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Санкт-Петербургский университет

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.
ГРАММАТИКА ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ**

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Целью пособия является формирование и совершенствование навыков работы с грамматикой на основе профессиональной лексики.

Состоит из 9 разделов по грамматике; включает в себя таблицы неправильных глаголов, словарь и ключи к упражнениям.

Наличие различных по степени сложности упражнений позволит преподавателю использовать индивидуальный подход в процессе обучения иностранному языку.

Предназначено для обучающихся в образовательных организациях системы МВД России.

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THE VERB “TO BE”

“To be, or not to be, that is the question”

William Shakespeare, Hamlet

Present Simple

| <i>Affirmative</i> | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| | Long form | Short form |
| Singular | I am | I 'm |
| | You are | You 're |
| | He /she / it is | He 's / she 's / it 's |
| Plural | We are | We 're |
| | You are | You 're |
| | They are | They 're |

| <i>Negative</i> | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Long form | Short form |
| Singular | I am not | I 'm not |
| | You are not | You aren't |
| | He /she / it is not | He /she / it isn't |
| Plural | We are not | We aren't |
| | You are not | You aren't |
| | They are not | They aren't |

The verb “be” as a main verb is used:

| I | |
|---------------------------|--|
| to say who we are | I 'm Steve and this is my friend Bill. We 're from Scotland |
| to talk about the weather | It's a beautify day. It isn't very warm today |
| to talk about the time | It's a nine o'clock. It's half past twelve. It's a quarter past two. It's a quarter to eight. You are late. The Hermitage isn't open daily. On Mondays it's closed |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| to talk about places | The museum is not far from here. It's about a 5-minute walk away |
| to talk about people's ages | I'm eighteen years old. My sister is ten years old |
| to talk about how we feel | I'm happy. We are hungry. He isn't afraid |
| to say hello | Hello. How are you? I'm fine. Thanks |
| to talk about cost | How much is this? It's \$ 10.75 |
| to describe people, objects, animals | I think he is very attractive and obviously very intelligent. This film isn't interesting |

The verb "be" as an auxiliary verb can *be* used:

| | |
|---|--|
| to form continuous tenses | We are reading this sentence |
| to form the passive voice | The University is located in Saint Petersburg |
| to indicate something due to happen (with infinitive) | He is to come at 5 o'clock |
| to express obligation or necessity | You are not to smoke here |

1. Look at the pictures and fill in he / she / it is or they are.

1. *He is* a veteran.
2. _____ a cadet.
3. _____ officers.
4. _____ a parade ground.
5. _____ shoulder straps.
6. _____ our university.

1



2



3



4



5



6



2. Study the sentences.

My name **is** Ivan Krylov.

I'm 18.

I'm Russian.

I'm from Saint Petersburg.

Now I'm a cadet of Saint Petersburg University of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia.

I'm a private of police.

My father **is** a police officer. His rank **is** colonel. My mother **is** a doctor.

I'm interested in sport.

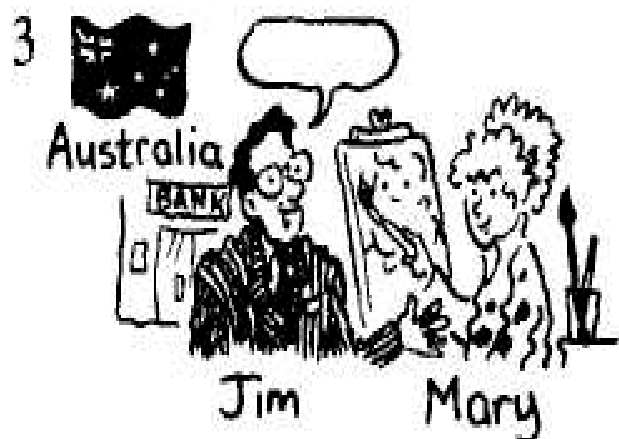
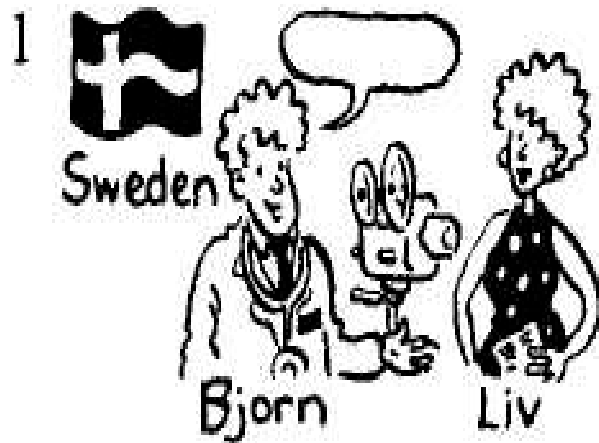
My favourite sports **are** football and martial arts.

I'm not married.

3. Look at the sentences from Exercise 1. Now write sentences about yourself.

1. (name) My _____.
2. (age) I _____.
3. (from) I _____.
4. (occupation) I _____.
5. (rank) I _____.
6. (parents) My _____.
7. (interests) I _____.
8. (favourite sports / hobbies) My _____.
9. (marital status) I _____.

4. Look at these pictures. These people are saying who they are. Write sentences choosing the correct jobs / nationalities from the boxes.





a pop star
a policeman
a scientist

a farmer
an artist
a doctor

a bank manager
a teacher
a photographer

a footballer
a film star
dentist

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Australian | Mexican | Swedish | Indian | Italian | Japanese |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|

Example: *names: I' m Paolo and this is Federico.*

country: We're from Italy.

nationality: We're Italians.

jobs: I'm a policeman and Federico is a footballer.

5. Fill in the correct form of the verb "to be".

1. The University I study at ___ in Saint Petersburg.
2. My brother and I ___ cadets of St Petersburg University of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia.
3. I ___ not a fifth year cadet. My brother ___. He and his group mates ___ junior lieutenants.
4. The term of training at University ___ five years.
5. It ___ nine o'clock. It ___ time to start the classes. Some cadets ___ absent. They ___ on guard duty.
6. That ___ our new teacher. She ___ a professor of the department of foreign languages.
7. Those people ___ our guests.
8. Departments of the University ___ on the upper floors, the administration ___ below.
9. My favourite subjects ____ Theory of State ad Law and History of State and Law.
10. To say the truth, Constitutional Law ___ one of the most difficult subjects.

11. The working day of all cadets ___ long. By the end of it we ___ tired.

12. I ___ proud to ___ a cadet of a higher educational establishment for law enforcement and serve in police.

13. The values of my future work ... professionalism, integrity (честность), courage (мужество) and compassion (чувство сострадания).

14. We ___ not at University today. It ___ Sunday.

15. It ___ sunny today. Such kind of weather ___ seldom here.

16. Going outdoors in such weather ___ pleasant.

17. Holidays ___ for seeing the sights, hearing the language and savouring the smells.

18. Saint Petersburg ___ the northern capital of Russia, one of the most beautiful cities in the world!

6. Write true sentences, affirmative or negative. Use *am / am not, is / isn't or are / aren't*.

Example: (*it / Monday today*) — *It isn't Monday today / It's Monday today.*

1. (*it / half past nine*) _____.

2. (*we / outdoors*) _____.

3. (*my friend / cadet*) _____.

4. (*the Hermitage / the biggest museum*) _____.

5. (*St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral / the highest building in the city*) _____.

6. (*avid reader*) I _____.

7. (*good at English*) I _____.

8. (*the term of training at University / four years*) _____.

9. (*instruction hours / two times longer than in other universities*) _____.

10. (*the highest police rank / colonel general*) _____.

11. (*parents / police officers*) _____.

12. (*21*) I _____.

13. (*Big Ben / Paris*) _____.

14. (*Dublin / capital of Iceland*) _____.

15. (*we / tired*) _____.

16. (*the lesson / over*) _____.

7. Study the table.

| Interrogative Sentences | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|-------|---|-------|------------|-----|------------|---------------|
| General Questions | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Singular</i> | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Am</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding-left: 10px;">late?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are</td> <td>you</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Is</td> <td>he / she / it</td> </tr> </table> | Am | I | } | late? | Are | you | Is | he / she / it |
| Am | I | } | late? | | | | | | |
| Are | you | | | | | | | | |
| Is | he / she / it | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Plural</i> | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Are</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">we</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding-left: 10px;">late?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are</td> <td>you</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are</td> <td>they</td> </tr> </table> | Are | we | } | late? | Are | you | Are | they |
| Are | we | } | late? | | | | | | |
| Are | you | | | | | | | | |
| Are | they | | | | | | | | |

8. Check what kind of person you are. Use the adjectives from the list.

*honest*¹ *intelligent* *punctual* *tolerant* *confident*² *patient*³ *flexible*⁴
communicative *compassionate*⁵ *strong* *brave* *polite*⁶
*reliable*⁷ *friendly*

Useful language

- I'm ...
- I'm a very ... person.
- I believe I'm...
- True to say, I'm not...

9. Ask your partner what s/he is like? Then tell a story about him / her.

Useful language

- Are you...?
- What kind of person are you?
- As far as I know s/he is ...

¹ Честный.

² Уверенный.

³ Терпеливый.

⁴ Легко приспособляемый.

⁵ Полный сочувствия.

⁶ Вежливый.

⁷ Надёжный.

10. Ask your partner about his / her future job. Use the adjectives from the list.

*difficult dangerous boring unusual stressful fun noble
creative interesting*

Example:

A.: *Is your future job difficult?*

B.: *Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.*

11. Study the table.

| <i>Interrogative Sentences Special Questions</i> | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Who? What (What colour / size etc.)? Where? Why? When? How (How old / far / much / many etc)</i> | am I? | <i>Who are your friends? — Mark and John.</i> |
| | are you? | <i>What are your friends? — Cadets. What city are you from? — Dublin.</i> |
| | is he? | <i>Where is he from? — Spain.</i> |
| | is she? | <i>Why are they absent? — They are on guard duty.</i> |
| | is it? | <i>When is the Hermitage open? Every day except Mondays.</i> |
| | are we? | <i>How old are you? — 18.</i> |
| | are you? are they? | <i>How far is the museum from here? — It's about a 10-minute walk away</i> |

12. Answer the following questions about yourself. Underline the interrogative pronouns

- Who are you? _____
- What are you? _____
- Where are you from? _____
- How old are you? _____

13. a) Read the information from the right column and make up a short story about this person.

| | |
|--|--|
| What is your name? Where are you from? Are you a cadet? How old are you? What is your nationality? | Nicholas Cramer Boothe (26) from Beaver, West Virginia, a graduate of the West Virginia State Police Academy |
|--|--|

b) Find the answer to each question from the left column in your text.

c) Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue.

Cadet A is a cadet of the University. Cadet B is Nicholas.

Then change the roles.

14. Write general and special questions to the sentences from Exercise 2.

15. Complete the questions. Use interrogative pronouns where necessary.

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | your friends? | Students |
| 2. | you from? | New Zealand |
| 3. | you interested in? | Music and travelling |
| 4. | interested in photography? | Yes |
| 5. | these people? | My colleagues |
| 6. | the nearest metro station? | In two blocks |
| 7. | favourite place in Saint Petersburg? | Embankments |
| 8. | the oldest engineering and architectural attraction of Petersburg? | Peter and Paul Fortress |
| 9. | you? | Fine |
| 10. | Captain Newberry in the office? | No |
| 11. | married? | No |
| 12. | late? | The traffic was terrible |
| 13. | job interesting? | Yes, it is very interesting and important |
| 14. | it now? | A quarter to two |
| 15. | good at? | Playing guitar |
| 16. | the aim of police? | To maintain life and property of citizens |
| 17. | the main principles of officership? | Duty, honour, respect, loyalty, service to the country, competence, teamwork |
| 18. | study at in Moscow? | No, in St Petersburg |
| 19. | v St Petersburg famous for? | Parks and squares, museums and theaters, rivers and canals |
| 20. | places of interest in St Petersburg? | The most famous sights are the Hermitage, the Summer Garden, Peter and Paul Fortress, Mariinsky Theater |

Past Simple

| <i>Affirmative</i> | | <i>Negative</i> | | <i>Interrogative</i> | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| <i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i> | was | <i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i> | was not (wasn't) | Was | <i>I?</i> <i>he?</i> <i>she?</i> <i>it?</i> |
| <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> | were | <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> | were not (weren't) | were | <i>we?</i> <i>you?</i> <i>they?</i> |

1. Read and translate the following sentences. Underline the past forms of the verb to be.

1. Yesterday I wasn't at University. I was on guard duty.
2. Salvation Street was on his left.
3. Amy was 91.
4. My grandfather was an officer.
5. It was too cold yesterday.
6. Were your answers correct?
7. No, they were all wrong
8. John and Mary were here at half past seven.

2. Match the statements with the pictures.

1. On 15 May, 2016, cadets were at the concert.
2. On October 5, 2016, the freshmen were taking an oath in the museum devoted to the Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad.
3. The cadets were at the lecture on Constitutional Law fifteen minutes ago.
4. In October 2015 our cadets were at the sports competition in water polo.
5. Cadets were very active and excited studying weapons in Firearms Training last week.
6. It was an honour for the cadets to march in the parade and pay respect to soldiers of the past on 9 May, 2017.

A



B



C



B



E



D



3. Fill in the gaps with was / were or wasn't / weren't.

1. Last year I ... 17.
2. Yesterday ... a public holiday, so we ... at the University.
3. Yesterday ... Tuesday, so the Russian museum ... closed. It's open today.
4. This time last year I ... at school.
5. When I ... a child I dreamt to be a policeman.
6. My grandparents ... officers. They ... scientists.
7. I ... at the sport center last night. I was unwell, so I was at home.
8. I feel fine this morning, but I ... very tired last night.
9. Last Wednesday Ann and Ivan ... absent, they ... on guard duty.
10. Firearms training ... outdoors.
11. "Where is my pen? It ... here a few minutes ago." — "Here you are."

4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct simple present or simple past tense form of the verb to be.

The Department of Foreign Languages of St Petersburg University of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia (1) ... founded in 1968. From 1979 till 2011 the Department (2) ... headed by Professor Ninel Semenovna Kaleynik.

Professor Kaleynik (3) ... known as a gifted, experienced and dedicated teacher and scientist. She (4)... devoted to the University, department and colleagues.

In 2002 she was awarded the title of Honoured Worker of Higher Education of the Russian Federation.

Ninel Semenovna (5) ... respected by everybody around her. She (6) ... admired for her professionalism, strong character, friendliness, wisdom and caring for people.

She actively helped and supported the teaching staff to achieve team goals.

Among Kaleynik's graduates there (7) ... generals of police and professors.

We (8) ... incredibly proud of our work with this great person.



5. Make questions to the text.

- (head of the department) _____?
(kind of teacher) _____?
(kind of person) _____?
(graduates) _____?
(proud of) _____?

6. Mary spent last weekend in London. Ask her questions using was / were.

Example:

your hotel / good? — Was your hotel good?

1. your room / comfortable?
2. the weather / nice?
3. the streets / full of people?
4. the shops / expensive?
5. the city / exiting / at night?
6. the museums interesting?
7. the people / friendly?
8. your flight / OK?

7. Put the words in the right order to make sentences. Use was / were.

Example:

last night / you / at the sport center? — unfortunately no, / unwell / I.

Were you at the sport center last night? — Unfortunately no, I was unwell.

1. late / you / this morning / why? — bad / the traffic.
2. difficult / your exam? — it / easy / no.
3. easy / your entrance exams? — difficult / History / easy / Russian / physical / but / language / and training.
4. last Wednesday / Ann and Ivan / where? — on / they / duty / guard.
5. excited / you / yesterday / why? — We took an oath.
6. there / your parents? — Definitely.
7. of the competition / what / the results? — we / winners.
8. last evening / where? — match / I / at the football.
9. with / who? — I / my / with / friend.
10. stadium / what / you at? — Zenit-Arena.
11. it / when? — At 6 pm.
12. how / the match? — very / it / exciting. My favourite team won.
13. friendly / fans? — The atmosphere was very friendly, there was no tension.

Future Simple

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| <i>Affirmative:</i> | | | |
| I / we | shall | be | late. |
| You / they / he / she / it | will | be | late. |
| <i>Negative:</i> | | | |
| I / we | shall not / shan't | be | late. |
| You / they / he / she / it | will not / won't | be | late. |
| <i>Interrogative:</i> | | | |
| Shall | I / we | be | late? |
| Will | you / they / he / she / it | be | late? |

1. Read and translate the following sentences. Underline the future forms of the verb to be.

1. We shall be away next week.
2. I won't be here tomorrow. I'll be on guard duty
3. The exhibition will be in November
4. Will you be long over that report?

2. Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use: I'll be / I'll probably be / I don't know where I'll be.

Example:

(at 6 pm today) — I won't probably be at University. The classes will be over.

1. (one hour from now) _____.
2. (at 8 in the morning tomorrow) _____.
3. (on Sunday) _____.
4. (at midnight tonight) _____.
5. (five years from now) _____.

3. Put the words in the right order in Future Simple.

1. here / tomorrow / you? Will you be here tomorrow?
2. — be along /Mr. Booth / when? — at a quarter past twelve / be here / Mr. Booth.
3. you / evening /at home / tomorrow?
4. The Conference / week / next. We / you / glad / there / to see.

5. of December /at the end / on holidays / we.
6. — where / at / Christmas / you? — at / my parents /home / I / with.
7. 315 /27th / 2018 / Saint Petersburg / on / years / May / old.
8. FIFA / in / World Cup / the 2018 / Russia.
9. on / many / the World Cup / during /police / duty / officers.
10. — Are you ready? — five / I / minutes / ready / in.
11. over / the classes /in an hour / half.

4. Police officers participating in peacekeeping operations travel around the world. Complete the sentences with they were / are / will be.

1. Yesterday *they were* in Moscow.
2. Tomorrow _____ in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. Last week _____ in Jordan.
4. Next week _____ in Italy.
5. At the moment _____ in Cyprus.
6. Three weeks ago _____ in South Sudan.
7. In a week _____ in Haiti.
8. At the end of the trip _____ very tired.

5. Choose some phrases with the verb “to be” and make up sentences with them.

| | |
|--|---|
| to be able to do smth | быть в состоянии что-либо сделать |
| to be acquainted with smb [ə'kweɪntɪd] | быть знакомым с кем-л. |
| be afraid of / for smb, smth | бояться кого-л., чего-л. / за кого-л., что-л. |
| to be alone | быть одиноким |
| to be angry with smb. | сердиться на кого-то |
| to be annoyed at smth | раздражаться по какому-л. поводу |
| to be anxious about smb, smth [ˈæŋ(k)ʃəs] | беспокоиться / тревожиться за кого-л., о чём-л. |
| to be astonished at | поражаться, удивиться чему-л. |
| to be at a loss | быть в затруднении, растеряться |
| to be born | родиться |
| to be busy | быть занятым |
| to be careful about smth | быть внимательным к чему-л. / следить за чем-л. |
| to be cool in smth | сохранять спокойствие / не терять головы |
| to be devoted to smb, smth | быть преданным кому-л., чему-л. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| to be disappointed | расстроиться / разочаровываться |
| be dizzy | ощущать головокружение |
| to be eager to do smth | очень хотеть что-л. сделать |
| to be engaged in smth | заниматься чем-л. |
| to be familiar with smth (with smb) | быть знакомым с чем-л. (с кем-л.) / знать о чём-л. (о ком-л.) |
| be famous for smth. | быть известным (чем-л.), славиться (чем-л.) |
| to be fond of smb, smth | любить кого-л., что-л. |
| to be friends with smb | дружить с кем-л. |
| to be good at smth | быть способным к (чему-л.) |
| be guilty of | быть виновным |
| to be happy (delighted) | быть счастливым |
| to be hungry | быть голодным / проголодаться |
| to be ill (stick) | болеть |
| to be in charge of smth / smb | ведать, заведовать, руководить чём-л. / отвечать за кого-л. |
| to be interested in | интересоваться |
| to be in time (for) | успевать |
| to be keen on smth | увлекаться |
| to be late for | опаздывать |
| to be five minutes (two hours) late | опоздать на пять минут (на два часа) |
| to be out of place | чувствовать себя неуютно |
| to be proud of smb, smth | гордиться кем-л., чем-л. |
| to be responsible for smth | быть ответственным за что-л. |
| to be sure | быть уверенным |
| to be tired | быть усталым |
| to be to blame | быть виноватым в чём-то |
| to be a success in / with | иметь успех в чем-л. / у кого-л. |
| to be crazy about smb, smth | сильно увлекаться кем-либо, чем-л. |
| to be thirsty | хотеть пить |
| to be well | быть здоровым |
| to be worth doing | заслуживающий того, чтобы что-л. сделать |

Progress Test

6. Choose the correct item.

1. This time next week I ... in Scotland.
a) am b) was c) 'll be
2. ... these people? — They ... my friends from the Police University College of Finland.
a) What is b) Who are c) What are
a) were b) will be c) are
3. Mr. Booth ... along in a minute.
a) will be b) is c) was
4. I ... sorry. I ... late.
a) 'll be / 'll be b) am / am c) was / 'll be
5. ... he French or Italian?
a) Was b) Is c) Will be
6. 'George is going to have a party at the weekend.'
'Why?'
'It ... his birthday. He ... twenty one on Saturday.'
a) was b) will be c) is
a) was b) will be c) is
7. It ... Christmas soon.
a) was b) will be c) is
8. Where ... the nearest police station near here?
a) was b) will be c) is
9. ... around this time next year?
a) Are you b) Were you c) Will you be
10. I ... born in May 2000.
a) will be b) were c) was
11. What ... you good at?
a) is b) are c) am
12. What ... St Petersburg famous for?
a) is b) are c) am

THERE + TO BE

Present Tense

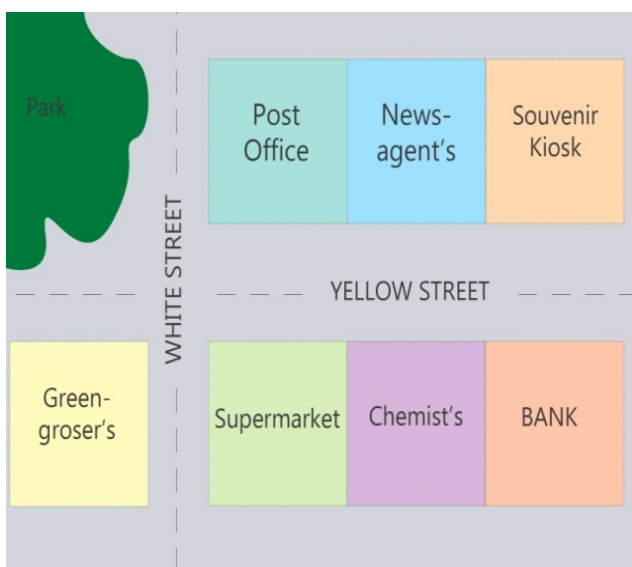
| | <i>Singular</i> | | <i>Plural</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | long form | short form | long form | short form |
| <i>Affirmative</i> | There is ... | There's | There are ... | |
| <i>Interrogative</i> | Is there ...? | | Are there ...? | |
| <i>Negative</i> | There is not | There isn't / There's not | There are not | There aren't |

We often use there + be (there is / there are):

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| to talk about where things / people are | There is a book on the table. There isn't a swimming pool at University. There are so many police out today. How many cadets are there in your group? | На столе книга. В университете нет бассейна. Сегодня на улицах много полицейских. Сколько человек в твоей группе? |
| to talk about when things happen | There are classes at 9 o'clock. There isn't another hydrofoil from Peterhof today | Занятия начинаются в 9 часов. Сегодня метеоров из Петергофа больше не будет |

1. Look at the map and write sentences with there is / there isn't.

Example: *There is a post office on the corner of Yellow and White Streets.*



1. ... a newsagent's between the post office and the souvenir kiosk.
2. ... a supermarket on the left of the bank.
3. ... a chemist's opposite the newsagent's.
4. ... a cinema next to the greengrocer's.
5. ... a bank on the right of the chemist's.
6. ... a university at the end of the street.

2. Ask questions to the sentences from Exercise 1.

Example:

A. *Is there a post office near here?*

B. *Yes, there is.*

A. *Where is it?*

B. *It's on the corner of Yellow and White Streets, opposite the supermarket.*

A. *Is there any café near here?*

B. *No, there isn't.*

3. Write sentences about your city / town. Use the prompts if necessary.

Example: *There is a lot to see in St Petersburg.*

- a lot to see
- rivers and canals
- artistically decorated bridges
- parks and gardens
- art galleries
- sculptures and monuments
- remarkable theaters
- well-known museums
- spacious squares
- golden spires on the top of the churches

4. The University in numbers. Write sentences with *There is / are*. Choose the words / word groups from the boxes.

Example: *There are lot of educational institutions in the system of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia.*

| A | B |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| nine | educational institutions |
| a lot of | a University |
| five | faculties |
| thirty-two | dormitories |
| five hundred | departments |
| more than thirty | instructors |
| many | professors |
| sixty | lecture halls |
| | general and special subjects |
| | practical classes |

| | |
|--|--|
| | shooting ranges sport grounds a camp generals representatives of different regions |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| C | D |
| the system of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia cadets of the University University preparing future police officers in St Petersburg the graduates to master skills in crime detection and crime investigation equipped with educational technology to go in for sports field training to improve our knowledge in different fields | at for in among |

5. a) Match the columns to make a proverb. Guess their meaning.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | There is a place for everything | a | and a time to be silent |
| 2 | There is a time to speak | b | in numbers |
| 3 | There is no place | c | and everything in its place |
| 4 | There is safety | d | like the present |
| 5 | There is no time | e | like home |

b) Match the Russian and English proverbs.

1. Один в поле не воин.
2. Молчание — золото.
3. Всему своё место.
4. Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.
5. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

Past and Future Tenses

THERE WAS / THERE WERE

| | <i>Singular</i> | | <i>Plural</i> | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | long form | short form | long form | short form |
| + | There was ... | | There were ... | |
| ? | Was there ...? | | Were there ...? | |
| - | There was not ... | There wasn't | There were not ... | There weren't |

THERE WILL BE

| |
|---|
| <i>Affirmative</i> There will be ... |
| <i>Interrogative</i> Will there be...? |
| <i>Negative</i> There will not be... / There won't be ... |

1. Read and translate the following sentences. Underline the forms there was / there were / there will be

| | |
|---|---|
| There was an accident | Произошел несчастный случай |
| There were a few hurried passers-by in the street | на улице было несколько торопливых прохожих/по улице торопливо шли несколько прохожих |
| There will be a session at the end of the term | Экзаменационная сессия состоится в конце семестра |
| How many exams will be there? | Сколько экзаменов у вас будет? |
| There won't be any difficulties to take the exams because we've been working very hard | Не предвидится никаких трудностей при сдаче экзаменов, так как мы учимся много и очень усердно |
| On 19 May 2015 there was a conference devoted to the 70 th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War held by the Department of Foreign Languages of the University | 19 мая 2015 в университете проводилась конференция, посвященная 70-летию Победы. Организатор конференции — кафедра иностранных языков |

2. Make up sentences using the prompts.

1. **There were** more than 100 participants at the conference.
2. _____ students from different educational establishments.
3. _____ many interesting reports.
4. _____ presentations about main battles.
5. _____ videos and songs about heroes and chronicle of war events.
6. _____ loud applause for the speakers.
7. _____ nobody indifferent to the problems of the conference.

3. Make up questions to the sentences from the previous exercise.

Example:

Were there many people at the conference?

How many participants were there at the conference?

4. Fill in the necessary form of there + is / are / was / were / will be.

1. ... many young people in our country wishing to make a career in law enforcement.
2. To ensure the proper standards of future police cadets ... a thorough selection system.
3. ... any diversity in the training program of cadets of different faculties?
4. How many examination sessions .. in your first year program?
5. ... any difficulties in taking entrance exams to the University?
6. ... regulations about the personal appearance of cadets: to wear a uniform, and even how to address officers and instructors.
7. ... a special rule about the haircut? — ... a rule about it in the regulations. Male cadets are required to be shaved and have a proper haircut.
8. ... any limitations on women's style? — Yes. Long hair must be pinned up.
9. ... any facilities at the University to go in for sports?
10. What training facilities ... at the University?
11. ... only one football stadium in Saint Petersburg.
12. Do you think ... a lot of fans during FIFA 2018?
13. ... many guests from other institutes at the meeting next week?
14. ... a monument to Pushkin in front of the Russian Museum.
15. We didn't read the text. ... enough time.
16. I'm sorry. I'm late. ... a lot of traffic.
17. What's wrong? — ... something with my leg.
18. ... a test on Grammar tomorrow?

Progress Test

5. Choose the correct item.

1. ... 24 hours in a day.
a) Are there b) There were c) There are
2. ... a busy day tomorrow.
a) There will be b) There was c) There is
3. ... 15 faculties at University in 1990s, now ... 9.
a) There are / There are
b) There were / there are
c) There were / there were
4. ... many guests at University at the ceremony of initiation into cadets next month.
a) There were b) There will be c) There are
5. ... any problems?
a) Is there b) Were there c) Are there
6. ... a hotel near here? — Yes, ... some.
a) Is there b) Was there c) There is
a) There is b) Was there c) There are
7. Did you take books in the library? — No, ... any book there.
a) there isn't b) there weren't c) there wasn't
8. Were there any phone messages for me?
a) There were b) Where there c) Was there
9. When we arrived to the Hermitage, there was a long queue to the ticket office.
a) there was b) there is c) there will be
10. How many cadets ... in your group?
a) there are b) will there be c) are there
11. Nevsky Prospekt is very busy. There are always many people there.
a) there are b) there is c) there were
12. In a year I'll be a sophomore. ... some new subjects in the course of study.
a) There was b) There is c) There will be
13. ... a lot of skills police officers necessary to possess.
a) There is b) There are c) There will be
14. ... any selection system for the applicants to the University?
a) Are there b) There is c) Is there
15. What departments ... at the University?
a) are there b) were there c) is there
16. How many exam sessions ... in the first year course?
a) is there b) were there c) are there

THE VERB “TO HAVE / TO HAVE GOT”

1. Look at the examples with *have*.

*They always **have** breakfast at 7 o'clock.*

Present Simple

Affirmative

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| I / we / you / they | have |
| He / she / it | has |

Negative

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| I / we / you / they | don't have |
| He / she / it | doesn't have |

Interrogative

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Do | I / we / you / they | have? |
| Does | he / she / it | have? |

2. Look at the examples with *have got*.

*I've **got** a brother and a sister.*

Present Simple

Positive

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| I / we / you / they | have got / 've got |
| He / she / it | has got / 's got |

Negative

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I / we / you / they | have not got / haven't got |
| He / she / it | has not got / hasn't got |

Questions

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Have | I / we / you / they | got? |
| Has | he / she / it | got? |

Note. In British spoken English, people usually use *have got* instead of *have* for many of its meanings. *Have* sounds more formal and is the usual choice in written English.

