

АКАДЕМИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МВД РОССИИ

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**ENGLISH FOR POLICE STAFF
MANAGEMENT**

Учебное пособие

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Учебное пособие «English for Police Staff Management» предназначено для подготовки магистрантов Академии управления МВД России, проходящих обучение по дисциплине «Профессиональная коммуникация на иностранном языке» по направлению подготовки 38.04.03 «Управление персоналом». Основная цель пособия – формирование иноязычных компетенций, предусмотренных ФГОС и способствующих не только комплексному приобретению знаний в профессиональной сфере, но и формированию навыков их практического применения на международном уровне.

Данное пособие может также использоваться в образовательном процессе Академии управления МВД России по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «English for Police Staff Management» предназначено для использования магистрантами в образовательном процессе Академии управления МВД России по направлению подготовки 38.04.03 «Управление персоналом». Данное учебное пособие отражает основные программные требования и содержание дисциплины «Профессиональная коммуникация на иностранном языке».

Основная цель пособия – формирование навыков профессионально ориентированной иноязычной коммуникации и совершенствование умений их практического использования в правоохранительной и управленческой деятельности.

Учебное пособие состоит из 8 тематических разделов. Каждый раздел пособия включает оригинальные тексты, отражающие профессиональные интересы обучающихся магистрантов, грамматические, лексические и коммуникативные упражнения по теме урока, направленные на развитие навыков профессионально ориентированной иноязычной коммуникации, а также иллюстративный материал, способствующий закреплению учебной информации на зрительном уровне.

Учебное пособие нацелено на снятие психологических трудностей в обучении деловому иностранному языку и развитие умений подготовленной и спонтанной иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионального общения. Этому способствует использование в пособии проблемно-речевых и творческих упражнений, которые поэтапно формируют у обучающихся магистрантов иноязычные компетенции, предусмотренные Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего профессионального образования по данному профилю подготовки. Данное пособие позволит слушателям приобрести устойчивые навыки иноязычной коммуникации в различных видах правоохранительной и управленческой деятельности и переводческой компетенцией в объеме, предусмотренном программой курса.

UNIT 1

BIOGRAPHY

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения.

Let me introduce myself. I am glad to meet you.	Позвольте мне представиться. Я рад познакомиться с Вами.
What is your name? / last name?	Как Ваше имя? / фамилия?
What is your native city?	Какой Ваш родной город?
What is your job? / news?	Какая у Вас работа? / новости?
Are you married? Where are you from ?	Вы женаты? (замужем?) Откуда Вы?
How are you?	Как Вы поживаете?
How is life? / job?	Как жизнь? / работа?
Fine. / OK. / So-so.	Прекрасно. / Нормально. / Так себе.
I am afraid, I am ill.	Боюсь, я болен.
Good-bye. / Bye.	До свидания. / Пока.
See you tomorrow.	Увидимся завтра.
Say hello to your sister.	Передай привет твоей сестре.

2. Прочитайте и переведите эти диалоги.

DIALOGUE 1

Bill: Hello, Mike! How are you?

Mike: Hi, Bill! I am fine, thank you. How are you?

Bill: I am OK. How is your sister?
Mike: I am afraid she is ill.
Bill: I am sorry she is ill. Say hello to your sister!
Mike: Thank you. Good-bye.

DIALOGUE 2

John: Hi, Nick! I am glad to see you.
Nick: Hi, John! I am glad to see you too.
John: How is job?
Nick: It is OK. What is the news from home?
John: No news.
Nick: Don't worry. I hope everything is OK.

DIALOGUE 3

Peter: Hi! My name is Peter. I am a new student of your group.
Victor: I am glad to meet you! What is your last name?
Peter: Ivanov.
Victor: How old are you?
Peter: I am 34 years old.
Victor: Are you from Moscow?
Peter: Yes, I am. And what about you?
Victor: I am from Saint Petersburg. Are you interested in sports?
Peter: No, I am not. I am interested in computers and pop music.
Victor: My son is interested in computers too. Are you married?
Peter: No, I am not.
Victor: Bye. See you tomorrow.
Peter: Good-bye!

DIALOGUE 4

Peter: Hello, Alex! How is life?
Alex: Hi, Peter! Life is OK! How are you?
Peter: So-so.
Alex: Why?
Peter: I have many problems with my English.
Alex: English is very difficult (трудный). Let me help you with your English.
Peter: Thank you! See you at the Academy!
Alex: Bye.

3. Заполните пропуски в диалоге, ответив на вопросы собеседников.

Victor: Hi! Let me introduce myself. My name is Victor. I am a new student of your group.

You:

Victor: I am glad to meet you, too. What is your last name?

You:

Victor: How old are you?

You:

Victor: Are you from Moscow?

You:

Victor: I am from Saint Petersburg. Are you married?

You:

Victor: Are you interested in sports?

You:

Victor: My favorite (любимые) sports are football and hockey. Are you a policeman?

You:

Victor: I am a policeman, too. Today is my first day at the Academy. And I am afraid I have problems with my English.

You:

Victor: How is your English?

You:

Victor: Good-bye. See you tomorrow.

You:.....

4. Переведите текст на русский язык без помощи словаря.

Hi! Let me introduce myself. My name is Victor Orlov. I am 36 years old. I am Russian. I am from Saint Petersburg. I am married. My wife is a journalist. My wife is a very good cook, but she has little free time. She is usually very busy at work.

I have two children: a son and a daughter. My son is 15 years old. He is interested in computers. He likes to play computer games. My daughter is 10 years old. She looks like her mother. She likes music and dances. I am interested in sports. My favorite sports are football and hockey.

My parents are pensioners. They live in Sochi. They have a small house not far from the Black sea. We often visit my parents in summer. My wife's mother lives in a small village near Moscow. She is a pensioner. But she likes to work in her garden where there are many fruit trees and beautiful flowers. She is very nice and we get along very well.

I am a policeman. I work in police. My job is difficult but very interesting. I have little free time. In my free time, I read books, watch TV and visit my friends and relatives.

Now I study at the Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation. I have many friends at the Academy. They are my colleagues. I am glad to be a student of the Academy.

5. Запомните эти выражения и запишите их в свой словарь:

to be interested (in)	интересоваться
to have	иметь, обладать
to study/student	учиться / студент
to work	работать
difficult	трудный
relatives	родственники
to get along	ладить
colleague	коллега

6. Переведите текст на английский язык, не пользуясь словарем.

Позвольте мне представиться. Меня зовут Борис Фролов. Я студент Академии управления МВД России. У меня много друзей в Академии. Я и мои друзья работаем в полиции.

Мой родной город – Тверь. У меня хорошая квартира в центре города. Мои родители живут в деревне недалеко от Твери. Они пенсионеры.

Я женат. Моя жена – преподаватель английского языка в университете. Мой английский не очень хорош, и моя жена помогает мне изучить его. В свободное время нам нравится ходить в кинотеатр или театр.

У нас двое детей. Моему сыну 16 лет, а дочери 14. Мой сын интересуется футболом, а дочь любит читать и смотреть американские фильмы. Мои дети похожи на меня.

Летом мы ездим в деревню навестить наших родителей. Мы всегда (always) хорошо проводим время с нашими родителями и детьми.

7. Переведите эти диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Здравствуйте. Я новый студент вашей группы. Позвольте мне представиться. Мое имя.....

B.: Рад познакомиться. Меня зовут Какой Ваш родной город?

A.: Мой родной город –..... Вы интересуетесь спортом?

В.: Да. Мой любимый вид спорта – футбол.

А.: Увидимся завтра.

В.: Пока.

DIALOGUE 2

А.: Привет! Как поживаешь?

В.: Прекрасно! Сейчас я учусь в Академии управления МВД России.

А.: Как жизнь в Академии?

В.: Очень хорошо. Какие у тебя новости?

А.: Никаких новостей. Пока.

В.: Пока. Передай привет твоей сестре.

DIALOGUE 3

А.: Привет! Рад тебя видеть. Как поживаешь?

В.: Так себе. У меня проблемы с английским языком.

А.: Позволь мне помочь тебе с английским языком.

В.: Спасибо. Увидимся в воскресенье.

DIALOGUE 4

А.: Позвольте мне представиться. Меня зовут Я полицейский.

В.: Рад с Вами познакомиться. Моя фамилия – Вы из Москвы?

А.: Нет. Мой родной город – Вы женаты?

В.: Да. Моя жена – журналист. У меня двое детей.

А.: До свидания. Увидимся завтра.

В.: Пока.

8. Переведите текст на русский язык, не пользуясь словарем.

THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY

Queen Elizabeth the Second became the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the 6th of February, 1952. She is also the Queen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada etc. The sixteen countries of which she is the Queen are known as Commonwealth Realms, and their combined population is 140 million.

On the 21st of April, 2018 she became 92 years old. The Queen's husband Prince Philip celebrated his 97th birthday in 2018.

Queen Elizabeth the Second is the head of the British Royal Family. She has 4 children, 8 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren. Her eldest son Prince Charles is the oldest ever heir (наследник) to the throne.

In April, 2011 the Queen's grandson Prince William, who is 2nd in line to the throne, married Catherine Middleton in Westminster Abbey. Their first child Prince George was born in 2013.

Members and relatives of the British Royal Family historically represented the monarchy in various places throughout the British Empire. Today they often perform ceremonial and social duties throughout the United Kingdom and abroad.

9. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык другие интересные факты из жизни королевской семьи Великобритании и монархов других стран мира.

- The British Queen has no passport, but she can freely travel all around the world not having this document. The official site of the British monarchy explains: in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland passports are issued in the name of the Crown, so the Queen does not need to have this document. All the other members of the royal family have passports. The Queen is also the only lady in Great Britain who can drive a car without a driving license.

- In Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries an official birthday of the British monarch is celebrated regardless of (независимо от) the actual date of his or her birth. For example, in England this holiday is celebrated on the first, the second or the third Saturday in June. In Australia it is usually celebrated on the first or the second Monday in June, although (хотя) different states may have different celebration dates. For example, in Queensland the Queen's birthday is celebrated in October despite (несмотря на) the fact that the British Queen Elizabeth the Second was born on the 21st of April.

- The only place the British Queen (or King) is not allowed to enter is the House of Commons. This tradition dates to 1642, when the British King Carl the First entered the House of Commons and attempted (попытался) to arrest five of its members for their anti-royalist views.

- The King of Sweden, Gustav the Third (1746–1792), has once decided to check what is healthy for a man: tea or coffee? To learn the good of these drinks the King personally selected two twin brothers who had been sentenced to death. Every day one of the brothers drank three big cups of tea, while the other one drank three big cups of coffee. Unfortunately, the King had been killed before the experiment ended. As for the twins, they lived long, but nevertheless (все-таки) the first to die was the 83-year-old brother who drank tea.

JUST FOR FUN

A promise

A beautiful blond walked into a Chicago police station and gave the desk sergeant a detailed description of a man who had dragged (протащил) her down three flights of stairs, threatened to choke (задушить) her to death and finally beat her up.

“With that description, we’ll have him arrested in no time,” said the desk sergeant. “But I don’t want him arrested,” the young woman protested. “Just find him for me. He promised (обещал) to marry me.”

Time for Wedding

A police officer stopped a motorist who was speeding down Main Street. “But officer,” the man began, “I can explain.” “Just be quiet,” snapped the officer. “You are going to jail until the chief gets back.” A few hours later the officer looked in the cell (камера) and said, “Lucky for you that the chief is at his daughter’s wedding. He’ll be in a good mood (настроение) when he gets back.” “Don’t count on it,” (не рассчитывайте на это) answered the man in the cell. “I’m the groom (жених).”

GRAMMAR IN USE

1. Порядок слов в английском предложении

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Кто?	Action	Whom? Кого?	How? Как?	Where?	When
Когда?	What? Что?	Действие	What? Что?		Где? Куда?	Когда?
In summer	I	visit	my friend		in London.	
	My friend	visits	me		in Moscow	in winter.

2. Личные местоимения

Единственное число	Множественное число
I –	We –
You –	You – вы
He –	They –
She –	
It –	

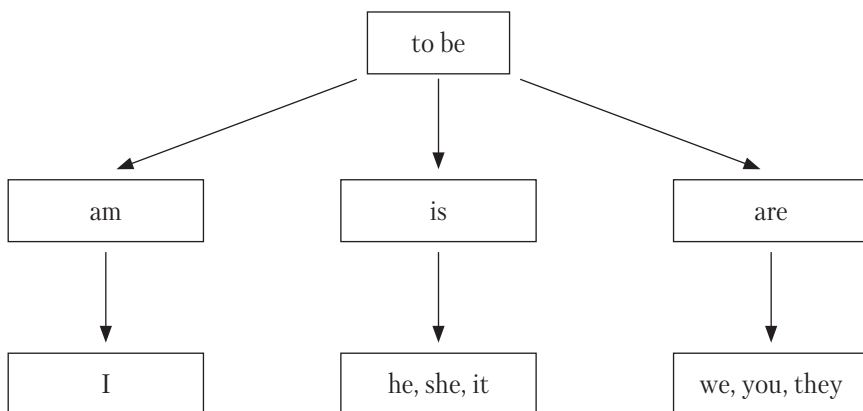
3. Указательные местоимения

Единственное число	Множественное число
This – этот (это)	These – эти
That – тот (то)	Those – те

4. Притяжательные местоимения

Единственное число	Множественное число
My – мой	Our – наш
Your – твой	Your – ваш
His – его	Their – их
Her – ее	
Its – его, ее (неодушевленное)	

5. Формы глагола to be



**6. Спряжение глагола “to be” в настоящем простом времени
(Present Simple)**

Утвер- ждение	Отрицание	Вопрос (общий)	Краткий положи- тельный ответ	Краткий отрицатель- ный ответ
I am (I'm)	I am not (I'm not)	Am I...?	Yes, I am	No I am not (I'm not)
He is (he's)	He is not (he isn't)	Is he...?	Yes, he is	No he is not (he isn't)
She is (she's)	She is not (she isn't)	Is she...?	Yes, she is	No, she is not (she isn't)
It is (it's)	It is not (it isn't)	Is it...?	Yes, it is	No, it is not (it isn't)
We are (we're)	We are not (we aren't)	Are we...?	Yes, we are	No, we are not (we aren't)
You are (you're)	You are not (you aren't)	Are you...?	Yes, you are	No, you are not (you aren't)
They are (they're)	They are not (they aren't)	Are they...?	Yes, they are	No, they are not (they aren't)

7. Специальные вопросы с глаголом to be

<p>What? – Какой? Что?</p>	<p>What is your job? – Какая у тебя работа? What is in your bag? – Что (находится) в твоей сумке?</p>
<p>How? – Как?</p>	<p>How is your job? – Как твоя работа?</p>
<p>Where? – Где? Куда? Where ... from? – Откуда?</p>	<p>Where is your house? – Где (находится) твой дом? Where are you from? – Откуда ты?</p>
<p>When? – Когда?</p>	<p>When is your birthday? – Когда у тебя день рождения?</p>
<p>Why? – Почему?</p>	<p>Why are you busy? – Почему ты занят?</p>
<p>Who? – Кто?</p>	<p>Who is your best friend? – Кто твой лучший друг?</p>
<p>How old? – Сколько лет?</p>	<p>How old are you? – Сколько тебе лет?</p>
<p>How much? – Сколько (стоит)?</p>	<p>How much is your car? – Сколько стоит твой автомобиль?</p>

8. Предлоги времени, места и направления

1) предлоги времени

In	At	On
In the morning – утром	At 8 o'clock – в 8 часов	On Sundays – по воскресеньям
In the afternoon – днем	At noon – в полдень	On Monday – в понедельник
In the evening – вечером	At night – ночью	On the 4th of October – 4-го октября
In November (months) – в ноябре	At Christmas – в Рождество	On Sunday afternoon – в воскресенье днем
In summer (seasons) – летом	At the moment – в настоящий момент	On holiday – в отпуске
In 1992 (years) – в 1992 году	At the weekend – в выходные (дни)	
In 5 minutes – через 5 минут		

2) предлоги места

In	At
In a café – в кафе	At a café – у (около) кафе
In a hotel – в гостинице	At a hotel – у (около) гостиницы
In a bank – в банке	At a party – на вечеринке
In a room – в комнате	At work – на работе
In London – в Лондоне	At home – дома
In school – в школе (находиться)	At school – в школе (учиться)

3) предлог направления: “to”

To go **to** London – поехать в Лондон

To go **to** the south – поехать на юг

EXERCISES

1. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, используя правильный порядок слов.

a) 1. well, am, I, not, very. 2. my, is, ill, sister. 3. my, I, like, classes, English. 4. is, my, this, friend. 5. with, have, I, many, problems, English. 6. go, the Academy, every, I, day, to. 7. friend, not, is, a policeman, my. 8. is, 30 years, he, old. 9. good, have, news, from, I, home. 10. Peter, my, is, friend, best.

b) 1. your, is, job, how? 2. name, last, is, what, your? 3. friends, are, how, your? 4. children, are, the, how? 5. from, news, home, the, what, is? 6. you, are, a policeman? 7. is, your, what, address? 8. office, is, where, your? 9. married, are, you?

c) 1. tonight, please, me, phone. 2. introduce, myself, let, me. 3. friend, meet, my. 4. tomorrow, you, see. 5. to, your, hello, sister, say. 6. introduce, friend, to, your, me.

2. Замените выделенные слова или выражения соответствующими личными местоимениями.

Образец:

Boris is my friend.

He is my friend.

1. **My parents** live in the country. 2. **This street** is very green. 3. **Mary** is at home now. 4. **My brother** is a detective. 5. **You and I** are friends. 6. **This news** is good. 7. **Victor** is 29 years old. 8. **This girl** is beautiful. 9. **My name** is John. 10. **My friends** are happy. 11. **Mr. Black** is a policeman. 12. **My house** is near Metro station. 13. **My friends and I** are at the Academy now. 14. **My keys** are in the bag. 15. **Mr. Turner** is a lawyer.

3. Переведите письменно на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Этот офицер – русский, а тот офицер – американец. 2. Те полицейские – мои друзья. 3. Эта комната не очень удобная. 4. Дайте мне ту книгу. 5. Эти люди – преступники. 6. Покажите мне те фотографии. 7. Этот дом находится недалеко от станции метро. 8. Те девушки выглядят замечательно. 9. Эта проблема – не трудная. 10. Давайте познакомимся с этими новыми студентами.

4. Закончите предложения, употребив соответствующую форму притяжательного местоимения.

Образец:

Anna is from France. ... nationality is French.

Anna is from France. Her nationality is French.

1. Carl is from Germany. ...native language is German. 2. Jorge and Rob are from England. ... office is in London. 3. I am from Russia. ... nationality is Russian. 4. Kate is from Canada. ... parents are Canadians. 5. Frank is from the USA. But ... best friend is not American. 6. This girl is from China. But ... mother is not Chinese. 7. We are not from Spain. ... Spanish is so-so. 8. Bruno and Silvia are from Italy. ... house is not far from Milan. 9. These businessmen are from Japan. But ... colleagues are not Japanese. 10. You are not from Britain. ... nationality is not British.

5. Заполните пропуски, выбрав соответствующее личное или притяжательное местоимение.

1. This is Victor Orlov. ... is a student of the Academy. 2. I work in police. ... job is very interesting. 3. Ricardo is from Brazil. ... nationality is Brazilian. 4. San Francisco is a big city. ... is in the west of America. 5. This girl plays tennis very well. ... name is Mary. 6. My colleagues are students. ... live in a hostel. 7. We are Russian. ... native city is Moscow. 8. My friend is married. ... wife is a doctor. 9. Our children go to school. ... names are Peter and Jane. 10. I have a nice flat. ... is not large but very comfortable. 11. Alex is a customs officer. ... is very busy in summer. 12. You are not Russian. What is ... nationality? 13. She lives in a hotel. ... room number is 608. 14. We study English. ... English is not very good.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола to be.

1. I ... a lawyer. 2. My house ... not very big. 3. We ... Russian. 4. This ... my son. 5. My friends ... detectives. 6. I ... 30 years old. 7. Moscow ... my native city. 8. Mrs. Turner ... not very well. 9. My parents ... in London now. 10. My English ... not very good. 11. My children ... at school. 12. She ... a teacher of English at the University. 13. Peter and Mary ... from England. 14. My friend ... a student of the Academy. 15. It ... a good news.

7. Замените полные формы глагола “to be” на краткие формы в соответствии с образцом.

Образец:

I am = I'm

he (she, it) is = he's (she's, it's)

we (you, they) are = we're (you're, they're)

I am not = I'm not

he (she, it) is not = he's (she's, it's) not ИЛИ he (she, it) isn't

we (you, they) are not = we're (you're, they're) not ИЛИ we (you, they) aren't

1. I am from Moscow.
2. He is not a doctor.
3. We are good tennis players.
4. She is American.
5. They are my friends.
6. I am not interested in politics.
7. It is 10 o'clock in the morning.
8. You are not a good driver.
9. He is married.
10. We are at home now.
11. You are happy.
12. This room is not comfortable.

8. Задайте общие вопросы по образцу.

Образец:

Boris is my friend.

Is Boris your friend?

1. This is my son.
2. English is difficult.
3. My children are fine.
4. I am a doctor.
5. I am 30.
6. My job is interesting.
7. My friends are policemen.
8. My room is very comfortable.
9. Moscow is my native city.
10. The banks are closed today.
11. My parents are pensioners.
12. She is a dentist.

9. Напишите краткие ответы на эти вопросы.

Образец:

Are you married?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

1. Is it cold today?
2. Are you a teacher?
3. Is your wife a reporter?
4. Are your friends from Moscow?
5. Is your name John?
6. Are you a student of the

Academy? 7. Is your room comfortable? 8. Is your best friend a policeman? 9. Are you 35 years old? 10. Is your mother a pensioner? 11. Are many chocolates good for children? 12. Is swimming your favorite sport? 13. Are you interested in computers?

10. Задайте специальные вопросы по образцу.

Образец:

My son is ill. (How?)

How is your son?

1. My son is at school. (Where?) 2. My English is so-so. (How?) 3. My children are fine. (How?) 4. My job is a doctor. (What?) 5. I am 30. (How old?) 6. My office is in Moscow. (Where?) 7. My best friend is Boris. (Who?) 8. My room number is 135. (What?) 9. Moscow is my native city. (What?) 10. I am busy. (Why?) 11. My keys are in the bag. (Where?) 12. Mrs. Turner is ill. (Who?) 13. I am not very well. (How?) 14. Kate and Sandra are not at work today because it is a holiday. (Why?) 15. This house is very expensive. (How much?).

11. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильное вопросительное слово: HOW? – КАК? или WHAT? – КАКОЙ?

Образец:

How is your job? It is fine.

Как твоя работа? Прекрасно.

What is your job? I am a detective.

Какая у тебя работа? Я детектив.

1. ... is the news? – Nothing special. 2. ... is your telephone number? – It is 456-33-09. 3. ... are you? – I am OK. 4. ... is your native city? – It is Moscow. 5. ... is your address in Moscow? – Tverskaya street, 43. 6. ... are your problems? – Don't worry. They are OK. 7. ... is your English? – I am afraid it is so-so. 8. ... is your first English lesson? – It is OK. 9. ... is your room number? – It is 786.

12. Закончите предложения, выбрав правильное вопросительное слово (how, who, what, where, when, why, how old, how much, what colour) и форму глагола (is или are).

Образец:

... .. *Mary?* *Fine.*

How is Mary? *Fine.*

1.	... .. your last name?	Mr. Turner.
2.	... .. your parents?	They are very well.
3.	... .. the bus stop?	At the end of the street.
4.	... .. this man in the photo?	My father.
5.	... .. your children?	hey are six and ten.
6.	... .. she in a hurry?	Because she is late.
7.	... .. your favorite sports?	Swimming and football.
8.	... .. your native city?	Moscow.
9.	... .. your job?	Fine.
10.	... .. your camera?	In the bag.
11.	... .. your shoes?	Black.
12.	... .. the shops closed today?	Because it's a holiday.
13.	... .. this bag?	Twenty dollars.
14.	... .. the next plane?	At 6 p.m.
15.	... .. Mary from?	She is from Britain.

13. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный предлог времени: *at, on, in*.

1) ... three hours; 2) ... the 6th of June; 3) ... Wednesday; 4) ... 1987;
 5) ... September; 6) ... 2.45 ... the afternoon; 7) ... the afternoon; 8) ... Christmas;
 9) ... night; 10) ... the moment; 11) ... the weekend; 12) ... winter; 13) ... the end
 of the day; 14) ... 8 o'clock ... the morning; 15) ... two days; 16) ... August.

14. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный предлог места: *in, at*.

1. Helen is ...work now. 2. I read about it ... the newspaper. 3. They live ... a small street near the station. 4. Tom is ... the hospital. He is very ill. 5. What is the longest river ... Britain? 6. Let's meet ... the metro station. 7. Mary studies ... the Law University. 8. There are always many people ... my birthday party. 9. My brother works ... municipal police. 10. Are your children ... school at the moment? 11. My sister lives ... the centre of the city. 12. Susan is ... holiday ... London now. 13. I don't like to be ... home on Sunday. 14. This girl works ... a bank. 15. She is ... work at the moment. 16. There are two windows ... this room.

15. Прочитайте примеры, приведенные ниже, обращая внимание на предлоги, передающие падежные окончания.

Of – Кого? Чего?

room of my friend –
комната моего друга
student of the Academy –
студент Академии

To – Кому? Чему?

Introduce your friend to me. –
Представьте Вашего друга мне.

With, by – Кем? Чем?

to have problems with English –
иметь проблемы с английским;
to go home by bus –
ездить домой автобусом

About – О ком? О чем?

Tell me about your family. –
Расскажи мне о своей семье.

16. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) one of my friends; 2) to have problems with a car; 3) to speak about work; 4) streets of a city; 5) to go home by taxi; 6) to give regards to Mr. Black; 7) to play with children; 8) a book about England; 9) to introduce a friend to parents; 10) a teacher of English; 11) a house of my uncle; 12) to translate with mistakes; 13) a film about policemen; 14) to send a letter to parents; 15) a student of the Academy; 16) to give flowers to a girl; 17) to go home by metro.

17. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный предлог: *in, from, to, on, at, about, of, by*.

1. Let me meet you ... 7 o'clock. 2. Please, phone me ... the evening. 3. See you ... two hours. 4. I am not busy ... Sunday. 5. I live ... a hostel. 6. Let me introduce my friend ... you. 7. What is the news ... home? 8. This film is ... American police. 9. I am ... Moscow. 10. I work ... police. 11. I visit my parents ... summer. 12. Come ... me next week. 13. This is a new student ... my group. 14. We study ... the Academy of Management ... the Interior Ministry ... Russia. 15. Give me one ... your new books. 16. Say hello ... your little sister. 17. I go to the country ... a local train. 18. Tell me ... your best friend. 19. Give my regards ... your mother. 20. I am glad to be a student ... the Academy.

UNIT 2

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения.

Criminal Investigation Department (CID)	управление уголовных расследований
Investigative Committee	Следственный комитет
Traffic Control Department	ГИБДД
Patrol Department (Public Order Protection Department)	управление по охране общественного порядка
Personnel Department	отдел кадров
municipal (district, regional) police division	городской (районный, областной) отдел полиции
law enforcement agencies	правоохранительные органы
chief / deputy chief	начальник / заместитель начальника
subordinates	подчиненные
to make administrative decisions	принимать управленческие решения
to give orders and instructions	давать приказы и инструкции
to be responsible (for public security)	отвечать (за общественную безопасность)
to make reports	составлять отчеты
to control crime	бороться с преступностью
to enforce law	применять закон
to preserve/ to protect order	применять закон
to protect rights/property	защищать права/собственность
to deal (with)	иметь дело (с)

crime/criminal	преступление/преступник
offence/offender	правонарушение/ правонарушитель
murder/murderer	убийство/убийца
robbery/robber	грабеж/грабитель
theft/thief	кража/вор
to investigate/investigator	расследовать/следователь
to detect / detective	раскрывать / оперуполномоченный
to search a crime scene	осматривать место преступления
to collect evidence	собирать улики
to interrogate	допрашивать
witness	свидетель
victim	потерпевший
to wear a uniform	носить форму

2. Найдите русские эквиваленты этих выражений:

1) to arrest a thief; 2) to work as an investigator; 3) deputy chief of Criminal Investigation Department; 4) to control the activities of subordinates; 5) car theft; 6) to deal with offences; 7) to make reports; 8) to wear a uniform; 9) to search a crime scene; 10) municipal police division; 11) to make administrative decisions; 12) to deal with robbers; 13) to collect evidence; 14) to give orders and instructions to subordinates; 15) to arrest criminals; 16) Public Order Protection Department; 17) to interrogate witnesses; 18) bank robbery; 19) to enforce laws; 20) to inspect operation of a department; 21) to preserve order; 22) to deal with a victim; 23) to be responsible for public security; 24) to investigate crimes; 25) various law enforcement agencies; 26) to protect rights and property.

1) расследовать преступления; 2) осматривать место преступления; 3) принимать управленческие решения; 4) носить форму; 5) составлять отчеты; 6) собирать улики; 7) ограбление банка; 8) городской отдел полиции; 9) отвечать за общественную безопасность; 10) заместитель начальника уголовного розыска; 11) инспектировать деятельность управления;

12) кража автомобиля; 13) заниматься потерпевшим; 14) руководить действиями подчиненных; 15) иметь дело с грабителями; 16) управление по охране общественного порядка; 17) работать следователем; 18) давать приказы и инструкции своим подчиненным; 19) иметь дело с правонарушителями; 20) арестовать преступников; 21) допрашивать свидетелей; 22) арестовать вора; 23) различные правоохранительные органы; 24) применять законы; 25) охранять порядок; 26) защищать права и собственность.

3. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MODERN RUSSIA

The major functions of the Russian law enforcement agencies are: 1) to enforce laws; 2) to preserve order; 3) to protect constitutional rights, life and property of the Russian citizens; 4) to control crime etc. The structure of the Russian law enforcement system is built on a combination of linear and functional principles.

The linear principle consists in the distribution of authorities (распределение полномочий) of the law enforcement agencies at vertical level. In Russia, there are federal, regional and local law enforcement agencies. The federal law enforcement system includes the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation, the General Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Justice. The regional law enforcement agencies comprise the ministries of the Interior of the republics, administration of the interior bodies of other subjects of the Russian Federation, the departments of the interior bodies in railway transport, air and water transport. The local law enforcement agencies include the municipal and territorial law enforcement agencies.

According to the functional principle there are 3 services in the Ministry of the Interior of Russia: police divisions, divisions of justice and internal service. Russian police perform crime control functions on protection of life, health, rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation. The subsystem of justice includes the Investigative Committee and the divisions subordinated to the Committee that carry out preliminary (предварительное) investigation of crime in territorial law enforcement agencies.

4. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

MAJOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF RUSSIA

Law enforcement in Russia is the responsibility of various agencies. There is a system of courts, the General Prosecutor's Office and other various law enforcement agencies in the Russian Federation, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Security Service, the Ministry of Justice, the Federal Customs Service, the Ministry of Defense, the Federal Tax Service, the Federal Drug Control Service, the Federal Protective Service of Russia, the Presidential Security Service, the Federal Migration Service etc.

The primary law enforcement agency in Russia is the Russian police. The Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation is a federal body which is responsible for the total control of public security on the territory of Russia and protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of the Russian citizens. Its various departments and services deal with administration of public order protection, economic and traffic safety, corruption control etc.

The Investigative Committee of the Interior Ministry is the main Russian investigative agency. The Russian Federal Security Service is the main domestic security agency. It is responsible for public safety and terrorism control. The Federal Border Guard Service is a part of the Federal Security Service. It deals with border protection and coast guard. The mission of the Federal Migration Service is to define and control the immigration policy. The Federal Customs Service deals with customs regulation. The Ministry of Defense is responsible for the Russian military police. It provides the police function for all Russian armed forces. The Federal Drug Control Service deals with illegal production, transportation and sale of drugs. The major function of the Federal Protective Service is the protection of the Russian state property and high-ranking government personnel, including the President of Russia. There is also the Presidential Security Service which is concerned with the tasks related to the protection of the President.

5. Запомните эти слова и выражения и запишите их в свой словарь.

Ministry of Justice	Министерство юстиции
General Prosecutor's Office	Генеральная прокуратура
Federal Customs Service	Федеральная таможенная служба
Ministry of Defense	Министерство обороны
Federal Security Service	Федеральная служба безопасности
Federal Tax Service	Федеральная налоговая служба
Federal Drug Control Service	Федеральная служба по контролю за незаконным оборотом наркотиков

6. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

THE INTERIOR MINISTRY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation is the strategic administration body. The Minister is subordinate directly to the President of the Russian Federation. The President appoints the Minister of the Interior and Deputy Ministers.

The main task of the Interior Ministry of Russia is the organization of the interregional crime control and coordination of all the law enforcement agencies of the Interior Ministry in the subjects of the Russian Federation.

The Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation is situated in Moscow. The current (действующий) Minister of Internal Affairs is the General of Police Vladimir Kolokoltsev, who was the Moscow Police Commissioner between 2009 and 2012.

The structure of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation has various general departments and administrative services. The administrative services of the Russian Interior Ministry are responsible for police intelligence, organization of inquiry (дознание), protection of public officials, cooperation with mass media, protection of public order at international and mass sports events, computer crime control etc.

The National Bureau of Interpol is also part of the Interior Ministry structure. It helps to bring international police forces together to control criminals` activities and to track them down.

7. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги на русский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: What is the primary law enforcement agency in Russia?

B.: The primary law enforcement agency in Russia is the Russian police.

A.: What are the major functions of the Russian police?

B.: They are crime control and protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of the Russian citizens.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: What types of the local law enforcement agencies are there in the Russian Federation?

B.: The local law enforcement agencies include the municipal and district police departments.

A.: What are the duties of the local law enforcement agencies?

B.: Their duties are to police local areas under their jurisdiction.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: What is the major Russian investigative agency?

B.: The Investigative Committee of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation is the main Russian investigative agency.

A.: What is the primary domestic security agency?

B.: The Russian Federal Security Service is the main domestic security agency.

A.: What is its major function?

B.: It is responsible for public safety and terrorism control.

8. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Какие правоохранительные органы есть в Российской Федерации?

B.: В России есть федеральные, региональные и местные правоохранительные органы.

A.: Какие органы включает федеральная система правоохранительных органов?

В.: Федеральная система правоохранительных органов включает Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации, Министерство юстиции и Генеральную прокуратуру.

DIALOGUE 2

А.: Какие главные принципы лежат в основе правоохранительной системы России?

В.: Правоохранительная система России основана на линейном и функциональном принципах.

А.: Каковы главные функции правоохранительных органов России?

В.: Главные функции правоохранительных органов России – применять законы, охранять порядок, защищать конституционные права, жизнь и собственность граждан России, бороться с преступностью.

DIALOGUE 3

А.: Кто руководит правоохранительной системой России?

В.: Министр внутренних дел является главой правоохранительной системы России.

А.: Кто является действующим Министром внутренних дел России?

В.: Действующим Министром внутренних дел России является Владимир Колокольцев.

9. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

MOSCOW CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Moscow Police Department was established in 1722. It is the largest municipal police force in Russia, with primary responsibilities in law enforcement and investigation in Moscow. The Moscow Police Department is one of the oldest police departments in Russia. Its headquarters are located at Petrovka, 38 in Tverskoy District, Moscow.

The Moscow Police is a part of the Interior Ministry. The Department is also subordinate to the Moscow government. The main responsibilities are internal security, human rights and freedoms, crime control and protection of public order.

The Moscow Police Department is headed by the chief, who is appointed and removed from office by the Presidential decree on the recommendation of the Minister of Internal Affairs.

10. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

**ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT
OF THE INTERIOR MINISTRY OF RUSSIA**

The Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry of Russia is a unique higher educational institution for training top police leadership. Founded in 1929, it has changed its status and name 17 times.

The Academy provides training, retraining and advanced training of the police leadership and academic staff of the Interior Ministry research and educational institutions. Graduates of the Academy are more than 60 thousand managers of the law enforcement agencies of various levels. More than 500 graduates of the Academy were promoted to the rank of general. 18 graduates and employees of the Academy were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation.

The Academy conducts annual distant entrance examinations using such innovative technologies as online questioning of applicants, automated formation of electronic students' educational files, remote interview with applicants, and automated verification of their theoretical knowledge.

The Academy has a well-organized complex of facilities, including modern educational auditoriums and training grounds, an assembly hall, a canteen, sports grounds with a total area of 33,839 square meters, and the "Bolshevo" educational branch in the city of Korolev. A qualitative educational process is organized at 4 Faculties and Higher Academic Courses by 13 Departments. Trainees and their families are provided with a hostel accommodation within a walking distance of the educational institution.

In 2009, the Association of Higher Educational Institutions of the CIS Member States was established on the basis of the Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry of Russia for training, retraining and developing professional skills of the leaders of law enforcement agencies. The main task of the Association is to consolidate the educational potential of the departmental universities and to provide scientific support to the activities of law enforcement agencies.

11. Прочитайте диалоги и переведите их на русский язык.

TALKING ABOUT POLICE SERVICE

DIALOGUE 1

Alex: Hi, Mike! How are you?

Mike: I'm fine, thank you. How are you?

Alex: I'm OK! I had a promotion (продвижение по службе) last week.

Mike: Congratulations! What's your new post?

Alex: I'm chief of the district criminal investigative division.

Mike: What do you do at work?

Alex: I am responsible for the control and administration of this police division. I direct the activity of my subordinates.

Mike: How many subordinates do you have?

Alex: I have 32 subordinates under my command.

Mike: What do your subordinates do at work?

Alex: They deal with criminals and offenders. They investigate crimes. They interrogate witnesses and victims, search a crime scene and collect evidence.

Mike: What kinds of crimes do they usually investigate?

Alex: They usually deal with murders, robberies and thefts.

Mike: What are your functions as a police manager?

Alex: I control the operation of my department, coordinate and inspect the activity of my subordinates. I also make reports for the police top management.

Mike: It was good to see you, Alex! Good-bye and good luck!

Alex: Bye!

DIALOGUE 2

Peter: Hello, Boris! How are you?

Boris: Hi, Peter! I'm very well. And what about you?

Peter: I'm fine. I have a new post.

Boris: Really? Where do you work now? What's your new position?

Peter: I'm chief of the municipal patrol department. I am responsible for public order protection in our city.

Boris: Do you have many subordinates?

Peter: Yes, I have more than 200 subordinates under my command.

Boris: What do your subordinates do?

Peter: They patrol streets and deal with the street crime.

Boris: What is the most typical street crime in your city?

Peter: I think it is a car theft.

Boris: What do you do as a police manager?

Peter: I make administrative decisions and give orders and instructions to my subordinates.

Boris: What's your rank now?

Peter: I'm colonel.

Boris: My congratulations!

Peter: Thank you. I'm afraid, I must go now. Say hello to your wife.

Boris: Good-bye.

DIALOGUE 3

Alex: Hello, Peter! How are you?

Peter: I'm fine. And what about you?

Alex: I'm very well. You have a new post. Is it true?

Peter: Yes, I am deputy chief of the district traffic control department now. I delegate tasks and duties to my subordinates and control their activity.

Alex: What do your subordinates do at work?

Peter: They stop drivers for speeding and breaking traffic rules. They investigate traffic accidents.

Alex: Is it difficult to be a police leader?

Peter: Yes, it is. It is very difficult to make administrative decisions and to control the effective operation of the department.

Alex: Do your subordinates take bribes?

Peter: I hope, they don't. I do my best to protect high standards of moral ethics at my department.

12. Запомните эти выражения и запишите их в свой словарь:

promotion

to break traffic rules

traffic accident

to take bribes

повышение по службе

нарушать правила дорожного движения

дорожно-транспортное происшествие

брать взятки

13. Переведите диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Привет! Какие (у тебя) новости?

B.: Мой брат собирается навестить меня в субботу.

A.: Где он работает?

B.: Он работает оперативником в отделе по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями.

A.: Какое у него звание?

B.: Он капитан полиции.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Я журналист. Расскажите мне о своей работе в полиции. Какая у Вас должность?

B.: Моя должность – начальник уголовного розыска.

A.: Какие преступления Вы раскрываете?

B.: Мы раскрываем кражи и грабежи.

A.: Чем занимаются Ваши подчиненные?

B.: Они собирают улики, осматривают место преступления и допрашивают свидетелей.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: У тебя новая должность.

B.: Да, я теперь начальник районного отдела полиции.

A.: Какие у тебя обязанности?

B.: Я отвечаю за руководство и управление моим отделом, даю приказы и инструкции подчиненным.

A.: Сколько у тебя подчиненных?

B.: У меня 200 офицеров под моим руководством.

A.: Желаю удачи!

DIALOGUE 4

A.: Вы работаете в полиции?

B.: Да. Я занимаюсь преступниками и преступлениями.

A.: Вы расследуете убийства и грабежи?

B.: Нет. Я работаю в ГИБДД и занимаюсь дорожно-транспортными происшествиями.

A.: Какое у Вас хобби?

B.: Я коллекционирую старые книги.

DIALOGUE 5

А.: Какая у Вас должность?

В.: Я руководитель областного управления полиции.

А.: Чем Вы занимаетесь на работе?

В.: Я руковожу деятельностью моего управления и принимаю административные решения.

А.: Вы занимаетесь отчетами?

В.: Да, я составляю отчеты для высшего руководства полиции.

14. Запишите звания российских полицейских в свой словарь и выучите их.

(senior) lieutenant	(старший) лейтенант
captain	капитан
major	майор
lieutenant-colonel	подполковник
colonel	полковник
general	генерал
lieutenant general	генерал-лейтенант

15. Ответьте на вопросы американского репортера.

TAKING AN INTERVIEW

Reporter: My name's Terry Wilson. I'm an American reporter. I am going to write an article about a Russian law enforcement officer's life and work. Let me ask you some questions. What's your name?

You:.....

Reporter: Are you Russian?

You:.....

Reporter: Where are you from? What's your native city?

You:.....

Reporter: How old are you?

You:.....

Reporter: Are you married? Do you have children?

You:.....

Reporter: What's your rank?

You:.....

Reporter: What's your post? Are you a chief of a police department?

You:.....

Reporter: What kind of police department do you manage?

You:

Reporter: How many subordinates do you have?
You:

Reporter: What do your subordinates do at work?
You:

Reporter: What crimes do they usually deal with?
You:.....

Reporter: Do they arrest criminals?
You:

Reporter: What do you do as a police manager?
You:

Reporter: What is your major administrative function?
You:.....

Reporter: Do you work on Sundays?
You:.....

Reporter: Do you wear a uniform when you do not work?
You:.....

Reporter: When do you come home after work?
You:.....

Reporter: Do you make much money?
You:.....

Reporter: How much free time do you have?
You:.....

Reporter: Do you like your job? Why?
You:.....

Reporter: Thank you for the interview. Good luck and good-bye.

16. Расскажите на английском языке о своей работе в качестве сотрудника (начальника) органа внутренних дел.

17. Ролевая игра.

А.: Вы встречаете своего коллегу, который недавно был назначен на руководящую должность. Расспросите его о новых обязанностях, количестве подчиненных, о том, как он контролирует деятельность своего подразделения и руководит своими подчиненными. Ответьте на вопросы собеседника.

В.: Вы встречаете своего коллегу, который является оперативным работником уголовного розыска. Расспросите его о профессиональных обязанностях детектива, о наиболее типичных преступлениях, которыми занимается его отдел. Ответьте на вопросы собеседника.

**18. Переведите текст на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря.
Время перевода – 20 минут.**

2011 POLICE REFORM IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russian police reform is an ongoing effort initiated by the President Dmitry Medvedev to improve the efficiency of Russia's police forces and decrease corruption. On the 7th of February 2011, amendments were made to laws on the police force, the criminal code and the criminal procedure code. The amendments came into force on the 1st of March 2011. These changes stipulate some personnel cut of 20% in law enforcement, a renaming of Russian law enforcers from "militia" to "police", substantial increases in wages, centralization of financing and several other changes. Around 217 billion rubles (\$7 billion) have been allocated from the federal budget to finance the reform.

According to the new law, the detainee receives a right to make a telephone call within 3 hours of the detention. He also receives the right to have a lawyer and interpreter from the moment of his detention, and police must inform the detainee of his rights and duties.

19. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN INTERIOR MINISTRY

The predecessor of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation was founded by Alexander I on the 28th of March, 1802 in Imperial Russia. The new agency was one of the most powerful governmental bodies of the Russian Empire. It was responsible for the police forces and internal troops and the supervision of local authorities. Its initial responsibilities also included penitentiaries, fire departments, state enterprises, the federal postal service, state property protection, traffic control, medical assistance etc. Most of these duties were delegated to other ministries and government bodies in the middle of the 19th century. The first Russian policemen were district police officers (исправники). They had wide powers which made them part of the crushing forces of oppression. Finally, almost every house in Russian towns was provided with a yardman, whose responsibility was to report anything of interest to the police.

20. Знаете ли Вы, что:

- In the 14th century there was a tradition to stamp foreheads and cheeks (лбы и щеки) of criminals in Russia. A lot of Russian proverbs (крылатые выражения) are originated from this old Russian tradition: “it’s written on the forehead” («на лбу написано»), “to expose to shame” («заклеймить позором») and “notorious criminal” («прожженный преступник»).

- A well-known Russian landowner (помещица) Dariya Saltykova has tortured (замучила) dozens of her peasants. She had a house in Moscow. It was situated at the corner of Lubyanka and Kuznetsky Most streets. Afterwards this building became the place of location of the Soviet Union KGB. A lot of people were tortured in the basements of this building during 1930s. Today this building houses the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

- Catherine II (the Queen of Russia in 1762–1796) can be called “the first Russian traffic policewoman.” The Queen has ordered to adopt the first traffic rules. These rules allowed driving only along the roadways and strictly prohibited to drive into the sidewalks (тротуары). Although these requirements have a long history, many people still have not learned how to carry them out.

GRAMMAR IN USE

1. Притяжательный падеж имени существительного

My friend's name is Victor.	Имя моего друга – Виктор.
My friends' names are Boris and Victor.	Имена моих друзей – Борис и Виктор.
My mother-in-law's name is Helen.	Имя моей тещи – Елена.

Обратите внимание!

Притяжательный падеж употребляется только с существительными, обозначающими **людей**, и не употребляется с большинством **неодушевленных** существительных. Например:

My father's car – автомобиль моего отца

но

My car speed – скорость моего автомобиля

2. Перевод конструкции “to be going to do something”

To be going to do something	Собираться что-либо сделать
I am going to marry. I am not going to marry.	Я собираюсь жениться. Я не собираюсь жениться.
Are you going to marry? Yes, I am. No, I am not.	Ты собираешься жениться? Да. Нет.
Why are you going to marry? When are you going to marry?	Почему ты собираешься жениться? Когда ты собираешься жениться?

3. Образование и спряжение глаголов в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple)

а) утвердительная форма

Правило: в утвердительном предложении глагол в Present Simple имеет такую же форму, что и в инфинитиве (но без частицы to), во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, где к глаголу прибавляется окончание **-s**.

Время	Примеры (с комментариями)
Present Simple	I visit my parents every week. – Я навещаю своих родителей каждую неделю (<i>постоянное действие – каждую неделю</i>). He visits his parents every week. – Он навещает своих родителей каждую неделю.

Вспомогательный глагол времени Present Simple – do / does, который употребляется для формирования отрицательных и вопросительных предложений.

б) отрицательная форма

Время	Примеры
Present Simple	I don't visit my parents every week. – Я не навещаю своих родителей каждую неделю. He doesn't visit his parents every week. – Он не навещает своих родителей каждую неделю.

в) вопросительная форма (общий вопрос)

Правило: вопросы, требующие ответа «да» или «нет», называются общими.

Время	Примеры
Present Simple	Do you visit your parents every week? – Yes, I do./ No, I don't. Ты навещаешь своих родителей каждую неделю? – Да. / Нет. Does he visit his parents every week? – Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Он навещает своих родителей каждую неделю? – Да. / Нет.

г) вопросительная форма (специальный вопрос)

Правило: вопросы, которые в ответе требуют какой-то дополнительной информации, называются специальными. Подобные вопросы начинаются со специального вопросительного слова.

Время	Примеры
Present Simple	How often do you visit your parents? – Every week. Как часто ты навещаешь своих родителей? – Каждую неделю. How often does he visit his parents? – Every week. Как часто он навещает своих родителей? – Каждую неделю.

Обратите внимание!

Правило: вопрос к подлежащему задается без вспомогательного глагола do/(does):

Who visits parents every week?

4. Место наречий простого времени в предложении

Наречия простого времени: *ever* (когда-нибудь), *never* (никогда), *always* (всегда), *often* (часто), *usually* (обычно), *sometimes* (иногда), *seldom* (редко), *everyday / week / month / year* (каждый день / неделю / месяц / год) – употребляются:

После глагола to be:	Перед другими глаголами:
I am always busy on Monday.	I always visit my mother in summer.
He is often upset about his son.	He often reads English books.
They are usually at home in the evenings.	They usually play football on Sunday. <i>или</i> Usually they play football on Sunday.

5. Местоимения в объектном падеже

Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
I – я	me – меня, мне
you – ты	you – тебя, тебе
he – он	him – его, ему
she – она	her – ее, ей
it – он, она, оно (неодушевленное)	it – его, ее, ему, ей
we – мы	us – нас, нам
you – вы	you – вас, вам
they – они	them – их, им

Запомните эти новые местоимения!

Give me / him / her / us / them ...
Дайте мне / ему / ей / нам / им ...

EXERCISES

1. Измените выражения, употребив существительные в притяжательном падеже.

Образец: *room of my father – my father's room*

1) office of our chief; 2) relatives of my wife; 3) house of their father-in-law; 4) clients of this lawyer; 5) complaints of people; 6) children of my sister; 7) visit of my friends; 8) post of this officer; 9) mother-in-law of my best friend; 10) photo of his brothers; 11) wedding party of my aunt; 12) murder of a young girl; 13) a car of our deputy chief; 14) a book of my best friend; 15) problems of my colleagues; 16) major function of this manager.

2. Найдите предложения, в которых допущены ошибки. Исправьте неправильные предложения. Объясните, какое грамматическое правило было нарушено при употреблении притяжательного падежа.

1. Do you like this car's colour? 2. I always go to Helen's parties. 3. The hotel's manager is on holiday now. 4. Paul is a man's name. Paula is a woman's name. 5. I often meet Mr. Smith's wife in this restaurant. 6. He usually parks his car at the street's end. 7. What is this village's name? 8. When is your mother's-in-law birthday? 9. My grandparents' house is not far from the Metro station. 10. What is the station's telephone number? 11. His aunt's wedding party is in two weeks. 12. This is my brothers's photo. 13. This is her son's favorite computer game. 14. These houses's windows are very big. 15. My father-in-law's job is not very difficult.

3. Переведите эти выражения на английский язык, используя притяжательный падеж существительных.

1) комната моего друга; 2) жалоба потерпевшего; 3) дочь моей сестры; 4) загородный дом моих родителей; 5) должность моего мужа; 6) день рождения его мамы; 7) книга его сына; 8) осмотр квартиры преступника; 9) форма полицейского; 10) офис заместителя начальника; 11) проблемы моих подчиненных; 12) автомобиль их дяди; 13) свадьба нашей родственницы; 14) компьютер моего внука; 15) возраст его

тещи; 16) обязанности его подчиненных; 17) приказ нашего начальника; 18) доклад моего заместителя.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I am going to marry. 2. Are you going to investigate this murder? 3. When are you going to visit your mother-in-law? 4. He is going to study civil law. 5. Where are you going to play football? 6. The detectives are going to arrest criminals. 7. Who is going to interrogate this victim? 8. Is he going to search a crime scene? 9. I am not going to work as a customs officer. 10. Who is going to investigate this robbery? 11. I am not going to make this administrative decision. 12. When are you going to inspect this police division?

5. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. I am going to visit my parents on Sunday. (When?) 2. My friends are going to play football tomorrow. (Who?) 3. This officer is going to deal with the bank robbery. 4. He is going to interrogate a witness. (Where?) 5. We are going to have a good time in summer. 6. Policemen are going to arrest a murderer. (What?) 7. I am not going to wear uniform on Sunday. 8. My subordinates are going to search the crime scene. (How?) 9. My brother is going to have a new post. (What?).

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод местоимений в объектном падеже.

1. This letter is not for me, it is for you. 2. Do you want to go to the cinema with us? 3. Tell them about our problem. 4. Can you drive him home? 5. Give me a cup of coffee, please. 6. They don't listen to you. 7. Invite her to our party. 8. Call us a taxi, please. 9. Can you show them these photographs? 10. I am going to visit him next week. 11. Look at her! She is so beautiful! 12. Take this report to them.

7. Закончите предложения, выбрав одно из следующих местоимений: him / her / it / them.

Образец:

I don't know those girls.

*Do you know **them**?*

1. I don't know this man. Do you know ...? 2. I don't know those people. Do you know ...? 3. I don't know David's wife. Do you know ...? 4. I don't know Mr. Stevens. Do you know ...? 5. I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know ...? 6. I don't know that woman. Do you know ...? 7. I don't know this sportsman. Do you know ...? 8. I don't know this rule. Do you know ...? 9. I don't know these officers. Do you know ...? 10. I don't know English. Do you know ...?

8. Заполните пропуски, выбрав нужную форму местоимения в объектном падеже.

1. I want this book. Can you give it to ...? 2. I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like 3. I am going to interrogate this offender. Bring ... to my office. 4. Mrs. Smith is not very friendly. I don't like 5. We want to go to the cinema. Do you want to go with ...? 6. Where are the children? I can't see 7. Mr. Clark is busy at the moment. Can I take a message for ...? 8. How's your mother? Give ... my regards! 9. I don't like dogs. I am afraid of 10. Diana never drinks milk. She doesn't like...

9. Заполните пропуски, выбрав нужную форму местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. Do you know this man? Yes, I work with 2. She wants to see ..., but he doesn't want to see 3. This is my new car. Do you like ...? 4. Margaret likes to drive a car. ... is a good driver. 5. He wants the key. Can you give it to ...? 6. My brother has a new job. But ... doesn't like ... very much. 7. I'm talking to you. Please, listen to 8. Are they interested in sports? I want to invite ... to a football match. 9. We want to see a new film. Will you go to the cinema with ...? 10. Bring ... a cup of coffee, please. 11. These officers are my colleagues. ... are not from Moscow. 12. I never go to parties. I don't like 13. This is my uncle. ... is an investigator. 14. English is very difficult. Do you like to learn ...? 15. My daughter is crazy about computers. ... likes to play computer games.

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Дайте мне этот отчет. 2. Расскажите ему о наших проблемах. 3. Она хочет поговорить со мной, но я не хочу говорить с ней. 4. Давайте навестим его через два дня. 5. Позвольте мне отвезти его домой. 6. Переведите мне это письмо. 7. Напиши нам свой новый адрес. 8. Не благодари меня за эту вечеринку. 9. Я часто звоню Вам, но Вы редко звоните мне. 10. Помогите им купить билеты. 11. Представьте нам свою девушку. 12. Расскажи мне о деятельно-

сти своего полицейского подразделения. 13. Не показывайте им эти фотографии. 14. Не давайте ему это задание. 15. Помогите мне составить этот отчет. 16. Расскажите ей о ее профессиональных обязанностях. 17. Вы руководите Вашими подчиненными. Вы несете ответственность за них.

11. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в правильной форме.

1. My friend (play) football very well. 2. Nick and I (work) at customs. 3. The city museum (close) at 5 o'clock in the evening. 4. Mary (teach) mathematics to young children. 5. They (live) in a comfortable flat. 6. He (have) two children. 7. My brother (work) in a bank. 8. Margaret (speak) four languages. 9. We (visit) our parents every holiday. 10. In Britain the banks usually (open) at 9.30 in the morning. 11. I (go) to the Academy five days a week. 12. My son (like) to play computer games.

12. Задайте общие вопросы, заполнив пропуски правильной формой вспомогательного глагола (DO или DOES).

1. ... he speak Italian? 2. ... you work in police? 3. ... we live in Russia? 4. ... Mr. Johnson have a family? 5. ... they live in a hostel? 6. ... your friend have a flat in Moscow? 7. ... she get along with her husband? 8. ... your uncle break traffic rules? 9. ... you want to see historical places of London? 10. ... we work on Sundays? 11. ... you study at the Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry of Russia? 12. ... your son like to play computer games? 13. ...you invite friends to your birthday party? 14. ... your wife have many relatives?

13. Задайте общие вопросы с DO или DOES.

1. I like chocolate. And you?
2. I play tennis. And Mary?
3. You live in a hostel. And your friends?
4. I like classical music. And they?
5. You speak English. And your brother?
6. Tom studies criminal law. And you?
7. They have a car. And she?
8. I don't smoke. And your son?
9. Mr. Smirnov teaches civil law. And you?
10. He works in a bookshop. And Peter?

**Do you like chocolate?
Does Mary play tennis?**

14. Дайте краткие и полные положительные ответы на вопросы.

Образец:

Do you speak English? –

Yes, I do. I speak English.

Does he speak English? –

Yes, he does. He speaks English.

1. Does Victor Orlov study at the Academy? 2. Do you live in a hostel?
3. Does your friend have a family? 4. Do we have little free time? 5. Do they work in police? 6. Does your daughter like dances? 7. Does this boy go to school? 8. Do they have a nice flat? 9. Does she like Moscow? 10. Do you like English lessons?

15. Дайте краткие и полные отрицательные ответы на эти вопросы.

Образец:

Do you speak English? –

No, I don't. I don't speak English.

Does he speak English? –

No, he doesn't. He doesn't speak English.

1. Do we live in the United States? 2. Does your friend speak German? 3. Do his friends study at the Academy? 4. Do you read English books? 5. Does Peter play hockey? 6. Do you teach criminal law? 7. Does he have a car? 8. Do you go to the Academy every day? 9. Does he work at customs? 10. Do they like to see monuments? 11. Does your wife get along with your parents?

16. Задайте специальные вопросы к следующим предложениям.

Образец:

I have a family. (What?) – What do you have?

He has a family. (What?) – What does he have?

1. I live in Moscow. (Where?) 2. He teaches civil law. (What?)
3. She speaks French and German. (What languages?) 4. They like Moscow. (Why?) 5. My friend plays football very well. (How?) 6. In summer I have a holiday. (When?) 7. Helen and Mary like dances. (Who?) 8. My son goes to school. (Where?) 9. We have many problems. (What?) 10. He studies at the Academy. (Where?) 11. They visit their parents on Sundays. (When?) 12. These officers live in the USA. (Who?).

17. Сделайте эти предложения отрицательными.

1. I play basket ball very well. 2. Nick has a car. 3. They live in Sochi. 4. We work very hard. 5. He likes pop music. 6. She drives a car well. 7. You visit me every Sunday. 8. I drink much coffee. 9. We go to the cinema every weekend. 10. This officer works at customs. 11. You read many English books.

18. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям, обращая внимание на разные способы их выражения.

Образец:

1. *I work in police.* – *Do you work in police?*

Where do you work?

2. *I am a policeman.* – *Are you a policeman?*

What is your job?

