**Міністерство освіти і науки України**

**Державний університет «Житомирська політехніка»**

***Біляк І.В.***

***Бондаренко К.С.***

**English for Law Enforcement Agencies**

**Методичні рекомендації**

**Житомир 2020**

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для студентів освітнього ступення «Бакалавр» денної форми навчання за спеціальністю 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність»

*Ухвалено на засіданні   
кафедри теоретичної та прикладної лінгістики*

*Державного університету «Житомирська політехніка»  
протокол № 110 від 27.10.2020*

**2020**

English for Law Enforcement Agencies: методичні рекомендації / Укладачі: Біляк І.В., Бондаренко К.С. – Житомир: Житомирська політехніка, 2020. – 78с.

Методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» і має на меті формування навичок наукового, ділового та професійного спілкування англійською мовою. Посібник укладений з урахуванням комнікативного підходу до навчання англійської мови, що базується на формулі ‘ppp’ – ‘presentation – practice – production’. Методичний посібник складається з 11 розділів, кожен з яких містить навчальний текст, ситему вправ та завдань на засвоєння лексики, розуміння прочитаних матеріалів, обговорення запропонованих питань. Кожен розділ завершується творчим завданням, що дає змогу студентам продемонструвати набуті комунікативні компетенції.

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Комп’ютерний набірта верстка: Отдєльнова Л.Л.

**ВСТУП**

Магістратура – це форма навчання фахівців (магістрів), підготовлених до науково-дослідної та педагогічної діяльності. Магістри повинні володіти грунтовною науковою базою і методологією наукової роботи та бути в курсі сучасних інформаційних технологій і методів отримання та обробки наукової інформації. При навчанні в магістратурі студент отримує поглиблені знання у певній науковій сфері, має можливість займатися науково-дослідною роботою.

Методичний посібник «Англійська мова для магістрів» має на меті вирішити ще одну задачу при підготовці магістрів – сприяти інтеграції в англомовну наукову та бізнес спільноту. Знання іноземної мови відкриває ще більш широкі горизонти для працевлаштування та підвищення рівня заробітної плати. Методичний посібник складається з двох блоків інформації, фокусом яких є наукова та ділова англійська мова. Перша частина посібника містить матеріали, присвячені темам «наука та науковці», «ефективне читання», «науково-дослідна робота», «публічна доповідь». Друга частина матеріалів присвячена питанням працевлаштування: «вибір професії», «перший робочий досвід», «винагорода праці», «написання резюме та співбесіда». Методичний посібник складається з 11 розділів, кожен з яких містить навчальний текст, ситему вправ та завдань на засвоєння лексики, розуміння прочитаних матеріалів, обговорення запропонованих питань. Кожен розділ завершується творчим завданням, що дає змогу студентам продемонструвати набуті комунікативні компетенції.

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# Topic 1: Description of a PERSON

# 

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Human body  
Figure and Build

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| height | [hait] | зріст |
| tall | [tɔ:l] | високий |
| short | [ʃɔ:t] | низький |
| medium | [’mi:djəm] | середній |
| build | [bild] | (тут) статура |
| well-built | [’wel  ’bilt] | пропорційний‚ гарний |
| shapely | [‘ʃeipli] | вдало складений |
| slim/slender | [slim/‘sləndə] | стрункий |
| lean | [li:n] | худорлявий |
| stout/obese/corpulent | [‘staut] [ou’bi:s]  [‘kɔ:pjulənt] | огрядний‚ товстий |
| able-bodied | [’eibl  ’bɔdid] | здоровий  (не інвалід) |
| strongly-built | [‘strɔ:ŋli  ’bilt] | кремезний |
| bent | [bent] | згорблений |

Shoulders

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| broad | [brɔ:d] | широкi |
| narrow | [‘nærou] | вузькi |
| round | [raund] | округлi |
| elevated | [’eliveitid] | піднятi |
| sloping | [‘sloupiŋ] | похилі |

# 

# Police description of a person

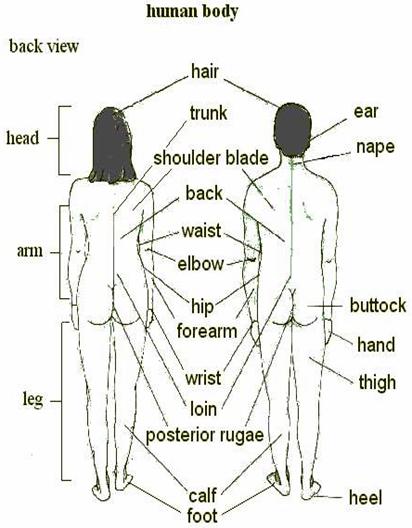
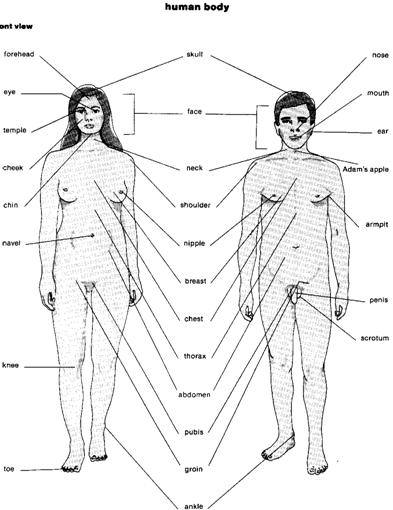
Police nowadays have many sophisticated methods to establish photos of wanted persons. Interactive system for the identification of criminals (ISIC), photo montage (photo-fit montage), photo variation (updating), reconstruction of photos of dead persons.  
Persons who are wanted or missing or found dead without any identification papers can often  be traced with the help of a description or a composite picture.  
**Description of persons given below is used in the United Kingdom. Compare it with the Ukrainian one.**  
**Name**  
first name(s), family name(s), nickname(s), alias(es), maiden name, name at birth  
**Age**  
date of birth, (either exact or approximate), also place of birth  
**Sex**  
male (M), female (F)   
**Occupation**  
present, past, possible, present and / or former employer(s)  
**General appearance**  
**Height**  
exact, approximate, (metres and centimetres)   
**Build**  
slender, medium, heavy, thin, slim, well built, stout, corpulent, obese  
**Complexion**  
sallow, ruddy, dark-swarthy, freckled, fresh, pale, blotchy, pimply, uses cosmetics  
**Head**  
large, small, narrow, square  
**Face**  
round, oval, long, wrinkled, flabby, fat, high cheekbones  
**Hair colour**  
blond, red, brown, black, turning grey, partially grey, grey   
**Hair style**  
bald, partially bald, bobbed, curly, wavy, straight, well-dressed, unkept, bushy, crewcut, brushcut, wears wig   
**Hair on face**  
size, shape and colour of beard or moustache  
**Forehead**  
high, low, broad, narrow, wrinkled, bulging, receding  
**Eyebrows**  
colour, thick, thin, bushy, meet in centre, arched, plucked, pencilled, sparse  
**Eyes colour**  
blue, gray, hazel, brown, green, black, two-colour  
**Eyes**  
long lashes/eyelashes, glass eye, wears glasses (type, colour) habitually or for reading, sunglasses, casts, missing, near-sighted  
**Nose**  
large, small, long, short, hooked, broken, broad base, wide / narrow nostrils  
**Mouth**   
large, small  
**Lips**   
thick, thin, well shaped, upper / lower lip protrude  
**Teeth**  
clean, discoloured, decayed, irregular, dentures, fillings, gold-crowned, gaps  
**Chin**   
dimpled, cleft, double, round, protrude, receded  
**Ears**   
large, small, small / large lobes  
**Hands**   
long, short, large, small, long / short fingers, well kept, rough, callous  
**Physical Handicaps**  
amputation, right armless, etc.  
**Fingernails**   
long, short, bitten, manicured, varnished (colour)  
**Voice and language**  
deep, high-pitched, loud, melodious, effeminate, affected, lisp, stammer or other impediment, difficulty in pronouncing certain words or letters, accent, dialect, foreign language(s)  
**Speech**   
soft, loud, refined, vulgar, foreign, lisp, rapid  
**Distinctive marks**  
scars, birth marks, moles, freckles, deformities, colour(s) and picture(s) of tattoos, piercing(s) (give locations and description)  
**Characteristics and habits**  
**Drinking**   
beer, wine, spirits, brand(s) of drinks, places used  
**Smoking**   
cigarettes, cigars, pipe, brand(s) of cigarettes / cigars / tobacco  
**Drugs**   
hashish, marihuana, opium, heroin, ecstasy, LSD  
**Associates**   
male/female, members of certain groups, nationality, prostitutes  
**Places**   
pubs, bars, restaurants, night clubs  
**Dress**  
neat, well-dressed, rough; if uniform, give the type  
**Moustache or beard**  
if none, state clean shaven

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| photo variation (updating) | [‘foutou vɛəri’eiʃn] | композиційно-фотографічний портрет |
| reconstruction of photos of dead persons | [ri:kənst’rʌkʃn] | реконструкція зовнішності загиблих людей |
| wanted person | [‘wɔntid] | розшукyвана особа |
| composite picture,  photofit identity bit | [’kɔmpəzit piktʃə] | композиційно-мальований портрет (зовнішності), фоторобот |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| nickname | прізвисько |
| alias as | псевдонім; відомий як… |
| maiden name | дівоче прізвище |

Head



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| round | кругла |
| oval | овальна |
| high and narrow | висока та вузька |
| square | квадратна |
| egg-shaped | яйцеподібна |
| dome-shaped | куполоподібна |

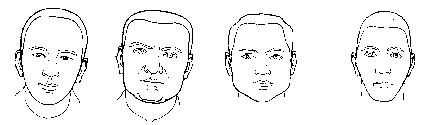
Forehead

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| receding/bulging | [‘bʌlʤiŋ] | виступаючий  вперед |
| protruding | [prə’tru:diŋ] | випуклий |
| slanted | [‘sla:ntid] | скривлений |

Face

Shape of face

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| rectangular | [rek’tæŋgjulə] | прямокутнє |
| rhomboidal | [rɔm’bɔidəl] | ромбовидне |
| trapezoidal | [,træpi’zɔid(ə)l] | трапецевидне |
| flabby | [’flæbi] | обвисле |



  egg-shaped            square                   wide                   narrow

# 

Ears

a) overall size

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| big | великий маленький середній | |
| small |
| medium |
| b) bulging | | |
| bulging upper | [‘bʌlʤiŋ] | випнутий вгорі |
| bulging lower |  | випнутий внизу |
| generally bulging |  | повністю випнутий |
| generally contiguous | [kən’tigjuəs] | повністю притиснутий |
| ear lobe | [‘loub] | мочка вуха |
| pierced lobes |  | проколені мочки |

Mouth and lips

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| protruding upper lip | виступаюча верхня губа |
| protruding lower lip | виступаюча нижня губа |
| down turned | опущені кути рота |
| up turned | піднесені кути рота |
| convulsed mouth | скривлений рот |
| cleft-lip/hare lip | “заяча” губа |

Teeth

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| uneven/irregular | кривопоставлені |
| widely spaced | з широкими проміжками, рідкі |
| gaps | (тут) відсутні зуби |
| perfect/ good | здорові |
| filling | пломба |
| crown | коронка |
| denture | протез |

Chin

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| dimple | ямка |
| double chin | подвійне підборіддя |
| sharp | гострий |
| flat | плоский |
| rectangular | прямокутний |
| triangular | трикутний |

Arms and hands

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hand | кисть руки |
| arm | рука від плеча до кисті |
| finger | палець |
| forearm | передпліччя |
| thumb | великий палець |
| forefinger | вказівний палець |
| middle/third finger | середній палець |
| fourth finger | безіменний палець |
| ring-finger | безіменний палець на лівій руці |
| little finger | мізинець |
| nail | ніготь |
| palm | долоня |
| wrist | зап’ястя |

Special features of arms / hands

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| right armless | відсутня права рука |
| left armless | відсутня ліва рука |
| fingerless | відсутній палець/фаланга |
| well-kept-hands | доглянуті руки |
| rough | грубі, недоглянуті |
| callous | мозолястий |
| cripple | каліка |
| hairy | покритий волоссям |
| bitten down nails | обкусані нігті |
| рodagra | подагра |

Legs and feet

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| O-shaped | О-подібний |
| X- shaped | Х-подібний |
| thick calves | товсті ікри |
| thin calves | худі ікри |
| knee | колінo |
| leg | нога |
| foot | стопа |
| toe | великий палець ноги |
| bony legs | кістляві ноги |
| amputation | ампутація |

Step

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| stride | великий крок |
| small step | малий крок |
| quick/fast/rаpid step | швидка хода |
| slow step | повільна хода |
| walk with small steps | дріботіти |

Special features of language,   
Speech and voice

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| dialect | діалект |
| accent | акцент |
| difficulty in pronouncing | труднощі у вимові |
| language of gestures | мова  жестів |
| foreign language | іноземна мова |
| corrupted English | лaмана англійська мова |
| rapid in speaking | той, що швидко говорить |
| slowly in speaking | той, що повільно говорить |
| hesitate in speaking | говорити запинаючись |
| lisp | шепелявити |
| speесh impediment | заїкання, дефект мови |
| stammer/stutter | говорити заїкаючись |
| speak in short | говорити стисло |
| speak in a hoarse voice | говорити хрипко |
| have a slight cough | покашлювати |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| groan | тяжко зітхати |
| speak through one’s nose | говорити в ніс |
| loud voice | голосний  голос |
| low voice | низький голос |
| vulgar | вульгарний |
| high pitched voice | високий голос |

Distinctive marks

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| tattoo | татуювання |
| adam’s apple | адамове яблуко, кадик |
| left-handed | лівша |
| birth mark | родима пляма |
| mole | родимка |
| wart | бородавкa |
| scar | шрам |

Exercises

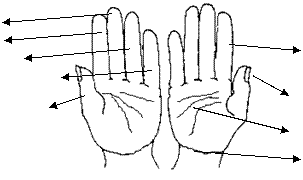
Ex. 1. Read and translate:

1. Graceful figure, bony fingers, pointed chin, turned-up nose, charming smile, well-cut lips, perfect teeth, curly hair, expressive face, rosy cheeks, grey hair, sweet smile, slender figure, broad shoulders, short neck, ugly features, round-headed, straight hair;
2. His nose was rather big. Her eyebrows meet in the centre. He wears spectacles for reading. Every time when he talks he strokes his nose. He often uses the phrase “....”. His face is covered with spots. She regularly uses cosmetics. He walks with a walking stick. He has extremely high cheekbones.

**Ex. 2. Put into the right column an inappropriate word:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ankle | ~~facial hair~~ | shin | leg | facial hair |
| heavy | foot | heel | sole |  |
| pupil | eyelids | bald | eyelashes |  |
| hand | palm | finger | blond |  |
| cheek | chin | toe | face |  |
| eyebrows | thumb | moustache | beard |  |
| stocky | stout | slim | wrist |  |
| knee | short | straight | curly |  |
| fair | brunette | temple | dark |  |
| elbow | eye | forearm | arm |  |

**Ex. 3. Translate into English:**

  
  
середній   
вказівний  
безіменний                                                                            палець  
 маленький палець  
                                                                                            
великий палець                                                                 ніготь   
                                                                                            
                                                                                          долоня   
                                                                                      
                                                                                               зап’ястя

**Ex.5. Clothing.  What do people wear?**

in summer:                                                                     
in winter:                                                                        
on the job:                                                                      
for sports:

**The following words may help you:**   
belt - blouse - boot - braces - briefs - cap - cardigan -mitten - coat - costume - deerstalker - dress - duffle coat - felt hat - glove - hat - hood - jacket - jumper - leggings - overall - overcoat - parka - pants -  poncho - pullover -  rain-cape  - shirt - shorts -skirt - slacks - socks - stockings - suit - suspenders - sweater - tie - top coat - trousers - underclothes - V-neck cardigan - vest -  wind jacket

**Ex. 6. Translate into English:**  
зовнішність‚ фігура‚ плечі‚ обличчя‚ шия‚ руки‚ риси обличчя‚ лисий‚ щоки‚ очі‚ брови‚ чоло‚ підборіддя‚ колір шкіри‚ квадратне підборіддя‚ видовжене обличчя‚ довгі вуса‚ руде волосся‚ доглянуті руки‚ прямий ніс‚ рідкi зуби.