In American English, *have got* is much less common.

3. We can use the verb “have” or “have got”:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| talk about the things we possess | We <i>have</i> a house in the country. We've <i>got</i> a house in the country. Paul <i>doesn't have</i> a car. Paul <i>hasn't got</i> a car. Do you <i>have</i> any money? <i>Have</i> you <i>got</i> any money? I <i>don't have</i> that much money on me |
| talk about our families | Mary <i>has</i> two brothers. Mary <i>has got</i> two brothers. |
| describe people, animals, things | He <i>has</i> blue eyes. He's <i>got</i> blue eyes. <i>Does</i> Mr. Boothe <i>have</i> long or short hair? <i>Has</i> Mr. Boothe <i>got</i> long or short hair? |
| speak about illnesses | I <i>have</i> a headache. May I leave? I've <i>got</i> a headache. May I leave? |
| speak about timetabled events | I <i>have</i> swimming practice at seven I've <i>got</i> swimming practice at seven |

4. Common expressions with “have”:

| | |
|--|--|
| have breakfast / lunch / supper / dinner / tea / coffee / a drink / a meal | Tea or coffee? — I'll <i>have</i> tea, please |
| have a bath / a shower / a shave / a wash | I think I'll <i>have</i> a shower before dinner |
| have a rest / a sleep / a dream | Are you tired? <i>Have</i> a rest then |
| have a good time / a party | <i>Have</i> a good time! |
| have a nice journey / a holiday | <i>Did</i> you <i>have</i> a nice holiday? — Yes, it was the best holiday I've <i>ever had</i> |
| have a talk / a conversation / a chat | The police came to his house to <i>have</i> a talk with him |
| have difficulties (in smth, with smb) / a problem with | <i>Do</i> you <i>have</i> difficulties with this exercise? |
| have a quarrel (with smb, over smth) / an argument | The police said he and his wife <i>had</i> an argument that night |
| have effect (on) / influence (on) | Sir Peel <i>had</i> a major influence on the development of modern policing in the UK |
| have a way with smb to have patience (for, with smb) | He <i>has</i> a way with people |

5. Look at the pictures and make up sentences with He / She / has got or They have got. Use the words from the list.

a weapon

a horse

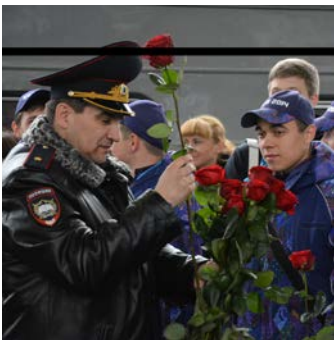
a radio station

identification documents

flowers medals

1. *He's got flowers*
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.

1



2



3



4



5



6



6. Write questions to the sentences from Exercise 5 and answers as in the example.

Example:

Has he got documents? — No, he hasn't. He's got flowers.

7. Put the words in the right order to make statements. Use “have” / “have got”. Both variants are possible here.

Example: *brown / eyes / she — She has got brown eyes. / She has brown eyes.*

1. different / entry / each / university / requirements
2. the university / faculties / nine
3. a flat / he / in a town center
4. you / a car
5. a brother / I
6. she / a headache
7. fair / Tom / hair
8. number / she / his phone
9. you / an e-mail
10. mobile / I / a new / phone
11. friends / he / a lot of
12. pen / you / an extra
13. first year / not / cadets / dress uniform
14. parents / my / a pet
15. I / flu

8. Change the affirmative sentences from Exercise 7 into negative and interrogative ones.

9. Fill in the gaps with the phrases from the list. There is an extra one.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>a) have difficulties</i> | <i>g) have a party</i> |
| <i>b) have a good time</i> | <i>h) has a big effect on</i> |
| <i>c) have dinner</i> | <i>i) have a walk</i> |
| <i>d) have a talk</i> | <i>j) have a problem</i> |
| <i>e) have holidays</i> | <i>k) have an argument</i> |
| <i>f) have a shower</i> | |

1. Calm down! I don't want to ... with you.
2. We want to ... tomorrow night because it's Steve's birthday.
3. John and Mary always ... when they visit their friends
4. What time do you ...? About 8 p.m.?
5. Go and You're very dirty after playing football.
6. I ... at the end of each term.
7. They ... investigating the crime.
8. Parents' divorce has a big effect on children.
9. John, I'd like to ... with you.
10. If you ... that requires police service, contact the police.

10. Fill in the gaps with “have (has)” or “have got (has got)” making sentences. In some cases either could be used.

1. We ... English twice a week.
2. Mark ... a car, so he uses public transport.
3. (you)... a minute?
4. We (not) ... lessons on Sundays.
5. (he) ... a rest after classes?
6. I ... swimming practice at seven.
7. We (not)... time to waste.
8. Teachers cannot ... holidays during term time.
9. You need to ... a lot of patience to be a police officer.
10. Look out! He ... a gun.
11. Are you going to ... a walk?
12. One of the victims ... a broken leg.
13. You ... just 30 seconds to answer the question.
14. We ... a lot of difficulties with our new computer system.
15. She ... an uncle in Wisconsin.
16. Nick ... a good influence on the other students.
17. (you) ... his address?

11. Read the newspaper story and write the correct name for each gangster.

Police search for London Gangsters

There is a big police search for four gangsters in London today after a bank robbery.

Here are their descriptions:

Paul Blane has got short, black hair, a moustache and a beard, a gold tooth and brown eyes.

Amella Spink has got short curly blond hair, green eyes and glasses.

Tania Johnson has got long straight red hair and a scar on her face.

Dave Bruce is bald. He’s got a beard, blue eyes and a scar on his nose.



1



2



3



4

12. Make sentences from these words using “has got (hasn’t got)” or “have got (haven’t got)”.

1. scars / Tania / Dave / and
2. red / hair / curly / long / Tania
3. head / Paul / a / shaved
4. eyes / blue / Dave
5. hair / Amella / blond / short / curly
6. Paul / fair / hair / short
7. a / Dave / and / moustache / beard / a
8. glasses / Paul

13. Work in pairs. Ask and answer about these people.

Example:

- A. *Has Amelia got short, black hair?*
B. *No, she hasn’t. She’s got short curly blond hair.*
A. *Has Dave got a scar?*
B. *Yes, he has.*

14. Who is it? Work in groups. Choose a person from your class not naming him / her. The rest of the group ask questions to guess who this person is.

- boy / girl
- tall / thin / strong
- hair / eyes / glasses / a scar / freckles
- name

Example:

- A. *Is it a boy or a girl?*
B. *A boy.*

15. Write a description of the suspect.



- *hair*
- *eyes*
- *a nose*
- *ears*
- *a moustache*
- *a beard*
- *glasses*
- *a scar*



Progress Test

16. Choose the correct item.

1. Jerry ... a dog.
a) haven't got b) have got c) has got
2. Have you got a car? — Yes, I ...
a) haven't b) have c) has
3. Has she got brown eyes? — No, she ...
a) haven't b) have c) hasn't
4. ... a good time!
a) Has b) Have c) Has got
5. He ... a beard and a moustache.
a) haven't got b) have got c) has got
6. ... a minute?
a) Has you got b) Have you got c) Was it
7. I ... breakfast at 6.30.
a) haven't got b) have got c) have
8. He ... a terrible cold at the moment.
a) haven't got b) has got c) is
9. ...a boyfriend?
a) Have Daisy got b) Has Daisy got c) Is there Daisy got
10. ... the time?
a) Have he got b) Have you got c) Is
11. I ... a problem with my car.
a) there is b) have got c) have
12. ... a moustache?
a) Have a suspect got b) Has a suspect got c) Has a suspect get
13. I ... with routine tasks such as washing up, filling in forms, etc.
a) has no patience b) haven't got c) have no
14. ... extra ticket?
a) Have she got b) Is she got c) Have you got
15. I ... a really bad headache.
a) 've got b) 's got c) am

SIMPLE TENSES

ACTIVE VOICE

Present Simple

| V ₁ | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Affirmative | I (we, you, they) | work | He (she, it) | works |
| Interrogative | Do you (I, we, they) | work? | Does he (she, it) | work? |
| Negative | We (I, we, they) | don't work | He (she, it) | doesn't work |

1. Make general questions and give answers according to the examples:

a) Do they live in St. Petersburg?

They do not live in St. Petersburg.

1. We study foreign languages every day.
2. We prepare for our classes during self-dependent work.
3. They go in for sports in gymnasium.
4. I speak English at our lessons.
5. They help my friends in their work.
6. We get a diploma of a lawyer.

b) He lives in St. Petersburg

Does he live in St. Petersburg? — Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.)

1. His father works at the police station.
2. My friend studies English twice a week.
3. Our University trains highly qualified specialists.
4. This cadet works hard at foreign language.
5. Our lesson begins at 9.
6. She reads English books in the library.

2. Fill in the table according to the sample.

| + | ? | - |
|---|--|---|
| He lives in Moscow. | Does he live in Moscow? | He doesn't live in Moscow. |
| She gets up at 6 o'clock every morning. | | |
| | Do they work as a judge? | |
| | | We don't speak French. |
| | Does he ask questions? | |
| We meet friends every Sunday. | | |
| | | He doesn't talk very much to strangers. |
| | Do you often work at a crime scene? | |
| He works at English very hard most of the time. | | |
| | | She doesn't study foreign languages. |
| | Do they obey the law and respect authority? | |
| He wants to become a policeman. | | |
| | Does your teacher speak English during your classes? | |
| | | He doesn't exercise at the gym on Sunday. |

3. Look at the diary. Describe Tom's daily routine. Ask your partner what Tom says about his typical working day.

| | |
|-------|--|
| 7.00 | get up |
| 8.00 | have breakfast |
| 9.00 | begin |
| 14.00 | be over, have dinner |
| 15.00 | have self-dependent work |
| 17.00 | martial training and aports activities |
| 23.00 | go |

4. They are future policemen. Ask questions to your partners about their job. Partners answer according to the examples.



Example: Do you have an interesting job? — “Yes, I do,” or “No, I don’t”

- wear / a uniform / for your job?
- work / with many other people?
- work / inside?
- work / at night?
- drive / a car?
- sit / at a desk?
- get many / holidays?
- get /a big salary?
- like / your job?
- think / many people / want to have / your job?
- study / a lot / to get your job?
- smile / very much?
- get along / with other people?
- take / work / home / with you?

Example: Is your job difficult? — “Yes, it is,” or “No, it isn’t”.

- ... dangerous?
- ... boring?
- ... unusual?
- ... stressful?
- ... fun?
- ... aggressive?
- ... violent?
- ... powerful?
- ... sad?
- ... special?
- ... effective?
- ... active?
- ... unique?
- ... extraordinary?

Ask your own questions

5. Put the verbs in brackets into Present simple.

1. Nick ... to get up very early (**like**).
2. She ... me because I speak too quickly (**not understand**.)
3. Everybody ... foreign language at our university (**study**).
4. July ... the meaning of this word (**not know**).
5. They ... after college every day (**meet**).
6. He ... law at university (**study**).
7. They ... firearms (**not carry**).
8. All police officers ... a certain level of qualification (have).
9. He ... life and property (**protect**).

6. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. The University (**train, trains**) highly qualified specialists
2. They (**learn, learns**) to interview witnesses and suspects, to search a crime scene.
3. My friend (**study, studies**) law at University and so (**do, does**) I.
4. Our University (**have, has**) all the necessary educational facilities.
5. Students (**get, gets**) good knowledge of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Civil Law and Criminalistics.
6. She (**help, helps**) the kids of the neighborhood.
7. Accurate and quick solution of crimes (**depend on, depends on**) training of police officers.
8. (**Do, does**) the Criminal Investigation Department (**take, takes**) special responsibility for the investigation?
9. The investigating officer (**arrive, arrives**) at a crime scene and (**examine, examines**) it carefully before he (touch, touches) anything.
10. (**Do, does**) solicitor also (**work, works**) for their clients and (**prepare, prepares**) cases for barristers?
11. At our University we (**master, masters**) special means, methods and forms of crime prevention.
12. Barristers (**do, does**) not (**have, has**) public offices.
13. (Do, does) you often (**take, takes**) part in patrolling the streets?
14. The British policemen generally (**do, does**) not (**carry, carries**) firearms, except in Northern Ireland.
15. (**Do, does**) cadets (**live, lives**) in a hostel or at home?
16. First-year cadets (**do, does**) not (**go, goes**) to a crime scene.
17. In some countries such as France where there (**is, are**) 9 jurors, the judges and jurors (**decide, decides**) the case together.
18. The investigator (**take, takes**) pictures, (**make, makes**) a plan of the investigation, (**collect, collects**) all the evidence at the crime scene.

7. Make interrogative or negative sentences.

1. Our cadets / study / hard?
2. I / wake up / at six in the morning.
3. You / go / to your study / by train?
4. He / know / much / about the history of Russian police.
5. He / drive / a car?
7. Alexander / exercise / regularly?
8. You / rest / enough.
9. Willy / work / every day?
10. The students/ translate / english texts / every lesson.
11. Your friend / help / you?
12. Your teacher / answer / their questions?

8. Make questions from the following statements starting from the given words.

| | |
|--|---|
| The officer of the Criminal Investigation Department collects the facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect. <i>Does? Who? What? What officer? What facts?</i> | |
| General question | Does the officer of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove guilt or innocence of the suspect? |
| Special questions | |
| Questions to the subject | Who collects the facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect? What officer collects the facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect? |
| Question to the predicate | What does the officer of the Criminal Investigation Department do? |
| Questions to other parts of the sentence | What facts does the officer of the Criminal Investigation Department collect? |

1. Our University trains officers for various police services.
Does...? What University...? What? What officers...?
2. Many good specialists work at our University.
Do...? What specialists...? Where...?
3. Every day we have lectures, seminars and practical exercises.
Do...? What...? When...?
4. The Police School also gives further professional training and conducts research in the police centre.
Does...? What...? What training...? Where...?
5. State courts vary in structure from state to state.

Do...? What courts...? What...? How...?

6. Our graduates work in different police services.

Do...? Who...? Where...?

7. The FBI handles over 180 different investigations including Federal criminal violations.

Does...? What...? What kinds of investigations...? How many ...?

8. Investigation means a search for the truth, for the offender, for the witnesses.

Does...? What...? What (kind of) search...?

9. The students acquire a certain level of qualification in different fields, such as driving, shooting and training.

Do...? Who...? What...? What fields...?

10. The investigative officer usually takes pictures of the crime scene and its objects.

Does...? Who...? What...? What scene...?

11. The district courts handle both criminal and civil cases.

Do...? What courts...? What...? What cases...?

12. The Cabinet meets once a week at 10 Downing Street.

Does? What? Where? How often?

13. An investigative officer collects and protects evidence, interviews witnesses.

Does...? Who...? What...?

14. In Scotland the age of criminal responsibility starts at 9 while in Finland it is 15.

Does...? What...? What age...? Where...?

9. Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

Example: *an, examines, the, carefully, officer, investigating, scene, crime.* — An investigating officer examines the crime scene carefully.

1. The, FBI, each, grow, year, responsibilities.

2. Cover, a, police, wide, activities, range, of, the.

3. Dangerous, the, a, detective, work, of, very, is.

4. Provides, the, competent, also, the, witnesses, investigator.

5. Crimes, investigates, who?

6. Decide, and, cases, courts, criminal, both, civil.

7. The, prepare, solicitors, the, case, evidence, and.

8. Do, a, police, of, lot, things.

9. Sentences, who, people?

10. Judges, crimes, investigate, not, do.

11. People, the, Scotland, of, 15, consists, in, jury.

12. Jury, the, listen, all, to, and, make, then, decision, their, the, evidence.

Past Simple

| V₂ | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Affirmative | I (he, she, it, we, you, they) | worked (fought) |
| Interrogative | Did you (I, he, she, it, we, they) | work (fight)? |
| Negative | I (he, she, it, we, you, they) | didn't work (fight) |

10. Complete the table. Fill in the table according to the sample.

| + | - | ? |
|--|--|--|
| <i>He studied law last year.</i> | <i>He didn't study law last year.</i> | <i>Did he study law last year?</i> |
| The detective solved the crimes. | | |
| | We didn't work in this court. | |
| | | Did they enter this college? |
| | She didn't become a lawyer. | |
| He made uniform patrol in that district. | | |
| | The investigator didn't interview a child alone. | |
| | | Did they spend their spare time together? |
| I went to a modern art exhibition last week. | | |
| | | Did the court sentence the criminal to five years in prison? |
| Sam went to university Police College in Washington. | | |

11. Complete the sentences with the past form of the verb in brackets. Before doing the exercises revise irregular verbs on p. 149.

1. We ... the answer at once (**know**).
2. The cadets ... up when the teacher entered the room (**stand**).
3. The last lesson ... at 12.30 p.m. (**begin**).
4. Nick ... us the time (**tell**).
5. I ... out about the event later (**find**).
6. Jack ... back from a holiday a few days ago (**come**).
7. ... my brother yesterday ? (**you meet**)
8. Mike ... out twenty minutes ago. (**go**)
9. She ... her work two days ago. (**finish**)
10. They ... him his own passport. (**give**)
11. Jill ... me some papers (**bring**).
12. My friend ... me at the airport (**meet**)
13. She ... something on a piece of paper (**write**).

12. Complete the text with the simple form of the past tense and ask questions about this accident.

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Where/go? | Where did Nick go last night? |
| Who/visit? | |
| When/leave? | |
| What/decide? | |
| What/hear? | |
| Whom/see? | |
| Who/come? | |
| What/ask? | |
| Who/hit? | |
| Where/fall? | |
| What/take? | |
| Who/hear? | |
| Who/run? | |

Last night Nick (**go**) to visit his friend Tom in Jackson Street. Nick (**leave**) Tom at about 10 p.m. It (**be**) a very warm evening and Nick (**decide**) to take a walk along the beach. Suddenly he (**hear**) a noise. He (**turn**) around and (**see**) three teenage boys. One boy (**come**) up to Nick and (**ask**) him what time it (**be**). When Nick (**look**) down at his watch, that boy (**hit**) him and he (**fall**) to the ground. Another boy (**take**) Nick's wallet. Nick (**shout**) for help but nobody (**hear**) him. Then they (**run**) away.

13. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

Example: *The state (give) little support to policing in those times. — The state gave little financial support to policing in those times.*

1. Nobody (**see**) a burglar that night.
2. Julie (**give aid**) the victim.
3. I (**enjoy**) the last party very much.
4. My brother (**graduate**) from this college five years ago.
5. We (**not to see**) this film on television last night.
6. We all (**leave**) the parade ground at 6 p.m.
7. I (**not to play**) golf when I was on holiday last summer.
8. He (**not to give**) us the plan of the investigation.
9. The suspect (**not to plead**) guilty.
10. Yesterday he (**come**) from the court late.
11. We (**not to know**) the results of the investigation.
12. There (**be**) an accident two days ago.
13. The witness (**not to identify**) the suspect.
14. A patrolman (**find**) the car insecure and (**call**) the owners.
15. There (**be**) an overall fall in crimes in 1989 in the patrolled area.
16. In 1996 in Magistrates' courts nearly three quarters of million cases (**to result**) in convictions because the defendants (**plead**) guilty.
17. Act of 1984 (**introduce**) the procedure under which the police (**tape-record**) interviews with suspect in police stations.
18. Juries during 1950s, for example (**acquit**) drivers for manslaughter.
19. The Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act 1965 (**abolish**) capital punishment for murder.
20. The last execution for murder (**take place**) in 1964.
21. In 1996 the magistrates courts (**sentence**) over a million offenders and the Crown Court 73,800.
22. The Probation of Offenders Act 1907 (**define**) their duties.

23. When men first (**begin**) to live together in community one of the prime reasons (**be**) for mutual security.

24. On April 1993, the prison service (**become**) an executive agency in the Home Office.

14. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

a) Two fifteen-year old boys (**brake**) into a house in the middle of the day when the owner (**be**) out and (**take**) money and jewellery worth about £900. The owner (**report**) the crime to the police when she (**return**) home at 6 p.m.

b) Spencer is a private detective. One day a beautiful blond woman, Diana White, (**go**) into his office. He (**ask**) for his help. She (**say**) that when she had arrived home the evening before, her husband Philip (**not to be**) at home. “When I (**go**) downstairs this morning, Philip (**be**) there. He (**be**) dead and there (**be**) a gun near him. The police (**come**). They say this gun (**have**) my fingerprints on it. But, Mr Spencer, I (**not to kill**) him”. “... your husband (**have**) any enemies?” Spencer asked. She (**think**). “Well, let's say, he (**not to have**) any friends”. Diana (**leave**).

15. Make questions from the following statements starting from the given words.

Example:

| | |
|---|---|
| A murderer escaped from prison last night. | |
| General question | Did a murderer escape from prison last night? |
| Special questions | |
| <i>Questions to the subject</i> | Who escaped from prison last night? |
| <i>Questions to the predicate</i> | What did a murderer do? |
| <i>Questions to other parts of the sentence</i> | When did a murderer escape from prison? |

1. A year ago my friend served as a patrolman at one of the police precincts.

Did...? Who...? What...? Where...?

2. The officers got a list of stolen cars and the names of new people wanted.

Did...? Who...? What...?

3. They gave first aid and transported people to the hospital.

Did...? Who...? Whom...? Where...?

4. The sergeant on duty wrote reports of auto accidents.

Did...? Who...? What...? Where...?

5. The man's lawyer told him not to talk to the newspaper reporter.

Did...? Who...? What...?

6. The investigator collected a lot of evidence at the crime scene.

Did...? Who...? What...? Where...?

7. Thieves broke into the museum and stole a valuable painting.

Did...? Who...? What...? Where...?

8. Three prisoners broke out of prison early this morning.

Did...? Who...? What...? When...? How many...?

9. The witness appeared in the court and gave his testimony.

Did...? Who...? What...? Where...?

10. On 9 September 1994, six prisoners escaped from the high-security prison at Whitemoor.

Did...? Who...? What...? When...? How many...? Where...?

11. As the policemen grabbed the thief nosy passers by stopped to watch them.

Did...? Who...? What...? When...?

12. John lost all his possessions when arsonists set fire to his house.

Did...? Who...? What...? When...?

13. The accused pleaded not guilty and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Did...? Who...? What...? Why...? What verdict...?

14. In the morning a detective inspector took statements from all relatives of the murdered man.

Did...? Who...? What...? What man...? When...?

16. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: *pleaded, he, guilty.* — *He pleaded guilty.*

1. Suspects, police, the, the, questioned.

2. Police, old, an, man, accident, an, the, saw, called, and.

3. 1922, sir, in, Peel, Robert, home, became, secretary.

4. Later, a, trial, the, place, month, took.

5. Murderer, from, night, a, last, escaped, prison.

6. Three, aeroplane, an, hijacked, terrorists.

7. Head, on, the, the, burglar, victim, hit, his.

8. Property, their, vandals, damaged;

9. And, came, took, police, the, jail, him, to;

10. Recognize, not, witness, did, the, suspect, the;

11. Him, arrest, did, police, not, the;

12. Escaped, burglars, through, window, the.

Future Simple

| shall, will + V₁ | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Affirmative | I (we) shall (will) work. He (she, it, you, they) will work |
| Interrogative | I (we) shall (will) not (won't) work. He (she, it, you, they) will not (won't) work |
| Negative | Shall (Will) I (we) work? Will he (she, it, you, they) work? |

17. Translate the sentences.

1. He will take part in sports competitions on Sunday.
2. Our graduates will work in all police services.
3. At our next seminar we shall study this social phenomenon.
4. On graduating from our University the cadets will get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of Police.
5. Some of us will work as divisional inspectors after graduation from the University.
6. The work of police will depend on political, financial, organizational and cultural influences.
7. The investigating officer will examine the crime scene carefully.
8. We shall make the plan of our investigation with the help of the captain.
9. Only one in four convicted will go to prison.
10. The police will trace and catch the criminal.
11. Not all people will leave a latent print, for example, people with dry hands.
12. The physical evidence will help to establish the identity of the criminal.
13. After searching the crime scene the investigating officer will prepare a report.
14. Some people believe that only the death penalty will really deter terrorists.
15. Frequently a latent print is the only evidence which will help to identify a criminal.
16. The jury will convict him — there is so much evidence against him.

18. Ask general and special question to the statements from Exercise 17.

Example:

| | |
|---|--|
| The detective will go to the crime scene again + tomorrow | |
| General question | Will the detective go to the crime scene tomorrow? |
| Special questions | |
| <i>Questions to the subject</i> | Who will go to the crime scene again tomorrow? |
| <i>Questions to the predicate</i> | What will the detective do again tomorrow? |
| <i>Questions to other parts of the sentence</i> | Where will the detective go again tomorrow? |

19. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

1. Next month our group (**have**) two exams.
2. My friend (**enter**) our University last year.
3. We (**graduate**) from this college in two years.
4. The best cadets (**go**) to London next summer as interpreters.
5. Everybody (**know**) that she (**be**) a good specialist now.
6. They (**become**) lawyers in future.
7. I (**not to see**) that man in the office yesterday.
8. When I finished school I (**enter**) the university.
9. He (**know**) nothing about that investigation.
10. You (**tell**) anyone about this crime tomorrow?
11. Soon the officer (**have**) a new rank.
12. In future he (**be**) an investigator.
13. Spartan women (**have**) more freedom than the women of other Greek cities.
14. The police officer (**speak**) two foreign languages.

20. Put the words in the right order in the Present, Past or Future Simple forming questions with a preposition at the end.

Example: *does, who, belong, gun, to, this? — Who(m) does this gun belong to?*

1. Faculty, what, study, do, at, you?
2. Did, take, he, of, pictures, what?
3. The, talk, officer, to, who(m) did?
4. University, what, you, from, graduate, did?
5. Does, successful, a, investigation, depend, on, what?

6. Police, municipal, what, did, consist, agencies, of, first, the?
7. Who, on, you, rely, case, this, in, will?
8. For, officer, this, responsible, be, what, will?
9. Will, receive, information, police, from, the, who(m), the?
10. Did, what, for, they, search?
11. His, misbehaviour, did, in, what, result?

Progress Test

21. Choose the correct item.

1. Every day our cadets ... hard.
a) study b) studied c) will study
2. We hope Russia ... the next football World Cup.
a) win b) won c) will win
3. At present there ... many faculties at our Institute.
a) is b) are c) will be
4. In future we ... as investigators.
a) work b) worked c) will work
5. He ... a police officer soon.
a) became b) become c) will become
6. Every day he ... hours in the laboratory because he ... to test a new method of identification.
a) spent / wanted b) spends / wants c) will spend/ will want
7. A burglar ... a criminal who ... into a house in order to steal.
a) are / break b) is / breaks c) is / break
8. The policemen in Great Britain (have, has) truncheons as their main weapons.
a) have b) has c) had
9. The suspect ... his evidence next week.
a) gives b) gave c) will give
10. Jack ... his key yesterday.
a) lose b) lost c) will lose
11. I ... in a law enforcement agency now.
a) works b) work c) will work
12. Officer Grace ... from his job two years ago.
a) retire b) retired c) will retire
13. Our detectives ... a lot of physical evidence at the crime scene yesterday.
a) discover b) discovered c) will discover
14. One of the main duties of a police officer ... to take active measures to apprehend the suspect or the criminal.

- a) are b) were c) is
15. Nowadays the policemen of the world ... in close cooperation.
a) work b) worked c) will work
16. We ... them to our Conference but they
a) invited / come b) invited / will come c) invited / didn't come
17. The police ... me on my way home last night.
a) stop b) stopped c) will stop
18. To protect community and enforce the law, police ... patrols in several areas.
a) increases b) increase c) will not increase
19. Police ... citizens from harm.
a) protects b) protect c) will not protect

PASSIVE VOICE

| to be + V ₃ | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------|--|
| Present | <i>am, is, are</i> | heard | Cases <i>are heard</i> . — Дела <i>слушаются</i> |
| Past | <i>was, were</i> | | Cases <i>were heard</i> . — Дела <i>слушались</i> |
| Future | <i>will be</i> | | Cases <i>will be heard</i> . — Дела <i>будут слушаться</i> |

1. Translate the sentences.

1. St. Petersburg is located on numerous islands.
2. Moscow was gradually built around the Kremlin.
3. St. Petersburg is often called the Venice of the North because there are 65 rivers and canals with artistically decorated bridges.
4. The Russian Museum is located in the Mikhailovsky Palace, designed by Rossi.
5. The Crown Court system was introduced by legislation in 1971.
6. Until 1973, women were organized in a separate department and paid less than male officers.
7. Last night I was stopped by the police as I was driving home.
8. In Japan, like in South Korea, jurors are not used: all decisions are made by professional judges.
9. First name and nickname files are often used for identification of criminal.
10. Eyewitness identification is widely used in identification.
11. The police were given the information about the wanted criminal.
12. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
13. Two people were arrested last night.
14. Foreigners who commit crimes are usually deported.
15. This hardened criminal is wanted for double murder.
16. The study of fingerprints is recommended for every officer.
17. The second suspect escaped but was later apprehended when he sought medical help in a hospital.
18. Before World War II Japan also had a jury system, but it was often criticised for the ease with which jurors could be bribed.
19. Juveniles (those under seventeen) are dealt with in a special Magistrates Courts known as Juvenile Courts.
20. Criminal actions are nearly always started by state; civil actions, on the other hand, are usually started by individuals.

21. Complaints are investigated by an officer within the force, but if the complaint is serious or against a senior officer, an officer from another force will be appointed.

22. Defendants can be convicted on the basis of evidence.

23. In 1996, 144 million offenders were sentenced by the criminal courts in England and Wales.

24. Before the nineteenth century, juvenile offenders were treated in the same way as adults and could be sent to adult prisons.