1. I am a student of the Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry. 2. We study civil and criminal law. 3. He is a patrol officer. 4. He works at the district department of police. 5. My friends are from Sochi. 6. She likes sports. (Why?) 7. Our hostel is not far from the Academy. 8. My parents live in the country. (Who?) 9. My mother is a pensioner. 10. I have two sons. (How many?) 11. My daughter is 12 years old. (How old?) 12. He is not married. 13. His name is Vladimir. (What?) 14. He visits his parents every summer. (How often?) 15. My sister speaks good French. (What language?) 16. They are interested in politics. 17. Our children like to play computer games.

19. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на место наречий простого времени в предложении.

1. I am never late for work. 2. Sometimes we go to the country for a weekend. 3. He often goes to museums. 4. Do you always help your parents? 5. We play football every week. 6. Do you ever break traffic rules? 7. Does your friend usually invite you to his birthday party? 8. Police officers never have much free time. 9. It is seldom very cold here in winter. 10. My grandparents are always interested in good news.

20. Вставьте наречия в следующие предложения.

1. They are at home on Sundays. (usually) 2. We visit our relatives in summer. (always) 3. My subordinates work ten hours a day. (often) 4. Do you break traffic rules? (ever) 5. I eat in restaurants. (never) 6. He is glad

to meet new people. (always) 7. I deal with offences. (every week) 8. This officer has a holiday in autumn. (usually) 9. I am ill. (seldom) 10. I have much free time. (never).

21. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям. Обратите внимание на разные способы выражения вопросов.

Образец:

1. *I work as a detective. – Do you work as a detective?*

Why do you work as a detective?

2. *I am a detective. – Are you a detective?*

Why are you a detective?

3. *I am going to be a detective. – Are you going to be a detective?*

Why are you going to be a detective?

1. I am going to be a lawyer. 2. My friend investigates thefts. (What?)
3. He is an inspector. 4. This officer deals with a robbery. 5. My brother is a chief of Economic Crime Control Department. 6. She often breaks traffic rules. (Why?) 7. We deal with offences and offenders. (Who?) 8. His work is very interesting. 9. My mother lives in a small house in the country. (Where?) 10. My colleagues interrogate witnesses and victims. (What?) 11. I have two sons. (How many?) 12. I don't wear uniform on Sunday. 13. My elder son is 10. (How old?) 14. She is going to study English this year. (When?) 15. She often goes to parties. (What parties?) 16. His post is a deputy chief of Patrol Department. (What?) 17. He likes his job very much.

22. Вставьте предлоги вместо пропусков.

1. I don't like sugar ... my coffee. 2. Are you going to invite me ... a football match? 3. This businessman is ... Western Electronics company. 4. My friend doesn't live ... his parents. 5. Let's meet ... 3 o'clock ... the afternoon. 6. I am going to inspect the operation ... this police division. 7. Is your holiday ... August? 8. I always go ... work ... car. 9. Does this bus go ... the centre ... the city? 10. Tom isn't ... work, he is ... home ... the moment. 11. Give this report ... the deputy chief of the police department. 12. Do you get along ... your mother-in-law?

23. Вспомните разные способы образования повелительных предложений в английском языке. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

Образец:

1. Играйте в футбол! Play football!

2. Не играйте в футбол! Don't play football!

3. Давайте играть в футбол! Let's play football!

1. Не нарушайте закон! 2. Осматривайте место преступления.
3. Не принимайте это управленческое решение. 4. Не помогайте преступникам. 5. Допросите свидетеля. 6. Соберите доказательства! 7. Давайте пойдем в кино! 8. Женитесь на красивой девушке. 9. Не нарушайте правила дорожного движения! 10. Не берите взятки! 11. Переведите этот текст с английского языка на русский. 12. Расследуйте это дорожно-транспортное происшествие! 13. Дайте инструкции этому подчиненному! 14. Поручите Вашему заместителю составить отчет! 15. Давайте жить дружно!

UNIT 3

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE USA

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения:

to have a power	иметь полномочия
to bring a case before the court	представить дело в суд
to initiate a case	возбудить дело
prosecutor	обвинитель (прокурор)
to charge (with)	обвинить (в)
correctional institution	исправительное учреждение
defendant	обвиняемый (подсудимый, ответчик)
to represent defendant in court	представлять подзащитного в суде
judge	судья
trial	судебное разбирательство (процесс)
jury	суд присяжных
to sentence to prison/fine	приговорить к тюремному заключению / штрафу
to include different divisions	включать различные отделы
to violate law	нарушать закон
to commit a crime	совершить преступление
to report a crime	зарегистрировать преступление
to prevent a crime	предотвратить преступление
to apprehend a suspect	задержать подозреваемого
to identify a victim	идентифицировать жертву
to use as an informer	использовать в качестве информатора
juvenile crime	преступление, совершенное несовершеннолетним

2. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM IN THE USA

In the United States, there are about 40,000 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Of these agencies, 200 are state (штат) agencies (state police) and 39,750 are local agencies (city police). For example, New

York City has more than 32,000 police officers (the largest police force in the world). In contrast, the small town of Pervis, Mississippi, has a 3-man police operation.

The professional training of law enforcement personnel in the US varies from extensive schooling (up to 16 weeks) at a police or federal academy to no formal training.

The chief law enforcement officer is a prosecutor. There are 2,700 state and federal prosecutors in the USA. A prosecutor has a power to bring a case before the court.

Lawyers protect constitutional rights of a client and represent a defendant in court. A trial usually lasts a few (несколько) days. During a trial a judge or a jury may sentence a defendant to prison or fine.

The major function of correctional institutions is rehabilitation.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов и выражений:

1) суд присяжных; 2) судья; 3) суд; 4) судебный процесс (разбирательство); 5) профессиональная подготовка; 6) правоохранительные органы; 7) защищать конституционные права; 8) иметь полномочия; 9) обвиняемый (подсудимый); 10) обвинитель (прокурор); 11) защитник (адвокат); 12) представить дело в суд; 13) представлять обвиняемого в суде; 14) исправительное учреждение; 15) приговорить к тюремному заключению; 16) штраф.

4. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

STRUCTURE OF THE AMERICAN POLICE

The federal law enforcement system includes such well-known (хорошо известные) agencies as the FBI, the National Park Service, the Border Patrol (пограничная служба) and others.

The state law enforcement agencies include the state police or traffic patrol, drug control agencies, investigative agencies and others.

County (округ) and municipal police agencies are the largest law enforcement group.

Municipal police departments have their own organizations with different divisions: 1) field operations (patrol, investigation, traffic, youth division), 2) administrative services (community relations, planning), 3) technical services (communications, records), 4) inspectional services (internal affairs, intelligence).

5. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на способы словообразования.

Образец:

to commit a crime – совершить преступление

commission of a crime – совершение преступления

1) to preserve peace – preservation of peace; 2) to prevent a crime – prevention of a crime; 3) to violate law – violation of law; 4) to rehabilitate a criminal – rehabilitation of a criminal; 5) to protect property – protection of property; 6) to prosecute an offender – prosecution of an offender; 7) to collect evidence – collection of evidence; 8) to apprehend a suspect – apprehension of a suspect; 9) to identify a victim – identification of a victim; 10) to initiate an investigation – initiation of an investigation; 11) to regulate traffic – regulation of traffic.

6. Найдите русские эквиваленты этих выражений:

1) to prevent a robbery; 2) high-rate crime area; 3) to use as an informer; 4) to protect life and property; 5) to deal with a traffic accident; 6) to report a crime; 7) police activity; 8) during patrol duty; 9) to detect a crime; 10) to call for a juvenile officer; 11) to preserve peace; 12) to identify a criminal; 13) to apprehend a suspect; 14) major police functions; 15) to charge a criminal with murder; 16) to initiate an investigation; 17) to have a good reputation in the community; 18) to enforce law; 19) a witness's complaint; 20) to initiate a criminal case.

1) начать расследование; 2) задержать подозреваемого; 3) во время патрулирования; 4) раскрыть преступление; 5) иметь дело с дорожно-транспортным происшествием; 6) предотвратить ограбление; 7) главные функции полиции; 8) опознать преступника; 9) применять закон; 10) защищать жизнь и собственность; 11) сохранять порядок; 12) вызвать офицера, работающего с несовершеннолетними преступниками; 13) район с высоким уровнем преступности; 14) использовать в качестве информатора; 15) возбудить уголовное дело; 16) иметь хорошую репутацию в обществе; 17) зарегистрировать преступление; 18) заявление свидетеля; 19) деятельность полиции; 20) обвинить преступника в убийстве.

7. Прочитайте и переведите этот диалог на русский язык без помощи словаря.

TALKING ABOUT POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE USA

Today we are going to have a round-table talk about police activities in the United States of America. Let me introduce the first Deputy Commissioner of New York City Police Department, Mr. White. Our first question is ...

What are the major police functions in your country, Mr. White?

Mr. W.: The major functions of police are 1) to enforce the laws, 2) to preserve peace, 3) to prevent and detect crimes, 4) to protect life and property, 5) to arrest criminals.

How do the American police enforce the laws?

Mr. W.: They identify and apprehend suspects, collect and preserve the evidence for the future prosecution of the defendant.

Do the police search a crime scene?

Mr. W.: In high-rate crime areas, 85 percent of all searches is a search of a suspect, only 15 percent of all search is a search of a home or an automobile.

Who usually initiates the investigation of a crime?

Mr. W.: Usually a victim's or a witness's complaint initiates a crime investigation. Sometimes a police officer comes to a crime scene during his patrol duty.

Do the police use informers or undercover agents to detect such crimes as racketeering, gambling (азартные игры) and prostitution?

Mr. W.: Yes, they do. For example, a businessman who is a victim of racketeering does not always report this crime to the police.

Who is the first to come to the scene of a crime?

Mr. W.: Usually a patrol officer is the first to come to the scene of a crime. There are at least 9 types of patrol in American police: foot, automobile, aircraft, motorcycle, horse, dog, boat, bicycle and television.

Who is the next to come to the scene of a crime?

Mr. W.: If a patrol officer deals with a traffic accident, he calls for a traffic investigator. If a patrolman deals with a juvenile crime, he calls for a juvenile officer etc.

What do you think of this separation of police duties?

Mr. W.: I think the separation of patrolling and detective functions is the best illustration of police specialization in America.

Patrolling is one of the most important activities of American police. And what about preservation of peace?

Mr. W.: Preservation of peace takes much of police time. Traffic regulation and control and auto accident investigation are the third most important activity of the police.

Do American policemen have a high reputation in the community?

Mr. W.: Yes, I think, the policemen have a very high reputation in the community.

8. Переведите текст на русский язык без помощи словаря.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF POLICE

The major functions of police are: 1) to preserve peace; 2) to enforce laws; 3) to prevent and detect crimes; 4) to protect life and property; 5) to arrest criminals. The most important thing is to arrest a criminal. It is then important to collect the names and addresses of witnesses and get information about the crime.

The next thing to do is to preserve all the evidence for future use and identification. An arrest without witnesses and evidence is of very little value (ценность). When you take a criminal case to a prosecuting officer it must be complete in every detail.

9. Переведите диалоги на английский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в простом настоящем и прошедшем времени.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Вы из США?

B.: Я офицер правоохранительных органов США.

A.: Сколько правоохранительных органов в США?

B.: В США около 40 000 правоохранительных органов.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Каковы основные функции американской полиции?

B.: Основные функции полиции: применять законы; охранять порядок; предотвращать и раскрывать преступления; защищать жизнь и собственность.

A.: Кто стоит во главе правоохранительных органов?

B.: Глава правоохранительных органов США – прокурор

DIALOGUE 3

A.: Какие органы включает в себя правоохранительная система США?

B.: Правоохранительная система США включает федеральные органы, полицию штата и муниципальную полицию.

A.: Какова главная функция исправительной системы?

B.: Главная функция исправительной системы – реабилитация.

DIALOGUE 4

А.: Я адвокат. Моя задача – представлять подзащитного и защищать его конституционные права в суде.

В.: Что касается меня, то я следователь. У меня есть полномочия возбудить уголовное или гражданское дело.

А.: Вы допрашиваете свидетелей и потерпевших?

В.: Да, я допрашиваю свидетелей, потерпевших и подозреваемых.

DIALOGUE 5

А.: Этот человек был подозреваемым?

В.: Нет, этот человек был членом жюри присяжных.

А.: У него хорошая репутация?

В.: Да, у него хорошая репутация в обществе.

DIALOGUE 6

А.: Ты работал в уголовном розыске?

В.: Да, я отвечал за раскрытие преступлений, совершенных несовершеннолетними.

А.: Какие преступления они совершали?

В.: Они часто совершали кражи и угоняли автомобили.

DIALOGUE 7

А.: Чем ты занимался на работе сегодня?

В.: Я патрулировал улицы и обеспечивал порядок в своем районе.

А.: Ты часто задерживаешь правонарушителей?

В.: Да, но моя главная задача – предотвращать уличные преступления.

DIALOGUE 8

А.: Когда прокурор представил это дело в суд?

В.: На прошлой неделе.

А.: Судья приговорил вашего подзащитного к штрафу?

В.: Нет. Он приговорил его к тюремному заключению.

DIALOGUE 9

А.: Как вы предотвратили это заказное убийство?

В.: Мы использовали информаторов и арестовали убийцу на месте преступления.

А.: Какие приказы вы дали своим подчиненным?

В.: Я дал указание собрать улики и установить личность преступника.

10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Policing in the United States of America is conducted by numerous types of law enforcement agencies at many different levels. The *federal law enforcement officers* have power to enforce various laws at the federal level. The *Department of Justice* is responsible for most law enforcement duties at the federal level. It includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Marshals Service, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and others. *The Department of Homeland Security*¹ is another branch with numerous federal law enforcement agencies reporting to it, such as: the US Customs and Border Protection, the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Federal Air Marshal Service, the US Secret Service, the Homeland Security Investigations, the Transportation Security Administration etc.

The *American state police* deal with investigations and patrols. In addition, the General Prosecutor's office of each state has its own state bureaus of investigation.

The *county police* exist only in metropolitan counties and have countywide jurisdiction. In some areas, there is a *sheriff's department* which deals with all traditional law enforcement functions, including countywide patrol and investigations.

The *municipal police* range from one-officer agencies (sometimes called the town marshal) to the 40,000 men and women of the New York City Police Department. There are other types of specialist police departments with varying jurisdictions. Most of them are special district

¹ Федеральное министерство, созданное в ноябре 2002 г. в рамках переоценки стратегии национальной безопасности в ответ на угрозы международного терроризма, возникшие после событий 11 сентября 2001 г., в целях координации антитеррористических мер, ранее осуществлявшихся различными ведомствами.

police. These agencies can be school district police, airport police, park police, police departments responsible for protecting government property etc.

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

RANKS OF AMERICAN POLICEMEN

Any citizen of the USA at the age of 21–35 years who has no criminal past may become a police officer. There are twelve ranks in American police. Police ranks vary in different states of the USA. Unlike Russia and many other countries, the ranks in American police are not given just for the length of police service. When joining a police force, a person gets a rank of a police officer and about 90% of American policemen retire on a pension having this lowest police rank.

Another lowest police rank is the rank of a detective. Promotion from a police officer to a detective-investigator is based on investigative experience. To become a detective a police officer needs a labor contract with the approval (одобрение) of the Police Commissioner. To become sergeant, lieutenant and captain a police officer must pass a civil service examination. Only about 5% of police officers are lucky to pass this examination. To become sergeant, a police officer must have 3–5 years of police experience. Promotion to higher police ranks, such as lieutenant and captain, is made once in 3–5 years of service. But to be promoted to the rank of lieutenant an applicant must have higher education. Promotion to the ranks of deputy inspector, inspector and chief are made with the approval of the Police Commissioner. The highest police rank is Chief of Police. Chief of municipal police is appointed by the city authorities and is usually a civil administrator.

12. Прочитайте и переведите эти диалоги на русский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: What departments do the federal police agencies include?

B.: They include the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Border Patrol and other law enforcement agencies.

A.: What is the most well-known federal law enforcement agency?

B.: The most well-known federal law enforcement agency is the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: What kinds of matters do the federal agencies investigate?

B.: The federal agencies investigate only matters that are within the power of the federal government.

A.: What are the duties of the federal officers?

B.: The federal officers' duties include criminal investigation, police response and patrol, inspections, court operations and others.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: How many state police agencies are there in the USA?

B.: In 2012, there were about 18,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the USA.

A.: How many police officers do these agencies employ?

B.: They employ more than 1 million persons, including about 765,000 sworn officers.

DIALOGUE 4

A.: Who provides county law enforcement?

B.: County law enforcement is provided by sheriffs' departments and county police.

A.: What are the duties of an American sheriff's department?

B.: Sheriff's department deals with patrol and investigations.

DIALOGUE 5

A.: What do the police entry qualifications require?

B.: The standard entry qualifications require that a potential police recruit must be a United States citizen and have higher education.

A.: Do American police agencies employ recruits with criminal past?

B.: No, they do not. Applicants must have a clean criminal record and high moral characteristics.

DIALOGUE 6

A.: How long is police training of American recruits?

B.: Police training of recruits usually lasts for 6–9 months at a Police Academy.

A.: What rank does a recruit get after entering a Police Academy?

B.: After entering a Police Academy a recruit gets the rank of a police officer.

13. Прочитайте и переведите эти диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Какие правоохранительные органы есть в США?

B.: В США есть федеральная полиция, полиция округа, полиция штата и городская полиция.

A.: Какие полномочия имеют федеральные правоохранительные органы?

B.: Федеральная полиция имеет полномочия производить аресты и изменять различные законы на федеральном уровне.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Какие обязанности у полиции штата?

B.: Полиция штата имеет дело с расследованием преступлений и охраной общественного порядка.

A.: Кто назначает начальника городской полиции?

B.: Начальника городской полиции назначает администрация города.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: Куда поступают на службу выпускники (graduates) полицейской академии?

B.: Выпускники полицейской академии обычно поступают на службу в отделы по охране общественного порядка и получают звание офицера полиции.

A.: Когда они обычно получают повышение в звании?

B.: Через три или более года службы офицеры получают звание детектива или их переводят в другие территориальные органы полиции.

DIALOGUE 4

A.: Сколько званий в американской полиции?

B.: В американской полиции 12 званий.

A.: Какое самое низкое звание в американской полиции?

B.: Самое низкое звание – офицер полиции.

A.: Какое высшее звание в американской полиции?

B.: Высшее звание – начальник полиции.

14. Расскажите о структуре правоохранительных органов в США. Сравните ее с соответствующей структурой в России.

15. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AMERICAN POLICE SYSTEM

The history of police administration in American cities follows closely that of English cities. Prior to 1844 each district of the City of New York (with over 300,000 population) had only two police constables, a small group of men called marshals appointed by the mayor of the city, and the night watch composed of citizens engaged in various trades during the day who patrolled the streets at night. In 1844, the legislature abolished the night watch and provided for the organization of a day and night police. This was put into effect the following year.

The duties of the new police force were not different from those performed by policemen today. They attended fires, preserved the peace, reported to their captains on suspicious and disorderly houses, arrested and prosecuted offenders and protected life and property in general. The chief of police was appointed by the mayor of the city. The term of office was one year.

Other US cities speedily followed New York in establishing regular professional police departments under state control, but this system was abandoned in favor of the system of local control.

16. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык информацию об истории становления правоохранительной системы США, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

The history of law enforcement in the United States of America can be traced back to the establishment of New York City Sheriff's Office in 1626.

While the law enforcement officers worked without a salary on a part-time basis initially, the first full-time, paid law enforcement officers were hired by the City of Boston in 1712.

The oldest federal law enforcement agency in the US is the Marshals Service. On September 24, 1789, the first post of federal law enforcement officer – the Marshal, was created by the US Congress. A total of 13 US Marshals were appointed by President George Washington himself.

In 1835, the first proper law enforcement agency was established in the state of Texas. It was named the Texas Rangers.

In 1865, the US President Abraham Lincoln approved the formation of what is now the US Secret Service.

In 1902, fingerprinting was first used by the US law enforcement agencies.

In 1974, police started wearing soft body armor to protect themselves against handgun assaults.

The first recorded death of an officer in the line of duty came in 1791, and since then as many as 19,000 US law enforcement officers have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty.

17. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время перевода – 15 минут.

POWERS OF POLICE OFFICERS

When an individual commits a serious crime, a law enforcement officer can handcuff and arrest a person, who will be held in a police station or jail pending a judicial bail determination or an arraignment. In 2010, the FBI estimated that law enforcement agencies made about 13,000 arrests (excluding traffic violations). Of those persons arrested, 74.5% were male and 69.4 % of all persons were white, 28 % were black, and the remaining 2.6 % were of other races.

The procedural use of strip searches (полный личный досмотр) by law enforcement has raised civil liberties concerns. For example, the New York City Police Department has come under scrutiny for its frequent use of a stop-and-frisk program. Now it takes a court order to strip-search someone.

18. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE MIRANDA WARNING

“You have the right to remain silent; anything you say can be used against you” – these are the words of the Miranda warning which was created as a result of 1966 United States Supreme Court case, Miranda vs. Arizona. It began when Ernesto Miranda was arrested at his home and taken into custody to the police station, where he was identified by a witness as the man who had kidnapped and raped a woman. Police officers took Mr. Miranda into an

interrogation room and two hours later emerged with a written confession signed by Mr. Miranda that also stated that the confession was made voluntarily and with full knowledge of his legal rights. The officers, however, failed to advise Mr. Miranda that he had a right to have an attorney present.

The United States Supreme Court ruled that the confession could not be used as an evidence of Mr. Miranda's guilt because he was not fully advised on his legal rights, which included the right to have his attorney present. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. To ensure that other accused criminals are made aware of their constitutional rights, the Supreme Court ruled that a suspect who is taken into custody and interrogated must receive a warning of the following things: the right to remain silent, the fact that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has a right of the presence of an attorney, and that if he cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he desires so. The Miranda warning is now applied by law officers throughout the United States as a result of this ruling.

19. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

Police of the American city of Wichita in Kansas charged a white mouse with stealing a heavy bag (мешок) of marijuana from the evidence room where it had been kept. On this occasion, the Police Department held a press conference where the audience was presented a portrait of the suspect. A police spokesman tried to convince (убедить) the journalists that the mouse used the stolen marijuana to make its burrows (нора) more comfortable. But the journalists questioned the official version, on the assumption that the bag of marijuana had been stolen by the one who launched the idea to blame (обвинить) the mouse.

20. Знаете ли Вы, что для того, чтобы попасть в число нарушителей закона, вовсе не обязательно переходить улицу на красный свет. Во Франции для этого достаточно назвать свою свинью Наполеоном, а в Великобритании – неправильно наклеить почтовую марку с изображением королевы. Рекордсменом по части «тупых» законов (“dumb” laws) являются США. Вы можете в этом убедиться, если прочитаете и переведете на русский язык без помощи словаря следующие примеры:

- if you cut a cactus in the state of Arizona you commit a serious crime which is punished by 25 years of imprisonment;
- in the same state, it is prohibited (запрещено) to smile if you are more than 18 years old and do not have two front teeth;

- in Seattle, Washington, if a woman sits on a man's knees (колени) in a bus or in a train without a pillow (подушка) between their faces, she can be sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment;
- in Alabama, a man can be arrested for keeping an ice-cream in the back pocket of trousers;
- a kiss longer than 5 minutes is illegal in the territory of Iowa, while in Connecticut, a husband has no right to kiss his wife on Sunday.
- In the U.S. town of Lehigh, the state of Nebraska, it is forbidden to sell holes (дырки) of bagels (бублики).
- In the U.S. state of Arkansas, a husband has the right to beat his wife, but only once a month.

21. Знаете ли Вы, что:

- American policemen have high reputation in the community (70% of American people trust their native policemen). In comparison with that only 60% of Europeans trust their law enforcement agencies. In Russia, this index is still much less: only 25% of citizens trust the activity of police officers. And in Finland this index has the highest numbers – 90%.
- The first policewoman in the USA was Ellis Wells, who was hired by the Los Angeles Police Department in 1910. Ellis Wells had to work out a lady's police uniform to wear at police service. Four years later the British police also began to employ women for police service.
- In 1871, an American lawyer Clement Vallandigham protected the rights of a defendant at trial. The defendant was charged with a murder committed during a conflict in a bar. The lawyer's evidence of his defendant's innocence was based on the assumption (предположение) that the victim had killed himself, while taking a gun out of his pocket. To prove this assumption in court, Mr. Vallandigham put a gun into his pocket. The lawyer (thinking that his gun was uncharged) took it out of his pocket and fired a shot in himself. Clement Vallandigham died in court and his defendant was found innocent.

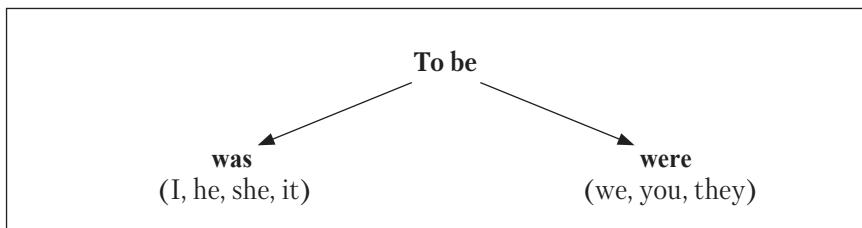
- At the end of the 19th century the serial killer Henry Howard Holmes built a hotel in Chicago. The hotel had a lot of covert (тайный) rooms with implements of torture (орудия пыток), where Mr. Holmes brought his victims. The killer's victims were the hotel employees, as well as hotel guests. At trial Henry Holmes confessed in 27 murders, although in investigators' opinion the maniac murdered more than 200 people. The judge sentenced the killer to death.

- There is a well-known legend about the medieval Swiss archer (лучник) William Tell. This legendary person was forced to shoot the apple which was put on the head of his son. As we all know, William Tell did not miss the target. Being inspired by this story, the American writer William Burroughs arranged a surprise for his guests. He put a glass on his wife's head and fired a shot. The bullet hit his wife in the head and she died right at the party.

- The USA law enforcement history witnessed the first use of electric chair on the 6th of August, 1890. Since that date, it has been widely used throughout 25 US states until the recent time. Today this type of punishment is still used in Alabama, Florida, South Caroline, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. The last prisoner, who got an electric chair in Virginia, was Paul Powell, who had committed a racially motivated murder of a young girl. Nowadays death sentence is used only in 58 countries.

GRAMMAR IN USE

1. Спряжение глагола “to be” в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple)



а) утвердительная форма

I, he, she, it	was
we, you, they	were

б) отрицательная форма

I, he, she, it	was not (wasn't)
we, you, they	were not (weren't)

в) вопросительная форма

Was	I, he, she, it?
Were	we, you, they?

г) краткие ответы

Yes,	I (he, she, it) we (you, they)	was were
No,	I (he, she, it) we (you, they)	was not (wasn't) were not (weren't)

Специальные вопросы

When	Was the last meeting?
Where	Were you yesterday?

2. Образование и спряжение глаголов в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple)

а) утвердительная форма

Правило: подлежащее + глагол (правильный) + ed.

В прошедшем времени неправильные глаголы имеют свою особую форму, поэтому их следует запомнить.

Время	Примеры (с комментариями)
Past Simple	I visited my parents last week. (visit – правильный глагол) Я навещал своих родителей на прошлой неделе. I went to London two months ago. (go – неправильный глагол) Я ездил в Лондон два месяца назад.

Вспомогательный глагол времени Past Simple – did, который употребляется для формирования отрицательных и вопросительных предложений.

б) отрицательная форма

Время	Примеры
Past Simple	I didn't visit my parents last week. – Я не навещал своих родителей на прошлой неделе. I didn't go to London two months ago. – Я не ездил в Лондон два месяца назад.

в) вопросительная форма (общий вопрос)

Время	Примеры
Past Simple	Did you visit your parents last week? – Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. Ты навещал своих родителей на прошлой неделе? – Да. / Нет. Did you go to London two months ago? – Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. Ты ездил в Лондон два месяца назад? – Да. / Нет.

г) вопросительная форма (специальный вопрос)

Время	Примеры
Past Simple	When did you visit your parents? – Last week. Когда ты навещал своих родителей? – На прошлой неделе. When did you go to London? – Two months ago. Когда ты ездил в Лондон? – Два месяца назад.

Обратите внимание!

Правило: вопрос к подлежащему задается без вспомогательного глагола did:

Who visited parents last week?

EXERCISES

1. Запомните форму прошедшего времени этих неправильных глаголов.

to be	быть	was / were
to have	иметь	had
to go	идти	went
to come	приходить	came
to do	делать	did
to deal	иметь дело	dealt
to speak	говорить	spoke
to give	давать	gave
to meet	встречать (-ся)	met
to see	видеть	saw
to steal	воровать	stole
to shoot	стрелять	shot
to take	брать	took
to bring	приносить	brought
to drink	пить	drank
to eat	есть	ate

2. Вставьте вместо пропусков правильную форму глагола to be – was или were.

1. I ... at the Academy yesterday. 2. We ... not busy on Sunday. 3. What ... your post two years ago? 4. How old ... you last year? 5. ... he a witness to this traffic accident? 6. ... you at work yesterday? 7. She ... not at home in the evening. 8. When ... your holiday? 9. They ... in America last month. 10. He ... my subordinate 7 years ago. 11. ... you busy on Sunday? 12. How ... his English last year?

3. Вставьте вместо пропусков правильную форму глагола to be – was / were или wasn't / weren't. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The hotel ... comfortable but it ...expensive. 2. The weather ... fine so we stayed outside. 3. I ... upset because my friend didn't come to my birthday party. 4. We ... at the cinema yesterday because we couldn't buy tickets. 5. It ... my first visit to London and I went to see its historical places. 6. One of my relatives ... a jury member of that trial. 7. This man had a criminal past and it ... his first offence. 8. It ... very cold on Friday and my wife gave me a warm coat. 9. The traffic ... bad and we ... late for the meeting. 10. Last week my son passed an English exam very well, it ... very difficult for him.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив форму простого прошедшего времени глаголов.

