

Краснодарский университет МВД России

## **ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЕ И НАКАЗАНИЕ**

Учебное пособие  
по английскому языку

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Составитель *С. В. Кулинская*

Рецензенты:

*Л. М. Дегтярева*, кандидат филологических наук (Ростовский юридический институт МВД России);

*Н. А. Мартынова* (Орловский юридический институт МВД России имени В. В. Лукьянова).

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Содержит профессионально ориентированные тексты на английском языке для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи.

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, курсантов, слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для обучения английскому языку курсантов 2 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – правоохранительная деятельность.

Пособие рассматривает основные элементы правовых структур Великобритании и США. Основная цель пособия – обеспечить практическое владение обучающимися всеми видами речевой деятельности по темам: «Виды преступлений», «Преступления в России, Великобритании и США», «Наказание», «Виды наказаний».

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы из правовых источников Великобритании и США, которые углубляют знания обучающихся по указанной специальности, позволяют овладеть специальной лексикой, расширяют страноведческие представления, а также развивают столь необходимые для юриста навыки анализа текста и ведения дискуссии. Пособие содержит тексты для изучающего и синтетического чтения, а так же лексический материал, обрабатываемый дифференцированно (для устной речи и чтения). Должное внимание уделяется коммуникативным упражнениям, которые включают:

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

Данное пособие содержит тематический словарь, тесты и кроссворды.

## UNIT I

### What kinds of crime do you know?



### Topical Vocabulary

#### 1. Crimes against administration of justice – преступления против нарушения порядка, осуществления правосудия

Misdemeanor – мисдиминор, судебно наказуемый проступок

Offence - правонарушение

Petty offence – незначительное (мелкое) правонарушение

Tort – деликт, гражданское правонарушение

Trespassing – незначительное нарушение закона

#### 2. Crimes against person – преступления против личности

Abduction – похищение (женщины, ребенка)

- abduction by fraud – похищение с помощью обмана

- abduction by violence – насильственное похищение

Assassination – вероломное убийство

Assault – нападение, словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием

Homicide – лишение человека жизни, убийство

Intimidation – запугивание, устрашение

Kidnapping – похищение людей

Killing – убийство

- Accidental killing – непреднамеренное убийство
- Intentional killing – преднамеренное (умышленное) убийство

Lynch law - самосуд

Manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство

Murder – тяжкое убийство

Murder for hire – тяжкое убийство по найму

- Attempted murder – покушение на убийство
- First degree murder – тяжкое убийство первой степени
- Second degree murder – тяжкое убийство второй степени

Rape – изнасилование

Gang rape – групповое изнасилование

Sexual offence – преступления на сексуальной почве

Slaughter – массовое убийство, резня

### **3. Crimes against property – преступления против собственности**

Arson – поджог

- arson attempt – покушение на поджог

Burglary – кража со взломом

Car theft – угон (кража) автомобиля

Housebreaking – квартирная кража

Larceny – воровство

Mugging – ограбление на улице

Pick-pocketing – карманная кража

Raid – налет

Robbery – грабеж, ограбление

Shoplifting – ограбление магазина

Stealing – воровство, кража

Theft – кража

- grand theft – крупная кража
- petty theft – мелкая кража

### **4. Economic crimes – экономические преступления**

Blackmail – шантаж, вымогательство

Blue-collar crime – “синеворотничковое” преступление, (преступление, совершенное производственным рабочим)

Bribery – взяточничество

Counterfeiting – фальшивомонетничество

Extortion – вымогательство

Embezzlement – растрата, хищение, присвоение имущества

Forgery – подделка документов, фальшивка

Fraud – обман, мошенничество

Racketeering – рэкет, вымогательство

Slander – клевета

White-collar crime – “беловоротничковое” преступление (преступная махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение).

### 5. Crimes against the State – преступления против государства

Betrayal – предательство, измена

Drug trafficking – транспортировка, перевозка наркотиков

Espionage / spying – шпионаж

Hijacking – угон воздушного судна, воздушное пиратство

Misappropriation of public property – незаконное присвоение государственной собственности

Perjury – лжесвидетельство

Sedition – подстрекательство к мятежу, бунту; антиправительственная агитация

Slaughter – массовое убийство, кровопролитие

Smuggling – контрабанда

Terrorism – терроризм

Treason – государственная измена

Vandalism – вандализм



### CHECK YOURSELF

Here is a list of some criminals and the crimes they commit, but it is incomplete. Fill in the missing parts

Criminal	Crime	The criminal ...
Thief	theft/robbery	stole some jewelry
Murderer		killed a policeman
	hijacking	hijacked a plane
Drug dealer	drug dealing	dealt in pushing cocaine
	kidnapping	
Rapist		
Mugger		mugged an old lady
Car thief		stole a BMW
	trespass	trespass on/upon Mr. Brown's property
	burglary	
	robbery	
Terrorist		committed an act of terrorism (e.g. bombing, murder, kidnapping)

## TEXT 1

Read and translate the texts:

### **What is a crime?**

In ordinary language, a **crime** is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority. The term "crime" does not, in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by law; in other words, something is a crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law. One proposed definition is that a crime or **offence** (or **criminal offence**) is an act harmful not only to some individual but also to a community, society or the state ("a public wrong"). Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law.

Each crime consists of a number of individual elements. Those elements characterize the purpose of a criminal act, the form and method of a criminal action, the character of a criminal act and so forth. The total sum of elements defining a specific crime comprises what is known as the corpus delicti of a crime. The corpus delicti in any act is grounds for establishing criminal responsibility against the offender. A person may not be considered guilty of having committed a crime unless several elements of corpus delicti of that crime have been established in his acts. In the absence of any element of corpus delicti in the acts of the accused, criminal proceedings may not be instituted, and if instituted, may not be continued, and must be stopped at any stage. In pronouncing its sentence the court must above all answer these questions: a) did the act ascribed to the accused actually take place? b) does it contain corpus delicti? c) was the act performed by the accused?

*The object of a crime* is, under criminal law, social relations guarded by criminal legislation. This means that all crimes prescribed by the Criminal Code are

ultimately aimed against social relations taking shape and developing in society. However, each crime has an immediate object.

Thus, murder has its immediate object – human life, theft – state, collective or personal property; rowdies (hooliganism) – public law and order, etc.

A crime may be committed by an act, i. e. the active behavior of a person, or persons, or by an omission, i. e. the non-performance of acts which it was his duty to perform (such as failure to use authority).

***The subject of a crime*** is a person who commits the crime and is responsible for it. Only persons who have attained a certain age and are *compos mentis* can be the subject of a crime. Persons who have reached the age of 16 before the commission of a crime are criminally responsible; for some crimes (murder, deliberate infliction of bodily injury impairing health, brigandage, stealing, robbery, hooliganism with evil intent, etc.) the age is 14 years:

Actually, the age limit for some crimes (committed by persons in office in their official capacity, military crimes, etc.) is considerably higher.

A person who, at the time of the commission of a socially dangerous act, is *non-compos mentis*, i. e. is unable to account for his actions or to govern them in consequence of chronic mental disease, temporary mental derangement, weak-mindedness or some other morbid state, is not criminally responsible. Compulsory medical treatment as established by the criminal legislation, of the state (placing in a general or special mental hospital) may be applied to such a person by a court order.

A person who, at the time of the commission of a crime, is *compos mentis* but, before a sentence is passed by the court, is affected by mental derangement, is not liable to punishment. By an order of the court compulsory medical treatment may be applied to such a person and on recovery from his illness he may be liable to punishment. A person committing a crime while in a state of drunkenness is not relieved of criminal responsibility.

## Elements of Crimes

Before anyone can be convicted of a crime, there elements usually must be proved at the trial. They are:

1. a duty to do or not to do a certain thing,
2. a violation of the duty, and
3. criminal intent

**Duty.** The duty to do or not to do a certain thing usually is described by statutes which prohibit certain conduct. Generally only conduct that is serious- involving violence or theft of property- is classified as an offense against society and therefore criminal.

**Violation of the Duty.** The breach of duty must also be proved in a criminal trial. This is the specific conduct by the defendant, which violates the duty. For example, battery is always a crime. Criminal battery is often defined in statutes as «the intentional causing of corporal harm». Corporal harm means bodily harm. A breach of this duty could be established in a trial by the testimony of a witness who swore that she saw the defendant deliberately punch the victim.

**Criminal Intent.** The third element, criminal intent, must be proved in most cases. Criminal intent generally means that the defendant intended to commit the act and intended to do evil.

A few crimes do not require criminal intent. These are generally less serious crimes, for which a jail sentence is very unlikely. Traffic offenses fall within this classification. You may not have intended to speed or have intended evil but you have still committed this crime.

Today, statutes of most states fix the age of criminal liability at 18, but the figure ranges from 16 to 19. Statutes often provide that minors as young as 13 or 16 may be tried and punished as adults if they are accused of serious crimes such as murder. Generally, however, what is a crime for adults is juvenile delinquency for minors.

Ignorance or mistake is generally no excuse for violating a law. A person is presumed to know what the law is. A person is presumed to know what the law is.

To have criminal intent, one must have sufficient mental capacity at the time one commits a crime to know the difference between right and wrong and to be capable of deciding what to do. Accordingly, insane persons are not held liable for their criminal acts.

Normally neither voluntary intoxication nor drug abuse is a good defense against a criminal charge.



### **CHECK YOURSELF**

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. What is the most fundamental characteristic of a crime?
2. What is a criminal conduct?
3. What are the three elements of a crime?
4. What is the age of criminal liability?
5. What is the age of criminal liability for serious crimes?
6. What is the criminal intent?
7. What is the criminal juvenile delinquency?

### **TEXT 2**

Read and translate the text:

#### **Partakers in a Crime**

The common law created a sophisticated system for determining the liability of all persons involved in the commission of a crime. When, where, and how the various parties could be prosecuted, and the use of evidence at trial, depended on the type of participation.

The person who commits the crime is the perpetrator, the principal (though two or more persons may be perpetrators, for example, "group rape" or conspiracy). The person who plays a secondary role, assists the principal, is the accomplice, the accessory.

Principals may be either in the first or in the second degree\*, while accessories may be either before or after the fact\*\*.

A principal in the first degree is the person who actually did the criminal act or was guilty of criminal omission, either with his own hand or through an innocent agent, e.g. a child.

A principal in the second degree is the person who, without actually taking part, is present at the commission of a crime. An accessory before the fact is one who, without being present at its commission, advises or procures it to be done, and does not countermand it before it is done.

An accessory after the fact is one who assists or permits the escape of the criminal.

Thus, accomplices may be charged with procuring an offence, abetting, aiding or counseling. Sometimes aiding and abetting are regarded as meaning much the same thing.

The system has not solved all problems, because the line between committing a crime and aiding in its commission is a fine one. Though principals and accomplices are usually considered equally culpable, in practice judges often impose lighter sentences on accomplices.

**Notes:**

\* principals in the first or in the second degree – исполнители первой и второй степени (лица, фактически совершающие преступление или оказывающие пособничество в совершении преступления)

\*\* accessories before or after the fact – соучастники до или после совершения преступления (подстрекатели или укрыватели)



**CHECK YOURSELF**

**Here are the answers to some questions to the text. What are the questions?**

1. The person who commits the crime is the perpetrator. (*special*)
2. Principals may be either in the first or in the second degree. (*alternative*)
3. A person did the criminal act with his own hand. (*special*)
4. An accessory after the fact assists or permits the escape of the criminal. (*alternative*)
5. Sometimes aiding and abetting are regarded as meaning much the same thing. (*disjunctive*)

## TEXT 3

Read and translate the text:

### **CRIME AND CRIMINALS**

A crime is a wrong act which the state punishes. A person who commits a crime is a criminal. A criminal breaks the law.

A murderer kills people. This is a murder. A murderer is a criminal. An assassin kills people for political reasons. A terrorist uses violence for political reasons. Terrorists take hostages. They often kill them. Sometimes terrorists organize explosions in public places for political reasons. A hijacker takes control of a plane by force. He forces the pilot to take him where he wants. It is a criminal act. A kidnapper takes people by force to get money for their return. It is a criminal act. A drug dealer buys and sells drugs illegally. A drug smuggler carries drugs into another country illegally.

A thief steals. Theft is a crime. A thief can steal money, things, property, information, etc. A burglar breaks into houses, or other buildings to steal. It's a serious crime. Sometimes burglars can have guns. A mugger attacks and robs people in the street. A mugger can snatch handbags, take money. A robber steals money and things from people or banks or other places. Robbers can have a weapon and they are dangerous. A pickpocket steals things and money from people's pockets. It happens in supermarkets, in the street with many people. A shop-lifter steals from supermarkets. A forger makes false money. A hooligan damages things in the street. There are also other criminals and crimes. There are criminal groups. Members of these groups are gangsters.



### **CHECK YOURSELF**

#### **1. Translate from Russian into English:**

противоправный акт; совершать преступление; нарушать закон; убийца-преступник; по политическим причинам; использовать насилие; брать заложников; организовывать взрывы в общественных местах; захватывает

самолет; похититель забирает людей силой; за их возвращение; покупать и продавать наркотики нелегально; ввозить наркотики в страну, красть деньги; собственность; проникнуть в дом; быть вооруженным (иметь оружие); нападать на людей; грабить людей; выхватывать сумочки; опасный; красть из карманов; красть из супермаркетов; делать фальшивые деньги; наносить вред; член преступной группировки; главарь банды.

**2. Make sentences by putting the following words in right order:**

1. People, attacks, a mugger, robs, and, in the street.
2. From, a robber, money, steals, banks.
3. Steals, money, things, a pickpocket, and, from, people's pockets.

**3. Distribute the following crimes among 3 groups:**

- violence against the person;
- damaging the good opinion unfairly by saying or writing smth bad;
- dishonestly appropriating the property belonging to another

**Words:** theft, shoplifting, defamation, rape, murder, slander, robbery, homicide, burglary, kidnapping, manslaughter, house-breaking, libel, mugging, assault.

**4. Match left and right column:**

to take hostages	ввозить наркотики в страну
to break the law	брать заложников
to commit a crime	продавать наркотики
to commit a wrong act	нарушать закон
to kill people	покупать наркотики
to use violence	совершать преступление
to organize explosions	заставлять силой
to take control	совершать противоправный акт
to force	захватить
to buy drugs	убивать людей
to sell drugs	организовать взрывы
to carry drugs into a country	использовать насилие

## 5. Improve your grammar.

Complete this true story with a past tense form of the verb in brackets.

### Crime busters

In July 1985, four West London criminals \_\_\_ (make) plans to rob the manager of a laundry as he \_\_\_ (leave) the bank with a box full of staff wages. However, someone \_\_\_ (tell) the police before the robbery and the police \_\_\_ (make) plans to catch the thieves.

The day of the robbery \_\_\_ (come). The laundry manager \_\_\_ (collect) an empty box while the police and the robbers \_\_\_ (wait) outside the bank. As he \_\_\_ (step) through the door, everybody \_\_\_ (be) about to act, when another thief \_\_\_ (run) out of a doorway and \_\_\_ (snatch) the box. The lone thief \_\_\_ (disappear) before anybody \_\_\_ (move).

## 6. Underline the correct word:

1. Burglars **broke in** / **broke into** and stole all our jewelry.
2. The escaped prisoner **evaded** / **assaulted** capture for 3 month until they found his hideout.
3. They say that Robin Hood **robbed** / **intruded** the rich and gave to the poor.
4. The gang held up the bank and **robbed** / **stole** £5 million.
5. The terrorists decided to **kidnap** / **slaughter** all the hostages if their demands were refused.
6. Three youths **mugged** / **shoplifted** the old man in the street and took his wallet and watch.
7. He tore the clothes off the girl and **trapped** / **raped** her.
8. He was arrested while trying to **smuggle** / **forge** drugs into the country.



## 7. Answer the questions:

1. Is a crime a wrong act?
2. Does the state punish crime?
3. What does a criminal do?
4. Is a person who commits a wrong act a criminal?

5. What does a criminal do?
6. What is a murder and who is a murderer?
7. What does an assassin do?
8. What do terrorists do?
9. Are terrorists criminals?
10. What does a hijacker do?
11. What does a kidnapper do?
12. What does a drug dealer do?
13. What does a drug smuggler do?