25. Criminal cases are dealt with in either Magistrates' courts or the Crown Court.

26. How many criminals were involved in robbery?

27. The order of investigative steps will be based on existing facts.

28. The European Court of Human Rights was established by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and was set up in Strasbourg in 1959.

2. Write the sentences to the passive voice.

1. A friendly policeman checked our bags. — Our bags ... by a friendly policeman.

2. They sent the documents to the wrong address. — The documents ... to the wrong address.

3. Tourists have spent millions of euros in Europe in the last few years. — Millions of euros ... by tourists in Europe in the last few years.

4. People speak English in most parts of the world. — English ... in most parts of the world.

5. They arrested the two men after the robbery. — Two men ... after the robbery.

6. People hear the New Year's concert every year. — The New Year's concert ... every year.

7. The police didn't find the missing girl last weekend. — The missing girl ... last weekend.

8. Tourists don't visit this museum very often. — This museum ... very often.

9. Women send thousands of emails to the star every month. — Thousands of emails ... to the star every month.

10. George told me about the incident at dinner. — I ... about the incident at dinner.

11. Sharon will meet you at the airport and take you to the hotel. — You ... at the airport and ... to the hotel by Sharon.

12. You will obtain further information at the desk. — Further information ... at the desk.

13. You will send your children to a good school. — Your children ... to a good school.

14. They won't take a decision until the next meeting. — A decision ... until the next meeting.

15. Chelsea football team did not beat Tottenham. — Tottenham ... by Chelsea football team.

16. We deliver newspapers every day. — Newspapers ... every day.

17. Our police use the new equipment in patrolling streets? — New equipment ... in patrolling streets.

18. They don't teach Spanish at our college. — Spanish ... at my college.

19. Police officers perform their duties accurately. — The duties ... accurately ... by police officers.

20. Russian citizens elect our president in six years. — Our president ... in six years.

3. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. The FBI (**was created, is created**) in 1908 primarily to handle criminal investigations for Department of Justice.

2. Three people (**will be killed, were killed**) in train crash.

3. The kidnapped child (**was found, were found**) by the police.

4. The FBI (**was established, will be established**) to maintain law and order and to fight crime.

5. The new law (**is passed, will be passed**) tomorrow.

6. All financial offices (**will be situated, are situated**) in the City.

7. In 1910 Radio Telegraphy (**is used, was used**) for the first time by Metropolitan Police.

8. A barrister (**is usually consulted, will be consulted**) by a solicitor.

9. A copy of instructions (**is sent, will be sent**) to the jury room for the use of jurors next week.

10. He (**will be arrested, was arrested**) a couple of days later in a hotel a few hundred miles away.

11. She (**are found, was found**) not guilty of murder, but (**are given, was given**) six years imprisonment for manslaughter.

12. Most countries have a national police force which (**is controlled, was controlled**) by central government.

13. In 1996 a satisfactory system of classifying fingerprints (**was introduced, will be introduced**) in Scotland Yard.

4. Put the verb in brackets in the correct Passive form.

1. Many qualified specialists (**train**) by our University.
2. A new bridge (**build**) next year.
3. I (**not invite**) to the conference last Monday.
4. Many other plays apart from Hamlet (**write**) by Shakespeare.
5. A million people (**visit**) the cathedral every year.
6. John Higgins (**award**) a science prize last month.
7. A lot of money (**spend**) on weapons nowadays.
8. Priceless paintings (**steal**) from the museum last night.
9. When a bill (**introduce**) in the House of Commons, it receives a formal first reading.
10. Many bills (**passed**) during next year.
11. Two kinds of lawyers in England (**call**) solicitors and barristers.
12. Fingerprints (**use**) by police forces throughout Russia and in more than 30 countries.
13. Until a few years, murderers in England (**hang**).
14. The identification parade (**complete**) in half an hour.
15. More serious cases (**hear**) in the Crown Court where the Judge is always a legal expert and (**pay**) for his work.
16. The next day they (**arrest and charge with**) burglary.
17. The Joneses (**convict and sentence**) to two years' imprisonment.
18. The case (**try**) in the local court next week.
19. As a rule, the accused (**photograph and fingerprint**).
20. They hope that their son (**place on probation**).
21. The murderer (**sentence**) to death last week.
22. The case (**try**) in the court of the United States next September.
23. Only a few police officers (**arm**) regularly for instance, those who guard politicians and diplomats or who patrol airports.
24. Peacekeeping functions of the police (**design**) to maintain public order.
25. The decision of the state court (**review**) by the Court of Appeals next month.
26. Presidential elections (**hold**) in Russia and the USA every 4 years.
27. Last week two new ambassadors (**appoint**) by the President.
28. A man and a woman (**suspect of**) the crime, but there was not enough evidence.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Tense and Voice.

1. In 1992 he (**jail**) for life at Bristol Crown Court.
2. The accused (**set**) free because there (**be**) lack of evidence.

3. The kidnappers (**telephone**) the boy's father and (**demand**) a ransom of 5 million dollars.
4. All members of the jury (**decide**) that the accused (**be**) guilty.
5. The old man (**attack**) on his way home and (**mug**).
6. This crime (**solve**) by our department last week.
7. The case (**hear**) in the local court next week.
8. Last night an arsonist (**set**) a warehouse on fire and (**escape**).
9. It's important that nobody should be present in the room where a child (**interview**).
10. The offender (**arm**) and two policemen (**wound**).
11. His lawyer considers they (**appeal**) the conviction.
12. The police (**start**) watching the climbers next morning.
13. The use of physical and corporal punishments (**reform**) and then (**stop**) during the twentieth century.
14. All latent prints (**develop**) in the laboratory in an hour.
15. At the trial the prosecutor (**present**) a lot of evidence which (convince) everybody of her guilt.
16. In the past physical torture (**use**) to make prisoners tell the truth.
17. In all societies relations between people (**regulate**) by laws.
18. Nearly all criminal cases (**start**) in the magistrates' court and some (**pass**) then to the Crown Court.

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Tense and Voice.

The police had suspected Paul Williams for months and when they finally (**gather**) some real evidence against him. He (**arrest**) by the police and (**accuse of**) trafficking in drugs. A few weeks later he (**try**) for the crime. The jury (**be**) quickly convinced that he (**be**) guilty of drug trafficking, so he (**sentence**) to ten years in prison. The police (**satisfy**) that they had managed (**put**) such a dangerous criminal behind bars.

Progress Test

7. Choose the right item.

1. The results of the investigation ... in the press last week.
a) is published b) were published c) will be published
2. Members of the House of Lords
a) is not elected b) will be elected c) are not elected
3. St. Petersburg ... to be the most beautiful city in the world.
a) is known b) knew c) will know
4. A competition for representative teams ... by FIFA next summer.
a) is organised b) was organised c) will be organised
5. All safety and security operations ... at the stadium by a venue operation centre (VOK).
a) are controlled b) controlled c) control
6. The first aid and medical treatment at the stadium ... by special medical service.
a) provided b) provide c) are provided
7. Security checks on persons and vehicles ... at the entry points of the stadium.
a) shall be carried out b) carried out c) carry out
8. Dangerous items like knives and razors ... to bring on a plane.
a) prohibited b) are prohibited c) prohibit
9. Police detention facilities ... in a secure and suitable area.
a) is located b) will locate c) are located
10. This criminal ... by victim.
a) identify b) was identified c) identified
11. This crime ... by our department.
a) will solve b) was solved c) solved
12. Many accidents ... by dangerous driving.
a) cause b) caused c) are caused
13. The police got back Mr. Cole's car four days after it
a) are stolen b) was stolen c) will be stolen
14. The fingerprints of the suspect ... by the crime scene technician soon.
a) will take b) take c) will be taken
15. The surveillance of people, places and objects ... by detectives.
a) conducts b) conducted c) are conducted
16. Some physical evidence ... by the police at the crime scene last night.
a) are discovered b) will be discovered c) were discovered
17. The offender ... to five years in prison last week.
a) are sentenced b) was sentenced c) will be sentenced

18. The maniac ... two days ago.
 a) is traced and captured b) was traced and captured c) will be traced and captured
19. DNA ... for victim identification for mass disasters (катастрофа).
 a) use b) used c) is used
20. The key were in the ignition when the car
 a) is stolen b) was stolen c) will be stolen
21. Two teenagers ... in a car accident last night.
 a) are seriously injured b) were seriously injured c) will be seriously injured
22. They ... as the best criminal experts in the city.
 a) known b) know c) are known
23. This problem ... next Friday.
 a) is discussed b) was discussed c) will be discussed
24. Two people ... in the accident the night before last.
 a) are injured b) were injured c) will be injured
25. Valuable items ... at the crime scene last month.
 a) are found b) were found c) will be found
26. Today this crime laboratory ... with modern facilities.
 a) is equipped b) was equipped c) will be equipped
27. The convict ... to ninety hours of community policing last Monday.
 a) is sentenced b) was sentenced c) will be sentenced
28. The motorists ... by the traffic jam.
 a) annoyed b) were annoyed c) will annoy
29. The tourist owned the vehicle that
 a) is stolen b) was stolen c) will be stolen
30. The thief ... by the hotel manager.
 a) sees b) was seen c) will see

CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSES

ACTIVE VOICE

Affirmative (Positive) form

| Tense | (Subject) + to be + | V-ing | Adverbial modifiers of time |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Present | I <i>am</i> He (she, it) <i>is</i> We (you, they) <i>are</i> | <i>searching</i> a scene. | now; at the moment; these days; etc. |
| Past | I (he, she, it) <i>was</i> We (you, they) <i>were</i> | <i>searching</i> a scene. | during; at ... o'clock; from ... till; the (a) whole day (in the past); etc. when smb did smth while smb was doing smth |
| Future | I (we) <i>will (shall) be</i> He (she, it you, they) <i>will be</i> | <i>searching</i> a scene. | during; at ... o'clock; from ... till; the (a) whole day(in the future); etc. when smb does smth while smb is doing smth |

Example:

| | |
|---|--|
| The investigator <i>is searching</i> a crime scene now. | Следователь сейчас осматривает место преступления. |
| The investigator <i>was searching</i> a crime scene from 8 till 11 p.m.(when they came) | Следователь осматривал место преступления в 8 часов вечера (когда они пришли). |
| The investigator <i>will be searching</i> a crime scene at 9 a.m. | Следователь будет осматривать место преступления в 9 часов утра. |

Interrogative (Question) form

| Tense | To be + (Subject) + V-ing | Adverbial modifiers of time |
|----------------|---|---|
| Present | <i>Am I searching a scene? Is he (she, it) searching a scene? Are we (you, they) searching a scene?</i> | now; right now; at the moment; these days; this week (month, year); etc. |
| Past | <i>Was I (he, she, it) searching a scene? Were we (you, they) searching a scene?</i> | during; at ... o'clock; from ... till; the (a) whole day (in the past); etc. when smb did smth while smb was doing smth |
| Future | <i>Will (Shall) I (we) be searching a scene? Will he (she, it you, they) be searching a scene?</i> | during; at ... o'clock; from ... till; the (a) whole day (in the future); etc. when smb does smth while smb is doing smth |

Example:

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Is the investigator searching a crime scene now?</i> | Следователь сейчас осматривает место преступления? |
| <i>Was the investigator searching a crime scene from 8 till 11 p.m. (when they came)?</i> | Следователь осматривал место преступления в 8 часов вечера (когда они пришли)? |
| <i>Will the investigator be searching a crime scene at 9 a.m.?</i> | Следователь будет осматривать место преступления в 9 часов утра? |

Negative form

| Tense | (Subject) + to be + not | V-ing | Adverbial modifiers of time |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Present | <i>I am not</i> He (she, it) <i>is not</i> We (you, they) are not | <i>searching</i> a scene. | now; at the moment; these days; etc. |
| Past | <i>I (he, she, it) was not</i> We (you, they) <i>were</i> <i>not</i> | <i>searching</i> a scene. | during; at ... o'clock; from ... till; the (a) whole day (in the past); etc. when smb did smth while smb was doing smth |
| Future | <i>I (we) will (shall) be</i> <i>not</i> He (she, it you, they) <i>will be not</i> | <i>searching</i> a scene. | during; at ... o'clock; from ... till; the (a) whole day (in the future); etc. when smb does smth while smb is doing smth |

Example:

| | |
|---|---|
| The investigator <i>is not searching</i> a crime scene <i>now</i> . | Следователь сейчас не осматривает место преступления. |
| The investigator <i>was not searching</i> a crime scene <i>from 8 till 11 p.m. (when they came)</i> . | Следователь не осматривал место преступления в 8 часов вечера (когда они пришли). |
| The investigator <i>will not be searching</i> a crime scene <i>at 9a.m.</i> | Следователь не будет осматривать место преступления в 9 часов утра. |

Present Continuous (Present Progressive) Tense

The Present Continuous (Present Progressive) is a form of the verb that shows the action is in progress in the present

Examples of Typical Time Expressions

| Now | The present time period | Near future | Annoying repeating actions |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| now | these days | this afternoon | always |
| right now | today | tonight | constantly |
| this moment | this week | next week | |
| | this month | on Sunday | |
| | this year | after dinner | |
| | currently | tomorrow | |

Rules for using Present Continuous Tense:

- *Actions that are happening now.*

Example: The phone *is ringing*.

- *Actions that are currently in progress (Not at this exact moment, but in the present. For example: these days, this month, this year)*

Example: He *is studying* a lot these days.

- *Planned future actions.*

Example: I *am meeting* my friends tomorrow.


- *Annoying repeating actions.*

Example: She *is always coming* late!

1. Change the verb in brackets into the correct form. Match the tenses of the verbs in the sentences to their usages mentioned above.

1. I (**talk**) on the phone at this moment.
2. He (**study**) to be a lawyer.
3. She (**always come**) late!
4. Julia (**make**) a speech at the moment.
5. Mike (**drive**) very carefully.
6. They (**always fight**).
7. It (**rain**).
8. I am busy. I (**write**) my homework.
9. They (**meet**) a lawyer tomorrow.
10. Anna (**have a rest**) right now.
11. We (**prepare**) for an exam this week.
12. They (**help**) the teacher right now
13. Police car (**run**) very fast!
14. I (**write**) a report these days.
15. I (**always forget**) my papers.
16. My friend (**help**) me with my homework these days.
17. She (**have**) a hard time this year.
18. This month we (**stay**) with my sister.
19. We (**work**) on the new text right now.
20. She (**leave**) for London tomorrow morning.
21. Jenny (**come**) back from New York tomorrow.
22. I (**visit**) my friend next week.
23. You (**always smoke**)!
24. My parents (**go back**) tonight.
25. We (**go**) to the theatre on Sunday.
26. He (**always drive**) fast!
27. They (**study**) Spanish this summer.
28. They (**answer**) the teacher' questions.
29. It (**always rain**) in this place.
30. He (**always miss**) classes.
31. This girl (**always forget**) something!

Past Continuous (Past Progressive) Tense



The Past Continuous Tense expresses action at a **particular moment** in the past. The action started before that moment but has not finished at that moment.

Rules for using Past Continuous Tense:

- *Actions in progress at a certain point or a time period in the past.*

Example: At 8 o'clock this morning he *was working*.

- *Parallel Actions*

Example: The Police inspectors *were searching for* the thief and the thief *was trying to* hide.

- *Interrupted task*

Example: She *was skiing* when she broke her leg.

- *When/while*

Example: We *were concentrating* while the teacher *was teaching*.

- *Actions happening again and again*

Example: The sun *was just rising* when I left hospital.

- *Change and Growth*

Example: Our website *was improving* its ranking day by day.

- *Background experience*

Example: They *were constantly cheating* him in his childhood.

- Annoying repeating actions *in the past*

Example:

He *was always sleeping* on duty.

2. Change the verb in brackets into the correct form. Match the tenses of the verbs in the sentences to their usages mentioned above.

1. Yesterday at 7 o'clock I (**have breakfast**).
2. Last night, at 10 o'clock she (**return**) home.
3. Steve (**watch**) TV while Susan (**wash up**).
4. While you (**rest**), I (**clean**) the classroom.
5. While we (**swim**), the other team (**run**).
6. Jim (**always come**) late to work.
7. Jack and Bob (**always fight**) about something.
8. While the teacher (**speak**), the students (**write**).
9. These two girls (**constantly chat**).
10. I (**talk**) on the phone when somebody knocked on the door.
11. Jane (**read**) and Ann (**listen**) to music.
12. The teacher (**ask**) questions, and the students (**answer**).
13. I (**leave**) home at 8 yesterday.
14. An hour ago I (**go**) to the university by bus.
15. They (**work**) on a project when I (**ask**) them for help.
16. I (**always wait**) for your time.
17. No one likes her because she was (**always fight**)with everyone.
18. Their children were (**grow up**) quickly.
19. My mind (**run**) faster than everyone else.
20. His knowledge on the subject (**get**) better and better.
21. I (**wait for**) the bus when you picked me from bus stop.
22. We (**work**) and (**plan**) our trip for London.
23. I (**work**) on my laptop, (**do**) some task of website and (**enjoy**) it.
24. She (**study**) while I (**watch**) TV.
25. I (**work**) at 10 p.m. last night.
26. They (**not play**) football at 9 a.m. this morning.
27. We were (**have dinner**) when it started to rain.
28. They (**fight**) but all the boys (**just laugh**).
29. The phone (**ring**) while I (**sleep**).
30. While we (**talk**), someone (**steal**) my bag.
31. The prisoner (**run away**) while the policemen (**talk**).
32. Steve (**park**) his car, when the engine stopped working.
33. We (**walk**) when we heard a loud noise.

Future Continuous Tense

The Future Continuous Tense is used to express an action that will be happening in the Future. It expresses a continued or ongoing action that may or may not be completed in the Future

Examples of typical time expressions:

- While
- As long as
- At 5 o'clock
- Tomorrow at ... o'clock
- At 5 o'clock
- Next (all) month
- All afternoon

Rules and uses of Future Continuous tense:

- *A continued or ongoing action in future.*

Example: Where *will he be staying* in London?

- *With Next, tomorrow, where at this time is given.*

Example: At this time, we *will be writing* a test next week.
She *will be going* to France at this time tomorrow.

- *Parallel Actions*

Example: Lena *will be watching* TV, enjoying and just wasting her time.

- *Future Guesses*

Example: Nicole (have) a hard time.

Why *will you be not doing* anything for this project?

- *Interrupted future actions*

Example: She *will be staying* home *when I visit* her tonight.

Remember:

We do not use *will* in the *when-part* of the sentence.

3. Change the verb in brackets into the correct form. Match the tenses of the verbs in the sentences to their usages mentioned above.

1. He (**wait**) for quite some time.
2. Tomorrow at this time I (**leave**) the city.
3. Next week at this time we (**sunbathe**) at the Black Sea beach.
4. At 5 o'clock you (**help**) your brother.
5. I (**visit**) her next month.
6. This evening at 8 o'clock, she (**watch**) a movie with her friends.
7. We (**talk**), and they (**make a noise**).
8. We (**play**) tennis at this time on Sunday.
9. It (**rain**) tonight.
10. Tonight at 10 o'clock she (**come**) home.
11. The day after tomorrow he (**swim**) in the sea.
12. I (**not waste**) my time when he again calls me.
13. We (**study**) in the library when they come.
14. At this time tomorrow, I (**take**) my exams.
15. He (**read**) when I (**call**) him.
16. I (**do**) sports from 5 till 7 tomorrow.
17. They (**work**) when you (**call**).
18. It (**rain**) when she (**return**).
19. When we (**call**) him, he (rest).
20. Steven (**fly**) to Italy when I (**arrive**).
21. Her child (**sleep**) when his father (**return**).
22. He (**watch**) football at 7 in the evening
23. We (**not to play**) basketball all day long.
24. They (**not to come**) with us to the school.
25. What you (**do**) at 3 p.m.?
26. You will (**not use**) my car when I (**leave**) for London.

4. Define the tense and translate the sentences.

1. The young boy was trying to pick the old man's pocket but the security guard saw what he was doing.
2. A policeman is questioning her at the moment.
3. The investigator will be interviewing witnesses at this time tomorrow.
4. Mrs. Turner saw a bank robbery when she was doing her shopping in town yesterday.
5. The most important evidence normally comes from the clothing the suspect was wearing at the time of crime.

6. Mr. White was coming out of his office when the accident happened.

7. Competent personnel are constantly performing valuable services in criminal investigations.

8. One night during a burglary the victims woke up while the criminals were stealing.

9. The problem of car theft is getting worse nowadays.

10. One of the best known kidnappings took place in America in March 1932 when the nineteen-month's old son of American aviator was taken from home as he was sleeping in the nursery.

11. He is a good lawyer. Ask him to advise you on what you are planning to do.

12. Perhaps, the murderer was waiting for her in her flat.

13. The policemen saw that the man was raising the gun to shoot him.

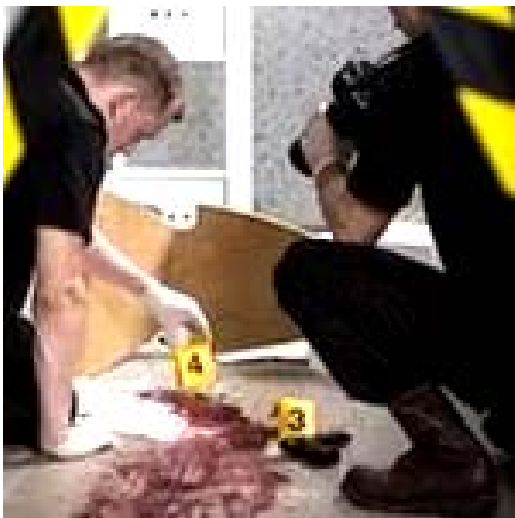
14. The county police force was experiencing a manpower crisis then.

15. An elderly woman telephoned the police to report that youths were harassing her.

16. The patrolman said that there was a local gang of thieves who were travelling around on motor cycles and breaking into premises.

5. Use the words in the box to describe what the people in the pictures are doing. Choose some pictures to say what these people were (will be) doing at a definite time in the past (future).

drive a car; detain a suspect; collect evidence; speak on crime prevention; interrogate a suspect; handcuff a suspect; control traffic; break into the house; listen to a lawyer



1



2



3



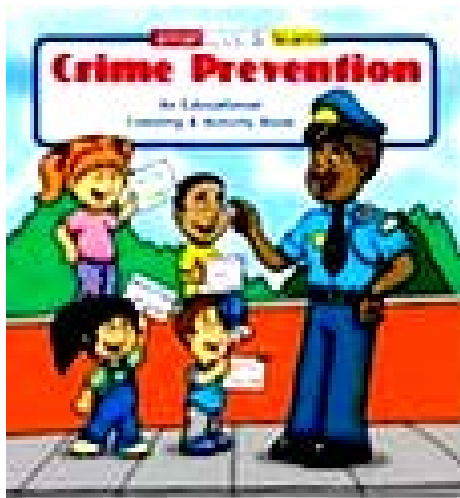
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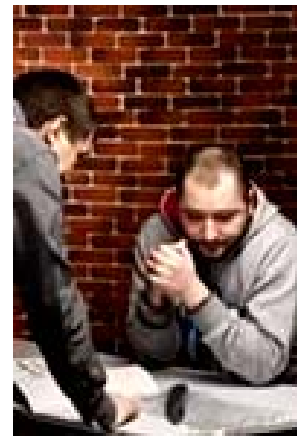
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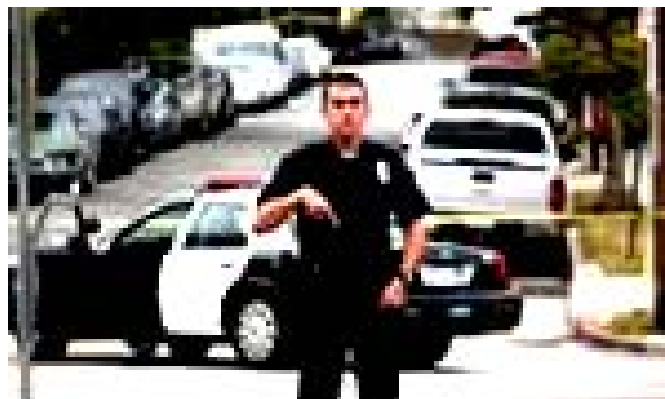
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7



8



9

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: Present, Past or Future Continuous.

1. Glender Branston was kidnapped last Wednesday as she (**leave**) her office.

2. Mrs. Branston was able to phone the police while her kidnappers (**sleep**).

3. Police (**search**) for the killer of 36-year-old Richard Steen, whose body was found on the beach last night.

4. The number of crimes (**increase**) nowadays.

5. They (**search**) the scene for clues till night.

6. A group of vandals aged between eight and thirteen were caught by police last night as they (**leave**) city centre car park after causing damage to several cars.

7. He was sorry to hear that his friend (**have**) legal problems.

8. The police received a complaint that the young men (**drink**) spirits in the park and (**violate**) public order.

9. Briggs was arrested last May as he (**try**) to rob a Lloyds Bank.

10. A young girl (**speed**) in a car which was stolen an hour before.

11. The police do not have a suspect yet, but (**hope**) for the new information.

12. The old man was mugged as he (**walk**) down a deserted street.

13. Custom officials (**try**) to improve their methods of catching people who smuggle illegal goods.

14. The assassin was caught as he (**aim**) his gun at the President.

15. Captain Brown is not available now, he (**interview**) witnesses.

16. Mrs. Green (**write**) a witness report now.

7. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The policeman was wounded when (he / chase / a criminal).

2. She saw a shoplifter when (she / enter / a shop).

3. A smuggler was arrested when (he / go through / the customs).

4. A burglar was caught when (he / break into / the house).

5. The police noticed the arsonist (who / try / to escape).

6. It turned out that her neighbour (make / fake passports / and sell / them / to people).

7. A young girl was mugged when (she / get into / her car).

8. A businessman was murdered in his mansion when (he / watch / a documentary / on TV).

9. She was stopped by the police because (she / drive / too fast).

10. The robbers were stopped by the security when (they / leave / the bank).

11. She looked around and saw a tall man (who run out / of the bank) and (hold a gun / in his hands).

12. Two robbers, Grab and Murphy, (hide / in the warehouse) when the police located them.

8. Study the examples. Use the information about Jack, Ned and Steve and make up the negative sentences.

Example:

| Jack now | Ted at 10 a.m. yesterday | Steve at 5 p.m. tomorrow |
|---|---|--|
| wait for witnesses | examine prints | make a record |
| <i>Jack is not waiting for witnesses now.</i> | <i>Ted was not examining prints at 10 a.m. yesterday.</i> | <i>Steve will not be making a record at 6 p.m. tomorrow.</i> |

| Jack now | Ted at 10 a.m. yesterday | Steve at 5 p.m. tomorrow |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. take fingerprints | 1. talk to witnesses | 1. interrogate suspects |
| 2. shoot | 2. use a weapon | 2. talk to a lawyer |
| 3. apprehend suspects | 3. take pictures | 3. patrol streets |
| 4. arrive at a crime scene | 4. drive a car | 4. give evidence |
| 5. question a victim | 5. locate a criminal | 5. take driving lessons |
| 6. search a crime scene | 6. go to a crime scene | 6. develop fingerprints |
| 7. write an appeal | 7. follow a suspect | 7. search a crime scene |

9. Brown is a policeman. He had a usual working day yesterday. Use the information below and say what he was doing at a definite time yesterday.

Example:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| 7 ³⁰ a.m. | drink coffee at home |
| At 7 ³⁰ a.m. yesterday policeman Brown <i>was drinking</i> coffee at home. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8 ⁰⁰ | leave home |
| 8 ⁰⁰ — 8 ⁴⁰ | drive to work |
| 9 ⁰⁰ — 10 ⁰⁰ | read witnesses' evidence |
| 10 ⁰⁰ — 11 ⁰⁰ | interrogate a suspect |
| 12 ⁰⁰ — 12 ³⁰ | have lunch |
| 12 ⁴⁰ — 13 ¹⁰ | go to a crime scene |
| 13 ¹⁰ — 15 ⁰⁰ | search a crime scene |
| 15 ⁰⁰ — 17 ⁰⁰ | talk to witnesses |
| 17 ⁰⁰ — 18 ⁰⁰ | analyse prints and study photographs |
| 18 ⁰⁰ — 19 ⁰⁰ | write a report |
| 19 ⁰⁰ — 20 ⁰⁰ | return home. |

10. Make questions from the following statements starting from the given words (in some questions Simple Tenses are necessary).

Example:

| | |
|---|--|
| The police <i>were investigating</i> a series of burglaries in this area. <i>Were...? Who...? What...? Where...?</i> | |
| General question | <i>Were the police investigating a series of burglaries in this area?</i> |
| Special questions | |
| <i>Questions to the subject</i> | <i>Who was investigating a series of burglaries in this area?</i> |
| <i>Question to the predicate</i> | <i>What were the police doing?</i> |
| <i>Questions to other parts of the sentence</i> | <i>What were the police investigating? Where were the police investigating a series of burglaries?</i> |

- The police are doing a difficult job in difficult times.
Are ...? Who ...? What ...? When ...?
- The man was sleeping in an arm-chair when a burglar broke in.
Was ...? Who ...? What ...?
- Police Departments all over the country are using the polygraph as an aid for criminal investigations.
Are ...? What ... for? Where ...?
- He is investigating a crime dealing with robbery.
Is ...? Who ...? What ...? What crime ...?

5. They were driving fast when they crashed into another car.
Were ... ? Who ... ? What ... ? How ... ?
6. In the United Kingdom private security is steadily increasing.
Is ... ? What ... ? Where ... ? How ... ?
7. The investigator will be interviewing the witnesses from 10 a.m. till 12 a.m. tomorrow.
Will ... ? Who ... ? What ... ? When ... ?
8. Qualitative change is also occurring in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales.
Is ... ? What ... ? Where ... ?
9. On May 8, political leaders of Australia were trying to discourage neo-Nazi skin-head groups from demonstrations.
*What ... ? Who ... ? What leaders ... ?
 What ... from? When ... ?*
10. Mrs. West was carrying her shopping when a youth of about 20 tried to snatch her shopping-bag.
Was ... ? Who ... ? What ... ? When ... ?