**Ex. 7. Match the English and Ukrainian sentences:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He walks with a walking stick. | Вона регулярно користується косметикою. |
| She is round-shouldered. | Він трохи косить лівим оком. |
| His face is covered with spots/pimples. | Які цигарки він палить ? |
| She regularly uses cosmetics. | Він ходить з палицею. |
| He has extremely high cheekbones. | Його брови зрослися. |
| His eyebrows meet in the centre. | У нього дуже широкі вилиці. |
| He has a slight squint on his left eye. | Вoна має округлі плечі. |
| He wears spectacles for reading. | Які окуляри він носить ? |
| What type of spectacles does he wear? | Він носить окуляри для читання. |
| He has difficulties in pronouncing cer­tain words or letters. | Коли він говорить, він завжди торкається носа. |
| Which brand of cigarettes does he smoke? | Його обличчя усе прищаве. |
| Every time when he talks he strokes his nose. | У нього є проблеми з вимовою окремих слів та букв. |

**Ex. 8. Read and translate the dialogue:**

**An accident**

**Characters**: police officer (**P**), witness (**W**)

A shop window was broken, a witness describesa suspect.   
**P.** - Can you describe the driver?  
**W.** - Yes, I can, I could see him clearly as the street was brightly lit. He  was  about 50 years old, about six fееt tall; his weight was about 80 kg. His face was round, and he had short grey hair. His nose was rather big. He was limping, I think, with his left leg.  
**P.** - Can you describe the man's clothing too?  
**W.** - Of course, I can. He was only about five metres away from me. He was wearing blue trousers. What's more, he was wearing a yel­low rain jacket with letters on the back, but I couldn't read them.  
**P.** - Why couldn't you make out the writ­ing?  
**W.** - The writing was already blurred. But I could see that the writing was in blue.  
**P.** - What else did you see?  
**W.** - He was wearing black rubber boots, but they could also have been dark blue.  
**P.** - Do you remember any other details?  
**W.** - No, I can't remember anything else at the moment.  
**P.** - Thank you.

**Ex. 9. Translate into Ukrainian using the vocabulary below:**

**Are you badly hurt?  Do you need a doctor?**

**Policeman:**      Are you badly hurt? Do you need a doctor?  
**Foreigner**:      No, but not thanks to him. His knife went through my jacket.   
**Policeman:**       Could you tell me exactly what happened? First of all tell me how many people attacked you.  
**Foreigner:**      At least two. But there might have been three.   
**Policeman:**       Can you describe them?  
**Foreigner:**       I'm not sure. It was very dark in here and it all happened                 so suddenly. One of them was certainly taller than I am. I think he was wearing a black leather jacket, a bit like  mine. But that's all I remember.   
**Policeman:**      Can you remember anything else? What colour was his hair? Was it long or short, curly or straight?          
**Foreigner:**      I can't  remember, but I think he had a beard.   
**Policeman:**      Thank you. What injures have you got?            
**Foreigner:**The knife grazed my ribs. Look, I've got a cut here. Not very deep, luckily. And my elbow is badly bruised. **Policeman:**       Now could you tell me exactly what the attackers did? Did they punch you?   
**Foreigner:**       No, I don't think so.                                     
**Policeman**:      Did they kick you?           
**Foreigner**:       One of them kicked me on the shin and I fell down.   
**Policeman:**      Did they use any weapons or other objects?           
**Foreigner:**      Yes, at least one of them had a flick-knife.   
**Policeman:**      Did they say anything?           
**Foreigner:**      Yes, they said something, but I didn't really understand.   
**Policeman:**      Can you think why you were attacked?          
**Foreigner:**      I think they wanted cigarettes.  
**Policeman**:      But why did they attack you then?                                 
**Foreigner:**     Because I didn't give them anything. I think they really wanted my wallet.   
**Policeman:**      Were your attackers drunk?   
**Foreigner**:       I think they were. I smelled whisky on the breath of the man who knifed me.   
**Policeman:**      Was there a leader of the gang?   
**Foreigner:**      Yes. The man with the knife seemed to be giving orders.     
**Policeman:**      Do you intend to see a doctor?   
**Foreigner:**      Yes, I think I'd better. The knife might have been dirty and I'm afraid the wound might go septic.   
**Policeman:**      Was there any damage to property? I mean, for example,                 your clothing?   
**Foreigner:**      Yes, my jacket was badly torn. As you can see, it's nearly                new. It's an expensive leather jacket. And there're spots of blood on my shirt. It's torn, too. And I'll have to send my trousers to the cleaner's.   
**Policeman:**      Do you want to institute legal proceeding for personal injury against this man?   
**Foreigner:**      Yes, of course I do. You can't have people going round,                  asking for cigarettes and then pulling out their knives.   
**Policeman:**      Certainly not. Have you got a legal representative in Ukraine?           
**Foreigner:**      No, I'm afraid not. I don't know any lawyers here.   
**Policeman:**      Have you got the address of your embassy? They can arrange for you to be legally represented.   
**Foreigner:**      Yes, fine. Thank you very much.   
**Policeman:**      Would you like to sign this form here, which releases your doctor from his obligation of confidentiality. That will make the proceedings simpler. And one more thing. I’ll take a photo of your wound to be used as evidence. 

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| attack | [`ətæ k] | нападати |
| accuse | [ə’kju:z] | обвинувачувати |
| graze | [greiz] | злегка торкатися, зачіпати |
| rib | [rib] | ребро |
| bruise | [bru:z] | набити синець |
| punch | [pLntò] | бити кулаком |
| shin | [in] | 1.гомілка; 2.ударити по гомілці |
| kick | [kik] | ударяти ногою |
| flick-knife | [flik] [naif] | складний ніж |
| knife somebody | [naif] [`sLmbədi] | ударити ножем когось |
| wound | [wu:nd] | рана |
| tear something | [t**Ɛ**ə] | розірвати щось |
| institute | [`institju:t] | встановлювати |
| legal representative | [`li:gəl] [,repri`zentətiv] | законний представник |
| arrange | [ə`reindʒ] | домовлятися |
| obligation | [,כbli`gein] | обов’язок, зобов’язання |
| evidence | [`evidəns] | доказ |

**Ex. 10. Read the information and work in pairs. Imagine that you are a witness of an armed robbery and you are interviewed by the police officer. Use the following words and expressions:**

            - Well, ..........  
- Talking about ........

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| armed attack at the bank | озброєний напад на банк |
| reward | винагорода |
| direction | напрямок |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **W A N T E D** **for robbery** **John Smith**  **Alias**:Simon | |
| **Description** | **Warning !** |
| **Age**: 40-45, but looks younger **Height**: about 1 m 90cm  **Weight**: about  80 kgs **Build**: medium **Hair**: black **Eyes**: brown **Complexion**: pale  **Distinctive marks:** scar under right eye; prominent nose and moustache. **Scottish accent**. He was wearing black jeans, grey shirt and trainers. | This man is armed and dangerous. If you see him, do not approach him, but contact the nearest police station immediately. |

Ex. 11. Translate the dialogue “A BRAWL” in the written form.  
            Describe the characters using the following dialogue:  
**A brawl**

**Characters**: police officers **Pavliv** (**P**) and **Antoniv** (**A**), English tourist **Mr. Smith**(**S**).  
            Mr. Smith, an English tourist in Kyiv, calls the police station and informs them that he has just been beaten up. A patrol car arrives; the man's face is bleeding.

**P.** - Good evening, what’s happened? Do you need a doctor?   
**S**. - (very excited) I was beaten up.  
**A.**  - Calm down, please. Who beat you and why?  
**S.** - I was walking around and noticed two youngsters kicking off the mirrors and breaking the aerials of parked cars. When they saw me, they immediately came towards me and began hitting me with their fists. I fell to the ground and screamed for help. Then they stopped beating me and ran away.  
**A.** - In what direction did they run?  
**S.** - There, into the park on the bank of the Dnipro.  
**A.** - Can you describe the assailants?  
**S.** - Both were approximately 18 to 20 years old. Both wore blue jeans, dark leather jackets and white trainers. The first was approximately 1 m 80cm  tall, of big build and had short smooth black hair. The second was about 1m 75cm and slim. He had shoulder length red hair. I can't give you any further details because everything happened so quickly.   
**P.** - We're going to put out an alert. Would you be able to identify the sus­pects in a  line-up?  
**S.** - Yes, I think so.

## Vocabulary notes:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| beat | [bi:t] | бити, лупцювати |
| calm down | [ka:m] | заспокоюватися |
| kick off the mirrors | [’mirə] | збивати ногами дзеркала (з машин) |
| break the aerials | [breik] [’ɛəriəl] | ламати антени |
| hit  with  fists | [fists] | бити кулаками |
| assailant | [ə’seilənt] | нападаючий |
| approximately | [əp’rɔksimitli] | приблизно |
| identify in a  line-up | [ai’dentifai] | ідентифікувати злочинця під час процедури впізнання |
| alert | [ə’le:t] | (тут) розшук |

1. Read and translate the texts  
2. Describe a criminal using the texts as examples.

**WANTED BY THE FBI**

Eyes Only Bandit

North Carolina

December 16, 2013; January 10, 2014; February 26, 2014; March 13, 2014

UNKNOWN BANK ROBBER

**DESCRIPTION**

Height: 5'8" to 5'10"

Sex: Male

Build: Medium

Complexion: Light

Race: Black

Age: Approximately 20 to 35 years old

Remarks: In each robbery, the suspect wore a hooded jacket, gloves, and covered his face with a mask. Only his eyes were fully visible, earning him the name, the “Eyes Only Bandit.”

Weapon Used: The robber displayed a small black semi-automatic weapon during two of the robberies.

**CAUTION** The unknown suspect is believed to be responsible for robbing four banks in Wake and Franklin counties in North Carolina. The bank locations are listed below:

Should be considered armed and dangerous

If you any information to identify this suspect, please call East Wake Crimestoppers at 919-366-CRIM.

If you have any information concerning this case, please contact your local FBI Office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate. You can also submit a tip at: tips.fbi.gov

**WANTED BY THE FBI**

Stone Lake, Wisconsin

May 2, 2014

UNKNOWN BANK ROBBER

|  |
| --- |
|  |

DESCRIPTION

Height: 5'8" to 5'10"

Sex: Male

Build: Small

Race: White

Age: 20-30 years old

Remarks: Both suspects were similar in height, build and age range. Suspect one wore a dark hooded jacket/sweatshirt, a white mask, dark jeans and black gloves. He had a black nylon bag, holding the stolen money. Suspect two wore a sweatshirt with the word "Hollister" written across the chest, a Chicago Blackhawks baseball hat, a black mask, and white gloves. Suspect two carried a backpack.

Weapon Used: Each suspect carried a handgun.

CAUTION On Friday, May 2, 2014, at approximately 2:50 p.m., the Shell Lake State Bank located at 5836 North State Highway 70 in Stone Lake, Wisconsin, was robbed. Two suspects entered the bank. Suspect one approached the teller and pointed a handgun at the teller stating "Give me all your money, fill up the bag." Suspect one handed the teller a nylon bag and demanded the money from the drawer. He then demanded money from the next teller's drawer. Suspect two, also armed with a handgun, watched the other bank employee and the customers who were present.

Should be considered armed and dangerous

Anyone with information regarding this case is urged to contact the Sawyer County Sheriff’s Office at (715)634-4858 and/or the FBI Milwaukee Division at (414)276-4684.

If you have any information concerning this case, please contact your local FBI Office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate. You can also submit a tip at: tips.fbi.gov

**WANTED BY THE FBI**

South Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 14, 2014

UNKNOWN BANK ROBBER

|  |
| --- |
|  |

DESCRIPTION

Height: 6'1" to 6'5"

Sex: Male

Race: Black

Age: 20-30 years old

Remarks: Suspect was last seen wearing a black North Face jacket over a black hoodie, a dark colored mask covering the lower portion of his face and blue colored latex gloves.

CAUTION On Sunday, May 11, 2014, at approximately 7:51 p.m., the Tri City Bank located inside the Pick 'n Save grocery store at 2931 North Chicago Avenue in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was robbed. The suspect entered the branch, approached the teller, and handed her a demand note for $5,000. The suspect was provided money and left the bank.

**WANTED BY THE FBI**

Luray, Virginia

April 14, 2014

UNKNOWN BANK ROBBER

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | [https://bankrobbers.fbi.gov/robbers-container/2014-04-25.3055835180/image_image4_mini](https://bankrobbers.fbi.gov/robbers-container/2014-04-25.3055835180/image_image4_large) |

DESCRIPTION

Height: 5'7" to 5'8"

Weight: 175 pounds

Sex: Male

Complexion: Light

Race: White

Age: 45 to 50 years old

Remarks: This unknown subject had a dark beard and wore dark-rimmed eyeglasses. His clothing included a blue polo shirt, blue jeans, a dark-colored lightweight jacket and a dark-colored baseball cap. The subject may also have had white tape on his hands or fingers.

Vehicle Information: The subject is believed to have departed the bank in an older model blue Ford pick-up truck, with a whip antenna.

CAUTION On April 14, 2014, an unidentified White male subject robbed the Pioneer Bank in Luray, Virginia. The subject handed the victim teller a note indicating that he wanted cash and was armed; he then produced his own bank deposit bags - one tan-colored zippered bank bag with no markings, the other a dark blue or black-colored zippered bank bag with a lock and no markings. The subject may have departed the bank in an older model blue Ford pick-up truck, with a whip antenna.