1. My friends (be) at the football match yesterday. 2. Last year I (work) as an investigator at the CID. 3. I (deal) with the most serious crimes. 4. My brother (graduate) from the Law Department of the University two years ago. 5. We (be) in America in 1996. 6. A criminal (steal) my car a week ago. 7. I (have) many problems last week. 8. We (meet) last Sunday. 9. Alex and Victor (come) from Moscow yesterday. 10. I (give) instructions to my subordinates about the case under investigation.

5. Сделайте эти предложения отрицательными в соответствии с образцом.

Образец:

He worked at the CID.

He did not work at the CID.

(He didn't work at the CID)

1. He took the responsibility for management control. 2. They robbed the bank yesterday. 3. Our police division detected a car theft two days ago. 4. It was a police manager's administrative decision. 5. We spoke English in America last year. 6. I went to London in 1994. 7. I made an administrative decision about this operation. 8. They were at home yesterday evening. 9. The judge sentenced a criminal to prison. 10. The relatives identified a victim.

6. Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям из упражнения № 5.

7. Задайте специальные вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. He was at the Academy yesterday. (When?) 2. They investigated a contract murder last week. (What kind of?) 3. The police officers investigated a bank robbery. (What?) 4. I came home very late. (Who?) 5. Our police department cooperated with the local authorities in this criminal case. (Why?) 6. Police officers prevented a terrorist act. (How?) 7. He visited parents every Sunday. (How often?) 8. They discussed professional problems last week. (What?) 9. The patrol officer apprehended the offender during his patrol duty. (When?) 10. They saw many historical monuments in London. (What?).

8. Прочитайте текст об одном рабочем дне начальника отдела полиции. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в простом прошедшем времени.

Yesterday I (have) a very hard day. I (be) very busy in the morning. I (give) orders and instructions to my subordinates. We (discuss) the most important cases under investigation. There (be) a street shooting two days ago. The criminals (use) arms. Five people (die) in that criminal conflict. We (interrogate) the witnesses and (apprehend) three suspects. They (be) members of one organized criminal group. In the afternoon, I (meet) a delegation from the USA. They (be) senior police officers from the New York City Police Department. They (come) to Moscow to discuss professional problems with their Moscow colleagues. We (begin) to cooperate with our American colleagues three years ago. Our officers (go) to the USA to discuss problems of criminal terrorism in a big city. They (visit) some law enforcement agencies and (study) the law enforcement system of the USA. In the evening, I (have) a call from the duty section. A criminal (shoot) a policeman during his patrol duty. We all (be) happy the officer (do not die). I (come) home very late. It (be) not the happiest day in my life!

9. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот полицейский имел полномочия обыскать автомобиль. 2. Кто защищал конституционные права этого ответчика на судебном разбирательстве? 3. Этот офицер не имел хорошей репутации в обществе. 4. Когда Вы возбудили это уголовное дело? 5. Прокурор представил дело в суд на прошлой неделе. 6. Несовершеннолетние правонарушители часто угоняли дорогие автомобили. 7. Наше полицейское

подразделение занималось этим дорожно-транспортным происшествием три дня назад. 8. Я не нарушал правила дорожного движения в прошлом году. 9. Как Вы установили личность преступника? 10. Кто совершил это убийство? 11. Судья приговорил подсудимого к пожизненному заключению. 12. Вы когда-либо нарушали закон? 13. Кто зарегистрировал эту кражу?

10. Вставьте предлоги вместо пропусков. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The prosecutor charged these men ... a contract murder. 2. Yesterday I had a meeting ... the community representatives. 3. After the arrest takes place, the suspect is booked ... a police station. 4. The duty section had a call ... shooting ... the dance club. 5. Police officers took the evidence ... the Forensic Science Laboratory. 6. My friend works ... the Public Order Protection Department. 7. It is important to cooperate ... foreign organizations in crime control. 8. Domestic violence affects all sections ... the community. 9. Traditional police departments are characterized ... a high degree of centralization. 10. ... 1833, Philadelphia organized an independent police force. 11. United States Border Patrol is a component ... the Department of Homeland Security. 12. Police training ... recruits usually lasts ... 6–9 months ... a Police Academy. 13. Today the number ... lawyers in the United States exceeds 675,000.

UNIT 4

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения:

to appoint to a post	назначить на должность
to carry weapons (guns)	носить оружие
to guard politicians	охранять политиков
to issue a warrant	выдать ордер
government	правительство
(local) authorities	(местные) органы власти
county	графство
salary	заработная плата
staff	персонал
headquarters (office)	штаб-квартира
(chief) constable	(главный) констебль
to train recruits	обучать новобранцев
burglary	квартирная кража
fraud	мошенничество
Police Act	Закон о полиции
to punish / punishment	наказывать, наказание

2. Объясните значение этих выражений на русском языке:

1) to promote to a senior rank; 2) parking regulations; 3) uniformed police officer; 4) basic training centre; 5) to have powers of arrest; 6) to issue a warrant; 7) to investigate a burglary; 8) to deal with legal matters; 9) to punish an offender; 10) local police station; 11) to pass a qualifying examination; 12) to train recruits; 13) to staff a police department; 14) central government; 15) local authorities; 16) to regulate salaries; 17) territorial police force; 18) headquarters of the Metropolitan Police; 19) specially trained police officers; 20) limited jurisdiction; 21) police staff; 22) administrative matters; 23) to preserve peace; 24) to guard politicians; 25) to carry weapons; 26) to use guns; 27) county police; 28) to appoint to a post; 29) appointment of Chief Constable; 30) powers of a constable; 31) to charge with fraud; 32) Police Act.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык без помощи словаря.

THE POLICE SYSTEM IN BRITAIN

There is no national police force in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Instead, there are about 160 separate, independent police forces organized on a local government basis. The central government establishes certain standards of efficiency, regulates salaries, and inspects the local forces.

The county police forces are the basic units. Each county police appoint their own Chief Constable, who must be approved (одобрен) by the Home Secretary. After the Chief Constable comes Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable.

Each police force has its headquarters, in which the Chief Constable, his deputy and his staff work. The senior officers are responsible for one or more aspects of the work, for example, for administrative matters (such as pay, housing and correspondence); for traffic and transport matters; for criminal investigation; for fingerprint and photographic work; for training of detective staff and so on.

Scotland Yard is the name of the central office for the administration and control of the 23 police divisions of the Metropolitan Police. This police force is the largest in the country. The Commissioner is the chief of the Metropolitan Police. He has the Deputy Commissioner, who commands the police force in his absence, and four Assistant Commissioners.

4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

THE BRITISH CONSTABLES

Constable is the lowest rank in the British police service. In England and Wales, the majority of constables have full powers of arrest and search. The 1996 Police Act outlines the jurisdiction of constables of the British police forces. Such officers have jurisdiction throughout England and Wales and the adjacent (расположенный рядом) United Kingdom waters.

There are many constables who are not members of territorial police forces. Some of them are members of special police forces: the British Transport Police, the Ministry of Defense Police and others.

Generally, constables from the English and Welsh Home Office forces do not have jurisdiction in Scotland or Northern Ireland and vice versa (наоборот). As for police officers of the Metropolitan Police who are responsible for Royalty and VIP protection, they have jurisdiction in any part of the United Kingdom whilst performing those functions.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

There are four general types of the law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom.

The *territorial police forces* provide most of policing. Most police officers are members of territorial police forces. These officers have all the powers and duties of a constable in one of the three legal systems – England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The territorial police constables also have certain powers of arrest in countries other than the one they were attested in. They are: arrest with a warrant, arrest without a warrant for an offence committed in their country, arrest without a warrant for an offence committed in another country, and mutual assistance (взаимная помощь).

The *special police forces* have a specific, non-regional jurisdiction, such as the British Transport Police. These forces are not controlled by the Home Office, but instead by the government department responsible for the area they police.

The *miscellaneous constabularies* (смешанные полицейские силы) have a responsibility to police specific local areas or activities, such as ports and parks. Officers of these forces have the powers of a constable within their limited jurisdiction. These constabularies are controlled by a local authority, public trusts or even private companies.

In the United Kingdom there are also *non-police law enforcement agencies*, whose officers are not policemen, but they still enforce laws. These agencies have limited powers. In practice, these organizations will generally require the support (нуждаются в поддержке) of police officers from the territorial police forces to execute their arrest/search powers through a joint operation (совместная операция).

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

THE BRITISH POLICEMEN

There are about 60,000 police officers, men and women, in England, Wales and Scotland, excluding London. They all deal with the enforcement of the law, the preservation of life and property, and the prevention of crime.

Usually uniformed police officers do not carry guns, except (за исключением) in the Northern Ireland or in those cases when police officers guard politicians and diplomats or patrol airports. Only specially trained police officers, known as Authorized Firearms officers (офицеры, наделенные полномочиями носить огнестрельное оружие), may use guns when they

face an armed criminal or when they protect a person at risk of attack. Most police forces in Britain operate a system of patrol cars which carry guns in a locked box – to provide a speedy response to a firearms incident.

In England and Wales the police have wide powers to stop, to search and to arrest a suspect with or without a warrant issued by a court.

Those British policemen who deal with traffic control and regulation are called traffic wardens (инспекторы дорожного движения). Their job is to make sure that drivers do not violate traffic rules and follow the parking regulations. They wear a special uniform with a yellow hatband (лента на шляпе) and do not carry guns.

7. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.

1. The Commissioner is chief of the (столичная полиция). 2. The chief law enforcement officer of the (полиция графства) is (главный констебль). 3. All police officers (занимаются) the protection of citizens' life, (собственность) and (конституционные права). 4. Usually police officers in Britain (не носят) guns. 5. The British policemen may (использовать оружие) when they face an armed criminal. 6. Each county police (назначает) their own Chief Constable. 7. (Охрана общественного порядка) is the major police (задача) in any country. 8. A police officer in Britain (имеет полномочия) to stop and (осматривать) suspicious people or vehicles. 9. Sometimes police officers must patrol airports and (охранять) diplomats and (политики). 10. The central (правительство) regulates (зароботная плата) and inspects (местные органы полиции). 11. (Правоохранительные органы) of the United Kingdom closely cooperate with the (местные органы власти). 12. In England and Wales police have a power to arrest a suspect without a (ордер). 13. The police authority for the Metropolitan Police force is the (министр внутренних дел). 14. The powers of a police officer in England and Wales are outlined by (Закон о полиции 1984 года). 15. Police managers often deal with (административные дела). 16. Police forces may employ members of (персонал полиции) who perform many functions to assist police officers.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

PUBLIC ORDER PROTECTION IN BRITAIN

Preservation of public peace is the most important duty of the British police officers. Police departments protect public order by preventing disturbances and ensuring to every citizen the rights guaranteed to him

by the constitution. In a practical way, the police officers preserve peace by dealing with thousands little things, such as complaints about children, minor violations of law and order, conflicts between neighbors and so on.

The heart of policing is the work done by police constables who are in constant contact with the public. They patrol the streets on foot, sometimes on bicycles or in cars, give directions or deal with the disturbances. They also work at the local police stations, interrogate witnesses and victims and deal with arrested people. Some specialize, for example, as dog handlers or mounted police.

Every force has its criminal investigation department staffed by specialist detectives. There is also a traffic division which operates road patrol units engaged in enforcing traffic law and helping drivers in difficulties.

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время перевода – 15 минут.

POLICE TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN

In England and Wales entry to the police force is open to men and women over the age of 18 and a half. Candidates must be British or Commonwealth citizens. All candidates go through a basic training course lasting several months and spend two years as probationers. Training for probationer constables is a combination of on-the-job training and work at residential training centers. After two years as probationers, they pass the qualifying examination and can apply for promotion to the rank of a sergeant. There is a Police Staff College in Bramshill, which trains senior officers for promotion to chief officer ranks.

10. Ответьте на вопросы собеседника, используя информацию текстов из предыдущих упражнений.

THE POLICE SYSTEM IN BRITAIN

A.: Is there national police in Great Britain?

B.:

A.: How many independent police forces are there in Great Britain?

B.:

A.: What are the basic police units in Great Britain?

B.:

A.: Who is the chief of the county police in Great Britain?

B.:

A.: What is the largest police force in Great Britain?

B.:

A.: How many police officers are there in Great Britain?

B.:

A.: What are the major functions of the British policemen?

B.:

A.: Do British police officers carry guns?

B.:

A.: How long is the basic course of police officers' training?

B.:

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

BRITISH POLICE DEPARTMENTS

The Uniform Police Department officers operate mostly on patrol. The function of such officers is to be on look-out for any violation of the law or any incident, which requires their attention. In the course of their duties they may have to arrest suspects or people committing offences, deal with traffic accidents and give assistance or information to any member of the community who asks for help. Other duties of the uniform police department constables include investigation of reports of lost property, supervision of witnesses, inspection of places of mass public events and others.

The criminal investigation department is staffed by police officers (usually working in civilian clothes) who, during their service as uniformed constables, showed a special disposition (склонность) for the investigation of crime. As part of the work of criminal detection, these officers make crime reports, collect information connected with crime, do the photographic and fingerprint work and prepare the evidence for taking to forensic science laboratories.

12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

ESSEX POLICE

Essex Police is a territorial police force responsible for policing the county of Essex in the east of England. Its headquarters are all located in Chelmsford. Essex Police was formed in 1840. It is one of the largest non-metropolitan police forces in the United Kingdom, employing approximately 3,600 police officers. The Chief Constable is Stephen Kavanagh since May 2013.

Essex Police include various divisions. The Essex *Crime Division* deals with crime investigation. It is managed by a divisional commander. The role of the *Force Intelligence Bureau* is to help criminal investigation across the county by bringing together local police intelligence from different divisions.

It collects information on dangerous sex offenders and analyzes trends and links (связи) between crimes. The *Serious Organized Crime Division* consists of a team of detectives who investigate serious and organized crime inside and outside of the Essex police area, such as burglary, car theft or robbery. The main function of the *Dangerous Offenders Unit* is to deal with potentially dangerous criminals. The *Economic Crime Unit* has two functions. The first is the investigation of serious fraud. The second function is the confiscation of assets (средства, имущество) held by persons charged with drug trafficking offences. The *Hi-Tech Crime Unit* deals with computer crime.

13. Запомните эти выражения и запишите их в свой словарь:

police intelligence
dangerous

оперативно-разыскная деятельность
опасный

14. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH LAW ENFORCEMENT

There were two main stages in the history of the police service in England and Wales between the Anglo-Saxon period¹ when every free man was bound by oath to assist in the preservation of peace and in the detection and punishment of crime and the 19th century when the first statutory police forces were created.

Before the 19th century, Great Britain had no organized police system. In England and Wales the local courts and afterwards the justices appointed a constable for each town. In London, the appointment of the police was the responsibility of municipal or parish authorities. In individual cases, magistrates (государственные чиновники) themselves organized and paid whole-time constables. Early 19th century London, with a population of nearly a million and a half people, was policed by 450 constables and 4,500 night watchmen.

The concept of professional policing was taken up by Sir Robert Peel when he became Home Secretary in 1822. Peel's Metropolitan Police Act 1829 established a full-time, professional and centrally-organized police force for the greater London area known as the Metropolitan Police. This Act provided for the appointment by the Crown of two justices (afterwards known as Commissioners) to organize a new united police force.

¹ Англосаксонский период – период истории Англии с V в. до завоевания Англии норманнами в 1066 г.

15. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря.

ROBERT PEEL'S CONCEPT OF PROFESSIONAL POLICING

The concept of professional policing was taken up by Sir Robert Peel when he became Home Secretary in 1822. He believed that it was better to prevent crime from happening rather than to catch and punish people after they had committed a crime.

Sir Robert Peel developed the philosophy of an ethical police force. Its principles state that:

- every police officer must have an identification number to assure accountability for his actions;
- whether the police are effective is not measured on the number of arrests, but on the lack of crime;
- trust and accountability are paramount.

16. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.

TRAFFIC POLICE IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain, there is no national traffic police. Each county has its own traffic police. The major function of the British traffic police is to control and regulate traffic. In Great Britain, a traffic warden also has a power to search a vehicle (транспортное средство) and to apprehend an offender. Traffic police can close off traffic to make way for a special vehicle. But they do not have a power to block off traffic so that a high-ranking official could drive free of it.

This story can be a good illustration to it: one day Her Majesty the British Queen Elizabeth the Second came late for the military air show because her limousine could not outdrive the slow-going training vehicle (учебный автомобиль) without breaking traffic rules.

British traffic wardens are very law-abiding (законопослушный) police officers. On the other hand, they never hesitate (колебаться) to fine their colleagues in case of any violations of traffic regulations. Last year London policemen paid £326 of fines for illegal parking, speeding and other traffic violations.

17. Прочитайте и переведите эти диалоги на русский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: How many police forces are there in Great Britain?

B.: There are 52 police forces in Great Britain: 43 in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland and 1 in Northern Ireland.

A.: What kind of police force is responsible for policing London?

B.: The Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police force are responsible for policing London.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: What types of law enforcement agencies are there in Great Britain?

B.: There are four general types of law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom: 1) territorial police forces; 2) special police forces; 3) miscellaneous constabularies; 4) non-police law enforcement agencies.

A.: What are the duties of the miscellaneous constabularies?

B.: Their duty is to police specific local areas, such as ports and parks.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: What kind of bodies do non-police law enforcement organizations include?

B.: These organizations include: 1) bodies with limited executive powers; 2) bodies with investigative powers; 3) bodies with limited police powers.

A.: Do these agencies have a power to arrest a criminal?

B.: The non-police law enforcement agencies execute their arrest and search powers only through a joint operation with the territorial police forces.

DIALOGUE 4

A.: What departments do regular police forces have?

B.: All regular police forces have a uniform department and a criminal investigation department.

A.: What are the major functions of a uniform department?

B.: It deals with prevention of crime and protection of life and property.

A.: What are the major functions of a criminal investigation department?

B.: It is responsible for detection of crime and collection of evidence for bringing a case before the court.

DIALOGUE 5

A.: What police forces are responsible for most of policing in the United Kingdom?

B.: Territorial police forces provide most of policing in the United Kingdom.

A.: What powers do the officers of territorial police forces have?

B.: These officers have full powers and duties of a constable in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

DIALOGUE 6

A.: Do the British police officers carry firearms?

B.: Police officers in England, Scotland and Wales do not normally carry firearms.

A.: And what about Northern Ireland?

B.: Because of terrorist violence between 1969 and 1994, the Irish police officers carry firearms for personal protection.

18. Прочитайте и переведите эти диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Кто руководит полицейскими силами Великобритании?

B.: Полицейские силы Великобритании возглавляет начальник полиции (главный констебль). Звание главы столичной полиции – комиссар.

A.: Какова главная обязанность начальника полиции?

B.: Главная административная функция начальника полиции – руководить деятельностью полицейских офицеров по охране общественного порядка.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Какое низшее звание в полиции Великобритании?

B.: Низшее звание полицейской службы Великобритании – констебль.

A.: Как полицейские констебли патрулируют улицы?

B.: Они патрулируют улицы пешком, на велосипедах или в автомобиле.

DIALOGUE 3

А.: Сколько отделов территориальной полиции есть в Англии и Уэльсе?

В.: Англия и Уэльс имеют 43 отдела территориальной полиции.

А.: Какая полиция отвечает за охрану общественного порядка Северной Ирландии?

В.: Североирландская полиция охраняет общественный порядок в Северной Ирландии.

DIALOGUE 4

А.: Какие полномочия имеют полицейские офицеры в Англии и Уэльсе?

В.: Эти полицейские офицеры имеют полномочия останавливать, обыскивать и арестовывать подозреваемых.

А.: Им нужно иметь ордер на арест?

В.: Полицейские офицеры могут арестовать подозреваемого, не имея судебного ордера на арест.

19. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE BRITISH POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

All police forces in England and Wales have a close contact with the communities they serve. Each police force has consultative groups which include representatives from the police, local authorities, school bodies and community. A major strategy for cooperation between the public and the police is the programme "Partners Against Crime." It was founded by the Government in September 1994. It is based on three schemes:

1) *Neighbourhood Watch Scheme*¹: there are 142,000 neighbourhood watch schemes in England and Wales and 3,600 in Scotland. Residents watch properties in their areas and inform police of suspicious people or vehicles.

¹ Добровольная местная организация в городе, в которой жители данного района присматривают за домом или имуществом соседей.

2) *Street Watch Scheme*: local people regularly patrol the chosen area to help the police to protect public order in their neighbourhood. They also help elder people in difficulties.

3) *Neighbourhood Constable Scheme*: it is a variation of the special police constables service. Like special constables, neighborhood constables are police-trained, uniformed volunteers with the full range of police powers, but they work in their own neighbourhood.

20. Переведите текст на английский язык без помощи словаря.

ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ

Правоохранительная система Великобритании включает 160 полицейских подразделений. Основные полицейские органы – это полиция графств. Высшее звание полицейского офицера – начальник полиции или главный констебль. Британские офицеры расследуют преступления, собирают улики на месте преступления, допрашивают свидетелей и потерпевших, регулируют движение, занимаются подготовкой стажеров.

Самая многочисленная полиция Великобритании – это полиция Лондона. Начальник столичной полиции имеет звание комиссара. Полиция Лондона отвечает за охрану общественного порядка в городе.

Британские полицейские имеют хорошую репутацию в обществе. Представители местной власти и общественности помогают полиции охранять порядок в районе, но они не имеют широких полицейских полномочий.

21. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык, не пользуясь словарем.

TEACHER KILLED IN A CLASSROOM

A young woman-teacher was shot dead yesterday afternoon when a criminal went into the classroom at St. John's School in Brighton. The victim, 26-year-old Mrs. Susan Hanson, came to Brighton only two months ago. She was shot in the head and died on the crime scene.

The drama began at 2 o'clock, when a man with a gun walked into the classroom. He blocked the door of the classroom and ordered 13 schoolchildren and their teacher to stand against the wall.

The headmaster (директор школы) called the police and in 10 minutes a patrolmen's car came to the crime scene. The patrolmen's colleagues from the criminal investigation and SWAT divisions joined them in a very short period of time. Two hours later when the police officers heard the shots they broke into the classroom and arrested the criminal.

22. Дополните диалог директора школы с полицейским офицером, сформулировав вопросы, соответствующие данным ответам.

Policeman:
Headmaster: Her name was Susan Hanson.
Policeman:
Headmaster: She was 26 years old.
Policeman:
Headmaster: No, she was divorced.
Policeman:
Headmaster: She came to Brighton two months ago.
Policeman:
Headmaster: She had a small house not far from our school.
Policeman:
Headmaster: Yes. The criminal blocked the door of the classroom.
Policeman:
Headmaster: There were 13 schoolchildren in the classroom.
Policeman:
Headmaster: This man came into the classroom at 3 p.m.
Policeman:
Headmaster: I called the police station at 3.10 p.m.
Policeman:
Headmaster: I heard the shots at about 5 p.m.
Policeman:
Headmaster: I never saw this man in our school before.
Policeman:
Headmaster: No, her relatives don't live in Brighton. They live in London.
Policeman:
Headmaster: Yes, I am going to tell her relatives about this tragedy soon after our talk.

23. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык, не пользуясь словарем.

AN ACCIDENT

There was a traffic accident in the centre of London yesterday. Tom Atkins, a 34-year-old driver, was driving home when the traffic accident happened. He suddenly lost control of the car and ran into the bus stop. The car hit an old lady at the bus stop and then stopped.

When a policeman came to the scene of the accident he found out that Tom was drunk and had no driving license. The policeman provided first aid to the old lady and helped to transport her to a hospital. Then he brought Tom to the police station for interrogation.

24. Запомните эти выражения и запишите их в свой словарь:

driving license	водительские права
to lose control	потерять контроль
to hit	сбить (человека); врезаться

25. Патрульный офицер доставил Тома Аткинса в полицейский участок. Переведите диалог Тома Аткинса и полицейского офицера на английский язык.

Policeman: Как Ваше имя, сэр?

Tom: Мое имя – Том Аткинс.

Policeman: Предъявите Ваши права, Мистер Аткинс.

Tom: У меня нет прав.

Policeman: Почему Вы вели автомобиль без прав?

Tom: Две недели назад я нарушил правила дорожного движения и полицейский забрал мои права.

Policeman: Вы пили алкоголь перед тем, как сесть за руль автомобиля (before driving)?

Tom: Да. Я был на вечеринке и выпил там три рюмки коньяка.

Policeman: Вы понимаете, что Вы сбили пожилую женщину на автобусной остановке?

Tom: Да. Мне очень жаль. Как она себя чувствует сейчас?

Policeman: Не очень хорошо. Мы помогли отвезти ее в больницу.

Tom: Я очень сожалею. Надеюсь, что все будет хорошо.

26. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык без помощи словаря.

THE CAR THIEF

My cousin and her husband live in the East End of London. One morning they woke up and didn't find their car outside the house. A thief stole their car at night. My relatives phoned the police and reported the theft.

When they returned home after work they found their car outside the house. It was parked in its usual place. There was also a note with excuses for stealing their car. The "thief" explained that his wife was going to have their first baby and he had to take her to the hospital. He said that he didn't have a car himself. For compensation, he left two tickets for the West End show on Saturday evening. My relatives were very glad to get the tickets to this musical because they loved music very much.

It was a wonderful evening. They had the front seats and the show was very good. They visited an Italian restaurant after the show and returned home only at night.

While they were away, someone robbed their house, and stole all the expensive things. They knew who the thief was because there was a note on the table, saying: "I HOPE YOU LIKED THE SHOW!"

27. Переведите эти диалоги на английский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в простом настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: На следующей неделе я получу повышение и стану заместителем начальника уголовного розыска.

B.: Сколько подчиненных будет под твоим руководством?

A.: В моем подчинении будет 12 офицеров, которые будут расследовать преступления, допрашивать свидетелей и задерживать подозреваемых.

B.: Удачи тебе! Увидимся на работе в понедельник.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Ты сможешь нам угнать автомобиль твоего начальника?

B.: Нет, я не буду участвовать в этом преступлении.

A.: Почему?

B.: Потому что я угнал его два дня назад и сейчас собираюсь продать его вам.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: Мы задержали Вас за нарушение правил дорожного движения.

B.: Как Вы меня накажете?

A.: Это административное правонарушение. Судья приговорит Вас к штрафу.

B.: Мне очень жаль!

DIALOGUE 4

A.: Когда прокурор представит это дело в суд?

B.: На следующей неделе.

A.: Вы будете принимать участие в судебном процессе?

B.: Да, я буду защищать конституционные права подсудимого в суде.

DIALOGUE 5

A.: Когда ваши подчиненные доставят улики в криминалистическую лабораторию?

B.: Через два дня.

A.: Вы будете использовать их в суде?

B.: Да, прокурор будет использовать в судебном заседании как физические улики, так и свидетельские показания (testimony).

DIALOGUE 6

A.: Какие проблемы вы будете обсуждать со своими подчиненными на завтрашнем заседании?

B.: Мы будем обсуждать проблемы контроля уличной преступности.

A.: Какие приказы и инструкции вы им дадите?

B.: Я дам указание установить личности преступных главарей и ликвидировать деятельность преступных групп на территории нашего участка.

DIALOGUE 7

А.: Как вы предотвратите это заказное убийство?

В.: Мы собираемся использовать оперативную информацию и арестовать убийцу на месте преступления.

А.: Ваши подчиненные будут использовать оружие?

В.: Я надеюсь, что офицеры не будут стрелять, и в этой операции не будет жертв.

DIALOGUE 8

А.: Кто займется этими финансовыми правонарушениями?

В.: Отдел по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями будет расследовать эти финансовые правонарушения.

А.: Следователи будут сотрудничать с местными органами власти в раскрытии этого преступления?

В.: Да, местные органы власти окажут помощь следствию.

28. Прочитайте и переведите без помощи словаря информацию о «тугих» законах (“dumb” laws), которые согласно общему праву до сих пор могут быть использованы в качестве прецедентов для вынесения судебных решений в Великобритании:

In the UK it is forbidden to have dinner in a public toilet.

In the UK Members of Parliament are not allowed to die in the Houses of Parliament. This law was passed in 1313. The reason for its adoption was the fact that anyone who died in the Parliament building was buried at the expense of the state (похоронен за счет государства).

In England running down a dog (наезд на собаку) is punished more severely than running down a human person.

It is illegal to play tennis in the streets of the city of Cambridge.

In the city of London, it is forbidden to organize a wedding party in the London Underground.

In Northern Ireland, a man is forbidden to use a mirror, if he looks like a moose (лось).

In Northern Ireland students are prohibited to die during the examination session.

On February, 29 an Irish woman can propose to any man (предложить любому мужчине жениться на ней). This tradition has its roots in the law of the 11th century, by which if a man refused to take a proposal he was obliged to pay a fine.

JUST FOR FUN

Holmes' Investigation

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson went on a camping trip. After a good meal and a bottle of wine Holmes asked his faithful friend: "Watson, look up at the sky and tell me what you see." Watson replied, "I see millions and millions of stars." "What does that tell you?" Watson thought for a minute. "Astronomically, it tells me that there are millions of galaxies and planets. Astrologically, I observe that Saturn is in Leo. Chronologically (с точки зрения измерения времени), I deduce that the time is about 2.15 a.m. Meteorologically, I suspect that we will have a beautiful day tomorrow. What does it tell you?"

Holmes was silent for a minute and then spoke: "It tells me that someone has stolen our tent."

Some Funny Policemen's Quotes

"If you run, you'll only go to jail tired."

"In God we trust, all others are suspects."

GRAMMAR IN USE

Образование и спряжение глаголов в простом будущем времени (Future Simple)

а) утвердительная форма

Правило: подлежащее + will + глагол

Время	Примеры
Future Simple	I will visit my parents next week. Я навещу своих родителей на следующей неделе. He will go to London in two months. Он поедет в Лондон через два месяца.

