.o.: How do you know?
W.: _____
P.o. Is your cell phone missing?
W. _____
P.o.: How long ago did this happen?
W.: _____
P.o.: I will need to get a statement from you.
W.: _____
P.o. And please, don't touch the car. I will call an expert to take fingerprints.

(Someone tried to steal my cell phone from my car. / I think, within an hour. / The window of my car is broken. / Of course, officer. / Can you help me, officer? / No, I can see it on the back seat. /)

Ex.42. Work in pairs. Put these phrases in order to make the dialogues between a police officer and a witness. Act them out.

A)

	Where did you see him?
	Calm down. How long ago did this happen?
	He was tall, medium build.
	On the ground floor, near the automatic teller machine (ATM).
	Did you see what he was wearing?
	I will need to get a statement from you.
	He was dressed in black.
	Officer, I saw a man with a gun in the supermarket!
	Can you describe him?
	It was 5 minutes ago.

B)

	It was red.
	It happened at the parking area.
	A man hit me, snatched my purse and ran away.
	Did you see what he was wearing?
	It was 15 minutes ago.
	Where did this happen?
	He was average height, about 40.
	How did he look like?
	What color was your purse?
	No, I didn't.
	Officer, can you help me?
	I will need to get a statement from you.
	What's the matter?
	How long ago did this happen?

Ex.43. Work in pairs. Make up your own dialogues and act them out.

RELAX!

Ex.44. Unscramble each of the words.

NRIEIEWVT	NISTWES	EVDIETCET	OLATOCNI
ICTIMV	RMEIC	NOFEDERF	SREEPRVE
RVGOESTITANI	UTCSEPS	ESERERPV	CASERH
PTETCRO	ICEDVENE	ICTENICAHN	NCVITIOONC

Ex.45. Find the keywords in the word search puzzle. Search them down, across, and on the diagonal.

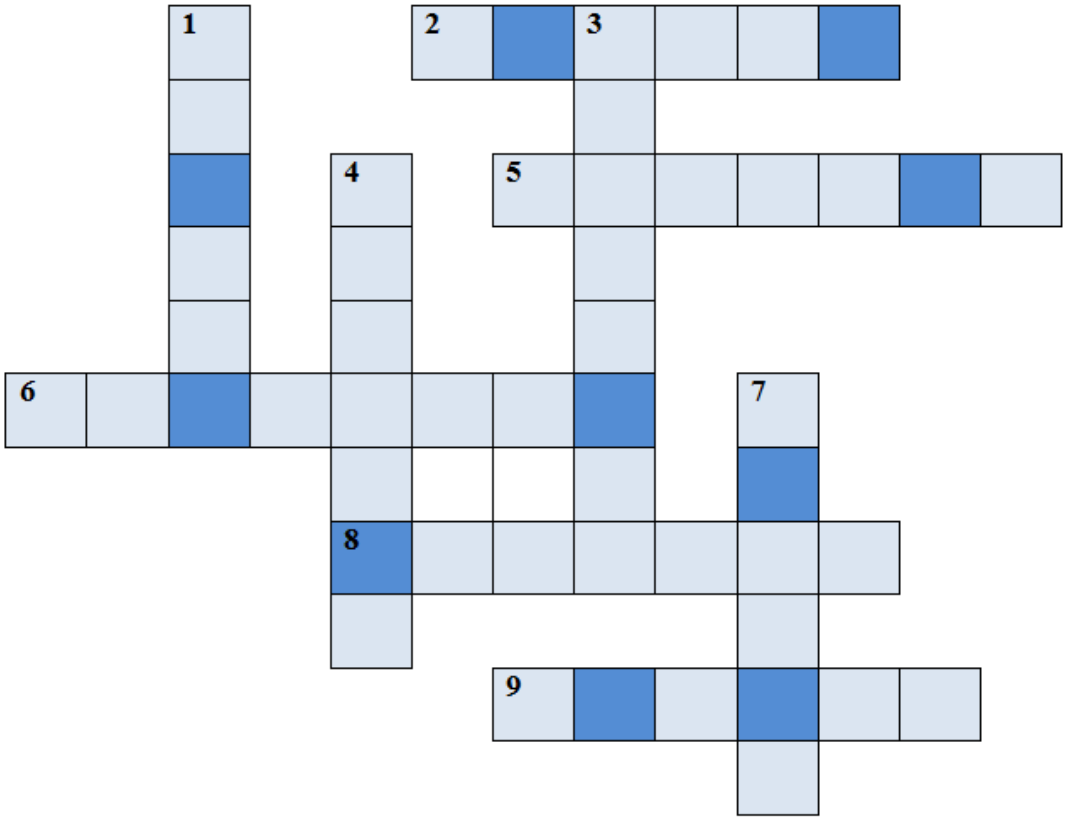
D	S	U	S	P	E	C	T	E
S	E	A	R	C	H	S	M	E
C	E	T	M	T	S	I	V	X
E	X	I	E	E	T	I	S	P
N	A	N	N	C	R	I	M	E
E	M	T	I	I	T	G	A	R
O	I	V	L	A	W	I	T	T
W	N	C	O	U	R	T	V	I
N	E	V	I	D	E	N	C	E

DETECTIVE
VICTIM
WITNESS
CRIME
EVIDENCE
SUSPECT
SEARCH
EXPERT
EXAMINE
SCENE
COURT
AIM

Write down the unused letters: _____.

What is the keyword made up of these letters?

Ex.46. Do the crossword.



Across		Down	
2	a person who suffered from crime	1	to find out where a person is
5	a person who says what he saw a crime	3	a person convicted of a crime
6	to ask a person about something	4	to keep safe
8	a synonym for “to gather”	7	to keep free from risk
9	to look carefully in order to find something		

Write down the highlighted letters: _____ .

What are the keywords made up of these letters?

FIND OUT MORE!