### **8. Chose the right answer**

1. Oh no - I've been \_\_\_\_\_! My phone was in my pocket and now it's gone!  
*a) stolen*  
*b) robbed*  
*c) thieved*  
*d) nicked*
2. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the city - put your money and phone somewhere safe.  
*a) burglars*  
*b) pickpockets*  
*c) shoplifters*  
*d) muggers*
3. Very serious crimes, such as murder, are punishable by death; this is called \_\_\_\_\_ punishment.  
*a) corporal*  
*b) death*  
*c) capital*  
*d) execution*
4. When I go out at night, I usually leave a light on in the house; I think it will stop \_\_\_\_\_ breaking into my house.  
*a) burglars*  
*b) pickpockets*  
*c) shoplifters*  
*d) all of the above answers*
5. A: He killed his wife? B: Yes, he's been charged with \_\_\_\_\_.  
*a) manslaughter*

- b) *homicide*
- c) *murder*
- d) *all of the above answers*

6. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ the law? Before you say 'no' think of something small, perhaps like parking your car illegally?

- a) *break*
- b) *broke*
- c) *breaked*
- d) *broken*

#### TEXT 4

Read and translate the text:

#### **How are crimes classified?**

Crimes may be classified in various ways. For example, they sometimes are grouped according to the seriousness of the offense. For statistical purposes, many governments divide crimes into **offenses against people, against property, and against public order or public morality**. Some social scientists classify crimes according to the motives of the offenders. Such crimes might include **economic crimes, political crimes, and crimes of passion**. Other important kinds of crime include **organized crime and white collar crime**.

Crimes are frequently classified according to their seriousness as felonies or misdemeanors. Generally, **felonies** are more serious than misdemeanors. Felonies are punishable by death, or by imprisonment for a year or more. A **misdemeanor** is punishable by a fine or by imprisonment for less than a year. The classification of crimes as felonies or misdemeanors is inexact. Not all courts draw the same distinction between felonies and misdemeanors.

**Crimes against people or property.** Crimes against people include **assault, kidnapping, murder, and sexual attacks**. Such crimes usually bring severe punishment. Crimes against property include **arson, motor vehicle theft, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, larceny, and vandalism**. In most cases, these crimes carry lighter penalties than do crimes against people. **Robbery** is the

crime most difficult to classify. The law generally considers robbery a crime against the person. Robbery involves taking property from a person by using force.

**Crimes against public order or morality** include **disorderly conduct, gambling, prostitution, public drunkenness, and vagrancy** (having no permanent residence or visible means of support). These offenses generally involve lighter penalties than do crimes against people or property. Criminologists question whether some offenses against public order or morality should be considered crimes.

**Organized crime** consists of large-scale activities by groups of gangsters or racketeers. Such groups are often called the crime syndicate or the underworld. Organized crime specializes in providing illegal goods and services. Its activities include **gambling, prostitution, the illegal sale of drugs, and loan-sharking** (lending money at extremely high rates of interest). Many of these activities are often called victimless crimes because both the buyer and the seller take part in them willingly.

**White-collar crime** originally included only criminal acts committed by business and professional people while earning their living. The term referred to such crimes as **stock market swindles** and other kinds of **fraud**. Today, the term covers such acts as **cheating in the payment of taxes** – which may or may not be done in connection with one's business. It may apply to **petty thefts by employees**, as well as to million-dollar stock market swindles. It could also include a service station owner's charging for an automobile repair that was not made, or a physician's billing a patient for services that were not performed. The increasing use of computers has created new opportunities for white-collar crime.

**Computer crimes** are difficult to detect but easy to accomplish once a criminal learns the code or password to activate the system. Thus, automatic bank tellers increase the possibility of fraud or theft. Computer access by bank employees creates additional opportunities for embezzlement.

**Political crime** became an increasingly serious criminal activity during the late 1900's. It includes **acts of terrorism** against innocent people and **assassinations** of

leading political figures throughout the world. Unlike many criminals who seek money or personal gain through crime, most terrorists and assassins commit crimes to show support for a political cause. Political crimes, such as **airplane hijackings**, **assassinations**, and the **taking of hostages**, have become more frequent. As a result, most governments have taken steps to guard against terrorists. For example, security at airports, embassies, and other potential targets has been increased, and specially trained law enforcement or military units have been formed



### CHECK YOURSELF

#### 1. Circle the odd ones out:

- |               |             |         |              |
|---------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. assassin   | drug dealer | hit man | murderer     |
| 2. con man    | robber      | burglar | pickpocket   |
| 3. bribe      | smuggle     | charge  | mug          |
| 4. proof      | alibi       | prison  | fingerprint  |
| 5. shoplifter | hijacker    | stalker | murder       |
| 6. stole      | deceived    | damaged | questioned   |
| 7. guilty     | theft       | fraud   | manslaughter |

#### 2. Organize the words into three groups: crimes, people and places. Each group should include 6 words

prison, murderer, mugging, hijacking, police station, misdemeanor, pick pocketing, assassination, court, manslaughter, robber, cell, murder, felon, thief, CID, shoplifter, jail.

#### 3. Name:

- crimes against the person
- crimes against property
- crimes against justice
- sexual offences
- political offences
- public order offences
- road traffic offences.

**4. Which crimes are being described in the following situations?**

**Fill the gaps with words from the list:**

<i>rioting</i>	<i>arson</i>	<i>mugging</i>	<i>vandalism</i>	<i>kidnapping</i>
<i>shoplifting</i>	<i>robbery</i>	<i>hacking</i>	<i>burglary</i>	<i>domestic violence</i>
<i>stalking</i>	<i>murder</i>	<i>drug-trafficking</i>	<i>blackmail</i>	<i>pick pocketing</i>
<i>hijacking</i>	<i>looting</i>	<i>theft</i>	<i>hooliganism</i>	<i>fraud</i>

1. People broke into our house and stole our video camera.
2. Youths attacked her in the street and ran off with her handbag.
3. The pilot was forced to take the plane to Tashkent.
4. She killed him by poisoning his coffee.
5. Why do middle class women steal food from supermarkets?
6. Having made no profit that year, he set fire to his own factory.
7. Crowds of protestors broke shop windows and stole goods.
8. They ran around smashing things and fighting other drunken youths.
9. He threatened to tell the newspapers unless he got a thousand pounds.
10. Someone has stolen my purse from my desk.
11. The clerk handed over the money when they threatened to shoot him.
12. The business used deception to obtain money.
13. They were accused of deliberately smashing the phone box.
14. The boy would be harmed unless his parents paid the money.
15. The woman was often seen with bruises on her face.
16. His wallet was stolen from his back pocket.
17. Trained dogs found the packages stuffed into the seats of the lorry.
18. The film star had been followed by the same man for months.
19. They accessed the information from government computer systems.
20. Hundreds of police in helmets broke up the angry crowds.

**5. Explain the difference between:**

1. assassination/ murder/ manslaughter/ homicide
2. shoplifting/ burglary/ robbery/ theft/ larceny/ pickpocketing/ embezzlement
3. fraud/ forgery/ perjury/ slander/ libel
4. taking of hostages/ kidnapping/ blackmail

**6. Select the names for the actions or persons described below and explain why the other two choices are wrong:**

1. Taking a person by force, hiding him, and demanding ransom.  
a) hijacking;                      b) kidnapping;                      c) mugging;
2. Sexually attacking a woman.  
a) sexual harassment;      b) assault;                      c) rape;

3. Deliberately taking a person's life.
  - a) murder;
  - b) robbery;
  - c) theft;
4. Obtaining money by threatening to reveal secrets about someone.
  - a) hoisting;
  - b) blackmail;
  - c) homicide;
5. Stealing from a private house.
  - a) hoisting;
  - b) robbery;
  - c) burglary;
6. Destruction or damage of property without apparent motive.
  - a) vandalism;
  - b) forgery;
  - c) blackmail;
7. Obtaining money by making false documents look genuine.
  - a) fraud;
  - b) forgery;
  - c) harassment;
8. Stealing from a counter where goods are set out for customers to choose and buy.
  - a) robbery;
  - b) assault;
  - c) shoplifting;
9. Someone who steals from a purse, a pocket, or a handbag in public places.
  - a) swindler;
  - b) hoister;
  - c) pickpocket;
10. Concealing one's financial gains and profits from the Internal Revenue Service.
  - a) forgery;
  - b) fraud;
  - c) tax evasion;
11. Deliberately troubling and annoying people.
  - a) corruption;
  - b) vandalism;
  - c) harassment;
12. Someone who steals money from a bank, shop, train or people by using force or threats.
  - a) thief;
  - b) mugger;
  - c) robber;
13. Someone who attacks people on the street or on the road in order to steal money.
  - a) mugger;
  - b) thief;
  - c) kidnapper;
14. Someone who steals something from someone but doesn't resort to violence.
  - a) crook;
  - b) hijacker;
  - c) thief.

## TEXT 5

Read and translate the text:

### How do crimes and torts differ?

Some new words:

tort	деликт, гражданское правонарушение
proximate cause	непосредственная причина
intent	намерение
duty	обязанность, долг
breach (violation) of duty	нарушение обязанности

intentional torts	умышленное гражданское правонарушение
negligence	небрежность, невнимательность
strict liability	обязанность возмещать ущерб
recklessly	необдуманно, безрассудно, опрометчиво
injury	повреждение, ушиб
causation	причинность
foreseeable	предвидимый, предсказуемый
assault	словесное оскорбление
battery	побои, оскорбление действием
slander	клевета
to be liable for	нести ответственность за
damage	повреждение, ущерб
to hold liable	обязывать
libel	клевета (в печати)
outrage	возмущение, гнев
humiliation	унижение
disrepute	плохая, сомнительная репутация
contempt	презрение
ridicule	осмеяние, насмешка
invasion of privacy	вмешательство в чью-либо личную жизнь
eavesdropping	подслушивание
unauthorized	несанкционированный
trespassing	вторжение на чужую территорию
conversion	незаконное присвоение чужого имущества
in good faith	добросовестно

**A crime** is an offense against society. It is a public wrong.

**A tort**, in contrast, is a private or civil wrong – an offense against an individual. If a tort occurs, the person injured can sue and obtain a judgment for money damages from the person who committed the tort. The money is intended to compensate for the injury.

One act can be both a tort and a crime. Then the defendant is both criminally liable and civil liable.

### **What are the elements of a tort?**

Like criminal law, tort law is a broad legal category. Just as there are many specific crimes, such as murder and shoplifting, there are many specific torts.

There are, however, certain elements which are common to all torts. In a trial, these elements must be proved to establish liability for any specific tort. The elements of a tort are:

1. a duty owed by one person to another to do or not to do a certain thing;
2. violation or breach of the duty;
3. injury recognized by the law;
4. proximate causation of the injury by the breach.

### **1. The Duty**

By law everyone has certain rights. Since everyone has the duty to respect the rights of others, everyone therefore has certain resultant duties. The following are the principal duties created by tort law:

- a) the duty not to injure the person of another: this includes bodily injury, injury to someone's reputation, or invasion of someone's privacy;
- b) the duty not to interfere with the property rights of others, such as by trespassing on their land;
- c) the duty not to interfere with the economic rights of others, such as the right to contract.

### **2. Violation of the Duty**

A breach (or violation) of the duty, must be proved before the injured party can collect damages for a tort. Whether there has been a breach of a tort duty is almost always a question of fact for a jury to decide.

Some torts require that the breach be intentional. In other torts, intent is not required; it is enough if the breach occurred because someone was careless or negligent. In still other torts, even carelessness violated and this caused injury. Torts are often classified on the basis of their requirements for intent or carelessness:

- a) one group of torts is called intentional torts;
- b) another group of torts is called negligence;
- c) the last group, where neither intent nor carelessness is required, is strict liability.

### **3. Injury**

Generally injury resulting from the breach of duty is required before the courts will hold a person liable in tort. For example, if you act very recklessly, but no one is injured, there is usually no tort.

### **4. Proximate causation**

Causation is simply the idea that the breach of the duty caused the injury. There are degrees of causation. When the amount of causation is great enough for it to be recognized by the law, it is called proximate cause. Generally proximate cause exists when it is foreseeable that a particular breach of duty will result in a particular injury.

## **TEXT 6**

Read and translate the text:

### **What are some common intentional torts?**

#### **1. Assault**

A person has the right to be free from fear of personal injury from others. Assault consists of placing another person in fear of an immediate harmful or offensive touching. There must be a threat of injury, coupled with an apparent ability to carry it into effect.

#### **2. Battery**

A battery is frequently the continuation of an assault, and so one frequently reads about 'an assault and battery'. Shooting, pushing in anger, spitting at, or throwing a pie in the face of another are all batteries. When the victim is hit without warning from behind, there is a battery without assault.

If the contact is not intentional there is no battery. Also, the contact may be justified. For example, when you act in self-defense, you have not committed a battery. Further, there may be consent to the contact. Thus a boxer does not commit battery because the opponent consents to the contact.

### **3. Defamation**

A person has the right to be free from false reports about his or her character or conduct. The victim's reputation is undermined by such reports. If the defamation is spoken, it is slander. If the defamation is written or printed, it is libel. To be legally defamatory, the material must (1) be false, (2) be communicated to a third person and (3) bring the victim into disrepute, contempt, or ridicule by others.

### **4. Invasion of privacy**

Invasion of privacy is a tort, defined as the unwelcome and unlawful intrusion into one's private life so as to cause outrage, mental suffering, or humiliation.

In general, privacy is the right to be left alone if one so wishes. Specifically, it includes freedom from unnecessary publicity regarding personal matters. It also includes freedom from commercial exploitation of one's name, picture without permission. The right to privacy bans illegal eavesdropping by listening and electronic devices, interference with telephone calls, and unauthorized opening of letters and telegrams.

However, the right of privacy is not unlimited. For example, the FBI is permitted to tap telephone lines secretly, under limited circumstances, when such action is necessary for the national defense. Also, public figures, such as politicians, actors and actresses, and people in the news, have limited rights of privacy.

Even ordinary citizens may not complain if they are included in pictures taken at public events, such as games and rallies, which are later printed in newspapers.

### **5. Trespassing**

Trespass is a wrongful entry onto the property of another. However, trespass may consist of other forms of interference with the possession of property. Dumping rubbish on the land of another or breaking the windows of a neighbor's house are trespasses.

Of course, intent is required to commit the tort of trespass. However, the only requirement is that the intruder intended to be on the particular property. If a person thought she was walking on her own property, but was mistaken, there would be a trespass because she intended to be on that particular property.

## **6. Conversion**

When the right to possession of personal property, such as a diamond ring, is violated by another who steals, uses, or destroys the property in a manner inconsistent with the owner's rights, the wrongdoer is guilty of conversion. A thief is always a converter. So, too, is the buyer of stolen goods even if the buyer acts in good faith and does not know that the goods are stolen. Conversion does not depend on the intent to do a wrongful act. Intent to do the act is enough. Thus, even an innocent converter is liable for damages.

## **7. Wrongful interference with business relations**

Every individual has the right to enter any business, trade, or profession. If the right to establish and conduct a lawful business is violated, the tort of wrongful interference with business is committed. Interference with the right to contract is a tort, also.



### **CHECK YOURSELF**

#### **1. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the difference between a crime and a tort?
2. What relief can a victim of a tort obtain?
3. What are the elements of a tort?
4. What are the principal duties of everyone?
5. Give an example of intentional tort.
6. Give an example of negligence.
7. What is causation?
8. Name some common intentional torts.
9. What is assault?

10. What is battery?
11. What is defamation?
12. What is invasion of privacy?
13. What is trespassing?
14. What is conversion?
15. What is wrongful interference with business?

**2. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.**

### IT'S A Crime

Thieves have been around for centuries, probably for as long as humans, but armed (1) r..... is a more recent phenomenon.

Unfortunately women have always been the (2) v ..... rape and domestic (3) v ..... (4). F ..... has been around ever since printing has been used to make money or produce documents. Rich people or their children are sometimes (5) k ..... and are not set free until a ransom has been paid. The twentieth century has seen the appearance of many organized (6) c ..... such as hijacking and drug-smuggling or drug-trafficking. Statistics show an alarming (7) r ..... in the rate of violent crimes and crimes to do with the (8) i.....sale or arms across the world. Perhaps the most recent crime of all is hacking computers to access (9) .i..... that helps competitors in industry.