б) отрицательная форма

Правило: подлежащее + will not + глагол

Время	Примеры
Future Simple	I will not visit my parents next week. Я не навещу своих родителей на следующей неделе. He will not go to London in two months. Он не поедет в Лондон через два месяца.

в) вопросительная форма (общий вопрос)

Правило: Will + подлежащее + глагол

Время	Примеры
Future Simple	Will you visit your parents next week? – Yes, I will. / No, I will not. Ты навестишь своих родителей на следующей неделе? – Да. / Нет. Will he go to London in two months? – Yes, he will. / No, he will not. Он поедет в Лондон через два месяца? – Да. / Нет.

г) вопросительная форма (специальный вопрос)

Время	Примеры
Future Simple	<p>When will you visit your parents? – Next week. Когда ты наведишь своих родителей? – На следующей неделе.</p> <p>When will he go to London? – In two months. Когда он поедет в Лондон? – Через два месяца.</p>

2. Перевод конструкции “there + to be”

There is a high crime rate in the USA.	В США высокий уровень преступности.
There are many violations of law in the USA.	В США есть много нарушений закона.
There are many types of crimes.	Существует много типов преступлений.
Is there a high crime rate in the USA?	В США высокий уровень преступности?
There is no safety in the USA. There isn't any safety in the USA.	В США нет безопасности.

EXERCISES

1. Скажите эти предложения в будущем времени. Используйте наречия: tomorrow, next week (day, year), in two days (hours, months).

Образец:

I play football every Sunday.

I'll play football tomorrow.

1. Patrol officers protect public order. 2. We study criminal law. 3. He often wears a uniform. 4. I was in court yesterday. 5. This officer trains recruits. 6. Policemen regulate public activity. 7. My job is to respond to calls of citizens. 8. I work at the criminal investigation department. 9. We visit our relatives every year. 10. She speaks good English.

2. Задайте общие вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. Drug dealers will transport heroin from Afghanistan to Russia. 2. We'll go to America next year. 3. The police will interrogate the suspect in two hours. 4. This lawyer will represent him in court. 5. He'll study criminal law next month. 6. The investigator will initiate a civil case. 7. The police will detect this theft very soon. 8. I'll marry in three days. 9. They will discuss this problem tomorrow. 10. This officer will have duties of a constable.

3. Задайте специальные вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. I'll call you tomorrow. (When?) 2. This murderer will get a life sentence. (What sentence?) 3. Investigators will detect this crime very soon. (When?) 4. This driver will violate traffic rules. (Why?) 5. Policemen will deal with this traffic accident. (Who?) 6. He will have a promotion next week. (When?) 7. We'll go to the cinema tomorrow. (Where?) 8. I'll be at this trial tomorrow. (When?) 9. The prosecutor will bring this case before the court. (What?)

4. Сделайте эти предложения отрицательными.

1. I'll work on Saturday. 2. We'll have a meeting tomorrow. 3. The manager will make a report on Monday. 4. He'll do his best to have a promotion. 5. I'll go to Italy next year. 6. The inspector will evaluate the operation of the police division. 7. The police will detect this murder very soon. 8. I'll marry in three days. 9. They will discuss this problem tomorrow. 10. He will conduct an inspection in two weeks. 11. This Police Academy will train senior police officers.

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Когда ты получишь новые водительские права? 2. Как вы будете расследовать эту квартирную кражу? 3. Он не возьмет эту взятку. 4. Кто будет нести ответственность за нарушение налогового (tax) законодательства? 5. Судья приговорит этого подсудимого к тюремному заключению. 6. Вы задержите этого человека за правонарушение? 7. Полиция раскроет эту кражу очень скоро. 8. Когда Вы арестуете преступника? 9. Начальник полиции не приедет на место преступления. 10. Куда полицейские доставят этого правонарушителя?

6. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на употребление простого будущего времени глаголов для выражения вежливой просьбы в английском языке.

1. I want to drink. Will you give me a glass of water?
2. I don't want fish salad. Will you give me a cheese sandwich?
3. I am not from Moscow. Will you tell me where the Metro station is?
4. How do you use this camera? Will you show me?
5. I am at home tonight. Will you visit me in the evening?
6. Mr. Smith is busy at the moment. Will you phone in 10 minutes, please?
7. I must go now. Will you call me a taxi?
8. I am going to have a party. Will you help me to buy drinks?
9. I am late. Will you drive me to the airport?

7. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык, используя формы простого будущего времени английских глаголов для выражения вежливой просьбы.

1. Пригласите, пожалуйста, вашего заместителя. 2. Примите, пожалуйста, управленческое решение. 3. Зарегистрируйте, пожалуйста, эту магазинную кражу. 4. Отвезите, пожалуйста, эти улики в криминалистическую лабораторию. 5. Займитесь, пожалуйста, этой жалобой. 6. Пожалуйста, обеспечьте охрану общественного порядка во время демонстрации. 7. Проинструктируйте, пожалуйста, ваших подчиненных. 8. Скажите, пожалуйста, родителям, что их ребенок нарушает общественный порядок.

8. Вставьте предлоги вместо пропусков. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. The trial will be ... the 17th of December. 2. Police took the suspect ... the police station. 3. The prosecutor will charge this company ... violation ... tax laws. 4. Two men broke into the house ... night and stole many things. 5. He killed a businessman ... his office. 6. Usually officers patrol streets ... foot or ... a car. 7. Police officers are responsible ... various tasks. 8. Public order protection is the major function ... police ... any country. 9. It is very important to protect moral and professional ethics ... a police department.

9. Составьте предложения, содержащие информацию об Академии управления МВД России. Начните каждое предложение с оборота There is / are или There isn't / aren't.

1. A café? Yes, there is a café in the Academy.
2. Any restaurants? No, there aren't any restaurants in the Academy.
3. Many classrooms?
4. A swimming pool?
5. A conference hall?
6. Any offices for academic staff?
7. A cinema?
8. Any sport facilities (сооружения)?
9. A library?

10. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант конструкции "there + to be".

Образец:

... .. a restaurant in this hotel.

There is a restaurant in this hotel.

1. many students in my group.
2. a university in this street.
3. seven days in a week.
4. any snow in summer.
5. many types of financial offences.
6. a swimming pool behind my house.
7. many historical monuments in Moscow.
8. a bank near this residential building.
9. many police duties.
10. death sentence in Russia.

11. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Задайте общие вопросы к каждому из этих предложений.

1. There is a training school for police dogs in Surrey. 2. There are more car thefts in rich countries than in poor ones. 3. There are no armed officers in the British Transport Police. 4. In 2012, there were about 18,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the USA. 5. There are more policemen in Tokyo than in New York. 6. In 2016, there were more than half a million criminals serving time in American prisons. 7. There are more than 15,000 correctional institutions in the United States.

12. Задайте специальные вопросы к следующим предложениям.

1. There is a nice park not far from our house. (What?) 2. There are 12 people in a jury. (How many?) 3. There is a plane to London at 11 p.m.

(When?) 4. There are no witnesses to this traffic accident. (Why?) 5. There is a high rate of juvenile crimes in New York. (What?) 6. There are about 60,000 police officers, men and women, in England. (How many?) 7. There is a parliamentary monarchy in Great Britain. (Where?) 8. There are many car thefts in this district. (How many?) 9. There is a Police Staff College in Bramshill, England which trains senior officers for promotion to chief officer ranks. (Where?) 10. There are twelve ranks in American police. (How many?).

13. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. В Северной Ирландии есть только одна полиция. 2. В Британии насчитывается 150 000 полицейских. 3. Сколько видов патруля есть в США? 4. В Москве высокий уровень преступности? 5. В Британии нет президента. 6. В Британии насчитывается 2500 полицейских собак. 7. В России есть суд присяжных? 8. Есть много стран, в которых полицейские имеют высокую репутацию в обществе. 9. В США около 40 000 правоохранительных органов.

14. Вставьте предлоги вместо пропусков. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. There are 12 people ... a jury. 2. The judge sentences a defendant ... prison or fine. 3. There are many offenders ... the community. 4. Patrol officer deals ... street crime. 5. Lawyers protect constitutional rights ... a client. 6. A prosecutor has a power to bring a case ... a court. 7. I have 10 officers ... my command. 8. A police officer often comes ... crime scene during his patrol duty. 9. The juvenile units work closely ... juveniles and their parents. 10. A police manager must control the quality ... police activity.

UNIT 5

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OF A POLICE MANAGER

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения.

professional qualification	профессиональная квалификация
to have a command experience	иметь опыт руководящей работы
skills and abilities	навыки и умения
to understand the needs	понимать нужды
of subordinates	подчиненных
to achieve the stated goals	добиваться поставленных целей
to accomplish the stated tasks	выполнять поставленные задачи
to perform / performance	выполнять / выполнение
of duties	обязанностей
to take responsibility (for)	брать (на себя) ответственность (за)
to upgrade management skills	совершенствовать навыки руководства
to encourage innovations	поощрять нововведения
to confront pressure	противостоять давлению
to use human and material	использовать человеческие
resources	и материальные ресурсы
to cooperate with local	сотрудничать с местными
authorities	властями
to graduate from the Academy	закончить Академию

2. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

POLICE MANAGER

The “ideal” candidate for a police chief’s position must have an advanced degree¹ and come from a well-known police agency. He must have three to five years of command experience and an ability to understand the needs of

¹ Advanced degree – ученая степень (выше степени бакалавра)

his subordinates. The progressive police manager must take responsibility for an overall management control and always stay ahead of problems. He must be good at decision-making, dealing with people and communicating with the local authorities and public organizations. A potential candidate must have skills in line operations and a working knowledge of police management.

A good manager must be open to new and different ideas and encourage innovations for better performance of police functions. A personal and active interest in programming and budgeting is essential as well as understanding of the major police goals and programmers.

A manager must make an effective use of human and material resources to accomplish his task and to achieve the stated goals.

As a new chief of the municipal police department is appointed by the city mayor (мэр) it is very important for him to be a team-player with the city authorities. On the other hand, the head of police department shouldn't deal with the political goals of the city administration and other members of the local top management.

But only when a potential candidate becomes the chief of the police department he begins to realize the meaning of the old saying "it's very lonely at the top".

3. Найдите русские эквиваленты этих выражений:

Образец: 1) - 3)

1) to perform police functions; 2) to have skills in line operations; 3) to cooperate with local authorities; 4) to have an ability to understand the needs of subordinates; 5) to achieve the stated goals; 6) to encourage innovation; 7) to have a command experience; 8) to be a team player; 9) to accomplish the task; 10) to make an effective use of human and material resources; 11) to understand police programmers; 12) political goals; 13) city authorities; 14) to take responsibility for management control; 15) to upgrade management skills; 16) to confront political pressure; 17) to graduate from the Academy; 18) to have knowledge of police management; 19) to evaluate the behavior and actions of subordinates; 20) to control the performance of duties; 21) professional qualification of a police manager.

1) эффективно использовать человеческие и материальные ресурсы; 2) иметь опыт руководящей работы; 3) выполнять полицейские функции; 4) добиваться поставленной; цели; 5) быть командным игроком; 6) поощрять нововведения; 7) иметь способность понимать нужды

подчиненных; 8) городская власть; 9) иметь навыки проведения полицейских операций; 10) сотрудничать с местными властями; 11) выполнять задачу; 12) политические цели; 13) взять на себя ответственность за контроль над управлением; 14) понимать полицейские программы; 15) иметь знание в области полицейского управления; 16) контролировать выполнение обязанностей; 17) совершенствовать навыки руководства; 18) противостоять политическому давлению; 19) оценивать поведение и действия подчиненных; 20) закончить Академию; 21) профессиональная компетентность.

4. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

POLICE MANAGER'S SKILLS AND ABILITIES

The effective police manager must have an ability to deal with conflict and change. He must use the latest theoretical innovations to the field of management. The ability to direct people is also a necessary part of his day-to-day operation. It is the police manager's role to achieve the goals of his organizational unit through the most effective and efficient use of his resources - people, money, time, and equipment. The goals of the organization can only be achieved through team cooperation, not by an individual.

The successful police manager must be patient (терпеливый) with his staff members. He must have the ability to evaluate fairly the behavior (поведение) and actions of his subordinates. The manager must learn to understand the feelings of his subordinates, and allow (позволить) them to achieve their personal goals, as well as those of the organization.

The manager must be a real expert in his field and constantly upgrade his management skills.

5. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

WHY DO WE NEED EFFECTIVE POLICE MANAGERS?

There are over 40,000 law enforcement agencies in the USA employing about 420,000 police officers at the cost of millions of tax dollars a year. Policing is big business in today's economy. It is not unusual to find a community of 180,000 people with a 450-strength police force budgeted for \$10 million.

The rational citizen, looking at a 10 million dollars business, would expect the most administratively competent personnel to be selected to lead this local police agency. Not so. Most police organizations are headed by former line officers who have worked their way up through the hierarchical,

civil service organizational structure. While these individuals were generally excellent operating personnel, many have lacked the skills and knowledge necessary to manage a police organization. Moreover, few have had the opportunity to expand their knowledge of modern management techniques necessary to perform their new responsibilities satisfactorily. Unfortunately, too, some communities even have it in their municipal charters that the new police chief has to be chosen from existing members of the police force.

If we want these agencies to be effective, police managers should be selected and promoted for their demonstrated and potential ability to manage, not for their ability to perform operating tasks.

6. Прочитайте и переведите таблицу профессиональных качеств, которыми должен (и не должен) обладать успешный руководитель полицейского органа. Дополните таблицу, дописав те качества и навыки, которыми, по Вашему мнению, должен (не должен) обладать начальник полиции.

To be a successful police manager a potential candidate

1) must

2) mustn't

be a strong leader	be weak in performing the leadership functions
understand the needs of the people both inside and outside the organization	ignore the needs of the staff members
delegate responsibilities to his subordinates and control the performance of their duties	perform his staff's responsibilities
have an ability to cooperate with staff and local authorities members	be bad at communicating with staff and local authorities' members
have command experience and knowledge of police management	have skills only in line operations
take responsibility for an overall management control	delegate the controlling functions to his subordinates
have an ability to manage future problems	be afraid of problems

have an ability to make administrative decisions	be bad at decision-making
confront political pressure	be interested in achieving political goals
be intellectual and well educated	be ill-educated and incompetent
be open to new ideas and progressive	be conservative and close to new ideas
have a good reputation in the community	have a bad reputation in the community
.....

7. На основе прочитанного текста и приведенной выше таблицы составьте устное сообщение о том, какими навыками и умениями должен (не должен) обладать потенциальный кандидат на должность начальника органа внутренних дел.

8. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

LEADERSHIP STYLES

Leadership styles can be classified on the basis of how police leaders use their authority. The three major styles are described as autocratic, democratic and free-reign leader.

The autocratic police chief is defined as a dogmatic manager who leads by the ability to give rewards or punishments. He uses his authority to give or to withhold (отказывать в чем-либо) rewards or punishments. If a police leader thinks that his subordinates are lazy and irresponsible, he may use a system of punishments to make them work in a proper way. On the other hand, a police chief may reward the best executives for their optimal performance. The autocratic police leaders insist on having their own way and take things personally when others disagree.

The democratic, or participative, police chief consults with subordinates on proposed actions and decisions, and encourages participation from them.

The third type of a police leader uses his power very little, if at all, giving subordinates a high degree of independence, or free rein, in their operations. He sees his role as the one of directing the operations of subordinates by giving them the necessary information. Such police managers depend largely on subordinates to set their own goals and the means of achieving them.

9. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

What do you think of each leadership style?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each style?

What do you think is an ideal leader?

What type of a leader are you? / your chief?

10. Переведите эти диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Вы имели опыт руководящей работы?

B.: Да, я был начальником районного отдела по охране общественного порядка.

A.: Вы всегда добивались поставленных целей?

B.: Да, я и мои сотрудники всегда выполняли поставленные задачи.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Новый начальник уголовного розыска взял на себя ответственность за контроль над управлением подразделением.

B.: Он будет принимать эффективные административные решения?

A.: Да, и он будет эффективно использовать человеческие и материальные ресурсы.

B.: Вот почему (that's why) он имеет такую высокую репутацию в обществе.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: Вы были руководителем отдела полиции?

B.: Да, я руководил областным управлением полиции.

A.: Вы будете поощрять нововведения в своем отделе?

B.: Да, я буду открыт для новых идей.

DIALOGUE 3

А.: Вы выполняли руководящие функции?

В.: Я был начальником уголовного розыска в моем родном городе.

А.: Как Вы справлялись с проблемами?

В.: Я принимал своевременные (timely) управленческие решения.

DIALOGUE 4

А.: Вы сотрудничали с местными властями в качестве полицейского руководителя?

В.: Да. Но я всегда противостоял политическому давлению.

А.: Как Вы совершенствовали Ваши руководящие навыки?

В.: Я закончил Академию управления МВД России в прошлом году.

DIALOGUE 5

А.: Наш новый начальник – очень прогрессивный руководитель. Он поощряет нововведения в нашем подразделении.

В.: Поздравляю! Вам очень повезло! Какой была его предыдущая (previous) должность?

А.: Он был заместителем начальника отдела полиции.

В.: Это важно иметь знания в области управления полицейским подразделением.

11. Переведите на русский язык предложения, употребляя данное выражение.

I do my best (to help you) –

Я делаю все, что от меня зависит (чтобы помочь Вам)

Образец:

Она делала все, что от нее зависело,

чтобы опознать подозреваемого.

She did her best to identify a suspect.

1. Я делал все, что от меня зависит, чтобы эффективно использовать человеческие и материальные ресурсы. 2. Он сделает все, что от него зависит, чтобы выполнить поставленную задачу. 3. Полицейский руководитель делает все, что от него зависит, чтобы противостоять политическому давлению. 4. Этот офицер сделает все,

что от него зависит, чтобы получить знания в области полицейского управления. 5. Начальник областного управления полиции делал все, что от него зависело, чтобы контролировать деятельность своего управления. 6. Мы будем делать все, что от нас зависит, чтобы добиться поставленной; цели. 7. Он делал все, что мог, чтобы стать командным игроком. 8. Администрация делает все, что от нее зависит, чтобы поощрять нововведения.

12. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

THE SUPERVISOR'S ROLE IN POLICE ORGANIZATION

The supervisor's position in the organization is a vital link between line employees and management. A major problem is that line officers promoted to supervisory positions often do not make the transition to thinking as a supervisor. The primary reasons for this are 1) promotion by civil service examinations that often do not test for police management skills and 2) lack of timely in-service training into the supervisory role.

As one officer, newly promoted, said, "The hardest thing about this job is disciplining personal friends with whom I went to the academy."

In a small-sized police department, the supervisor's role is closer to that of the line officer, with the supervisor often sharing many of the duties of the line officer.

13. Выполните письменный перевод этого текста на русский язык без помощи словаря. Время выполнения перевода – 15 минут.

POLICE ORGANIZATION

In any police organization there are three major areas of work: 1) administration, 2) supervision, 3) operations.

Administrative functions are performed by top management and the immediate (непосредственные) subordinates of the top-management team. They create and set policy and provide guidance for the organization.

Supervision is normally performed by the immediate supervisors of line personnel. They help to set the tone of the organization and provide the accomplishment of tasks identified by police top management.

Operations are performed by line personnel who normally have direct contact with the public and carry out (выполняют) the daily police activities.

14. Знаете ли Вы что:

In his stories about Sherlock Holmes Arthur Conan Doyle described a few forensic methods unknown to police of that time. Among those methods there was collection of cigarettes butts and ashes (окурки и пепел), identification of typewriters, making use of a magnifying glass while searching a crime scene etc. Afterwards those methods were widely used by policemen.

Not long before the World Football Championship, 1966, (which was held in England) its major prize was stolen from the public exhibition. The Scotland Yard as well as the local constabulary did not manage to find the stolen property. Seven days later the world cup (кубок) was found. It was the dog called Pickles who found the prize in one of the London gardens. England won the football championship and the dog was invited to the celebration party and given the right to lick (облизать) the footballers' plates.

David Copperfield has once tricked the muggers (обманул уличных грабителей). In 2006, he was walking along the street together with two of his assistants while some armed juvenile criminals stopped them and demanded all their valuables. The assistants gave the muggers their money, mobile phones and passports. D. Copperfield showed the street gang members his "empty" pockets. The criminals ran away and soon were apprehended by police.

In 1798 William Gennings, the richest man in England at that moment, died not leaving any will (завещание). William Gennings was not married and had no children. William's relatives claimed for his 2 000 000 inheritance in court. Several generations of Mr. Genning's relatives were engaged in the legal battles which lasted for 117 years. Finally, no one got a penny, because the inheritance was totally spent for the payment of lawyers' fees (гонорары).

The English pirate and navigator Francis Drake is famous for his forays (грабительские набеги) at Spanish colonies in South America. But the stories about his crimes and the stolen gold were mostly exaggerated (преувеличены) by the Spanish officials. In fact, most part of the royal property was stolen by the Spanish officials themselves.

GRAMMAR IN USE

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
I. Односложные и двусложные прилагательные, заканчивающиеся на «- у»:		
high – высокий	higher – выше	the highest – самый высокий
easy – легкий	easier – легче	the easiest – самый легкий
II. Многосложные прилагательные:		
important – важный	more important – более важный	the most important – наиболее важный
III. Исключения:		
good – хороший	better – лучше	the best – лучший
bad – плохой	worse – хуже	the worst – худший
many / much – много	more – больше	the most – наиболее
little – мало	less – меньше	the least – наименее

Обратите внимание на перевод некоторых **сравнительных конструкций**:

1. This street is **longer than** that one. – Эта улица длиннее, **чем** та улица.

2. This street is **as long as** that one. – Эта улица такая же длинная, как и та улица.

3. This street is **not so long as** that one. – Эта улица не такая длинная, как та улица.

4. This street, **as well as** that one, is situated in the centre of the city. – Эта улица, так же как и та улица, находится в центре города.

5. **The sooner** we find this street **the better**. – Чем скорее мы найдем эту улицу, тем лучше.

2. Перевод цепочки определений к существительному

Существительное всегда стоит на последнем месте цепочки определений к нему:

crime rate	уровень преступности
crime rate problem	проблема уровня преступности
crime rate problem discussion	обсуждение проблемы уровня преступности

EXERCISES

1. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. The verbal picture of a human body is the most elementary and the oldest means (средство) of making a physical identification of a criminal. 2. Experts say that greater coordination of international actions can control the power of transnational crime. 3. The better is the policemen's work the better is their reputation in the community. 4. This man, as well as that woman, is the car accident victim. 5. The Supreme Court is the highest court of final appeal in Ireland. 6. More than 800,000 personnel work in public law enforcement in the USA. 7. Computers make transnational crime much easier. 8. Experience in the line, as well as staff activities, is desirable for a police manager. 9. An effective supervisor must know as much as possible about his administrative functions. 10. To ensure the best possibility of a prosecution, police need to be informed of a crime as soon as possible.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную по смыслу форму степени сравнения прилагательного.

1. New York has (large) police force in the world. 2. (Important) function of the American correctional system is rehabilitation. 3. Chicago has (high) crime rate in America. 4. The official statistics on organized crime is much (bad) this year than two years ago. 5. The Chief of New York City Police Department is (high) sworn officer in the organization. 6. American policemen have (good) reputation than Russian policemen. 7. The separation of patrolling and detective police duties is (good) illustration of police specialization in America. 8. Patrolling is one of (important) activities in American police. 9. County and municipal police agencies are (large) law enforcement group. 10. Illegal drug trafficking is one of the (bad) international crimes.

3. Переведите на русский язык следующие выражения (цепочки определений к существительному):

1) juvenile crime rate; 2) high rate crime area; 3) detective police duties; 4) illegal drug trafficking control; 5) traffic accident victim; 6) organized crime report; 7) computer crime investigation; 8) police professional training; 9) Organized Crime Control Department undercover agent; 10) crime scene search; 11) criminal case initiation; 12) street crime problems; 13) car theft witness; 14) Special Ward Anti-terrorist (S.W.A.T.); 15) Tactical Response Unit (T.R.U.); 16) Stolen Motor Vehicles Investigations Branch; 17) Forensic Science Laboratory; 18) Criminal Statistics Analysis Center.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите случаи использования имени существительного в функции определения:

- а) в составе притяжательного падежа;
- б) в составе цепочки определений.

1. Police say that Moscow's casinos include gangsters among their clientele. 2. Police officers have power to search a criminal's home. 3. The Santa Fe City Chief of Police has 6 officers under his command. 4. Chechen criminal groups often commit kidnapping and contract murders. 5. An FBI agent often investigates bank robberies, state property thefts, organized crime, kidnapping and terrorism. 6. The more we protect children's rights the less juvenile crimes they commit. 7. The US Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is the oldest of state agencies.

5. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на цепочки определений.

1. Over the past 5 years, approximately 35% of domestic violence related murders were investigated by Metropolitan Police Service. 2. Founded in 1978, the Virginia Crime Prevention Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to the prevention of crime. 3. The Metropolitan Police Service Domestic Violence Strategy embraces the best practice of community safety units. 4. Two sources of information, compiled by the federal government, provide data on crime in the United States: the FBI annual Uniform Crime Reports and the US Justice Department National Crime Victimization Survey, which picks up crimes not reported to the police. 5. Community safety units provide their service to victims of domestic violence, race crime and homophobic crime.

UNIT 6

PRINCIPLES AND GOALS OF POLICE MANAGEMENT

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения:

to manage (to direct, to supervise, to control)	руководить (направлять, надзирать, контролировать)
top management	высшее руководство
short-term and long-term goals	краткосрочные и долгосрочные цели
to state goals and tasks	устанавливать цели и задачи
to make improvements / innovations	вносить улучшения / новшества
to provide cooperation	обеспечивать взаимодействие
to select proper executives	выбирать подходящих исполнителей
to encourage and reward executives	поощрять и вознаграждать исполнителей
to make a promotion	выдвигать на повышение
to take correctional actions	принимать меры к исправлению
to need / a need	нуждаться/ необходимость
to develop	развивать; совершенствовать
to participate (participation)	участвовать (участие)
teamwork	«командная работа»
strong (weak) points	сильные (слабые) стороны
to conduct an inspection	проводить проверку
departmental rules and regulations	ведомственные правила и нормы

2. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

The police management process has twelve managerial functions. Seven of these are the individual functions of the police manager. The other five are the functions of management that normally are delegated to several executives, including the manager (supervisor). Some of these

functions are usually performed together. For example, a manager may be planning and organizing for next week's work while directing and coordinating today's work.

Actions related to the seven functions of a police manager:

- 1) to identify short-term and long-term goals;
- 2) to integrate interests of the individual with those of the organization;
- 3) to give orders and instructions for subordinates;
- 4) to review policies and make improvements and innovations;
- 5) to encourage the best standards of executives' performance and their maximum participation in achieving the goals of the organization; to set personal example of optimum performance;
- 6) to provide opportunities for subordinates' self-development, stressing their strong points and talents rather than pointing out their minor weaknesses;
- 7) to make timely practical decisions and evaluate their long-term effects (последствия).

Actions related to the five functions of management:

- 1) *planning*, which includes the need to study the situation in detail, identify the goals and provide the procedures under which the plan will be accomplished;
- 2) *organizing*, which includes the need to select proper staff members and delegating them duties and responsibilities necessary for achieving the stated goals;
- 3) *directing*, which includes leadership and supervision of management in relation to the stated mission;
- 4) *coordinating*, which includes the need to provide cooperation and synchronization of the executives' activities;
- 5) *controlling*, which includes the need to collect, analyze and evaluate information, compare (сравнить) the actual results with the standards and keep all the executives' actions oriented toward accomplishing the stated task.

3. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

- 1) to perform duties; 2) to direct the operation of a police unit; 3) short-term plans; 4) to violate departmental rules and regulations; 5) to provide coordination of different divisions; 6) to make improvements and innovations; 7) to control the activities of executives; 8) to identify long-term goals; 9) to participate in regional inspection; 10) to select proper executives; 11) to develop subordinates' careers; 12) to state tasks for subordinates; 13) to reward the best executives; 14) to participate in teamwork; 15) to develop strong points of police organization; 16) to conduct an inspection; 17) to evaluate performance of duties; 18) to encourage the optimal performance of duties; 19) subordinates' weak points; 20) to make reports for police top management; 21) to supervise

the performance of police operation; 22) to provide coordination of executives' activities; 23) to be responsible for high standard of moral ethics; 24) to make a promotion; 25) to take correctional actions.

4. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Management is the process of getting people together to achieve the stated goals using the resources effectively and making proper decisions. The effective management process is composed of three major areas: 1) technical factors, 2) behavioral (psychological) factors, 3) functional factors.

The technical factors include the ability to investigate crimes and accidents as well as to perform preventive patrol. Psychological factors deal with human interaction and are important in the activity of a law enforcement organization. Functional factors assist the police manager in controlling the organization. These factors include planning, decision making and problem solving.

The management process is the integration of all these factors. Police managers must more effectively use the functional factors and behavioral factors in unison with the technical factors, upgrading the level of service to the community.

Police managers must be skilled in listening, talking, thinking and deciding. They must know how to use their personnel, money, materials and facilities so that to achieve the stated goals important for the police organization.

5. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

OPERATING PRIORITY

When a police manager performs managerial type activities and operating type activities simultaneously (одновременно), he will usually give priority to the operating work.

The management activities of planning, leading, organizing, and controlling are often set aside and the manager uses his time performing operational tasks. Managerial work requires thinking and concentration, while operating activities usually involve some physical type of work. Police managers, through training and experience, are more familiar with the operating tasks in the police organization, and the performance of these tasks usually brings immediate satisfaction. But when the manager is unable to devote sufficient time to his management activities, he becomes ineffective and is constantly faced with crisis situations.