47. Use the Internet to research a policing topic of your choice. Share information with your fellow students.

- Principles of a crime scene investigation.
- Who examines crime scenes.
- How a crime scene investigation is conducted.
- How and where tests on the evidence are conducted.
- Principles of crime scene photography.
- Why and when crime scene photography is used.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

48. Fill out Self-Assessment worksheet.

		I can do this on my own.	I need to review this.	I can't do this yet.
1	I can get information from this kind of informational texts.			
2	I can find information on the topic on the Internet.			
3	I can understand the processes of crime scene investigation and questioning witnesses.			
4	I can name the main steps of crime scene investigation.			
5	I can understand simple dialogues on the topic.			
6	I can compose short and simple dialogues on the topic.			
7	I can communicate on police duties at crime scenes.			

49. What else did you learn? What other questions do you have about crime scene investigation?

UNIT 6. CRIME PREVENTION

Part 1.

Warming up:

How safe is your town or city? Are there any dangerous areas?

What crimes are the most common in your town or city?

1. Read the words and check if you remember them.

Crime, vandalism, person, seriously, basic, display, plan, manner, public.

2. Study the following words to enlarge your vocabulary.

alert *n, v* to stay alert	тревога; поднимать тревогу, предупреждать быть начеку, быть настороже
approach *v*	приближаться
avoid *v* to avoid doing smth.	избегать избегать делать что-либо
aware *adj* to be aware of smth	осведомленный, сознающий знать, осознавать что-либо
common *adj*	распространённый
deserted *adj*	безлюдный, пустынный
majority *n*	большинство
relate *v*	иметь отношение к чему-либо
remain *v*	оставаться
route *n*	маршрут
stranger *n*	незнакомец
target *n, v*	цель, мишень; быть целью
valuable *n, adj*	ценность; ценный, важный
well-lit *adj*	хорошо освещенный
whistle *n*	свисток

3. Combine the words from the two columns and make as many word combinations as possible.

1	vehicle	a	places
2	well-lit	b	safety
3	valuable	c	crimes
4	busy	d	pocket
5	violent	e	steps
6	deserted	f	items
7	personal	g	areas
8	inside	h	theft
9	front	i	streets
10	basic	j	things

4. Match the synonyms.

1	places	a	aim
2	items	b	widespread
3	display	c	main
4	target	d	areas
5	basic	e	to realise
6	common	f	show
7	route	g	valuable
8	tip	h	things
9	important	i	way
10	to be aware of	j	advice

5. Match the English and Russian equivalents.

1	majority of crimes	a	насильственные преступления
2	personal safety	b	дорогостоящие предметы
3	physically fit	c	наушники
4	basic steps	d	личная безопасность
5	deserted areas	e	большинство преступлений
6	valuable items	f	хорошо освещенные улицы
7	vehicle theft	g	безлюдные места
8	headphones	h	основные этапы
9	violent crimes	i	в хорошей физической форме
10	well-lit streets	j	угон автомобиля

6. Read and translate the text.

PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS

The majority of crimes are property related rather than targeted against people. These include burglary, vehicle theft, vandalism and many others. Violent crimes against the person by strangers remain uncommon, but it is still important to take personal safety seriously. There are some basic steps that you can take to prevent becoming a victim.

- Use well-lit streets, stay to the middle of the sidewalk, and avoid deserted areas.
- If you feel uneasy walking alone, find someone you know who will go with you, or plan your route along busy streets so that there are always people around.
- Carry cash and valuables in a front or inside pocket.
- Avoid displaying cash or valuable items when you’re out in public.
- Use a whistle or similar type of noise maker so you can alert others if you need help.
- Stay physically fit.
- Don't wear headphones so that you can hear someone approaching you in time.
- Always be aware and alert of people around you.

7. Find in the text the English equivalents to the following word combinations.

1	поддерживайте физическую форму
2	приближаться
3	избегайте безлюдных мест
4	тротуар
5	используйте свисток или что-либо подобное
6	носите деньги и ценные вещи в переднем или внутреннем кармане
7	кража со взломом
8	планируйте маршрут таким образом, чтобы он проходил по оживленным улицам
9	всегда сохраняйте бдительность по отношению к окружающим вас людям
10	не носите наушники

8. Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

1	carry cash and valuables	a	headphones
2	avoid displaying cash or valuable items	b	the middle of the sidewalk
3	stay	c	well-lit streets
4	avoid	d	people around you
5	be aware and alert of	e	along busy streets
6	don't wear	f	physically fit
7	stay to	g	deserted areas
8	use	h	when you’re out in public
9	always walk	i	in a front or inside pocket
10	plan your route	j	in group

9. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. The majority of crimes are property related rather than _____ against people.
2. There are some basic steps that you can take to prevent becoming a _____ .
3. Use well-lit _____ , stay to the middle of the sidewalk.
4. Avoid _____ areas.
5. If you feel uneasy walking _____ , find someone you know who will go with you.
6. Carry cash and valuables in a front or inside _____ .
7. Avoid displaying cash or valuable _____ when you're out in public.
8. Carry a _____ or similar type of noise maker.
9. Don't wear _____ so that you can hear someone approaching you in time.
10. Always be aware and alert of _____ around you.

10. Fill in the chart with tips from the text. Add the tips of your own to complete the chart.

Crime	**Crime Prevention Tips**
pickpocketing	
shoplifting	

11. Questions for discussion:

Do you feel safe and secure in your neighbourhood?
What are some key points children should learn about personal safety?

12. Speak on Personal Safety.

Part 2. Travel safety

Warming up

What advice would you give to first-time travellers about staying safe and secure in Russia?

1. Read the words and check if you remember them.

Documents, tourists, identity card, driver's licence, copies, leader, visit, popular, discuss, hospital.