**Topic II: ASKING THE WAY**

***Class work-discussion***

1. When do people ask for direction?

2. When may directions be needed?

3. Have you ever given directions to anyone?

4. Who did you give directions to?

5. How often do you give directions?

6. Have you ever not known the directions to a place asked about?

## REMEMBER THE following conversational formulas

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Attracting attention*** | | | | *Як привернути увагу* | | | |
| Excuse me. | | | |  | | | |
| Pardon me. | | | | Вибачте, прошу. | | | |
| Sorry. | | | |  | | | |
| Can I help you? | | | | Чи можу я Вам допомогти? | | | |
| ***Asking the way*** | | | | **Як спитати дорогу** | | | |
| Can/could you direct me to …? | | | | Чи можетe ви сказати мені | | | |
| Can/could you tell me the way to …? | | | | як пройти до …? | | | |
| How do/can I get to …? | | | | Як мені пройти до...? | | | |
| Does this street go/lead to …? | | | | Чи ця вулиця приведе мене  до …? | | | |
| I am looking for … | | | | Я шукаю… | | | |
| Is it a long way to …? | | | | Чи далеко до …? | | | |
| Am I on the right way to …? | | | | Я на правильному шляху  до …? | | | |
| Is this the right way to…? | | | | Чи це вірна дорога до …? | | | |
| Where is the nearest…? | | | | Де найближчий …? | | | |
| Which is the shortest way to…? | | | | Який шлях найкоротший  до...? | | | |
| ***Thanks and Replies to Thanks*** | | | | ***Як подякувати та відповісти на подяку*** | | | |
| Thanks. | | | | Дякую. | | | |
| Thanks a lot. | | | | Дуже дякую. | | | |
| Thank you very much. | | | |
| Don’t mention it. | | | |  | | | |
| Not at all. | | | |  | | | |
| That’s all right. | | | | Будь ласка, нема за що. | | | |
| You are welcome.  My pleasure. | | | |  | | | |
| It’s all part of the job / in the line of duty. | | | | Це входить в мої обов’язки. | | | |
| ***Locations*** | | | | ***Визначення місцезнаходження*** | | | |
| **Round the corner …** | | | | За рогом... | | | |
| Next to… | | | | Поруч з..., біля… | | | |
| Opposite… | | | | Навпроти… | | | |
| Between… | | | | Між… | | | |
| Behind… | | | | Позаду… | | | |
| In front of… | | | | Попереду, перед… | | | |
| On the left / right… | | | | Ліворуч, праворуч… | | | |
| ***Directions*** | | | | ***Як пояснити дорогу*** | | | |
| Go/walk along Khreschatyk street. | | | | Ідіть по вулиці Хрещатик. | | | |
| Go straight ahead. | | | | Ідіть прямо. | | | |
| Go down/up. | | | | Ідіть вниз/вгору. | | | |
| Go to the end of the street. | | | | Ідіть до кінця вулиці. | | | |
| Take the first/second turning on the right. | | | | 1-ий/2-ий поворот праворуч. | | | |
| Turn left | | at the crossing/ crossroads. | | Поверніть ліворуч | | на перехресті. | |
|  | | at the traffic lights. | |  | | біля світлофору. | |
| Cross the street/bridge. | | | | Перейдіть/проїдьте через вулицю/міст. | | | |
| Use the pedestrian/zebra crossing [*GB*], crosswalk [*US*] | | | | Скористайтесь переходом. | | | |
| Take the first/second road on your right/left | | | | Перша/друга вулиця (дорога) праворуч/ліворуч. | | | |
| Walk two blocks. | | | | Пройдіть два квартали. | | | |
| Take number 602 tram/bus  to … | | | | Сідайте на трамвай/автобус номер 602 до … | | | |
| The nearest bus/tram stop is … | | | | Найближча зупинка автобуса/трамвая ... | | | |
| Go two stops. | | | | Проїдьте дві зупинки. | | | |
| Get off | at the next stop | | | Виходьте | на наступній зупинці | | |
|  | at the last stop | | |  | на останній зупинці | | |
|  | at the last but one | | |  | на передостанній зупинці | | |
| Change for/to number 5 bus. | | | |  | | | |
| Transfer for/to number 5 bus. | | | | Пересядьте на автобус номер 5. | | | |
|  | | | |  | | | |
| (Keep) straight on two blocks and then turn to the right. | | | | Два квартали прямо і потім праворуч. | | | |
| Is it long way from here? | | | | Це звідси далеко? | | | |
| It's no distance at all. | | | | Зовсім близько. | | | |
| It’s not far, actually. | | | | Це дійсно недалеко. | | | |
| It’s quite far, really. | | | | Це дійсно далеко. | | | |
| Is it far?  Will it take me long to get there? | | | | Це далеко звідси?  Чи це займе багато часу, щоб дістатись туди? | | | |
| Only about ten minutes' walk | | | | Хвилин десять пішки. | | | |
| You can walk it under 10 minutes. | | | | Менше десяти хвилин пішки. | | | |
| Should I take a bus? | | | | Мені слід сісти на автобус? | | | |
| What bus should I take? | | | | На який автобус мені сісти? | | | |
| Does this bus/trolley-bus/ tram go to …? | | | | Чи цей автобус, тролейбус, трамвай їде до…? | | | |
| Will this bus take me to…? | | | | Чи доїду я цим автобусом до…? | | | |
| How many stops are there from here to …? | | | | Скільки зупинок звідси до…? | | | |
| Have I got to change? | | | | Чи потрібно мені пересідати? | | | |
| Please, tell me where to get off (to change for a bus)? | | | | Скажіть, будь ласка, на якій зупинці мені вийти (пересісти на автобус)? | | | |
| How much is the fare? | | | | Скільки коштує проїзд? | | | |
| It’s on the right/left. | | | | Це праворуч/ліворуч. | | | |
| Keep to the right/left. | | | | Тримайтесь праворуч/ліворуч. | | | |
| Carry (straight) on. | | | | Тримайтесь прямо. | | | |
| Follow the road. | | | | Слідуйте по дорозі. | | | |
| Turn right/left at the next set of traffic lights. | | | | Поверніть ліворуч/праворуч на наступному світлофорі. | | | |
| Cross the street. | | | | Перейдіть вулицю. | | | |
| Use crossing.  Use crosswalk. | | | | Йдіть через пішохідний перехід. | | | |
| You'd better take number 9 bus. | | | | Вам краще сісти на автобус номер 9. | | | |
| You'd better take a taxi. | | | | Вам краще взяти таксі. | | | |
| Заборони | | | | | | |
| You’re not allowed to turn left/right. | | | | Вам не можна повертати  ліворуч / праворуч. | | |
| You’re not allowed to park/leave your car here. It’s a no-waiting area! | | | | Тут Вам не можна припарковуватися/ залишати Ваш автомобіль. Це не місце для зупинки! | | |
| You’re not allowed to drive along here. It’s one-way street. | | | | Тут проїзд не дозволяється. Тут односторонній рух. | | |
| Нагадування | | | | | | |
| Remember to turn left at the traffic lights. | | | Пам’ятайте, що потрібно повернути ліворуч біля світлофору. | | | |
| Don’t forget to follow the blue motorway signs. | | | Не забудьте слідувати згідно з голубими дорожніми знаками. | | | |

***Ex. 1. Read and translate the dialogues:***

***“Information about routes”***

*Dialogue 1*

Passenger (Р.): Where is the nearest bus stop, please? Can I walk there?

Police officer (P. O.): Certainly. It's not very far from here. You should cross the square. Use zebra crossing.

P.*:* I am looking for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. What bus should I take?

P.O.: You may take any bus from here.

P.*:* Where should I get off?

P.O.: This bus goes to Khreschatуk street. The Ministry is not far from it.

P.*:* Thank you very much.

P.O.: Not at all.

*Dialogue 2*

**Student (S):**  Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the railway station, please?  
**Passer-by (P):** I'm afraid I can't. I'm so sorry. Ask the policeman over there. He will be able to tell you.  
**S.:** Where is the policeman? I can't see him.  
**P.:** Over there, on the other side of the road.     
**S.:** Oh, yes, I'll go and ask him. Thank you very much.  
     
**Student (S):** Could you tell me how to get to the railway station, please?  
**Policeman (P)**: The railway station? Go to Peremohy avenue and then take a bus. You can get a bus direct from there.

**S.:** And which bus should I take to get there?

**P:** The 230 bus.

**S.:** Where should I get off?

**P.:** Ask the bus-driver to tell you when you get there.  
**S.:** And then how do I get to the railway station?  
**P.:** Walk along the street till you get to the traffic lights, turn right at the lights, keep straight on a little way and that brings you to the railway station. You can't miss it.

**S.:** One more thing, how long will it take me to get to Peremohy avenue?

**P.:** About 10 minutes, I should think.

S.: I must hurry then. I mustn't be late. Thanks a lot!

# *Dialogue 3*

**Passer-by (Р):**Excuse me. Could you help me?

**Police officer (P. O.):** Sure. What’s the problem?

**P.:** Could you tell me the way to the National Academy of Internal Affairs. Can I walk there? Is it too far?

**P. O.:** It’s about twenty minutes’ walk. But you may take a tram or a bus. The bus and the tram stops are at the same place.

**P.:**Where is it?

**P. O.:** Go straight ahead to the crossroads. Then turn right and go along the street to the next crossing. And you’ll see the bus stop.

**P.:**Thanks a lot.

**P. O.:** You are welcome.

*Dialogue 4*

*The driver of a British registered car addresses the police officer.*

Driver (D):Excuse me, how do I get to Zhytomyr then? Can you tell me the way?

Police officer (P): Of course, do you have a road map? Then it’s easier to explain.

*The man goes back to his car, opens the boot, takes out a road map and spreads it out on the bonnet of his car.*

P.: We are right here now.

D.:Yes, I see.

P.: First you have to go through the next village and then on to Makariv until you get to a big busy crossroads. When you approach the crossroads, watch the road signs. You haven’t got the right of way. Then follow the blue signs for Zhytomyr.

D.: If the route to the motorway is well signposted, it’ll be easy to find.

P.: Have a nice trip.

***Ex. 2. Put the words in the box into the blank spaces below:***

across, your, corner, down, exit, far, front, how, left, looking, lost, miss, moment, next, off, on, take, to, transfer, way, where

*Directions by Street Name and Nearby Landmarks:*

**A:** You look \_\_\_\_\_\_. Can I help?

**B:** Yeah. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the Caprice Theatre. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_ it is?

**A:** It’s on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Elm Street and 22nd Avenue. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Art Gallery. You can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_it.

*Directions by Subway or Bus:*

**A:** Excuse me. Can I trouble you for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** Sure. What’s wrong?

**A:** I’m lost. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Stadium?

**B:** The easiest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get there is probably by subway. Just \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Central Line to Broadway Station. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Green Line and Get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Harbour Station. If you go out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number four it should be right in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you.

*Directions by Foot or Car:*

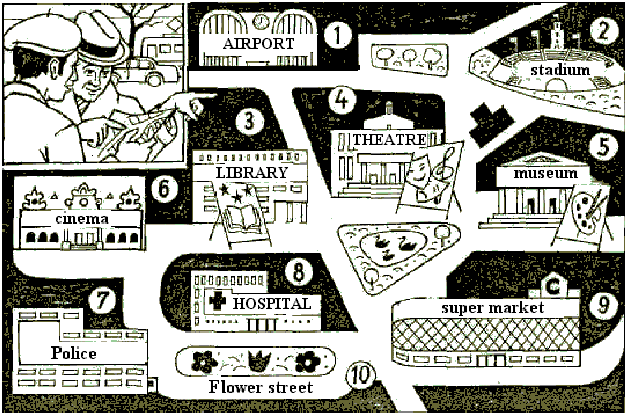
**A:** Can I get to the Harlton Hotel from here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foot?

**B:** Sure. It’s not that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Just go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4th Avenue to Main Street. Turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Main. It should be on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the park.

# *Ex. 3. Make up dialogues using the situations:*

***Situation 1****:* A stranger comes up to you in Kyiv and asks to show the way to the theatre, (the museum, the stadium). Give him or her the necessary directions.

***Situation 2****:* You come out of the hotel where you are staying. You want to get to the police station (Flower Street, the supermarket, the cinema, the library). But on crossing the road and taking the first turning on your right you feel you are losing the way. You address a passer-by.



*Situation 3:* Describe the route from the Police Academy to your home.

# *Ex. 4. Match the nouns in columns A and B to make compound nouns:*

**A B**

traffic stop

bus light

bicycle station

subway entrance

stop sign

parking lane

street stand

news jam

taxi space

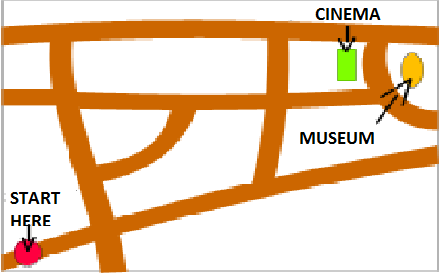
shop cafe

neon window

# *Ex. 5. Translate into Ukrainian and make up dialogues of your own. Use ‘Should’ for giving advice:*

1. You should go by public transport. You should take the bus. You should leave your car here.
2. You should park your car outside the town. You should go by taxi. You should walk.
3. You should go on coach tour round the city. You shouldn't drive into the city during the rush hour.
4. You should drive round the town, not through it. It is difficult to get to the cathedral by car.
5. You won't be able to park your car somewhere in the city, I'm afraid. There's a multi-storey car park near the city.

***Ex. 6. Fill in the words below correctly. (Use the map for orientation).***

****

|  |
| --- |
| **continue, end, excuse, get, left (2x), next, opposite, right, second, straight on, thank, turn, welcome** |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, how do I \_\_\_\_\_to the cinema?
2. Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Turn \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the corner.
4. Then take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ road on your \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the road.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left there.
7. The cinema is on your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_ the museum.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you very much.
9. You’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The vehicles of a town:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| bicycle *n* | [ˈbaɪsɪkəl] | велосипед |
| motor-cycle *n* | [moutə s’aikl] | мотоцикл |
| motor-scooter *n* | [‘moutə ‘sku:tə] | моторолер |
| bus *n* | [bʌs] | автобус |
| tram *n* | [træm] | трамвай |
| trolley-bus *n* | [ˈtrolɪbʌs] | тролейбус |
| underground, metro *n* | [ˌəndərˈgraund] [ˈmetrou] | метро |
| taxi *n* | [ˈtæksi] | таксі |
| car *n* | [kɑː] | автомобіль |
| ambulance *n* | [ˈæmbjələns] | карета швидкої допомоги |
| fire engine | [ˈfaɪəˈendʒin] | пожежна машина |

# *Ex. 7. Translate into English and make up dialogues of your own:*

# Запитайте водія, чим ви можете йому допомогти.

1. Запитайте водія, чи він має при собі карту місцевості.
2. Скажіть йому, що він спочатку повинен їхати прямо і лише за другим світлофором повернути ліворуч.
3. Скажіть водієві, що йому потрібно через сто метрів переїхати через міст.
4. Запропонуйте йому залишити автомобіль на стоянці, а решту шляху до центра міста пройти пішки або сісти на трамвай (автобус, тролейбус, таксі).
5. Поясніть йому, що він знаходиться на вулиці з одностороннім рухом і не має права зробити розворот.

***Ex. 8. Fill in the gaps:***

**1.** - Excuse me. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I get to the railway station?

- Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for about 500 metres and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left.

**2.** - Excuse me. Is \_\_\_\_ a park near here?

- It´s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

**3.** - Excuse me. \_\_\_\_ is the theatre near here?

- It´s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the café.

**4.** - Excuse me. Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me the way to a bank?

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first on the right and then turn left.

**5.** - Excuse me. Which \_\_\_ is it to the museum?

- Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_this street and then turn left.

- How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_it take?

- About 20 minutes.

***Ex. 9. Read and translate the short dialogues using the* *features of a town:***

**The features of a town**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| museum *n* | [mju:ˈziːəm] | музей |
| library *n* | [ˈlaɪbrəri] | бібліотека |
| theatre *n* | [ˈθiətə] | театр |
| cinema *n* | [ˈsɪnəmə] | кінотеатр |
| cathedral *n* | [kəˈθiːdrəl] | собор |
| monument *n* | [ˈmonjəmənt] | пам’ятник |
| hospital *n* | [ˈhospɪtəl] | лікарня |
| [chemist](http://www.lingvo.ua/uk/Search/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%b0%d0%bf%d1%82%d0%b5%d0%ba%d0%b0&translation=chemist's%20shop&srcLang=ru&destLang=en)’s *n* | [ˈkemɪsts] | аптека |
| dry cleaner’s | [ˈdraɪ ˈkliːnər] | хімчистка |
| market *n* | [ˈmɑ:kit] | ринок |
| supermarket *n* | [ˈsu:pər‚mɑ:kɪt] | супермаркет, універсам |
| department store | [dɪˈpɑ:tmən ˈstɔ:] | універмаг |
| bookstore *n* | [ˈbuk‚stɔ:] | книгарня |
| post office | [ˈpəʊst, ofɪs] | пошта |
| сurrency exchange | [ˈkʌrənsi ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] | обмін валют |
| ATM | [ˌeɪtiˈem] | банкомат |
| hairdressing salon | [ˈheədresiŋ ˈsælon] | перукарня (жіноча) |
| barber's (*shop*) *n* | ['ba:bərs] (ˈʃɑp) | перукарня (чоловіча) |
| car park | [ˈkɑ: ˈpɑ:k] | стоянка автомобілів |
| petrol station | [ˈpetrəl ˈsteɪʃən] | бензозаправка |
| fire station | [ˈfaɪə ˈsteɪʃən] | пожежне депо |
| police station | [pəˈliːs ˈsteɪʃən] | поліцейський відділок |

**1.** - Excuse me. Where is the nearest currency exchange here?

- It's round the corner, over there, opposite the supermarket.