This increase in international crime makes one wonder whether it is still true to say “(10) C ..... doesn't pay”.

### TEXT 7

Read and translate the text, then write down the names of computer crimes:

#### Internet crimes

The Internet provides a wide variety of opportunities for communication and development, but unfortunately it also has its dark side.

*Crackers*, or black-hat hackers, are computer criminals who use technology to perform a variety of crimes: *virus propagation*, *fraud*, *intellectual property theft*, etc.

Internet-based crimes include *spam*, email fraud to obtain money or valuables, and *phishing*, bank fraud, to get banking information such as passwords of Internet

bank accounts or credit card details. Both crimes use emails or websites that look like those of real organizations.

Due to its anonymity, the Internet also provides the right environment for *cyber stalking*, online harassment or abuse, mainly in chat rooms or newsgroups.

*Piracy*, the illegal copying and distribution of copyrighted software, information, music and video files, is widespread.



**Identify the Internet crimes sentences (1-6) refer to.**

1. Crackers try to find a way to copy the latest game or computer program.
2. A study has revealed that half a million people will automatically open an email they believe to be from their bank and happily send off all their security details.
3. This software's danger is hidden behind an attractive appearance. That's why it is often wrapped in attractive packages promising photos of celebrities like Anna Kournikova or Jennifer Lopez.
4. There is a particular danger in Internet commerce and emails. Many people believe they have been offered a special gift only to find out later they have been deceived.
5. 'Nimadi' spreads by sending infected emails and is also able to infect websites, so when a user visits a compromised website, the browser can infect the computer.
6. Every day, millions of children spend time in Internet chat rooms talking to strangers. But what many of them don't realize is that some of the surfers chatting with them may be sexual predators.

**TEXT 8**

Read and translate the text using dictionary:

**CRIME PREVENTION**

Crime prevention is one of the main present-day social problems throughout the world. Crime prevention is an effort to decrease and overcome crime. It is an attempt to eliminate the causes of crime, the common mission of law enforcement

agencies and society to develop morally in the right direction not only law-abiding citizens but also suspects and criminals. The two very important aspects of the problem are — crime prevention by effective law enforcement and crime prevention as a moral problem.

The government of our country is paying great attention to the problem of crime prevention. The public and the organs standing on guard of law and order are using every opportunity to prevent crime and recidivism. The worker of the police is not a scientist working in a quiet and isolated laboratory. His laboratory is a whole city with all of its people and all of their needs. That's why crime prevention problem is one of the main tasks of legal education. Future workers of the organs of the Interior are learning to use special means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime solution. They are learning to obtain information for law enforcement agencies, to patrol streets, to examine a crime scene properly, to search for and collect evidence, to establish corpus delicti, to solve crimes quickly and accurately and to detect and apprehend a criminal, fear of immediate arrest, conviction and punishment being an efficient crime- prevention factor for potential criminals. But the central aspect of the solution of this problem is to be a moral approach requiring extra skills for police officers. That's why our own future Sherlock Holmes are dealing with human relations problems. They are learning to establish contacts with the public they are supervising difficult teenagers and potential criminals, an intelligent, disciplined police officer with high morality standard being in himself an effective crime prevention instrument.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency is one of the important police and public tasks too. The police personnel of the inspection and commissions for the affairs of minors of executive committees are paying special attention to the juveniles of «problem» families rendering them the necessary assistance. They are to view their life and behavior using such means as persuasion, control, supervision, social and individual influence and law enforcement trying to turn them onto the right track.

Street crime prevention, traffic safety, combating drug trafficking and organized crime are also the matters of police concern.

The police and the public are combining their efforts in the struggle against alcoholism since the drunk driver is causing thousands of injuries and needless deaths.

The police together with social organizations are constantly seeking the best forms and methods of crime prevention, explanation of the law to the citizens playing an important part.



## **CHECK YOURSELF**

### **1. Answer the questions:**

1. What is crime prevention?
2. What are the two aspects of the problem?
3. Is our government working much at this problem?
4. Are future workers of the police dealing with this problem?
5. How are they preparing to solve this problem?
6. What are they doing?
7. What are the main aspects of crime prevention work for the police and the public?

### **2. Translate from English into Russian:**

To decrease and overcome crime, to obtain information, law-abiding citizens, to commit crime, special means and methods of crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, supervision, to search a crime scene, persuasion, to turn into right track, our government, to establish corpus delicti.

### **3. Translate from Russian into English:**

Предотвращение преступлений, раскрытие преступлений, правоохранительные органы, розыск и наказание правонарушений, убеждение и надзор, преступность несовершеннолетних, борьба с преступлениями на улице, искать и находить улики, подростки из проблемных семей.

#### 4. Make word combinations using the words from column A and B:

A	B
punish	offenders and criminals
protect	law and order
solve	a crime scene
observe	into the right track
turn	crime
preserve	law-breakers
establish	drug trafficking
combat	corpus delicti
apprehend	contacts between the police and the community

#### 5. Choose the definition of term **crime prevention**, which correspond to the text:

- an intervention in the mechanisms that cause crime;
- the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it;
- an effort to decrease and overcome crime.

#### 6. Complete the following sentences:

- Crime prevention is an effort to ...
- ... is paying great attention to the problem of crime prevention.
- Future police officers are learning to use ....
- ... of juvenile delinquency is one of the important task too.
- Street crime prevention, traffic safety, combating drug trafficking and organized crime are also ....

#### TEXT 9

#### Crime rate in the USA

Some new words for the text:

*decline* (v) — 1. уменьшаться, идти на убыль, приходить в упадок;  
2. ухудшаться

*decline* (n) — 1. падение, упадок, спад; 2. ухудшение; 3. закат (жизни, дня)

*decrease* (v) - уменьшаться, убывать

*decrease* (n) - уменьшение, снижение

homicide (n) - 1. убийство 2. убийца  
puzzle (v) - озадачить, сбить с толку  
increase (n) - возрастание, увеличение, рост  
*increase* (v) - возрастать, увеличиваться  
public opinion poll — опрос общественного мнения  
overestimate (v) — переоценивать  
cause (n) — 1. причина; 2. основание, мотив, повод  
reason (n) — причина, основание, аргумент, довод, оправдание  
unemployment (n) — безработица  
drug-abuse (n) — злоупотребление наркотиками  
poverty (n) - бедность, нужда  
participate (v) — принимать участие  
crime-prevention program — программа по предотвращению преступлений

The crime rate in the U.S., which rose dramatically in the 1960s and 1970s, has gone down steadily. Department of Justice statistics show that serious crimes (murder, rape, robbery, etc.) *declined* 7 percent and an additional 4.5 percent the following year. In some areas, for example in New York City, crime *decreased* 17 percent over a three-year period, with *horn tides* and burglaries down by 10 percent. However, experts who had predicted a further decline were *puzzled* when FBI figures for 1985 showed a *increase* in violent crimes.

*Public opinion polls* show that Americans view crimes as one of the most serious problems of their society. Several studies have also shown that the amount of crime, especially violent crime, is frequently *overestimated*. Experts believe that this awareness and fear of crime is largely caused by the great attention it is given in newspapers and on television, and also because violent crime is a popular theme for television series and films. Many Americans are therefore surprised to learn that, according to Interpol, the “general crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants” for the U.S. is significantly lower than that for several other western nations such as Sweden, New Zealand or Denmark, and not much higher than those for Germany, Austria, or England.

Nevertheless, among all crimes, murder makes the headlines, and there is no doubt that homicides continue to be a serious problem in America.

In the United States, as elsewhere, the *causes* of serious crime are hotly debated and many *reasons* for it suggested. Among these are *unemployment, drug-abuse, poverty, ineffective courts, racial discrimination, consumerism, television*. Surprisingly, a major study of crime in the U.S. carried out by North-western University found that "the number of poor people in a city is only marginally related to property or violent crime." In other words, American cities with a higher rate of unemployment and poverty do not necessarily also have a higher crime rate.

Many communities across the nation have started their own campaigns against crime, encouraging their citizens to *participate* in *crime-prevention programs* and to report crimes. Several civil rights groups actively support such "self-help" campaigns. In some neighborhoods, citizens participate in "neighborhood watch" programs and organize groups to patrol the streets.

(From: *American Life & Institutions*)



**1. Read the text again to find out if the following statements] are true or false. If there isn't enough information in the story, write "don't know."**

1. The crime rate in U.S. has risen dramatically in the 1990s.
2. Experts' predictions about further crime rate decline contradicted FBI figures for 1985.
3. Public opinion polls show that Americans don't care about the crime rate in the country.
4. Denmark is the country with the lowest crime rate.
5. Serious crimes are closely connected with unemployment and drug abuse.
6. Large cities with all their problems such as poverty, unemployment may not have a higher crime rate.
7. US government has recently adopted the national crime-prevention program.

**2. Find these phrases in the text and notice the way in which they're used. In each case circle a), b), or c) to show which one is the best equivalent.**

1. "serious crimes declined..."  
a) *they disappeared;*

- b) *they became lower;*
- c) *they were punished seriously*
- 2. "experts ... were puzzled"
- a) *they were upset;*
- b) *they were criticized;*
- c) *they were perplexed*
- 3. "reasons for it suggested"
- a) *facts, that help us to understand why crimes are committed, are suggested;*
- b) *arguments are suggested;*
- c) *solutions are suggested*
- 4. "among these are ..., drug-abuse"
- a) *taking drugs;*
- b) *alcohol consumption;*
- c) *drug trafficking (selling drugs)*
- 5. "encouraging their citizens to participate in..."
- a) *encouraging them to reject it;*
- b) *encouraging them to be indifferent;*
- c) *encouraging them to take part in.*

## TEXT 10

### **Organized Crime**

Translate the text and then answer the following questions:

1. What is organized crime?
2. What country has the biggest gangs?
3. What are Japanese gangsters called?
4. What do you know about Al Capone?
5. What is Mafia?
6. What criminal activities is the Mafia involved in?

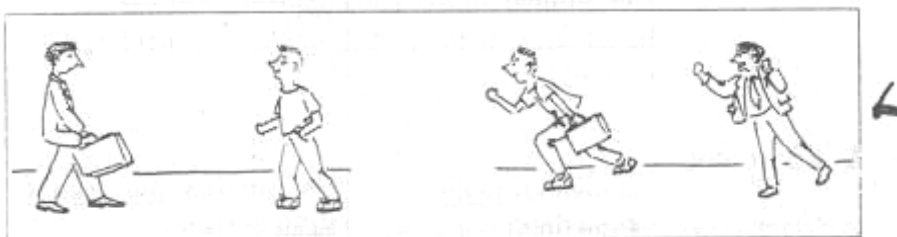
Organized Crime is the term used to describe illegal operations which are run like a big business. Crimes like this are carried out by criminals who work in gangs. There are gangs in every major country of the world. Many of the biggest gangs are in the USA. Some modern gangsters, like the Mafia, are involved in the illegal drugs trade. Japanese gangsters, called yakuza (meaning "good for nothing"), are also highly organized and very powerful.

Probably the most famous time for gangsters was the Prohibition (запрещение продажи спиртных напитков, сухой закон) period in the USA. Between 1920 and 1933 alcoholic drinks were banned and gangs grew rich running illegal drinking dens. The best known prohibition gangster was Al Capone, who dominated organized crime in Chicago from 1925 to 1931.

The Mafia is secret society which began in Sicily long ago. In the 20 century it spread to mainland Italy and to the USA, where many Italian Immigrants had settled. The mafia is involved in many criminal activities, including obtaining money from people using threats or force, selling illegal drugs, running illegal gambling operations, kidnapping and various acts of terrorism.

The Mafia is organized into a network of «families». The Italian and US governments have put many suspected Mafia members on trial, but it is difficult to obtain evidence against them because Mafia members are sworn to secrecy. In recent years a number of senior Mafia members have agreed to give evidence against their former colleagues, resulting in several highly publicized trials.

## Newspaper articles



### TEXT 1

#### Guilty with manslaughter

Some new words for the text:

admit (v) — признавать; признаться

argue (v) — спорить

stab (v) — наносить удар ножом, вонзать; всадить нож в спину

hit (v) (hit, hit) — бить

a drink-driving conviction — признание факта вождения в нетрезвом виде

*convict* (v) (of) — признать

suicide attempts — попытки самоубийства

to put on probation — условное освобождение на поруки

to plead guilty — признать виновным

manslaughter — непредумышленное убийство

justify (v) — оправдывать, извинять, подтверждать

*to justify the faith* — оправдать доверие

acquit (v) — оправдывать в суде

**Read the text and say whether you agree with the verdict "guilty with manslaughter."**

Sixteen-year-old Peter Stone went free yesterday after *admitting* killing his father with a home-made knife.

He stepped in as his parents *were arguing* one night and *stabbed* him through the heart.

He told the police, 'He *hit* my Mum in the face. When I was younger he used to hit her and I could do nothing.'

But after his arrest the student said of his father, 'He always loved me'. Stafford Crown Court was told that there had been a strong bond between father and son, but this broke down as 49-year-old Leonard Stone tyrannised his wife for four years after losing his job. Stone, said to be 'quiet, well-spoken and non-violent' by police, is the youngest of six children.

His father became violent towards his 40-year-old wife Sylvia after losing his lorry-driving job because of a *drink-driving conviction* nearly four years ago. He became depressed and made several half-hearted *suicide attempts* — but always when someone was close by.

He frequently attacked his wife — although several months could go by without him raising his fists — and he spent periods in a psychiatric hospital.

Yesterday Peter Stone, from Wassail, *was put on probation* for three years after *he pleaded guilty to manslaughter*. Mr. Justice Kenneth Jones told him, 'You are on the threshold of your life. This is inevitably a burden you will have on your conscience and will have to carry over the years. I do understand the position in which you found yourself.'

I accept your father was a difficult man. Any father must understand nothing is quite so insupportable in the eyes of a son as violence offered by a father to a mother.'

And the judge referred to his courage in admitting the offence, and said he was taking 'a perhaps exceptional course'.

He said, 'I do it because I have faith in you. I hope you will in the future do everything in your power *to justify* the faith I'm showing in you.

*(From: The Evening Standard.)*

**1. Circle a), b) or c) to answer the questions**

1. What cold steel did Peter Stone use to kill his father?

- a) *a home-made knife;*
- b) *a stick;*
- c) *a sword.*

2. Did Peter Stone get on well with his father?

- a) *Yes, they loved each other;*
- b) *No, they hated each other;*
- c) *They were very friendly four years ago, but Leonard Stone's violence broke that friendship.*

3. When did Peter Stone's father become violent towards his Sylvia?

- a) *10 years ago;*
- b) *4 years ago;*
- c) *a year ago.*

4. Was Peter imprisoned?

- a) *Yes, he was;*
- b) *No, he escaped;*
- c) *No, he was put on probation.*

5. Did Justice Kenneth Jones sympathize with the defendant?

- a) *Yes, he had faith in the boy.*
- b) *No, he was hostile;*
- c) *He was indifferent.*

**2. Read the text again and say what made Peter Stone kill his father:**

- a) his father's violence to Peter's mother;
- b) misunderstanding between the father and the son;
- c) money problems.

### 3. How old was Leonard Stone?

- a) 56;
- b) 38;
- c) 49.

#### TEXT 2

Read and translate the text:

### Shop-lifting

«I just could not do it. I do not know what it is. It is not embarrassment. No, that's not it. You see, you are putting your head in a noose: that's what it seems to me». Derek, an armed robber with a long record of bank jobs, was talking about hoisting (shop-lifting). «No, I just could not do it. I mean just going in there». He paused to try to find a more exact way of fixing his antipathy. «I tell you what. It is too blatant for my liking».

It seemed a funny way to put it. Pushing a couple of ties in your pocket at a shop was hardly the last word in extroversion.

But my ideas of shop-lifting were still bound up with teenage memories of nicking packets of chewing gum from the local newsagents. A lot of guilt and not much loot. After a few conversations with professional hoisters, I realized that «blatant» was just about right.