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, Simple or Continuous. Revise the verbs which are not used in Continuous:

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| like | любить, нравиться | believe | верить, полагать |
| love | любить | remember | помнить |
| hate | ненавидеть | belong | принадлежать |
| want | хотеть | contain | содержать |
| need | нуждаться | consist (of) | состоять (из) |
| prefer | предпочитать | depend (on) | зависеть (от) |
| know | знать | seem | казаться, оказываться |
| realise | осознавать | see | видеть |
| suppose | (пред)полагать | hear | слышать |
| mean | означать | be | быть |
| understand | понимать | have | иметь |

- The police (**arrive**) when Bob and Jack (rob) the bank.
- The witness was stunned but she (**see**) the license plate.
- The burglar was in a very difficult position and he (**not to know**) what to do.

4. The process of a crime scene search usually (**include**) a preliminary, general observation and final stages.
5. One shot (**miss**) PC Dickson, the radio operator, another shot (**hit**) the driver in the right leg.
6. He (**walk**) along the street when suddenly he (**hear**) footsteps behind him. Somebody (**follow**) him. He was frightened and (**start**) to run.
7. When she (**be**) young, she (**want**) to be a lawyer.
8. The policeman was wounded when he (**chase**) a criminal.
9. We (**see**) an accident when we (**cross**) the street.
10. European Court of Human Rights (**consist of**) twenty-one judges, one for each member state.
11. The suspect says, he (**be**) 80 years old but nobody (**believe**) him, he looks much younger.
12. How fast you (**drive**) when the accident (**happen**)?
13. London police (**wear**) uniforms with special badges and helmets.
14. Investigation (**mean**) search.
15. The suspect says that this bag (**not to belong**) to him.

12. Mrs. White was a witness of a bank robbery. Read her witness testimony. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, Simple or Continuous.

1) I was just (**come out**) of the bank and (**put**) my money into my purse when I (**hear**) the crash. 2) I (**look up**) and (**see**) this white car crashing into the front of the security van. 3) Three men (**get out**). 4) Two of them (**be**) young. 5) One of them (**wear**) jeans and (**be / young**), the other (**have**) a black leather jacket on and (**wear**) trainers. 6) I (**not to get**) a good look at the third one because I (**back**) into the doorway of the bank. 7) They yelled, "Get out!" at the driver of the van. 8) They (**grab at**) the bags of money. 9) There (**be**) bags of money all over the street. 10) They (**scream**) and (**drop**) more money about the place. 11) When the police (**arrive**), they (**drive off**).

13. Read the text "An Accident" and put the verbs into the correct form, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

An Accident

1) Two cars (**go**) along Cambridge Street. 2) An Englishman (**drive**) a Rolls-Royce, and a foreign student (**drive**) a V.W. 3) The Englishman (**drive**) slowly and carefully. 4) The student (**not to drive**) carefully ... he (**look**) at a girl. 5) She (**walk**) along the street. 6) She (**wear**) a short skirt, and she (**carry**) a handbag. 7) The traffic lights (**be**) green. 8) A dog (**sit**)

beside the traffic lights. 9) A cat (**sit**) on the opposite side. 10) The dog (**think**) about a bone. 11) Suddenly the dog (**see**) the cat. 12) It (**run**) across the road. 13) The English driver (**see**) the dog. 14) He (**brake**) quickly. 15) The V.W. (**crash**) into the Rolls-Royce. 16) The girl (**see**) the accident. 17) She (**run**) to the telephone box. 18) The police (**come**) immediately.

14. Ted is a policeman. Steve is a cadet. Use given information and say what each of them does at work every day and what he is not doing now. Use Present Simple or Continuous (positive or negative).

Example: Ted **usually** wears a uniform at work. — He *is not wearing* a uniform **today**, he is at home.

| Ted | Steve |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| wear a uniform | get up early |
| try to stop crime | get to university |
| catch criminals | study different subjects |
| direct traffic | be good at foreign languages |
| patrol streets | attend lectures and tutorials |
| help people | master investigative methods |
| give first aid to victims | attend a disco |
| watch the people gathering | enjoy the party |
| be at home with his family | be on guard duty |

15. Act out a dialogue based on the previous task. Use simple and continuous tenses.

Example:

‘What’s your job?’

‘I am a policeman.’

‘Do you wear a uniform?’

‘Yes, I do.’

‘Why aren’t wearing it today?’

‘I am not on duty today.’

16. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Last night at 9.18 the Director of a school (**walk**) from his office to his car when somebody (**attack**) him from behind.

A policeman (**interview**) the director at hospital last night.

Policeman Now, Mr Snow ... what can you remember about the attack?

Mr. Snow Well, I (**walk**) late yesterday evening

Policeman What time you (**leave**) your office?

Mr. Snow About quarter past nine.

Policeman Are you sure?

Mr. Snow Oh, yes ... I (**look at**) my watch.

Policeman What you (**do**) then?

Mr. Snow Well, I (**lock**) the door and (**walk**) to my car, when somebody (**hit**) me on the head.

Policeman You (**see**) the attacked?

Mr. Snow No, he (**wear**) a stocking over his head.

Policeman Tell me, Mr. Snow ... how you (**break**) your leg?

Mr. Snow Well, when they (**put**) me into the ambulance, they (**drop**) me.

17. Ask your partner questions using the words below. Let your partner answer them. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous; Present simple or Present Continuous.

1. Where / to be Mr. Snow / now?
2. What / he / to do?
3. What / the policeman / to do?
4. What / Mr. Snow / to do / at nine o'clock / yesterday?
5. What time / he / to leave / his office?
6. He / to be / sure?
7. Why / he / to be / sure?
8. What / he / to lock?
9. When / the attacker / hit / him?
10. He / see / the attacker?
11. Why / he / not to see / him?
12. Mr. Snow / to break / his arm?
13. What / he / to break?
14. When / he / to break / it?

18. Act out a dialogue based on task 17. Cadet A is a Police officer, cadet B is Mr. Snow.

PASSIVE VOICE

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Present Continuous | to be (<i>am, is, are</i>) + being + V3 (V- ed) |
| Past Continuous | to be (<i>was, were</i>) + being + V3 (V- ed) |

| Present Continuous | |
|---|--|
| <i>I am being watched.</i> <i>He (she, it) is being watched.</i> | <i>We (you, they) are being watched.</i> |

| Past Continuous | |
|--|---|
| <i>I (he, she, it) was being watched</i> | <i>We (you, they) were being watched.</i> |

Future Continuous is no used in passive!

1. Study the examples and translate the sentences into Russian.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>I feel that we are being watched.</i> | <i>Я чувствую, что за нами наблюдают.</i> |
| <i>The case is being heard in court now.</i> | <i>Дело слушается в суде сейчас.</i> |
| <i>When they were coming here, they were being watched by someone.</i> | <i>Когда они шли сюда, за ними кто-то наблюдал.</i> |

1. The trial of the distinguished professor was being reported in all newspapers.
2. The information about escaped prisoner is being broadcasted everywhere.
3. They are being engaged in drug smuggling.
4. Two climbers are being looked for by the Scottish Police in the Highlands.
5. These complaints were constantly being made to the police.
6. The offender felt that he was being followed and started to run.
7. Every aspect of the police and prison services is being changed during the reform.
8. The criminals were being interviewed about the murder.
9. A visual comparison is then made to determine if any file prints belong to the person whose print is being searched.
10. Are your statements being given freely and voluntarily?

11. The suspect is being questioned about his activities.

12. Specific questions are being asked of a suspect as to identity of a particular person, exact location of a place, specific time, date, etc.

13. The 46-year-old man, who is not being named, disappeared while on duty at the dock.

14. The car accident is being investigated by an experienced officer.

15. The British Crime Survey suggests that 19 billion crimes are being committed a year now.

2. Match the statements to the pictures.

a Evidence is being collected 1



b A burglar is unlocking the door 2



c A dog is being trained 3



d The scene is being photographed 4



e They are performing police duties 5



f Ann and Kristina
are speaking,
students are
listening to them



g Police are
working with the
community



h Anastasia is
making her
speech



i He is checking a driving licence **9**



j Police are training for physical fitness **10**



k A burglar is breaking into the house **11**



l A suspect is writing a full confession of his crime



m Cadets are waiting for the conference to begin



3. Put the sentences into the Passive Voice.

Example:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Active | Subject | Verb | Object |
| <i>Active</i> | A detective | <i>is investigating</i> | a serious crime. |
| <i>Passive</i> | A serious crime | <i>is being investigated</i> | by a detective. |
| Passive | Subject | Verb | Agent |

Note: In the Passive Voice the agent can be omitted when the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: *people, one, someone/somebody, they, he, etc.*

Example:

They are searching the kidnapper at the moment. — The kidnapper *is being searched* at the moment.

1. The investigator was observing a crime scene at 7 p.m.
2. Witnesses are identifying the suspects at the moment.
3. PC Smith was taking the criminal to custody when a van crashed into the police car.
4. This offender was forging passports for 2 years.
5. They are prosecuting him for taking part in robbery.
6. When the arsonist was committing a crime, a watch noticed him.
7. When the officer was giving first aid to the victim, the ambulance came.
8. When the criminal was breaking the safe, the alarm rang.
9. The accident happened some minutes ago and the police are protecting the scene.
10. The witness is giving his evidence at the moment.
11. Police is investigating a crime dealing with arson.
12. When a shoplifter was breaking in a policeman was watching him.

4. Make up as many sentences as possible.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Ted | was walking home | at midnight |
| Jane | was reporting the crime | when a stranger came in |
| A burglar | will be interviewing witnesses | at the moment |
| An investigator | is giving evidence | when the host came |
| The judge | was being asked questions | during dinner time |
| The witness | will be answering questions | at this time tomorrow |
| The jury | is being passed | at 8 a.m. yesterday (tomorrow) |
| Investigation | was breaking in | when sb. hit him on the head |
| Suspects | was robbing a bank | at that time |
| Evidence | is being recorded | when a policeman appeared |
| The sentence | are passing the sentence | from 10 a.m. till 12 a.m. tomorrow (yesterday). |
| The crime | is being collected | |

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| A criminal | will be searching the scene |
| A mugger | is being committed |
| | was snatching her bag |
| | is being conducted |
| | is pronouncing the |
| | sentence |

Progress Test

5. Choose the right item.

1. The police ... the arsonist for more than an hour.
a) are chasing b) was chasing c) were chasing
2. A police officer and a television cameraman ... a vehicle that is associated with robbery.
a) takes pictures of b) are taking pictures of c) taking pictures of
3. The number of crimes is big cities ... now.
a) is growing b) were growing c) growing
4. More and more criminals ... multiple modus operandi.
a) are using b) is using c) was using
5. The witnesses ... at the moment.
a) was interviewed b) are being interviewed c) are interviewing
6. According to the witnesses, both robbers ... masks on their faces.
a) is wearing b) was wearing c) were wearing
7. This time tomorrow policeman Brown ... witnesses of the accident.
a) are questioning b) will be questioning c) was questioning
8. A few minutes later, suspects, victims and witnesses ...
a) were questioning b) was being questioned c) were being questioned
9. When a burglar ... the house, he lost his glove.
a) was leaving b) were leaving c) will be leaving
10. Mrs. White's bag was stolen while she ...
a) is shopping b) were shopping c) was shopping
11. The shoplifter didn't know that he ...
a) was being watched b) is being watched c) was watching
12. His first case ... in court this week.
a) was being heard b) is being heard c) are being heard
13. Their son ... for a petty offence.
a) is prosecuting b) was prosecuting c) is being prosecuted

PERFECT TENSES

ACTIVE VOICE

The three **perfect tenses** in English are the three verb tenses which show action already completed. (The word *perfect* literally means “made complete” or “completely done.”) Perfect tenses have no similar structure in the Russian language, and can either be translated into Russian either as the past tense or present tense verbs.

Present Perfect

Action is completed with respect to the present. We are interested in the result of the action (not in the time when the action was committed).

have (has) + V₃

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Affirmative (Positive) | I (we, you, they) <i>have</i> He (she, it) <i>has</i> | <i>solved</i> a crime |
| Interrogative (Question) | <i>Have</i> you (I, we, they) <i>Has</i> he (she, it) | <i>solved</i> a crime? |
| Negative | We (I, you, they) <i>have</i> He (she, it) <i>has</i> | <i>not solved</i> a crime. |

Example:

Affirmative (Positive) Form

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| He <i>has served</i> in police | { | for ten years; since last year. |
| Он <i>служит</i> в полиции | { | десять лет; с прошлого года |
| They <i>have</i> (just/already) <i>solved</i> a crime | { | this month recently lately already |
| Они (только что/уже) <i>раскрыли</i> преступление | { | в этом месяце недавно, на днях недавно, в последнее время уже |

Interrogative (Question) Form

| | |
|---|--|
| Has he completed his work <i>yet</i> ? | Он <i>уже</i> закончил свою работу? |
| Have you <i>ever</i> been to a crime scene? | Вы <i>когда-нибудь</i> были на месте преступления? |

Note: Present Perfect is never used in “*when*” questions.

Negative Form

| | |
|--|---|
| He hasn't graduated from the University <i>yet</i> . | Он <i>еще</i> не окончил университет. |
| He has <i>never</i> been to a crime scene. | Он <i>никогда</i> не был на месте преступления. |

Note: Before doing the exercises revise irregular verbs on p. 149.

1. Translate the sentences.

1. He has given a witness statement dealing with a crime.
2. Have you ever visited Britain? (Have you ever been to Britain?)
3. Have you ever been to a crime scene?
4. The police have just issued a photofit, and ask the public to contact them immediately if they have any information.
5. There have been several bank robberies recently.
6. Since the first days of its existence the main task of police has been to make the life of the people safe.
7. They haven't searched the crime scene yet.
8. In recent years law-enforcement agencies have expended their activities to prevent juvenile delinquency.
9. The fire brigade has just come to the scene of crime.
10. The Russian Mafia have made so much money at home that they are rapidly expanding abroad.
11. People's attitude to drug addicts has changed recently.
12. The investigating officer has examined the fingerprints and footprints carefully.
13. The Finish police have evolved into a modern and efficient force in the course of long history.
14. The investigator asked him, “Have you ever seen this man? When and where did you see him?”
15. The witness was asked, “Have you seen the offender? How did he look like?”

16. The investigating officer has been at the crime scene since early morning.

2. Say what policeman Smith has done (A) and what he hasn't done (B) at work today.

Example:

| A | B |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| to locate a criminal; | to find a stolen car; |
| He has located a criminal. | He hasn't found a stolen car. |

to talk to the witnesses;
 to interview the suspects;
 to be to a crime scene;
 to search a crime scene;
 to apprehend a suspect;
 to take pictures of the crime scene;
 to phone to the laboratory;
 to write a report

to use a revolver;
 to have lunch;
 to be to the theatre;
 to phone home;
 to repair his car;
 to patrol streets;
 to visit (one's) friends;
 to drive a car;
 to lose (one's) wallet;
 to see the chief.

3. Using word combinations from exercise II (A, B) ask policeman Brown what he has done at work today. Choose someone from your group to be policeman Brown.

Example:

You: Have you found a stolen car?

Brown: No, I haven't (or: Yes, I have).

4. Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + just (только что), already (уже), yet (еще — в отрицательных предложениях, уже — в вопросительных предложениях).

Example:

| A | B |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Do you know where sergeant White is? | Yes, I ... (just/see) him. Yes I've just seen him. |

1. Could they identify the suspect?
 2. Is the criminalist here?
 3. Shall I call the ambulance?

1. Yes, they ... (already/do) it.
 2. No, he ... (not come/yet).
 3. No, it ... (already/arrive).

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. Has he been to a crime scene yet? | 4. Yes, he ... (just/return). |
| 5. Where is the witness? | 5. He ... (just/leave). |
| 6. Are there any fingerprints here? | 6. Yes, I ... (already/take) them. |
| 7. What punishment did he get? | 7. The trial ... (not take place/yet). |
| 8. What do the kidnappers want? | 8. Nobody knows. They ... phone/yet). |
| 9. Was the appeal successful? | 9. Yes, they ... (already/release) him. |
| 10. Has the police issued a warrant of Adamson's arrest? | 10. Yes, and they ... (already/arrest) him. |
| 11. Have you put the criminal's photofit in the newspapers? | 11. No, we ... (not do/yet) it. |

5. Use the word combinations below + *ever* (когда-нибудь, never — никогда) to make statements (positive or negative) or questions in Present Perfect.

Example: to be to a crime scene —

He has been to a crime scene today.

Have you *ever* been to a crime scene?

I have *never* (haven't) been to a crime scene.

- detect a criminal
- identify the suspect
- use a weapon
- collect evidence
- witness an accident
- hear a case
- defend a criminal
- consult a lawyer
- give first aid to the victim
- report a crime
- give evidence in a law court
- apprehend a suspect
- take fingerprints
- take/swear an oath
- judge a defendant

6. Make questions from the following statements starting from the given words.

Example:

| |
|---|
| <p>Agencies making up criminal justice in England and Wales have grown over the last decade. <i>Have...? What agencies ... ? Where ... ?</i></p> |
| <p><i>Have</i> agencies making up criminal justice in England and Wales <i>grown</i> over the last decade?</p> |
| <p><i>What agencies</i> have grown in England and Wales over the last decade?</p> |
| <p><i>Where</i> have agencies making up criminal justice grown over the last decade?</p> |

1. Members of every community have made laws.
Have ... ? Who ... ? What ... ?
2. Crime has become a predominant problem in most western countries.
Has ... ? What ... ? Where ... ?
3. A primary objective of the police has always been prevention of crime.
Has ... ? What ... ? What objective ... ?
4. Some crimes have become more complex — especially frauds.
Have ... ? What crimes ... ?
5. The use of community sentences has grown over the century.
Has ... ? What ... ?
6. The offenders have made a free choice to commit crimes.
Have ... ? What ... ? What choice ... ?
7. The police have placed two men suspected of the kidnapping under arrest.
Have ... ? Who ... ? What ... ? How many people ... ?
8. Since the late eighteenth century we have seen a steady growth of interest in all aspects of criminal justice.
Have ... ? Who ... ? What ... ? Since when (what time) ... ?
9. There has been a growth in neighbourhood watch lately
Has ... ? What growth ... ?
10. The police have found the person who broke into the shop
Have ... ? What ... ? What person ... ?

7. Study the examples and do the exercise. Use either Past Simple or Present Perfect.

Example:

Have you ever had a car accident? — Yes, I have.

When did you have it? — Last year.

Note: Don't use Present Perfect with modifiers of the past (*last, ago, in 1995, etc. and when...?*).

1. My friend not (**graduate**) from university yet.
2. I never (**be**) to a crime scene.
3. This investigator (**conduct**) investigation last month.
4. The militia (**apprehend**) the criminal yesterday.
5. I (**see**) my lawyer lately.
6. The investigating officer (**not to take**) fingerprints yet.
7. They (**not to try**) the case last week. It was put off till next month.
8. One of the witnesses (**not to come**) to court on time yesterday because of the traffic jam.
9. The criminalist (**not to come**) home yet.
10. During the interrogation yesterday the suspect (**not to want**) to answer the questions.
11. He (**be**) to a crime scene today.
12. He (**be**) at a crime scene yesterday.
13. Since when he (**work**) in the police?
14. When he (**start**) working in the police?
15. What (**happen**)?
16. When the accident (**happen**)?

Past Perfect

| Action is completed with respect to the past. | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Affirmative | I (he, she, it, we, you, they) had | solved a crime by that time. |
| Interrogative | Had he (I, she, it, we, you, they) | solved a crime by that time? |
| Negative | I (he, she, it, we, you, they) hadn't | solved a crime by that time. |

8. Translate the sentences.

1. The article stated that he had committed a serious crime.
2. The criminal had escaped before the police arrived.
3. She was accused of shoplifting because she had not paid for the shoes.
4. The police had taken a lot of measures and the crime was prevented.
5. The suspect said he had been in prison at the time when the crime was committed.
6. They had modernized police training by that time.
7. Great changes in the police administration had taken place before he began to work there.
8. The policeman said that he hadn't used a revolver.
9. When the ambulance came, they had already given first aid to the victim.
10. Nobody could tell the police how the burglar had broken into the house.
11. Had your friend served in militia before he entered the University?
12. The woman told the investigator about everything she had seen at a crime scene.
13. They carefully examined the footprints they had found at the crime scene.
14. The solicitor showed the defendant all the papers he had prepared for the trial.

Future Perfect

| | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| shall (will) have + V3 Action is completed with respect to the future. | | | |
| Affirmative | I (we) shall have He (she, it, you, they) will have | } | solved the crime by that time. |
| Interrogative | Shall I (we) have Will he (she, it, you, they) have | } | solved the crime by that time? |
| Negative | I (we) shall not have He (she, it, you, they) will not have | } | solved the crime by that time. |

9. Translate the sentences.

1. The police will have issued the photofit by tomorrow.
2. He will have taken pictures of the scene by the time the investigator comes.
3. The victim will not have returned from hospital before the trial starts.
4. Will the officer have made the record by 6 p.m.?
5. They will have graduated from university by July.
6. The investigator will have questioned the suspects by noon.
7. He will not have left a prison by the end of the month.
8. The solicitor will have shown the defendant all the papers before the trial begins.
9. The criminalist will have reported on the results of his work by 10 a.m.
10. The jury will have read the verdict by the time you come.
11. Will all the witnesses have completed giving evidence by the end of the week?

PASSIVE VOICE

| TO BE (Present, Past, Future) + V3 | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Present | have (has) been + V3 |
| Past | had been + V3 |
| Future | shall (will) have been + V3 |

| | |
|--|--|
| The case has just been investigated. | Дело только что было расследовано. |
| The case had been investigated by the end of last month. | Дело было расследовано к концу прошлого месяца. |
| The case will have been investigated when you come back. | Дело (уже) будет расследовано, когда вы вернетесь. |

10. Define the Tense and the Voice. Translate the sentences.

1. A number of programs have been started in different countries to prevent crime.
2. The car has been stolen because the key was left in the ignition.
3. He will have been released from prison by next year.
4. Criminal opportunities have been reduced and the number of crimes decreased.
5. They promise that new kinds of jobs will have been created by that time.
6. The criminal had been detected but the police failed to apprehend it.
7. The investigation will have been completed by June.
8. The suspect hadn't been interrogated until his lawyer came.
9. During the trial the criminal denied everything he had said before.
10. The bill will have been passed by the Parliament by next month.
11. After the car had been stolen the thieves sold it.
12. Much has been written and said about juvenile delinquency.
13. The system of local police forces has been retained but special steps have been taken to avoid its disadvantages.
14. In 1961 there were 123 provincial forces in England and Wales, by 1970 these had been reduced to 45.
15. A lot of measures had been taken and a crime was not committed.
16. When the sentence has been completed and if no further offences have been committed, youth records are destroyed.
17. The trial will have been completed by the end of the week.

11. Match the statements to the pictures.

a A teenager has been 1 put behind bars.



b He has committed a 2 burglary.



c There has been an 3 accident.



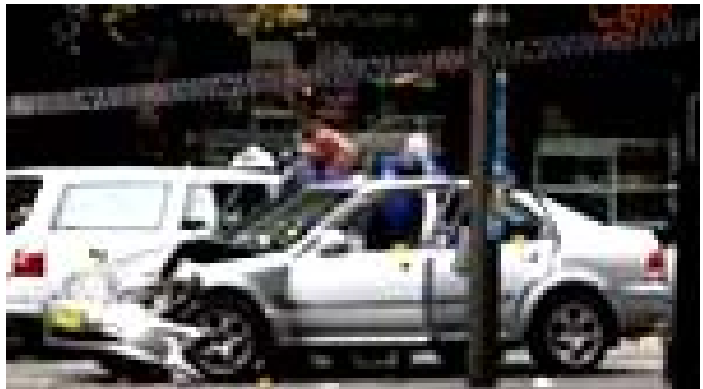
d She has taken drugs. 4



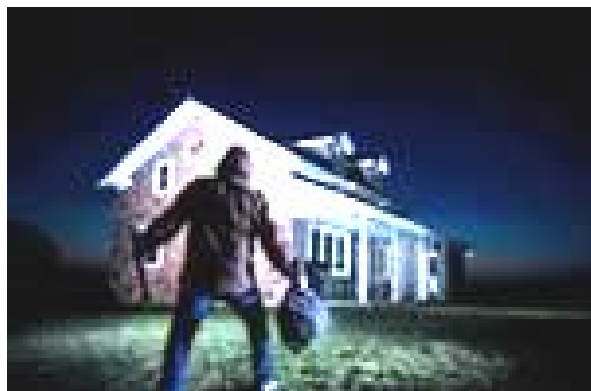
e A crime scene has been 5
protected.



f A teenager has been 6
detained.



g A young man has been 7
handcuffed.



h He has robbed a bank 8



- i A young man was 9 taken hostage.



- j A reckless driver has 10 been fined.



- k An interview has been 11 finished



12. Put the Verbs in the right Tense and Voice.

1. When the police arrived, the prisoner already (**escape**).
2. He thinks the police (**find**) this car by tomorrow.
3. The man escaped in the car which he (**steal**) earlier.
4. The court gave the criminal reduced sentence because he (**not to involve**) in a crime activity before.
5. The policewoman was taken to hospital after the robber (**wound**) her.
6. After they (**make**) cross — examination, the suspect was named.
7. When she came home she saw that her house (**burgle**).
8. The policeman already (**give**) first aid to the victim when the ambulance came.
9. All the photographs (**be ready**) before the interrogation starts.

10. The case (**hear**) in the local court this month. The criminal (**sentence**) to probation.
11. The police left the crime scene after they (**examine**) everything.
12. The investigating officer (**interview**) all the witnesses by 6 p.m. (2 sentences).
13. All the witnesses (**interview**) by 6 p.m. (2 sentences).
14. The man was released after his relatives (**pay**) a ransom of nearly one million pounds.

Progress Test

13. Choose the correct item.

1. The crime ... before it could happen.
 - a) had been prevented
 - b) has prevented
 - c) will have prevented
2. The detection of the criminal ... in recent years.
 - a) had improved
 - b) will have been improved
 - c) has improved
3. The methods of the criminal ... more sophisticated.
 - a) has become
 - b) have become
 - c) will have become
4. The main responsibilities of police department ... the preservation of peace, protection of people's life and property and prevention of crime.
 - a) will have been
 - b) has been
 - c) have been
5. The criminal ... to 10 years in prison.
 - a) will have been sentenced
 - b) has sentenced
 - c) has been sentenced;
6. The investigation ... through Interpol channels
 - a) will have been conducted
 - b) has been conducted
 - c) has conducted
7. Law enforcement agencies ... their activities to prevent juvenile delinquency.
 - a) have been expanded
 - b) had been expanded

- c) have expanded
8. These fingerprints ... by the time the interrogation starts.
- a) had been developed
 - b) will have developed
 - c) will have been developed.
9. Police training ... by that time.
- a) had modernized
 - b) has been modernized
 - c) had been modernized
10. The suspect ... yet.
- a) had not interrogated
 - b) had not been interrogated
 - c) has not been interrogated
11. We ... these exercises by the end of the lesson.
- a) have done
 - b) will have done
 - c) will have been done
12. When ... the crime happen?
- a) did
 - b) had
 - c) have
13. ... you seen the criminal? How ... he look like?
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a) has | a) has |
| b) have | b) had |
| c) did | c) did |

MODAL VERBS

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| can | мочь (физическая или умственная способность) |
| may | мочь (разрешение, позволение) |
| must | Должен (категоричность заявления) |
| should ought to | должен, следует (моральная обязанность, совет) |
| need needn't | нужно? надо? (вопросительные предложения) не следует, нет необходимости (отрицательные предложения) |
| shall | 1. (вопросительные предложения) оттенок долженствования при обращении к собеседнику в целях получить от него распоряжение, указание 2. (утвердительные предложения) обозначает инструкции или команды — должен, следует = should (в формальной речи) |

Example:

The suspect may take any position in the identification group he wishes.

Подозреваемый может занять любое место, которое он хочет, в группе опознаваемых.

Unfortunately, once you begin a life of crime you can't get out of it easily.

К сожалению, начав однажды преступную жизнь, вы не можете легко ее бросить.

The prosecution must provide evidence to establish defendant's guilt.

Обвинение должно представить доказательство для установления вины подсудимого.

People should not drive too fast and they should always wear seat-belts.

Водители не должны ездить очень быстро, и они должны (им следует) пристегивать ремни безопасности.

— Need I go to the crime scene with you?

— Мне нужно идти (ехать) на место преступления с Вами?

— Yes, you must.

— Да.

— (No, you needn't)

— (Нет).

— Must I go with you?
 — No, you needn't, you must stay here till I come back.

— Shall I call another witness?
 — No, you needn't, I've interviewed him.

— Я должен ехать на место преступления с вами?
 — Нет, не нужно, вы должны оставаться здесь до тех пор, пока я вернусь.

— Мне позвать другого свидетеля?
 — Нет, не нужно, я его опросил.

Modals and their Equivalents

| Present | Past | Future | Equivalents |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------|---|
| can | could | — | be able to |
| may | might (в согласовании времен) | — | be allowed to |
| must | — | — | have to (должен, вынужден — по обстоятельствам) be to (должен по плану, расписанию, договоренности) should, ought to (следует, должен — совет, моральный долг, обязанность) |

Example:

He could drive a car when he was 16. — Он умел водить машину, когда ему было 16 лет.

The policeman was wounded but he was able to catch the criminal. — Полицейский был ранен, но он смог поймать преступника.

| don't have to = needn't (нет необходимости) didn't have to = didn't need (не было необходимости) | |
|---|--|
| They don't have to (needn't) appeal as he is acquitted. | Им не нужно (нет необходимости) подавать апелляцию, т. к. он оправдан. |
| He didn't have to (didn't need) to wear uniform yesterday as he had his day off. | Ему не нужно было (не было необходимости) надевать форму вчера, т. к. у него был выходной. |

1. Translate the sentences.

1. A good investigator should always be patient, tactful, but firm, if necessary.

2. The victim is badly injured and won't be able to give evidence in the near future.

3. A person who is suspected of crime may be identified as the offender by photograph.

4. A policeman had to stop chasing a criminal.

5. There are numerous types of witnesses who may confront during the investigation.

6. The investigator should protect suspect's finger and footprints from possible injury.

7. The witness couldn't tell the exact time when the accident had happened.

8. The officer who first came at a crime scene should note the time of his arrival.

9. The police arrived quickly and were able to catch the offender.

10. You needn't talk to all the witnesses today, some of them may be interviewed tomorrow.

11. The victim of the crime often says that he will be able to identify the criminals, if he sees them again.

12. How can a person suspected of crime be identified?

13. Interrogation depends on too many factors which cannot be controlled.

14. Nobody must influence a witness in picking out a photograph.

15. All evidence at a crime scene must be found, collected and protected.

16. The police needn't (don't have to; don't need to) make a photofit as the suspect is already identified.

17. "Shall I give this report to you?" he asked.