**2.** - How can I get to the market, please?

- Keep straight on, then turn left at the first crossroads.

**3.** - Is there a chemist's shop near here?

- Ah, yes. Walk down this street, and take the second turning on the right. The chemist's is not far from the corner, next to a pub.

**4.** - Can you tell me the way to the museum, please?

- Well, go as far as the cathedral and then walk down Park Street. The museum is there, in the middle of the park.

**5.** - How can I get to the petrol station, please?

- Go as far as the traffic lights, then turn right and keep straight on.

**6.** - Can you tell me how I can get to the post office, please?

- Take a 45 bus and at the fifth stop change for a 67 tram. Get off at the third stop.

***Ex. 10. Role-play the situations:***

***Situation 1:*** You are a guide in Zhyomyr. Meet some tourists and tell them about the city. They ask you some questions about Kyiv and its places of interest. You are going to answer them.

***Situation 2:*** Name all the features you know on these routes:

* *along* Tolstoy Square *descent to* the Kyiv University*;*
* *along* Volodymyrska Street *descent to* St. Sophia’s Cathedral Monastery;
* *along* St. Sophia’s Square *descent to* Desiatynna Street;
* *along* St. Andrew’s Pervozvanyi Church *descent to* Kontractova Ploshcha.

***Situation 3:*** Make up your own project. Give directions to (Mykhailivska Square, Poshtova Square, St. Sophia’s Square, Zolotovoritska Square) from any distant parts of Kyiv.

**INFORMATION FOR YOU**

A city’s underground railway/ railroad system is usually called

**the underground** (often the Underground) in British English and

**the subway** in North American English.

Speakers of British English also use subway for systems in American cities and metro for systems in other European countries.

**The Metro** is the name for the systems in **Paris** and **Washington, D.C.**

**London’s system** is often called **the Tube**

In **Boston** the subway is known as **the ‘T’**

**Topic III: WORKING DAY OF A POLICE OFFICER**

**Points for discussion.**

How many hours do the officers work?

When police officers are on duty, what do they do?

**Task 1. Read the text and speak about the profession of a policeman using word-combinations below:**

**THE PROFESSION OF A POLICEMAN**

I made my choice long ago. I am a future policeman and I study at the National Academy of Internal Affairs. I think that my profession is one of the most important. The policemen are to be seen in towns, villages and cities keeping law and order. They work to prevent crime and to protect the lives and property of the people. They patrol streets to fight crime, help people with various problems, direct traffic and provide safety on the roads.

The policemen are often called to settle quarrels, find lost people and help accident victims. Police officers enforce the law, investigate crimes, arrest criminals and suspects. They also serve as witnesses at the court trials. The duty of the policemen is not only to punish people for crimes. They must do their best to prevent and fight crimes in our society. The policemen help those people, who commit an error, to find the right road in their life. And I’d like to help those people as well.

The policemen protect the rights and legal interests of citizens, institutions and organizations, therefore they must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications.

As I have already said I study at the National Academy of Internal Affairs. Our Academy trains detectives, investigators, divisional inspectors, forensic experts and lawyers. I’m going to become a detective. My future job is hard and dangerous, but it is necessary and honourable at the same time.

**Task 2. Translate into English.**

✓ підтримувати правопорядок ✓ запобігати злочинності ✓ захищати життя ✓ охороняти власність ✓ боротися зі злочинністю ✓ забезпечувати безпеку на дорогах ✓ регулювати дорожній рух ✓ вирішувати суперечки ✓ допомагати жертвам нещасного випадку ✓ забезпечувати виконання закону ✓ розслідувати злочини ✓ арештовувати злочинців та підозрюваних ✓ карати за скоєння злочину ✓ робити помилку ✓ Національна академія внутрішніх справ.

**Task 3. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents:**

**1)** to punish people

**2)** to solve problems

**3)** to keep law and order

**4)** to help accident victims

**5)** to prevent crimes

**6)** a divisional inspector

**7)** a witness

**8)** to investigate crimes

**а)** підтримувати правопорядок

**б)** вирішувати проблеми

**г)** дільничний інспектор

**д)** допомогати постраждалим в результаті нещасного випадку

**е)** розслідування злочину

**є)** запобігати злочинності

**ж)** карати людей

**з)** свідок

**Task 4.** **Complete the sentences:**

**1)** I study at.... **2)** The job of a policeman ... .**3)** The policemen are to be seen in .... **4)** The policemen have to solve .... **5)** The duties of the policemen are – ... **6)** The National Academy of Internal Affairs trains .... **7)** I’m going to become ....

**Task 5.** **Agree or disagree:**

**1)** The job of the policeman is hard.

**2)** The job of the policeman is honourable.

**3)** The job of the policeman is dangerous.

**4)** Police officers enforce criminal law.

**5)** Police officers do important things.

**Task 6. Answer the questions:**

**1)** What higher educational establishment do you study at?

**2)** What is one of the most popular professions among the young people?

**3)** What are the main duties of the policeman?

**4)** What crimes do policemen investigate?

5**)** How do the police fight crimes in our society?

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| law enforcer | [ˈlɔː inˈfɔːsə] | правоохоронець |
| law enforcement | [ˈlɔː inˈfɔːsmənt] | правоохоронні органи |
| shift | [ʃɪft] | зміна |
| reliable | [rɪˈlaɪəbl] | надійний |
| to arrive | [əˈraɪv] | прибувати |
| to fill in | [fɪl] | заповнювати |
| offender | [əˈfendə] | злочинець, правопорушник |
| custody | [ˈkʌstədi] | взяття під варту |
| assault | [əˈsɔːlt] | напад |
| to handcuff | [ˈhændkʌf] | надягати наручники |
| male | [meil] | чоловік, особа чоловічої статі |
| female | [ˈfi:meil] | жінка, особа жіночої статі |
| witness | [witnis] | свідок |
| suspect | [səˈspekt]] | підозрюваний |
| kit | [kɪt] | спорядження |
| locker | [ˈlɔkə] | шафка (індивідуального користування) |

**Task 22. Text for home reading.**

**Investigator’s day**

A lot of people who chose law enforcement for a career become a [detective or a criminal investigator](http://criminologycareers.about.com/od/Career_Profiles/a/Career-Profile-Dectectives-And-Criminal-Investigator.htm). There's a certain satisfaction that comes from solving a complex case, much like putting together a difficult puzzle. So you want to know what a day in the life of a detective is like.

**Time to Go to Work**

It's Monday morning and your alarm wakes you up. You don’t sleep a lot. Because you work in the Criminal Investigations Division (CID), you get to work day shift with weekends off, which is great. You get up, have a shower, shave and put on a shirt and tie. Sometimes you have your breakfast if your wife cooks it for you. But she is often busy in the morning so you just grab (take) a travel mug of coffee, and head to the office in your unmarked car.

**Just Another Day at the Office**

When you get to the office and check your voicemail, you have 5 new messages, all from the family of the victim from the murder scene you work with. They are in shock and despair. But they try to remember some facts and evidences which can help you. You return the calls and listen to the information. You assure them you do everything you can to get answers, and you give them your mobile number so they can get in touch with you more easily. It's a small gesture, but it brings a little more relief to the family and lets them know you really care about their situation.

After you get off the phone, you look through your case files and plan your day. You have 5 witnesses you need to interview, as well as the primary suspect from Saturday’s murder scene. At first he declines to answer questions , but now his lawyer texts you and says that he is ready to talk. You set up the interview for late afternoon to give you time to talk to the witnesses and get as much extra information as you can to help you look for holes in the suspect’s story.

**The Waiting Game**

You spend the rest of the day to make notes in your file, review photos and contact the [crime scene unit](http://criminologycareers.about.com/od/Career_Profiles/a/Career-Profile-Forensic-Science-Investigator.htm) . You hope to get something from [DNA analysts](http://criminologycareers.about.com/od/Forensic-Science-Careers/a/Career-Profile-DNA-Analyst.htm) or the [fingerprint examiners](http://criminologycareers.about.com/od/Forensic-Science-Careers/fl/Fingerprint-Analyst-Career-Profile.htm) . You don't hope too much because you know that, despite how TV shows CSI cases, it usually takes months, not hours, to get any kind of actionable evidence analysis back from the lab.

**Interviews, Interviews and More Interviews**

Unfortunately you don’t get any progress from the evidence techs, you leave the office, grab a quick lunch, and go to meet your witnesses. You take recorded interviews with each of them. Most of the information you get confirms what you already know from the evidence, but anyway you get a couple of new pieces of the puzzle. Progress.

After your last witness interview, you pull into a vacant parking lot to make some notes before you meet your suspect. You make a list of questions and go to the suspect’s [attorney’s](http://careerplanning.about.com/od/occupations/p/attorney.htm) office for the interview. Your suspect's answers are short. He offers an alibi, but you have some witnesses who contradict that. You can tell he’s lying, but you want to get more proof. When the interview is over, you play nice with the suspect and the lawyer. With the new information you have, you have some ideas where to look for some key evidence and detain a criminal.

**The End of the Day**

You come back home. You are tired. You watch some stupid TV shows and read some news. You rest your head on your pillow and hope to fall asleep. Sometimes, when you close your eyes at night, you see the faces of the victims whose deaths you investigate. Sleep doesn’t always come easily, but fortunately it does tonight.

**Task 23. Describe the working day of an investigator.**

**Topic IV: POLICE POWERS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Points for discussion.**

Can you name some police powers?

Which of them do you consider to be the most important? Why?

What are the main duties of law enforcers?

## *What is the police power?*

|  |
| --- |
| Police Power (legal definition) ***The inherent power and obligation of a state government or sovereign, usually delegated in part to municipalities, to make whatever laws are appropriate and necessary to maintain public safety and security, morality, health, and propriety, which can neither be surrendered by the legislature nor transferred in toto away from the state. Such power is conferred by the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and is subject to and bound by considerations of due process.***  ***(***[***Webster's New World Law Dictionary***](http://law.yourdictionary.com/)***Copyright © 2010 by Wiley Publishing, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey. Used by arrangement with John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)*** |

***The main duties of law enforcers are:***  *to enforce the law; to protect law and order; to keep peace in the society; to protect citizens against criminals; to prevent crimes and terrorism; to fight all forms of crime; to search and arrest criminals; to investigate criminal cases.*

**Task 1. Translate into English.**

\*забезпечувати спокій в суспільстві \*розкривати злочини \*укріплювати законність \*розшукувати злочинців \*вести розслідування \*боротися зі злочинністю \*захищати громадян від злочинців \*захищати закон та порядок

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| powers of a police officer | [ˈpauəs] [pəˈlı:s] [ˈɔfɪsə ] | повноваження офіцера поліції |
| detention | [dɪˈtɛn(t)ʃ(ə)n] | затримання |
| responsibility | [ rɪ**ˌ**spɔnsəˈbɪlɪtɪ] | відповідальність |
| to be liable to | [ˈlaɪəbl] | бути підзвітним комусь |
| disciplinary proceedings | [ˈdɪsɪplɪnərɪ]  [prəˈsi:dɪŋz] | дисциплінарні процедури |
| provision | [ prəˈvɪʒ.ən] | забезпечення |
| evidence | [ˈevɪdəns] | свідчення, доказ в суді |
| detained people | [dıʹteınd] [ˈpiːpl] | затримані люди |
| violence | [ˈvaɪələns] | жорстокість, насильство |
| warrant | [ˈwɔr.ənt] | ордер, виданий судом |
| to suspect | [səˈspekt] | підозрювати |
| imprisonment | [ɪmˈprɪz(ə)nmənt] | ув’язнення |
| injury | [ˈɪndʒəri] | поранення, фізичне пошкодження |
| detention | [dɪˈten.ʃən] | затримання |
| treatment | [ˈtriːtmənt] | поводження, ставлення |
| questioning | [ˈkwestʃənɪŋ] | допит |
| to be in custody | [ˈkʌs.tə.dɪ] | бути під вартою |
| solicitor | [səˈlɪsɪtə] | юрист-консульт |
| to be charged | [tʃɑːdʒd] | бути звинуваченим |
| to be prosecuted | [‘prɔsɪkju:tɪd] | знаходитись під слідством |
| to justify the detention | [ˈʤʌstɪfaɪ]  [dɪˈtenʃn] | обґрунтувати затримання |

**Police Powers**

The powers of a police officer to stop and search, arrest and place a person under detention are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act. The legislation and the code of practice set out the powers and responsibilities of officers in the investigation of offences, and the rights of citizens.

An officer is liable to disciplinary proceedings if he or she fails to comply with any provision of the codes, and evidence obtained in breach of the codes may be ruled inadmissible in court. The code must be readily available in all police stations for consultation by police officers, detained people and members of the public.

**Stop and search.**

A police officer has the power to stop and search people and vehicles if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he or she will find stolen goods, offensive weapons or implements that could be used for theft, burglary or other offences. The officer must state and record the grounds for taking this action and what, if anything was found.

Uniformed officers are authorized to stop and search people or vehicles for offensive weapons dangerous implements where he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that serious incidents of violence may take place. The officer must specify the time-scale and area in which the powers are to be exercised.

**Arrest.**

The police have wide powers to arrest people suspected of having committed an offence with or without a warrant issued by a court. For serious offences, known as “arrestable offences”, a suspect can be arrested without a warrant. Arrestable offences are those for which five or more years’ imprisonment can be imposed. This category also includes “serious arrestable offences” such as murder, rape and kidnapping.

There is also a general arrest power for all other offences if it is impracticable or inappropriate to send out a summons to appear in court, or if the police officer has responsible grounds for believing that arrest is necessary to prevent the person concerned from causing injury to any other person or damage to property.

**Detention. Treatment and Questioning.**

An arrested person must be taken to a police station as soon as practicable after arrest. At the station, he or she will be seen by the custody officer who will consider the reasons for the arrest and whether there are sufficient grounds for the person to be detained. Juveniles should not be placed in the cells. Most police stations should have a detention room for those juveniles who need to be detained. The suspect has the right to speak to an independent solicitor free of charge and to have a relative or other named person informed of his or her arrest. Where a person was arrested in connection with a serious arrestable offence, but has not yet been charged, the police may delay the exercise of these rights for up to 36 hours in the interests of the investigation if certain strict criteria are met. A suspect may refuse to answer police questions or to give evidence in court. Questions relating to an offence may not normally be put to a person after he or she has been charged with that offence or informed that he or she may be prosecuted for it.

The length of time a suspect is held in police custody before charge is strictly regulated. For lesser offences this may not exceed 24 hours. A person suspected of committing a serious arrestable offence can be detained for up to 96 hours without charge but beyond 36 hours only if a warrant is obtained from a magistrate’ court.

Reviews must be made of a person’s detention at regular intervals to check whether the criteria for detention are still satisfied. If they are not, the person must be released immediately.

Interviews with suspected offenders at police station must be tape-recorded when the police are investigating indictable offences and in certain other cases. A person who thinks that the grounds for detention are unlawful may apply to the High Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus against the person who detained him or her, requiring the person to appear before the court to justify the detention.

**Charging.**

Once there is sufficient evidence, the police have to decide whether a detained person should be charged with the offence. If there is insufficient evidence to charge, the person may be released on bail pending further enquires by the police. The police may decide to take no further action in respect of a particular offence and to release the person. Alternatively, they may decide to issue him or her with a formal caution, which will be recorded and may be taken into account if he or she subsequently re-offends.

If charged with an offence, a person may be kept in custody if there is a risk that he or she might fail to appear in court or might interfere with the administration of justice. When no such considerations apply, the person must be released on or without bail. Where someone is detained after charge, he or she must be brought before a magistrates’ court as soon as practicable. This is usually no later than the next working day.