Nobody took a couple of times: they took the whole rack. The first member of the gang would walk in nice and purposefully. Their job was to set up the goods: perhaps put an elastic band round the ends of a few dozen silk scarves; move the valuable pieces of jewelry nearer the edge of the counter; slide the ties on the rack into a compact bunch. Then, while somebody else diverts the assistant or provides some sort of masking, the third member lifts the lot.

If the walk to the door is a little long, then there may be someone else to take over for the last stretch. No one is in possession for more than a few seconds, and there is always a couple of spare bodies to obstruct anyone who seems to be

getting too near the carrier. Store detectives who move forward with well-founded suspicions may still find themselves clutching empty air.

«There is one other little angle», said one detective. «I often pop round the back stairs; that's where you will» occasionally find one of them, trying to relax and get themselves in the right mood before starting the next job.



**1. Are the following statements about the newspaper article true or false? If there isn't enough information in the article, write "don't know".**

1. Derek is an experienced criminal who robbed lots of banks.
2. Derek respects hoisting gangs.
3. Derek has never been imprisoned.
4. Hoisting doesn't mean stealing a couple of ties.
5. Each member of the gang performs a definite function.
6. It is very easy to catch a shop-lifter red-handed.
7. The author interviewed one of the shop-lifters.

**2. Circle the point you think is the correct answer.**

1. Derek describes hoisting as
  - a) *a dangerous thing;*
  - b) *putting one's head in a noose;*
  - c) *an embarrassing procedure*
2. The writer's idea of shoplifting was connected with
  - a) *some detective stories he had read before;*
  - b) *his teenage memories;*
  - c) *those stories sophisticated hoisters had told him*
3. The writer talked to
  - a) *experienced hoisters;*
  - b) *the police;*
  - c) *customers and shop-assistants*
4. Spare bodies of the gang
  - a) *try to steal the most valuable pieces of jewelry;*

- b) *divert store detectives' attention;*
- c) *prevent anyone from near the carrier of jewelry*

5. If a detective pops round the back stairs he can

- a) *find one of the criminals;*
- b) *find the whole gang relaxing before starting the next job;*
- c) *find the whole rack of ties which were stolen an hour ago*

### **3. Match the members of the gang with the job they do.**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. The first member  | a) takes the lot   |
| 2. The second member | b) make the obstruction for anyone who is getting near the carrier |
| 3. The third member  | c) moves valuable pieces of jewelry by the counter, etc.           |
| 4. Spare members     | d) provides masking  |

### **4. This is an interview with an experienced store detective who has been working for more than 15 years. Translate it into English.**

— Что заставляет людей совершать такое рискованное и бессмысленное преступление, как магазинная кража?

— Трудно сказать.... Почему люди нарушают закон, если знают что могут рано или поздно понести наказание?

— Но ведь украсть ценную вещь в магазине средь бела дня — это то же самое, что совать голову в петлю?

— Да, вы правы. Преступник-одиночка очень быстро становится «жертвой» правосудия. Но если это целая банда грабителей, то поймать ее сложно.

— Почему?

— У них есть своя система: один отвлекает внимание продавца, другой крадет товары, третий не позволяет никому приближаться к человеку, который несет награбленное.

— Это доказывает, что магазинные воришки не глупы.

— Вы правы. Хотя они наносят ущерб магазину, у меня нет чувства неприязни к ним.

— ??

— Эти банды не дают мне расслабляться. Я восхищен их изобретательностью.

— Что вы говорите! А какое наказание ждет магазинного воришку? Тюрьма?

— Это зависит от требований истца. Обвиняемый обязан возместить убытки, заплатить штраф. Тюрьма...

— Я думаю тюрьма — это слишком суровое наказание в данном случае. Нужно делать различие между преступлениями: кража в магазине — это не поджог и не изнасилование.

— Все должен решать суд. Моя задача — поймать преступника.

### ТЕХТ 3

Some new words for the text:

strangle (v) — задушить, удавить

jail (v) — заключать в тюрьму

impeccable (adj) — непогрешимый, безупречный

deteriorate (v) — ухудшать(ся), портить(ся), разрушаться

witness (n) — свидетель

rage (n) — ярость, гнев

row (n) — скандал, ссора, спор

quarrel (n) — ссора, скандал

flail (v) — молотить

lenient (adj) — снисходительный, мягкий

to urge upon somebody — убеждать в чем-то



#### **Read the text and entitle it**

Mild-mannered Thomas Cornett, the house proud husband who strangled\* his wife after a row over a tube of mustard, was jailed\* for three years yesterday after denying murdering his wife.

It took the jury just ten minutes to find the 58-year-old balding civil servant not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

Cornett, described as a man of 'impeccable\* character', had gradually taken over the household chores during his 26-year marriage, including cooking and cleaning. After his wife became ill with asthma, their relationship had deteriorated.\*

Medical witnesses\* at the trial said Cornett was like a house proud housewife with a craving for perfection. A pent-up rage\* built up in him over his wife's untidiness. His wife started going on holidays with a friend, never asking if he wanted to join them and never telling him when she would be back. In 1985 she forgot to send him a birthday card for the first time. Five weeks later the trivial row\* over the mustard led to her death.

The snapping point came when the couple sat down to a supper of sausages, green beans and mashed potatoes at their home in Middlesex on December 12, 1985.

On the spot on the table where he normally put his newspaper was a tube of German mustard. He moved it. His wife, Erika, 63, picked it up and slammed it down in its original place. During the quarrel\* Erika stood up and started flailing\* her arms. Cornett grabbed her by the throat and the couple fell on the floor. Cornett called an ambulance when she fell unconscious but minutes later Mrs. Cornett was dead.

Defense counsel David Farrington handed over a glowing reference from Cornett's boss. The barrister said that Cornett would be extremely unlikely to offend again, and asked for him to be sent home. Judge Gerald Butler accepted that Cornett acted out of character but said that he couldn't take the lenient\* course being urged\* upon him.

*(From: The Daily Mirror)*



**1. Answer the questions:**

1. Was Cornett a man of even temper?
2. Did Cornett get on well with his wife?
3. Who was responsible for household chores in the Cornett family?
4. How was the victim killed?
5. Did Judge Gerald Butler agree to take the lenient course?

**2. Discuss the following questions in a group:**

1. What irritating habits may provoke a partner to commit a crime? (tips: utmost untidiness, snoring, constant grumbling, etc).
2. Do you think the law is too tolerant where domestic violence such as the described case, is concerned.
3. Would you plead Mr. Cornett guilty of manslaughter?

## ТЕХТ4

### US police dig up yard for ex-boxer

Some new words to the text:

To dig	копать
To dig up	вскопать, раскопать
Ring	кольцо, группа
Borough	район
Spokesman	представитель
Joint	совместный
Task force	оперативная группа
Warrant	ордер, предписание
To point	указывать
Homicide	убийство
To bury	захоронить
To shoot (shot, shot)	выстрелить
Shot	выстрел
Mob	воровская шайка
Mobster	член воровской шайки
Bouncer	вышибала ( <i>сленг</i> )

Livingston, New Jersey – Police dug up the back yard of a New Jersey house Friday searching for the body of a former Russian Olympic boxer. The authorities believe he was killed by members of a Russian organized crime ring.

« The Russian ex-boxer, of the Brooklyn borough of New York, was last seen in November four years ago», FBI spokesman Josef Valiquette said.

The Joint Eastern European Organized Crime Task Force, made up of the FBI and New York City Police, won a federal search warrant to dig up the yard of a

home in suburban Livingston, New Jersey. Valiquette would not say what led the authorities to the house but said the information points to a homicide.

«The information we have which led to the search warrant indicates that he was buried there, which logically would indicate that he was murdered. So yes, we do believe that he was the victim of a homicide», Valiquette said.

New York's Daily News reported that the ex-boxer was shot in the garage by three Russian mobsters days after an incident at the bar where he worked as a bouncer.

(from Reuters)



**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. Do you know the name of this ex-boxer?
2. How do you think the police learned where the boxer was buried?
3. Was his body found in the yard?
4. Were the murderers identified and arrested?
5. Is it an exceptional case?

**2. Write out all the information on each point from the newspaper item:**

1. the Russian ex-boxer
2. the suspected murderers
3. the place and time of the murder
4. the investigation

**3. Agree or disagree:**

1. The police dug up the back yard of the house where the ex-boxer lived.
2. The FBI alone was investigating this case.
3. Most probably the General Attorney issued a federal research warrant.
4. Josef Valiquette was a member of the task force.
5. The newspaper had all the facts in their hands.

## **STORIES ABOUT WELL-KNOWN CRIMINALS**

*Прочитайте предложенные ниже истории и переведите их, пользуясь словарем. Выполните задания после текстов.*

***Cagliostro, Alessandro, 1743-1795***

Count Cagliostro's real name was Giuseppe Balsamo, and he became famous as a charlatan or confidence trickster, as we would call him today. As a young man he learned a little about chemistry and medicine and then left Sicily in 1769. After getting some knowledge of the supernatural, he appeared in Malta as the great Count Cagliostro, specialist in medicine, magic and all kinds of strange arts. He was soon fleecing the rich of Europe, selling them an elixir of youth and love potions. Finally he was condemned to death in Rome for setting up a secret society and died in prison at San Leone.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What was Count Cagliostro's real name?
- 2) What happened after his getting some knowledge of the supernatural?
- 3) What medicine did Count Cagliostro invent to the rich of Europe?
- 4) Why was he condemned to death?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Лекарство; сверхъестественное; граф; чудо; эликсир молодости; быть приговоренным к смерти; организация тайного общества; тюрьма; шарлатан; химия.



***Fawkes, Guy, 1570–1606***

Guy Fawkes is the best known member of the gang which planned Gunpowder plot of 1605. The originators of the plot were Robert Catesby, Thomas Winter, Thomas Percy and John Wright. Fawkes was only brought in later by Catesby, who knew of his reputation for courage. All were Roman Catholics and their plan was to destroy James I and his Protestant parliament by blowing them up. Percy rented a house next to parliament and later the cellar below the House of Lords. There Fawkes hid thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, covering them with wood and coal.

The plot was discovered when one of the conspirators sent a letter to Lord Montale in October 1605 asking him not to attend the opening of parliament on 5th November. Suspicions were aroused and on the night of 4th November Fawkes was arrested in the cellar. He had been given the task of lighting the fuse to set off the explosion. Tortured, he refused to give the names of his fellow conspirators

until they had either been killed or captured. He was executed by hanging on 31 st January 1606.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What is Guy Fawkes famous for?
- 2) When did the gang plan Gunpowder plot?
- 3) What can you say about their religion?
- 4) How did they plan to commit their crime?
- 5) What was the end of Guy Fawkes?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Порох; взрывать; арендовать дом; подозрения; взрыв; храбрость, смелость; подвал; пытать; заговорщик; заговор; казнить через повешение.

**Jack the Ripper**

“Jack the Ripper” was a mysterious killer who terrorized the East End of London in the autumn of 1888. His victims, all women, were killed by having their throats cut, and in many cases the bodies were savagely mutilated as well. The number of victims is said to be between four and fourteen, though police authorities generally thought that only five murders were definitely the work of the Ripper. The Ripper was never caught, and a his identity remains a mystery. All kinds of people have been suggested as possible Rippers, including the Duke of Clarence and even a barrister.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) Who was Jack the Ripper?
- 2) What can you say about his victims and their number?
- 3) Was he ever caught?
- 4) What names are mentioned as possible Rippers?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Жертва; случай; остаться тайной; таинственный убийца; убийство; перерезать горло; тело; жестоко; парикмахер; хирург; точно, определенно; случай.

### ***Billy the Kid (William Bonny), 1860–1881***

Billy the Kid was a legend in the Wild West as a cattle rustler and murderer. Slim and fair, Billy was born in New York but soon moved to New Mexico. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith but found this boring, so he shot the smith and became a cowboy. At first he worked for John Chisholm, who was fighting a range war in the Pecos Valley. He quarreled with Chisholm and joined a band of cattle rustlers, killing as many of Chisholm's men as he could in the process. Pat Garrett was elected sheriff to capture Billy the Kid. He did this, but Billy shot two deputies and escaped from his cell just before he was due to be hanged. He was caught by Garrett two months and five murders later and shot dead in a gunfight. He was said to have shot twenty-one men, but in fact he probably only killed three.

#### **Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What was Billy famous for?
- 2) What can you say about his occupation?
- 3) What did Billy the Kid do after his quarrel with John Chisholm?
- 4) What was said about the number of his victims?

#### **Find in the text English equivalents:**

Скотокрад; стать подмастерьем; кузнец; тюремная камера; быть выбранным шерифом; застрелить к.-л. в перестрелке; убить; вступить в банду; сбежать; ссориться.

### ***Blake, George, b.1922***

Born in Holland, he was a famous traitor and Russian spy. During the Second World War, he was a member of the Dutch resistance until he escaped to England, joined the Navy and changed his name to Blake. He joined the intelligence services and was captured in Korea while serving in the British Embassy in Seoul. Blake was released in 1953 but had been secretly converted to communism while a prisoner. He then served as an agent for MI 6 and as a double agent for the Russians, first in Berlin and later in Britain. In 1960 he was arrested and sentenced in 1961 to no less than forty-two years in prison. But in 1967, helped by a released fellow-prisoner, he made a daring escape from Wormwood Scrubs prison and was smuggled out to Moscow by the Russians.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What was George Blake famous for?
- 2) What did he do during the Second World War?
- 3) Where was he captured?
- 4) What can you say about Blake's life after he was released?
- 5) How many years in prison was he sentenced to?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Русский шпион; голландское сопротивление; заключенный; двойной агент; быть приговоренным к ч.-л.; совершить дерзкий побег; тайно переправить; приговорить.

*Barker, Arizona Clark "Ma", d. 1935*

"Ma" Barker's gang was mostly composed of her own four sons, and she led them to criminal fame. She was never arrested, but her sons often were. Ma would appear in court and protest their innocence or raise bail. By the time the gang was cleared up by the FBI it had been responsible for the deaths of four policemen, a civilian and one of their own number who talked too much. The Barkers hit the big time when they started kidnapping rich men for ransom, but this increased the pressure by police and the FBI on the gang and its members had to split up.

When Arthur Barker was captured, Ma's hideout in Florida was revealed.

The FBI's G-men surrounded the house and called on Ma Barker and her son Fred to surrender. "To hell with all of you", she replied and opened fire. The FBI used tear gas, but the gunfight continued until both Ma Barker and her son were dead.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What is said about "Ma" Baker's gang in the text?
- 2) What did "Ma" do when her sons were arrested?
- 3) When did the Barkers hit the big time?
- 4) What can you say about the end of Ma's gang?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Вносить залог; похищение богатых людей; банда; преступная слава; сдаваться; применять слезоточивый газ; ФБР; быть ответственным за ч.-л.; выкуп; открыть огонь.

***Bonnie and Clyde***  
***(Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow), d.1934***

In the days of the Depression in America after 1929, these two young people made a great name for themselves robbing stores and committing murders quite casually and often for the sheer fun of it. Bonnie Parker was a waitress when she met Clyde Barrow, and she ended up a legendary figure known for her love of red dresses, cigars and firearms. Working in the southern states of the USA they left behind a trail of destruction. On several occasions they were trapped by the police, but seemed to bear a charmed life and escaped even through a hail of bullets. On one occasion they held up a prison farm killing a guard and helping a friend to escape. Huge rewards were by then offered for their capture. Following a tip-off, the police finally ambushed Bonnie and Clyde at a crossroads and killed them in the gunfight that followed.

In 1967 a film was made of their exploits, which resulted in the two becoming almost cult figures, and a pop song was written about them, which became a best-selling record.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) When did these young people make a great name for themselves?
- 2) What were they famous for?
- 3) What can you say about their criminal records?
- 4) How were they killed?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Сделать себе громкое имя; оставить за собой след разрушения; убить к.-л. в перестрелке; подвиг; быть пойманным полицией; ограбить магазин; экономический кризис; устроить к.-л. засаду; только ради удовольствия; сбежать под градом пуль.

***Capone, Alphonse, 1899–1947***

“Al” Capone is possibly the best-known of all American gangsters, though by no means the most important. His home ground was Chicago.