2. Study the following words to enlarge your vocabulary.

abroad	*adj*	за границу
belongings	*n*	вещи, принадлежности
crowded	*adj*	многолюдный
embassy	*n*	посольство
emergency	*n*	чрезвычайное происшествие
guide	*n*	гид, руководитель
insurance	*n*	страховка
obey	*v*	подчиняться
precaution to take precautions	*n*	предосторожность принимать меры предосторожности
tip	*n*	совет
unattended	*adj*	оставленный без присмотра

3. Combine the words from the two columns and make as many word combinations as possible.

1	travel	a	licence
2	identity	b	station
3	important	c	service
4	unattended	d	card
5	driver's	e	tips
6	crowded	f	belongings
7	dangerous	g	child
8	lost	h	documents
9	emergency	i	places
10	rail road	j	area

4. Match the synonyms.

1	stranger	a	valuable
2	items	b	papers
3	keep in mind	c	begin
4	travel	d	belongings
5	safety	e	traveller
6	important	f	sites
7	start	g	journey
8	documents	h	unknown person
9	tourist	i	remember
10	places	j	security

5. Match the English and Russian equivalents.

1	crowded places	a	дополнительные меры предосторожности
2	important documents	b	железнодорожная станция
3	the phone of your embassy	c	важные документы
4	guide	d	соблюдать правила и законы
5	unattended belongings	e	незнакомец
6	keep at hand	f	оставленные без присмотра вещи
7	extra safety precautions	g	телефон посольства
8	rail road stations	h	гид
9	obey the laws and rules	i	места большого скопления народа
10	stranger	j	держать под рукой

6. Read and translate the text.

TRAVEL SAFETY TIPS FOR TOURISTS

Keep in mind these tips while travelling within the country or abroad.

Check up your documents before you start your journey. Your identity card, your visa, passport, tickets, driver's licence, insurance and any other important documents you need to carry must be put into a place where you can easily find them.

Keep the xerox copies of the important documents at hand in case of any loss or theft.

If you are travelling in a company, don't get lost and always listen to the advice of the guide or the leader of the group.

Obey the laws and rules of the country of your visit and keep the phone of your embassy if you are going abroad.

Don't carry valuables and don't display them.

Put your cash and valuables in different pockets or bags if you can.

Take extra safety precautions at crowded places, rail road stations, popular tourists sites and other crowded and dangerous areas.

Be very careful with the strangers and don't discuss any personal matters or your travel plans with them.

Be aware of pickpockets and thieves.

Always keep at hand the list of important emergency contact numbers of police, fire station, hospitals etc.

Always lock your hotel room before you go out and don't leave your money or valuables in the hotel room.

Do not eat or drink anything given by strangers. It may be drugged.

Do not leave your belongings unattended in public areas.

GRAMMAR NOTES:

Imperative Mood (Повелительное наклонение)

Повелительное наклонение (Imperative Mood) в английском и других языках выражает побуждение к действию.

С помощью побудительного наклонения можно дать совет или рекомендацию, предъявить требование, отдать приказ, высказать вежливую просьбу.

В английском языке при использовании повелительного наклонения не используется подлежащее. Предложение начинается с глагола в инфинитиве без частицы «to».

Если вы хотите вежливо попросить о чем-то, используйте «please» в начале или в конце предложения.

Examples:

Close the window, please!

Open your textbooks at page 25.

Carry your cash in a front pocket.

Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется

при помощи вспомогательного глагола *do* и частицы *not (do not /don't* и инфинитива смыслового глагола.

Examples:

Don't turn off the light, please!

Don't park your car here!

Do not leave your belongings unattended in public areas.

7. Match the verbs and words/phrases to give advice to the tourist.

1	lock	a	pickpockets and thieves
2	take	b	the Xerox copies of the important documents at hand
3	put	c	the advice of the guide or the leader of the group
4	check up	d	your hotel room before you go out
5	do not eat or drink	e	your valuables and cash
6	keep	f	your documents before you start your journey
7	obey	g	anything given by strangers
8	listen to	h	your cash and valuables in different pockets or bags if you can
9	don't display	i	extra safety precautions at crowded places
10	be aware of	j	the laws and rules of the country of your visit

8. Find in the text the English equivalents to the following recommendations.

1	соблюдайте дополнительные меры предосторожности в местах массового скопления людей
2	не оставляйте свои вещи без присмотра в общественных местах
3	остерегайтесь карманников
4	уходя, всегда закрывайте гостиничный номер на ключ
5	проверьте документы перед началом путешествия
6	соблюдайте законы и правила страны, в которую вы направляетесь
7	будьте осторожны при общении с незнакомыми людьми и не обсуждайте с ними личные дела или планы на поездку
8	не носите с собой ценные вещи
9	всегда держите под рукой список важных контактных телефонов для использования в экстренной ситуации
10	всегда прислушивайтесь к советам гида или руководителя группы

9. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Keep in mind these tips while travelling within the country or _____.
2. _____ your documents before you start your journey.
3. Keep the xerox copies of the important documents _____ .
4. If you are travelling in a company, don't get _____ and always listen to the advice of the guide
5. Keep the phone of your _____ if you are going abroad.
6. Put your cash and _____ in different pockets or bags if you can.
7. Take extra safety precautions at _____ places.
8. Be very _____ with the strangers.
9. Don't _____ your money or valuables in the hotel room.
10. Do not leave your belongings _____ in public areas.

10. Give advice. Use** don't **where necessary.

1. … be very careful with the strangers.
2. … lock your hotel room before you go out.
3. … display your valuables in public.
4. … keep at hand the list of important emergency contact numbers.
5. … eat or drink anything given by strangers.
6. … leave your money in the hotel room.
7. … be aware of pickpockets and thieves.
8. … listen to the advice of the guide or the leader of the group.
9. … keep the Xerox copies of the important documents at hand.
10. …take extra safety precautions at crowded places.

11. Questions for discussion:

What are the most important things to consider for personal safety while travelling?

What are some safety tips for travellers visiting unfamiliar places?

12. Speak on Tourists Safety in Russia.

Part 3. Identity theft prevention

Warming up:

What do you think identity theft is?

Do you know how much of your personal information is out there on the Internet? How could it be used?

1. Read the words (word combinations) and check if you remember them.

cyber security, financial, password, digital, to browse, social security, credit card, smartphones, laptops, tablets, unique, virus, software, hackers.