**Task 2. Find the equivalents and remember:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | questioning | a | арешт |
| 2 | charging | b | поводження, відношення |
| 3 | stop and search | c | затримання |
| 4 | arrest | d | опитування |
| 5 | detention | e | звинувачення |
| 6 | treatment | f | зупинення та обшук |

**Task 3. Match the appropriate police powers with the photos. Describe situations. Use Present Continuous Tense.**

**a)****b)****c)** 

**Phrases to remember:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Freeze! | Move along!  Move! | Down! | Put your hands up | Empty your pockets. |
| Don't move! | Get back / Move back! | Get down! | Put your hands on your head / behind  your back | Put your weapon on the ground. |
| Stay where you are! | Get out of here! | Lie down! | Put your hands where I can see them!  Spread your legs! | Take off your shoes / belt / coat.  Throw your keys out of the window |

**Task 4. Make up the dialogues using some of the phrases.**

**Task 5. Act out the dialogues. What police duty is exercised in each of them?**

**1.**

A: Passport, please. OK, thank you – drive on to customs.

B: Can I see the papers, please? Yes, and the goods manifest. Thank you. Just

a moment, please. OK. Here are your papers. Please drive right and then pull

up in front of the white building at the examination bay. .

C: Can I have your papers, please. Thank you. Drive on to the weighbridge. OK.

Drive your truck into the inspection facility. That’s over to your left.

D: Drive the truck forwards over the inspection pit and switch off the engine.

**2.**

A: Stop right there, please. Stay where you are. B: What’s the problem?

A: This is a restricted area and you can't go beyond this point.

B: But all my friends are there.

A: I’m sorry, but I can’t let you pass. We’re clearing the area.

B: You can’tstop me going with my friends ...

A: I’m sorry but we are clearing the area and unauthorized personnel will be arrested. Your friends will have to leave as well.

B: You *...*

A: That’s enough, come on. Move along, or I’ll have to arrest you.

**Task 6. Read the text carefully. Do we use such formulas before an arrest? Study this text by heart.**

**Miranda warning.**

* You have the right to remain silent and refuse to answer questions.
* Anything you say may be used against you in a court of law.
* You have the right to consult an attorney before speaking to the police and to have an attorney present during questioning now or in the future.
* If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you before any questioning if you wish.
* If you decide to answer questions now without an attorney present, you will still have the right to stop answering at any time until you talk to an attorney.
* Knowing and understanding your rights as I have explained them to you, are you willing to answer my questions without an attorney present?

**Task 7. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and expressions.**

1. зупиняти та обшукувати
2. процесуалний кодекс
3. розслідування злочинів
4. права громадян
5. злочини, за які можуть заарештувати
6. постанова, видана судом
7. нанесення шкоди(тілесних пошкоджень)
8. право не відповідати на запитання
9. злочини, які розглядаються за актом звинувачення
10. підстави для затримання
11. повноваження поліції
12. внесений в протокол, зареєстрований злочин
13. вагомі докази
14. поліцейський участок
15. підлягати дисциплінарному стягненню
16. мати вагомі підстави
17. уповноважувати
18. приймати міри
19. скоювати повторні правопорушення

**Task 8. Match the following English word combinations with their Ukrainian equivalents**.

1. credit for time in custody
2. defendant not in custody
3. detention in custody
4. escape by person in custody
5. in-custody confession
6. in-custody interrogation
7. person in custody
8. remand in custody
9. detention in custody
10. to discharge from custody
11. to keep in custody
12. to submit to custody
13. повернення під варту
14. подальше утримання під вартою
15. передати під варту
16. допит особи, що утримується під вартою
17. утримання під вартою
18. залік часу перебування під вартою
19. лицо, содержащееся под стражей
20. звільнити з – під варти
21. втеча з – під варти
22. підсудний, що знаходиться на волі
23. зізнання, зроблене особою, що знаходиться під вартою
24. утримання під вартою

**Task 9. Find in the text sentences with the following words and word combi6ations and put questions to them.**

* to stop and search
* to arrest and place a person under detention
* code of practice
* to be liable to disciplinary proceedings
* to fail to comply with
* breach of the code
* offensive weapons or implements
* to state and record the grounds
* serious incident of violence
* with or without a warrant
* impracticable or inappropriate
* juveniles should not be placed in cells
* detention room
* to have a right to speak to an independent solicitor
* to delay the exercise of these rights
* to be detained for up to 96 hours without charge
* the criteria for detention are still satisfied
* interviews with suspected offenders
* writ of Habeas Corpus
* to be charged with the offence
* to be released on bail
* to issue him or her with a formal caution
* to fail to appear in court
* to interfere with the administration of justice

**Task 10. Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the box.**

theft/ sentence/ charge/ fine/ fingerprints/ oath/ arrest/ evidence/ cell/ court/ magistrate/ handcuff/ witness/ investigate/ detained/ pleaded/ found/

A policeman was sent to . . . the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to . . . the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to . . . him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to . . . him with the . . . of the camera and cash. They took his . . . , locked him in a . . . , and . . . him overnight. The next morning he appeared in . . . before the . . . . He took an . . . and . . . not guilty. Two . . . , the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave … .After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was . . . guilty. He had to pay a . . . of 50$ and he was given a . . . of three months in prison suspended for two years.

**Task 11. Make up some sentences with the following words and word combinations:**

* to search people (vehicles)
* detention; to detain; a detained person
* investigation of offences
* stolen goods
* implements for theft
* to arrest without a warrant
* sufficient grounds for the arrest
* to be charged with the offence

**Task 12. Prove or disprove:**

1. A police officer in England has the power to pass the sentence.
2. The officer must state and record the grounds for suspecting.
3. In England the police can arrest a suspect for serious offences only with a warrant.
4. An arrested person must be sent to prison as soon as practicable after arrest.
5. A suspect may refuse to answer police questions or to give evidence in court.
6. The length of time a suspect is held in police custody before charge is strictly regulated.

**Task 13. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the main police powers in England?
2. In what cases can a police officer stop and search the suspect?
3. What does a procedure to stop and search consist of?
4. What document is necessary to carry out an arrest?
5. What are “arrestable offences”?
6. When can a person be arrested without a warrant?
7. Where the suspects should be taken after arrest?
8. What rights does the arrested person have?
9. When can the exercise of these rights be delayed?
10. What does the right to keep silence consist of?

**Task 14. a) Read and translate the text.**

**Duties and Responsibilities of a Police Officer**

Here is a short account of the different types of duties assigned to a police officer. After going through the list of responsibilities, you would find that the job of a police officer requires physical and mental strength to perform his duties:

• ***Protecting the life and property*** of people is one of the important responsibilities of police officers.

• ***Patrolling the area*** assigned to them is one of the important duties of police officers.

• ***Answering the complaints associated with criminal activities and accidents*** is one of the prime responsibilities of police officers.

• Police forces have ***to transport prisoners*** at the time of trials.

• Police officers have to ***maintain the custody of evidences, property and records*** that are retrieved at the time of investigation of criminal cases.

• Police officers ***intervene to prevent crimes, even if they are not on duty at the time.***

• Police forces have ***to tackle emergency situations***, for example, a fire outbreak.  
• Police officers ***look after the security of airports and other public places.***• Police officers ***function as security guards*** for rallies, processions and important gatherings.

• Sometimes, police officers have ***to take charge of specialized duties*** where they perform microscopic and chemical analyzes.

• ***Controlling mobs during riots*** is one of the important tasks assigned to police officers.   
• ***Keeping the situation at a crime scene under control*** is one of the important responsibilities of a police officer.

The responsibilities and duties of a police officer mentioned above indicate that these professionals do the important work of ***keeping a check on bad elements*** in the society. They fight for ***maintaining peace and harmony***. Police officers need to stay vigilant and control all such acts which lead to violence. Therefore, one shouldn't take the services of police officers for granted. Let's salute them for their courage and the responsibilities they handle to ensure our safety!

**b) Translate the phrases marked by the bald type and write them into your dictionaries.**

**Task 15. Say it in one word.**

🞟a special piece of clothing that covers the upper part of the body;

🞟it help police to safely apprehend criminals pair of metal rings joined by a chain; used for holding the wrists of a prisoner together ;

🞟a short thick stick that police officers carry as a weapon;

🞟a weapon that is used for firing bullets;

🞟a gun that give a person a small electric shock and makes them unable to move for a short time;

🞟 a long narrow piece of leather, cloth, etc. that you wear around the waist.

**Task 16. You describe the item. Don’t name it. Students guess.**

1 a baton. 2. Tools 3. firearms. 4. a taser. 5. pepper spray. 6. handcuffs. 7. a bullet-proof vest 8. gun holster. 9. a radio

**Task 17. Vocabulary: Translate into English**

✓спорядження / носити спорядження ✓куленепробивний жилет / одягати куленепробивний жилет / пасок ✓інструмент ✓пістолет ✓кoбура ✓електрошокер ✓кийок ✓потерпілий ✓захищати / захищати життя / захищати свідка / захищати потерпілого ✓рятувати / рятувати життя ✓прибувати/ прибувати заздалегідь, вчасно ✓приєднуватися ✓бути на чергуванні ✓бути готовим ✓спокійний ✓поранення сльозогінний газ ✓рація

**Task 18. Complete the sentences:**

1. When I am on duty I always carry….
2. When I start my shift, I put on ….
3. Some officers call it …
4. The 'Batman belt' has all ….
5. My belt has… .
6. At 22. 00 I arrive at the police station ….
7. I go on duty at 23.00, but I always arrive early because …
8. I go to the conference room in good time for ….
9. I join my partner and we ….
10. We patrol the downtown area and ….
11. We get our first call and ….
12. We arrive but the victim ….
13. We get … and do ….
14. We find the girl at a neighbour's house and can see that she has ….
15. We talk to her and ….
16. We then return to the police station to ….

**Topic V: Militia of Ukraine**

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| criminal investigation department | [‘kriminəl]  [investi’geiʃən] | (управління) відділ карного розшуку |
| safety n | [‘seifti] | безпека |
| drug trafficking | [drLg ‘træfikiŋ] | торгівля наркотиками |
| safeguarding n | [seif’ga: diŋ] | охорона, гарантія |
| subdivision n | [sʌbdi’viʒən] | підрозділ |
| staff n | [sta: f] | штат співробітників |
| protect v | [prə’tekt] | захищати, охороняти |
| dignity n | [‘digniti] | гідність |
| security n | [si’kjuəriti] | захист, охорона,безпека |
| prevention n | [pri’venʃən] | запобігання, гарантія |
| violent crime n | [‘vaiələnt] | насильницький злочин |
| combat v | [‘kɔmbət] | боротися |
| counteracting criminal elements | [,kauntə‘ræktiŋ] | протидія злочинним елементам |
| attract v | [ə ‘trækt] | привертати |
| money laundering | [’m ʌni] [‘lɔ:ndəriŋ] | відмивання грошей |
| criminal gang n | [gæŋ] | кримінальне угруповання, банда |
| recruitment n | [ri’kru:tmənt] | набір |
| property  n | [‘prɔpəti] | власність |
| encroachment  n | [in’kroutʃmənt] | посягання |
| environment  n | [in’vaiərənmənt] | навколишнє середовище |
| banditry n | [‘bænditri] | бандитизм |

**Militia of Ukraine**

Тhe Law of Ukraine «On Militia» was approved оn the 20th of December, 1990.  In accordance with the Ukrainian legislation the militia is the state armed agency of the executive power.   
Militia is assigned to provide a creative and effective functioning of reliable mechanism to protect a person, his life, dignity, honour, property, rights and freedoms, interests and environment.  
The most important among the forms and methods of the Ukrainian militia according to the new tasks imposed by the modern situation are:

* securing human rights;
* preventing violent crimes;
* combating organized crime and banditry;
* counteracting criminal elements;
* guarding property against criminal and administrative encroachments;
* protecting  business activities and creating favourable conditions to attract foreign investments into the state economy.

Dealers of the criminal world consider the territory of Ukraine to be a profitable ground for distribution of drugs and firearms, criminal money laundering. In order to counteract these phenomena Ukraine has integrated into the Interpol structures, joined a number of European Conventions on criminal court proceedings. All the above contributes to prestige of the State and gives the Ukrainian militia other opportunities to combat international criminal gangs.   
The militia of Ukraine structurally is a part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Militia is composed of the following subdivisions:

* Criminal Militia;
* Militia of Public Safety;
* Transport Militia;
* State Traffic Inspection;
* State Guard Service;
* Specialized Militia Service.

The characteristic feature of the militia in Ukraine is the centralized structural organisation of its departments which corresponds to three levels of management in the Internal Affairs agencies, namely:

* general state level - the corresponding departments in the MIA;
* regional level - Militia Departments of the Crimean Autonomous Republic within the MIA of Ukraine, Regional Departments of Internal Affairs and in such cities as Kyiv and Sevastopol; and on transport;
* local level - militia subdivisions in districts, city departments of Internal Affairs and transport militia units.

The staff of militia is composed of personnel serving in militia who has special militia ranks. Recruitment to militia is done on a voluntary basis. It enrols persons over 18 years of age who by their qualities, education and state of health are able to perform the duties vested in them.  
There are 16 higher educational institutions in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The main educational establishments are the National Academy of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kyiv, the Kharkiv University of Internal Affairs, the Law University in Kharkiv.

**Signs of distinction**  
**of Law Enforcement of Ukraine**  
**(Militia)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| private | рядовий |
| junior sergeant | молодший сержант |
| sergeant | сержант |
| senior sergeant | старший сержант |
| sergeant major | старшина |
| warrant officer | прапорщик |
| senior warrant officer | старший прапорщик |
| junior lieutenant | молодший лейтенант |
| lieutenant | лейтенант |
| senior lieutenant | старший лейтенант |
| captain | капітан |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| major | майор |
| lieutenant colonel | підполковник |
| colonel | полковник |
| major general | генерал-майор |
| lieutenant general | генерал-лейтенант |
| colonel general | генерал-полковник |
| general of inner service of Ukraine | генерал внутрішньої служби України |

## 

## Exercises

**Ex. 1. Translate the following  words into Ukrainian:**

independent state‚ legislative‚ safety‚ staff‚ legal‚ executive‚ security, prevention, crime, gang, distribution, firearms, proceeding, opportunity.

**Ex. 2. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:**

to protect                                            приєднуватися  
to stress                                              захищати  
to comprise                                         підкреслювати  
to use                                                 охоплювати  
to join                                                 привертати  
to attract                                             регулювати  
to regulate                                           використовувати

**Ex. 3. Choose the synonyms from the box:**

|  |
| --- |
| **country, fight, offence, band,** **forcible, area, drug, washing** |

crime                                                   violent                         \_\_\_\_\_                
gang                                                    territory                                     
combat                                                            narcotic                                     
laundering                                           state

**Ex. 4. Guess the meaning of the  international words:**

public, transport, criminal, service, economic, crime, inspector, passport, migration, division, management, agency, general, department, regional, local, personal, academy, national, officer, active, business, dealer, territory, phenomenon.