The most effective way for the police manager to avoid placing too much emphasis on operating work is to clearly define his administrative role. He can establish a work diary of his daily activities and then examine his performance of management activities as opposed to operating activities. Commanders in the organization should explain to their subordinates (managers, in the middle level) the necessity for management activities, and it is for these activities that the police manager should be evaluated by the chief of police or city manager.

6. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

STYLES OF POLICE MANAGEMENT

There is much discussion related to the advantages (преимуществ) of autocratic and participative styles of management. But the real world suggests that the best style is “situational”, in which you adapt your management style to the particular organizational situation. A new head of police department should spend the first months identifying strong and weak points of the organization and preparing a list of recommendations for needed change. For this it would be necessary to interview the department personnel from the lowest level positions to the highest-ranking staff member. Begin the interview by asking about personal life, as it is important for them to know someone in authority cares (проявляет заботу) about them as individuals. Then you should encourage them to share their ideas about organization with you. With this simple method you can quickly identify, categorize and prioritize the most pressing problems of the organization.

An effective police manager must delegate responsibilities to his subordinates and control how they are going to accomplish them. In this way he will help them to perform their functions and to develop their careers. When making promotions a police manager should remember to reward only team players, i.e. those officers who participate in the achieving of the police organization’s goals.

7. Выберите подходящее слово или выражение и поставьте их вместо пропусков. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Local authorities, task, human and material resources, command experience, staff members, decision-making, reports, political goals, improve, evaluate, to harmonize, team-players, promotions, innovation, develop

1. The officers of this police department make daily oral ... to the agency head.
2. The direction and supervision of a police agency is a difficult

3. A police leader must ... tactical plans for the unit's activity.
4. It is necessary for a police leader to have several years of
5. A police manager must encourage the officers to work as
6. A progressive police manager must be good at
7. A manager should make an effective use of
8. A head of a police department must not deal with
9. An important part of police management is communicating with the ...
10. A head of police department must motivate and educate his
11. If a manager is open to new ideas he always welcomes
12. A manager must periodically ... the unit's operation.
13. A police leader must do his best ... the activity of the staff.
14. A police leader must make ... inside his unit.
15. A successful police manager must take steps ... the relations between his unit and other police departments.

8. Выберите подходящие по смыслу прилагательные и вставьте их вместо пропусков.

Long-term, optimal, best, administrative, different, stated, strong, departmental, top, high.

1) to achieve the ... goals; 2) to reward the ... executives; 3) to protect ... standards of moral ethics; 4) to make ... decisions; 5) to make reports for police ... management; 6) to develop ... points of police organization; 7) to identify ... goals of police unit; 8) ... performance of police duties; 9) to violate ... rules and regulations; 10) cooperation of ... divisions.

9. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык, используя следующие выражения:

It is necessary... – *Нужно ...*

We need ... – *Нам нужно...*

The manager needs ... – *Руководителю нужно ...*

1. Нужно выполнить поставленную задачу. 2. Нам нужно развивать сильные стороны нашей организации. 3. Вам нужно хорошо выполнять свои обязанности. 4. Мне нужно составить отчет для высшего руководства полиции. 5. Вам нужно провести инспекцию районного отдела полиции. 6. Нужно наградить лучших исполнителей этой полицейской операции. 7. Полицейскому руководителю нужно устанавливать долгосрочные цели. 8. Нужно вносить улучшения и новшества в работу полицейского управления. 9. Заместителю начальника полиции нужно выбрать подходящих исполнителей для этого задания. 10. Руководителю нужно всегда оценивать действия своих подчиненных. 11. Необходимо обеспечивать

взаимодействие усилий подчиненных. 12. Нам нужно поощрять эффективную коллективную работу. 13. Всем полицейским нужно знать ведомственные правила и нормы. 14. Эффективному полицейскому руководителю нужно добиваться поставленных целей. 15. Руководителю полицейского подразделения нужно принимать управленческие решения.

10. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

TRADITIONAL AND MODERN GOALS OF POLICE MANAGEMENT

The traditional goals of police organization are 1) protection of life and property; 2) preservation of peace; 3) prevention of crimes; 4) apprehension of criminals. These basic tasks for policing have a major defect – they have become *reactive* (реагирующий на какие-либо действия).¹ Most police activities are reactions to calls for service. But even in large cities, the calls are largely service oriented and very seldom deal with crime control. For example, of the 1,027,000 calls received by the Detroit police last year, only 16 percent were related to crime. Contrary to the television dramas, calls for crimes in progress are few. Most often police deal with on-scene confrontations, battered children, family crises, and the mentally (умственно) ill people.

Progressive police leaders must act in a *proactive* (упреждающий, профилактический) manner. They need to go beyond (выходить за рамки) the traditional purposes of policing to the following areas of responsibility: 1) performance; 2) preparedness; 3) progressiveness.

We need to monitor and evaluate *performance* of line officers and police managers so as to reward the best delivery of police services to the community. *Preparedness* is important for the needs of short- as well as long-term planning. Today all police personnel should be trained to manage future problems. *Progressiveness* is a basic management concept. The leaders must be flexible (гибкий) and willing to institute new ideas.

Выучите эти выражения:

proactive management – упреждающий (профилактический)
стиль руководства

reactive management – реагирующий на какие-либо действия
стиль руководства

¹ In the reactive police department officers on patrol generally spend their time in a parked car reading the paper and drinking coffee, while waiting for that radio call that sends them to the scene of incident requiring police intervention. Very little time, if any, is spent on police patrol and prevention of crime.

11. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

EFFECTIVE POLICE MANAGEMENT

A police department is a big business with a budget of hundreds of thousands, and in some cases, millions, of dollars. The organizational style of most police agencies is still based on the bureaucratic structure of the nineteenth century civil service. To perform the police function, orders have to be written and orders have to be carried out.

The proactive approach adds another dimension to the traditional bureaucratic structure: forward planning. The central core of the proactive approach is the need for police management to anticipate events. A police manager must be a progressive performer, prepared to handle future problems.

The most significant elements of proactive police management are community participation policy; use of modern communication models, budgeting systems and technology; great emphasis on forward planning and consultative style of management.

Although it is necessary to use the principles of the traditional bureaucratic structure to administer the modern, proactive police department, these principles are applied in a flexible manner. The ideal police structure is the synthesis of proactive and traditional, democratic, and authoritarian styles. This department may be viewed by the citizens as an effective force in achieving a stable community – good place in which to live and raise children.

12. Переведите эти диалоги на русский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: What are the major functions of police management?

B.: There are 5 major functions of police management: to plan, to organize, to direct, to coordinate and to control the operation of a police department.

A.: What is the major task of a police manager?

B.: The major task of a police manager is to provide the effective operation of his department and to achieve the stated goals.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: What do the functions of planning and organizing include?

B.: They include the need to identify the goals of a police department and they need to select proper executives for achieving the stated goals.

A.: Does a police manager need to coordinate and control the activities of his subordinates?

B.: Yes, it is very important to coordinate and supervise the performance of their duties in accomplishing the stated task.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: What are the major functions of a police manager?

B.: They are: 1) to identify short-term and long-term goals of police department; 2) to give orders and instructions for subordinates; 3) to inspect and evaluate the activity of subordinates; 4) to encourage and reward the best executives and others.

A.: Is it necessary to introduce new ideas into the operation of a police department?

B.: Yes, it is. A progressive police manager needs to make improvements and innovations into the management of a police organization.

DIALOGUE 4

A.: How does a police manager help his subordinates to accomplish the stated task?

B.: He delegates duties to police officers, directs and evaluates their activities and encourages the best executives.

A.: Is an effective police leader interested in his subordinates' careers?

B.: Yes, he is. He helps his subordinates to develop their careers and makes promotions.

DIALOGUE 5

A.: What does a police manager do if his subordinates violate departmental rules and regulations?

B.: He takes correctional actions.

A.: What is the most difficult function of a police leader?

B.: The most difficult thing is to discipline personal friends with whom a police manager went to the Police Academy.

DIALOGUE 6

A.: What are the major styles of police management?

B.: There are two basic styles of police management: reactive and proactive management.

A.: What are strong points and weak points of these styles of management?

B.: Reactive police management seldom deals with crime control. It spends too much time and money on reacting to calls for service. Proactive (preventive) style of police management is more effective because it deals with crime prevention.

DIALOGUE 7

A.: What is the ideal style of police management?

B.: The ideal police management is the synthesis of traditional and new preventive styles of police administration.

A.: Why do you think so?

B.: Because to prevent crime is better than to control it.

13. Переведите эти диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Какие главные функции управления полицией?

B.: Главные функции управления полицией: планировать, организовывать, направлять, координировать и руководить деятельностью полицейской организации.

A.: Что включает в себя функция планирования?

B.: Она включает необходимость устанавливать долгосрочные и краткосрочные цели полицейского управления.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Какая главная задача руководителя органа внутренних дел?

B.: Главная задача руководителя полицейского органа – обеспечивать эффективную деятельность своего подразделения и добиваться достижения поставленных целей.

A.: Какая главная обязанность его подчиненных?

B.: Их главная обязанность – выполнять установленные задачи.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: Вы – руководитель органа внутренних дел. Как Вы будете организовывать деятельность своих подчиненных?

B.: Я буду давать приказы и инструкции своим подчиненным, направлять и инспектировать их действия.

А.: Вы будете поощрять «командную работу» подчиненных?

В.: Да, я сделаю все возможное, чтобы добиться взаимодействия и координации действий подчиненных.

DIALOGUE 4

А.: Как Вы контролировали деятельность своих подчиненных?

В.: Я собирал и анализировал информацию, инспектировал и оценивал действия своих подчиненных.

А.: Вы награждали лучших исполнителей?

В.: Да, я награждал офицеров за оптимальное выполнение поставленной задачи и выдвигал их на повышение.

DIALOGUE 5

А.: Вы – начальник уголовного розыска. Какие Ваши главные функции?

В.: Я устанавливаю задачи и распределяю обязанности моим подчиненным.

А.: Как Вы надзираете за выполнением обязанностей?

В.: Я инспектирую и оцениваю действия своих подчиненных и поощряю лучших исполнителей.

DIALOGUE 6

А.: Вы надзираете за руководством этого районного органа внутренних дел. Какие сильные стороны руководства этим полицейским подразделением?

В.: Это подразделение имеет долгосрочные планы по предупреждению преступности в районе.

А.: Какие слабые стороны полицейского руководства?

В.: Полицейские офицеры иногда нарушают ведомственные правила и нормы.

DIALOGUE 7

А.: Ваши офицеры имеют хорошую репутацию в обществе?

В.: Да, наше полицейское управление имеет высокий уровень моральной и профессиональной этики.

А.: Вы отчитываетесь перед высшим полицейским руководством о деятельности своего подразделения?

В.: Да, я составляю отчеты для высшего полицейского руководства.

DIALOGUE 8

А.: Полицейскому руководителю нужно вносить улучшения и изменения в деятельность своего подразделения?

В.: Прогрессивный полицейский руководитель должен быть открыт для новых идей.

А.: Почему это важно и необходимо?

В.: Новые идеи помогают лучше управлять полицейским подразделением.

14. Переведите текст на русский язык письменно с помощью словаря. Время исполнения перевода – 15 минут.

THE DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Departmental Rules and Regulations are a standard characteristic of every police organization. They will vary in format and content from one police department to another, but the task is always the same – to provide a framework and fixed guidelines within which police activities and operations may function in an orderly manner.

The Rules and Regulations prescribe the standards, procedures and policies of the department. They outline the authority, responsibility and duties of every rank in the organization. Among other things they cover uniforms, equipment, the use of firearms and establish disciplinary proceedings.

15. Переведите текст на русский язык, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

INSPECTIONS

A police manager must control and evaluate the quality of police operation. It is the function of inspection to see that the quality of performance is always in agreement with the standards of the department. Periodic inspections of personnel, equipment and performance must detect violations of departmental rules and regulations and it is the function of a police chief to take the necessary correctional actions.

The inspections must be conducted according to a well-developed plan, so that nothing will be overlooked.

Inspections help to prevent failures (неудача) and lead to a higher degree of efficiency in both staff services and line operations.

16. Начальник районного отдела полиции беседует с инспектором, осуществляющим проверку деятельности его подразделения. Прочитайте и переведите этот диалог.

A.: I'm major Petrov. I am the head of the inspectional group. I'm here to check the operation of your department.

B.: How do you do, major? I've prepared all the necessary documents you may need. How long will the inspection last?

A.: I think about two weeks.

B.: What are you going to do during this time?

A.: First of all, I will talk to the officers who are responsible for policing in this district. And will you give me some information on the criminal situation in the district?

B.: We have some tables (таблицы) with figures (цифры) that illustrate the situation for the last 5 years. You'll get them tomorrow morning.

A.: Thank you. Can I ask you for help if I have any problem?

B.: Certainly. I'll be in the office all the time.

A.: Thank you very much. Goodbye.

17. Вы участник инспекторской проверки патрульного подразделения. Закончите следующие вопросы, используя приведенные ниже выражения:

(patrol officers of your division; reports for the police top management; the necessary documents; participation of community; departmental rules and regulations; the criminal situation in the district; correctional actions; long-term plans on crime prevention in your district; the best executives; street crime statistics; families of juvenile offenders; crime rate figures)

1. Can I see
2. I'd like to speak to
3. Will you give me some information on ?
4. Will you show me the tables with ?
5. How often do you visit ?
6. Do you encourage in crime control?
7. How do you prepare ?
8. How often do you reward ?
9. What do you do to prevent violation of ?
10. Do you have ?
11. I am interested in
12. What kind of do you take in case of (в случае) violation of moral ethics?

18. Переведите текст на русский язык с помощью словаря.

«POSDCORB» MODEL OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION

POSDCORB is a model drawn from the management theory that describes the major function of any organization and how these functions are carried out. The acronym POSDCORB stands for Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting.

Planning includes short-range and long-range planning specifying major goals of police organization.

Organizing deals with the creation of the formal structure of the police organization. The goal is to coordinate all the organizational units to perform in the most efficient manner so that the purposes of the organization are met.

Staffing covers such aspects of the organization as hiring, firing, and training as well as assigning personnel to specific tasks and roles. Staffing includes developing precise job descriptions. Each job should be clearly defined and filled by a qualified employee.

Directing means the need to direct the day-to-day activities of subordinates. As leader of the police organization, the manager must make decisions and issue orders and instructions.

Coordinating function has the two major activities in this category: 1) the need to coordinate police agencies with other private and public agencies in the community and 2) the achievement of basic coordination within the police department itself.

Reporting means reporting to the police organization's political superiors, mayors, county executives, and the like.

Budgeting is a form of fiscal planning and requires knowledge of the kinds of budget models. There is little doubt that police administrators need more training in financial matters.

19. Расскажите на английском языке о главных функциях полицейского руководителя, используя данную схему и информацию, приведенную в предыдущих текстах:

20. Выскажите свою точку зрения на английском языке по поводу следующих высказываний:

1. Getting people to cooperate enthusiastically is what leadership is all about!
2. Everything depends on the leader in making the police unit operation successful!

3. It is easy for a woman to become a police manager in Russia.
4. Women in police leadership roles behave differently than their male counterparts.

JUST FOR FUN

50 Dollars is 50 Dollars

Morris and his wife Esther went to the state fair every year and every year Morris would say, “Esther, I’d like to ride in that airplane.” Esther always replied, “I know Morris, but that airplane ride costs 50 dollars, and 50 dollars is 50 dollars.”

One year Morris and Esther went to the fair and Morris said, “Esther, I’m 85 years old. If I don’t ride that airplane I might never get another chance.” Esther replied, “Morris, that airplane ride costs 50 dollars, and 50 is dollars is 50 dollars.”

The pilot overheard them and said, “I’ll make you a deal. I’ll take you both up for a ride. If you can stay quiet for the entire ride and not say one word, I won’t charge you; but if you say one word, it’s 50 dollars.” Morris and Esther agreed and up they went.

The pilot did all kinds of twists and turns, rolls and dives, but not a word was heard. He did all his tricks over again, but still not a word. When they landed, the pilot turned to Morris and said, “I did everything I could think of to get you to yell out, but you didn’t.” Morris replied, “Well, I was going to say something when Esther fell out, but 50 dollars is 50 dollars.”

GRAMMAR IN USE

Активный и пассивный залог английского глагола

а) утвердительная форма

Active voice	Passive voice
Criminals violate law. Преступники нарушают закон.	Law is violated by criminals. Закон нарушается преступниками.
Criminals violated law. Преступники нарушали закон.	Law was violated by criminals. Закон был нарушен преступниками.
Criminals will violate law. Преступники нарушат закон.	Law will be violated by criminals. Закон будет нарушен преступниками.

б) отрицательная форма

Active voice	Passive voice
These people don't violate law. Эти люди не нарушают закон.	Law is not violated by these people. Закон не нарушается этими людьми.
These people didn't violate law. Эти люди не нарушали закон.	Law was not violated by these people. Закон не был нарушен этими людьми.
These people will not violate law. Эти люди не нарушат закон.	Law will not be violated by these people. Закон не будет нарушен этими людьми.

в) вопросительная форма (общий вопрос)

Active voice	Passive voice
Do criminals violate law? Преступники нарушают закон?	Is law violated by criminals? Закон нарушается преступниками?
Did criminals violate law? Преступники нарушали закон?	Was law violated by criminals? Закон был нарушен преступниками?
Will criminals violate law? Преступники нарушат закон?	Will law be violated by criminals? Закон будет нарушен преступниками?

г) вопросительная форма (специальный вопрос)

Active voice	Passive voice
<p>How do criminals violate law? Как преступники нарушают закон?</p>	<p>How is law violated by criminals? Как закон нарушается преступниками?</p>
<p>Why did criminals violate law? Почему преступники нарушали закон?</p>	<p>Why was law violated by criminals? Почему закон был нарушен преступниками?</p>
<p>When will criminals violate law? Когда преступники нарушат закон?</p>	<p>When will law be violated by criminals? Когда закон будет нарушен преступниками?</p>

EXERCISES

1. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на глаголы в пассивном залоге.

1. A killer who murdered two women was sentenced to death. 2. Michelle Malone, 55 years old, was shot yesterday by a juvenile killer who wanted to get money for drugs. 3. In five days, Mitchell, who strangled an elderly lady and then murdered his father, will be brought before the court. 4. A young woman was released by armed police following a three-day undercover operation. 5. Scotland Yard said large quantities of money and drugs were confiscated during the last week raid in West London. 6. It was very lucky no one was killed in the traffic accident. 7. The two 15-year-old boys were interrogated by police about the street shooting. 8. A small 20-seater bus was stolen from Heathrow Airport by juvenile offenders. 9. Peter Pickering, who raped and killed 14-year-old Shirley Boldy, will be released after 24 years in top security mental hospital. 10. Over 303,000 economic crimes were registered in the country last year. 11. According to the Central Bank about 2 billion dollars are taken out of the country illegally every month.

2. Задайте общие вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. All my relatives will be invited to my birthday party. 2. I was charged with an administrative offence. 3. Drugs are transported to Russia from Spain. 4. Many American programmes are shown on the British television. 5. Your call will be responded in 5 minutes. 6. This letter was sent to the wrong address. 7. Last week I was fined for illegal parking. 8. The defendant was found guilty by the jury members. 9. Many new recruits were trained by the senior staff of our division. 10. The New York Police department was established in 1845.

3. Задайте специальные вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. This murderer was given a life sentence. (What sentence?) 2. The fingerprints will be taken to the police station. (Where?) 3. They will be interrogated tomorrow. (When?) 4. The managers of this company are charged with financial fraud. (Who?) 5. The evidence will be taken to the Forensic Laboratory tomorrow. (What?) 6. This auto-theft is reported in the district police station. (Where?) 7. Nine international criminals are extradited from Russia this year. (How many?) 8. Football fans activity will be regulated by police. (How?) 9. Drug dealers are prosecuted in any country. (Why?). 10. The quality of police operation was controlled by the police manager. (What?)

4. Сделайте эти предложения отрицательными.

1. His car was stolen ten days ago. 2. This suspect will be interrogated by investigators. 3. Traffic accident victims are usually transported to the central hospital. 4. A group of juveniles was apprehended by policemen. 5. New instructions will be given to patrol officers. 6. The leader of this criminal group is arrested. 7. This bank was robbed two days ago. 8. He is appointed to the post of Deputy Chief of the Department. 9. Correctional actions will be taken by the police chief. 10. Long-term plans of the police department were established by its chief.

5. Измените предложения, употребив пассивный залог глаголов.

Образец:

Somebody cleans this room every day.

This room is cleaned every day.

1. People steal things from supermarkets every day. 2. Last year we built a new house. 3. People play football in most countries in the world. 4. The court tried the man, found him guilty and sent him to prison. 5. They will invite Jack but they won't invite Tom. 6. Policemen carry out various tasks. 7. The guests ate all the sandwiches and drank all the beer. They left nothing. 8. We will prosecute violators of the public order. 9. I will analyze this information tomorrow. 10. He committed this murder two years ago.

6. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Преступника приговорили к пожизненному заключению. 2. Вчера на меня напали два несовершеннолетних наркомана (drug addicts). 3. Правила дорожного движения нарушаются каждый день. 4. Когда этого правонарушителя доставят в полицейский участок? 5. Зачем ей выдали водительские права? 6. В этом районе совершают много квартирных краж. 7. Какие законы были нарушены этой компанией? 8. Конституция США основана на 6 базовых принципах. 9. Этому потерпевшему оказали помощь на месте дорожно-транспортного происшествия. 10. Новые долгосрочные планы были разработаны в нашем полицейском управлении.

UNIT 7

POLICE STAFF MANAGEMENT

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения:

human resources	трудовые (людские) ресурсы
personnel / staff	персонал / кадровый состав
to recruit / to select	комплектовать / подбирать
recruitment / selection	набор / подбор (кадров)
to employ / employee	нанимать (на работу) / сотрудник
(staff) appointment	назначение (кадров)
(staff) placement	расстановка (кадров)
transfer	перевод (на другую работу)
to fill (vacant) positions	заполнять (вакантные) должности
to carry out functions	выполнять функции
to identify requirements	устанавливать требования
necessary qualification	необходимая квалификация
to support / support	поддерживать / поддержка
communication	взаимодействие
(un)successful	(не)успешный, (не)удачный
(un)satisfactory	(не)удовлетворительный
to manage performance(of	регулировать исполнение
(duties)	(обязанностей)
to manage (a conflict)	справляться (с конфликтом)
relationship	взаимоотношение
working conditions	условия труда
personnel records	картотека кадрового состава
sickness absence	неявка на работу по болезни

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) employees' compensations; 2) to support police staff members; 3) to select competent executives; 4) first-line supervisors; 5) sickness absence; 6) to fill the vacant positions; 7) to carry out administrative functions; 8) to improve working conditions; 9) to achieve efficiently the stated goals; 10) to identify work-force requirements; 11) necessary qualifications for a position; 12) effective staffing; 13) leadership style; 14) motivation of subordinates; 15) lower-level police

managers; 16) human skills and abilities; 17) successful communication with subordinates; 18) to realize the abilities of subordinates; 19) top-level police managers; 20) professional qualifications; 21) to evaluate activities of subordinates; 22) to manage performance of duties; 23) human resources management; 24) unsatisfactory performance; 25) superior-subordinate relationship; 26) to manage a conflict; 27) to maintain transparency of the recruitment strategy.

3. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

All organizations are basically social systems. The functioning of these organizations depends on how people work. The human resources of an organization constitute the entire work force. Process of Human Resource Management consists of selection, recruitment, development, motivation and support of human resources.

Human Resource Management in the police department is that part of management which deals with people at work and with their relationship within the police organization. Police staff management has responsibility for identifying, selecting, motivating the competent people, training them, encouraging and monitoring them to perform at high level of efficiency. It also deals with transfers and promotions of police officers, communication, superior-subordinate relationship, compensation management, rewards etc.

Human Resource Management is of utmost importance in a police department as it directly serves the society and is responsible for protection of members of the society. The police personnel, who are qualified, well trained, best motivated and lead by the competent superiors will improve the present work culture.

4. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER'S MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Management applies to any kind of organization. We define police staff management as the process of designing an environment (окружающая обстановка) in which police staff members working together in groups, achieve efficiently the stated goals.

Staffing involves filling and keeping filled the positions in the organizational structure with competent people. To make staffing effective it is nec-

essary to identify work-force requirements and qualifications for individual positions. Staffing also includes recruiting, selecting, placing, promoting, compensating and training of the police personnel members.

Skills of a police human resource manager are very important for successful communication and motivation of subordinates. One of the key tasks of a police leader is to help subordinates to realize their abilities and to motivate them to achieve their personal goals as well as the goals of a police unit.

5. Выскажите свою точку зрения на английском языке по поводу следующих высказываний:

1. The most important thing in police leadership is proper staffing!
2. Experience and efficiency can be more important than abilities!
3. There is a difference in the quality of police staff management performed by women and men.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

**ROBERT PEEL'S PRINCIPLES
OF POLICE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION**

The growth and development of the UK police personnel administration owes its origin to Sir Robert Peel, who served twice as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (1834–1835 and 1841–1846) and twice as Home Secretary (1822–1827 and 1828–1830). He is regarded as the father of modern British policing and as one of the founders of the modern Conservative Party. The concept of police personnel administration was established by the Sir Robert Peel's London Metropolitan Police Act (1829) and the twelve principles of the Pelion reforms. According to the Sir Robert Peel's concept ten major responsibilities of police personnel administration include:

- job analysis and position classification;
- recruitment;
- examination and placement;
- appointment;
- orientation, evaluation, promotion and transfers;
- compensation;
- training and improvement of working conditions;
- employee relations;
- discipline and sanctions;
- personnel records.

Most of these principles are applicable today.

**7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно с помощью словаря.
Время перевода – 20 минут.**

DELEGATING THE AUTHORITY

The police manager must depend on one or more of the staff to take supervisory roles, and control the day-to-day activities of subordinates. Clearly, there must be very good relationships between the police chief and his deputy. Like the manager, the deputy chief is often under pressure from above and from below, and must keep contact with other supervisors, perhaps in other police departments. He needs to feel that he is in the police manager's confidence (доверие), and that he has been given all the relevant information, together with the opportunity to discuss aspects of the operational activity with the chief of the police unit. Some police managers set up daily or weekly meetings, during which up-to-the-minute information can be given to the deputies to improve the operation of the police unit. The deputy also has the opportunity to question or comment, so that the police chief has a better idea of the difficulties which any individual may feel or anticipate.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

PRINCIPLES OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT OF THE UK POLICE STAFF

The UK police enforce general principles of performance management which promote equality and eliminate unlawful discrimination based on a person's gender, race, ethnic origin, colour, nationality, sexual orientation, religion, family status etc.

Informal performance management should always be undertaken prior to formal action, unless the matter is so serious that it is immediately accelerated to the formal stages by the Director of Human Resources. Police line managers should use some general principles of dealing with unsatisfactory performance of their subordinates:

- **Timeliness:** The line manager must discuss any performance issues with the individual at the earliest possible opportunity;
- **Identification of reasons:** Line managers should identify any reasons for the unsatisfactory performance, i.e. training need or personal circumstances;
- **Health considerations:** Line managers should consider any health or welfare (материальная помощь) problem that may be affecting performance and address Human Resources for advice;

- Support: The line manager must always support his employees if needed;
- Use of formal action: In case of insufficient improvement, line managers should progress to formal action;
- Information recording: Line managers should make a written report of any discussions with the individual.

9. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

INFORMAL MEETINGS

Where there is a concern (озабоченность) about a particular aspect of an individual's performance, the line manager should organize an initial informal meeting to discuss the problems of unsatisfactory performance with his subordinate. The line manager should discuss and record in a written form the details of the subordinate's unsatisfactory performance and get an explanation from the individual for the poor performance. The line manager should give a clear explanation of the standard of performance which is required and help the individual to take steps to achieve the necessary standard.

The individual should know that the line manager will monitor the progress and is ready to help if needed. If concerns about the poor performance continue, then a further meeting should be held, and this time the result of the discussion will be a written action plan. If the individual's performance does not improve, the line manager may move to formal action.

All reports relating to informal and formal performance management should be retained within the performance files in the Human Resource Department. Only HR managers have access to performance management files for monitoring the progress and where this information is required for legal proceedings.

10. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

MANAGEMENT OF SICKNESS ABSENCE

The Metropolitan Police Service has introduced a pilot scheme to reward good attendance as a way of managing sickness absence. Police officers taking part in the two pilot schemes are paid £250 if they take no sick days over a year. Smaller payments of £50 are also offered if staff members have exemplary attendance for three monthly periods.

The year-long pilot scheme was introduced to manage the problem of absence among police staff, including administration workers. Gordon Davison, director of HR people development at the Metropolitan Police, told delegates at the Public-Sector Forum event: "The Met has done well in reducing the number of days lost per year for officers, but police staff absence figures are still very high." Davison said: "But we could not legitimately count absence that resulted from an injury (ранение) on duty. It would be unfair (несправедливо) if those officers were penalized for not having exemplary attendance."

Other initiatives to manage sickness absence of police officers have included tightening (ужесточение) other areas of attendance criteria. Police officers must have a maximum of 6 days' absence per year – previously (первоначально) 9 to 10 days – averaged over three years, before they could apply for promotion or transfers.

11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

MANAGEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

There is a clear procedure for management of organizational change. This process enables the police force to preserve experienced and skilled employees of the organization and to meet its operational needs. The police staff management should organize a full and open communication throughout the period of change, and the appropriate support to affected staff.