2. Study the following words to enlarge your vocabulary.

account	*n*	учётная запись
advertisement (ad)	*n*	реклама
application (app)	*n*	приложение
device	*n*	устройство
fraudulent	*adj*	мошеннический
grow	*v*	расти, увеличиваться
permission	*n*	разрешение
share	*v*	делиться

3. Read and translate the following chains of words.

1. information – personal information – to steal personal information – crime of stealing personal information
2. account – Internet account – Internet account information – to protect your Internet account information
3. device – digital device – to use digital device – to protect your digital device
4. theft – identity theft – digital identity theft – to avoid digital identity theft – to protect yourself from identity theft
5. passwords – strong passwords – unique passwords – to use strong unique passwords
6. software – anti-virus software – to protect gadgets with anti-spyware
7. applications – trusted applications – download trusted applications
8. crime – cybercrime – growing crime – the fastest growing crime

4. Match the English and Russian equivalents.

1	credit card information	a	защита от шпионских программ

2	fraudulent purposes	b	информация, позволяющая установить личность
3	two-factor authentication	c	век цифровых технологий
4	identity theft	d	антивирусное программное обеспечение
5	anti-spyware	e	без разрешения
6	digital age	f	мошеннические цели
7	Personally Identifiable Information	g	кража личных данных
8	anti-virus software	h	данные кредитной карты
9	trusted applications	i	двухфакторная аутентификация
10	without permission	j	проверенные приложения

5. Read and translate the text.

How to protect yourself from identity theft in the digital age

Law enforcement officials have stated that identity theft crime has been one of the fastest growing crimes nowadays.

Identity theft is a crime of stealing your personal information for financial or other fraudulent purposes without your permission.

Information theft can include your name, social security number, credit card information, Internet account information or other Personally Identifiable Information (PII) information.

Identity theft can happen when you use any digital device.

Luckily, there are ways to avoid digital identity theft.

By following these tips, you can protect yourself from identity theft and use your gadgets (smartphones, laptops, tablets) safely and securely.

Use strong unique passwords.

Use two-factor authentication whenever possible.

Protect your gadgets with anti-spyware and anti-virus software.

Don't click on links in unknown emails or ads.

Don't share personal information online.
Download only trusted applications.
Be a careful online shopper.

6. Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

1	don't click	a	personal information online
2	download	b	strong unique passwords
3	be aware of	c	anti-spyware and anti-virus software
4	keep your software	d	on links in unknown emails or ads
5	don't download	e	you post
6	use	f	online shopper
7	don't share	g	applications from untrusted sources
8	think before	h	cyber fraud
9	be a careful	i	updated
10	protect your gadgets with	j	only trusted applications

7. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Identity theft is a crime of _____ your personal information.
2. Information theft can include your name, _____, _____, _____ .
3. _____ _____ can happen when you use any digital device.
4. Luckily, there are ways to _____ digital identity theft.
5. Protect your gadgets with anti-spyware and anti-virus _____ .
6. Don't click on _____ in unknown emails or ads.
7. Use strong unique _____ .
8. Don't share personal _____ online.
9. Download only _____ applications.
10. Be a careful online _____.

8. Read the following statements and say whether they are true. If not, correct them.

1. Identity theft is one of the most common crimes nowadays.
2. Different types of fraud that are included in the identity theft crime are: identification fraud; credit card fraud; computer fraud and others.
3. Identity thieves don`t use your gadgets (smartphones, laptops, tablets) as a source of data.
4. There exist ways to avoid digital identity theft.
5. To prevent identity theft, you should use secure websites and download only trusted applications
6. To prevent identity theft, you should share your personal information online.
7. Identity theft is a crime of stealing your personal information for financial or other fraudulent purposes without your permission.
8. To avoid becoming a victim of identity theft, you should update your computer software regularly.
9. Identity theft can be incredibly damaging but it is often preventable if people are aware of the common tactics used by identity thieves.
10. People of all ages can become victims of identity thieves.

9. a) Match the following methods thieves use to commit identity theft with the correct descriptions.

1	hacking	k	Thieves use a form of electronic communication (usually email) to pretend to be a company or financial institution in order to get the victim to give up their personal information.
2	skimming	b	Software may be installed on the victim's computer, without their knowledge, that monitors internet use, sends pop-up ads etc.

3	stealing	c	Thieves break into a computer system and steal information.
4	spyware	d	Thieves can get personal information by stealing a purse (wallet) containing some important papers.
5	phishing	e	Thieves may steal credit card information by attaching a device to card processors.

b) Write down at least one prevention tip for each method.

Identity Theft Method	Prevention Tip
hacking	
skimming	
stealing	
spyware	
phishing	

10. Read the conversation between a police officer and a tourist and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

theft	items	identity theft	purse	credit card

Tourist: Glad to see you, officer! It's me who called the police.

Police Officer: What's happened?

Tourist: Somebody has stolen my 1) … .

Police Officer: When did it happen?

Tourist: About fifteen minutes ago.

Police Officer: Where did the 2) … happen?

Tourist: In the street near the hotel.

Police Officer: Can you describe the thief?

Tourist: No, I can't

Police Officer: What 3) … were there in your purse?

Tourist: My passport and my 4) … … .

Police Officer: There's a risk of 5) …. . But don't worry. I'll call your bank and credit card companies to let them know what happened.

Tourist: Thank you, officer. I hope for the best!

11. Make up the conversation based on the conversation from task 10 and act it out with your partner.

12. Questions for discussion.

1. Have you or anyone you know been a victim of identity theft? What happened?

2. What should you do if you suspect your identity has been stolen?

3. How can police raise awareness about identity theft and help people protect themselves?

Listening (watching)

Before watching/listening.