**Ex. 5. Mark the meaning in which  the following words are used in the text:**  
state armed agency of the executive power  
**militia**   
force of civilians trained as soldiers of regular army

                          person who offends against the law  
**criminal**   
person who commits a crime  
special place for pedestrians, riders, vehicles  
**traffic**   
movement of people and vehicles along road

                        actions performed to help or benefit  people  
**service**   
department or branch of public work,   
government, employment

**Ex. 6. Write down the word - families using the dictionary:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **to protect** | protection |
| protective |
| protector |

**to use                                                  to account**

**to integrate                                        to attract**

**to assist                                              to perform**

**Ex. 7. Complete the sentences:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * The militia of Ukraine ... | * is done on a  voluntary basis |
| * Recruitment to Militia ... | * is a part of the MIA of Ukraine |
| * The activity of Militia ... | * is the National Academy of Internal Affairs of Ukraine |
| * The Militia structurally ... | * is regulated by legislative and departmental documents |
| * One of the main educa-tional establishments ... | * is the state armed agency of the executive power |

**Ex. 8. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * кримінальна міліція * міліція громадської безпеки * ділки кримінального світу * з метою протистояння * протидія злочинним елементам | * забезпечення прав людини * боротьба з організованою злочинністю * кримінальне судочинство * захист особи‚ її життя‚ честі та гідності * відповідно до yкраїнського законодавства |

**Ex.9.Translate the words in the box and complete the sentences:**

|  |
| --- |
| **виконавча влада‚ карний розшук‚ злочинні посягання‚ обов’язки міліції‚ захищати власність** |

* The history of Militia shows that it was designed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* The Militia protects the people from different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are securing human rights, prevention of violent crimes, protection of business activity, etc.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the subdivision of Criminal Militia.
* The Militia is the state armed agency of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ex. 10. Translate into English:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Закон України «Про міліцію» від 20 грудня 1990 р.** **The Law of Ukraine «On Militia» dated December 20, 1990.** |

* Закон України «Про оперативно-розшукову діяльність» від 20 лютого 1990 р.
* Постанова (Resolution) «Про судове рішення» від 25 грудня 1992 р.
* Інструкція (Regulation) «Про організацію роботи дільничного іспектора міліції» від 14 жовтня 1999 р.
* Указ (Decree) «Про створення підрозділів виховної, соціальної роботи та психологічного забезпечення» від 14 липня 1999 р.

**Ex. 11. Translate into Ukrainian:**

* In  democratic society, the practices of law enforcement authorities should reflect its main principle - «Militia for service».
* Militia service is not easy but important and responsible.
* The public trust in the state greatly depends on Militia: on respect, humanity, honesty of every law and order officer.
* The best gain of our work will be if every citizen of Ukraine could say with confidence: «This is my Militia!»

**Ex. 12. Answer the questions and speak  about Ukrainian Militia:**  
**1.**Is militia of Ukraine structurally a part of the MIA?  
**2**.   What is the staff of militia composed of?   
**3.**At what age is recruitment to militia done?

* What is the militia in accordance with the Ukrainian legislation?
* What are the main tasks of the militia?
* In what subdivision of militia do you work / do you want to work?
* Is Ukraine a member of Interpol?
* The activity of militia is regulated by legislative and departmental documents, isn’t it?

**Ex. 13. Say a few sentences about the work at the subdivisions using the following wordcombinations:**

**Combating Organized Crime:**

* organized criminal groups;
* money laundering;
* criminal business;
* detect crimes;
* combating organized crime

      and banditry;

* counteracting criminal elements

**Ex. 14. Translate into English:**

* Українська міліція виявляє (demonstrates) вірність (fidelity) своєму народові, своїй державі.
* У демократичному суспільстві практична робота охоронців правопорядку (the practices of law enforcement) повинна відповідати головному принципу „Міліція для людей”.
* Служба в міліції нелегка, але важлива та відповідальна.
* Працівники органів внутрішніх справ відзначаються своєю мужністю та професіоналізмом.
* Українська міліція надійно стоїть на варті законності та правопорядку.

**Grammar exercises**

|  |
| --- |
| **Perfect Continuous (Progressive)** **Tenses (Present, Past, Future)** |

**Ex. 1. Make  the following sentences  interrogative and negative.Translate them:**

|  |
| --- |
| **The cadets have been living in the hostel since the first year of study. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)** Ці курсанти проживають в гуртожитку з першого курсу. **Have the cadets been living in the hostel since the first year of study?** **The cadets have not been living in the hostel since the first year of study.** |

* An investigator has been reading this case for half an hour.
* A divisional inspector  has been waiting for us since early morning.
* The private of militia Savenko had been wearing his uniform for two years by the end of last year.
* I had been packing my things for an hour when the sergeant came in.

**Ex. 2. Underline the verb-predicates. Define tenses. Translate the sentences:**

|  |
| --- |
| I have been waiting for you here for 15 minutes.  (Present Perfect Progressive)  Я вже чекаю на Вас тут 15 хвилин. |

* The second year-cadets have been studying Criminal Law since the beginning of the third term.
* This investigator has been working for militia since 1990.
* The judge has been working in this court for 10 years.
* The investigator had been interrogating the criminals for half an hour when the militia officer came.
* At this time tomorrow cadets will be training at the stadium.
* We will  have done all the exercises by the time the police officer comes.
* We had been walking for about an hour when at last we found a militia station.
* The cadet had been looking through the books for a long time when at last he chose one he needed.
* Privates felt very tired because they had been marching for many hours.
* The judge will have looked through all our documents by the end of the  week.
* Ukraine has integrated into the Interpol structures, joined a number of European Conventions on criminal court proceedings.

**Topic VI: Police Tools & Equipment**

***Vocabulary notes:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **rely on** (**relies, relying, relied**) | /rilai/ | *need or depend on sb/ sth rely on tactical gear/ other weapons/ sb᾽s advice/ judgement* | довіряти, покладатись |
| **gear** | /gɪə (r)/ | *the equipment or clothing needed for a particular activity* | спорядження |
| **visor** | /vaizə(r)/ | *a part of a helmet that can be pulled down to protect the eyes and face* | забрало (шолому) |
| **shield** | /ʃiːld/ | *to protect sb/sth from danger, harm* | щит |
| **debris** | /dəˈbriː/ | *pieces of wood, metal, brick, etc. that are left after something has been destroyed* | уламки |
| **goggles** | /gɒglz/ | *a pair of glasses that fit closely to the face to protect the eyes from wind, dust, water, etc.* | захисні окуляри |
| **battering ram** | /ˈbæt̬ərɪŋ/ | *a long, heavy piece of wood used in war in the past for breaking down doors and walls* | таран |
| **window punch** | /ˈwɪndoʊ/ | *punch windows are typical solutions for office, industrial, and commercial buildings* | пробойник |
| **bolt cutter** | /ˈkʌtər/ | *sometimes called bolt cropper, is a tool used for cutting chains, padlocks, bolts and wire mesh* | болторіз |
| **jeopardy** | /ˈdʒepədi/ | *in a dangerous position or situation* | небезпечна ситуація |
| **restrain** | /rɪˈstreɪn/ | *to stop sb/sth from doing something, esp by using physical force* | затримувати |
| **holster** | /ˈhəʊlstə(r)/ | *a leather case worn on a belt or on a narrow piece of leather under the arm, used for carrying a small gun* | кобура |
| **hip** | /hɪp/ | *a projection of the pelvis and upper thigh bone on each side of the body in human beings and quadrupeds* | бік |
| **police dispatch center** | /dispætʃ/ | *component of the territorial division of the police* | поліцейська чергова частина |

***Ex. 1. Read and translate the text***

**Police Tools & Equipment**

Police officers are responsible not only for catching criminals but for preventing and stopping crimes as well. Duties may vary depending on the size of the police force, and some law enforcement officers may work in specialized areas. It is essential for police officers to have the necessary tools and equipment, which protect the lives of officers as well as citizens.

**Baton**

For defence, a police officer carries a baton. Batons are typically sticks that are 60 to 80 cm long and made of wood or steel. They are used to force a crowd back. The weapon can be enlarged with the touch of a button. Batons also serve as a flashlight.

**Tactical Equipment**

In dangerous situations, an officer will rely on tactical gear, which consists of many items. Bulletproof helmets provide protection from possible gunfire and also are equipped with visors to shield dangerous debris. Night vision goggles provide officers with the ability to see in the dark, and objects usually appear green to provide distinction. Other tactical gear, such as a hand-held battering ram allows an officer to gain entry into secured locations. Entry devices can also be more subtle, such as window punches or bolt cutters.

**Firearms**

Police officers use firearms to stop criminals when absolutely necessary. Common pistol brands include Glock, Sig Sauer and Berretta. Glock and Sig Sauer are used by about 75 percent of police officers in the U.S. Cops also have access to a more powerful arsenal of weapons, including shotguns and machine guns (commonly used by SWAT teams). Police officers are bound by law to use a firearm only when necessary and/ or when an individual's life is in jeopardy.

**Other Weapons**

Since firearms are not generally a first resort, officers must also rely on other weapons, that are effective, but less lethal. Tasers deliver bursts of electricity that temporarily restrain a person. Pepper sprays are the least lethal of police weapons and are a combination of chemicals.

**Handcuffs** are used to restrain a person and prevent them from getting away while an officer completes an investigation or while transporting a suspect to jail.

**Additional Equipment**

Police departments provide heavy-duty flashlights for officers. Armour in the form of bullet-proof vests are used to protect police officers from bullets and from injury in the midst of large crowds. Gun holsters are a necessity to ensure officers have the ability to store their firearm on the hip, so it is easily accessible.

**Communication Device**

It᾽s important for police officers to carry communication devices with them. This can include cell phones, two-way pagers and two-way radios. These devices allow offers to receive orders from dispatch and request emergency assistance when needed.

***Ex. 2. Find in the text and complete the sentence.***

* Communication devices include…
* Tactical equipment include …
* Firearms include …
* Other weapons include …
* Additional equipment include …

***Ex. 3. Say it in one word:***

1. They are typically sticks that are 60 to 80 cm long and made of wood or steel.
2. It provides protection from possible gunfire, equipped with visors to shield dangerous debris
3. It provide officers with the ability to see in the dark
4. It allows officers to gain entry into secured locations
5. It is used to stop criminals when absolutely necessary.
6. It delivers bursts of electricity that temporarily restrain a person.
7. It also may temporarily restrain a person; it’s a combination of chemicals.
8. They are used to restrain a person and prevent them from getting away.
9. It is used to protect police officers from bullets and from injury.
10. It’s a leather case worn on a belt or on a narrow piece of leather under the arm, used for carrying a small gun.
11. They allow offers to receive orders from dispatch and request emergency assistance.

***Ex. 4. Find answers in the text:***

1. Why is it essentialfor police officers to have the necessary tools and equipment?
2. What tool do the police officers carry for defense?
3. What does a tactical gear consist of?
4. When do police officers rely on tactical gear?
5. When do police officers use firearms?
6. When are police officers bound by law to use a firearm?
7. What other weapon are effective, but less lethal?
8. Why do police officers carry communication devices?

***Ex. 5. Read the passage and complete the table.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Police Tools & Equipment** | **Used …** |
| a baton | to force a crowd back./ subdue the crowd |
| a bulletproof helmet |  |

***Ex. 6. Say what a tool is used for.***

***Model****:* a baton is used for forcing a crowd back.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ⮚ **Read and translate the passage. Say if it is true or false?** | | | |
| The equipment police may take out on duty is varied and there is a wide range on the market. | | | |
| Equipment for police includes: | |  | |
|  |  |  | |
| handcuff keys  http://pedrosshop.co.uk/images/jc803-bxdeluxemetalhandcuffs.jpg | kit bags  http://www.mistrymedical.com/graphics/products/large/dokyje.jpg | handcuff holders and pouches  http://www.cop-gmbh.de/images/product_images/popup_images/219403.jpg | |
| earpieces  http://www.communicatemobile.com/user/products/large/C200-SERIES.jpg | boots  http://authorizedboots.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Bates-Mens-UltraLites-8.7.jpg | firearms equipment  http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/assets/12568143/gunss.jpg | |
| Belt equipment may include but is not limited to radio pouches, torch holders, duty belts, notebook pouches, pen holders and holsters. | | | |
| http://ecx.images-amazon.com/images/I/41kHrs5S%2BQL.jpghttp://i00.i.aliimg.com/wsphoto/v0/32268429530/Multi-Function-Nylon-Elastic-Flashlight-Pouch-Torch-Holster-With-Belt-Clip-Battery-bag-For-Outdoor-Sport.jpghttp://i00.i.aliimg.com/wsphoto/v0/32268429530/Multi-Function-Nylon-Elastic-Flashlight-Pouch-Torch-Holster-With-Belt-Clip-Battery-bag-For-Outdoor-Sport.jpghttp://demandware.edgesuite.net/sits_pod20/dw/image/v2/AAQV_PRD/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-safariland-master/default/dw60cb351a/images/products/DutyGear/DG_BIA_7235_Duty%20Belt%20System.jpg?sw=1500&sh=1500&sm=fit | | | |
| http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/MTYwMFgxNjAw/z/oNUAAOSwrklVSMkc/$_1.JPGC:\Users\МЛ\Desktop\memonyl1-hwc-police-teacher-emt-ems-nylon-memo-book-pen-pencil-pad-holder-case-belt-loop.jpghttp://galleryplus.ebayimg.com/ws/web/311738763165_1_1_1.jpg | | |  |
| There is also a range of clothing for police including shirts, trousers, compression shorts, patrol socks, jackets, base layers, jackets, gloves and much more. | | |

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| ⮚ **Solve the crossword puzzle.** |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  | 1 | **P** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | 2 |  |  | **O** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | 3 |  |  |  | **L** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | 4 |  |  |  | **I** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | 5 |  |  |  |  | **C** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | 6 |  |  |  | **E** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **T** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | 7 |  | **O** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | 8 |  | **O** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | 9 |  | **L** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **S** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **&** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | 10 | **E** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **Q** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **U** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | 11 |  |  |  | **I** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | 12 | **P** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **M** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **E** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | **N** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | 13 |  |  |  | **T** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 1. A weapon consisting of a metal tube from which a projectile is discharged by the force of an explosive. 2. A smoothbore gun, usually used for firing a charge of shot at short range, as in hunting small game. 3. Protective covering worn to protect the torso against bullets. 4. Is a belt, typically constructed of nylon or leather used by police and security officers to carry equipment easily, in a readily-accessible manner, while leaving the hands free to interact. 5. Device for shackling the hands, used by police on prisoners under arrest. 6. A Taser is an electroshock weapon that uses Electro-Muscular Disruption (EMD) technology to cause neuromuscular incapacitation or NMI and strong muscle contractions through the involuntary stimulation of both the sensory nerves and the motor nerves. 7. A police officer᾽s truncheon. 8. A brand of tear gas, often used by police. 9. Is a portable electric spotlight which emits light from a small incandescent lightbulb, or from one or more light-emitting diodes (LEDs). 10. Officers now carry up to four extra magazines for the pistol. 11. Is a communications radio system used by Law enforcement agencies, all over the world. 12. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade fixed into a handle. 13. A pair of boots. |