He was brought into the rackets by Johnny Trio’s uncle “Big Jim” Colombo. Capone seized his chance when prohibition was declared in 1920, which made the

manufacture and sale of alcohol illegal in America. He soon rose to control a large part of the illegal liquor market in Chicago and the Middle West. A fierce and vicious man, he was responsible for many gangland killings, including the 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre, in which seven rival "bootleggers" (men selling illicit liquor) were trapped by gunmen dressed as police and machine-gunned to death. He was imprisoned in 1931 on income tax charges, became a model prisoner and was released in 1939.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) Who was Al Capone?
- 2) Who was he brought into the rackets?
- 3) What made Al Capone famous?
- 4) What information about "bootleggers" is given in the text?
- 5) What was the end of Al Capone?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Запрет; незаконный; производство и продажа; нести ответственность; заключать в тюрьму; подоходный налог; примерный заключенный; быть застреленным из автомата.

***Crip pen, Dr. Hawley Harvey, 1882–1910***

Crip pen is famous as a murderer mainly because he was the first one to be caught by the use of wireless telegraphy. He was an American born doctor who settled in London in 1900 with his wife Cora who had theatrical ambitions and used the stage name Belle Elmore. In 1910 Crip pen's wife vanished in suspicious circumstances and when the house was searched her dismembered body was discovered buried in a cellar. She had been poisoned. Meanwhile Crip pen had fled with his girlfriend Ethel Le Nave, who was disguised as a boy. They thought that they were safe once they boarded the liner Montrose for America, but the authorities used the newly invented wireless to pass on a warning to the ship's captain. Shortly afterwards "Mr. Robinson" and his "son" were recognized and Crip pen and Le Nave were arrested in New York and returned to Britain. Largely due to Crip pen's insistence that she knew nothing of the crime, Ethel Le Nave was

freed, but the mild, inoffensive looking little man was hanged at Bentonville prison on 23rd November, 1910. It was for his evidence given at the Crip pen trial that Sir Bernard Pillsbury, the Home Office pathologist, first made a name.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) Why is Crip pen's name famous in the criminal world?
- 2) What happened to his wife Cora in 1910?
- 3) How did wireless telegraphy help to arrest Crippen and his accomplice?
- 4) What was the end of this criminal?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Радиотелеграф; сценическое имя; исчезнуть; быть отравленным; расчлененное тело; при подозрительных обстоятельствах; быть повешенным; подвал; обыскивать; предупреждение.

**Captain Alfred Dreyfus, 1859—1935**

The name of Dreyfus is one of the most famous in the history of espionage. He was a French army officer of Jewish ancestry who in 1894 was sentenced to life imprisonment for selling military secrets to the Germans. The high command of the French army was strongly anti-Jewish and Dreyfus was a convenient scapegoat. His court martial was carried out as if he had already been found guilty. To serve his sentence he was sent to Devil's Island, the French prison colony off the coast of Guiana. In 1896 an army intelligence officer found proof that Dreyfus was innocent, but the army chief of staff refused to accept it. Support for Dreyfus grew and in 1898 the writer Emile Zola published a famous open letter, 'J'accuse', calling for his case to be reopened. At last, the army brought Dreyfus back from Devil's Island and retried him in 1899. To the amazement of everyone, this second court martial again found him guilty. Such was the public fury that the President pardoned Dreyfus immediately, but it was not until 1906 that his name was fully cleared, and the real traitor exposed.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) Why is Dreyfus's name one of the most famous in the history of espionage?

2) Why was Dreyfus a convenient scapegoat for the high command of the French army?

3) Where did he serve his sentence?

4) When and why was his case reopened?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

История шпионажа; пожизненное заключение; высшее командование; признать виновным; отбыть срок; козел отпущения; возобновить слушание дела; найти доказательства чьей-либо невиновности; снова допросить; найти предателя.

***Costello, Frank, 1891–1973***

Known by American newspapers as “the Prime Minister of Crime”, Costello was born in Italy and came to America in 1896. Though not well educated, he had a very good brain, and rose steadily through the ranks of the Mafia until in 1936 he took over “Lucky” Lucian’s position as capo di capo re, or head of all the Family heads. He avoided violence whenever possible, but was not afraid to use it where necessary. By 1943 he virtually owned New York, appointing city officials, judges and even mayors. He was jailed in 1954 on income tax charges and the resulting publicity made him less valuable to Meyer Lansky’s National Crime Syndicate, and he lost much of his power. An attempt was made on his life in 1957, but he was then allowed to retire in peace.

**Answer the following questions:**

1) Where did Costello come from?

2) What is said about his mental abilities?

3) What can you say about Costello’s position in New York?

4) What charges was he jailed on?

**Find in the text English equivalents:**

Избегать насилия; назначать судей; обвинения; подоходный налог; попытка; известность; виртуально; «премьер-министр преступности»; преступный синдикат.

### **Lindbergh, Charles Augustus, 1902–1974**

Kidnapping, which means the taking of a person – sometimes a child – by force and asking the family, friends or even employers of the person for ransom money in return for his or her release, has always been regarded as a serious crime. One of the best known kidnappings of modern times took place in America in March 1932, when the nineteen months old son of American aviator Colonel Charles Lindbergh was taken from his New Jersey home while he was asleep in the nursery. Charles Lindbergh was the first man to fly the Atlantic non-stop singlehanded in 1927 and a great American hero. A large sum of money – \$50,000 – was demanded by the kidnapper and this was eventually paid over by Lindbergh in April. However, the boy had already been murdered and his body buried under leaves and twigs in a wood only four miles from the Lindbergh home. As a result of the Lindbergh case the crime of kidnapping was made a Federal instead of just a State offence with the passing of the “Lindbergh Act” (Federal Kidnapping Act) in 1933. This allowed the FBI to become involved in the search for kidnappers and their victims, making an arrest so much more likely. The kidnaper of Lindbergh’s child, Bruno Hauptmann, a carpenter from New York, was finally arrested in September 1934 after a massive search, and executed in 1936. The publicity which followed the kidnapping was so great that the Lindbergh eventually left America to live in England and continued to do so until 1939.

#### **Answer the following questions:**

- 1) Who was Charles Lindbergh?
- 2) What is meant by kidnapping?
- 3) When did this crime take place?
- 4) What ransom did the kidnapper want?

#### **Find in the text English equivalents:**

Похищение людей; выкуп; в обмен на освобождение; серьезное преступление; требовать; полковник; беспосадочный; казнить; плотник; детская (комната).

### ***Oswald, Lee Harvey, 1940–1963***

In 1963 the world was shaken by the news that President Kennedy had been assassinated in Dallas, Texas, while driving from airport. The man arrested for this terrible crime was Lee Harvey Oswald. After service in the US Marine Corps, Oswald went to the Soviet Union for a time and married a Russian girl. On returning to the United States he was for a time involved with Cuban revolutionary elements. On 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 1963 he is said to have taken a rifle into the Texas Book Depository in Dallas, where he worked, and shot President Kennedy and Governor Connally of Texas as they drove past. Connally survived, but the President died soon afterwards. Oswald tried to escape, shooting a policeman who tried to stop him. He was caught, but was later shot dead before he could be brought to court by the night-club owner Jack Ruby, who had got into the police station. The Warren Commission, which examined carefully the assassination, stated that Oswald had acted alone, but many people do not agree, and there are still a great many questions concerning the killing left unanswered.

#### **Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What crime did Oswald commit?
- 2) What can you say about Oswald's life?
- 3) How did he kill President Kennedy?
- 4) What was the end of Lee Harvey Oswald?

#### **Find in the text English equivalents:**

Военная служба; губернатор; быть арестованным за что-либо; винтовка; застрелить; полицейский участок; владелец ночного клуба; политическое убийство; сбегать.

### **Funny stories about stupid criminals:**

These 8 Dumb Criminals Basically Arrested Themselves

## Robber holds up bank with bunch of flowers



A **robber** has attacked a bank in New York, armed with a **bunch** of flowers and a note reading “Don’t be a hero”. The thief approached the cashier’s window in the United States with a large **bouquet** of flowers and **handing over** a **hold-up** note. Police told The New York Post they were examining a large bunch of **blooms** – yellow **chrysanthemums**, orange and red **daisies**, and **gladioli buds**, among others flowers – used by the man in the robbery last week. A security camera photo published by the police showed the suspect standing at the cashier’s window holding the bouquet while handing over the note, which reportedly read: “Give me all your hundreds, fifties, don’t be a hero.” The man **fled** the scene after the **teller** handed over \$440 (£288). The New York Post reported that it was the second known bank **heist** by the suspect, who last week robbed a different New York bank armed with a **potted** houseplant.

*Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk>*

### ***Can You Read Me Now?***

When police in Vancouver, Canada, asked to search Jason Paunches’ apartment for drugs, he was not a suspect—in fact, they were looking for someone else. That all changed when they got a look at how his name was listed on his cell phone: “Jason Paunchy Drug Dealer.”

*Source: The Leader-Post (Regina, Canada)*

### ***Next Time, Steal a Milky Way***

When Stephan Crane broke into the Ravalli Republic (Montana) newsroom, he used the computers to watch porn and check Facebook. Then Crane doused the office with a fire extinguisher, took some candy, and left. It wasn't difficult to find him, however; the police just followed the trail of stolen M&Ms that led to his sister's place across the way.

*Source: missoulia.com*

### ***Watch Where You're Going!***

As two men waited on line at the coffee shop to pay their bill, a third cut in front of them. He threw a drink at the clerk, and demanded all the money from the till. Temporarily surprised, the men quickly recovered and handcuffed the crook. Apparently in his rush the criminal didn't notice they were police officers—in full uniform.

*Source: ctv.ca*

### ***Hampered by Stupidity***

In Mesa, Arizona, a home break-in was foiled when the burglar jumped through the bedroom window—and got trapped in a clothes hamper. Cops took it from there. (That definitely wasn't the kind of clean getaway he had planned.)

*Source: Phoenixnewtimes.com*

### ***The Couple That Drinks Together ...***

Recently, a woman in Fresno, California, was stopped at a DUI checkpoint for being soused. Ever helpful, she offered up this info: “My husband's right behind me, and he's even drunker than I am.”

*Source: The Fresno Bee (California)*

### ***To: idiot@jail.com***

A German bank robber sent mocking emails to local police, ridiculing their efforts to arrest him. First he let them know they had his age, build, and accent wrong. Then he corrected their announcement that he'd escaped on foot; no, he had a

getaway car! The cops got the last word in, though, when they arrested the guy a few hours later. They used his email to trace him.

*Source: Reuters*

***She Went Tata Way, Then Tata Way, Then Tata Way, Then ...***

A woman in Somerset, Massachusetts, was arrested for breaking and entering. But she was quickly caught thanks to her ankle bracelet ... the one fitted with a GPS system ... that she had gotten from the police ... for being on probation from an earlier breaking-and-entering case.

*Source: nbcbayarea*

**Change the verbs to the Past Simple or the Past Continuous. Then retell the story.**

**THE UNLUCKY BURGLAR**

One evening Alf (watch) the television and (eat) his supper when the door suddenly (open) and a burglar (come) in. He (wear) a mask and (carry) a sack. Before doing anything else he (tie) Alf to the chair. Then he (go) upstairs to look for money. Although he (not find) any money he (find) a lot of jewelry, which he (put) into his sack. In his rush to get downstairs he (not see) the dog which (lie) at the bottom of the stairs and he (fall) over it, losing his glasses. While the burglar (look for) them, Alf (try) to free himself. Finally Alf (manage) to escape and he (phone) the police. As soon as the burglar (find) his glasses he (run) out of the house. However, unfortunately for him, the police (wait) for him at the end of the garden.

## UNIT II

# PUNISHMENT



### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

#### **Обращение в суд / Taking a matter to court**

Action / claim complaint - иск

To answer the complaint / to challenge the complaint – рассматривать иск / жалобу

Application - ходатайство

To be sued – отвечать в суде

Case / suit – судебное дело, тяжба

Charge - обвинение

Complaint - жалоба

Counter-charge – встречное обвинение

Counter-claim – встречный иск

Declaration / statement – заявление

To file a complaint – подавать жалобу

To go to court – обращаться в суд

To initiate a civil action – возбуждать гражданский иск

Legal action – судебный иск

Petition for review - заявление в суд о пересмотре дела

Plaint – исковое заявление

Plaint – исковое заявление

Prayer – просьба, ходатайство (в суде)

To sue – возбуждать иск, дело; подавать в суд

### **Участники судебного процесса / Participants of legal procedure**

Adjudicator – судья, арбитр

Accused – обвиняемый, ответчик

Accuser – свидетель обвинения, жалобщик

Appellant – лицо, подающее апелляционную жалобу

Arbitrator – третейский судья, арбитр

Attorney / barrister / lawyer / counsel for the defense / defending counsel – адвокат

Bar / court in bank - суд в полном составе

Bailiff / constable - судебный пристав

Bench – суд, судьи, состав суда

Chief witness – главный свидетель

Claimant / plaintiff – истец (в гражданских делах)

Counsel for plaintiff / attorney for the plaintiff (US) – защита истца (в гражданских делах)

Counsel for the prosecution / counsel for the state – защита обвинения (в уголовных делах)

Coroner – коронер (следователь, специальной функцией которого является расследование случаев насильственной или внезапной смерти)

Defendant - подзащитный

Judge - судья

Jury – присяжные (заседатели)

Juror – присяжный заседатель

Justice of the peace – мировой судья

Lay magistrate – мировой судья

Litigant – сторона в судебном процессе

Parties to a lawsuit – стороны судебного разбирательства

Plaintiff - истец

Prisoner at the bar – обвиняемый (на скамье подсудимых)

Prosecution - обвинение

Prosecutor / procurator / counsel for the prosecution / the prosecuting counsel - прокурор

Solicitor – ходатай, поверенный

State – истец (в уголовных делах)

Witness - свидетель

Witness for the prosecution – свидетель обвинения

Witness for the defense – свидетель защиты

### **Судебные слушания / Court hearings**

To abjure – отрицать (что-либо) под присягой

To adjudicate – рассмотреть спор, разрешить дело, решить (в судебном порядке)

Adjudication of claim – рассмотрение иска

To accuse (smb for smth) – обвинять (кого-либо в чем-либо)

To administer justice – отправлять, осуществлять правосудие

Alleged - инкриминируемый

To be alleged – подозреваться

To be brought before the court / to appear before the court / to face the court – предстать перед судом

To be charged (with smth) – обвиняться (в чем-либо)

To bring to court – отдавать под суд

To call a witness – вызвать свидетеля

Capital charge – обвинение в преступлении, предусматривающем высшую меру наказания

To charge (smb with smth) / to indict (smb on/for smth) – предъявлять обвинение (кому-л. в чем-л.)