1. Study the following words to enlarge your vocabulary.

crucial	*adj*	ключевой, решающий
delve into	*v*	углубляться
destination	*n*	место назначения
explore	*v*	исследовать, изучать

nightmare	*n*	кошмар, страшный сон
paramount	*adj*	первостепенный, важнейший
recap	*v*	резюмировать, повторять
sensitive	*adj*	чувствительный, деликатный
threat	*n*	угроза

2. Combine the words from the two columns and make as many word combinations as possible.

1	personal	a	accounts
2	suspicious	b	networks
3	realtime	c	details
4	secure	d	tips
5	effective	e	belongings
6	potential	f	connections
7	practical	g	activity
8	financial	h	strategies
9	public	i	threats
10	sensitive	j	transactions

3. Match the English and Russian equivalents.

1	to encrypt personal data	a	быть осторожным при использовании общедоступных сетей Wi-Fi
2	to turn your dream trip into a nightmare	b	дать вам практические советы
3	to recap the key points	c	держать личные вещи в поле зрения

4	be cautious while using public Wi-Fi networks	d	оповещения о транзакциях (денежных переводах) в режиме реального времени
5	to be a gold mine for thieves	e	превратить путешествие вашей мечты в кошмар
6	to keep travel plans off social media	f	рассказать об эффективных стратегиях
7	to equip you with practical tips	g	подводить итоги
8	to delve into some effective strategies	h	не сообщать о запланированных поездках в социальных сетях
9	to keep an eye on your belongings	i	стать золотой жилой для преступников
10	realtime transaction alerts	j	использовать технологии шифрования личных данных

While watching/listening

4. Listen to "The Top Tips for Preventing Identity Theft" and choose mentioned prevention tips.

1. Firstly, keep your travel plans off social media.
2. Carry cash and valuables in a front pocket.
3. Secure your personal documents and cards, don't carry everything in one place. Instead distribute them among your luggage.
4. Use secure internet connections, avoid using public Wi-Fi networks for sensitive activities such as banking or shopping.
5. Use two-factor authentication whenever possible.
6. Regularly monitor your financial accounts. Look for any suspicious activity and alert your bank immediately if you notice anything unusual.
7. Install and update security software on your devices.

5. Watch "The Top Tips for Preventing Identity Theft" once more and match the tips to the corresponding numbers (from 1 to 5)

a. Secure your personal documents and cards, don't carry everything in one place. Instead distribute them among your luggage. Always keep an eye on your belongings and never leave them unattended.

b. Be cautious while using public Wi-Fi networks. If you have to use public Wi-Fi, avoid accessing personal or sensitive information. Lastly, install and update security software on your devices.

c. Keep your travel plans off social media.

d. Use secure Internet connections, avoid using public Wi-Fi networks for sensitive activities such as banking or shopping.

e. Regularly monitor your financial accounts. Look for any suspicious activity and alert your bank immediately if you notice anything unusual.

a.	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**	**e.**

After watching/listening

6. Work in small groups. Discuss the following questions.

Is identity theft a serious problem in Russia? What are the most common ways that identity theft occurs? What are some ways that technology is being used to combat identity theft?

Grammar Notes: Modal Verbs (Модальные глаголы)

Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs) - это особая группа глаголов, которые показывают отношение говорящего к действию. С помощью модальных глаголов можно выразить возможность, разрешение, необходимость, вероятность, способность, обязанность или запрет.

Особенностью модальных глаголов в английском языке является то, что они всегда употребляются со смысловым глаголом в форме инфинитива. После модальных глаголов частица «to» не

употребляется (исключения - *ought to* и *have to*, где to — часть модального глагола).

Модальные глаголы употребляются в настоящем времени (исключения – can, may, must, имеющие формы прошедшего времени – could,
may, had to).

1. Study the chart. Read and translate the examples.

Modals	*Main Meanings*	*Translation*	*Examples*
Can **Can't**	1) физическая или умственная способность, умение,	могу, умею	I can drive a car. My friend can speak Spanish and French.
	2) просьба, разрешение,		Can I have a cup of tea? It can't be true.
Could	3) недоумение, досада, сомнение		Could I borrow your textbook?
	просьба (более вежливая) форма прошедшего время глагола «can»		In my childhood I could play with my friends for hours.
May	Просьба, разрешение	можно	May I ask you a question?
Must / Mustn't	обязанность, необходимость, приказ, запрещение	должен, обязан/не разрешается	Everyone must obey traffic rules. You mustn't smoke here.

Need / Needn't	необходимость совершения действия или её отсутствие	нужно/нет необходимости	You needn't hurry. You have enough time.
Should/ shouldn't	1) совет, рекомендация, 2) моральные обязательства	должен, следует/не должен, не следует	You should be careful when you cross the street. You shouldn't play computer games for hours.

2. Complete the short conversations with "can", " may" or "could".

a) — … I come in?
— Yes, please.

b) — … I have some coffee?
— Help yourself, please!

c) — … I talk to you for a moment?
— OK, let`s have a chat!

d) — … I use your phone?
— No problem.

e) — … I turn on the light?
— Yes, sure.

3. What should (shouldn't) you do to prevent crime? Make up sentences using given word combinations.

Examples:

You should carry cash and valuables in a front or inside pocket.
You shouldn't walk alone.

lock all doors and windows
discuss personal matters or your travel plans with strangers
display cash or valuable items when you're out in public
protect your computer with anti-spyware and anti-virus software
keep your mobile phone and valuables out of sight
share personal information online
use burglary alarm system
wear headphones
know your neighbours
be a careful online shopper
plan your route along busy streets
select passwords that are difficult for others to uncover

4. Read crime prevention tips from exercise 2 and match them with crimes (offences) listed below. Complete the list with the tips of your own.

Crime (offence)	Prevention Tips
burglary	
mugging	
identity theft	

5. Complete the sentences with «Must / Mustn't».

1. Everyone … obey the traffic rules.
2. Pedestrians … cross the street at the traffic lights when the lights are green.
3. Pedestrians … cross the street at the traffic lights when the lights are red.
4. Children … play on the road or near the road.
5. Drivers … exceed the speed limit.
6. Drivers … talk on the phone while driving.
7. When you are in a car, you … wear a seatbelt.