18. If the offender cannot make bail or bond, he must be detained in the lockup.

Memorise:

| |
|--------------------------------|
| one (it) should — следует |
| one (it) must — необходимо |
| one can — можно |
| one cannot — нельзя |
| one cannot but — нельзя не ... |

Example:

One cannot but confess that crime is increasing in big cities. —
Нельзя не согласиться, что в больших городах преступность растёт.

2. Translate the sentences.

1. It should be remembered that a criminal cannot commit a crime without leaving some traces.

2. One must realize that photographs must not be used if the suspect is in custody.

3. One cannot but understand that any contact must not be used to disturb the traces.

4. It should be kept in mind that photographs used for identification must be preserved for presenting in court if asked.

5. One must understand that a witness or victim may be silent if he knows that another person is present.

6. One should keep in mind that attitude of the investigator towards the subject of interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case.

7. One can find all the necessary information in this file.

8. It should be remembered that the fact that a person is arrested does not mean that he will be charged of a crime.

9. One cannot find any fingerprints if the thief was wearing gloves.

10. It should be kept in mind that a child can't be interviewed alone.

11. One shouldn't leave their children unattended.

12. It should be noted, however, that such crimes cannot be tackled by the security police or central government alone.

13. One must take into consideration that teenagers sometimes feel they have to commit petty crimes to be accepted by their gang.

14. One cannot but agree that judges should be cautious in their social activities and must avoid politics.

3. Choose the correct item.

1. To enter the police school an applicant ... be 18 years old and have a secondary school diploma.

a) can b) must c) may

2. Criminal behaviour ... be prevented by threats of punishment.

a) was to b) will be able c) can

3. They ... stop observing the crime scene as it was very dark.

a) have to b) will be able c) had to

4. Some victims ... wish to report offences because they are afraid of offenders.

- a) may not b) must c) have to
5. Children under ten ... stand trial at all under English law.
a) must b) cannot c) have to
6. Some policemen watch foreigners who ... be spies.
a) should b) ought to c) may
7. In urban areas police officers ... deal with social problems.
a) have to b) has c) is able
8. During the hearing the juvenile ... be interviewed alone.
a) can b) may c) shouldn't
9. A society ... forgive murder.
a) must not b) were to c) were allowed
10. You ... look through all these files yourself, somebody ... help you.
a) must a) was to
b) are allowed b) can
c) needn't c) have to
11. They are waiting for the criminalist, he ... come at 10.
a) could b) was able c) is to
12. The judge ... to go to court yesterday.
a) didn't need b) must c) has to
13. Police ... act actively and skilfully in any situation.
a) may b) will be allowed c) ought to
14. The person ... be warned that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he does make ... be used as evidence against him.
a) can a) must
b) shall b) could
c) had to c) may
15. A defendant ... be fined, sentenced to jail or placed on probation.
a) have to b) are able c) may
16. Interviewing of the witnesses ... start at 10 a.m.
a) ought to b) was to c) have to
17. ... I make a copy of the report?
a) shall b) had to c) is to
18. The investigator ... to stop interrogation as the suspect didn't feel well.
a) must b) had to c) may

4. Read the story. Ask and answer the questions.

X: This is a very important mission, 007.

007: What must I do?

X: You must go to Moscow on tonight's plane.

007: Ah, Moscow! I've got a girl-friend there.

X: We know that ... but you mustn't visit her!
007: Where must I stay?
X: You must go to the Airport Hotel, stay in your room and wait.
007: Which passport must I use?
X: Your Swiss passport ... and you must speak Swiss-German all the time. They mustn't know your nationality.
007: What must I take with me?
X: Well, you mustn't carry your gun ... but take a lot of warm clothes. Good luck, 007.

Questions:

- Is it an important mission?
- Must he go to Moscow?
- Ask “When ...?”, “How?”
- Who mustn't he visit in Moscow?
- Must he stay in a hotel?
- Ask: “Which hotel ...?”
- Must he stay in his room?
- What must he do there?
- Which passport must he use?
- Must he speak English?
- Ask: “What ...?”, “Why ...?”
- What must he take with him?
- What mustn't he take with him?

5. Choose the sentences in which “to be” and “to have” are translated as “должен”.

1. A stakeout is a procedure of watching a person, place, vehicle or object for a particular purpose.
2. Hair, blood, fingernail have to be taken from a suspect in order to compare them with those found at the scene.
3. Thirty-one per cent of the Police were to search for drugs and 18 percent were to search for articles which could be used in burglary.
4. Across the USA, each of 50 states has its own penal code.
5. A judge has to read all the papers and consult any legal authorities before coming into court.
6. In fact, there are at least 50.000 solicitors in Britain, and the number is increasing.

7. Most countries have special rules for young defendants.

8. The offender was to be sentenced on the basis of the current offence and not previous conviction.

9. Most criminal cases have to go to the magistrates' courts although more serious cases are dealt with the Crown Courts.

10. The police have placed two men suspected of the kidnapping under arrest.

11. The Crown Prosecution Service is divided into 42 areas and was set up in 1985.

12. The police had to go to the crime scene at once.

13. Their neighbour was the only witness of the crime.

14. The suspect is to be brought at 10 a.m.

6. Choose the correct translation having studied the examples.

| | |
|--|--|
| He is so tired that he could sleep for a week. | Он так устал, что мог бы про-спать неделю. |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|--|
| The criminalist may/might/could return soon. | Криминалист, возможно, скоро вернется. |
|--|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| They must be searching the crime scene now. | Должно быть, они осматри-вают место преступления сей-час. |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| The criminal may/might have escaped through the window. | Преступник, возможно, сбежал через окно. |
|---|--|

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| The mugger must have been armed. | Грабитель, должно быть, был вооружен. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| He can't have robbed the office. | Не может быть, чтобы он огра-бил офис. (Он не мог ограбить офис). |
|----------------------------------|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| You could/should/might/ought to have called the police at once. You shouldn't have waited till morning. | Вы могли бы (вам следовало бы) позвонить в полицию сразу. Вам не следовало (вы не должны были) ждать до утра. |
|---|---|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| He didn't need to go to hospital. He | Ему не нужно было обра- |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|

wasn't hurt in the car accident.

щаться в больницу. Он не пострадал в автомобильной аварии.

You needn't have brought the papers, you could have mailed them.

Не было необходимости приносить документы, вы могли бы их отправить почтой.

Can the smuggler have shot a policeman?

Неужели контрабандист застрелил полицейского?

1. Their neighbours can't have seen a burglar, they weren't at home then.
 - a) Их соседи не могли видеть вора, их не было дома тогда.
 - b) Их соседи не могут видеть вора, их нет дома.
2. They didn't need to ask the policeman how to get to the city centre because they knew the route very well.
 - a) Им не нужно было спрашивать у полицейского, как доехать до центра города, т. к. они знали дорогу очень хорошо.
 - b) Им не нужно (нет необходимости) спрашивать дорогу у полицейского, я знаю ее очень хорошо.
3. They must have reported the crime to the police immediately.
 - a) Им сразу же нужно было сообщить о преступлении в полицию.
 - b) Им нужно сразу же сообщить о преступлении в полицию.
4. There was a call about a bank robbery some minutes ago. The police must have already left.
 - a) Несколько минут тому назад было сообщение об ограблении банка. Полиция, должно быть, уже выехала.
 - b) Несколько минут тому назад было сообщение об ограблении банка. Полиция должна выехать.
5. The trial may/might start in June.
 - a) Суд, возможно, начнется в июне.
 - b) Суд, должно быть, начнется в июне.
6. Can he have committed a crime?
 - a) Может он совершить преступление?
 - b) Неужели он совершил преступление?
7. Some fingerprints might/could have been left on the glass.
 - a) На стакане могли остаться отпечатки пальцев.
 - b) На стакане могут остаться отпечатки пальцев.

8. I think the policeman was too rude. He shouldn't have spoken to a witness in such a way.
- a) Думаю, что полицейский был слишком груб. Он не должен был (ему не следовало) так разговаривать со свидетелем.
 - b) Думаю, что полицейский слишком груб. Ему не следует так разговаривать со свидетелем.
9. He must be interviewing witnesses now.
- a) Он должен опросить свидетелей сейчас.
 - b) Он, должно быть, опрашивает свидетелей сейчас.
10. The case must have been transported to another court.
- a) Дело, должно быть, передано в другой суд.
 - b) Дело должно быть передано в другой суд.
11. The judge didn't need to go to court yesterday. He had a day off.
- a) Судье не нужно было идти в суд вчера. У него был выходной.
 - b) Судье не следовало идти в суд вчера. У него был выходной.
12. Can the criminal have left the town?
- a) Может преступник (покинуть город) уехать из города?
 - b) Неужели преступник покинул город (уехал из города)?

7. Translate the sentences.

1. The investigator must be waiting for the witness to come.
2. The interviewing of witnesses could have finished an hour ago but it is still going on.
3. You needn't have come so early, the officer you are going to talk to is to come in an hour.
4. The situation was bad but it could have been worse as they had to deal with a very dangerous criminal then.
5. The security in the office didn't do everything to prevent the crime though they could have done it.
6. A burglar may have broken into the house through the broken window when everybody was asleep.
7. The police must have done everything to catch and apprehend the criminal.
8. You shouldn't have interviewed the child when other witnesses were in the room. You should have done it when there was nobody in the room.
9. The shop-assistant couldn't have seen the shoplifter as he was standing behind him.

10. The investigating officer is going to ask the victim's neighbours about the arson, they might know something.

11. Nobody saw the criminal, but the police say it could have been a murder.

12. I wonder how the fire started. The police say it might not have been an accident.

13. The car is badly damaged. There must have been an accident.

14. The suspect's confession could have been sufficient to prove his guilt, but the investigating officer decided to continue investigation.

Progress Test

8. Choose the correct item.

a) should

b) should have.

1. His car was stolen some days ago. He ... fitted his car with anti-theft system.
2. He ... fit his car with anti-theft system if he doesn't want it to be stolen.
3. You ... make your home secure to avoid burglary.
4. A burglar broke into the house. You ... made your home more secure.
5. The bank was robbed. There ... been security in the bank.

a) should not

b) shouldn't have

6. To my mind we ... release the suspect. He can escape.
7. The suspect escaped. We ... released him.
8. Their children are kidnapped. They ... left them unattended.
9. It's your own fault you crashed a car. You ... driven so fast.

a) could not

b) couldn't have

10. I've known him for many years. He ... committed a crime.
11. The police arrived in time, and he ... commit a crime.
12. The suspect ... committed a crime as he was in prison then.

a) needn't

b) needn't have

13. You ... talked to the witnesses yesterday. You had a lot of work to do.
14. You ... talk to the witnesses. They have already been interviewed.
15. He ... told the suspect about it.

a) can't

b) can't have

16. The footprints were rather small. They ... belonged to the suspect.
17. Such prints ... belong to a grown up person.

a) can

b) could (can) have

18. When the police arrived, they saw that the window of the shop was broken and 2 boys were running away (from the shop). They ... broken the window.
19. Don't let the children play with a ball near the window. They ... break it.

a) may

b) may (might) have

20. The window is broken and some things are stolen. A thief ... broken into the house through the window.
21. Don't forget to close the window. A thief ... break into the house through it.

9. Translate the sentences.

1. Им приходится много работать, т. к. дело очень сложное.
2. Мы сможем составить отчет до окончания рабочего дня.
3. Следователь должен был начать допрашивать свидетелей в 9 часов утра, но вынужден был сделать это позже.
4. Этот опасный преступник должен быть арестован как можно скорее.
5. Хотя было очень темно, они смогли сфотографировать место преступления.
6. Вы понимаете, что не должны никому говорить об этом?
7. Полиции удалось (полиция смогла) арестовать вора, который влез в дом.
8. Мой друг умел водить машину, когда ему было 16 лет.
9. Мне придется поговорить с этим свидетелем.
10. Осмотр места преступления должен начаться рано утром, и нам придется рано вставать.
11. Мне (нужно) отнести эти документы капитану? — Нет, не нужно (нет необходимости). Он должен прийти сюда через час.
12. Вы можете допросить подозреваемого в этом кабинете.
13. Ему не нужно было идти на работу вчера, т. к. у него был выходной.
14. Ребенок похищен. Им не следовало оставлять его одного.
15. Офицер Браун, должно быть (возможно), осматривает место преступления сейчас.
16. Вам не нужно было приносить эти документы. Я их уже прочитал.
17. Преступник, возможно (должно быть), покинул город.

PARTICIPLE

| Verb | Participle I V ₄ (ing) | Participle II V ₃ |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| protect защищать | protecting защищающий | protected защищенный |
| get получать | getting получающий | got полученный |

1. Form Participle I and Participle II from the given verbs and translate them. Consult the table on p. 149.

investigate, collect, know, solve, preserve, leave, organize, hide, obtain, arrest, tell, commit, apprehend, shoot, interview, lose, interrogate, see, suspect, steal, record, find, catch.

The functions of Participle I:

An attribute:

- *He advised me to speak to the man **supervising** the works. — Он посоветовал мне поговорить с человеком, **отвечающим** за эти работы.*
- *All evidence **being collected** now must be packed and transported carefully. — Все доказательства, **которые сейчас собираются**, должны быть тщательно упакованы и перевезены.*

An adverbial modifier:

- *(While) **investigating** this crime he interviewed a lot of witnesses. — Расследуя это преступление, он опросил много свидетелей.*

A part of the predicate (in continuous tenses).

- *They are **studying** criminal law this year. — Они изучают уголовное право в этом году.*

A part of a complex object:

*I saw him **crossing** the street.*

*Я видел, как он **переходил** дорогу.*

Participle II is usually passive in its meaning.

The functions of Participle II:

An attribute:

- *The technologies used 50 years ago seem outdated now. — Технологии, использовавшиеся 50 лет назад, теперь кажутся устаревшими.*

An adverbial modifier:

- *When questioned the suspect would not answer. — Когда подозреваемого спрашивали, он упорно не хотел отвечать.*
- *I'll tell them nothing unless asked. — Я не скажу им ничего, если меня не спросят.*

A part of the predicate (in perfect tenses and passive voice).

- *My younger sister has left school this year. — Моя младшая сестра окончила школу в этом году.*
- *I was very surprised hearing this. — Я был очень удивлен, услышав это.*
- *The work has just been finished. — Работа была только что завершена.*

2. Translate the sentences.

1. It is the duty of the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused “beyond reasonable doubt”.

2. There is a growing army of employees in private security firms.

3. There are two sources of law in England and Wales: legislation and law based on decided cases.

4. The largest category of recorded frauds involves stolen credit cars.

5. In 1842, following two attempts on the life of Queen Victoria, a small detective branch was set up, consisting of two inspectors and six sergeants.

6. The most serious offence known to the criminal law is murder, which is punishable with a mandatory life sentence.

7. Some of the security problems included insecure windows and doors in houses, garages and cars; keys left in the locks of houses, garages and cars; hand-bags and purses left in cars; houses left unattended during darkness with all lights extinguished and curtains open; packages and parcels left on door steps, papers left in letter boxes.

8. Such complaints regularly concerned incidents involving public nuisance or damage to property.

9. The more usual types of incidents reported to the police were burglary, assault, wounding, theft of (or from) vehicles, thefts of other items, criminal damage and nuisance.

10. The court aims to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt in the light of the evidence presented at the trial.

11. A person suspected, arrested, prosecuted or convicted of an offence has rights under the law at each stage of the Criminal Justice System.

12. Drunk drivers cause car accidents.

13. Many different kinds of policing agencies including private security organisations are hired to patrol particular streets.

14. The law, administered by these travelling judges became known as common law, because it was used everywhere.

15. The restaurant manager asked the accused to leave.

16. Cell in use must be adequately heated, cleaned and ventilated.

3. Choose the correct word, Participle I or Participle II.

1. In crimes against the person “the object of attack” or reason of the crime (**committed, committing**) may be revenge or homicide.

2. The first (**published, publishing**) material (**dealt, dealing**) with modus operandi appeared in 1913.

3. Information (**concerned, concerning**) the crime, the suspect and the victim should be carefully (**reviewed, reviewing**).

4. The rules which determine whether or not behaviour is criminal are found in legislation (**passed, passing**) by Parliament or in decisions of the courts.

5. The most common items (**stolen, stealing**) in burglaries are jewellery, video equipment and cash.

6. In 1910 the Metropolitan Police first caught a criminal (**used, using**) radio telegraphy.

7. A “guilty” verdict means that in the view of the jury the (**accused, accusing**) undoubtedly committed the offence.

8. The most frequent reason for stops and searches is to look for (**stolen, stealing**) property.

9. In 1995, of those (**sentenced, sentencing**) for indictable offences 28 per cent received community penalties and the same proportion received a fine.

10. Neighbourhood watch emerged in the early 1980s (**based, basing**) on the principle that the police and community can work together to prevent crime.

11. The sentence most often (**given, giving**) by the courts is the fine.

12. The expert makes a comparison between the latent prints (**found, finding**) at the crime scene with the (**known, knowing**) prints of the criminal suspects.

13. There are fifty-two police forces in Britain, responsible for law enforcement in the area and (**maintained, maintaining**) by a local authority.

14. There were reports on nuisance (**made, making**) to the Brighton patrol.

15. A situation commonly (**found, finding**) in criminal acts is that the defendant was affected by alcohol or drugs.

16. Youths (**played, playing**) on grassed areas and (**climbed, climbing**) trees in the streets were another source of complaint.

4. Translate into Russian Participle I Present and Participle I Perfect.

Example:

| | |
|---|---|
| (while; when) <i>investigating</i> расследуя | <i>having investigated</i> расследовав |
|---|---|

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. solving (a crime) | having solved |
| 2. interrogating | having interrogated |
| 3. searching | having searched |
| 4. apprehending | having apprehended |
| 5. collecting | having collected |
| 6. watching | having watched |
| 7. asking | having asked |
| 8. leaving | having left |
| 9. speaking | having spoken |
| 10. making a report | having made a report |
| 11. interviewing | having interviewed |
| 12. observing | having observed |
| 13. stealing | having stolen |
| 14. convicting | having convicted |

5. Translate into English the words in brackets using Participle I Present or Perfect, Active and Passive.

a) Participle I Present

Example:

| | | |
|--|---|----------|
| Active нарушающий violating | Passive который (нарушали) being violated | нарушают |
|--|---|----------|

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. An officer (расследующий) a crime | The crime (которое расследуется) |
| 2. People (обсуждающие) a problem | The problem (которая обсуждается) |
| 3. A policeman (составляющий) a record | The record (который составляется) |
| 4. Teenagers (совершающие) crimes | Crimes (которые совершаются) |
| 5. An officer (защищающий) a child | The child (которого защищают) |
| 6. A dog (обыскивающая) a warehouse | The warehouse (который обыскивают) |
| 7. An officer (опрашивающий) witnesses | The witnesses (которых опрашивают) |
| 8. An investigator (собирающий) evidence | The evidence (которые собирают(ся)) |

b) Participle I Perfect

Example:

| Active | Passive |
|----------------------------|--|
| нарушив having violated | который нарушили having been violated |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. (Расследовав) a crime | The crime (которое уже расследовали) |
| 2. (Обсудив) a problem | The problem (которую обсудили) |
| 3. (Составив) a record | The record (который составили) |
| 4. (Совершив) a crime | The crimes (которые совершили) |
| 5. (Защитив) a child | The child (которого защитили) |
| 6. (Обыскав) a warehouse | The warehouse (который обыскали) |
| 7. (Опросив) witnesses | The witnesses (которых опросили) |
| 8. (Собрав) evidence | The evidence (которые собрали) |

6. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form of the Participle.

1. In that case the (**accuse**) was apprehended two hours after the robbery.

2. The suspect committed an (**arm**) robbery and obtained \$1.500 by (**force**) the manager to open the cash register.

3. In some cases only (**limit**) information is available.

4. Some people are afraid of anything (**record**).

5. Have all available facts at hand when (**begin**) an interview.

6. Persons (**interview**) should be addressed as Mr. or Mrs., Sir or Miss rather than by first name.

7. The statements (**give**) are often favourable or unfavourable toward the suspect or victim.

8. (**search**) the crime scene, the police accumulated a lot of evidence.

9. While (**patrol**) the streets they noticed a blind man (**stand**) near.

10. In 1981 she was in court (**watch**) the trial of Claus Grabovsky , who had murdered her 7-year old daughter.

11. The (**accuse**) person is called the defendant, the state, city or country is called the plaintiff.

12. When the manager asked him to leave, the (**drink**) man assaulted him, (**knock**) out a tooth.

13. Most cases are tried before lay justices (**sit**) without a jury.

14. Tom was caught (**try**) to steal a car.

15. In France the law demands that a bystander must intervene to help a person (**attack**).

16. Approximately 63 per cent of all (**arm**) robbery is committed with a firearm, 24 per cent with a knife or other (**cut**) instrument.

7. Join the following pairs of sentence using either Participle I Present or Participle I Perfect.

Example:

*He had left his car. He began searching something on the road. —
Having left his car, he began searching something on the road.*

*The witness was looking at the photographs. He took one of them. —
(While) looking at the photographs, the witness took one of them.*

1. He had found no one at home. He got in the house through the window.

2. The suspect realised that he had missed his chance. He began to talk.

3. The investigator wanted to hear the story once again. He had heard it more than once.

4. The suspect refused to continue. He was infuriated by interpretations.

5. The victim offered to show the criminal the way. He thought the man was lost.

6. She asked him for help. She realised that she couldn't move any longer.

7. Thieves had found the money. They began quarrelling how to divide.

8. The police had arrested the arsonist. They took him to the station.

9. The police had taken the arsonist to the station. They started to interrogate him.

10. He had searched the crime scene twice.

11. He started to analyse everything.

12. He didn't know where his victim lived. He decided to follow her from work.

13. The investigator had collected physical evidence. He transported it to the laboratory.

8. Translate into English the word in brackets using the correct form of the Participle.

1. (Известный) by American newspapers as “the Prime Minister of Crime”, Costello was born in Italy and came to America in 1896.

2. By 1943 he virtually owned New York, (назначая) officials, judges and often mayors.

3. The main (арестованный) for this terrible crime was Lee Oswald.

4. Oswald tried to escape (стреляя) a policeman who tried to stop him.

5. There are still many questions (касающихся) the murder.

6. The code of Hammurabi (состоящий) of 282 paragraphs, was carved into a great stone pillar.

7. (Так как преступление было совершено) many years ago, it was difficult to investigate it.

8. The murderer (которого преследуют) crossed the bridge an hour ago.

9. (Не зная) how to open the safe, the robbers decided to explode it.

10. (Забравшись) into the room the burglar saw a man (державшего) a gun in his hands.

11. While (расследуя) a crime the police came across some (неожиданных) difficulties.

12. (В зависимости от) the type of the case there will be either six or twelve jurors.

13. (Зная) his MO (modus operandi) they supposed to catch the criminal soon.

14. (Рассказав) everything he knew, the witness left the box.

PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTIONS

a) Complex Object with Participle I and II

Example:

| | |
|--|---|
| The police watched the criminal <i>coming</i> into the bank. | Полицейские наблюдали, как преступник <i>входил</i> в банк. |
| They watched the criminal <i>arrested</i> . | Они видели, как (что) преступника <i>арестовали</i> . |
| They watched the criminal <i>being handcuffed</i> . | Они видели, как на преступника <i>надевали наручники</i> . |
| The family wanted the suspect <i>arrested</i> at once. | Родственники хотели, чтобы подозреваемого сразу <i>арестовали</i> . |

9. Translate the sentences.

1. The witness saw the burglar breaking into the house.
2. A young girl heard the woman screaming and saw her being mugged.
3. A shop-assistance watched the shoplifter taking the money.
4. He felt somebody touching his shoulder and noticed a gun near his ear.
5. A passer-by observed two fellows running away from the burning building.
6. The missing boys were seen playing near the river.
7. The neighbour found Roy lying on the floor and smelled something burning.
8. Everybody heard his name mentioned several times during the trial.
9. They saw a solicitor giving advice to his clients and preparing documents.
10. Mrs. Smith was seen taking a chicken from display and hiding it inside her coat and leaving the supermarket without paying for it.
11. He saw the cases transported to the laboratory.
12. The family wanted the case investigated by somebody else.
13. They heard the warehouse blown up.
14. The investigator wanted the information E-mailed at once.

b) The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

Example:

| | |
|--|--|
| The search of the crime scene being completed, the investigator made a report. | Так как (поскольку, когда) осмотр места преступления был завершен, следователь подготовил отчет. |
| Our Militia has to solve different problems, all of them being very important. | Нашей милиции приходится решать различные проблемы, (и; причем) все они очень важные. |

1. The investigation being completed, the criminal was brought to court.
2. The sentence being passed, there was dead silence in the court.
3. The Supreme Court of the USA consists of 9 justices, one justice being appointed as the Chief Justice.
4. The crime being very complicated, 2 more officers were sent for assistance.
5. The door being unlocked, there was no difficulty getting into the house.
6. The Senate consists of two members from each state elected for a period of 6 years, one third being re-elected every 2 years.
7. Rioting occurred during the demonstration, a few people being arrested.
8. The window having been left opened, a burglar wanted to get in through it.

10. Complete the sentences using the word-combinations below and translate them.

Example:

He has his letters typed. — Ему напечатали письма.

The investigator has

- the record made
- pictures of the crime scene taken
- his assistant appointed
- the police car brought
- the witness let in
- the phone calls made
- the mail delivered
- the suspect brought for interrogation
- the letters typed and mailed

INFINITIVE

Forms of the Infinitive

| Voice Tense | Active | Passive |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Indefinite | to search | to be searched |
| Continuous | to be searching | – |
| Perfect | to have searched | to have been searched |
| Perfect Continuous | to have been searching | – |

1. Study the examples and define the function of the Infinitive (Subject or Adverbial Modifier). Choose the right beginning to translate the sentence.

Example:

| Subject | Adverbial Modifier |
|--|---|
| <p>To fight a crime is not an easy task. Бороться с преступностью — нелегкая задача.</p> | <p>To fight a crime new units were set up in the police. Чтобы бороться с преступностью, новые отделы были созданы в полиции.</p> |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1) чтобы остановить; прекратить</p> <p>2) чтобы получить; получить (получение)</p> <p>3) чтобы управлять; управлять (управление)</p> <p>4) чтобы предвидеть; предвидеть</p> | <p>a) To stop using drugs is very difficult for an addict.</p> <p>b) To stop the car the criminal used his gun.</p> <p>a) To obtain statements no threats or promises should be made to witnesses.</p> <p>b) To obtain statements from the witnesses is his main task at the moment.</p> <p>a) To control the process was not an easy task.</p> <p>b) To control the process the legal system should be issued.</p> <p>a) To forecast burglary operations the inspector should use MO (modus operandi) of the criminal.</p> <p>b) To forecast burglary operations</p> |
|--|---|

5) чтобы это сделать;
сделать

6) чтобы сохранить;
сохранить (сохранение)

7) чтобы преследовать;
преследовать
(преследование)

means to prevent the crime.

a) To do this the case must be transferred to another court of felonies.

b) To do this work in time is very important.

a) To secure physical evidence at the scene of crime was the main task of the officer.

b) To secure physical evidence he used all things available at the scene.

a) To hunt drug-pushers the police used specially trained dogs.

b) To hunt the criminal in the rain at night was almost impossible.

2. Translate the sentences with the Infinitive in the function of an Attribute

Example:

There are even plans to use aircraft to try to locate stolen containers. — Существуют даже планы применить авиацию, чтобы попытаться обнаружить украденные контейнеры.

The thieves to be searched for may intend to smuggle these containers out of Russia. — Воры, которых необходимо искать, могут захотеть вывезти контрабандным путем эти контейнеры из России.

1. The desire to steal came to him when he was lonely and hungry.
2. The case to be heard in the local court deals with shoplifting.
3. The witness had a good deal to say about the suspect.
4. Andrew was the third to go in for the interview.
5. He received a note to say where his kidnapped son was kept.
6. MO for the crime to be investigated seemed very familiar to him.
7. The accused had a thick volume of the case to be read.
8. There was every reason to suppose that the hearing would be put off till the following month.
9. The first case to be heard in court dealt with murder.
10. The evidence to be transported must be packed properly and carefully.

11. Latent prints to be found at a crime scene can be obtained from guns, shoes, shirts, and other subjects.
12. She knew she was not guilty and there was nothing to be afraid of.
13. Here is the man to be spoken to about the accident.
14. He had nothing to say to prove his innocence.
15. A detained person has a right to free legal advice and to be represented by a solicitor.

Infinitive Constructions

Complex Object

Noun (Common Case)
Pronoun (Objective Case) } + (to) Infinitive

Complex Object with to-Infinitive is used after:

| | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) | to expect | ождать |
| | to believe | считать, полагать |
| | to suppose | полагать |
| | to consider | считать |
| | to find | находить, признавать |
| | to know | знать |
| | to declare | заявлять |
| | to allege | заявлять, утверждать |
| | to want | хотеть |
| | to wish, to desire | желать |
| | to like | любить, нравиться |
| | to hate | ненавидеть |
| | would like | хотел бы |

Example:

The police *allege one of the brothers to be* a suspect. — Полиция утверждает, что один из братьев является подозреваемым.

The defendant expects *to be acquitted*. — Подсудимый ожидает, что его оправдают.

| | | | |
|----|------------|---|-------------|
| b) | to order | } | приказывать |
| | to command | | |
| | to ask for | | просить |
| | to allow | | разрешать |

Example:

The officer *allowed* the suspect to be released. — Офицер разрешил освободить подозреваемого.

| | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| c) | to rely on | полагаться (на) |
| | to count upon | рассчитывать (на) |
| | to wait for | ждать (чего-либо) кого-либо |

Example:

The defendant *counted upon his lawyer to help him*. — Подсудимый рассчитывал, что его адвокат поможет ему.