Charge (of smth) – обвинение (в чем-либо)

Contempt of court - неуважение к суду

To commit to court – предавать суду

To find (smb.) guilty – признать (кого-либо) виновным

To judge (smb for smth) / to try (smb for smth) – судить (кого-либо за что-либо)

To judge in secret – слушать в закрытом суде

Lawsuit / judicial proceedings – судебный процесс

Legal proceeding(s) – судопроизводство, процессуальные действия

To make an open statement – сделать открытое заявление

Minor charge – обвинение в незначительном проступке

Objection - протест

Plea – заявление (ответчика)

To plead a case – вести, защищать дело (в суде)

To plead (not) guilty – признать себя (не) виновным

Pleading – выступление защиты, ходатайство

To perjure - лжесвидетельствовать

Perjurer - лжесвидетель

Perjury – лжесвидетельство

To produce an alibi – предоставить алиби  
To state the case – излагать дело  
To swear - клясться  
To take an oath / to swear an oath – приносить клятву  
To testify before a court – давать показания в суде

### **Приговор / Sentence**

To acquit smb (of/on smth) – оправдать, признать невиновным кого-то (в чем-то)  
To adjudge smb guilty – признать кого-либо виновным  
To adjudge to die – приговорить к смертной казни  
To adjudge to jail – приговорить к судебному заключению  
Adjudge(e)mend – вынесение судебного решения, приговора, осуждение  
Adjudication – судебное решение, приговор, осуждение  
To appeal against a sentence – обжаловать приговор  
To be sentenced (to smth) - быть приговоренным (к чему –либо)  
To bring in / to give (a verdict) – выносить вердикт  
To bring in a verdict of guilty – вынести обвинительный вердикт  
To commit a sentence - смягчить приговор  
To condemn (to smth) – 1. осуждать, приговорить (к чему-либо) 2. конфисковать  
Condemnation – 1. осуждение 2. конфискация 3. отказ в иске  
To convict – объявлять виновным, осудить  
Conviction – осуждение, обвинительный приговор  
Court ruling / court injunctions – постановление суда, судебное предписание, решение  
Fine / penalty - штраф  
Judgment – решение суда, приговор  
To overrule / to reserve / to quash (a conviction) – аннулировать (обвинение)  
To pass a sentence / to impose a sentence – выносить приговор  
To pass a judgment (on smb) – выносить приговор (кому-либо)  
A reserved judgment – отсроченное решение  
Rule of court - судебный приказ, судебное постановление  
Sentence – приговор  
Suspended sentence - условный приговор  
To sum up – обобщать, оценивать, исследовать  
Verdict – вердикт, заключение

### **Наказание / Punishment**

Abolition – отмена  
Behead – обезглавливать

By hanging – через повешение  
 Capital punishment – высшая мера наказания, смертная казнь  
 Electrocution – казнь на электрическом стуле  
 Execution – приведение в исполнение (приговора)  
 Imprisonment – лишение свободы  
 Innocent - невиновный  
 Lethal injection – смертельная инъекция  
 Revenge – месть  
 Retribution – возмездие, кара



**1. Match the names of participants of legal procedure with their definitions. Translate into Russian:**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1) bailiff     | a) a person who testifies under oath in court regarding what was seen, heard or otherwise observed   |
| 2) coroner     | b) a public officer whose principal duty is to inquire into the case of any unnatural death  |
| 3) defendant   | c) a person, company, etc. against whom a criminal charge or civil claim is made   |
| 4) jury        | d) the party who begins an action, complains or sues   |
| 5) juror       | e) one who is engaged in a lawsuit   |
| 6) litigant    | f) a member of a jury  |
| 7) plaintiff   | g) an act of pursuing a lawsuit or criminal trial; the party that initiates a criminal case  |
| 8) prosecutor  | h) a specific number of people, usually six or twelve, selected as prescribed by law to render a decision in a trial   |
| 9) prosecution | i) a court employee who among other things maintains order in the courtroom and is responsible for custody of the jury   |
| 10) witness    | j) the public officer who represents the interests of the state in criminal trials and the county in all legal matters involving the county in criminal cases; he has the responsibility of deciding who and when to prosecute |

**2. Match the verbs on the left with their meanings on the right. Use topical vocabulary.**

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1) to be charged (with smth) | a) to be found guilty (of anything)               |
| 2) to accuse                 | b) to ask all witness involved in a case question |
| 3) to appeal                 | c) to act as a judge                              |

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 4) to allege         | d) to charge with an offence; to blame   |
| 5) to defend         | e) to carry on a lawsuit   |
| 6) to prosecute      | f) to testify, to act as legal witness   |
| 7) to judge          | g) to find a defendant not guilty in a criminal trial  |
| 8) to litigate       | h) to request for information, to investigate  |
| 9) to plead          | i) to bring criminal charges against someone   |
| 10) to witness       | j) to say smth happened though the fact hasn't been proved yet   |
| 11) to acquit        | k) to take a case to higher court for rehearing and a new decision   |
| 12) to cross-examine | l) to act as a legal representative in court; to maintain by argument in the face of opposition or criticism |
| 13) to inquire       | m) to argue a case as an advocate in a court; to make or answer an allegation in a legal proceeding          |
| 14) to investigate   | n) to conduct an official inquiry to make an examination or study  |

## TEXT 1

Read and translate the text:

### **Punishment**

Punishment describes the imposition by some authority of a deprivation usually painful on a person who has violated a law, a rule, or other norm. When the violation is of the criminal law of society there is a formal process of accusation and proof followed by imposition of a sentence by a designated official, usually a judge. Informally, any organized group—most typically the family, may punish perceived wrongdoers. Because punishment is both painful and guilt producing, its application calls for a justification. In Western culture, four basic justifications have been given: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and incapacitation. Most penal historians note a gradual trend over the last centuries toward more lenient sentences in Western, countries. Capital and corporal punishment, widespread in the early 19th century, are seldom invoked by contemporary society. Indeed, in the United States corporal punishment as such appears to be contrary to the 8th

Amendment's restrictions on cruel and unusual punishment. Yet the rate of imprisonment in the United States appears to be growing. Furthermore, since the middle of the 20th century, popular and professional sentiment has taken a distinctly punitive turn and now tends to see retribution and incapacitation rather than rehabilitation as the goals of criminal punishment. Criminal sentences ordinarily embrace four basic modes of punishment. In descending order of severity these are: Incarceration, community supervision, fine, and restitution. The death penalty is now possible only for certain types of atrocious murders and treason. Punishment is an ancient practice whose presence in modern cultures may appear to be out of place because it purposefully inflicts pain. In the minds of most people, however, it continues to find justification.



**1. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:**

1. authority, authorities
2. community supervision
3. deterrence
4. fine
5. incapacitation
6. incarceration
7. justification
8. rehabilitation
9. restitution
10. retribution
11. sentence
12. deprivation

The word **PUNITIVE** has the following meanings in Russian:

- 1) связанный с применением наказания *punitive article* – статья, устанавливающая уголовную санкцию
- 2) карательный, штрафной *punitive action* – карательная мера, карательная акция

**2. Match the following English expressions with their Russian equivalents:**

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) punitive sentencing  | а) карательная мера        |
| 2) punitive institution | б) карательное воздействие |

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 3) punitive justice     | в) карательное правосудие                                  |
| 4) punitive law         | г) карательное учреждение                                  |
| 5) punitive measure     | д) УГОЛОВНЫЙ ЗАКОН   |
| 6) punitive treatment   | е) УГОЛОВНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО                              |
| 7) punitive legislation | ж) ЛИШЕНИЕ СВОБОДЫ КАК КАРА ЗА<br>совершенное преступление |

**3. Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box:**

### **From the History of Punishment**

Victim; felons; offender; beheading; adultery; pillory; punishment; execution; deliberately; condemned; ancient; medieval; guilty; legal; public

For the most history \_\_\_\_\_ has been both painful and \_\_\_\_\_ in order to act as deterrent to others. Physical punishments and public humiliations were social events and carried out in most accessible parts of towns, often on market days when the greater part of the population were present. Justice had to be seen to be done.

One of the most bizarre methods of \_\_\_\_\_ was inflicted in ancient Rome on people found \_\_\_\_\_ of murdering their fathers. Their punishment was to be put in a sack with a rooster, a viper, and a dog, and then drowned along with the three animals. In \_\_\_\_\_ Greece the custom of allowing a \_\_\_\_\_ man to end his own life by poison was extended only to full citizens. The philosopher Socrates died in this way. Condemned slaves were beaten to death instead. Stoning was the ancient method of punishment for \_\_\_\_\_ among other crimes. In Turkey if a butcher was found guilty of selling bad meat, he was tied to a post with a piece of stinking meat fixed under his nose, or a baker having sold short weight bread could be nailed to his door by his ear.

One of the most common punishments for petty offences was the \_\_\_\_\_, which stood in the main square of towns. The \_\_\_\_\_ was locked by hands and head into the device and made to stand sometimes for days, while crowds jeered and pelted the offender with rotten vegetables or worse.

In \_\_\_\_\_ Europe some methods of execution were \_\_\_\_\_ drawn out to inflict maximum suffering. \_\_\_\_\_ were tied to a heavy wheel and rolled around the streets until they were crushed to death. Others were strangled, very slowly. One of the most terrible punishments was hanging and quartering. The \_\_\_\_\_ was hanged, beheaded and the body cut into four pieces. It remained a \_\_\_\_\_ method of punishment in Britain until 1814. \_\_\_\_\_ was normally reserved for those of high rank. In England 'block and axe' was the

common method but this was different from France and Germany where the victim kneeled and the head was taken off with a swing of the sword.

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why did ancient punishment have to be painful?
2. What was the purpose of making punishments public?
3. What was the symbolic meaning of the punishment inflicted on the parent's murderers?
4. What punishments were most common in the East?
5. How did punishments reflect social status?

TEXT 2

**The Purpose of State Punishment**



Explain the meaning of the words and expressions from the box. Complete the following text using these words and expressions:

*Wrongdoer; misdeeds; deterrent; retribution; death penalty; corporal punishment; rehabilitate; reform; barbaric; law-abiding; humane; crime doesn't pay*

What is the purpose of punishment? One purpose is obviously to ... the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behavior and to ... him or her, which means to assist the offender to return to normal life as a useful member of the community.

Punishment can also be seen as a ... because it warns other people of what will happen if they are tempted to break the law and prevent them from doing so. However, the third purpose of punishment lies, perhaps, in society's desire for ... , which basically means revenge. In other words, don't we feel that a ... should suffer for his ...?


The form of punishment should also be considered. On the one hand, some believe that we should "make the punishment fit the crime". Those who steal from others should be deprived of their own property to ensure that criminals are left in

no doubts that ... .. For those who attack others ... .. should be used. Murderers should be subject to the principle “an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth” and automatically receive the ... .

On the other hand, it is said that such views are unreasonable, cruel and ... and that we should show a more ... attitude to punishment and try to understand why a person commits a crime and how society has failed to enable him to live a respectable, ... life.

### TEXT 3

#### Capital punishment: for and against

 Read the text and answer the question: What is the phenomenon of death row?

The ultimate penalty is death (*capital punishment*). It is carried out by *hanging* (Kenya, for example); *electrocution*, gassing or *lethal injection* (U.S.); *beheading* (Saudi Arabia); or shooting (China). Although most countries still have a death penalty, 35 (including almost every European nation) *have abolished* it; 18 *retain* it only for exceptional crimes such as wartime offences; and 27 no longer carry out *executions* even when a death *sentence* has been passed. In other words, almost half the countries of the world have ceased to use the death penalty. The UN has declared itself in favor of abolition, Amnesty International actively campaigns for abolition, and the issue is now the focus of great debate.

Supporters of capital punishment believe that death is a just punishment for certain serious crimes. Many also believe that it *deters* others from *committing* such *crimes*. Opponents argue that execution is cruel and uncivilized. Capital punishment involves not only the pain of dying but also the mental anguish of waiting, sometimes for years, to know if and when the sentence will be carried out. Opponents also argue that there is no evidence that it deters people from committing murder any more than *imprisonment* does. A further argument is that, should a mistake be made, it is too late to rectify it once the execution has

taken place. In 1987, two academics published a study showing that 23 *innocent* people had been executed in the United States. Research has shown that capital punishment is used inconsistently.

In addition, while in some countries young people are not sent to prison but to special juvenile detention centers, in Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, Bangladesh, Barbados and the United States children under 18 have been legally put to death.

As the debate about capital punishment continues, the phenomenon of death row (people sentenced but still alive) increases. In 1991, no one was executed in Japan, but three people were sentenced to death, bringing the total number on death row to fifty.

The debate also involves the question of what punishment is for. Is the main aim to deter? This was certainly the case in 18<sup>th</sup> century England when the penalty for theft was supposed to frighten people from stealing and compensate for inabilities to detect and catch thieves. Is it *revenge* or *retribution*? Is it to keep criminals out of society? Or is it to *reform* and rehabilitate them?

(From: *Law Today*)



**1. Read the text again and decide which sentences are true and which ones are false:**

1. Many European countries support the idea of capital punishment abolition.
2. 18 countries of the world have abolished capital punishment.
3. Every year a lot of criminals are executed in Japan.
4. Opponents are sure that capital punishment diminishes the percents of violent crimes.
5. In many countries young offenders are sent to prison.

**2. Read the article again and complete the sentences.**

1. In ... capital punishment is carried out by hanging.
  - a) *The USA*
  - b) *China*
  - c) *Kenya*

2. The UN supported ...
  - a) *the abolition of capital punishment*
  - b) *the death penalty*
  - c) *execution by lethal injection*
3. In 1987 the American study showed that ... innocent people were executed in the USA
  - a) 23
  - b) 18
  - c) 27
4. In Nigeria, ... Iraq, Bangladesh, Barbados, the USA children under 18 have been legally put to death.
  - a) *Russia*
  - b) *Iran*
  - c) *Great Britain*
5. In ... .. the aim of the penalty for theft was to frighten people from stealing
  - a) *in modern England*
  - b) *in the 18<sup>th</sup> century England*
  - c) *in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Wales.*

**3. Give the English equivalents for the following:**

- смертная казнь через повешение
- отменить казнь на электрическом стуле
- лишение свободы сроком на 2 года
- привести приговор в исполнение
- удерживать от совершения кражи
- перевоспитать преступников
- возмездие за убийство
- из мести
- вынести смертельный приговор
- отмена смертельных инъекций и обезглавливания
- оправдать невиновного
- сохранить смертную казнь только для особо тяжких преступлений

TEXT 4

**Capital Punishment or Moratorium?**

Read and translate the text:

Capital punishment is a legal infliction of the death penalty, in modern law, corporal punishment in its most severe form. The earliest historical records contain evidence of capital punishment. It was mentioned in the Code of Hammurabi. The Draconian Code of ancient Greece imposed capital punishment for every offence. By the end of the 15th century, English law recognized 6 major crimes: treason, murder, larceny, burglary, rape and arson. The abolition of capital punishment in England in November 1965 was welcomed by most people with humane and progressive ideas. To them it seemed a departure from feudalism, from the cruel pre-Christian spirit of revenge: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Punishment by hanging was abolished by law in England in 1969. There was a free vote in the House of Commons: 343 votes for abolition and 185 against. Today public opinion changed, since murder has been on increase, throughout Britain. Capital punishment, they think, may not be the ideal answer, but it is better than nothing, especially when as in England a sentence of life imprisonment only lasts 9 years. To death penalty is the harshest form of punishment enforced in the USA today. There was a period from 1972 to 1976 that capital punishment was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The reason for this decision was that the death penalty was cruel and unusual punishment under the 18th amendment. The decision was reversed when new methods of execution were introduced. The kinds of capital punishment used in the USA are: electric chair, lethal injection, gas chamber, hanging. Capital punishment is a difficult issue and there are as many different opinions as there are people. According to advocates of the death penalty, capital punishment deters crime. They feel that the murderers will not kill if they know this. Today, therefore, public opinion has changed. People who before stated that capital punishment was not a deterrent to murder- for there have always been murders in all countries with or without the law of execution - now feel that killing the assassin is the lesser of two evils. Capital punishment, they think, may not be the ideal answer, but it is better than nothing, especially when, as in England, a sentence of "lifelong" imprisonment (a life sentence, as it is called) only lasts eight or nine years. All this is very controversial. And all the arguments for and against



13. The judge agreed to ... her on bail.

a) *acquit*

b) *release*

## 2. Translate the following passages into English:

На протяжении веков смертная казнь назначалась за самые разные виды преступлений. В средние века человека могли казнить за хищение имущества, изнасилование и даже поджог. Государственная измена была и остаётся во многих странах преступлением, наказуемым смертной казнью. Существует мнение, что даже долгосрочное или пожизненное тюремное заключение является бессмысленным наказанием для так называемых «идеологических» преступников: предателей, шпионов, террористов. Смертная казнь для такого рода преступников – меньшее из двух зол.

## 3. Continue the table below with the following words and expressions describing polar views. The first few are done for you:

FOR	AGAINST
Proponent	Opponent
To argue in favor of smth.	To argue against smth.

Con; defender; pro; supporter; to accept smth.; to admit smth.; to agree to/with smth.; to confirm smth.; to consent to smth.; to contradict to smth.; to deny smth.; to disagree with smth.; to object to smth.; to oppose smth.; to reject smth.

## TEXT 5

### Treatment of criminals



Match the following headings with the sections of the text below:

- Rehabilitative programs

- Psychiatric and case-study methods
- Bentham approach
- Neoclassical school
- Preventive approach

(1) Various correctional approaches developed in the wake of causation theories. The old theological and moralistic theories encouraged punishment as retribution by society for evil. This attitude, indeed, still exists. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century British jurist and philosopher Jeremy Bentham tried to make the punishment more precisely fit the crime. Bentham believed that pleasure could be measured against pain in all areas of human choice and conduct and that human happiness could be attained through such hedonic calculus. He argued that criminals would be deterred from crime if they knew, specifically, the suffering they would experience if caught. Bentham therefore urged definite, inflexible penalties for each class of crime; the pain of the penalty would outweigh only slightly the pleasure of success in crime; it would exceed it sufficiently to act as a deterrent, but not so much as to amount to wanton cruelty. This so-called calculus of pleasures and pains was based on psychological postulates no longer accepted.