8. When you ride a motorbike you … wear a helmet.
9. You … park your car here. It`s forbidden.
10. Drivers must slow down in the school zone.

6. Work in groups of three or four.

Write down what should (shouldn't), must / mustn't you do

a) in the park,
b) at the university,
c) in the museum.

Self Check

1. Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

1. Identity theft is a crime of stealing your <u>personal information</u> for financial or other fraudulent purposes without your permission.

a) personal data b) cash c) personal insurance

2. Be very careful with the <u>strangers</u> and don't discuss any personal matters or your travel plans with them.

a) unknown persons b) your friends c) your relatives

3. Use well-lit streets, stay to the middle of the sidewalk, and avoid <u>deserted</u> areas.

a) busy b) isolated c) crowded

4. Do not leave your <u>belongings</u> unattended in public areas.

a) keys b) items c) children

5. Don't <u>share</u> personal information online.

a) protect b) trust c) give out

2. Match the answers with the questions to make short conversations.

1	May I use your laptop for a moment?	a	You should protect your gadgets with anti-spyware and anti-virus software. You shouldn't share personal information online. You should be a careful online shopper.
2	What should I do not to become a victim of identity theft?	b	Yes, please.
3	Can I smoke here?	c	You should carry cash and valuables in a front or inside pocket and avoid displaying them when you're out in public.
4	Can I have another piece of cake?	d	No, you can't. Smoking is prohibited here.
5	What should I do to avoid pickpocketing?	e	Help yourself!

3. Put the words in the correct order to make a crime prevention recommendation.

1. along, plan, busy, route, streets, your
2. and, carry, front, valuables, cash, a. pocket, in
3. keep, at, copies, hand, important, of, the, Xerox, documents, the
4. lock, your, before, always, room, out, you, go, hotel
5. always, numbers, keep. at, important, of, hand, list, contact, emergency, the

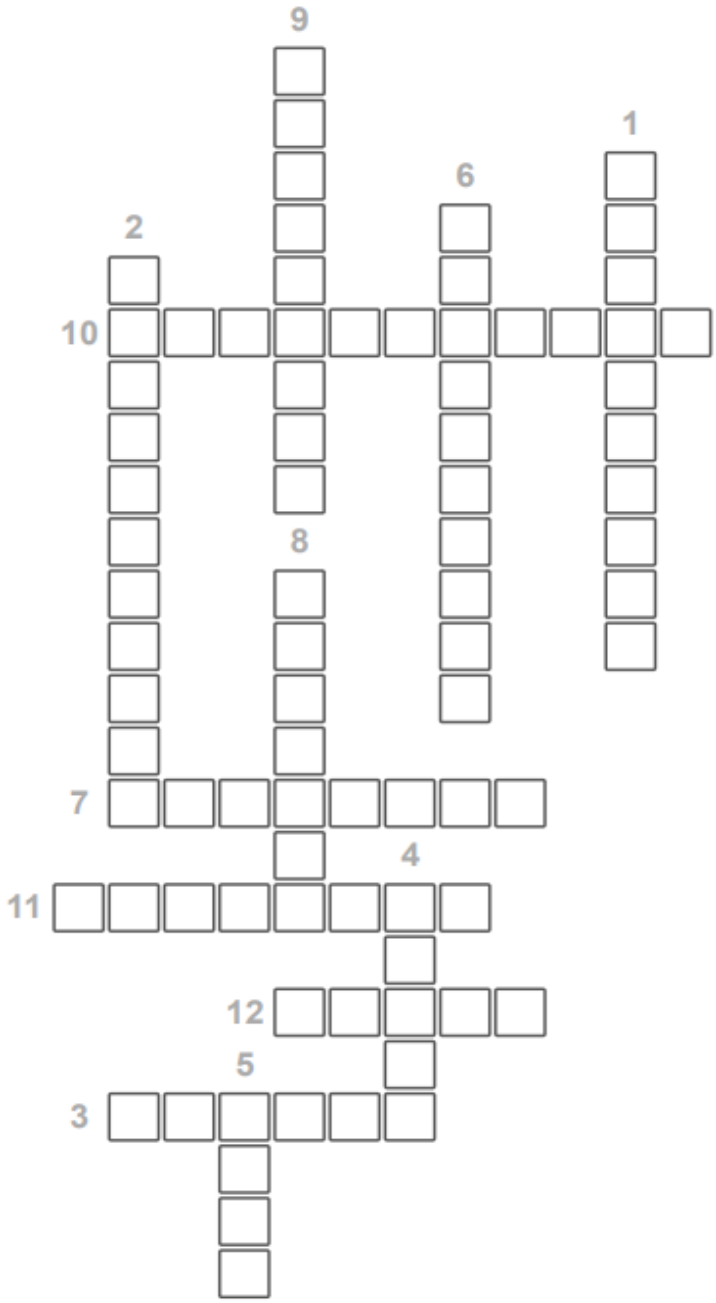
4. Solve the crossword puzzle.

Across:

3. There are some basic steps that you can take to prevent becoming a **……** of crime.
7. You shouldn't click on suspicious links or **……** personal information online.
10. If your device is stolen, the thief could obtain access to your personal **……** .
11. You should always use official application stores to **……** and install trusted applications.
12. You shouldn't click on suspicious links or **……** personal information online

Down:

1. Tourists shouldn't not leave their **……** unattended in public places.
2. In busy tourist areas, **……** and purse snatchers are common, and they often target travellers who are carrying their cards in their wallets or purses.
4. Home security devices such as outdoor lighting and burglar **……** can provide additional home security.
5. You should avoid carrying large amounts of **……** and all their credit cards.
6. People shouldn't wear **……** when walking so that they can hear someone approaching them.
8. Identity theft can happen when you use any **……** device.
9. Always protect your computer. Get the best virus and spy-ware protection and use strong **……** with a combination of at least 8 to 10 characters or letters.