Major responsibilities of line police managers during the period of organizational change are:

- to develop plans for reorganization of a police division, such as service changes, economic factors, new technology, establishing new ways of working, and identifying the potential impact of change on police staff;
- to take responsibility for the implementation of the HR change program;
- to provide ongoing support to employees;
- to ensure that people outside of the police force (i.e. on maternity/ adoption or parental leave) can fully participate in the process;
- to support any employee with a disability in their search for alternative employment;

The duties of the human resources managers are:

- to support line managers and staff throughout the period of change;
- to provide ongoing communication with trade unions ensuring they are kept up to date throughout the process;
- to enforce current legislation and best practice;
- to maintain transparency;
- to support the individual in alternative employment search activity.

12. Переведите текст письменно с помощью словаря. Время перевода – 15 минут.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Conflict is a disagreement between two or more members of a police unit which arises from the fact that they must share scarce resources, or they may have different status, goals, values or perceptions. Conflict is neither positive nor negative. If a conflict is managed correctly, it can be helpful in meeting the organization's goals. If it is not managed correctly, it can be destructive.

In order to manage a conflict a police manager needs to understand why conflict occurs. Then it is important to identify the type, the source and the level of the conflict. When these factors have been determined, the police leader's task is to select the proper strategy of its managing. The police chief may attempt to reduce the level of a conflict or to resolve the conflict.

13. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is a conflict?
2. What are the sources of a conflict?
3. How can a manager handle a conflict?
4. How do you handle conflicts as a police manager?

14. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH COLLEAGUES

Relationship with colleagues is one of the most difficult problems with which the junior members of police staff deal with. For one thing, there is always a certain element of competition (соперничество) between staff members for promotion. Some people are very ambitious, and they can do anything to achieve the stated goals. The ambitious drive of some people can make them very difficult to work with. It can be very disturbing (может беспокоить), for example, to discover that your mistakes are being reported to the top police management by your colleagues who want to benefit themselves (извлечь для себя выгоду) by that method. The second motive of a promotion seeker (карьерист) is the desire to earn more money which is quite natural. The next motive behind promotion seeking is what is called "status". It means that people seek authority and respect which come with a higher position. This is based on the idea that the higher up the career

ladder we climb, the more respect and authority we get. We may certainly get some power and authority, but respect is another matter. Respect depends more on the personality of an individual than on his position in the police organization.

For a police manager it is important to identify the efforts of his subordinates to get both money and status and to understand the threat (угроза) they create to human relationships at this level.

15. Выскажите свою точку зрения на английском языке, ответив на следующие вопросы:

1. Was there any competition for promotion in your police unit?
2. Did it lead to some disturbing situation?
3. How did you deal with such situations?
4. Are you satisfied with your relationships with colleagues?
5. What do you think of promotion seekers?
6. Which do you think is more difficult: to receive power and authority or to earn respect of the colleagues?

16. Переведите эти диалоги на русский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: What does the process of human resource management consist of?

B.: The process of human resource management consists of selection, recruitment, development, motivation and support of human resources.

A.: Who deals with transfers and promotions of police officers?

B.: Police staff management deals with transfers and promotions of police officers.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: What does police staff manager deal with?

B.: He deals with people at work and with their relationship within the police organization.

A.: What is the major task of the police staff management?

B.: The major task of the police staff management is to motivate and select the competent people to join the police force and to encourage them to perform at the high level of efficiency.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: What are the general principles of performance management?

B.: The general principles of performance management are to promote equality and eliminate unlawful discrimination based on a person's gender, race, ethnic origin, colour, nationality, sexual orientation, religion, family status etc.

A.: What should the line manager do in case of an unsatisfactory performance of his subordinate?

B.: The line manager should organize an initial informal meeting to discuss the problems of unsatisfactory performance with his subordinate.

DIALOGUE 4

A.: Why is the human resource management so important?

B.: It is responsible for selection, appointment and placement of qualified and well-trained leaders who are able to achieve the stated goals and to improve the work culture.

A.: How do police staff managers select competent leaders?

B.: They identify work-force requirements and qualifications for individual positions.

DIALOGUE 5

B.: What kinds of compensation do police staff members get?

A.: There are various types of compensation: benefits, free use of facilities, club membership, cheap loans etc.

A.: How is the organizational change managed by the police staff managers?

B.: The police staff management communicates with the employees throughout the period of change to provide a proper support to affected staff.

17. Переведите эти диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Кто является родоначальником основных принципов управления полицейским персоналом в Великобритании?

B.: Основные принципы управления полицейским персоналом разработал министр внутренних дел Великобритании, сэр Роберт Пил.

А.: Какие принципы включает эта концепция (concept) управления персоналом?

В.: Она состоит из двенадцати принципов, включающих набор и подбор кадров, назначение и расстановку кадров, продвижение по службе, перевод сотрудника на другую работу и др.

DIALOGUE 2

А.: Что такое комплектование персоналом?

В.: Комплектование персоналом означает подбор и набор кадров, заполнение вакантных должностей компетентными сотрудниками и их надлежащую расстановку.

А.: Какая главная задача полицейского руководителя по управлению его персоналом?

В.: Главная задача полицейского руководителя по управлению персоналом – помочь подчиненным реализовать свои способности и профессиональную компетентность и мотивировать их на достижение поставленных целей.

DIALOGUE 3

А.: Какие обязанности выполняют линейные руководители во время изменения организационной структуры полицейского подразделения?

В.: В течение этого периода главные обязанности линейных руководителей включают разработку плана реорганизации полицейского подразделения и оказание надлежащей поддержки подчиненным.

А.: Какие обязанности выполняют руководители отдела кадров во время изменения организационной структуры полицейского подразделения?

В.: Их обязанности включают оказание поддержки линейным руководителям, взаимодействие с профсоюзными организациями (trade unions), соблюдение законодательства и оказание помощи сотрудникам по поиску нового назначения.

DIALOGUE 4

А.: Как полицейский руководитель справляется с конфликтной ситуацией?

В.: Полицейский руководитель устанавливает причины конфликта и выбирает надлежащую стратегию его решения.

А.: Какие причины вызывают конфликты между сотрудниками полицейского подразделения?

В.: Такие причины могут включать различия в статусе, целях и ценностях (values) сотрудников.

18. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

COPING WITH STRESS

Stress is a serious problem for police. A study of 2.300 police officers in twenty departments has found that 37% had serious family problems, 36% had serious health problems, 23% had serious alcohol problems, 20% had serious problems with their children, and 10% had drug problems. The increasing number of lawsuits brought against police is another source of stress.

The factors that produce police stress can be divided into 4 general categories:

- External stresses include the danger of police work and the possibility of litigation (судебное разбирательство) when officers take action against suspects.
- Operational stress results from daily confrontations with tragedy and hostility.
- Organizational stress involves the difficulty of complying (соблюдение) with departmental rules and regulations.
- Personal stress may happen when officers have difficulties dealing with particular duties or policies.

Various police departments have developed special assistance programmes, including psychological and alcohol counseling for officers who have already displayed evidence of stress, but all police officers should have in-service training to help them deal with stress.

19. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

STRESS MANAGEMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

Many experts feel that besides physical fitness, psychological testing it is necessary to check the emotional intelligence which is much needed to combat stress while policing cities like New-York.

The Health and Safety Commission (HSE) defines stress as: 'The adverse reaction people have to excessive pressures or other types of demand placed on them.' The factors leading to excessive pressure, if not properly managed, can result in increased sickness, anxiety, depression or other mental ill-health.

The HSE provides some estimated figures based on a Labour Force Survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics in 2015–2016:

11.7 million working days were lost to stress, depression and anxiety; This accounted for 37 per cent of all work-related ill-health cases; 500,000 workers self-reported as suffering from stress, anxiety and depression;

Around 15 per cent of employees at work in England have symptoms of mental ill-health.

According to the report, in the public sector, the workers in police force, education, health and social care are most affected by stress, anxiety or depression. The HSE has identified six main workplace stress factors: demands of the role, control over the way work is carried out, information and support, relationships at work, understanding the role and responsibility, and organizational change.

Employers have a legal responsibility towards their employees' health, safety and welfare at work, including mental health. They should discuss any concerns with their subordinates and develop assistance programmes, such as wellbeing benefits including gym membership, private medical insurance and flexible working practices.

20. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

FROM THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT

The history of management can be divided into three broad time periods by philosophy.

1. Scientific Management (1900–1940)
2. Human Relations Management (1930–1970)
3. Systems Management (1965–Present)

The *Scientific Management Theory* dominated the period from the beginning of the 20th century to about 1940. Frederick Taylor (1910), “the father of scientific management,” theorized that any organization could best accomplish its stated tasks through definite work assignments, standardized rules and regulations, close supervision, and strict controls. Emphasis was placed entirely upon the formal administrative structure, authority and chain of command.

The *Human Relations Management* approach came from studies conducted by Harvard scholar Elton Mayo. Emphasis in these studies was upon the changes in working conditions. This approach also had its limitations. It placed the primary importance upon an employee and made the role of the organizational structure secondary. Employees began to expect more and to give less in return. Management professionals soon

recognized the need for developing a third management approach that would include the positive features of the Scientific Management and Human Relations structures.

In the mid-1960s the features of the Human Relations and Scientific Management approaches were brought together in the *Systems Management* approach. This approach fused the individual and the organization; it was designed to assist the manager in using his employees in the most effective way, while reaching the stated goals. The Systems Management approach emphasized the necessity for authority and responsibility. And it recognized that an organization can reach its stated goals only through the interrelationship of its parts, through team cooperation, not by an individual.

GRAMMAR REVISION

EXERCISES

1. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола “to be”.

Yesterday she ... in Paris.
Tomorrow he ... in Amsterdam.
Last week they ... in London.
At the moment I ... at in Moscow.
Next week you ... in Sochi.
Three days ago I ... at home.
Now we ... at the English lesson.
In three months they ... in Brussels.
Next Sunday she ... in the country.
Two years ago we ... in New York.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в простом настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени активного залога.

1. He (go) to the country next weekend. 2. We (study) criminal law last year. 3. She (graduate) from the Law University in two years. 4. I (interrogate) this suspect an hour ago. 5. I (make) this decision tomorrow. 6. They often (visit) this museum. 7. My subordinates (accomplish) this task next week. 8. The manager (encourage) the best executives last month. 9. He always (achieve) the stated goal. 10. The police leader (take) correctional actions about the violation of departmental rules next month.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в простом настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени пассивного залога.

1. The necessary documents (prepare) tomorrow. 2. The criminal case (bring) to the prosecutor two days ago. 3. The inspections (conduct) usually by the senior police officers. 4. I (tell) about the results of the police intelligence operation. 5. The terrorist act (prevent) by the police. 6. The police recruits (inform) about their responsibilities tomorrow. 7. Public order (protect) by the patrol officers during sport events. 8. The best executives (reward) by their chief two months ago. 9. The short-term goals of the police division (identify) at the tomorrow meeting. 10. A conflict is helpful if it (manage) correctly.

4. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в активном и пассивном залоге.

1. The police personnel should be properly trained to face the problems confronting them. 2. The art of human relations is neglected and because of this, certain barriers grow between policemen and the people. 3. The police morale and self-respect will remain poor if the public attitude towards the police information by the press remains constantly critical. 4. Police Administration in India suffers from a total absence of well formulated personnel policies. 5. Ability and skill determine whether a worker can do the job, but motivation determines whether the worker will do it properly. 6. Several terms such as performance evaluation and performance management are used commonly to describe the process of employee performance evaluation. 7. Performance evaluation is the process by which data about employees' past and current job performance is collected and reviewed. 8. The superiors, who themselves misuse subordinates and demand services from subordinates are unwilling and unable to provide any control over corruption.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. The starting rank of a British police recruit is that of a police constable. 2. A large majority of the British constables retire as constable without even one rank promotion in entire career. (Why?) 3. In most countries police departments have personnel departments or police personnel administrative bureau. (What?) 4. Management theories will provide useful ideas and models for police management. 5. Police management deals with all aspects of police services and police organization, like its resources, techniques, goals and policies. 6. Motivation is an important aspect of police organization because it influences the performance of its members. (Why?) 7. Effective leadership and better working conditions will improve police morale. (What?) 8. The elements of the compensation management include compensation for unfair dismissal, compensation for travelling expenses etc. (What?) 9. Leadership is the process of influencing the behaviour of others to work enthusiastically for achieving the stated goals. (What kind of?) 10. Police departments use a variety of techniques to recruit applicants. (Who?)

6. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод конструкции “there + to be”.

1. There are approximately 124 police training institutions in India, which is the maximum number of police training centers in the world. 2. There is a need of a transparent personnel management policy in any country. 3. In the early period, there were no specific and regular rules for the recruitment of police personnel. 4. There are many styles of leadership, some are known to be effective and the others are ineffective. 5. There are police leaders at various levels. 6. There is a developed model of police leadership that attempts to improve the operation of police department through a combination of teamwork and personnel participation in decision making. 7. There is a problem of low self-respect in the police force. 8. According to the theory of motivation, if there is no proper direction, goals and control of workplace, nobody will benefit. 9. In some police units there is a misuse of human resources.

7. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Завтра он будет проверять работу районного отдела полиции. 2. Я приеду на место преступления через 20 минут. 3. Как вы оцениваете деятельность этого полицейского подразделения? 4. Когда Вы соберете и проанализируете эти данные? 5. Мы выполнили поставленную задачу в прошлом месяце. 6. Каких исполнителей Вы наградите за эту полицейскую операцию? 7. Наш новый начальник внес улучшения и новшества в работу нашего управления. 8. Какие инструкции Вы даете своим подчиненным? 9. Я выберу подходящего исполнителя этой операции завтра. 10. Как Ваш начальник развивает сильные стороны Вашего полицейского управления? 11. Вы занимаетесь назначением и расстановкой кадров? 12. Сколько вакантных должностей имеет Ваш полицейский отдел? 13. Необходимые квалификационные требования для этой должности будут установлены на следующей неделе. 14. Выполнение обязанностей этим офицером оценили неудовлетворительно. 15. Мой подчиненный отсутствует на рабочем месте по болезни.

8. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык, используя формы простого будущего времени английских глаголов для выражения вежливой просьбы.

1. Подготовьте, пожалуйста, отчет для высшего полицейского руководства.
2. Пожалуйста, примите меры к исправлению этого нарушения.
3. Проведите, пожалуйста, инспекцию районного отдела полиции.
4. Пригласите, пожалуйста, вашего заместителя.
5. Пожалуйста, выполните эту задачу в установленный срок.
6. Возьмите на себя ответственность за управление этой операцией, пожалуйста.
7. Установите, пожалуйста, долгосрочные цели деятельности Вашего полицейского управления.
8. Обеспечьте, пожалуйста, координацию действий всех исполнителей.
9. Примите, пожалуйста, управленческое решение.
10. Пожалуйста, не нарушайте ведомственные правила и нормы.
11. Пожалуйста, обеспечьте комплектование Вашего отдела компетентными сотрудниками.
12. Принесите, пожалуйста, картотеку кадрового состава.

UNIT 8

POLICE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

1. Запомните эти слова и выражения:

to employ / employee	нанимать на службу / служащий
to enter(to join) police	поступить на службу в полицию
entry qualifications	квалификационные требования для поступления на службу
to apply (for a job)	подавать заявление (о приеме на работу)
applicant	кандидат, претендент, соискатель
recruit	новобранец
probationary period	испытательный срок
retirement	выход в отставку, уход на пенсию
action plan	план действий
benefit	льгота, привилегия, пособие
lack (of)	недостаток
source	источник
to reduce / reduction	сокращать / сокращение
to increase / increase	увеличивать / увеличение
to conduct	проводить
to result (in)	приводить (к)
to attract	привлекать
quality	качество
targeted (programme)	целевая (программа)
field training	практическое обучение
in-service training	обучение без отрыва от службы

2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) a lack of qualified applicants; 2) a two-year probationary period;
3) to apply for a job in a police service; 4) action plan; 5) to select recruits;
6) to increase the number of educated applicants; 7) to reduce the cost
of training programme; 8) age group; 9) formal educational requirement;

10) physical fitness training; 11) to increase the number of females in police departments; 12) the retirement age for police constables; 13) quality of police personnel; 14) to conduct day-to-day police work; 15) workforce reduction; 16) to attract applicants; 17) to employ recruits; 18) qualified and skilled personnel; 19) sources of recruitment problems; 20) recruitment and selection practices; 21) to develop targeted recruiting strategies; 22) entry qualifications.

3. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

US POLICE RECRUITMENT POLICY

Police departments use a variety of techniques to recruit applicants: they place advertisements (объявления) in newspapers and on Internet sites, post flyers and brochures, contact criminal justice programs in colleges and universities, and attend career fairs (ярмарки). They also attract potential applicants through a variety of programs such as citizens' police academies, programmes for young adults, reserve or auxiliary officer programs, and college internships¹. In 1998, the U.S. Department of Justice established the Police Corps (Полицейский Корпус), a scholarship program for college students who agree to work as police officers for at least four years after graduating. The task of Police Corps program is to increase the pool of educated applicants to police departments, while at the same time reducing the cost of recruiting and training new officers.

4. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание без помощи словаря.

PROBLEMS OF RECRUITING NEW US POLICE OFFICERS

The recession beginning in 2008 resulted in many unprecedented difficulties for maintaining police workforces throughout the United States. These included budget and workforce reduction, consolidation, and even organizational disbanding (расформирование). US law enforcement has experienced increased difficulties attracting and hiring qualified and skilled personnel.

Early in 2001, the nation's largest departments, including those in Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles, reported problems recruiting qualified applicants. In 2004, California police chiefs identified recruitment and

¹ Интернатура (последипломная практика, предполагающая ознакомление практиканта [intern] с навыками предстоящей практической деятельности).

maintenance as their second to funding, most important problem. Police departments identify sources of recruitment problems as external to policing, such as economic and social conditions, or specific to the profession or departments, such as low pay or benefits. The recruitment problem is also a product of lacking of organized recruitment programmes, goals, or strategies.

So, many police departments had to develop the targeted recruitment and selection practices according to individual department needs.

5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

NEW STRATEGIES FOR THE US POLICE RECRUITMENT

The problem of responsibility for law enforcement behavior led to the use of more scientific methods, such as psychometrics and standardized psychological testing, in recruitment. These culminated in the formation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1967, which implemented Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines in the employing of law enforcement officers.

By the end of the 1960s, departments nationwide used scientific and career-specific methods of testing, evaluating, and examining potential recruits on the basis of departmental perceptions of what one needed to know to be a good police officer. But in the mid-1970s it was found that police spent most of their time in human service roles such as helping citizens, negotiating disputes, or interacting with community members in non-enforcement roles. The skills required for this work were different from those for which recruits were screened, trained, and tested. But the selection practices did not change with the new police role. It was unclear what skills departments should identify for “selecting in” proper police candidates.

So, the new recruitment and selection practices have been developed. They included increased use of intelligence tests, psychological reviews, and duration of academy training. Many departments have developed targeted recruiting strategies for minority, female, veteran, college graduates, and experienced candidates.

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно с помощью словаря. Время перевода – 30 минут.

TARGETING RECRUITING STRATEGIES

The development of recruitment and training strategies should produce a new breed of police officers who will be as interested in serving the community as in fighting crime. Actually, many police agencies have

little control over their recruitment strategies due to civil service hiring restrictions. Nonetheless, there have been some changes in recruitment since the 1970s. One of the major changes in police recruitment has been the effort to attract individuals who represent the population they will serve, including females and minorities. To carry out their role, police officers must be able to communicate effectively with a diverse population.

Policing has historically been a white male institution. Since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, this trend has started to change. A series of court cases in the 1970s and 1980s further defined the legal guidelines for hiring minority and female police officers. Over the past twenty years, there has been an increase in the number of females and minorities in large police departments, although they still had difficulties in recruiting sufficient numbers of female and minority candidates.

7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT RECRUITMENT PROCESS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are three basic federal law enforcement positions and they are general investigator, criminal investigator, and uniformed police officer.

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) coordinates the testing and implements the requirements of the various federal enforcement positions. There are several agencies that do not use the resources of the OPM and the most notable is the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI is the largest and only federal law enforcement agency that is not covered by the OPM regulations.

The requirements for the various federal law enforcement positions are determined by the individual agencies, but most written tests are administered by the OPM. The OPM has certain criteria for the various positions, in which each candidate receives credit for his/her educational and work experience in a standard manner. Once the applicant has passed the written test, he or she receives the rating eligibility form from the OPM certifying that the applicant is eligible for employment for that particular agency.

Applicants are not interviewed by the OPM, since that is the function of the individual agency. In some agencies, such as the various Offices of Inspector General which investigate allegations against employees, fraud, and other criminal violations, or the Drug Enforcement Administration, there is no written test for the special agent (criminal investigator) position.

All federal law enforcement positions require a routine medical examination and in most cases the applicant is required to obtain it at his/her expense.

The specific law enforcement agency usually conducts the background investigation of the applicant. After the applicant passes the background investigation and medical examination, he or she must successfully complete a training course usually given at the Federal Law Enforcement training Centre, Glynco, Georgia.

There is no federal law enforcement agency at the federal level that requires investigative personnel to pass a polygraph as part of the employment process.

8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS IN AMERICAN POLICE

The standard entry qualifications typically require that potential police recruits:

- Be a United States citizen;
- Must have a high school diploma and if necessary a college degree or served in the United States military;
- Be in good medical, physical, and psychological condition;
- Maintain a clean criminal record without serious or repeated misdemeanor or any felony convictions;
- Must have a valid driver's license with a clean driving record;
- Be of high moral character;
- Not have a history of prior narcotic or repeated marijuana use or alcoholism;
- Not have a history of ethical, professional, prior employment, motor vehicle, educational, or financial improprieties;
- Not have a history of domestic violence or mental illness;
- Not to pose a safety and security risk;
- Be legally eligible to own and carry a firearm.

Repeated interviews, written tests, medical examinations, physical fitness tests, comprehensive background investigations, fingerprinting, drug testing, a police oral board interview, a polygraph examination and consultation with a psychologist are common practices used to review the suitability of candidates. Recruiting in most departments is made by competitive examination (конкурсный экзамен). Despite these safeguards, some local departments and federally funded drug task forces face needs to quickly fill positions. This has resulted in the employment of "gypsy cops", who may have histories of poor performance or misconduct in other departments.

9. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря. Сравните квалификационные требования для поступления на службу в американскую и британскую полицию, высказав свое мнение на английском языке.

ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS IN BRITISH POLICE

Applicants from all backgrounds and ethnic groups are encouraged to apply for entering the UK police service. Applicants are not limited to any particular age group. The minimum age to apply is 18, and there is no upper age limit, though you should bear in mind (следует помнить) that the normal retirement age for police constables and sergeants is 60. All new recruits, whatever their age, are required to undertake a two-year probationary period.

The basic guidelines for applicants are:

- there are no minimum or maximum height requirements;
- there is no formal educational requirement, but you will have to pass written tests;
- you must be either a British Citizen, a citizen of the EU or other states in the EEA, or a Commonwealth citizen or foreign national with indefinite leave to remain in the UK;
- you may still join the police service if you have minor convictions (приговор за совершение мелкого правонарушения), but there are certain offences that will make it impossible for you to enter the police service;
- you must physically and mentally be able to undertake police duties.

One of the most important elements of the recruitment process is the physical fitness training. If you pass the evaluation process, you will then have to take a physical fitness test.

10. Вы – мэр города Лос-Анджелес (США). Проанализируйте приведенные ниже резюме потенциальных кандидатов на должность начальника полиции города и выберите кандидата, который, по Вашему мнению, имеет наибольшие основания занять эту должность. Обоснуйте свой выбор на английском языке.

Резюме № 1

Name: Daniel Ganhal

Country: Switzerland

Native city: Geneva

Age: 34

Marital status: married to Olivia Mendos, a Spanish actress

Children: three children (a son and two daughters)

Parents:

Education: San-Francisco University (Economic Department, Bachelor Degree in Economy); New York Police Academy

Experience: beat officer, San-Francisco (4 years); chief of correctional institution, New York (3 years); chief of San Francisco municipal police department (2years)

Professional skills and abilities: good at dealing with staff and decision-making; ready to perform the leadership functions and take responsibility for an overall management control; open to new ideas

Additional skills and abilities: advanced computer skills; Spanish and native German language

Hobbies: fishing and popular music

Резюме №2

Name: John Nearon

Country: USA

Native city: Los Angeles

Age: 43

Marital status: divorced

Education: Los Angeles Law University (Master degree in Law); Federal Police Academy, New York

Experience: beat officer, Los Angeles (4 years); officer of criminal investigation division, New York (6 years); chief of municipal police department, New York (7 years);

Professional skills and abilities: good skills in police leadership; team-player; ready to confront political pressure and face problems; always trying to achieve the stated goals

Additional skills and abilities: good at analyzing information and working with computerized data; good sportsman (wrestling)

Hobbies: football fan

Резюме №3

Name: George Clayton

Country: USA

Native city: Boston

Age: 47

Marital status: married to Linda Clayton, a member of the local council

Children: no children

Education: Harvard University (Master degree in Law)

Experience: customs officer (3 years); detective of police department, Boston (5 years); chief of municipal police, Pervis, Mississippi (12 years)

Professional skills and abilities: an effective communicator with an ability to listen to effectively; progressive manager; good at dealing with human and material resources; always trying to accomplish the stated task

Additional skills and abilities: computer user; French language; winner of the regional box championship

Hobbies: tennis and swimming

11. Прочитайте и переведите диалог начальника отдела кадров с кандидатом на должность начальника регионального управления полиции.

Chief of Personnel Department: So, you left school in 1995, didn't you?

Sokolov: Yes, I did.

Chief: What did you do after leaving school?

Sokolov: I entered the Moscow Police College and graduated from it in 1997. Then I joined police in my native town.

Chief: What's your native town? Where are you from?

Sokolov: My native town is Tula. I'm from Tula.

Chief: Where did you work? What was your post?

Sokolov: I worked as a detective at the district police division.

Chief: What were your responsibilities at work?

Sokolov: I searched a crime scene, collected evidence, interrogated witnesses and victims and arrested criminals.

Chief: Do you have skills only in line operations?

Sokolov: No, I have several years of command experience. In 2006 I graduated from the Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry in Moscow and was appointed to the post of deputy chief of the municipal police department. I made decisions, delegated responsibilities to my subordinates and supervised the performance of their duties. Three years later I had a promotion and was appointed to the post of chief of city police. My new functions included an overall management control and cooperation with the local authorities. An important part of my activity was to coordinate the work of my department with the other public organizations in the community.

Chief: Did your responsibilities include evaluation and inspection of your subordinates' activity?

Sokolov: Yes, they did. And I also dealt with planning, resource utilization, reporting and violation of legal and moral norms by the militia officers.

Chief: By the way, are you good at communicating with people?

Sokolov: Yes, I am a team player and I try to understand the needs of my staff. But on the other hand I always try to achieve the stated goals.

Chief: Are you married?

Sokolov: Yes, I am. My wife works as an expert at the Forensic Science Laboratory.

Chief: Do you have children?

Sokolov: Yes, we do. Our son is a student of the Moscow Law University.

Chief: Do you have any special qualifications?

Sokolov: Some years ago I took the computer courses. Now I am good at filing information and working with computerized data.

Chief: Do you speak any foreign languages?

Sokolov: Yes, I do. I speak good English and I can understand German a little.

Chief: Why would you like to have this position?

Sokolov: Because it's a good chance to get more knowledge of police management and I'll do my best to perform the leadership functions well.

Chief: Well, I think you have all the necessary skills and abilities for this position.

12. Вы – кандидат на должность руководителя полицейского управления. Ответьте на вопросы начальника отдела кадров.

Chief of Personnel Department: Where did you work? What was your post?

You:

Chief: Do you have a command experience?

You:

Chief: How many subordinates did you have under your command?

You:

Chief: Are you ready to take responsibility for management control of the municipal police?

You:

Chief: How often did you take administrative decisions?

You:

Chief: Did you cooperate with local authorities?

You:

Chief: Did you ever confront political pressure at your work?

You:

Chief: What higher educational institution did you graduate from?

You:

Chief: Are you open to new ideas?

You:

Chief: Do you have an ability to manage problems?

You:

Chief: Did your police division have a good reputation in the community?

You:

Chief: Thank you, for the interview, sir. We'll let you know about our decision. Goodbye.

13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

US POLICE TRAINING

In addition to selective recruitment efforts, a well-balanced training programme is another method for improving the quality of police personnel. While the importance of police training was recognized by police reformers at the beginning of the century, it was not until the early 1960s that it became more accepted by police administrators. Although there are variations across the country, there are three major types of police training: (1) basic training, (2) field training, and (3) in-service training.

Basic training teaches basic skills and techniques necessary to conduct day-to-day police work. General topics covered in basic training include police procedure, criminal law, use of force, emergency response, ethnic and cultural diversity, communicating with citizens, and numerous other specialized topics. After basic training is completed in the academy, police recruits sometimes participate in a field-training program in which they accompany field training officers on patrol. In field training, recruits apply the knowledge and skills acquired in basic training to real-life situations on the streets. Field training officers evaluate whether recruits are able to conduct routine police activities skillfully and independently. Also, it is during field training that police recruits are socialized into the police subculture, a force that has considerable influence over police officer's behavior.

Police training continues over the course of a police officer's career with in-service training that takes place for a required number of hours per year (determined by individual police departments). Workshops (семинары), classes, and conferences on specialized topics can teach police officers new techniques, as well as provide them with valuable information that can be incorporated into daily police activities. Some current topics taught during in-service training include community and problem-oriented policing, dealing with youth gangs, new types of drugs, and a variety of other specialized topics.

14. Переведите эти диалоги на русский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: What techniques are used by the police departments to recruit applicants?

B.: They attract potential applicants through advertisements in newspapers and Internet sites, specialized programmes in colleges and universities, and career fairs.

A.: What difficulties did the US law enforcement agencies have in attracting and employing qualified personnel?