Bare Infinitive (without to) is used after:

| | | |
|----|------------|--------------------|
| d) | to see | видеть |
| | to watch | наблюдать |
| | to observe | |
| | to notice | замечать |
| | to hear | слышать |
| | to feel | чувствовать |
| | to let | позволять |
| | to make | заставлять |
| | to have | просить, поручать. |

Example:

Everybody *heard* the bomb explode. — Все слышали, как взорвалась бомба.

He *let* the thief escape. — Он позволил вору уйти.

Note: After this group of verbs Passive Infinitive is not used. Complex Object with Participle I (Passive) or Participle II is used instead.

Example:

The witness *saw* the suspect *being arrested*. — Свидетель видел, как задерживали подозреваемого.

The witness *saw* the suspect *arrested*. — Свидетель видел, как задержали подозреваемого.

1. Match the Russian and English sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Следователь полагал, что свидетели опознают преступника. | a) The investigating officer believed the witnesses to recognize the criminal. |
| 2. Они ожидают, что обыск будет произведен сегодня вечером | b) They expected the ambulance to come soon. |
| 3. Преступник не хотел, чтобы свидетели опознали его. | c) The thief didn't expect to be caught at the crime scene. |
| 4. Контрабандисты полагали, что товары будут легко проданы. | d) He felt somebody touch his shoulder and turned back. |
| 5. Они ожидали, что «скорая» скоро приедет. | e) The smugglers supposed the goods to be sold easily. |
| 6. Он почувствовал, как кто-то дотронулся до его плеча, и оглянулся. | f) The criminal didn't expect his accomplice to be found soon. |
| 7. Преступник не ожидал, что его сообщник будет найден так скоро. | g) The criminal didn't want to be recognized by the witnesses. |
| 8. Она видела, как вор-взломщик разбил окно. | h) The jury found the case to be difficult to pass the sentence on. |
| 9. Суд присяжных нашел, что по этому делу трудно вынести приговор. | i) They expect a search to be carried on tonight. |
| 10. Вор не ожидал, что его поймают на месте преступления. | j) She saw a burglar break the window. |
| 11. Он увидел, как два человека припарковались недалеко от него, но не слышал, как машину уводили. | k) Everybody was waiting for the judge to pass sentence. |
| 12. Я заметил, как она быстро спрятала ожерелье под пальто и вышла из магазина. | l) Many people rely on death penalty to stop terrorism. |

13. Многие люди полагаются на то, что смертная казнь остановит терроризм.

14. Все ожидали, когда судья вынесет приговор.

m) I noticed her quickly slip the necklace inside her coat and leave the shop.

n) He saw two men park not far from him but didn't hear the car being driven away.

2. Complete the sentences using the infinitives from the box.

to drive away; to open; to break in; to explode; to steal; to break into; to happen; to get into; to escape; to give evidence; to question; to run, to open

1. The man didn't hear the criminal

2. Did anyone see the accident ... ?

3. We heard the witness

4. She looked out of the window and saw a young man ... on her bike.

5. They heard the investigator ... the suspect.

6. He watched two men ... across the garden, ... a window, and ... the house.

7. Everybody heard the bomb ... , it was a tremendous noise.

8. When he got home, he found someone ... all his papers.

9. They heard someone ... the door in the middle of the night. It woke them up.

10. The witness saw the offender ... the car and

3. Complete the answers to the questions using Complex Object.

Example:

'Has the police been called yet?'

'Yes, I heard the victim's wife call it.'

1. Did anyone go out?

I don't think so. I didn't see

2. How do you know he took the money?

I know because I saw

3. Did your brother phone the lawyer yesterday?

I don't know. I didn't hear

4. Did she lock the door when she went out?

Yes, she did. I saw

5. Did the victim tell the police about the mugger?

Yes, I heard

6. How did the child fall in the water?
I don't know. Nobody saw
7. Did anybody see the burglar break into the house?
Yes, the victim's neighbour saw
8. Do you know how the accident happened?
Yes, I saw the car
9. What's happened to his car?
His friend saw a young man
10. Did anyone see the arsonist?
Yes, I saw two men

Complex Subject

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Noun (Common Case) | } + (to) Infinitive |
| Pronoun (Nominative Case) | |

Complex Subject is used:

- a) with the following verbs in the Passive Voice:
to see, to hear, to notice, to make, to suppose, to expect, to think, to believe, to know, to consider, to say, to report, to declare, etc.
- b) with the following expressions:
- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| to be likely | } | очевидно, вероятно |
| to be unlikely | | маловероятно, вряд ли |
| to be certain | | несомненно |
| to be sure | | |
- c) With the following verbs in the Active Voice:
- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|
| to seem | } | казаться, по-видимому |
| to appear | | оказываться, казаться |
| to prove | | оказываться |
| to happen | | случаться |
| to chance | | |

Examples:

- a) He was made to plead guilty. Его заставили признать свою вину.
- The bill is expected to face fierce resistance in Parliament. Ожидают, что законопроект встретит сильное сопротивление в парламенте.

The trial was announced to have started last week.

Сообщили, что судебный процесс начался на прошлой неделе.

Mr. Johnson is considered (to be) an experienced lawyer.

Считают, что мистер Джонсон хороший юрист.

Two planes were reported to be taking part in the operation

Сообщили, что 2 самолета принимают участие в операции.

b) The victim is likely to have known the murderer.

Убитый, вероятно, знал преступника (убийцу).

He is unlikely to recover soon.

Маловероятно, что он скоро поправится.

c) He proved (to be) a good lawyer.

Он оказался хорошим юристом.

4. Choose the correct translation.

1. He is said to be investigating a very serious crime.

- a) Говорят, что он расследовал очень серьезное преступление.
- b) Говорят, что он расследует очень серьезное преступление.

2. He is expected to be promoted in his job.

- a) Ожидали, что он получит повышение по службе.
- b) Ожидают, что он получит повышение по службе.

3. The investigator is known to be searching a crime scene.

- a) Известно, что следователь осмотрел место преступления.
- b) Известно, что следователь осматривает место преступления.

4. The criminal is reported to have been caught.

- a) Сообщили, что преступника поймали.
- b) Сообщают, что преступника поймали.

5. Two criminals were announced to have escaped.

- a) Объявили, что два преступника сбежали.
- b) Объявляют, что два преступника сбежали.

6. He appeared (to be) a very dangerous criminal.

- a) Он оказался очень опасным преступником (оказалось, что он очень опасный преступник).
- b) Оказывается, он очень опасный преступник.

7. This crime is unlikely to be solved in the near future.
- a) Вероятно, это преступление будет раскрыто в ближайшем будущем.
 - b) Маловероятно, что это преступление будет раскрыто в ближайшем будущем.
8. Their children are known to have been kidnapped.
- a) Известно, что их детей похитили.
 - b) Известно, что их детей похитят.
9. The hijacker proved to be armed.
- a) Оказывается, угонщик самолета вооружен.
 - b) Оказалось, что угонщик самолета вооружен.
10. The judge is sure to pass sentence today.
- a) Судья, несомненно, вынесет приговор сегодня.
 - b) Маловероятно, что судья вынесет приговор сегодня.
11. This suspect is likely to give evidence.
- a) Вероятно, этот подозреваемый даст показания.
 - b) Вероятно, этот подозреваемый дал показания.
12. Samudra is likely to be found guilty.
- a) Вероятно, Самудра был признан виновным.
 - b) Вероятно, Самудра будет признан виновным.

5. Translate the sentences.

1. To buy or sell narcotics except with a doctor's prescription was illegal under Harrison.

2. Even a nickname is likely to assist in the identification of a suspect.

3. Modus operandi (MO) is known to be a Latin term for mode or method of operation.

4. It's one thing to pass a law and quite another to enforce it.

5. In simple societies there are no specialists or special agencies like the police to enforce the social norms.

6. The types of evidence to be collected will depend on the nature of crime and the scene.

7. In automobiles fingerprints are likely to be found on the steering wheel, doors, and windows.

8. He proved to have been accused of robbery.

9. An investigator should be able to recognize people, who are likely to have been the subject of police investigation.

10. The man is alleged to have driven through town at 90 miles an hour.

11. The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over a wall.

12. If anyone appears (to be) under the age of 17, then he shall be treated as a juvenile.

13. If a person brought to a police station proves to be suffering from mental disorder, the custody officer must immediately call the police surgeon.

14. Misuse of powers is likely to be harmful to the police and can lead to mistrust of the police by the community.

15. Which offences are likely to be reported?

16. If the verdict is guilty, the accused is said to have been convicted and will then be sentenced to some form of punishment.

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the Infinitive from the box.

| |
|---|
| to seem, to see, to expect, to say, to know, to consider, to be sure, to happen, to prove, to be (un)likely, to report, to allege |
|---|

1. The burglar ... to have broken into the house through the window.

2. He is a very decent person. He ... to have committed a crime.

3. He ... to be a very good investigator. He solved the crime very quickly.

4. The case ... to be heard in court next week.

5. The girl ... to be the witness of the crime.

6. A shoplifter ... to have been caught, while he was stealing some goods.

7. Nobody ... to set the building on fire.

8. The police ... to be hunting the criminal.

9. He ... to have been appointed the Chief of the Department.

10. The crime laboratory ... to convict the guilty.

11. MO (modus operandi) ... to be an aid in an investigation.

12. Scientific examination ... to play a vital role in the successful prosecution of criminal cases.

13. He ... to have kicked a policeman.

14. If a person does something which ... to be a crime in Sweden it will practically always ... to be a crime in New York.

GERUND

Forms of the Gerund

| Tense \ Voice | Active | Passive |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Non-perfect | searching | being searched |
| Perfect | having searched | having been searched |

Example:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Collecting</i> physical evidence must be done carefully and properly.</p> | <p><i>Сбор</i> вещественных доказательств должен производиться тщательно и должным образом.</p> |
| <p>The woman complained of <i>being threatened</i> by phone calls.</p> | <p>Женщина жаловалась, что ей <i>угрожают</i> по телефону.</p> |
| <p><i>Having committed</i> a previous offence does not necessarily mean the defendant is guilty of the present one.</p> | <p><i>Совершение</i> предыдущего преступления не обязательно означает, что подсудимый виновен в нынешнем преступлении.</p> |

Functions of the Gerund

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>Subject</i> Investigating crimes requires lots of strength and skill.</p> | <p>Расследование преступлений требует много сил и умения.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Part of the predicate.</i> The investigator kept on asking questions.</p> | <p>Следователь продолжал задавать вопросы.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Attribute.</i> He saw no other way of doing it.</p> | <p>Он не видел другого способа сделать это.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>Object.</i> He admitted stealing (having stolen) the money.</p> | <p>Он признался, что украл деньги.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>5. <i>Adverbial Modifier.</i> A criminal cannot commit a crime without leaving some traces. On returning home he found his house burgled.</p> | <p>Преступник не может совершить преступление, не оставив следов. Вернувшись домой, он обнаружил, что его дом обворовали.</p> |
|--|--|

1. Translate the sentences.

1. In some countries smoking in public places is prohibited.
2. The method of searching vary with crime, type of evidence and purpose of search.
3. Recovering, collection and identification of any material helps the investigator in choosing a line of investigation.
4. Later on she was arrested in France and charged with having been in contact with German intelligence officers in Madrid (though she had never been there).
5. He suggested telephoning to the hospitals before asking the police to look for them.
6. On seeing a man wearing a mask on his face the child began crying.
7. The suspect said he didn't mind being questioned by the police.
8. As Briggs walked into the courtroom yesterday morning, with his lawyer, he denied having broken the law and told reporters that he was innocent.
9. A 50-year-old housewife was convicted yesterday of collecting money for a charity which does not exist.
10. One of the main responsibilities of the Home Office is promoting crime prevention policy.
11. Vandalism in schools, for example, could be reduced by using schools in the evening for other activities.
12. Citizens need to be able to carry on with their everyday lives without risking being stopped on the street, having their homes ransacked by the police and being arrested and taken to the police station.
13. Effective policing requires the cooperation and support of the community.
14. Different countries have very different ways of investigating criminal cases, based on different principles and rules.

15. In England and Wales if at least 10 of the jury are unable to agree and there seems no prospect of agreement, the judge will discharge the jury from giving a verdict.

16. If one suspect is found in a building, the officer keeps searching for another suspect.

17. In 1901 the system of classifying fingerprints was introduced.

18. The gun could shoot in spite of having been dropped in water.

2. Complete the sentence using the correct preposition from the box.

| |
|---|
| for; of; for; before; after; in; of; with; prior to; on; by |
|---|

1. In one area 3 officers were injured while arresting a man ... stabbing two other youths.

2. If Mr. Smith is charged ... stealing a frozen chicken from a supermarket, the prosecution must prove that Mrs Smith and not someone else is guilty as described before.

3. ... searching an unattended vehicle or anything in it or on it, an officer must leave a notice in it (or on it) recording the fact that it has been searched.

4. He is suspected ... being a key figure in the al-Qaida-linked Southeast Asian terrorist group, which is believed responsible ... bombings.

5. ... gathering physical evidence, the crime scene should be photographed.

6. ... giving evidence in court one must swear to speak the truth.

7. He insisted ... searching the crime scene once more.

8. The crime laboratory not only assists ... convicting the guilty but in protecting the innocent.

9. Imam Samudra, 32, is accused ... planning the Oct. 12 attacks, which killed 202 people, most of whom were foreign tourists.

10. The effect of custodial sentences is to restrict offender's freedom of action ... removing them from their home.

3. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form either the Infinitive or the Gerund (after to stop, to remember, to forget).

Example:

to phone —

She remembered *to phone* the lawyer that day. — Она вспомнила в тот день, что нужно позвонить адвокату.

She remembered *phoning* the lawyer that day. — Она вспомнила, что звонила адвокату в тот день.

1. Having left prison he couldn't stop (**to steal**).
2. The child didn't forget (**to treat**) badly by the kidnapper.
3. The witness remembered (**to see**) the man at the crime scene.
4. They forgot (**to lock**) the door and a burglar broke into the house.
5. They are happy their son has stopped (**to take**) drugs.
6. The policeman stopped (**to watch**) the people coming into the store.
7. She could remember (**to drive**) the car before the accident happened.
8. After the accident he could remember (**to cross**) the street but he couldn't remember (**to knock down**).
9. The criminal thought he had forgotten (**to take**) his knife from the crime scene and returned there.
10. The victim doesn't remember (**to lock**) the door last night.
11. The criminal doesn't remember (**to take**) the knife from the crime scene.
12. One cannot stop (**to take**) drugs immediately he wants to do it.

Gerund Complex

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Noun | Common Case | + Gerund |
| | Possessive Case | |
| Pronoun | Objective Case | |
| Possessive Pronoun | | |

Example:

They were afraid of their son having been kidnapped for ransom. — Они боялись, что их сына похитили ради выкупа.

The offender's being arrested at the crime scene came as a result of quick police actions. — То, что преступника арестовали на месте преступления, явилось результатом быстрых действий полиции.

The investigator insisted on his (him) giving evidence in court. — Следователь настаивал, чтобы он дал показания в суде.

4. Translate the sentences.

1. The investigator insists on the suspect(s) being interrogated once more.
2. A theft or violent crime may result in the police arresting and detaining someone who is mentally disturbed.
3. While being questioned Philip mentioned Steve's having been visited by a stranger.
4. Charles denied his brother being mugged.
5. The United States accused Iran of building a plant to enrich uranium to produce bomb materials.
6. Did you hear of Steve's being sent to prison?
7. The chances of a police officer being assaulted are three times greater than that of an ordinary man.
8. Howard was surprised at policeman Douglas having asked him nothing about the robbery.
9. Police being in the house surprised a burglar.
10. Ted never mentioned Steve's having taken part in robbery.
11. He insisted on the suspect's being apprehended without delay.
12. Jane's being questioned at school was illegal.
13. Audrey's staying away from school made her parents anxious.
14. All the family being at home didn't keep a burglar from breaking in.

5. Say it in another way.

Example:

John's having denied it was unexpected. — The fact that John denied it was unexpected.

1. Nick's having forgotten to leave a message made his parents suspicious.
2. Tom's taking drugs was a real shock to Jane.
3. His having given false information made his gang-friends furious.
4. The suspects having made a confession was welcomed by the interrogator.
5. The President's refusing to take steps arouse public's indignation.
6. The papers' not commenting on the crime was surprising.
7. The witness having changed his evidence disappointed everybody.
8. His neighbour's having made a complaint was unexpected to Mr. Smith.

9. The possibility of the investigation being resumed encouraged the family.

10. The suspect's having fled the country made the investigation difficult.

6. Complete the sentences.

Example:

She didn't want her son to meet his former gang-friends. — She was against her son's meeting his former gang-friends.

1. Tom's family didn't want him to co-operate with that suspicious firm.

Tom's family was against

2. Mother doesn't want her son to give evidence in court.

Mother is against

3. Eve doesn't want her new friends to speak about her life in jail.

Eve is against

4. Joe didn't want Nigel to take part in robbery.

Joe was against

5. Jane's friend didn't advise her to deal with the affair.

Jane's friend was against

6. One of the kidnappers didn't want the child to be treated like that.

One of the kidnappers was against

7. The defendant's lawyer doesn't want him to conceal the truth.

The defendant's lawyer is against

8. Steve's accomplice didn't want Steve to flee the country.

Steve's accomplice was against

9. The witness didn't want the policeman to record his testimony.

The witness was against

10. The officer didn't want the witnesses to leave the scene.

The officer was against

CONDITIONALS

Types of Conditionals

Type 0 Conditionals are used to express a general truth or a scientific fact.

| If-clause | Main clause |
|---|----------------|
| If + Present Simple | Present Simple |
| <i>If we throw a coin into water, it sinks.</i> <i>Если мы бросаем монету в воду, она тонет.</i> | |

Type I Conditionals (real present) are used to express real situations in the present or future.

| If-clause | | Main clause |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| If + | Present Simple | future/imperative can/may/might/ must/should/ could + Present bare Infinitive |
| | Present Continuous | |
| | Present Perfect | |
| | Present Perfect Continuous | |
| <i>If the fire alarm goes off, evacuate the building.</i> <i>Если сработает пожарная сигнализация, покиньте здание.</i> | | |
| <i>If he tries to rob a bank, he may (will) get into prison.</i> <i>Если он попытается ограбить банк, он может попасть (попадет) в тюрьму.</i> | | |

Type II Conditionals (unreal present) are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to the facts in the present.

| If-clause | | Main clause |
|--|-----------------|--|
| If + | Past Simple | would/could/might + Present bare Infinitive |
| | Past Continuous | |
| <i>If he tried to rob a bank, he would (could) get into prison.</i> <i>Если бы он попытался ограбить банк, он попал бы (мог бы попасть) в тюрьму.</i> | | |

Type III Conditionals (unreal past) are used to express situations which are contrary to the facts in the past.

| If-clause | | Main clause |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| If + | Past Perfect | would/could/might + Perfect bare Infinitive |
| | Past Perfect Continuous | |
| <p><i>If he had tried to rob a bank then, he would (could) have got into prison.</i> <i>Если бы он попытался тогда ограбить банк, он попал бы (мог бы попасть) в тюрьму.</i></p> | | |

Note:

a) *Unless* means *if not*. (если не; если бы не)

- He won't be set free unless you give testimony.
Его не освободят, если ты не дашь показания.
- He wouldn't have been set free, unless you had given testimony.
Его бы не освободили, если бы ты не дал показания.

b) If I were (was) you ...

Если бы я был(а) на твоём (Вашем) месте

If I were (was) you, I would call the police.

Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы вызвал полицию.

1. Translate the sentences.

1. If you accidentally hear outside the court information about the case during trial, tell the bailiff about it in private.

2. If marijuana cigarettes are found, place identifying data on each individual cigarette before placing them in evidence envelope.

3. If he is charged with the crime, he will go to court for trial.

4. If original documents can be obtained, they should be always submitted rather than photocopies of them.

5. If somebody tries to break in, call the police.

6. If the weapon is a revolver, remove all cartridges from the cylinder, both fired and unfired.

7. If the verdict is not guilty, the accused will be acquitted.

8. A conditional discharge means that if for the duration of a specific period of up to 3 years offenders are not found guilty of any other offence, they receive no punishment.

9. If the subject wants to talk, let him do so without too-frequent interruption.

10. If it were not for the law, you could not go out in daylight without the fear of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered.

11. If a person has a legal problem, he will go to a solicitor.

12. If the trial takes place in a Crown Court, the lawyer appearing there will usually be a barrister.

13. Had I seen a robbery, I would have called the police.

14. Had he been 21 or over a custodial sentence would have been inevitable.

15. Police believe that the crash could have been avoided if the drivers had not been travelling so fast.

16. If you have difficulty in thinking quickly and formulating questions, prepare a long list of questions beforehand.

17. If the facts are against you, argue the law,

If the law is against you, argue the facts.

If the facts and the law are against you, yell like hell.

2. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. If the defendant (to be found) guilty, he will be put into prison.

2. If the punishment (to be) more severe, the case will go to a Crown Court.

3. If the House of Commons (not to agree), the bill will be altered.

4. If a person (to be found) guilty, the punishment will be passed by the judge.

5. If you (to get) in trouble, you will probably ask a solicitor to help you.

6. If people (to call) the police, patrol car will arrive.

7. Persons of this kind fear that if they (to co-operate) with the authorities, the subject or the one of his associates will seek revenge.

8. If a person (to die) in unusual circumstances, a trial will be held in a special court.

9. If you (not can) afford to hire a lawyer, one will be appointed to represent you before any questioning if you (to wish).

10. The victim will soon feel better if she (to follow) the doctor's advice.

3. Translate the sentences with “but for” — “если бы не”.

Example:

But for the accident he wouldn't be in hospital now. — Если бы не несчастный случай, он не был бы в больнице сейчас.

But for his gang-friends Steve wouldn't have committed a crime. — Если бы не его преступные друзья, Стив не совершил бы преступление.

1. But for the Interpol's assistance the police would be still investigating the crime.
2. But for his friends and relatives he couldn't have stopped taking drugs.
3. But for the heavy rain the dog would be hunting the criminal now.
4. But for a broken window they wouldn't have seen the burglar.
5. But for the officer's help the victim couldn't have got home.
6. But for the investigator's intelligence and skill the crime wouldn't have been solved.
7. But for the darkness they wouldn't have lost their way.
8. But for the witness they couldn't have named the suspect.
9. But for the driver's carelessness the accident wouldn't have happened.
10. But for the late hour he would continue interrogation.
11. But for Sam he would have been killed by Thomas.
12. But for the driver's alibi the police would suspect him.
13. But for his broken leg he would be chasing the criminal.
14. Nobody would have recognized him but for the scar on his left cheek.

4. Make up your own sentences, using all types of Conditionals.

5. Match the clause in list A with the clause in list B to complete the sentences.

| A | B |
|---|--|
| 1. If he committed a crime, ... | a) ... she won't be fined. |
| 2. If they hadn't gambled, ... | b) ... he won't be able to give evidence in court. |
| 3. If she pays a bus fare, ... | c) ... he would be brought to court. |
| 4. If the police asked him questions, ... | d) ... he would be stopped by a policeman. |
| 5. If she hadn't bought a ticket, ... | e) ... they will kidnap his son. |
| 6. Unless he recovers from injury, ... | f) ... they wouldn't have lost all their money. |
| 7. If he hadn't stopped gambling, ... | g) ... he would refuse to answer them. |
| 8. If the building caught fire, ... | h) ... they would leave through emergency exit. |
| 9. Unless she stops taking drugs, ... | i) ... she would call the police. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10. If a customer wanted to leave the shop without paying money, ... | j) ... she would have been fined. |
| 11. If she saw a burglar in her neighbour's house, ... | k) ... she will become an addict. |
| 12. Unless the businessman gives them money, ... | l) ... he would have lost all his money. |

6. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Conditionals.

Example:

If I had seen the robbery, I (call the police). — If I had seen the robbery, I would have called the police.

1. If there was (**were**) lack of evidence, the accused (**be released**).
2. If he were stopped for speeding, he (**have to pay a fine**).
3. If she does not lock the door, a burglar (**may break into the house**).
4. Unless the guard hadn't been sleeping, the criminal (**escape**).
5. If he were asked by the police, he (**tell the truth**).
6. If the witness confirms his evidence, the suspect (**set free**).
7. Unless the hijackers surrender, the police (**attack the plane**).
8. If the boy committed a crime, he (**be punished**).
9. Unless the smugglers had been caught, the paintings (**flee abroad**).
10. Unless the mugger had been wearing a mask on his face, they (**recognize him**).
11. But for the quarrel the thieves (**manage to escape**).
12. But for the shop's guard she (**leave the shop without paying money**).
13. But for the witness the mugger (**get away with the crime**).
14. If someone tries to get in, (**call the police**).
15. If she hadn't gone through the traffic lights, she (**hit the pedestrian**).
16. If I were you, I (**hire a bodyguard**).
17. If Paul had been driving carefully, he (**have an accident**).

7. Use the word combinations from the box to complete the sentences a) with reference to the present; b) with reference to the past.

Example:

- a) *If I were you, I would isolate and preserve the scene first.*
- b) *If I had been at a crime scene, I would have isolated and preserved the scene first.*

If I were you, I ...

- isolate and protect the scene first;
- take photographs of the scene;
- not to touch anything before taking photographs;
- make a sketch of the scene;
- clear the scene of all unauthorized people;
- make a visual inspection of the scene;
- establish a crime;
- establish corpus delicti;
- obtain accurate facts;
- take fingerprints and footprints;
- ascertain MO (modus operandi);
- assist the injured (when necessary);
- interview witnesses;
- record all the statements;
- locate and interrogate suspects;
- identify the offender;
- arrest the offender (suspects);
- inform the offender (suspects) about his (their) rights;
- have all physical evidence transported to the laboratory;
- compile a complete accurate report of the investigation.

8. Translate the sentences with “wish”.

Example:

I wish the criminal were in prison. — Жаль, что преступник не в тюрьме. // Мне бы хотелось, чтобы преступник был в тюрьме.

The boy wished he had told the truth. — Мальчик жалел, что не сказал правду.

1. The boy's parents wished the kidnapper(s) were caught.
2. He wishes he were (was) a detective.
3. The police wished they had a warrant to arrest the suspect.
4. They wished their son hadn't been left alone and kidnapped.
5. The offender wished he weren't in prison.
6. The girl wishes her bag and purse hadn't been stolen.
7. The witness wished he hadn't given testimony.
8. The suspect wishes he had a lawyer.
9. The convicts wished they hadn't robbed a bank.

10. Tom's nights were seasons of horror; he wished he hadn't testified in court.

11. The prisoner wished he had never committed a crime.

12. The boy wished he had followed his father's advice.

9. Read the sentences given as the summary of a story. Use them and word combinations from the box to make up sentences with “wish”.

Example:

Carl wishes he weren't (wasn't) behind bars now.

Carl wishes he hadn't had debts.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Carl talked to Ray in a pub about money problems. | be behind bars; |
| 2) Ray suggested robbing a bank. | be sentenced to twelve years in prison; |
| 3) Carl and Ray spent months planning to rob a bank. | get away with the crime; |
| 4) Carl drove to a bank in a small town in Scotland. | tell Ray about his debts; |
| 5) Ray came out of the bank with his hands in the air. | follow Ray's advice; |
| 6) Carl was about to drive off when the police arrested him. | drive to a bank; |
| 7) Carl was sentenced to twelve years in prison. | speed away; |
| 8) The heavy prison door shut behind Carl. | be held up; |
| | see Ray with his hands in the air; |
| | drive off; |
| | hear heavy prison door shut behind him |

10. Change the given sentences into if-clauses or , if possible, sentences with “but for”.

Example:

He didn't throw away the letter and proved his innocence. — If he had thrown away the letter, he wouldn't have proved his innocence. OR: But for the letter he couldn't have proved his innocence.

1. The criminal was caught and brought to court.
2. James left home from the party late at night and was mugged.
3. The victim didn't want to be taken to hospital and lost a lot of blood.
4. Jane forgot to pay for the shoes and was stopped by the policeman.
5. The man was operated on at once and didn't die.
6. He didn't pay a bus fare and was fined.

7. Mr. Bantry raised the necessary money and wasn't brought to court.
8. The counsel for the Defence produced additional evidence and the defendant was acquitted.
9. Mr. Manson drove too fast and was stopped by the police for speeding.
10. The jury brought a verdict of "not guilty" and the defendant was released.
11. Sir Charles was frightened to death when he saw a dog.
12. He appealed to a higher Court and was acquitted.

11. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. If narcotics or drugs are found, the police (**question**) the suspect.
2. If a suspect has needle marks, (**photograph**) them.
3. If the defendant (**be found**) guilty, he (**be put**) in prison.
4. But for his alibi he (**accuse of**) robbery.
5. She is afraid of giving evidence. If she (**be asked**) by the investigator, she (**keep silence**).
6. But for Interpol's assistance they (**not to catch**) the criminal.
7. The suspect wished he (**be set**) free.
8. If father (**know**) about his son's conduct, he (**not to give**) him money.
9. But for the doctor's help the victim (**die**).
10. If he (**know**) the criminal was waiting for him that night, he (**not to return**) home.
11. If you (**see**) somebody shoplifting, what you (**do**)?
12. If Jane (**know**) the driver was in hospital, she (**go**) to visit him.
13. If the accused (**have**) enough money, he (**be placed**) on bail.
14. If the defendant (**plead**) not guilty, he (**appeal**).
15. If she (**see**) the robbery, she (**call**) the police.
16. If the police (**find**) people responsible for the crime, they (**question**) them.