(2) The Bentham approach was in part superseded in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries by a movement known as the neoclassical school. This school, rejecting fixed punishments, proposed that sentences vary with the particular circumstances of a crime, such as the age, intellectual level, and emotional state of the offender; the motives and other conditions that may have incited to crime; and the offenders past record and chances of rehabilitation. The influence of the neoclassical school led to the development of such concepts as grades of crime and punishment, indeterminate sentences, and the limited responsibility of young or mentally deficient offenders.

(3) At about the same time, the so-called Italian school stressed measures for preventing crime rather than punishing it. Members of this school argued that individuals are shaped by forces beyond their control and therefore cannot be held fully responsible for their crimes. They urged birth control, censorship of pornographic literature, and other actions designed to mitigate the influences

contributing to crime. The Italian school has had a lasting influence on the thinking of present day criminologists.

(4) The modern approach to the treatment of criminals owes most to psychiatric and case-study methods. Much continues to be learned from offenders who have been placed on probation or parole and whose behavior, both in and out of prison, has been studied intensively. The contemporary scientific attitude is that criminals are individual personalities and that their rehabilitation can be brought about only through individual treatment. Increased juvenile crime has aroused public concern and has stimulated study of the emotional disturbances that foster delinquency. This growing understanding of delinquency has contributed to the understanding of criminals of all ages.

(5) During recent years, crime has been under attack from many directions. The treatment and rehabilitation of criminals has improved in many areas. The emotional problems of convicts have been studied and efforts have been made to help such offenders. Much, however, remains to be done. Parole boards have engaged persons trained in psychology and social work to help convicts on parole or probation adjust to society. Various U.S. states have agencies with programs of reform and rehabilitation for both adult and juvenile offenders.

Many communities have initiated concerted attacks on the conditions that breed crime. Criminologists recognize that both adult and juvenile crime stem chiefly from the breakdown of traditional social norms and controls, resulting from industrialization, urbanization, increasing physical and social mobility, and the effects of economic crises and wars. Most criminologists believe that effective crime prevention requires community agencies and programs to provide the guidance and control performed, ideally and traditionally, by the family and by the force of social custom. Although the crime rate has not drastically diminished as a result of these efforts, it is hoped that the extension and improvement of all valid approaches to prevention of crime eventually will reduce its incidence.

**1. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

1. бессмысленная жестокость
2. досрочное освобождение
3. общественные организации
4. ограниченная ответственность
5. освобождение на поруки
6. порождать преступление
7. преступления, совершенные несовершеннолетними
8. привлекать внимание общественности
9. совет по условно-досрочному освобождению
10. упадок традиционных общественных норм.

**2. Give Russian equivalents for the following general types of punishment. Put them in descending order of severity.**

1. capital punishment
2. community service
3. disciplinary training in a detention centre
4. fixed penalty fine
5. life imprisonment
6. probation
7. short-term imprisonment
8. suspended sentence

TEXT 6

**Criminal and civil penalties**

Read and translate the text:

There are several kinds of punishment available to the courts. In civil cases, the most common punishment is a fine, but specific performance and injunctions (судебный запрет) may also be ordered. For criminal offences fines are also used when the offence is not a very serious one and when the offender has not been in trouble before. Another kind of punishment available in some countries is community service. This requires the offender to do a certain amount of unpaid work, usually for a social institution such as a hospital. For some serious crimes the usual punishment is imprisonment. Some prison sentences are suspended: the

offender is not sent to prison if he keeps out of trouble for a fixed period of time, but if he does offend again both the suspended sentence and any new one will be imposed. The length of sentences varies from a few days to a lifetime. However, a life sentence may allow the prisoner to be released after a suitably long period if review board (наблюдательный совет в тюрьмах) agrees his detention no longer serves a purpose.

In some countries, such as the Netherlands, living conditions in prisons are fairly good because it is felt that deprivation of liberty is punishment in itself and should not be so harsh that it reduces the possibility of the criminal reeducating and reforming himself. In other countries, conditions are very bad. Perhaps because of an increase in crime or because of more and longer sentences of imprisonment, some prison cells have to accommodate far more people than they were built to hold and the prisoners are only let out of their cell once a day. Britain and the United States are trying to solve the shortage of space by allowing private companies to open prisons.

In some countries there is also corporal punishment. In Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, among others, courts may sentence offenders to be whipped (хлестать, сечь). In Saudi Arabia theft and possession of alcohol may be punished by cutting off the offender's hand or foot. The ultimate penalty is death (capital punishment).




### **Answer the questions:**

- 1) What is the most common punishment in civil (criminal) cases?
- 2) What is community service?
- 3) What happens if a prison sentence is suspended?
- 4) In what case can a prisoner who has a life sentence be released?
- 5) Name the countries which have fairly good living conditions for prisoners and those which have bad conditions. What living conditions do the prisoners in Russia have?
- 6) Name the countries which have corporal punishment. Is Russia one of them?

**Have a look at the picture, use your imagination and answer the following questions:**

1 How long has this man been staying in jail?	..... .....
2 What is the offence against him?	..... .....
3 What is in store for him, to your mind?	..... .....



### TEXT 7

### **What is the Punishment for Crimes?**

Read and translate the text:

«Let the punishment fit the crime» is more easily said than done. Punishment is any fine, confinement in jail or prison, or other penalty provided by law and imposed by the court. The purpose of punishment is not to remedy the wrong but rather to discipline the wrongdoer and other from similar behavior in the future. The fact that many «career criminals» are arrested repeatedly indicates that the penal system is far from perfect.

Criminal statutes ordinarily set maximum limits for punishment but give a judge freedom in determining the appropriate punishment within those limits.

A court may impose and then suspend punishment, subject to the good behavior of the guilty party, who may be placed on probation for a prescribed period of time. Probation is a type of punishment, which allows the convicted person to avoid confinement and to remain at liberty for a prescribed time under the supervision of a probation officer. Sometimes a fine is also imposed, or restitution (returning what was stolen) is required. Specific conditions are usually attached to the probation. These conditions may include keeping a job, avoiding certain companions and meeting places, and not leaving the area. A defendant who violates the probation terms may have the probation and suspended sentence revoked at a court hearing and then be sent to jail or prison.

Sometimes a convict serving in prison may be released early on parole because of good behavior and evidence of rehabilitation. The decision is made by a parole board and may be revoked if specified conditions are violated. These conditions generally include periodically reporting to a parole officer and avoiding any criminal activity.

Pardon, by the governor or president, releases the convict from the entire punishment, including future disabilities such as the ban on holding public office.



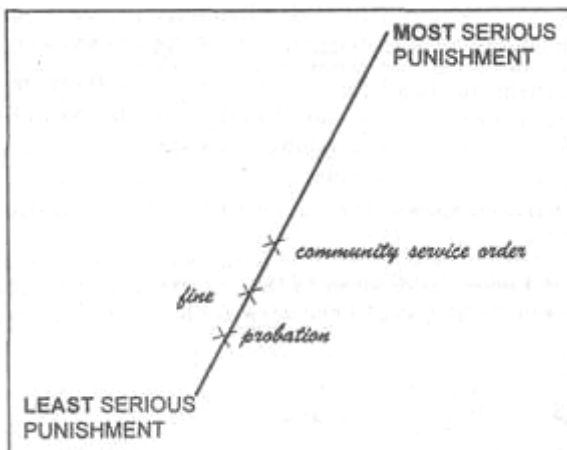
**Answer the questions:**

1. What is the purpose of punishment?
2. What kind of punishment can be applied?
3. What is probation?
4. What are the conditions of probation?
5. What is a release on parole?
6. What is pardon and who can pardon the convict?

**Here is the list of punishments for crimes in the UK:**

*capital punishment – life imprisonment  
– community service order – probation –  
fine – suspended sentence – corporal  
punishment – imprisonment*

Put the punishments in the order you think proper on the word ladder below, starting with the least serious and ending with the most serious. For example you may think that the least serious punishment is probation, followed by a fine, followed by a community service order:



## TEXT 8

Read and translate the texts:

### **Where Police Are Permitted to Make Arrests**

Where the police are allowed to arrest you depends on whether the police have a warrant for your arrest. The police make most arrests without a warrant. If you commit a misdemeanor in the officer's presence that officer is permitted to arrest you without a warrant. If the officer has probable cause (the minimum level of evidence needed to make a lawful arrest) to believe that you committed a felony, the officer is allowed to arrest you without a warrant, even if he or she did not see you committed the crime. The law permits warrantless arrests in public places, such as a street or restaurant.

To arrest you in a private place, except when exigent circumstances apply, the police must have a warrant. There are two types of warrants: an arrest warrant and a search warrant. To arrest you in your own home, the police must have an arrest warrant. However, if they lack a warrant but have a probable cause for a warrantless arrest, they are permitted to put your home under surveillance. They will then wait until you leave your home and arrest you in a public place. (if the police arrest you without a warrant, the law entitles you to a prompt hearing to determine whether there was probable cause for the arrest.)

If the police wish to arrest you in someone else's home, they must have a search warrant. The warrant must name you as the "item" for which they will search.

### **Types of Immunity**

If you had some involvement in a crime with someone else, the prosecutor might agree to lesser charges against you (and thus a shorter stay in jail) if you agree to testify against your partner. Then the court will give you a grant of immunity. This means that the information you reveal while testifying in court will not be used to prosecute you for your involvement in the crime. Once you accept immunity, you must testify.

Talk to your attorney before you accept immunity. Different types of immunity give different protections. Use immunity means the prosecutor is not permitted to use

what you say to prosecute you later. Transactional immunity gives far greater protection. It means the prosecution will never prosecute you for the crime, even based on evidence independent of your testimony.

### **Forgotten Evidence**

Some evidence is far less obvious than a gun. At a crime scenery items such as rug fibers, hair, cigarette ashes, or matches may become important evidence in your defense. Therefore, if you are at the scene of a crime before the police arrive, leave everything undisturbed.. Do not vacuum, move items, or touch anything. The police will secure the area and record everything to maintain what the law calls crime scene integrity. Once evidence gets misplaced or damaged, you have lost a crucial link in establishing your innocence. In addition, the judge or jury might view this as an indication of your guilt.

The nature of the offense will determine the evidence to preserve. For instance, if the prosecution charges you with an economic crime such as fraud, you must preserve any important documents.

### **Crime Requirements**

Most crime requires both a guilty act (actus reus) and a guilty mind (mens rea). Even if you committed an offense, you might be able to show that you did not have the required mental state, or wrongful purpose.

If the facts in your case show that you did not have this intent, that might be a defense. Your lawyer will help you decide which defenses apply to your case.

On the other hand, sometimes you can be convicted even if you did not have any intention of committing a crime. A person who kills another by accident has committed a crime if the defendant's actions were reckless or sufficiently negligent. For example, if the accident occurred while the defendant was driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, that is vehicular homicide, even if the driver had no intention of harming the victim.

### **Trial by Jury or Judge?**

Should you exercise your right to a jury trial, or waive it in favor of a bench (judge) trial? This is a decision that you and your lawyer must take. In "non petty"

criminal case punishable by more than six months imprisonment, you have the right to be tried by a jury of your peers. Your chances might be prettier with a jury, because the prosecutor must convince each juror that you are guilty. However, juries are unpredictable. In some cases, you might stand a better chance of acquittal with a judge. Listen to your lawyer's advice.

### **Light vs. Stiff Sentences**

Aggravating circumstances include factors such as the brutal nature of your crime, the fact that you show no remorse, or having a long "rap sheet" of prior offenses. These may persuade the judge to impose the maximum sentence. On the other hand, mitigating circumstances include factors such as no prior offenses, strong family ties, or the fact that you were a minor participant in a crime. These might cause the judge to treat you with some leniency. In addition, before imposing your sentence, the judge will allow you to make a statement. You should discuss this with your lawyer in advance. Sometimes a plea for mercy or a promise to improve your behavior will be effective at this point. However, it depends on the judge and on whether the judge believes you.

### **The Miranda Rule**

The Miranda rights became required because of a case called *Miranda v. Arizona*. When a person is in custody, some version of the Miranda rights, such as the following, is read to him or her before questioning: "You have the right to remain silent. If you give up the right to remain silent, anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you desire an attorney and cannot afford one, an attorney will be obtained for you before police questioning." If the arrested person indicates in any manner a desire to consult with an attorney before speaking, there can be no questioning without violating the person's constitutional rights.

The best rule is to remain silent. You have the right to an attorney. Insist on it.

### **Admissible Confessions**

A lot of people believe that only written, signed confessions are admissible as evidence. This is not true. Confessions that are oral, and unsigned written confessions,

are also admissible.

Whether you may withdraw a confession that you made before a lawyer arrived depends on whether you gave up your right to a lawyer and your right not to talk. If you voluntarily talked to the police after they read you your Miranda rights, you might have waived (given up) your right to counsel. The prosecution probably could use the confession against you in the court. However, if the police continued to question you after you told them you wanted a lawyer, your confession probably would not be admissible in court. In either case, your lawyer might be able to persuade the judge to suppress (exclude) the confession as evidence.

Remember that you are permitted to change your mind about wanting a lawyer. If you voluntarily begin to talk to the police, then tell them that you want a lawyer present, the questioning must stop immediately. Or if you have talked to the police once, you may refuse to talk to them a second time until a lawyer arrives

### **Getting a Lawyer for Your Appeal**

Because trial work and appellate (appeals) work are two different types of legal practice, the lawyer, who represented you at the trial will not automatically file or handle your appeal. You must ask the attorney to do so, or find another lawyer who will. For those unable to pay, the county public defender (or private assigned counsel) usually represented them at trial. The state public defender (or another assigned counsel) generally will handle the appeal.

Trials require the skills of a lawyer who has experience in the courtroom and working before juries. Appeals involve a large amount of writing and legal research, as well as the ability to argue legal doctrines before a judge.

### TEXT 9

Read, translate and retell the text:

### **Prison for cannabis smugglers**

The skipper and crew of a yacht were jailed for trying to smuggle cannabis worth 4.5 pounds million into Britain. The skipper of the yacht Rosy, was sentenced to ten years after admitting illegally importing cannabis.

Truro Crown Court had been told that the yacht was tracked through French and Spanish waters until it suffered engine trouble ten miles off Falmouth, Cornwall. When the boat called for help a Customs launch offered it a tow to Falmouth, where one-and-a-half tons of Moroccan cannabis was found.

(From the Guardian)

**1. Find the English equivalents for the following words:**

- контрабандист
- экипаж яхты
- посадить в тюрьму
- провозить коноплю контрабандой
- приговорить к
- признать незаконный импорт
- страдать
- звать на помощь
- таможня

**2. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of these words:**

engine trouble	customs	launch	to jail	illegally	yacht	to sentence	to smuggle
----------------	---------	--------	---------	-----------	-------	-------------	------------

The skipper and crew of a yacht were \_\_\_\_\_ for trying to \_\_\_\_\_ cannabis worth £4.5 million into Britain.

The skipper of the \_\_\_\_\_ Rosy, was \_\_\_\_\_ to ten years after admit \_\_\_\_\_ importing cannabis.

Truro Crown Court had been told that the yacht was tracked through French and Spanish waters until it suffered \_\_\_\_\_ ten miles off Falmouth, Cornwall. When the boat called for help a \_\_\_\_\_ offered it a tow to Falmouth, where one-and-a-half tons of Moroccan cannabis was found.

**3. Decide whether statements 1 -9 are true (T) or false (F), according to the article.**  
The skipper and the captain of a yacht were jailed for smuggling cannabis.

\_\_\_\_\_ The skipper and crew of a yacht were jailed for smuggling cigarettes into Britain.

\_\_\_\_\_ The skipper and crew of a yacht were jailed for smuggling cannabis into Britain.

\_\_\_\_\_ The skipper of the yacht admitted illegally importing cannabis.

\_\_\_\_\_ The skipper of the yacht admitted drinking alcohol and smoking.