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| ⮚ **Word square. There are 15 words altogether. Find them.** |
|  |
| **gun, shotgun, bulletproof vest, duty belt, handcuffs, taser, baton, mace, magazine, radio, flashlight, knife, boots, equipment, ammunition** |
|  |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **A** | **C** | **G** | **U** | **N** | **M** | **I** | **N** | **O** | **K** | **B** | **S** | **E** | **M** | **I** | **N** | | **D** | **G** | **H** | **V** | **N** | **N** | **H** | **G** | **R** | **R** | **O** | **I** | **J** | **H** | **N** | **C** | | **I** | **S** | **R** | **I** | **M** | **A** | **G** | **A** | **Z** | **I** | **N** | **E** | **O** | **I** | **A** | **B** | | **O** | **A** | **H** | **K** | **A** | **L** | **N** | **I** | **B** | **V** | **A** | **R** | **K** | **A** | **U** | **T** | | **E** | **S** | **C** | **O** | **J** | **I** | **R** | **A** | **D** | **I** | **O** | **E** | **R** | **L** | **I** | **E** | | **T** | **O** | **T** | **A** | **T** | **O** | **E** | **S** | **A** | **G** | **O** | **E** | **L** | **T** | **M** | **A** | | **H** | **K** | **A** | **S** | **T** | **G** | **F** | **A** | **B** | **R** | **F** | **E** | **K** | **A** | **O** | **R** | | **G** | **M** | **O** | **M** | **A** | **E** | **U** | **S** | **O** | **C** | **T** | **O** | **L** | **O** | **H** | **I** | | **I** | **O** | **I** | **A** | **T** | **W** | **P** | **N** | **C** | **P** | **O** | **R** | **S** | **I** | **A** | **C** | | **L** | **A** | **Y** | **C** | **S** | **G** | **D** | **A** | **R** | **M** | **A** | **A** | **T** | **Y** | **N** | **A** | | **H** | **G** | **A** | **E** | **K** | **A** | **T** | **O** | **O** | **E** | **S** | **A** | **O** | **A** | **D** | **T** | | **S** | **R** | **E** | **K** | **L** | **R** | **O** | **T** | **B** | **B** | **G** | **D** | **O** | **T** | **C** | **E** | | **A** | **A** | **C** | **B** | **U** | **F** | **F** | **A** | **B** | **A** | **A** | **T** | **B** | **A** | **U** | **R** | | **L** | **Z** | **N** | **A** |  | **O** | **E** | **S** | **A** | **T** | **E** | **S** | **A** | **G** | **F** | **P** | | **F** | **E** | **B** | **V** | **J** | **O** | **I** | **A** | **S** | **O** | **S** | **I** | **R** | **J** | **F** | **T** | | **O** | **A** | **E** | **C** | **O** | **N** | **T** | **U** | **S** | **N** | **D** | **E** | **B** | **I** | **S** | **T** | | **L** | **S** | **M** | **E** | **W** | **V** | **Y** | **D** | **G** | **A** | **S** | **H** | **T** | **U** | **F** | **E** | | **T** | **U** | **K** | **N** | **I** | **F** | **E** | **K** | **U** | **C** | **Z** | **T** | **A** | **S** | **E** | **R** | | **C** | **O** | **C** | **M** | **I** | **N** | **O** | **K** | **C** | **T** | **O** | **N** | **U** | **A** | **Y** | **L** | | **T** | **U** | **A** | **N** | **E** | **Y** | **H** | **G** | **D** | **O** | **Y** | **B** | **T** | **O** | **A** | **R** | | **B** | **T** | **O** | **A** | **R** | **T** | **U** | **O** | **B** | **T** | **O** |  | **H** | **I** | **W** | **E** | | **R** | **A** | **M** | **M** | **U** | **N** | **I** | **T** | **I** | **O** | **N** | **R** | **B** | **O** | **I** | **P** | | **Y** | **S** | **D** | **E** | **B** | **I** | **T** | **R** | **S** | **A** | **C** | **P** | **S** | **E** | **K** | **Y** | | **E** | **W** | **Y** | **A** | **S** | **O** | **C** | **H** | **I** | **W** | **E** | **W** | **Y** | **A** | **L** | **F** | | **Q** | **E** | **S** | **A** | **G** | **A** | **S** | **E** | **Q** | **U** | **I** | **P** | **M** | **E** | **N** | **T** | |
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| Картинки по запросу discussion icon | ⮚ **Points for discussion:** |
| What help the police officer to find and catch criminals?  What let the police officers cooperate to catch criminals?  What let the police officers safely apprehend criminals?  A lot of police work goes on at night, what do police always carry?  Why police cruisers often employ portable searchlights?  What material is used for a bullet-proof jacket?  Changing the culture of police will also require changing their equipment?  Explain the difference between a gun, a handgun, a shotgun, a firearm a hunting rifle or a pistol? If necessary consult a dictionary. |

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| ⮚ **Read and translate the passage** **into Ukrainian.** |
|  |
| Binocular telescopes or binoculars (also known as field glasses, are two identical or mirror mirror-symmetrical telescopes mounted side-by-side and aligned to point accurately in the same direction, allowing the viewer to use both eyes (binocular vision) when viewing distant objects.  Binoculars has three important components:   * a large lens known as the objective; * a smaller lens; * a prism that functions as a mirror. |
| |  | | --- | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| In cases of riots, police officers are given helmets and shields for protection, and in extreme cases of mob riots, they are allowed to use tear gar or water cannons to control the crowds. Tear gas is not only used by the police, but the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) officers also use tear gas and other equipment for more dangerous missions. These SWAT officials are given bulletproof vests and night vision goggles over and above the standard equipment. |
| |  | | --- | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| One common application of searchlights today is with local law enforcement. A portable searchlight is often part of the standard equipment in any police cruiser, while larger models are often used when there is a need to scan a large area of land in relation to a search. The searchlights may be used at ground level, or attached to helicopters or small planes as part of an aerial search of the terrain. |

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⮚ **Put the actions in correct order.**

**COMMON INVESTIGATION STEPS**

Common process points include:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Getting an investigation kit (including camera equipment, audio recorders, measuring devices, gloves, a first aid kit, report forms, etc.). |  | Assessing why the accident happened, by looking beyond the obvious. |  | Interviewing the victim(s) and witnesses. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Documenting evidence (site photos, sketches of the area, notes). |  | Writing and sharing a report. |  | Reviewing the accident site. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Recommending future safety improvements. |  | Choosing a team to investigate (and assigning tasks to each team member). |  | Making an investigative plan. |  |
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| ⮚ **Find the mistakes in the following passage and correct them.** **Write down the right variant.** | |
| **“BRONEKERAM”** |  |
| Bullet-proof jacket is designed to protect the torso and neck of human from damage of all types (knives, guns of all types, hunting rifles, military weapons with long barrel of energy shot up to 4,000 PS).  Secured with 3 ceramic monoblock total area of ​​21 dm2, has a ceramic insert. 50 dm2 is the total area ​​ of the vest. Depending of tasks weight can be different (veries from 3, 5 to 7 kg). | https://im0-tub-ua.yandex.net/i?id=6c7fdb2fd118d0541c457c0061e2b36c-l&n=13 |
| |  | | --- | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |

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| ⮚ **Read and translate the passage into Ukrainian.** **Express your opinion (in a few sentences).** | |
| *“Police personnel who have to use bullet-proof vests made of Kevlar under their uniforms sweat profusely when the weather is warm – a situation that is merely uncomfortable and could affect the physical performance of police officers on duty.”* − Researchers at the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology (Empa) said. | Картинки по запросу Kevlar |

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| ⮚ **Read** **correctly and learn the following phrases. Answer the questions in complete sentences, not phrases.** | | |
| How does a breathalyzer work? | Як працює алкотестер? | Картинки по запросу breathalyzer |
| How does an alcohol breathalyzer differ from other testing methodologies? | Як алкотестер відрізняється від інших методик тестування? |
| Are breathalyzers accurate? | Чи може алкотестер надати точні свідчення про стан сп’яніння? |
| Can results be used in court? | Чи можуть результати бути використаними в суді? |
| Is it safe to test other people with the same breathalyzer? | Чи безпечно до різних осіб використовувати один і той самий алкотестер з метою визначення їх стану сп᾽яніння ? |
| Is it spelled breathalyzer, breathalizer, or breathalyser? | Як правильно пишеться слово “алко-тестер” − “breathalyzer”, “breatha-lizer”, чи “breathalyser”? |

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| ⮚ **Put the parts of the text in the correct order. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Write a composition** **on the topic.** |
| **POLICE EQUIPMENT DOESN᾽T MAKE THE OFFICER** |
| 1. The law enforcement toys and police gadgets may be fun and interesting, but they are first and foremost tools. 2. Though the duty belt has become a staple of a police uniform, it᾽s important to remember that the equipment doesn᾽t make the officer. 3. Anyone interested in criminal justice careers must always keep in mind the commitment to protecting people and safeguarding rights. 4. The tools on an officer᾽s duty belt are just one of the means through which law enforcement professionals can achieve their goal of voluntary compliance with the law. 5. Rather, proper training and use of the equipment, along with sound application of local, state, and federal statutes and of law enforcement principles and techniques make a good police officer a great one. |

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| ⮚ **Make sentences.** **Translate into Ukrainian.** |

1. my / I᾽ve / gun / never / fired / a / in / life.

2. A / gang / the / battle / gun / members / between / and / police.

3. in / battle. / were / a / policemen / Two / gun / killed /

4. I / woke / to / find / a / shotgun / levelled / at / my / eyes.

5. armed / a / shotgun. / suspect / with / is / The /

6. The / vest. / officer / a / bulletproof / wearing / police / was /

7. Duty / weigh / fully / genuine / made / belts / are / ten / when / typically / out / over / of / leather, are black, brown, or navy blue, / and / can / pounds / come in a variety of sizes, / equipped.

8. He / into / in / the / was / court / brought / handcuffs.

9. The / nice / thing / about / taser / guns / is / that / they / are / effective / at / neutralizing / a / suspect / while / causing / little / to / no / harm / at / all.

10. they / police./ leave / did / If / peaceably, / they / not / would / batoned / by / the / be /

11. He / and / police / by / was / clubbed / maced / officers.

12. her. / attacked / who / She / man / maced / the /

13. The / can / or / magazines / in / a / vertical / either / holstered / be / position./ horizontal /

14. The / backup. / for / radioed / police /

15. The / dropped / it. / flashlight / still / after / was / I / functional /

16. He / knife. / his / with / trifled /

17. hand. / He / in / right / his / had / a / knife /

18. Her / covered / were / with / boots / mud.

**Topic VII: Classification of Crimes**

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| cover *v* | [’kʌvǝ] | (тут) охоплювати |
| commit *v* | [kǝ’mit] | вчиняти *(злочин*) |
| lead to*v* | [li:d] | приводити до чогось |
| disruption *n* | [’dis’rʌpòǝn] | зруйнування |
| disadvantage *n* | [,disǝd’va:ntiʤ] | шкода |
| felony *n* | [‘fǝlɔni] | кримінальний злочин (*категорія тяжких злочинів)* |
| treason*n* | [‘tri:zǝn] | зрада батьківщині |
| misdemeanour   *n* | [’misdi’mi:nǝ] | проступок, що підлягає судовому покаранню; злочин (*категорія найменш небезпечних злочинів, які межують з адміністративними правопорушеннями)* |
| amount *v* | [ǝ’maunt] | доходити, становити, бути рівнозначним |
| attempt *n* | [ǝ’tempt] | 1.спроба, намагання;  2.замах |
| overthrow    *v* | [’ouvǝθrou] | повалити, скидати |
| destroy *v* | [ distrɔi] | руйнувати, знищувати |
| to regard as | [ ri’ga: did æz] | розглядати як |
| guilty   *adj* | [‘gilti] | винний |
| loss   *n* | [’lɔs] | 1.втрата; 2.шкода, збитки (*мн*) |
| in addition to | [in    ǝ’diòǝn ] | додатково до |
| punishment *n* | [’pʌniòmǝnt] | покарання |
| indictable crime | [in’daitǝbl] | злочин, що підлягає судовому переслідуванню |
| offence  *n* | [ǝ’fens] | злочин; порушення закону |
| determine  *v* | [di’tǝ:min] | вирішувати |
| to be concerned with smth | [kǝn’sǝ:nd] | стосуватися чогось |
| behaviour  *n* | [bi’heivjǝ] | поведінка |
| maintenance *n* | [’meintǝnǝns] | дотримання |
| traffic *n* | [’træfik] | 1. торгівля; 2. дорожній рух; 3. перевезення |
| riot   *n* | [’raiǝt] | 1.порушення громадського спокою; 2.бунт, заколот |
| sedition *n* | [si’diʃǝn] | 1.заклик до заколоту; 2.підривна діяльність |
| abuse  *n* | [ǝ’bju:s] | 1.зловживання; 2.образа, нецензурне висловлювання |
| obstruction *n* | [ǝb’strʌkʃn] | перешкода, бойкотування |
| destruction      *n* | [dis’trʌkʃn] | руйнування, знищення |
| extortion *n* | [iks’tɔ:ʃǝn] | вимагання, здирство; |
| blackmail |  | шантаж |
| bribery *n* | [’braibǝri] | хабарництво |
| perjury *n* | [’pǝ:ʤǝri] | лжесвідчення |
| injury *n* | [’inʤǝri] | 1.образа; 2.наклеп; 3. пошкодження |
| nuisance *n* | [’njusns] | порушення громадського спокою |
| include *v* | [in’klu:d] | включати в себе, охоплювати |
| homicide *n* | [,hɔmi’said] | убивство |
| assault *n* | [ǝ’sɔ:lt] | 1.напад;2.згвалтування; 3.образа словами і загроза фізичним насильством |
| rape *n* | [reip] | згвалтування |
| abduction *n* | [æb’dʌkn] | викрадення силою, обманом |
| libel *n* | [’laibǝl] | наклеп |
| stealing *n* | [’sti:liŋ] | 1. крадіжка; 2. украдені речі*(мн*) |
| robbery *n* | [’rɔbǝri] | грабіж, пограбування |
| forgery *n* | [’fɔ:ʤǝri] | підробка, фальшування |
| burglary *n* | [’bǝ:glǝri] | крадіжка зі зломом |
| motor vehicle *n* | [’moutǝ’vi:ikl] | автомобіль, транспортний засіб |
| рreviously   *adv* | [’pri:vjǝsli] | раніше, заздалегідь |
| convict *v* | [kǝn’vikt] | визнавати винним |
| sentence*n* | [’sentǝns] | вирок; рішення (*судове*) |
| imprisonment *n* | [im’priznmǝnt] | ув’язнення |
| pickpocket  *n* | [’pik,pɔkit] | кишеньковий злодій |
| welfare | [’welfƐǝ] | добробут, достаток |

**Classification of Crimes**

Crime is a committed act, injurious to the public welfare and for which punishment is prescribed by law.  
Crimes may  be  classified in a number of ways. The English common law  classified  crimes  into **treasons**, **felonies** and **misdemeanours**. (*Old classification)*.  
**Treasons**  cover those crimes which amount to an attempt to overthrow the monarch or to destroy the power of the state. They are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.  
A **felony** is a serious crime but not as serious as treason. Commission of a felony involves the automatic loss of the guilty per­son’s land and goods in addition to punishment as handed out by the court. All other crimes are regarded as**misdemeanours**and are generally of a less serious nature.  
In the  *modern*context the most valuable classification of crimes is into **indictable**and **non-indictable** offences.  
**Indictable offences** are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury with the jury responsible for determining the facts and the judge responsible for administering the law.  
The **indictable** or more serious crimes may be classified further into six categories:

* The most serious of them cover **offences against society or the state**.They broadly cover those offences which were regarded as treason under the old common law classification. Specific examples are treason, riot and sedition.
* Those, which involve **abuses** and **obstructions of public authority**. These are those offences which would tend to prevent an organized society from functioning properly rather than lead to the destruction of the society itself. Examples are extortion, bribery and perjury.
* Those, which are regarded as **offences, which will lead to injury of the public**. These include offences against morality and offences which create nuisance to the public.
* **Offences against a person**. Examples of these would include homicide, assault, rape, abduction and libel.
* **Offences against property**. Examples of these would be stealing, robbery, forgery and burglary.
* The sixth group covers a variety of **offences**such as those **connected with the driving of motor vehicles.**

In **non-indictable offences**, which are usually known as **summary offences**, the trial will take place in a Magistrates’ Court without the jury.  
They are generally concerned with the regulation of behaviour in a society and the maintenance of good order. Traffic offences of various kinds make up a very large proportion of the summary offences.

            In accordance with the modern classification crimes are divided into**arrestable**and**non-arrestable**ones. An arrestable offence is any offence for which the sentence is fixed by law (murder) or for which a person, not previously convicted, may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for five years or more (all offences of theft). Otherwise, an offence is a non-arrestable one. The classification of arrestable and non-arrestable offences is not therefore synonymous with that of felonies and misdemeanours.