CORRELATION OF TENSES REPORTED SPEECH

| Direct Speech (Прямая речь) | Reported speech (Косвенная речь) |
|--|---|
| Present Simple (do, does) | Past Simple (did) |
| Present Continuous (am, (is, are) doing) | Past continuous (was (were) doing) |
| Present Perfect (have (has) done) Past Simple (did) | Past Perfect (had done) |
| Future Simple (will do) | Future in the Past (would do) |
| this, these | that, those |
| now | then, at that time, immediately, at once |
| today, tonight | that day, that night |
| yesterday | the day before |
| tomorrow | the next (following) day |
| the day after tomorrow | in two days |
| next week (month, year) | the next (following) week (month, year) |
| last week (month, year) | the previous week (month, year) |
| ago | before |

Reported Statements

(Повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи)

| | |
|--|---|
| He said , 'I study at University of the MIA.' | He said (that) he studied at University of the MIA |
| He said , 'I didn't enter the University last year.' | He said (that) he hadn't entered the University the previous year. |
| He said , 'I will graduate from the University in 4 years.' | He said (that) he would graduate from the University in 4 years. |
| The suspect said , 'I left when it was getting dark.' | The suspect said (that) he had left when it was getting dark. or: The suspect said (that) he left when it was getting dark. |
| He said to me, 'I must study hard.' | He told me (that) he had to study hard. |
| He said to me, 'You must not be late.' | He told me (that) I must not be late. |

Introductory Verbs

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| agree | соглашаться | } | + to - Infinitive |
| claim | требовать, заявлять | | |
| demand | требовать | | |
| promise | обещать | | |
| refuse | отказываться(ся) | | |
| threaten | угрожать | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| advise | советовать | } | sb + to - Infinitive |
| ask | просить | | |
| order | приказывать | | |
| forbid | запрещать | | |
| warn | предупреждать, предостерегать | | |
| tell | сказать | | |
| | приказывать | | |
| encourage | воодушевлять, ободрять | | |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|---|-------------------|
| accuse sb of | обвинять | } | + ing form |
| admit | признавать | | |
| complain | жаловаться | | |
| deny | отрицать | | |
| suggest | предлагать | | |
| insist on | настаивать | | |

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| explain | объяснять | } | that |
| inform | сообщать | | |
| complain | жаловаться на | | |
| claim | требовать, заявлять | | |
| promise | обещать | | |
| threaten | угрожать | | |

Reported Questions

(Вопросительные предложения в косвенной речи)

| Direct Question | Reported Question |
|--|---|
| General Questions | |
| He asked me, 'Is Mr. Smith a lawyer?' | He asked me if (whether) Mr. Smith <u>was</u> a lawyer. |
| Special Questions | |
| He asked me, 'Where <u>is</u> Mr. Smith <u>now</u> ?' | He asked me where Mr. Smith <u>was then</u> . |

Introductory Verbs

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| ask | спрашивать |
| wonder | интересоваться |
| inquire | узнавать, спрашивать |
| want to know | хотеть (у)знать |

Reported Commands and Requests

(Приказы и просьбы в косвенной речи)

| Direct Commands | Reported Commands |
|---|---|
| He said to me, 'Answer the call please.' | He asked me <u>to answer</u> the call. |
| He said to me, 'Don't let them in.' | He told me <u>not to let</u> them in. |

Introductory Verbs

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| ask (sb) | (по)просить |
| tell (sb) | сказать, приказывать |
| order (sb) | приказывать |

Example:

Jane told me (that) ... (Джейн сказала мне, что ...).

- her uncle *served* in the police (ее дядя *служит* в полиции).
- was investigating* a crime (*расследует* преступление).
- he *had been promoted* (он *получил повышение по службе*).
- he *would retire* soon (он *скоро уйдет в отставку*).

1. Translate the sentences.

1. Kim claimed that she was sleeping when the robbery took place.
2. He said that the thieves had got away even though the building was surrounded by the police.
3. The man explained that he was not a traffic warden.
4. She informed the police that she had seen a tall man with blond hair breaking into the shop.
5. The policeman ordered the robber to put his gun down.
6. The interrogator asked the suspect where he had been the previous night.
7. The assistant told her boss that she had seen a customer stealing a jumper.
8. The hijackers threatened that they would kill all the passengers if their demands were not met.
9. The identification officer told the suspect that he could charge his position in the group if he wished.
10. The custody officer asked the detained person if he would like legal advice.
11. The police officer told the suspect that the interview was being recorded.
12. Jane said that she had to consult the lawyer first.
13. The policeman told them that they mustn't leave the door unlocked at night.
14. The custody officer warned him that everything he said in his letter or calls might be read or listened and might be given in evidence.
15. The policeman told him that he had drunk too much and would be disqualified from driving for a year.
16. The kidnappers threatened to kill his wife unless he gave them £ 100.000.

2. Turn the following sentences into reported speech using the proper introductory verbs.

1. 'It's a strong case, a very strong case, I have no doubt there will be a conviction', said the investigator.
2. 'We can't accept these charges and demand a judicial review of the case', defence attorney told the court.
3. The junior interior minister said, 'The rebels have suffered heavy losses. Army soldiers and police have destroyed most of their training camps in that region'.

4. 'Give me all your money from the till', the man said.
5. They told her, 'You can obtain this information in barrister's office'.
6. His lawyer said to him, 'You have every ground for appeal'.
7. The offender said, 'I must consult the solicitor about it'.
8. 'You are under arrest. You may remain silent, but anything you say will be taken down and may be used as evidence against you', the policeman said to him.
9. The newspaper said, 'The court acquitted the defendant'.
10. 'I didn't take the diamonds', she said. 'I don't even have a key to the jewellery box'.
11. 'I am sorry I caused the accident', he said to the court. I never meant to hurt anyone.
12. 'The accused claims he has been forced to confess in the course of interrogation', said the judge.
13. The customs officer said, 'Under the customs regulations these goods must be confiscated'.
14. The defence attorney said, 'In the course of investigation no corroborative evidence has been obtained'.
15. The defender said, 'I demand to acquit the defendant for the lack of evidence'.
16. The lawyer informed him, 'If the judge of the appellate court doesn't deny your appeal, the process will start this week'.
17. Then the judge got up to pronounce the sentence, 'Joseph Alloysius Rearden you have been found guilty of stealing by force diamonds to the value of £ 173.000. It falls to me to sentence you for the crime. I sentence you to twenty years' detention in such prison or prisons as the appropriate authority thinks fit'.
18. 'The witnesses' statements can serve as justifying evidence', he said.

3. Turn the following questions into Reported speech using the appropriate introductory verbs.

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| ask (sb) | опрашивать (кого-либо) |
| inquire | узнавать, спрашивать |
| wonder | интересоваться |
| want to know | хотеть (у)знать |

Example:

'Can I have a word with you?' James asked. 'It's about the Johnson case'. — James asked me if he could have a word with me and added (explaining) that it was about the Johnson case.

1. 'When did you file your appeal?' he asked.
2. 'Where can I receive the legal advice?' she asked.
3. Tom's friend asked him, 'Who will undertake the defence?'
4. The lawbreaker wondered, 'What is the fee for the solicitor?'
5. The accused said, 'Can I speak to the prosecuting attorney?'
6. He asked Jane's friend, 'Could you recommend me a good lawyer?'
7. 'Are you going to appeal the conviction?' he was asked.
8. The investigator asked the suspect, 'Have you had a criminal record?'
9. 'Have you read the reports', he asked his assistant. 'I want to go through them'.
10. 'Do you know when Sally is coming back?' he said. 'A Mr. Douglas wants to talk to her'.
11. John's wife asked him, 'Have you filed an appeal yet?'
12. 'Are you going to arrest me?' she asked. 'What's the reason?'
13. The policeman asked the victim, 'Could you identify the assailant?'
14. The policeman asked, 'Which of you witnessed the accident?'
15. Their chief asked them, 'Have you interviewed the witness yet?'
- 'Have you interrogated the accused?'
- 'Have you got the records of the interrogation?'
- 'Has the accused admitted his guilt?'
16. The defendant asked, 'How long will it take to make a decision on the case'.

4. Turn the sentences into Reported Speech using the introductory verbs from the box.

warn, apologise (for), admit, complain, deny, threaten, demand, refuse, advise, accuse, inform, claim, promise

1. 'You'd better buy a burglar alarm', he said.
2. 'If you bother Sally once more I'll be forced to call the police', she said.
3. 'You stole my bike', he said to Tom.
4. 'I am sorry I am late', she said.
5. 'Yes, I stole the car', he said.
6. 'They threaten me on the phone', she said.
7. 'I've already called an ambulance', his neighbour said.
8. 'No, I don't need your help', he told them.

9. 'No, I didn't kill him', she said.
10. 'I've never seen that man before', he said.
11. 'If you don't leave, I phone the police', he said.
12. 'I'm not going to let you into my house', she said.
13. 'No, I didn't steal the money', he said.
14. 'I'll never do such thing again', the boy said.
15. 'Give me all your money now', he said.

5. Turn the dialogues into Reported speech using special introductory verbs.

1.

- Andrew:* I'd like to report a theft.
Policeman: Show you identify papers, please. What has been stolen?
Andrew: My wallet with money in it is gone.
Policeman: Could you describe the thief, please?
Andrew: Unfortunately, I can't.
Policeman: What was there in your wallet?
Andrew: 500 pounds, my chequebook and an air ticket.
Policeman: We'll make every effort to find the thief, but the theft will be difficult to solve.

2.

- Policeman:* We suspect Mr. X of violating the law that prohibits use and traffic of drugs.
Chief: Have you got any evidence against him?
Policeman: Yes, we have found drugs in his hotel room. Besides, we have apprehended a drug dealer. And through him we have traced Mr. X. According to our data he is involved in international drug trafficking.
Chief: Why don't you arrest him, then?
Policeman: He is being watched. We want to trace all members of the gang through him. And we also expect Interpol's assistance.

3.

- Jane:* I'd like to report a theft of the camera.
Policeman: Who is the owner of the stolen item?
Jane: It's me.

Policeman: When and under what circumstances did you come to learn about the theft?
Jane: When I returned to the hotel in the afternoon.
Policeman: Did you see anyone at the scene?
Jane: No, I didn't.
Policeman: Where did you keep your camera?
Jane: In my travelling bag.
Policeman: Was the door unlocked?
Jane: Yes, the door was open.
Policeman: Were any other things stolen?
Jane: Nothing but the camera.
Policeman: Did anyone know that you kept your camera in the room?
Jane: No one did, I think.

4.

Steve: Are you going to arrest me?
Policeman: Yes, you're committed a breach of public order.
Steve: What kind of breach?
Policeman: We received a complaint that you were drinking spirits in the park.
Steve: Is it prohibited?
Policeman: Yes, it's prohibited. You have violated the law and must pay a fine.
Steve: Of course, I will. How much shall I pay?

5.

Ann: What was the verdict of the court?
Alan: The court acquitted the defendant.
Ann: What were the grounds to acquit him?
Alan: Lack of guilt resulted in his acquittal.
Ann: When was a verdict of non-guilty passed?
Alan: Two days ago.

IRREGULAR VERBS

| Simple Present tense | Simple Past tense | Past Participle II | Present Participle I | Значение |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| be | was/were | been | being | быть |
| beat | beat | beaten | beating | бить |
| become | became | become | becoming | становиться |
| begin | began | begun | beginning | начинать |
| break | broke | broken | breaking | ломать |
| bring | brought | brought | bringing | приносить |
| build | built | built | building | строить |
| burst | burst | burst | bursting | раздражаться, взрывать(ся) |
| buy | bought | bought | buying | покупать |
| catch | caught | caught | catching | ловить |
| choose | chose | chosen | choosing | выбирать |
| come | came | come | coming | приходить |
| cost | cost | cost | costing | стоить |
| cut | cut | cut | cutting | резать |
| deal | dealt | dealt | dealing | иметь дело |
| do | did | done | doing | делать |
| draw | drew | drawn | drawing | тащить, рисовать |
| drink | drank | drank | drinking | пить |
| drive | drove | driven | driving | гнать, ехать |
| eat | ate | eaten | eating | есть |
| fall | fell | fallen | falling | падать |
| feel | felt | felt | feeling | чувствовать |
| fight | fought | fought | fighting | сражаться |
| find | found | found | finding | находить |
| fly | flew | flown | flying | летать |
| forbid | forbade | forbidden | forbidding | запрещать |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | forgetting | забывать |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | forgiving | прощать |
| get | got | got | getting | получать, достигать |
| give | gave | given | giving | давать |
| go | went | gone | going | идти, уходить |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|-------------------------|
| grow | grew | grown | growing | расти |
| hang | hung | hung | hanging | висеть, вешать |
| have | had | had | having | иметь |
| hear | heard | heard | hearing | слышать |
| hide | hid | hidden | hiding | прятать |
| hit | hit | hit | hitting | ударять, падать |
| hold | held | held | holding | держаться, проводить |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | hurting | причинять вред, боль |
| keep | kept | kept | keeping | хранить |
| know | knew | known | knowing | знать |
| lay | laid | laid | laying | класть |
| lead | led | led | leading | вести |
| leave | left | left | leaving | оставлять |
| lend | lent | lent | lending | одалживать |
| let | let | let | letting | пускать |
| lie | lay | lain | lying | лежать |
| light | lit | lit | lighting | освещать |
| lose | lost | lost | losing | терять |
| make | made | made | making | делать, заставлять |
| mean | meant | meant | meaning | значить |
| meet | met | met | meeting | встречать |
| pay | paid | paid | paying | платить |
| put | put | put | putting | класть, ставить |
| read | read | read | reading | читать |
| ride | rode | ridden | riding | ехать верхом |
| ring | rang | rung | ringing | звонить |
| rise | rose | risen | rising | подниматься |
| run | ran | run | running | бегать |
| say | said | said | saying | говорить, сказать |
| see | saw | seen | seeing | видеть |
| seek | sought | sought | seeking | искать |
| sell | sold | sold | selling | продавать |
| send | sent | sent | sending | посылать |

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| set | set | set | setting | устанавливать |
| shoot | shot | shot | shooting | стрелять |
| show | showed | shown | showing | показывать |
| shut | shut | shut | shutting | закрывать |
| sit | sat | sat | sitting | сидеть |
| sleep | slept | slept | sleeping | спать |
| speak | spoke | spoken | speaking | говорить |
| spend | spent | spent | spending | тратить |
| stand | stood | stood | standing | стоять |
| steal | stole | stolen | stealing | красть(ся) |
| strike | struck | struck | striking | ударять(ся) |
| swear | swore | sworn | swearing | клясться |
| swim | swam | swum | swimming | плавать |
| take | took | taken | taking | брать |
| teach | taught | taught | teaching | учить |
| tell | told | told | telling | рассказывать |
| think | thought | thought | thinking | думать |
| understand | understood | understood | understandi ng | понимать |
| wake | woke | woken | waking | просыпаться, будить |
| wear | wore | worn | wearing | носить(ся) (одежду) |
| win | won | won | winning | выигрывать, |
| write | wrote | written | writing | писать |

GLOSSARY

| | A |
|-------------------------------|--|
| accurate <i>a</i> | точный |
| a good deal | много |
| abolish <i>v</i> | отменять |
| accept <i>v</i> | принимать |
| accident <i>n</i> | несчастный случай |
| accomplice <i>n</i> | сообщник |
| accuse (sb. of smth) <i>v</i> | обвинять (кого-либо в чем-либо) |
| accused <i>a</i> | обвиняемый |
| acquit <i>v</i> | оправдать, признать невиновным |
| activity <i>n</i> | деятельность |
| admire <i>v</i> | восхищаться (кем-л., чем-л.) |
| advise <i>v</i> | советовать |
| against <i>prep</i> | против |
| agree <i>v</i> | соглашаться |
| aid <i>n</i> | помощь |
| give first aid to | оказывать первую помощь |
| aim at <i>v</i> | целиться |
| alarm <i>n</i> | тревога |
| burglar-alarm | сигнализация |
| allege <i>v</i> | утверждать, заявлять |
| alone <i>a</i> | один, одинокий |
| along <i>adv</i> | вперёд |
| be along | приходить, прибывать, приезжать |
| already <i>adv</i> | уже |
| ambassador <i>n</i> | посол |
| ambulance <i>n</i> | скорая помощь |
| appeal <i>n</i> | апелляция |
| file an appeal | подавать апелляционную жалобу (<i>syn.</i> appeal <i>v</i>) |
| appear <i>v</i> | появляться |
| applicant <i>n</i> | податель заявления, претендент |
| appoint <i>v</i> | назначать |
| apprehend <i>v</i> | арестовывать |
| arm <i>v</i> | вооружать |
| arrive <i>v</i> | прибывать |
| arson <i>n</i> | поджог |
| article <i>n</i> | раздел, статья, предмет |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| ascertain <i>v</i> | определять |
| assailant <i>n</i> | нападающий |
| assassin <i>n</i> | убийца по политическим мотивам или по найму |
| attempt <i>n</i> | попытка |
| attitude <i>n</i> | отношение |
| authority <i>n</i> | власть, полномочие |
| legal authorities | правовой документ, авторитетный специалист по праву |
| available <i>a</i> | доступный, имеющийся в наличии |
| avid <i>adj</i> | жадный (до чего-л.), алчный (на что- л.), заядлый |
| avid reader | человек, жадно поглощающий книги |
| avoid <i>v</i> | избегать |
| award <i>v</i> | присуждать, назначать (награду, премию) |
| В | |
| back <i>v</i> | пятиться, отступать |
| badge <i>n</i> | значок |
| bail <i>n</i> | поручительство, залог |
| barrister <i>n</i> | барристер (адвокат, имеющий право выступать в высших судах) |
| be afraid of | бояться |
| because | потому что |
| behaviour <i>n</i> | поведение |
| believe <i>v</i> | полагать |
| belong (to) <i>v</i> | принадлежать |
| bill <i>n</i> | законопроект |
| pass a bill | принять законопроект |
| bond <i>n</i> | обязательство, залог |
| brake <i>v</i> | тормозить |
| break <i>v</i> | нарушать (право, закон) |
| break in | прерывать, беспокоить, незаконно вторгаться в помещение |
| break out | бежать (из тюрьмы) |
| breaker <i>n</i> | нарушитель |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| law-breaker <i>n</i> | правонарушитель |
| bribe <i>n</i> | взятка |
| bribe <i>v</i> | дать или предложить взятку |
| bribery <i>n</i> | взяточничество |
| broadcast <i>v</i> | передавать по радио |
| burglary <i>n</i> | кража со взломом; проникновение в жилище |

С

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| call <i>v</i> | называть, звонить |
| camp <i>n</i> | лагерь |
| careful <i>a</i> | осторожный, внимательный |
| carefully <i>adv</i> | тщательно, осторожно |
| carry <i>v</i> | нести |
| carry out | выполнять |
| case <i>n</i> | судебное дело |
| try a case | рассматривать дело |
| criminal case | уголовное дело |
| civil case | гражданское дело |
| handle a case | вести судебный процесс |
| catch (caught, caught) <i>v</i> | ловить, поймать, схватить |
| cause <i>n</i> | причина |
| cause <i>v</i> | быть причиной |
| change <i>v</i> | менять(ся) |
| chase <i>v</i> | преследовать (syn. hunt) |
| choice <i>n</i> | выбор |
| climber <i>n</i> | альпинист |
| clothing <i>n</i> | одежда |
| clue <i>n</i> | улика, ключ к разгадке |
| code <i>n</i> | кодекс |
| penal ~ | уголовный кодекс |
| common law | общее право |
| comparison <i>n</i> | сравнение |
| complaint <i>n</i> | жалоба |
| complex <i>a</i> | сложный |
| conceal <i>v</i> | скрывать |
| concern <i>v</i> | касаться |
| confess <i>v</i> | признавать(ся), сознавать(ся) |
| confession <i>n</i> | признание |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| contain <i>v</i> | содержать |
| conviction <i>n</i> | осуждение |
| corpus delicti | состав преступления |
| course <i>n</i> | курс, направление |
| in the course of | в течение |
| court <i>n</i> | суд |
| European court of Human Rights | Европейский суд по правам человека |
| crash <i>v</i> | разбить(ся), ударяться с грохотом |
| create <i>v</i> | создать (<i>syn.</i> set up; establish) |
| crime <i>n</i> | преступление |
| charge of a crime | обвинять в преступлении |
| charge sb with a crime | обвинять кого-либо в преступлении |
| petty crime | малозначительное преступление |
| commit a crime | совершить преступление |
| tackle (solve) crime | раскрыть преступление |
| current <i>a</i> | нынешний |
| custody <i>n</i> | охрана |
| take into ~ | взять под стражу |
| custom-house <i>n</i> | таможня |
| customs official | таможенник |

Д

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| damage <i>v</i> | Повреждать |
| cause damage | причинять вред |
| deal <i>n</i> | сделка |
| deal with | иметь дело с ... |
| decision <i>n</i> | решение |
| majority ~ | решение большинством голосов |
| arrive at/come to/make/reach/take a decision | принять решение |
| dedicated <i>adj</i> | преданный; посвятивший себя чему-л. |
| defendant <i>a n</i> | подсудимый, ответчик |
| demand <i>v</i> | требовать |
| deny <i>v</i> | отрицать |
| department <i>n</i> | отдел |
| depend (on, upon) <i>v</i> | зависеть (от) |

deserted *a*
destroy *v*
detain *v*

detained *a*
determine *v*
devoted *adj*
disappoint *v*
discourage *v*

doubt *n*
drive *v*
 drive away
drug *n*
 ~ addict
during *prep*

eligible *a*
emergency *n*
 ~ exit
enter *v*
equipment *n*
escape *v*

evidence *n*
 circumstantial ~
 corroborating
(corroborative) ~
 physical ~
 give ~

evolve *v*
exact *a*
examine *v*

exciting *adj*
execution *n*
executive *a*

безлюдный
уничтожать
задерживать;
содержать под стражей
задержанный
определять
преданный
разочаровывать
препятствовать, мешать,
противодействовать
сомнение
водить машину
уехать
лекарство, наркотик
наркоман
в течение

Е

имеющий право
чрезвычайные обстоятельства
запасный выход
входить, поступать
оборудование, оснащение
совершать побег; избежать
(опасности)
улика, доказательство;
свидетельское показание
косвенное доказательство,
косвенные улики
подкрепляющее доказательство
вещественное доказательство
давать показания
развертывать, развивать
точный
рассматривать, досматривать,
проверять
захватывающий, волнующий
исполнение; смертная казнь
исполнительный

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| exist <i>v</i> | существовать |
| existence <i>n</i> | существование |
| expect <i>v</i> | ожидать |
| expend <i>v</i> | расширять |
| experience <i>v</i> | испытывать |
| experienced <i>a</i> | опытный |
| explode <i>v</i> | взрывать(ся) |
| extinguish <i>v</i> | гасить; уничтожать |

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| fail <i>n</i> |
| fail <i>v</i> |
| fake <i>v</i> |
| fake <i>n</i> |
| feel <i>v</i> |
| fine <i>n</i> |
| fine <i>v</i> |
| firearms <i>n</i> |
| flee (fled, fled) <i>v</i> |
| follow (sb) <i>v</i> |
| forbid (forbade, forbidden) <i>v</i> |
| forecast <i>v</i> |
| foreigner <i>n</i> |
| forge <i>v</i> |
| forgive <i>v</i> |
| free <i>a.</i> |
| set free |
| frequent <i>a</i> |
| frequently <i>adv</i> |
| future <i>a</i> |
| future <i>n</i> |
| near ~ |

| |
|-------------------------|
| gang <i>n</i> |
| get (got, got) <i>v</i> |
| get away |
| get away with |
| gifted <i>adj</i> |
| glove <i>n</i> |

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| F |
| неудача, провал |
| терпеть неудачу |
| подделывать; обманывать |
| подделка, фальшивка |
| чувствовать |
| штраф |
| штрафовать |
| огнестрельное оружие |
| убегать |
| следовать (за кем-либо) |
| запрещать |
| предвидеть |
| иностранец, приезжий |
| подделывать документ |
| прощать |
| свободный |
| освободить (<i>syn.</i> release) |
| частый |
| часто |
| будущий |
| будущее |
| ближайшее будущее |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| G |
| банда |
| получать |
| убежать |
| сделать что-либо безнаказанно |
| талантливый |
| перчатка |

grab *v*
grab at
grow (grew, grown) *n*
growth *n*
guard *n*
guard *v*
guilty *a*
plead ~

happen *v*
harass

hate *v*
head *n*
hear (heard, heard) *v*
hearing *n*
hell *n*
helmet *n*
hide (hid, hidden) *v*
hijack *v*

hit (hit, hit) *v*
homicide *n*
hope *v*
hostel *n*
however *cj*
hydrofoil *n*

identify *v*

ignition *n*
imprisonment *n*
improve *v*
include *v*
increase *n*
increase *v*
indictable *a*

хватать
пытаться схватить
увеличиваться, расти
рост
охрана
охранять
виновный
признать себя виновным

Н

случаться, происходить
причинять беспокойство
(телефонными звонками и т. п.)
ненавидеть
руководитель, начальник
слышать
слушание (дела)
преисподняя
шлем
прятать(ся)
заниматься воздушным
пиратством
ударять
убийство человека
надеяться
общежитие
однако
судно на подводных крыльях

И

опознавать, устанавливать
личность
зажигание
тюремное заключение
улучшать, совершенствовать
заключать в себе, содержать
увеличение
увеличивать(ся)
являющийся основанием для

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| indignation <i>n</i> | уголовного преследования по обвинительному акту |
| influence <i>n</i> | возмущение |
| influence <i>v</i> | влиять |
| injured <i>a</i> | потерпевший, получивший телесные повреждения |
| injury <i>n</i> | телесное повреждение |
| innocence <i>n</i> | невиновность |
| intelligence <i>n</i> | разведка; ум |
| intend <i>v</i> | намереваться |
| interrogate | допрашивать |
| introduce <i>v</i> | вносить на рассмотрение |
| investigate <i>v</i> | расследовать |
| investigation <i>n</i> | расследование |
| criminal ~ | уголовное расследование |
| item <i>n</i> | пункт, предмет |
| Ж | |
| jail <i>n</i> | тюрьма (следственная и/или краткосрочного заключения) |
| jam <i>n</i> | затор |
| traffic ~ | пробка |
| jewellery <i>n</i> | драгоценности |
| judge <i>n</i> | судья |
| judge <i>v</i> | судить |
| juror <i>n</i> | присяжный заседатель |
| jury <i>n</i> | суд присяжных |
| just <i>a</i> | справедливый |
| just <i>adv</i> | только что |
| justice <i>n</i> | правосудие, справедливость |
| Criminal Justice System | система уголовного правосудия |
| justify <i>v</i> | оправдать, подтверждать |
| juvenile <i>n</i> | несовершеннолетний |
| ~ delinquency | преступность |
| | несовершеннолетних |

key *n*
kidnap *v*

lack *n*
lately *adv*
law *n*
 law-enforcement
 law enforcement agencies
 pass a law
leave (left, left) *v*
legal *a*

let *v*
license
 license plate
like *a*
 look like
local *a*
locate *v*
lock *n*
lockup *n*
lockup *v*
lose (lost, lost) *v*
 be lost
loss *n*
 suffer heavy losses

make *v*
mandatory *a*
mansion *n*
manslaughter *n*
mark *n*
 needle mark
master *v*
mean *v*

К
ключ
похищать людей

Л
недостаток
недавно, за последнее время
закон, право
правоприменение
правоохранительные органы
принимать закон
уезжать, оставлять, покидать
юридический, законный,
правовой
позволять
лицензия
 номерной знак
подобный, похожий
выглядеть, быть похожим
местный
обнаруживать
замок
полицейская тюрьма
арестовывать
терять
заблудиться
потеря
нести большие потери

М
заставлять
обязательный
особняк
непредумышленное убийство
отметка, знак
татуировка
овладевать, преодолевать
означать

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| means <i>n</i> | средство (а) |
| measure <i>n</i> | мера |
| take measures (steps) | принимать меры |
| modus operandi | способ действия |
| mug <i>v</i> | грабить (на улице) |
| murder <i>n</i> | тяжкое убийство (умышленное, преднамеренное) |
| murder <i>v</i> | убивать (жестоко) |
| murderer <i>v</i> | убийца |
| | |
| N | |
| nearly <i>adv.</i> | почти |
| necessary <i>a</i> | необходимый |
| nosy <i>a</i> | любопытный |
| note <i>n</i> | заметка |
| notice <i>v</i> | замечать |
| numerous <i>a</i> | многочисленный |
| nursery <i>n</i> | детская комната |
| | |
| O | |
| oath <i>n</i> | клятва |
| object <i>n</i> | предмет, вещь, цель |
| objective <i>n</i> | цель |
| observe <i>v</i> | наблюдать, соблюдать |
| occur <i>v</i> | происходить |
| offence <i>n</i> | правонарушение |
| offender <i>n</i> | правонарушитель |
| officership <i>n</i> | офицерская должность |
| opportunity <i>n</i> | возможность |
| order <i>n</i> | порядок |
| in order to | для того, чтобы |
| | |
| P | |
| pass <i>v</i> | передавать |
| patient <i>a</i> | терпеливый |
| patient <i>n</i> | пациент |
| pedestrian <i>n</i> | пешеход |
| penalty <i>n</i> | наказание |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---|
| per cent | <i>n</i> | процент (%) |
| perhaps | <i>a.</i> | возможно |
| photofit (identikit) | <i>n</i> | фоторобот |
| pick out | <i>v</i> | выбирать; различать |
| pickpocket | <i>n</i> | карманный вор |
| pickpocket | <i>v</i> | совершать карманную кражу |
| picture | <i>n</i> | картина, фотография |
| take a picture of | | фотографировать |
| pound | <i>n</i> | фунт (единица веса; денежная единица) |
| prefer | <i>v</i> | предпочитать |
| premises | <i>n</i> | дом с прилегающими постройками и участком |
| prepare | <i>v</i> | готовить |
| present | <i>v</i> | представлять |
| prevent | <i>v</i> | предотвращать |
| print | <i>n</i> | отпечаток |
| latent ~ | | скрытый отпечаток |
| fingerprint | <i>n</i> | отпечаток пальца |
| footprint | | отпечаток ноги; след |
| probation | <i>n</i> | испытание; пробация, система испытания (<i>вид условного осуждения</i>) |
| prohibit | <i>v</i> | запрещать |
| promise | <i>v</i> | обещать |
| property | <i>n</i> | собственность |
| prosecute | <i>v</i> | преследовать в судебном порядке |
| prosecution | <i>n</i> | судебное преследование |
| prosecutor | <i>n</i> | обвинитель |
| prove | <i>v</i> | доказывать |
| provide | <i>v</i> | обеспечивать |
| punishable | <i>a</i> | наказуемый |
| punishment | <i>n</i> | наказание |
| capital ~ | | высшая мера наказания |
| purse | <i>n</i> | кошелек |
| put off | <i>v</i> | откладывать |
| qualitative | <i>a</i> | Q качественный |
| question | <i>v</i> | опрашивать, допрашивать |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| raise <i>v</i> | поднимать, повышать; воспитывать |
| rapidly <i>adv</i> | быстро (syn. fast, quickly) |
| realize <i>v</i> | осознавать |
| reason <i>n</i> | причина |
| reasonable <i>a</i> | разумный, здравый |
| rebel <i>n</i> | бунтовщик |
| recently <i>adv</i> | недавно, в последнее время |
| recognize <i>v</i> | узнавать |
| record <i>n</i> | протокол, досье, дело, запись |
| make a ~ | составить протокол |
| record <i>v</i> | записывать |
| tape-record | записывать на (магнитную) пленку |
| recover <i>v</i> | выздоровливать; получать обратно |
| reduce <i>v</i> | уменьшать, сокращать (syn. decrease) |
| regarding <i>prep</i> | относительно, касательно |
| relative <i>n</i> | родственник |
| rely (on) <i>v</i> | полагаться (на) |
| remain <i>v</i> | оставаться |
| remain silent | хранить молчание |
| remember <i>v</i> | помнить |
| repair <i>v</i> | ремонтировать |
| report <i>n</i> | доклад, сообщение |
| report <i>v</i> | сообщать |
| ~ to the police | сообщать в полицию |
| responsibility <i>n</i> | ответственность |
| responsible <i>a</i> | ответственный |
| result in | приводить к |
| retain <i>v</i> | сохранять |
| revenge <i>n</i> | месть |
| review <i>v</i> | пересматривать |
| right <i>n</i> | право |
| robbery <i>n</i> | грабеж |
| rule <i>n</i> | правило |
| rule <i>v</i> | управлять |

safe *a*
same *pron*
satisfactory *a.*
search *n*
search for *v*
secure *a*
secure *v*
security *n*
seek *v*
seem *v*
sell *v*
sentence *n*
 pass (pronounce) ~ on

sentence *v*
 ~ to community service

 ~ to death
 ~ to life

 ~ to probation
serve *n*
shoot (shot, shot)
shoplifter *n*
since *prep*
smuggle *v*
snatch *v*
solicitor *n*

solution *n*
sophisticated *a*
source *n*
speed *v*
speeding *n*

S
безопасный
такой же, тот же самый
удовлетворительный
поиск
искать
безопасный
обеспечивать безопасность
безопасность
искать
казаться, оказываться
продавать
приговор, наказание по
приговору;
вынести приговор
приговаривать (к наказанию);
приговорить к безвозмездному
обслуживанию общины;