B.: These difficulties included budget problems, workforce reduction, organizational changes, and absence of proper recruitment programmes.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: What new recruitment strategies did the American police department use by the end of the 1960s?

B.: They used psychological testing of potential recruits and career-specific methods of evaluation based on the departmental needs and requirements.

A.: Did the police departments develop any specialized recruiting strategies?

B.: In 1970s many departments developed targeted recruiting strategies for minority, female, veteran, college graduates, and experienced candidates.

DIALOGUE 3

A.: Why do the American police departments use targeted recruiting strategies?

B.: They use strategies for recruiting minority and female police officers because policemen must be able to communicate effectively with different groups of the community which they serve.

A.: Are these strategies effective?

B.: Yes, they are. The number of females and minorities in large police departments has increased over the past twenty years.

15. Переведите эти диалоги на английский язык.

DIALOGUE 1

A.: Какие квалификационные требования предъявляются к лицам, поступающим на службу в американскую полицию?

B.: Претенденты должны быть гражданами США, иметь диплом о высшем образовании (high school diploma), высокие моральные качества и хорошую физическую форму.

A.: Как организован процесс оценки потенциальных кандидатов?

B.: Этот процесс включает интервью с претендентами, физические, психологические (psychological) и наркологические тесты и медицинское обследование.

DIALOGUE 2

A.: Квалификационные требования к кандидатам, поступающим на службу в британскую полицию, включают возрастные ограничения?

B.: Минимальный возраст претендента - 18 лет.

A.: Могут ли представители всех этнических групп участвовать в наборе на службу в полиции?

B.: Да, все этнические группы Великобритании могут участвовать в наборе на службу в полиции.

DIALOGUE 3

А.: Проходят ли британские новобранцы испытательный срок?

В.: Да, существует двухлетний испытательный срок для всех новобранцев, поступивших на службу в полицию Великобритании.

А.: Какие образовательные требования предъявляются к претендентам на службу в полицию Великобритании?

В.: В Великобритании нет формальных образовательных требований к претендентам на службу в полицию.

16. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

RECRUITMENT CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT JOB IN POLICE

Castaneda and Ridgeway (2010), in a survey of 1,619 law enforcement recruits from September 2008 to March 2009, found pros and cons of entering police service often vary by personal characteristics. Older recruits, for example, cited job security as an attraction more than younger recruits did, while Hispanic recruits and those with prior law enforcement experience were attracted to public service, and black recruits were attracted to the prestige of the profession. New recruits cited the possibility of death or injury as a drawback to the job (though police officers have lower fatality rates than such workers as farmers, drivers, construction workers, and bartenders).

When examining strategies for attracting candidates, police departments should remember their success might depend on departmental budget, personnel resources, and effectiveness in targeting the specific subgroups the department seeks to recruit. The best recruiters for a department are often its own personnel. Indeed, Castaneda and Ridgeway (2010) found “friends or family working at the department were responsible for first prompting more than 40 percent of new recruits”, and that an “additional 20 percent were prompted by friends and family at another agency”. Relationship-based and employee referral strategies help increase applicant pools and provide balance to other recruitment strategies, such as online processes, that lack human interaction.

17. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

ELECTRONIC RECRUITMENT TECHNIQUES

Castaneda and Ridgeway (2010) found 18% of police recruits in their survey were first motivated to contact their current employer because of an Internet advertisement, and that 80% of respondents reported accessing the Internet at least daily. Websites have been seen as the top tool in attracting qualified applicants. Internet presence should maximize department resources. The Los Angeles Police Department recruitment website helped increase recruitment in a year when advertising budgets were cut. The Internet has also helped smaller departments compete with larger ones for candidates. These websites enable connections across audiences, including students and recent graduates, military personnel, professionals, former and current law enforcement, police supervisors, and job searchers from other fields. Use of electronic recruitment techniques also include many simulation-based video games and emotional video clips, video series designed to present officers attempting to calm disputes, dealing with family problems, and working closely with community members in emotionally charged situations. These reality-based images help to motivate video-oriented applicants to join a police force. Such realistic job preview strategies, by providing accurate representations of the department, can influence a candidate's interest in an organization.

18. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

POLICE STAFF COLLEGE IN ENGLAND

The Police Staff College situated in Bramshill, Hampshire, England was until 2015 the principal police staff training establishment in England and Wales. It was established in 1948 as the National Police College (taking its present name in 1979). In 2005 the college was appointed as an agency of the European Union, the European Police College.

The Police Staff College was headed by a Board of Governors, half appointed by the Home Secretary and half by local authorities. The academic and administrative head of the College was the Commandant.

Senior Command Courses were organized for: Inspectors / Chief Inspectors; Superintendents; and Chief Superintendents / Superintendents respectively. There was also the Special Course for sergeants.

With the creation of the professional body for policing, called the College of Policing in November 2012, the decision was taken to sell the Bramshill site.

The College of Policing was established as the professional body for everyone who works for the police service in England and Wales. The purpose of the College is to provide those working in policing with the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent crime, protect the public, and secure public trust. The College will set standards in policing for forces and individuals.

The College of Policing has announced that from 2020, all new police officers in England and Wales will have to be educated to degree level. The policing degree will be self-funded, and students would need to apply for a police job once qualified.

19. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря.

SCOTTISH POLICE COLLEGE AT TULLIAN CASTLE

All initial probationers training in Scotland is organized at the Scottish Police College at Tullian Castle. Since opening for police training in 1954, the College has also been Scotland's central recruit training base for over 50 years.

Recruits initially spend 11 weeks at the College before being sent to their divisions and over the next two years return to the Scottish Police College a number of times to pass examinations and fitness tests. During this course recruits undergo training in general police duties, collecting evidence and investigative skills.

The Scottish Police College provides many different training courses, including:

- Leadership and Management courses;
- Detective, and Crime Prevention Training;
- Road Policing and Driver Training;
- Crime and Intelligence Analysis;
- Police Officer Recruit Training.

The training is conducted in many different ways: classroom based teaching, lectures and conferences, on-line learning, practical and situational training.

The college also has a lecture theatre that seats 202 students. The Scottish Police Memorial to all Scottish police officers, who have lost their lives in the line of duty, is located within the grounds of the college, near to the entrance of the College and faces the main buildings.

20. Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно с помощью словаря. Время перевода – 30 минут.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE ACADEMY

The New South Wales Police Force Academy, the sole provider of police training and education to probationary constables of the New South Wales Police Force, is located at the city of Goulburn in the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, Australia.

The Academy has significantly expanded the facilities and buildings in use and has a new site located on the Taralga Road which is used for police driver training purposes. This new site is known as Police Driver Training, which was previously based at St Ives. The library at the Academy is referred to as the J. K. Avery Resource Centre in honour of the former Commissioner of Police John Keith Avery, who served in that position from 1984 to 1991. The year 1984 is of significance as that is the year that the then New South Wales Police Academy was transferred to Goulburn. Prior to shifting to Goulburn, the Academy was based at the suburb of Sydney.

Today the Academy prepares the recruits for the police force they will be assigned to when they graduate.

21. Прочитайте текст и переведите его без помощи словаря. Сравните организацию подготовки новобранцев для поступления на службу в американскую и британскую полицию, высказав свое мнение на английском языке.

POLICE ACADEMIES OF THE USA

Police academies exist in every American state and at the federal level. Each state has an agency which certifies police academies and their programmes. Police academies ensure that officers meet basic local, state, and federal standards. Graduation from an approved academy programme is usually required before a new police officer is placed on active duty.

Most states have minimum physical and academic standards for cadets to achieve before they can enter an academy and graduate. There may be additional or higher standards required for later certification as a police officer.

While some states allow open enrollment in police academies, many require cadets to be employed by a police department in order to attend.

To become a certified police officer, a recruit must be a legal United States resident at least 21 years of age, have a high school diploma or equivalent, and possess a valid driver's license. Applicants also cannot have

any felonies, weapons violations, or a history of domestic violence posted on their criminal records.

Most agencies in the USA use a Field Training Officer programme to provide additional training and evaluation of new recruits.

JUST FOR FUN

Pictures from Police

A motorist was mailed a picture of his car speeding through an automated radar. A \$ 40 speeding ticket was included. Being cute, he sent the police department a picture of \$ 40. The police responded with another mailed photo - of handcuffs.

The Reason for Running

A police officer attempts to stop a car for speeding and the guy gradually increases his speed until he's topping 100 mph. He eventually realizes he can't escape and finally pulls over.

The cop approaches the car and says, "It's been a long day and my shift (смена) is almost over, so if you can give me a good excuse for your behavior, I'll let you go."

The guy thinks for a few seconds and then says, "My wife ran away with a cop about a week ago. I thought you might be that officer trying to give her back!"

Testing a New Recruit

Police Chief: As a recruit, you'll be faced with some difficult matters. What would you do if you had to arrest your mother?

New Recruit: Call for backup!

GRAMMAR REVISION

EXERCISES

1. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в активном и пассивном залоге.

1. A certain amount of political pressure and corruption affects the quality of selection of police recruits in any country. 2. In most states, constables are recruited by the Director General of Police, who also issues formal orders of appointment. 3. The leader who ignores the needs of his subordinates will not stay in control long. 4. Police managers are responsible for taking actions that will make it possible for individuals to make the best contributions to group goals. 5. If the absence of a police officer is unauthorized and not related to a medical condition then the matter will be dealt with under the Disciplinary Policy. 6. People of all different backgrounds, cultures, religions, ages and gender are welcomed to apply for entering the police service. 7. Each police staff role has its own minimum entry criteria. 8. An applicant for police service is required to pass a medical test. 9. Graduation from an approved academy programme is usually required before a new police officer is placed on active duty. 10. To apply for a Police Staff vacancy, you will need to complete an online application form. 11. One of the major changes in police recruitment was the effort to attract individuals who represent the population they will serve, including females and minorities. 12. Half of all US police departments reported staffing problems resulting in a lack of qualified applicants. 13. The full time personnel officer is required when the police staff reaches a size of 200 employees. 14. A proactive, reality-based management will develop an efficient police force.

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к этим предложениям.

1. An important step in selecting employees is recruitment. (What?) 2. Training of the constables doesn't include investigation training. 3. The goal of recruitment is attracting people with the right qualification to apply for the job. (What?) 4. Police managers carry out

the administrative functions of planning, organizing, staffing, leading and controlling. (What functions?) 5. Leading takes much time for the first-line supervisors. 6. Highly motivated and professionally trained police officers will definitely improve public image of police at police station level. 7. Police benefits are pension, medical insurance, holidays, disability and death insurance. (What?) 8. Leading involves motivation, leadership styles and communication. 9. After 14 years of service the officer of Copenhagen police is automatically promoted to the post of sergeant. (When?) 10. Police academies ensure that officers meet basic local, state, and federal standards. 11. Human resources manager deals with recruitment policy, training, career planning, welfare measures for police, performance evaluation etc. (Who?) 12. The Cyprus Police Academy was founded in 1990 in succession to the Police Training School. (When?) 13. The Cyprus Police Academy works on a permanent basis for the training of all police members irrelevant of their rank. (How?) 14. In the Czech Republic Police Academy security specialization, public administration, and private security services are taught for police. (What subjects?) 15. In the Czech Republic the police schools are open to recruits with bachelor's degrees, master's, and doctoral degrees.

3. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод степеней сравнения прилагательных и сравнительных конструкций.

1. The group centered leadership based on participative strategies is more effective than the autocratic leadership in improving the subordinates' productivity on the task. 2. The essence of leadership is the ability to obtain from each member of the organization, the highest quality of service. 3. Better communication leads to encourage better performances and job satisfaction. 4. In a police organization there is a flow of information from higher to lower levels of authority. 5. The police leader should be authoritarian as well as flexible. 6. A leader will secure more effective results from his subordinates if he has effectively performed his management activities of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling. 7. Top-level police managers spend more time on planning and organizing than lower-level police managers. 8. One of the key tasks of a leader is to help subordinates to realize their abilities and to motivate them to achieve their personal goals as well as the goals of a police unit. 9. New strategies, new allocations of resources, and new lines of authority give the new policing a much better chance to succeed. 10. Many police administrators think it is as important to change the people within the organization as well as its structure, style, management, or technology. 11. It is common for citizens

and politicians to request more and better police training. 12. A police leader will get more effective results from his subordinates if he effectively performs his management activities. 13. The crucial task for departments is to use selection methods that reveal the best possible recruits for department needs. 14. Some law enforcement departments have relaxed minimum age requirements to attract more candidates, raising concern about the readiness of younger applicants for police work. 15. Some departments have become more tolerant of experimental drug use, bad credit history, and minor arrest records to recruit larger numbers of applicants. 16. The field training officer perhaps more than any other person in the department, has a tremendous impact on the recruit's style of policing.

4. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод притяжательного падежа существительного.

1. When the police manager selects people to work for his operational team he must study an employee's past performance, as it is a good indication of his future characteristics. 2. One of the police manager's most important functions is to provide the leadership force necessary to form his department into a unit. 3. It is the police manager's role to achieve the goals of his organization through the effective use of his resources – people, money, time and equipment. 4. The police leaders should maintain good human relations and provide opportunities for subordinates' career development. 5. Employee's morale is high when they feel, enthusiastic and optimistic about their work, and is low or poor when they are dissatisfied with their jobs.

5. Вставьте предлоги вместо пропусков. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. If a police manager acquires authoritarian behavior ... his training institution, he finds it difficult to deal ... citizens, who expect democratic behavior ... him. 2. It is necessary to shift focus on training ... drill and regiments ... the study of social science and modern management theory. 3. For the candidate, the selection process requires patient navigation ... physical, mental, and aptitude screening examinations, interviews. 4. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department recently adopted a testing program designed to maximize department time and resources ... processing only applicants who display a high probability (85%) of completing the process. 5. Personal interviews are a nearly universal means police departments use ... selecting candidates. 6. Traditionally, background investigations and character references have formed the backbone ... police selection techniques.

7. Social networking sites often display photographs ... applicants in poses that older generations might think inappropriate. 8. Recent research has indicated that a wealth of personal data ... candidates can be obtained simply ... searching the Internet for names, nicknames, e-mail addresses, street addresses, and social networking profiles. 9. The full time personnel officer is required when the police staff reaches a size ... 200 employees. 10. In Australia, each of the states has an academy ... training ... personnel ... law enforcement agencies within the state.

GRAMMAR DIRECTORY

1. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

1) личные местоимения

Личные местоимения имеют формы двух падежей: именительного и объектного.

Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
I – я	me – меня, мне
you – ты	you – тебя, тебе
he – он	him – его, ему
she – она	her – ее, ей
it – он, она, оно (неодушевленное)	it – его, ее, ему, ей
we – мы	us – нас, нам
you – вы	you – вас, вам
they – они	them – их, им

Местоимения в **именительном падеже** выполняют функцию подлежащего или именной части составного сказуемого.

I arrested this suspect yesterday. (подлежащее) –

Я арестовал этого подозреваемого вчера.

This is he (именная часть составного сказуемого). -

Это – он.

Местоимение “**I**” всегда пишется с прописной буквы. Когда местоимение “**I**” употребляется в предложении рядом с другими личными местоимениями (или существительными), то “**I**” ставится после них.

Peter (he) and I are good friends. –

Петя (он) и я – хорошие друзья.

Местоимения **“he”** и **“she”** заменяют одушевленные существительные мужского (“he”) и женского (“she”) рода.

My brother is an investigator. He investigates crimes. –

Мой брат следователь. Он расследует преступления.

Mary is a teacher. She teaches English language. –

Мария – учительница. Она преподает английский язык.

Местоимение **“it”** заменяет существительное, обозначающее неодушевленный предмет и соответствует русским местоимениям «он», «она», «оно» в зависимости от рода существительного в русском языке.

The car is black. – Автомобиль черный.

It is black. – Он черный.

The street is green. – Улица зеленая.

It is green. – Она зеленая.

The window is open. – Окно открыто.

It is open. – Оно открыто.

Местоимение **“it”** употребляется также по отношению к животным, когда их пол неизвестен или безразличен для говорящего.

The dog is under the table. – Собака под столом.

It is under the table. – Она под столом.

Местоимение **“they”** заменяет как одушевленное существительное, так и неодушевленное.

The investigators are at the crime scene. – Следователи находятся на месте преступления.

They are at the crime scene. – Они находятся на месте преступления.

These documents are very important. – Эти документы очень важные.

They are very important. – Они очень важные.

Местоимение **“you”** представляет собой форму множественного числа, но может относиться как ко многим лицам, так и к одному лицу в значении местоимения 2-го лица единственного числа.

Children, where are you? – Дети, где вы?

Mary, where are you? – Мария, где вы (ты)?

Личные местоимения в **объектном падеже** выполняют функцию прямого дополнения, чаще всего соответствуя в русском языке местоимению в **винительном падеже** (отвечающему на вопрос «кого?», «что?») или функцию беспредложного косвенного дополнения, соответствуя в русском языке местоимению в **дательном падеже** (отвечающему на вопрос «кому?»).

He saw her in the street. (прямое дополнение) – Он видел ее на улице.
I showed them the documents. (беспредложное косвенное дополнение) –

Я показал им документы.

Запомните эти личные местоимения в объектном падеже!

Give me / him / her /us /them ...
Дайте мне / ему / ей / нам / им ...

2) притяжательные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения используются для описания собственности предмета, отвечают на вопрос: чей? (whose?).

Единственное число	Множественное число
My – мой	Ours – наш
Yours – твой	Yours – ваш
His – его	Theirs – их
Hers – ее	

Притяжательное местоимение всегда стоит перед существительным, к которому оно относится. Являясь определителем существительного, оно исключает употребление артикля перед существительным.

These are my subordinates. – Это мои подчиненные.

He gives instructions to his subordinates. – Он дает инструкции своим подчиненным.

3) указательные местоимения

Единственное число	Множественное число
This – этот (это)	These – эти
That – тот (то)	Those – те

2. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА «ТО BE» В ПРОСТОМ ВРЕМЕНИ (SIMPLE TENSE)

1) спряжение глагола “to be” в настоящем простом времени (Present Simple Tense):

а) утвердительная форма

I	am
He (she, it)	Is
We (you they)	Are

б) отрицательная форма

I	am not (I'm not)
He (she, it)	is not (isn't)
We (you, they)	are not (aren't)

в) вопросительная форма

Am	I ... ?
Is	he (she it) ...?
Are	we (you, they) ... ?

г) краткие ответы

Yes,	I he, she, it we (you, they)	am is are
No,	I (he, she, it) we (you, they)	am not (I'm not) is not (isn't) are not (aren't)

**2) спряжение глагола “to be” в прошедшем простом времени
(Past Simple Tense)****а) утвердительная форма**

I (he, she, it)	was
We (you they)	were

б) отрицательная форма

I (he, she, it)	was not (wasn't)
We (you, they)	were not (weren't)

в) вопросительная форма

Was	I (he, she, it) ... ?
Were	we (you, they) ... ?

г) краткие ответы

Yes,	I (he, she, it), we (you, they)	was were
No,	I (he, she, it) we (you, they)	was not (wasn't) were not (weren't)

3) спряжение глагола “to be” в будущем простом времени
(Future Simple Tense)

а) утвердительная форма

I (we)	shall be (I'll be/we'll be)
He (she, it, you they)	will be (he'll be ...)

б) отрицательная форма

I (we)	shall not be (I shan't be/we won't be)
He (she, it, you, they)	will not be (he won't be ...)

в) вопросительная форма

Shall I (we) be ...?
Will he (she, it, you, they) be...?

г) краткие ответы

Yes,	I (we), He (she, it, you, they)	shall will
No,	I (we) He (she, it, you, they)	shall not will not

4) специальные вопросы с глаголом “to be”

<p>What? – Какой? Что?</p>	<p>What is your job? – Какая у тебя работа? What is in your bag? – Что (находится) в твоей сумке?</p>
<p>How? – Как?</p>	<p>How is your job? – Как твоя работа?</p>
<p>Where? – Где? Куда? Where ... from? – Откуда?</p>	<p>Where is your house? – Где (находится) твой дом? Where are you from? – Откуда ты?</p>
<p>When? – Когда?</p>	<p>When is your birthday? – Когда у тебя день рождения?</p>
<p>Why? – Почему?</p>	<p>Why are you upset? – Почему ты расстроен?</p>
<p>Who? – Кто?</p>	<p>Who is your best friend? – Кто твой лучший друг?</p>
<p>How old? – Сколько лет?</p>	<p>How old are you? – Сколько тебе лет?</p>
<p>How much? – Сколько (стоит)?</p>	<p>How much is your car? – Сколько стоит твой автомобиль?</p>

3. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ПРОСТОГО ВРЕМЕНИ ГЛАГОЛА (SIMPLE TENSE) В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Время	Примеры (с комментариями)
Present Simple	<p>I go to the Academy five days a week. – Я хожу в Академию пять дней в неделю (постоянное действие – каждую неделю).</p> <p>I don't let my subordinates be late – Я не позволяю своим подчиненным опаздывать (действие, свойственное подлежащему).</p>
Past Simple	<p>The policemen arrested a criminal yesterday. – Полицейские арестовали преступника вчера (действие, которое произошло в истекшем периоде времени – вчера).</p> <p>Police officers came to the crime scene, collected evidence and interrogated witnesses. – Полицейские офице- ры прибыли на место преступления, собрали улики и допросили свидетелей (последовательные действия в прошлом).</p>
Future Simple	<p>Policemen will soon apprehend a suspect. – Полицейские скоро задержат подозреваемого (действие которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем).</p>

4. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПРОСТОМ НАСТОЯЩЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ (PRESENT SIMPLE)

Глагол в Present Simple имеет такую же форму, что и в инфинитиве (но без частицы “to”) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, где к глаголу прибавляется окончание -s.

Вспомогательный глагол времени Present Simple – do / does, который употребляется для формирования отрицательных и вопросительных предложений.

а) утвердительная форма

I (we, you, they)	speak
he (she, it)	speak <u>s</u>

б) отрицательная форма

I (we, you, they)	do not (don't) speak
he (she, it)	does not (doesn't) speak

в) вопросительная форма (общий вопрос)

Правило: вопросы, требующие ответа «да» или «нет», называются общими.

Do I (we, you, they) speak English?
Does (he, she, it) speak English?

г) краткие ответы

Yes, I (we, you, they) do.	No, I (we, you, they) don't.
he (she, it) does.	he (she, it) doesn't.

д) специальные вопросы

Правило: вопросы, которые в ответе требуют какой-то дополнительной информации, называются специальными. Подобные вопросы начинаются со специального вопросительного слова.

Where	do	you work?
What languages	do	they speak?
How many children	does	she have?
How much free time	does	a policeman have?

Обратите внимание!

Правило: вопрос к подлежащему задается без вспомогательного глагола

do / (does):

Who speaks good English?

5. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПРОШЕДШЕМ ПРОСТОМ ВРЕМЕНИ (PAST SIMPLE)

а) утвердительная форма

Правило: подлежащее + глагол (правильный) + ed.

В прошедшем времени неправильные глаголы имеют свою особую форму, поэтому их следует запомнить.

	Правильные глаголы	Неправильные глаголы
I, he, she, it we, you, they	lived / worked / played / visited	spoke / had / went / came / met / saw

б) отрицательная форма

Правило: подлежащее + вспомогательный глагол did + not + инфинитив смыслового глагола.

I, he, she, it, we, you, they	did not (didn't)	live / work / play / visit / speak / have / go
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в) вопросительная форма

Did	I, he, she, it, we, you, they	live / work / speak / have / go?
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г) краткие ответы

Yes,	I, he, she, it, We, you, they	did
No,	I, he, she, it, We, you, they	did not (didn't)

д) специальный вопрос

When	did	he go to the meeting?
Where	did	you go yesterday?

6. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В БУДУЩЕМ ПРОСТОМ ВРЕМЕНИ (FUTURE SIMPLE)

а) утвердительная форма

I, we he, she, it, you, they	shall will ('ll)	live / work / speak
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б) отрицательная форма

I, we He, she, it, you, they	shall not (shan't) will not (won't)	live / work / speak
---------------------------------	--	---------------------

в) вопросительная форма

Shall Will	I, we he, she, it, you, they	live / work / speak
-----------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------

г) краткие ответы

Yes,	I (we) he (she, it, you, they)	shall will
No,	I (we) he (she, it, you, they)	shall not (shan't) will not (won't)

д) специальный вопрос

Where	shall	we	live?
When	will	they	go?
Why	will	she	Speak English?

7. АКТИВНЫЙ И ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE)

а) утвердительная форма

Active voice	Passive voice
Criminals violate law. Преступники нарушают закон.	Law is violated by criminals. Закон нарушается преступниками.
Criminals violated law. Преступники нарушили закон.	Law was violated by criminals. Закон был нарушен преступниками.
Criminals will violate law. Преступники нарушат закон.	Law will be violated by criminals. Закон будет нарушен преступниками.

б) отрицательная форма

Active voice	Passive voice
These people don't violate law. Эти люди не нарушают закон.	Law is not violated by these people. Закон не нарушается этими людьми.
These people didn't violate law. Эти люди не нарушили закон.	Law was not violated by these people. Закон не был нарушен этими людьми.
These people will violate law. Эти люди не нарушат закон.	Law will not be violated by these people. Закон не будет нарушен этими людьми.

8. МЕСТО НАРЕЧИЙ ПРОСТОГО ВРЕМЕНИ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

Наречия простого времени: **ever** (когда-нибудь), **never** (никогда), **always** (всегда), **often** (часто), **usually** (обычно), **sometimes** (иногда), **seldom** (редко), **everyday / week / month / year** (каждый день / неделю / месяц / год) употребляются:

После глагола “to be”:	Перед другими глаголами:
I am always busy on Monday.	I always visit my mother in summer.
He is often upset about his son.	He often reads English books.
They are usually at home in the evenings.	They usually play football on Sunday. или Usually they play football on Sunday.

9. ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ, МЕСТА И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ

1) предлоги времени

In	At	On
In the morning – утром	At 8 o'clock – в 8 часов	On Sundays – по воскресеньям
In the afternoon – днем	At noon – в полдень	On Monday (days) – в понедельник
In the evening – вечером	At night – ночью	On the 4 th of October – 4 Октября
In November (months) – в ноябре	At midnight – в полночь	On Sunday afternoon – в воскресенье днем
In summer (seasons) – летом	At Christmas – в Рождество	On holiday – в отпуске
In 1992 (years) – в 1992 году	At the moment – в настоящий момент	
In 5 minutes – через 5 минут	At the weekend – в выходные (дни)	

2) предлоги места

In	At
In a café – в кафе	At a café – у (около) кафе
In a hotel – в гостинице	At a hotel – у (около) гостиницы
In a bank – в банке	At a party – на вечеринке
In a room – в комнате	At work – на работе
In London – в Лондоне	At home – дома
In school – в школе (находиться)	At school – в школе (учиться)

3) предлог направления: “to”

To go **to** London – поехать в Лондон

To go **to** the south – поехать на юг

10. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
I. Односложные и двусложные прилагательные, заканчивающиеся на «-у»:		
high – высокий	higher – выше	the highest – самый высокий
easy – легкий	easier – легче	the easiest – самый легкий
II. Многосложные прилагательные:		
Important – важный	more important – более важный	the most important – наиболее важный
III. Исключения:		
good – хороший	better – лучше	the best – самый лучший
bad – плохой	worse – хуже	the worst – самый плохой
many, much – много	more – больше	the most – самый большой
little – мало	less – меньше	the least – самый маленький

Обратите внимание на перевод некоторых **сравнительных конструкций**:

1. This street is **longer than** that one. – Эта улица длиннее, *чем* та улица.

2. This street is **as long as** that one. – Эта улица такая же длинная, как и та улица.

3. This street is **not so long as** that one. – Эта улица не такая длинная, как та улица.

4. This street **as well as** that one is situated in the centre of the city. – Эта улица, также как и та улица, находится в центре города.

5. **The sooner** we find this street **the better**. – Чем скорее мы найдем эту улицу, тем лучше.

11. ПЕРЕВОД КОНСТРУКЦИИ «THERE + TO BE»

There is a high crime rate in the USA.	В США – высокий уровень преступности.
There are many violations of law in the USA.	В США есть много нарушений закона.
There are many types of crimes.	Существует много типов преступлений.
Is there high crime rate in the USA?	В США – высокий уровень преступности?
There is no safety in the USA. There isn't any safety in the USA.	В США нет безопасности.

12. ПЕРЕВОД ЦЕПОЧКИ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЙ

Цепочка определений к существительному, которое всегда стоит на последнем месте этой цепочки	
crime <u>rate</u>	уровень преступности
crime rate <u>problem</u>	проблема уровня преступности
crime rate problem <u>discussion</u>	обсуждение проблемы уровня преступности

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «English for Police Staff Managers» способствует комплексному формированию навыков иноязычной профессиональной коммуникации и умений их применения в практической деятельности по управлению персоналом органов внутренних дел. Учебный материал пособия отражает инновационные тенденции обучения взрослых на основе использования их профессионального опыта для решения коммуникативных задач в проблемно-речевых ситуациях иноязычного делового общения.

Данное учебное пособие обеспечивает последовательную систематизацию грамматического материала, развитие умений информативного и поискового чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на иностранном языке, совершенствование иноязычных коммуникативных навыков по специальности. Учебный материал пособия также позволяет пополнить багаж социокультурных знаний слушателей и информировать их о специфике управления персоналом органов внутренних дел в странах изучаемого языка.

В структуру учебного пособия включены таблицы и схемы, стимулирующие зрительную память слушателей при изучении грамматического материала дисциплины «Профессиональная коммуникация на иностранном языке», другой иллюстративный материал, облегчающий понимание аутентичных иноязычных текстов.

Учебное пособие «English for Police Staff Managers» отвечает современным лингводидактическим требованиям и может быть рекомендовано к использованию в образовательных организациях системы МВД России.

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