9
1
6
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5
3

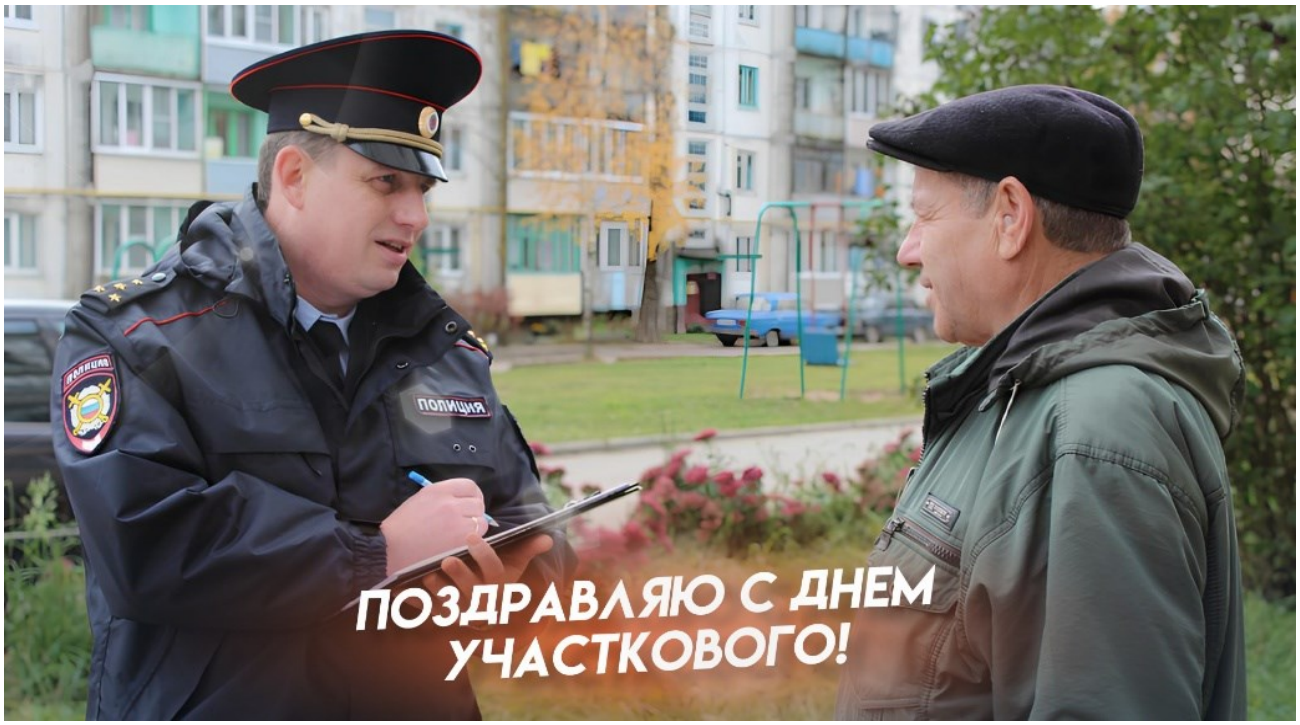


Fig. 28

Look at the picture.

- Where is the officer?
- What is he doing?
- What qualities does he need for this?
- What date is marked as District Police Officer Day?

1. Scan the text and answer the questions:

1. What is a district police officer's core task?
2. What does he do when citizens come to him with problems?
3. What is his main goal?

1. Main Official Duties

A district police officer is responsible for a specific assigned area. His core task is preventive work - he monitors people under police supervision and takes steps to prevent crime before it happens.

When citizens come to him with problems, he listens, handles their requests, and responds to calls. He writes reports on administrative offenses, always acting with integrity and accountability.

Ultimately, his goal is to keep public order and make people feel safe in his neighbourhood.

Vocabulary

assigned area	закреплённая территория
preventive work	профилактическая работа
monitor people under police supervision	контролировать лиц, состоящих на учёте
prevent crime	предотвращать преступления
handle their requests	рассматривать обращения
keep public order	поддерживать общественный порядок

2. Complete the sentences.

1. A district police officer is responsible for a specific …
2. His core task is … work.
3. He monitors people under …
4. He writes reports on …
5. His goal is to keep … and make people feel …

3.Scan the text.

2. Daily Routine

The day starts with an analysis of operational information – to check what happened overnight and to set priorities.

The officer plans the tasks for the day, then responds to a variety of incidents - disturbances, domestic disputes, minor incidents, citizen complaints, etc. When necessary, he also goes to a crime scene. He coordinates with other units and stays ready for emergencies.

A big part of his work involves preventive strategies: he talks to residents, visits families that need supervision, and offers guidance where necessary.

At fixed hours he meets citizens in person.

Evenings are for paperwork and planning: he writes reports and sets out the next day's work, always following departmental rules.

Vocabulary

analysis of operational information	анализ оперативной информации
set priorities	определять приоритеты
respond to a variety of incidents	реагировать на разные происшествия
minor incidents	мелкие происшествия
disturbance	нарушение порядка / беспорядок
domestic disputes	семейные конфликты / ссоры
citizen complaints	жалобы граждан
coordinate with other units	взаимодействовать с другими подразделениями
involve preventive strategies	включать в себя/предполагать профилактические стратегии
fixed hours	установленное время
paperwork	отчётность / бумажная работа

4. Match the time of day with what he does.

Time	*Activity*
1. Morning	a. writes reports and plans next day's work
2. During the day	b. analyses information and sets priorities

3. Evening	c. meets citizens, talks to residents, visits families

5. Scan the text.

3. Interaction with the Public

Talking to residents helps him spot conflicts early – before they grow into bigger problems.

He works closely with local organisations, listens to what people are worried about, and explains safety rules clearly.

He tries to build transparency and accountability, showing that the police are there to help.

But the real foundation is trust.

Building trust-based relationships is what makes a district police officer truly effective. When people trust him, they share information, and together they can prevent trouble in time.

He guides his work by the department's code of ethics and values, handling difficult choices with sound judgment.