The yacht was tracked through French and Spanish waters until the skipper suffered a heart trouble. \_\_\_\_\_

The yacht passed French and Spanish customs until it suffered engine trouble.

The yacht was tracked through French and Spanish waters until it suffered engine trouble ten miles off Falmouth, Cornwall. \_\_\_\_\_

When the boat called for help a Customs launch offered it a tow to Falmouth, where one-and-a-half tons of Moroccan cannabis was found. \_\_\_\_\_

## Text 10

### **Crime and punishment**

Translate into English:

#### ***Reviewing Important Points***

A crime is an offense against society. In order to convict, the prosecution must establish a duty to do or not to do a certain thing, a violation of the duty, and, in most cases, criminal intent.

A crime is punishable by the appropriate government – federal, state, or local.

Crimes are generally divided into felonies and misdemeanors.

Some crimes in which a business may be the victim are: robbery, burglary, shoplifting, employee pilferage, passing bad checks, vandalism, receiving stolen property, and embezzlement.

Some business related crimes are income tax evasion, consumer fraud, conspiring to fix prices, false advertising, embezzlement, and bribery. The offenses are often termed white-collar crimes because of the respected status of the criminals.

Victimless crimes include commercial gambling, illegal drug trafficking and prostitution. Despite the name of such crimes and the voluntary involvement of the parties, there are often victims in such crimes.

Generally any adult capable of knowing the difference between right and wrong is responsible for his or her crimes.

Generally what would be criminal conduct for an adult is juvenile delinquency for a minor, with lighter penalties and an emphasis on reform and rehabilitation.

Anyone accused of committing a crime has certain constitutional rights including (a) no arrest without probable cause, (b) equal protection of the law, (c) due process, and (d) a speedy, public, fair trial.

. Crimes are punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both. Probation and parole are mild punishments because the criminals remain at liberty, subject to limited restraints on their actions.

### *Just for Fun*

*A man was accused of stealing a pair of trousers. After a long examination he was acquitted, because the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong. He stayed, however, in the dock after his acquittal had been pronounced. The lawyer who had defended him, observing that he didn't go away, informed him that he was free to go whenever he wanted. The man shook his head slightly, but remained. By this time the court was nearly empty. Again his lawyer told him that he could go.*

*«I can't go till all the witnesses against me have left the court», said the man.*

*«And why may that be?» asked the lawyer.*

*«Because of the stolen trousers, sir. I've got them on».*

## **Dialogues on the topic «Crime and punishment»**

### **Dialogue 1**

**Judge:** “Where do you work?”

**Defendant:** “Here and there.”

**Judge:** “What do you do for a living?”

**Defendant:** “This and that.”

**Judge:** “Take him away.”

**Defendant:** “Wait; when will I get out?”

**Judge:** “Sooner or later.”

## Dialogue 2



- What can I do for you?
- Hi, officer. Please, help. It's an emergency! Whom should I inform?
- What has happened, sir?
- I need your help immediately!
- Please, calm down! Where are you now? Can you tell me the address?
- I am at the North Market. And I have just been robbed of my wallet. And my passport has been stolen too.
- Right, sir. I've sent the squad to the market. They'll be with you in 5 minutes. When did the pick pocketing happen?
- Well, a couple of minutes ago.
- When did you discover the robbery? Have you seen the thief?
- Yes, I have. I even managed to catch him by hand, but he escaped. The market is too crowded, so he disappeared quite easily.
- So you've seen his face and you can describe him to our officer in details. That's fine.
- Yes, I remember his face. He is about 25 years old, short and slender. Black hair, brown eyes and tattoos on his right arm. Please, officer, catch him. I need my passport and the money. He must be punished.
- Don't worry, sir. We'll do our best to find the robber. If there are any witnesses, please, ask them to wait for the police.
- OK, officer.
- Now tell me what has been stolen exactly?
- Well, as I've told you: plenty of money, the driving license and my ID.
- What else, apart from that? Any keys?
- No. Fortunately they were in my pocket.
- I see. What about credit cards?
- My god! Yes, he has stolen them too.

- You should cancel your credit cards as soon as possible. Notify your bank right now. And please beware of pickpockets in crowded places.
- OK, officer. Thank you.

### Dialogue 3



#### In prison

Tom. — Well... Tomorrow we're going to leave this place!

Fred. — Yes. What are you going to do first?

Tom. — Hmm... first, I'm going to rent a big car, meet my girlfriend and take her to an expensive restaurant. We're going to have steak and drink champagne. What about you, Fred?

Fred. — My wife's going to meet me outside the prison. Then we're going to have tea with her mother.

Tom. — With her mother! You're joking!

Fred. — No, I'm not. I'm going to work for my wife's mother.

Tom. — Really? You're not going to work for your mother-in-law

Fred. — Yes. She's got a little cafe in London.

Tom. — What are you going to do there?

Fred. — I'm going to wash up.

Tom. — What! Wash up! I'm not going to work! I'm going to have a good time!

Fred. — You're lucky... I'm going to rob a bank next week

Tom. — Why?

Fred. — Because I'm happy in prison!



## Dialogue 4

Police: Can I help you?

Victim: I hope so. My house has been burgled.

Police: Where do you live?

Victim: 28 South brook Road.

Police: When did you discover the burglary?

Victim: When I got home from work. About 5 minutes ago.

Police: Was anything stolen?

Victim: Yes. My all my jewelry's gone, and my computer too. And they sprayed graffiti all over my walls.

Police: How did they get in?

Victim: They forced the back door.

Police: An officer will be round in about half an hour. Please don't touch anything

## Dialogue 5

**Victim:** Officer, I'd like to report a crime.

**Police:** Can you tell me what happened?

**Victim:** I was in the market when somebody pick-pocketed me and stole my wallet.

**Police:** Can you describe the person who stole your wallet?

**Victim:** Yes, it was a slim man, about 180cm tall with short, brown hair.

**Police:** What was in the wallet?

**Victim:** A credit card, \$65, my driving license and my house keys.

**Police:** What time did this happen?

**Victim:** About 2pm.

**Police:** Were there any witnesses?

**Victim:** I don't think so.

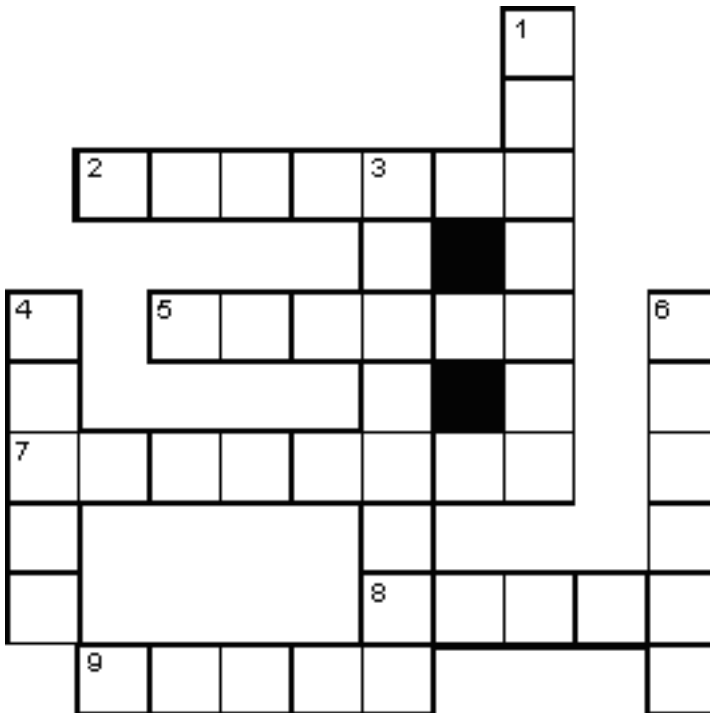
**Police:** Can you please fill out this form, and leave your contact details.

**Victim:** Okay. Do you think you can get my wallet back?

**Police:** Unfortunately it's very unlikely. Here is your police reference number. If you call us please tell us this number. Thanks

# Crossword

## Crime and Punishment



### Across

2. Someone who saw a crime.
5. People who catch criminals.
7. Not guilty.
8. The place where a trial is held.
9. The head of a court.

### Down

1. Someone the police think *may have done* a crime.
3. Things or facts used to show that someone is guilty.
4. A story used to show someone is innocent.
6. Not innocent

## Tests for self-controlling

### Test №1. Choose the correct answer.

1. This was one of the few crimes he did not .....

- a) *achieve*
- b) *commit*
- c) *make*
- d) *perform*

2. The ..... are still holding twelve people hostage on the plane.

- a) *bandits*
- b) *guerrillas*
- c) *hijackers*
- d) *kidnappers*

3. He was charged with a(n) ..... of currency regulations.

- a) *break*
- b) *breach*
- c) *disrespect*
- d) *observance*

4. Our insurance policy offers immediate ..... against the risk of burglary, accident or damage by fire.

- a) *care*
- b) *cover*
- c) *relief*
- d) *security*

5. The man jumped out of the window and committed .....

- a) *death*
- b) *homicide*
- c) *murder*
- d) *suicide*

6. "Thieves will be ....."

- a) *liable*
- b) *lifted*
- c) *persecuted*
- d) *prosecuted*

7. Police blamed a small hooligan ..... in the crowd for the violence which occurred.

- a) *constituent*
- b) *division*
- c) *element*
- d) *portion*

8. The police said there was no sign of a ..... entry even though the house had been burgled.

- a) *broken*
- b) *burst*
- c) *forced*
- d) *smashed*

9. The police car raced down the street with the ..... blaring.  
a) *alarm*  
b) *bell*  
c) *gong*  
d) *siren*
10. The tourist's camera was ..... because he had brought it into the country illegally.  
a) *bereaved*  
b) *confiscated*  
c) *deprived*  
d) *extorted*
11. Look, Officer. I'm not drunk. I'm as ..... as a judge.  
a) *calm*  
b) *clear*  
c) *sober*  
d) *steady*
12. He said he would sue us, but I don't think he'll ..... his threat.  
a) *achieve*  
b) *bring about*  
c) *carry out*  
d) *perform*
13. The conspirators were plotting the ..... of the government.  
a) *catastrophe*  
b) *disaster*  
c) *demolition*  
d) *overthrow*
14. The thieves ..... the papers all over the room while they were searching for the money.  
a) *broadcast*  
b) *scattered*  
c) *sowed*  
d) *strayed*
15. Ms Good heart was completely ..... by the thief's disguise.  
a) *taken away*  
b) *taken down*  
c) *taken in*  
d) *taken up*
16. The police caught the thief ..... .  
a) *in black and white*  
b) *in the red*  
c) *red-handed*  
d) *true blue*
17. He was arrested for trying to pass ..... notes at the bank.  
a) *camouflaged*  
b) *counterfeit*

c) *fake*

d) *fraudulent*

18. He offered me \$500 to break my contract. That's .....

a) *blackmail*

b) *bribery*

c) *compensation*

d) *reward*

19. The child was kidnapped by a notorious ..... of robbers.

a) *crew*

b) *gang*

c) *staff*

d) *team*

20. The burglar ..... silently into the room.

a) *crept*

b) *stood*

c) *strode*

d) *wandered*

**Test №2. Choose the right answer.**

1. The ..... sentenced the accused to 15 years in prison.

a) *barrister*

b) *counsel*

c) *judge*

d) *solicitor*

2. If you can resolve the dispute, it will have to be settled by .....

a) *arbitration*

b) *court*

c) *election*

d) *referee*

3. His comments ..... little or no relation to the facts of the case.

a) *bear*

b) *give*

c) *possess*

d) *reflect*

4. They all thought he was guilty, but no one could ..... anything against him.

a) *accuse*

b) *ensure*

c) *point*

d) *prove*

5. It has been decided to hold a Public ..... into the cause of the accident.

a) *Autopsy*

b) *Examination*

c) *Inquiry*

d) *Interrogation*

6. To protect victims of blackmail their names are often ..... in court.

- a) *covered*
- b) *erased*
- c) *hidden*
- d) *not given*

7. The youth involved in the disturbance at the demonstration made a(n) ..... to the police.

- a) *account*
- b) *notice*
- c) *statement*
- d) *summary*

8. I ..... to say anything unless I am allowed to speak to my solicitor.

- a) *deny*
- b) *neglect*
- c) *refuse*
- d) *resist*

9. I should like to call two ..... who can testify on my client's behalf.

- a) *witnesses*
- b) *onlookers*
- c) *passers-by*
- d) *spectators*

10. You are surely not suggesting that these ..... young children could have planned such an evil deed.

- a) *innocent*
- b) *lovely*
- c) *natural*
- d) *pure*

11. The case against Mary Wrongdoer was ..... for lack of evidence.

- a) *discarded*
- b) *dismissed*
- c) *refused*
- d) *resigned*

12. The new law comes into ..... on May 15.

- a) *condition*
- b) *date*
- c) *force*
- d) *power*

13. The ..... question in this case is whether the accused had a motive for this crime or not.

- a) *crucial*
- b) *forcible*
- c) *supreme*
- d) *valuable*

14. The driver admitted that the accident was partly his own .....

- a) *blame*

- b) cause*
- c) evil*
- d) fault*

15. In fact, the murderer was ..... from the country before extradition proceedings could be started.

- a) barred*
- b) deported*
- c) exported*
- d) interned*

16. The suspect man has a ..... on his right cheek.

- a) point*
- b) scar*
- c) sign*
- d) trace*

17. It is a criminal offence to ..... the facts.

- a) express*
- b) oppress*
- c) repress*
- d) suppress*

18. After a close cross-examination, the barrister was ..... his client was telling the truth.

- a) content*
- b) glad*
- c) happy*
- d) satisfied*

19. At the end of the trial he was ..... of murder.

- a) condemned*
- b) convicted*
- c) convinced*
- d) penalized*

20. In the legal profession, men ..... women by five to one.

- a) outclass*
- b) outnumber*
- c) overcome*
- d) supersede*

21. All ..... barristers are expected to study at the Inns of Court.

- a) hopeful*
- b) prospective*
- c) willing*
- d) wishful*

22. The judge will hear the next ..... after lunch.

- a) case*
- b) charge*
- c) lawsuit*

d) *trial*

23. The suspect ..... that he had assaulted a policeman.

a) *contradicted*

b) *declined*

c) *denied*

d) *refused*

24. I wish you'd let me speak for myself and not ..... the words out of my mouth.

a) *grab*

b) *pull*

c) *snatch*

d) *take*

25. The suspect is ..... to have been in the neighborhood at the time of the crime.

a) *accused*

b) *affirmed*

c) *alleged*

d) *announced*

**Test №3. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The spy ..... the desk in an attempt to find the secret documents.

a) *invaded*

b) *kidnapped*

c) *looted*

d) *ransacked*

2. The safe deposit box ..... a high-pitched sound when it was moved.

a) *ejected*

b) *emitted*

c) *expelled*

d) *excluded*

3. He ..... his fist and threatened to hit me.

*clenched*

*clutched*

*grabbed*

*gripped*

4. Thieves got away with a ..... of jewelry worth thousands of pounds.

a) *catch*

b) *haul*

c) *loot*

d) *snatch*

5. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a ..... floorboard.

a) *cracking*

b) *creaking*

c) *crunching*

d) *groaning*

6. Smugglers consistently ..... import regulations.

a) *break*

b) *flaunt*

c) *float*

d) *flout*

7. Luckily my wallet was handed in to the police with its contents .....

a) *contained*

b) *intact*

c) *missing*

d) *preserved*

8. The intruder was badly ..... by the guard dog in the palace garden.

a) *damaged*

b) *eaten*

c) *mauled*

d) *violated*

9. When the police examined the house they found that the lock had been ..... with.

a) *broken*

b) *hindered*

c) *tampered*

d) *touched*

10. The hooligan ..... the money out of my hand and ran away.

a) *clutched*

b) *gripped*

c) *snatched*

d) *withdrew*

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*Учебное пособие*

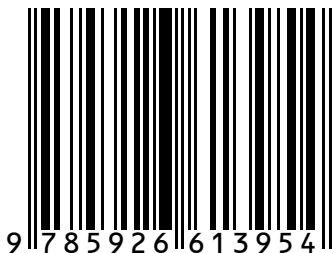
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