приговорить к смертной казни
приговорить к пожизненному
тюремному заключению

приговорить к probation
служить; отбывать срок
стрелять
магазинный вор
с, с тех пор
перевозить контрабандным путем
вырывать (кошельки, сумки и т.п.)
солиситор, юрисконсульт, адвокат
(готовящий дела для барристера)

решение
изощренный
источник
превышать скорость
превышение дозволенной
скорости

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| spirits <i>n</i> | спиртной напиток |
| stakeout <i>n</i> | <i>амер.</i> полицейский надзор |
| statement <i>n</i> | заявление, утверждение; |
| witness ~ | показания |
| | свидетельские показания |
| steady <i>a</i> | устойчивый |
| steal (stole, stolen) <i>v</i> | воровать |
| stun <i>v</i> | оглушать, ошеломлять |
| subject <i>n</i> | субъект |
| subject <i>v</i> | подвергать |
| submit <i>v</i> | представлять на рассмотрение, |
| | подчиняться, предлагать |
| successful <i>a</i> | успешный |
| suddenly <i>adv</i> | вдруг |
| sunbathe <i>v</i> | загорать |
| support <i>n</i> | поддержка |
| support <i>v</i> | поддерживать |
| suppose <i>v</i> | (пред)полагать |
| surrender <i>v</i> | сдаваться |
| suspect <i>n</i> | подозреваемый |
| suspect (sb of sth) | подозревать (кого-либо в чем-л.) |

Т

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| take (swear an oath) | принимать присягу |
| threat <i>n</i> | угроза |
| threat <i>v</i> | угрожать |
| till <i>n</i> | касса |
| till <i>prep</i> | до (какого-либо времени) |
| torture <i>n</i> | пытка |
| touch <i>v</i> | соприкасаться, трогать |
| trace <i>v</i> | выслеживать |
| trace a criminal | выслеживать, выследить |
| | преступника |
| training <i>n</i> | подготовка |
| transfer <i>v</i> | перевозить, перемещать |
| trial <i>n</i> | судебное разбирательство |
| truncheon <i>n</i> | дубинка |
| turn out <i>v</i> | оказаться, выясниться |

unattended *a*

undoubtedly *adv*

uniform *n*

urban *a*

vacation *n*

valuable *a.*

van *n*

vehicle *n*

verdict *n*

reach a verdict

victim *n*

voluntary *a*

wait (for) *v*

wake up *v*

wake sb up

wallet *n*

warehouse *n*

warn *v*

warrant *n*

watch *n*

watch *v*

weapon *n*

witness *n*

yell *v*

yet *adv*

U

оставленный без ухода,

без присмотра

несомненно

форма

городской

V

каникулы, отпуск

ценный

фургон, вагон (товарный,
багажный)

транспортное средство

решение присяжных, вердикт

вынести вердикт

жертва, потерпевший

добровольный

W

ждать (кого-либо)

пробуждаться

будить кого-либо

бумажник

склад

предостерегать

ордер на арест (обыск)

стража, караул

наблюдать, следить, стеречь

оружие

свидетель

Y

кричать

уже, еще

KEY

TO BE

Ex. 4, p. 8

1. I'm Bjorn and this is Liv. We are from Sweden I'm a doctor and Liv is a film star. We're Swedish

2. I'm Maria and this is Pedro. We are from Mexico. I'm a teacher and Pedro is a pop star. We're Mexicans.

3. I'm Jim is and this is Mary. We are from Australia. I'm a bank manager. Mary is an artist. We're Australians.

4. I'm Tomoko and this is Akira. We are from Japan. I'm a dentist. Akira is a photographer. We're Japanese.

5. I'm Rajiv and this is Vikram. We are from India. I'm a scientist, Vikram is a farmer. We're Indians.

Ex. 15, p. 13

1. What are your friends?
2. Where is he from?
3. What are you interested in?
4. Are you interested in photography?
5. Who are these people?
6. Where is the nearest metro station?
7. What is your favourite place in Saint Petersburg?
8. What is the oldest engineering and architectural attraction of St Petersburg?
9. How are you?
10. Is Captain Newberry in the office?
11. Where is the register?
12. Are you married?
13. Why are you late?
14. Is your job interesting?
15. What time is it now?
16. What are you good at?
17. What is the main aim of police?
18. What are the main principles of officership?
19. Is the University you study at in Moscow?
20. What is St Petersburg famous for?
21. What are the most famous places of interest in St Petersburg?

Ex. 4, p. 16

1. was / 2. was / 3. was / 4. was / 5. was / 6. — was / 7. are / 8. are

Ex. 5, p. 17

1. Who was the head of the department from 1979 till 2011?
2. What kind of teacher was Ninel Semenovna?
3. What kind of person was she?

4. What are her graduates?
5. Who is proud of the work with this person?
6. Why are they proud?
7. What are they proud of?

Ex. 7, p. 17

1. Why were you late this morning? — The traffic was bad.
2. Was your exam difficult? — No, it was easy.
3. Were your entrance exams easy? — History was easy, but Russian language and physical training were difficult.
4. Where were Ann and Ivan last Wednesday? — They were on guard duty.
5. Why were you excited yesterday? — We took an oath.
6. Were there your parents? — Definitely.
7. What were the results of the competition? — We were winners.
8. Where were you last evening? — I was at the football match.
9. Who were you with? — I was with my friend.
10. What stadium were you at? — Zenit-Arena.
11. When was it? — At 6 pm.
12. How was the match? — It was very exciting. My favourite team won.
13. Were fans friendly? — The atmosphere was very friendly, there was no tension.

Ex. 3, p. 18

2. Will you be at home tomorrow evening?
3. When will Mr. Booth be along? — Mr. Booth will be here at 12.15.
4. The Conference will be next week. We'll be glad to see you there.
5. At the end of December we'll be on holidays.
6. Where will you be at Christmas? — I'll be at home with my parents.
7. On 27th of May, 2018, Saint Petersburg will be 315 years old.
8. The 2018 FIFA World Cup will be in Russia.
9. Many police officers will be on duty during the World Cup.
10. Are you ready? — I'll be ready in five minutes.
11. The classes will be over in half an hour.

THERE + TO BE

Ex. 2, p. 23

1. There is / 2. There isn't / 3. There is / 4. There isn't 5. There is / 6. There isn't

Ex. 4, p. 23

1. There are nine faculties at University.
2. There is a University preparing future police officers in St Petersburg.
3. There are thirty-two departments at University.
4. There are five hundred instructors at University.
5. There are more than thirty professors at University.
6. There are sixty generals among the graduates.

7. There are five dormitories.
8. There are many lecture halls and practical classes equipped with educational technology
9. There are many general and special subjects to improve our knowledge in different fields.
10. There are shooting ranges.
11. There are sport grounds to go in for sports
12. There is a camp for field training to master skills in crime detection and crime investigation.
13. There are a lot of representatives of different regions among cadets of the University.

Ex. 5, p. 24 a) 1 c / 2a / 3e / 4b / 5d

b) 1-4 / 2-2 / 3-1 / 4-5 / 5-3

THE VERB “TO HAVE / TO HAVE GOT”

Ex. 9, p. 31 1-k / 2-g / 3-I / 4-c / 5-f / 6-e / 7-a / 8-h / 9-d / 10-j

Ex. 10, p. 32

1. **We’ got** English twice a week. (both)
2. Mark **doesn’t have / hasn’t got** a car, so he uses public transport. (both)
3. **Have you got** a minute? (both)
4. We **haven’t got** lessons on Sundays. (both)
5. **Do you have** a rest after classes?
6. **I’ve got** swimming practice at seven. (both)
7. We **haven’t got time** to waste. (both)
8. Teachers cannot **have holidays** during term time.
9. You need to **have a lot of patience** to be a police officer.
10. Look out! **He’s got** a gun. (both)
11. Are you going to **have a walk**?
12. One of the victims **has a broken leg**.
13. You **have** just 30 seconds to answer the question. (both)
14. We **have** a lot of difficulties with our new computer system.
15. She **has** an uncle in Wisconsin. (both)
16. Nick **has a good influence** on the other students.
17. **Have you got** his address? (both)

SIMPLE TENSES

Active Voice

| 5 (p. 38) | 8 (p. 39) |
|--|--|
| 1. likes 2. doesn’t understand 3. studies 4. doesn’t know | 1. Does our University train officers for various militia services? What University trains officers for various militia services? |

| | |
|--|---|
| 5. meet 6. study 7. don't have 8. have 9. protects | What does our University do? What officers does our University train? 2. Do many good specialists work at our university? What specialists work at our university? Where do many good specialists work? |
|--|---|

| 9 (p. 40) | 13 (p. 43) |
|---|---|
| 1. The FBI responsibilities grow each year. 2. The police cover a wide range of activities. 3. The work of a detective is very dangerous. 4. The investigator also provides competent witnesses. 5. Who investigates crimes? 6. Courts decide both criminal and civil cases. 7. Solicitors prepare the case and the evidence. 8. Police do a lot of things. 9. Who sentences people? 10. Judges do not investigate crimes. 11. In Scotland the jury consists of 15 people. 12. The jury listen to all the evidence and then make the decision. | 1. saw 2. gave aid 3. enjoyed 4. graduated 5. didn't see 6. left 7. didn't play 8. didn't give 9. didn't plead 10. came 11. didn't know 12. was 13. didn't identify 14. found; called 15. was 16. resulted; pleaded 17. introduced; tape-recorded 18. acquitted 19. abolished 20. took place 21. sentenced 22. defined 23. began; was 24. became |

| 15 (p. 44) | 16 (p. 45) |
|--|---|
| 7. <u>Did</u> thieves break into the museum and steal a valuable painting? <u>Who</u> broke into the museum and stole a valuable painting? <u>What</u> did thieves steal? <u>What</u> did thieves do? <u>What</u> did thieves break into? 8. <u>Did</u> three prisoners break out of prison this morning? | 1. The police questioned the suspects. 2. An old man saw an accident and called the police. 3. Sir Robert Peel became Home Secretary in 1922. 4. The trial took place a month later. 5. A murderer escaped from |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Who</u> broke out of prison early this morning? <u>What</u> did three prisoners do? <u>When</u> did three prisoners break out of prison? <u>How many</u> prisoners break out of prison this morning?</p> | <p>prison last night. 6. Three terrorists hijacked an aeroplane. 7. The burglar hit the victim on his head. 8. Vandals damaged their property. 9. The police came and took him to jail. 10. The witness didn't recognize the suspect. 11. The police didn't arrest him. 12. Burglars escaped through the window.</p> |
|---|---|

Passive Voice

| 3 (p. 52) | 4 (p. 53) |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. was created; 2. were killed; 3. was found; 4. was established; 5. will be passed; 6. are situated; 7. was used; 8. is usually consulted; 9. will be sent; 10. was arrested; 11. was found; was given; 12. is controlled; 13. was introduced. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. are trained; 2. will be built; 3. was not invited; 4. were written; 5. visited; 6. was awarded; 7. was spent; 8. were stolen; 9. is introduced 10. will be passed; 11. are called; 12. are used; 13. were hung; 14. will be completed; 15. are heard; is paid 16. were arrested and charged; 17. were convicted and sentenced; 18. will be tried |

| 5 (p. 53) | 6 (p. 54) |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. was jailed; 2. was set; was; 3. telephoned; demanded; 4. decided; was; 5. was attacked, ... mugged; 6. was solved 7. will be heard; 8. set; escaped; 9. is interviewed; 10. was armed; were wounded; 11. will appeal; 12. will start; 13. will be reformed; will be stopped; 14. will be developed. 15. presented ; convinced; 16. was used; 17. are regulated; 18. start; are then passed. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. gathered; 2. was arrested; accused of; 3. was tried; 4. were; was; was sentenced; 5. were satisfied; to put. |

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Active Voice

| 6 (p. 68) | 7 (p. 68) |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. was leaving; 2. were sleeping; 3. are searching; 4. is increasing; 5. will be searching; 6. were leaving; 7. was having; 8. were drinking; violating 9. was trying; 10. was speeding; 11. are hoping; 12. was walking; 13. are trying; 14. was aiming; 15. is interviewing; 16. is writing. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. he was chasing a criminal; 2. she was entering a shop; 3. he was going through the customs; 4. he was breaking into the house 5. who was trying to escape; 6. was making fake passports and selling them to people; 7. she was getting into her car; 8. he was watching a documentary on TV ; 9. she was driving too fast; 10. they were leaving the bank; 11. who was running out of the bank; was holding a gun in his hands; 12. were hiding in the warehouse. |

| 10 (p. 70) | 11 (p. 71) |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Are</u> the police doing a difficult job in difficult times? <u>Who</u> is doing a difficult job in difficult times? <u>What</u> are the police doing in difficult times? <u>When</u> are the police doing a difficult job?</p> <p>2. <u>Was</u> the man sleeping in an arm-chair when burglar broke in? <u>Who</u> was sleeping in an arm-chair when a burglar broke in? <u>What</u> was the man doing when a burglar broke in? <u>When</u> was the man sleeping in an arm-chair? (When did a burglar break in?)</p> | <p>1. arrived; was robbing; 2. saw; 3. didn't know; 4. includes; 5. missed; hit; 6. was walking; heard; was following; started; 7. was; wanted; 8. was chasing; 9. saw; were crossing; 10. consists of; 11. is; believes; 12. were you driving; happened; 13. wear; 14. means; 15. doesn't belong;</p> |

| 12 (p. 72) | 13 (p. 72) | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. coming out; putting; heard 2. looked up; saw 3. were getting out (got out) 4. were 5. was wearing; was; had (was having); was wearing 6. didn't get; was backing 7. — 8. grabbed 9. were 10. were screaming; dropping 11. arrived; drove off</p> | <p>1. were going 2. was driving was driving 3. was driving 4. was not driving was looking 5. was walking 6. was wearing was carrying 7. were 8. was sitting 9. was sitting</p> | <p>10. was thinking 11. saw 12. ran 13. saw 14. braked 15. crashed 16. saw 17. ran 18. came</p> |

Passive Voice

3 (p. 80)

1. A crime scene was being observed by the investigator at 7 p.m.
2. The suspects are being identified at the moment.
3. The criminal was being taken to custody by PC Smith when a van crashed into a police car.
4. Passports were being forged by the offender for 2 years.
5. He is being prosecuted for taking part in robbery.
6. When a crime was being committed by the arsonist, he was noticed by a watch.
7. When the victim was being given first aid by the officer, the ambulance came.
8. When the safe was being broken by the criminal, the alarm rang.
9. The accident happened some minutes ago and the scene is being protected by the police.
10. The evidence is being taken from the witness at the moment.
11. A crime dealing with arson is being investigated (by the police).
12. When a shoplifter was breaking in, he was being watched by a policeman.

PERFECT TENSES

Active Voice

| 4 (p. 85) | 6 (p. 87) |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. have already done; 2. has not come yet; 3. has already arrived; 4. has just returned; 5. has just left; 6. have already taken; 7. has not taken place yet; 8. have not phoned yet; 9. have already released; 10. have already arrested; 11. haven't done it yet. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Have</u> members of every community made laws? <u>Who</u> has made laws? <u>What</u> have members of every community done? 2. <u>Has</u> crime become a predominant problem in most western countries? <u>What</u> has become a predominant problem in most western countries. <u>Where</u> has crime become a predominant problem. |

| 7 (p. 88) | 12 (p. 94) |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has not graduated; 2. have never been; 3. conducted; 4. apprehended; 5. have seen; 6. has not taken; 7. didn't try; 8. didn't come; | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. had already escaped; 2. will have found; 3. had stolen; 4. hadn't been involved; 5. had wounded; 6. had made; 7. had been burgled; 8. had already given; |

| | |
|---|---|
| 9. has not come yet; 10. didn't want; 11. has been; 12. was; 13. has he worked; 14. did he start; 15. has happened? 16. did the accident happen? | 9. will have been ready; 10. has been heard; has been sentenced; 11. had examined; 12. had interviewed; will have interviewed; 13. had been interviewed; will have been interviewed; 14. had paid. |
|---|---|

MODAL VERBS

| 3 (p. 100) | 5 (p. 102) | 6 (p. 103) | 7 (p. 105) |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1-b; 2-c; 3-c; 4-a; 5-b; 6-c; 7-a; 8-c; 9-a; 10-c; b; 11-c; 12-a; 13-c; 14-b; c; 15-c; 16-b; 17-a; 18-b | 2; 3; 5; 8; 9; 12; 14. | 1-a; 2-a; 3-a; 4-a; 5-a; 6-b; 7-a; 8-a; 9-b; 10-a; 11-a; 12-b. | <p style="text-align: center;">Перевод модальных глаголов.</p> 1. ... должно быть, ждет... 2. ... могло бы быть завершено ... 3. ... не нужно было (не было необходимости) ... 4. ... могла бы быть хуже... 5. ... могли бы сделать это ... 6. ... возможно, забрался в дом ... 7. ... должно быть, сделала все ... 8. ... не следовало (бы) опрашивать ...; следовало бы это сделать 9. ... не мог видеть ... 10.... возможно, знают ... 11.... могло бы быть ... 12.... возможно, это не был несчастный случай ... 13.... должно быть, был несчастный случай ... 14.... могло бы быть достаточно ... |

PARTICIPLE

| 3 (p. 110) | 5 (p. 111) | |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. committed; 2. published; dealing; 3. concerning; reviewed; 4. passed; 5. stolen; 6. using; 7. accused; 8. stolen; 9. sentenced; 10. based; 11. given; 12. found; known; 13. maintained; 14. made; 15. found; 16. playing; climbing | <p style="text-align: center;">a)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. investigating; being investigated; 2. discussing; being discussed; 3. making; being made; 4. committing; being committed; 5. protecting; being protected; 6. searching; being searched; 7. interviewing; being interviewed; 8. collecting; being collected; | <p style="text-align: center;">b)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. having investigated; having been investigated; 2. having discussed; having been discussed; 3. having made; having been made; 4. having committed; having been committed; 5. having protected; having been protected; 6. having searched; having been searched; 7. having interviewed; having been interviewed; 8. having collected; having been collected. |

| 6 (p. 112) | 7 (p. 113) |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. accused; 2. armed; forcing; 3. limited; 4. being recorded; 5. beginning; 6. being interviewed 7. given; 8. having searched; 9. patrolling; standing; 10. watching; 11. accused; 12. drunk; having knocked out 13. sitting; 14. trying; 15. being attacked; 16. armed; cutting. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having found no one at home, he got in the house through the window. 2. Having realised that he had missed his chance, the suspect began to talk. 3. Having heard the story more than once, the investigator wanted to hear it once again. 4. Being infuriated by interrogations, the suspect refused to continue. 5. Thinking the man was lost, the victim offered to show him the way. 6. Realizing she could not move any longer, she asked him for help. 7. Having found the money, the thieves began quarrelling how to divide. 8. Having arrested the arsonist, the police took him to the station. 9. Having taken the arsonist to the station, they started to interrogate him. 10. Having searched the scene twice, he started to analyse everything. 11. Not knowing where the victim lived, he decided to follow her from work. 12. Having collected physical evidence, he transported it to the laboratory. |

| 8 (p. 114) | |
|--|---|
| 1. Known; 2. appointing; 3. arrested; 4. shooting; 5. concerning; 6. consisting; 7. Having been committed; | 8. being chased; 9. Not knowing; 10. Having got; holding; 11. investigating; unexpected; 12. Depending on; 13. Knowing 14. Having told |

INFINITIVE

| 1 (p. 117) | |
|---|--|
| a) | b) |
| 1. прекратить; 1. чтобы получить; 2. управлять; 3. чтобы предвидеть; 4. чтобы это сделать; 5. сохранить; 6. чтобы преследовать; | чтобы остановить; получить; чтобы управлять; предвидеть; сделать; чтобы сохранить; преследовать; |

COMPLEX OBJECT

| I (p. 121) | | 2 (p. 122) |
|--|--|---|
| 1-a; 2-i; 3-g; 4-e; 5-b; 6-d; 7-f; | 8-j; 9-h; 10-c; 11-n; 12-m; 13-l; 14-k | 1. break in; 2. happen; 3. give evidence; 4. drive away; 5. question; 6. run; open; break into; 7. explode; 8. steal; 9. open; 10. get into; escape. |

COMPLEX SUBJECT

| 4 (p. 124) | 6 (p. 126) |
|---|--|
| 1-b; 2-b; 3-b; 4-b 5-a; 6-a' 7-b 8-a; 9-b; 10-a; 11-a; 12-b. | 1. seems; 2. is unlikely; 3. proved; 4. is expected; 5. happened; 6. is likely; 7. was seen; 8. are reported; 9. is known; 10. is said; 11. is sure; 12. is considered; 13. is alleged; 14. is considered, be considered. |

GERUND

| 2 (p. 129) | 3 (p. 129) |
|---|--|
| 1. for 2. with; 3. after; 4. of;; for; 5. prior to; 6. before; 7. on; 8. in; 9. of; 10. by | 1. stealing; 2. having been treated (being treated); 3. having seen (seeing); 4. to lock; 5. taking; 6. to watch; 7. driving; 8. crossing; being knocked down; 9. to take; 10. locking; 11. taking; 12. taking. |

Gerund Complex

| 5 (p. 131) |
|---|
| 1. him (his) co-operating with ... 2. his son('s) giving evidence ... 3. her new friends speaking about ... 4. Nigel('s) taking part in ... 5. her dealing with ... 6. the child('s) being treated ... 7. him (his) concealing ... 8. Steve's fleeing ... 9. the policemen('s) recording ... 10. the witnesses leaving ... |

CONDITIONALS

| 2 (p. 135) | 5 (p. 136) | 6 (p. 137) | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. is found; 2. is; 3. do not; 4. is found; 5. get; 6. call; 7. co-operate; 8. dies; 9. cannot; wish; 10. follows. | 1-c; 2-f; 3-a; 4-g; 5-j; 6-b; 7-l; 8-h; 9-k; 10-d; 11-i; 12-e | 1. would be released; 2. would have to pay a fine; 3. may break into the house; 4. wouldn't have escaped; 5. would tell the truth; 6. will be set free; 7. will attack the plane; 8. would be punished; 9. would have fled abroad; 10. would have recognized him; | 11. would have managed to escape; 12. would have left the shop without paying money; 13. would have got away with the crime; 14. call the police; 15. wouldn't have hit the pedestrian; 16. would hire a bodyguard; 17. wouldn't have had an accident. |

| 10 (p. 139) | 11 (p. 140) |
|---|---|
| 1. If the criminal had not been caught, he wouldn't have been brought to court. 2. If James hadn't left home from the party late at night, he wouldn't have been mugged. 3. If the victim had wanted to be taken to hospital, he wouldn't have lost a lot of blood. 4. If Jane hadn't forgotten to pay for the shoes, she wouldn't have been stopped by the policeman. 5. If the man hadn't been operated on at once, he would have died. 6. If he had paid a bus fare, he wouldn't have been fined. (But for paying a bus fare he would have been fined). 7. If Mr. Bantry hadn't raised the necessary money, he would have been brought to court. (But for raising the necessary money Mr. Bantry would have been brought to court). 8. If the counsel for the Defence hadn't produced additional evidence, the defendant wouldn't have been acquitted. (But for additional evidence produced by the counsel for the Defence the defendant wouldn't | 1. (will) question; 2. photograph; 3. is found; will be put 4. would have been accused of; 5. were asked; would keep silence; 6. wouldn't have caught; 7. were set; 8. had known; wouldn't have given; 9. would have died; 10. had known; wouldn't have returned; 11. saw; would you do? 12. had known; would have gone; 13. had; would be placed; 14. pleaded (had pleaded); would appeal (would have appealed) 15. saw; would call; |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p>have been acquitted).</p> <p>9. If Mr. Mason hadn't driven too fast, he wouldn't have been stopped for speeding. (But for Mr. Mason('s) driving too fast he wouldn't have been stopped for speeding).</p> <p>10. If the jury hadn't brought a verdict of "not guilty", the defendant wouldn't have been released.</p> <p>11. If Sir Charles hadn't been frightened when he saw a dog, he wouldn't have died. (But for the dog Sir Charles wouldn't have died).</p> <p>12. If he hadn't appealed to a higher Court he wouldn't have been acquitted. (But for his appeal to a higher Court he wouldn't have been acquitted).</p> | <p>16. found; would question.</p> |
|---|-----------------------------------|

CORRELATION OF TENSES

| 2 (p. 144) |
|--|
| <p>1. The investigator said that it was a very strong case and he had no doubt there would be a conviction.</p> <p>2. Defence attorney told the court that they couldn't accept those charges and demanded a judicial review of the case.</p> <p>3. The junior interior minister informed that the rebels had suffered heavy losses, adding that army soldiers and police had destroyed most of their training camps in that region.</p> <p>4. The man demanded to be given all the money from the till.</p> <p>5. They advised her to obtain that information in barrister's office.</p> <p>6. His lawyer encouraged him to appeal.</p> <p>7. The offender said he had to consult the solicitor about it.</p> <p>8. The policeman told him that he was under arrest and advised him on his rights.</p> <p>9. The newspaper said that the court had acquitted the defendant.</p> <p>10. She denied taking (having taken) the diamonds and added that she didn't even have a key to the jewellery box.</p> <p>11. He apologised (to the court) for causing the accident, explaining that he had never meant to hurt anyone.</p> <p>12. The judge said that the accused claimed he had been forced to confess in the course of interrogation.</p> <p>13. The customs officer said that under the customs regulations those goods had to be confiscated.</p> <p>14. The defence attorney said that in the course of investigation no corroborative evidence had been obtained.</p> <p>15. The defender demanded that the defendant should be acquitted for the lack of evidence.</p> <p>16. The lawyer informed him that if the judge of the appellate court didn't deny his appeal, the process would start that week.</p> <p>17. Then the judge got up to pronounce the sentence which said that Joseph</p> |

Alloysius Rearden had been found guilty of stealing by force diamonds to the value of £ 173.000 adding that it fell to him to sentence him (Rearden) for the crime and he sentenced him to twenty years' detention in such prison or prisons as the appropriate authority thought fit.

18. He said that the witnesses' statements could serve as justifying evidence.

3 (p 147)

1. He asked me when I had filed my appeal.
2. She wondered where she could receive the legal advice.
3. Tom's friend asked him who would undertake the defence.
4. The lawbreaker wondered what the fee for the solicitor was.
5. The accused wanted to know if he could speak to the prosecuting officer.
6. He asked Jane's friend if he could recommend him a good lawyer.
7. He was asked if he was going to appeal the conviction.
8. The investigator asked the suspect if he had had a criminal record.
9. He asked his assistant if he had read the reports, explaining that he wanted to go through them.
10. He wanted to know when Sally was coming back, explaining that a Mr. Douglas wanted to talk to her.
11. John's wife asked him if he had filed an appeal.
12. She wondered if they were going to arrest her and what the reason was.
13. The policeman asked the victim if he could identify the assailant.
14. The policeman wanted to know which of them (us) had witnessed the accident.
15. Their chief asked them if they had interviewed the witness, if they had interrogated the accused, if they had the record of interrogation, if the accused had admitted his guilt.
16. The defendant wanted to know how long it would take to make a decision on the case.

4 (p. 148)

1. He advised me to buy a burglar alarm.
2. She threatened that she would call the police if he bothered Sally once more.
3. He accused Tom of stealing (having stolen) his bike.
4. She apologised for being late.
5. He admitted stealing (having stolen) the car.
6. She complained of being threatened on the phone.
7. His neighbour informed them that he had already called an ambulance.
8. He refused their help.
9. She denied killing (having killed) him.
10. She claimed she had never seen that man before.
11. He threatened to phone the police if they didn't leave.
12. She refused to let him into her house.
13. He denied stealing the money.
14. The boy promised not to do such thing again.
15. He demanded that I should give him all my money.

NOTES

NOTES

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