**Word families**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **criminal**  1. злочинний  2.карний,  кримінальний | **сriminal**  злочинець | **inсriminate**  обвинувачувати в  скоєнні злочину |
| **сriminology**  кримінологія | **сrime**  злочин | **inсrimination**  обвинувачення в  скоєнні злочину |
| **criminality**  злочинність | **сrimeful**  злочинний | **inсriminatory**  обвинувальний |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **рunitive**  каральний | **рunish**  карати | **рunishable** що заслуговує покарання |
|  | **рunishment**  покарання |  |

**remember**

**to prison**         ув’язнювати  
**suicide**покінчити життя самогубством  
**to commit                   an offence, crime**скоїти злочин  
**oneself**компроментувати себе  
**a theft/larceny**здійснювати крадіжку

**murder**( тяжке вбивство)  
**killing             pre-paid murder,contract murder***(на замовлення)*  
***вбивство*       assassination***(підступне; з політичних мотивів)*  
**manslaughter***(неумисне)*  
**felonious homicide***(умисне)*  
  
  
  
  
**larceny (***особистих речей/власності)*

**pilfering (***дрібних речей)*   
**theft** **burglary** *(зі зломом)*  
**stealing                         shoplifting (***в магазині)*  
**крадіжка                      motor-vehicle theft***(автотранспорту)*  
**pickpocketing***(кишенькова)*

**definitions of criminals**

**Thief**           is a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence. When violence is used, especially out of doors, a word *robber* is preferred:   
*Thieves stole ₤ 1,000 from the post office last night.*

**Robber**        is a person who steals something from a person or place, especially by violence or threat:   
*The robber stole ₤ 2,000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.*

**Pickpocket**isa person who steals something out of your pocket in crowded places:  
*The  pickpocket took the purse in a  crowded train.*

**Burglar**      is a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal. A person who enters a building in daylight to steal is a *thief,* or, if he breaks into a building by using force, is a *house - breaker*:   
*The burglars escaped through the window.*

**Shoplifter**isa person who steals fromthe shops:   
*A security officer stopped the shoplifter who tried to leave the  shop with unpaid goods.*

**Bigamist**isa person who marries illegally, being married already.

**Traitor**        is a person who betrays his or her country to another state.

**Forger**         is a person who makes false money or signatures.

**Smuggler**issomeone who gets goods into or out of a country illegally without paying duties.

**Spy**              is a person who gets secret information from another country.

**Kidnapper**   is someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.

**Drug dealer**    is a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.

**Terrorist**        is a person who uses violence for political, economical and religions reasons.

**Arsonist**         is a person who sets fire to property illegally.

**Accomplice**     is a person who helps a criminal in a criminal act.

**Murderer**       is a person who kills someone.

**Gangster**        is a member of a criminal group.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Crime*** | ***Criminal*** | ***Action*** |
| murder | murderer | to murder |
| shoplifting | shoplifter | to shoplift |
| burglary | burglar | to burgle |
| smuggling | smuggler | to smuggle |
| arson | arsonist | to set fire to |
| kidnapping | kidnapper | to kidnap |
| killing | killer | to kill |
| assassination | assassin | to assassinate |
| theft | thief | to steal |
| mugging | mugger | to mug |
| robbery | robber | to rob |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| pickpocketing | pickpocket | to pickpocket |
| terrorism | terrorist | to terrorise |
| blackmail | blackmailer | to blackmail |
| drug-trafficking | drug-trafficker | to sell (to traffick) drugs |
| forgery | forger | to forge |
| assault | assaulter | to assault |
| rape | rapist/raper | to rape |
| swindle/fraud | swindler\fraudster | to swindle/to cheat |
| perjury | perjurer | to violate an oath/to give false evidence |

**Exercises**

***Ex. 1.Translate into Ukrainian :***

crime, disruption, treason, felony, misdemeanour, to overthrow, sedition, forgery, guilty, punishment, court, summary offence, riot, robbery, rape, burglary, injury, bribery, extortion, abuse, nuisance, arrestable offence, a term of imprisonment.

***Ex. 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| common law | зрада |
| to lead to the disruption | суд |
| treason | загальне право |
| riot | визнавати винним |
| to convict | призводити до руйнування |
| to lead to the disadvantage | шкодити |
| offence | згвалтування |
| rape | здійснити крадіжку |
| to commit a larceny | злочин |
| court | бунт, заколот |

***Ex. 3. Explain in  Ukrainian  the  meaning  of  the  following  words  and expressions:***

crime, to  commit a crime, to lead to,  common law,  disruption, to be classified,  treason,  abduction,   stealing,   forgery,   robbery,  perjury, to prevent,  abuse,  homicide.

***Ex. 4. Put the following words and word-combinations into three logical groups:***

extortion, stealing, high treason, assault, bribery, abduction, riot, forgery, homicide, sedition, perjury, rape, trademark pirating, burglary, libel, abuse, smuggling, robbery, pickpocketing, kidnapping, counterfeiting, money laundering, drug trafficking, housebreaking.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **сrimes**  **against**  **state** | **crimes**  **against**  **person** | **crimes**  **against**  **property** |

***Ex. 5. Match the following verbs with the nouns:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to commit | the power of the state |
| to kill | suicide |
| to destroy | the  destruction of the society |
| to prevent | the monarch |
| to lead to | a crime |
| to overthrow | the  law |
| to break | a person |

***Ex. 6. Translate the following word-combinations with the word “*crime*” into Ukrainian:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to prevent | **a crime** |
| to charge with |
| to commit |
| to punish        for |
| to detect |
| to deal with |
| to disclose |
| to investigate |

***Ex.7. Put the right form of either*rob*or*steal*in the sentences below.***

1. Last night  an  armed  gang……..the post  office.
2. They ………\_\_\_₤2,000.
3. My handbag ………..\_at the theatre yesterday.
4. Every year a large number of banks ……..\_\_.
5. Jane ………… of the opportunity to stand for president.

***Ex. 8. Complete the following sentences with the words in the box. Translate them:***

|  |
| --- |
| **treasons, summary, offences, crimes, felony, theft,** **indictable, shoplifters , law, gangster** |

1. Al Capone  was a Chicago …  .
2. Indictable ... are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury.
3. A ... was again a serious crime.
4. All other ... were regarded as misdemeanours.
5. The English common ... classified crimes into treasons, felonies and misdemeanours.
6. ... offences are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior in a society and the maintenance of public order.
7. The old classification of crimes involves …, felonies and misdemeanours.
8. The two groups, … and non-indictableoffences now overlap to some extent.
9. …. steal for various reasons, some just for excitement, some out of necessity or greed, and others do it as a “profession”.
10. Have you told the police about the … of your bicycle?

***Ex. 9.Choose the correct answers to the following comprehension  questions:***

***1.* *What are the most serious crimes*?.**

a) Traffic offences are the most serious crimes.  
b) Originally treasons are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.  
c) Offences against property are the most serious crimes.

***2. What are indictable and non-indictable offences?***

1. Indictable offences are known as summary offences which are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior.
2. Indictable offences are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury, with  the  jury  determining  the  facts   and   the judge responsible for administering the law.
3. In non-indictable  offences, which  are  usually  known   as   summary offences, the trial will take place in a Magistrates’ Court without the jury.

***Ex. 10. Give English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations from the text:***

злочин, суддя, дорожній рух, вбивство, згвалтування, крадіжка, грабіж, порушення громадського порядку, зрада, покарання, поведінка, лжесвідчення, хабарництво, винний.

***Ex. 11. Translate the words from the box and complete the following sentences:***

|  |
| --- |
| **грабіжник, кишеньковий злодій, магазинний злодій, контрабандист, порушення громадського порядку, пограбувати, підробка** |

1. This picture is not really by Picasso. It is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. In Britain, about 1,7 million  \_\_\_\_\_\_ are  caught every year.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  stole $20, 000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took the purse in a  crowded train.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who brings goods into a country illegally without paying duties.
6. A person is guilty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only if he intends to use violence or is aware that his conduct may be violent.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the museum last Saturday.

***Ex. 12. Write down the answers to the following questions:***

1. What does the word "crime" cover?
2. In what way may the crimes be classified?
3. What is treason?
4. Will you explain indictable and non-indictable crimes?
5. What is the classification of indictable crimes?
6. What do the non-indictable crimes cover?

***Ex. 13. Give the proper definition for:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Murder** - | use of violence and intimidation, especially for political purposes. |
| **Mugging** - | act of stealing, especially secretly and without violence. |
| **Rape**- | act of setting something on fire intentionally and unlawfully, e.g. another person's property or one's own with the purpose of claiming under an insurance policy. |
| **Vandalism** - | act of person who steals things from shops while pretending to be a customer. |
| **Terrorism** - | unlawful killing of a human being on purpose. |
| **Theft** - | to attack somebody violently and rob (e. g. in a dark street, in a lift, in an empty corridor). |
| **Arson** - | act of committing crime by forcing sexual intercourse (on a woman or girl). |
| **Football** **violence -** | act of destroying wilfully works of art or public and private property, spoiling the beauties of nature. |
| **Drug dealing**  - | act of breaking something, act contrary to what one's conscience tells one to do, especially during football matches. |
| **Illegal parking** - | killing of many people at once, massacre; killing of people in road accidents. |
| **Manslaughter** - | unlawful placing a motor-vehicle. |
| **Shoplifting**- | distribution of drugs punishable by law. |

***Ex. 14 . Translate into English:***

**1.** Злочин – це протиправне суспільно-небезпечне діяння, за яке людина повинна нести покарання згідно закону.

**2.** Правоохоронні органи повинні запобігати скоєнню злочинів.

**3.** Англійське загальне право поділяє правопорушення на такі, які підлягають судовому переслідуванню та правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню.

**4.** Правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню, відомі під назвою “дисциплінарні”.

**5.** Дисциплінарні правопору-шення пов’язані з регулюванням поведінки в суспільстві та охороною правопорядку.

***Ex .15.  Translate into Ukrainian using the vocabulary below:***

**A new way to fight shoplifting**

In Britain, about 1.7 million shoplifters are caught every year, but only about 150,000 less than 10 per cent, appear before the courts or receive a police caution. And only about 4,000, practically all of them repeat offenders, receive a prison sentence - like a 40-year-old career shoplifter, who in 25 years has come out of shops with unpaid-for merchandise about 18,000 times. Once he managed to steal nearly 200 bottles of whisky from a big supermarket in four hours, making various trolley trips.   
One supermarket chain has cut shoplifting by half after taking civil action against thieves. They demand £150 plus legal costs from any thief who has been convicted or given a police caution. Those who refuse to pay face private prosecution and with it court costs, which could amount to thousands of pounds. Many American states are already operating such civil recovery procedures with great success.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| career shoplifter | [kə’riə] | професійний магазинний злодій |
| legal costs (*pl*) | [’li:gəl  kɔsts] | судові витрати |
| merchandise  *n* | [’mə:tʃəndaiz] | товар |
| civil recovery procedure | [sivl  ri’kʌvəri  prə’si: ʤə] | відшкодування збитків згідно цивільного  права |
| сaution *n* | [’kɔ: ʃn] | попередження |
| prison sentence | [’prizn  ’sentəns] | покарання у вигляді позбавлення волі |
| trolley    *n* | [’trɔli] | візок для покупок |

***Ex. 16. Match the definition with the proper:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A motorist kills a pedestrian after an evening's drinking. 2. A  husband  kills  his  wife  after  finding she has been unfaithful. 3. Two  groups  of  rival  football supporters start a battle and are all arrested. 4. A group of men kill five customers in a pub by leaving a bomb there. 5. A group of young men take a woman's handbag after threatening to attack her in a dark street. 6. A motorist  parks in a no-parking area and obstructs the traffic so that an ambulance can't get past. 7. A  group  of  boys  break  all the windows  in  a  telephone  box and damage the telephone. 8. An office worker  helps himself to pens and paper from his office for his own personal use. 9. A man attacks a girl in a park and has sex with her against her will. 10. A well-off housewife takes a bottle of perfume from a department store. 11. A woman sells heroin to young people in the street. 12. A boy sets fire to a shop. | **Terrorism**    **Theft**    **Arson**    **Shoplifting**    **Murder**    **Mugging**    **Rape**    **Vandalism**    **Football**  **violence**    **Manslaughter**    **Illegal**  **parking**    **Drug dealing** |

***Ex . 17.  Retell  the text  using the following phrases:***

|  |
| --- |
| **The headline of the text is … .** **The text speaks about …  in details.** **The text provides much information on …** |

**Violence in the Restaurant**

On Saturday morning two intoxicated young men turned violent in a restaurant in Laboe and were thrown out by the owner. Shortly afterwards, they returned and started a brawl involving several guests. The brawl continued in the street, where one of the two hooligans drew a knife, stabbing one of the guests in the shoulder and in the thigh. The two hooligans, who were also carrying gas pistols, spent the day in the drying-out cell of the police station.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| brawl | [brɔ:l] | галаслива сварка;  вулична бійка |
| intoxicated | [in’tɔksikeitid] | сп’янілий |
| drаw a knife ( *past від draw)* | [drɔ:  naif] | вийняти ніж |
| drying-out cell |  | витверезник |

***Ex .18. Translate into Ukrainian using the vocabulary below:***

**Could you describe the case and its contents?**

***Policeman***:      Добрий день! Чим я можу Вам допомогти?

***Foreigner***:        I can't speak Ukrainian. I can only speak English. Can you understand me?

***Policeman:***      Yes, I can. I can speak some English. What can I do for           you?

***Foreigner:***       My case has been stolen.

***Policeman:***      When and where did this happen?

***Foreigner:***       In the station, just after I came on the train. It was about half past two. In the station, just after I came on the train. It was about half past two.

***Policeman:***      Could you describe briefly what happened?

***Foreigner:***       I got off the train and went over to a newspaper kiosk with the case in my hand. I put down the case while I was buying a map. When I had paid for it, I bent down to pick up my case, but it had gone.

***Policeman:***      Did you see anyone who might have taken it?

***Foreigner:***       There were a lot of people at the kiosk. But I didn't see anyone who looked like someone who would steal my case. No, I didn't see the thief.

***Policeman:***      Come in and sit down. We’ll have to fill in a charge-sheet. So you didn’t see the thief.

***Foreigner:***       No, I'm afraid not. I have no idea who could have stolen my case.

***Policeman:***       May I see your passport?

***Foreigner:***       Certainly. Here it is.

***Policeman:***       Thank you. What is your marital status and your occupation – your job, you know?

***Foreigner:***       I'm single. I'm a sales manager in a big English company.

***Policeman:***      What is your home address?

***Foreigner:***       2 Acacia Drive, Beverley, London.

***Policeman:***      Can we contact you here in England any time. Over the            next few days?

***Foreigner:***       I'll be staying in hotel “Dnipro”here in Kyiv over the next three weeks. Then I'll be going straight home. Luckily I still have my money and my credit cards.

***Policeman:***      Could you describe the case and its contents?

***Foreigner:***       It was a light brown leather suitcase - nothing very special. There were towels, underwear, toiletries, shirts, two pairs of shoes and three pairs of trousers in it.

***Policeman:***      How much was the case worth - including the contents?

***Foreigner:***        Oh, I think ... it must have been worth about 300 Euro.

***Policeman:***      You have the right to be informed when the case has been closed. Even if you renounce this right, you will, of course, be informed if and when the thief is found.

***Foreigner:***       O.K. Well then, you needn't inform me when the case has been closed.

***Policeman:***      I’ll translate the charge-sheet for you again. Would you             please sign it here? ... Thank you.

***Foreigner:***       Could you give me a certificate for my insurance company?

***Policeman:***      Yes, certainly. I’ll fill in a form called „Довідка”. You can give this form to your insurance company. I think that’s everything. I hope you’ll enjoy the rest of your stay. Good bye.

***Foreigner:***       Good bye and thank you very much.

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