Vocabulary

spot conflicts early	рано замечать конфликты
transparency	прозрачность / открытость
trust-based relationships	отношения, основанные на доверии
share information	делиться информацией
guide his work	руководствоваться в своей работе
code of ethics	кодекс этики

6. Complete the sentences.

1. The real foundation is …
2. When people trust him, they … information.
3. He handles difficult choices with …

7. Scan the text.

4. Difficulties at Work

The job is demanding. The officer handles a large area and many tasks, often with too little time or transport.

Frequent staff shortages make the workload heavy.

To cope, he needs more than skills; he needs emotional intelligence, empathy and resilience. Even under pressure, he must make informed, ethical decisions, balancing firmness with fairness.

Vocabulary

demanding	сложный (о работе)
workload	нагрузка
staff shortages	нехватка кадров
emotional intelligence	эмоциональный интеллект
empathy	сопереживание
resilience	устойчивость к стрессу
under pressure	под давлением / в условиях стресса / в напряженной обстановке
balance firmness with fairness	сохранять баланс между твердостью и справедливостью

8. Complete the sentences with the words from the dictionary.

1. The job is … - it needs a lot of effort.
2. Not enough officers means …
3. To cope, an officer needs emotional intelligence, … and …

9. Match the Russian phrase with the English equivalent.

1. контролировать лиц, состоящих на учёте	a. keep public order

2. предотвращать преступления	b. monitor people under police supervision
3. выезжать по вызовам	c. prevent crime
4. поддерживать общественный порядок	d. coordinate with other units
5. взаимодействовать с другими подразделениями	e. respond to calls
6. анализировать оперативную информацию	f. talk to residents
7. беседовать с жителями	g. analyse operational information
8. строить доверительные отношения	h. build trust-based relationships

10. Put the daily routine in the correct order.

1. The officer writes reports and sets out the next day's work.
2. The day starts with an analysis of operational information.
3. The officer responds to incidents and coordinates with other units.
4. In the evening, he does paperwork.
5. During the day, he talks to residents and visits families.

11. Interview with a district officer. Match the questions and answers.

Question	*Answer*
1. What is your main task?	a. I write reports and plan the next day.
2. What do you do when citizens come with problems?	b. Preventive work - I monitor people and try to prevent crime.
3. What do you do in the evening?	c. Emotional intelligence, empathy, resilience, **firmness** and **fairness**
4. What qualities do you need for this job?	d. I listen, handle their requests and respond to calls.

12. Match the two halves to make complete sentences.

Column A	*Column B*
1. He monitors people	a. trust-based relationships with the public.
2. He writes reports	b. under police supervision.
3. He builds	c. on administrative offences.
4. The officer coordinates	d. with other units.

13. True or False? Correct the false statements.

1. A district police officer works alone and never coordinates with other units.
2. The officer meets citizens at fixed hours.
3. His main goal is to arrest as many criminals as possible.
4. Staff shortages make the workload heavy.
5. To cope, he only needs professional skills.

14. Work in pairs or groups. Ask and answer these questions. Listen to your partner and then ask the next person.

1. What is a district police officer's main goal?
2. Does he work alone?
3. What does he do in the morning?
4. What qualities does he need?
5. What does it mean to be **firm?**

Communication	**Role Play**

15. Choose one situation. In pairs, act out the dialogue. Use the phrases to help you.

Situation	*Your task*
Lost tourist	Give directions to a hotel.

Car accident	Ask for documents. Explain what to do.
Theft (bicycle, phone, etc.)	Ask where, when, and what happened.
Safety talk	Explain 2–3 safety rules to students.

Useful phrases:

For all situations:

•How can I help you?

• Please stay calm.

• Tell me what happened. • Where did it happen? When?

• I need your documents.

• Call 112.

• Welcome to our city.

For giving directions: •It is near … •Go straight. •Turn left / right. •You need a taxi / metro / bus.

For safety talk: • Always keep your documents with you. • Call 112 in case of emergency.

16. Find in the text the English equivalents. Use sections 1–4 of the text.

1. Его ключевой задачей является профилактическая работа.

2. Его целью является сохранение общественного порядка и чтобы в его районе люди чувствовали себя в безопасности.

3. Офицер планирует задачи на предстоящий день, а затем реагирует на различные происшествия.

4. Он координирует действия с другими подразделениями и всегда готов к чрезвычайным ситуациям.

5. В назначенное время он лично встречается с гражданами .

6. В своей работе он руководствуется кодексом этики и ценностями своего отдела

7. Он стремится к прозрачности и подотчетности, показывая, что полиция существует для того, чтобы помогать.

8. Когда люди ему доверяют, они делятся информацией, и вместе могут вовремя предотвратить неприятности.

17. Vocabulary Check. Match the word with its meaning.

1. assigned area	a. stopping crime before it happens
2. preventive work	b. work with other units
3. monitor people under supervision	c. keeping order in the neighbourhood
4. keep public order	d. a specific territory
5. coordinate	e. check people who are registered
6. fixed hours	f. understanding others' feelings
7. trust	g. ability to stay calm under stress
8. empathy	h. set time for meetings
9. resilience	i. belief that someone is honest
10. under pressure	j. in stressful situations

18. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

preventive work • trust • demanding • empathy • coordinate • under pressure

1. The job is … - it needs a lot of effort.
2. His core task is … - he tries to stop crime before it happens.
3. The real foundation is … - people must believe in the police.
4. An officer needs … to understand people's feelings.
5. He must … with other units.
6. Even …, he makes informed decisions.

19. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

1. What does *preventive work* mean?
2. What does *under pressure* mean?
3. What qualities help an officer cope with stress?

4. Why is *trust* important?
5. What does *coordinate* mean?

Writing

20. Write about your opinion. Write a short text (5–7 sentences). Answer the questions. *Use the vocabulary from this unit.*

1. How difficult is the job of a district police officer?
2. What problems are there in this job?
3. What would you change about policing?
4. Would you be good at this job? Why / why not?

Useful phrases:

- *I think the job is …because …*
- *One problem in our country is …*
- *I would change …*
- *I would be good at this job because …*

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