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МВД РОССИИ ИМЕНИ И.Д. ПУТИЛИНА**

English for police officers

Учебник

Часть 2

**Белгород
Белгородский юридический институт МВД России
имени И.Д. Путилина
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Во второй части учебника особое внимание уделено рассмотрению грамматических категорий и аутентичного лексического материала, содержание которого ориентировано на овладение обучающимися профессионально-ориентированным дискурсом, призванным эффективно применять полученные знания и умения в вариативных ситуациях служебной деятельности. Материалы учебника позволят использовать его при подготовке к научно-исследовательской работе. Изучение материалов учебника направлено на формирование у обучающихся способностей делового общения и профессиональной коммуникации на иностранном языке.

Учебник предназначен для курсантов, слушателей факультета заочного обучения, адъюнктов образовательных организаций системы МВД России, сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебник «English for police officers» (Часть 2) является основной частью учебно-методического комплекса, предназначенного для профессионально ориентированного обучения иностранному языку курсантов и слушателей 2 курса образовательных организаций системы МВД России.

Методическая система учебника основана на коммуникативно-функциональном принципе и предусматривает практическое владение всеми видами речевой коммуникации в рамках учебной программы по учебным дисциплинам «Иностранный язык», «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» для образовательных организаций системы МВД России.

Целью учебника является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся.

Содержание 2 части учебника представлено тематическими разделами, раскрывающими особенности правоохранительной деятельности, структуры правоохранительных организаций, направления деятельности полиции по охране общественного порядка, оперативно-розыскные мероприятия полиции зарубежных стран, организацию деятельности транспортной полиции в России и зарубежных странах, и грамматическим разделом.

Каждый тематический раздел представлен коммуникативной единицей – юнитой (unit). В восемнадцать программных тематических разделов включены следующие юниты:

- The British Police
- The United States Police
- Scotland Yard and the NYPD
- The International Police Collaboration
- Future Profession
- Classification of Crimes and Offences
- Identification of a Criminal
- Crime Prevention
- Public Transportation and Transport Infrastructure
- Transport Police and Transport Policy
- Transport Police Forces in Great Britain
- Railroad Police in the USA
- Transport safety in Russia

– Provision of security on transport. Crime prevention on transport and its infrastructure

– Police interaction with the mass media and public.

Каждая юнита имеет четко выстроенную структуру, включает задания на развитие основных видов речевой коммуникации и содержит:

1) задания на:

– автоматизацию и систематизацию навыков произношения в пределах лексики, используемой в учебнике;

– тренировку и закрепление словообразовательных навыков;

– развитие языковой догадки;

2) предтекстовые упражнения, направленные на:

– моделирование фоновых знаний;

– устранение смысловых и языковых трудностей понимания текста;

– формирование навыков и умений чтения;

– отработку лексико-грамматического материала основного учебного текста;

3) тексты для изучающего чтения, взятые из оригинальных английских и американских источников;

4) послетекстовые задания, ориентированные на:

– развитие навыков диалогической и монологической речи;

– формирование и коррекцию речевых навыков в практико-ориентированном контексте, в ситуациях профессионального общения.

Данные задания и упражнения стимулируют продуктивную монологическую и диалогическую речь, формируют готовность обучающихся (курсантов и слушателей) к обмену информацией, ведению дискуссии на английском языке по практико-ориентированным проблемам.

В учебнике реализуются важнейшие дидактические принципы преемственности, систематичности, индивидуализации, доступности, наглядности.

Работа над каждой темой требует от 10 до 12 часов аудиторных занятий.

Грамматический раздел включает справочную информацию и практические задания по основным грамматическим темам.

UNIT 1



THE BRITISH POLICE

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

police officer [pə'li:s 'ɒfɪsə] – сотрудник полиции, полицейский

requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] – требование

recruit [rə'kru:t] – лицо, впервые принимаемое на службу, новобранец

medical examination ['medɪkəl ,ɪgzæmɪ'neɪʃn] – медицинская комиссия

conviction [kən'vɪkʃn] – судимость

fit [fɪt] – подходить, годиться к чему-либо

be tested ['testɪd] – проходить тестирование

territorial police service [təri'tɔ:riəl pə'li:s 'sə:vɪs] – территориальный орган полиции

crime prevention commissioner [kraɪm pri'venʃən kə'mɪʃnə] – комиссар по профилактике преступности

enforce laws [ən'fɔ:s lɔ:z] – обеспечивать законность

remit [rə'mɪt] – компетенция

carry out ['kæri aʊt] – выполнять, осуществлять

unit ['ju:nɪt] – отдел, подразделение

organised crime [ɔ:gə'naɪzd kraɪm] – организованная преступность

beat [bi:t] – участок, район, зона патрулирования

community [kə'mju:nɪti] – население

police division [pə'li:s di'vɪʒn] – территориальный отдел полиции

crime intelligence [kraɪm ɪn'telɪdʒəns] – оперативно-разыскная деятельность

voluntarily ['vɒləntərili] – добровольно

Special Constabulary ['speʃiəl kəns'tæbjʊ:ləri] – Управление добровольной полиции

Criminal Investigation Department ['kriminəl invəsti'geɪʃn də'pra:tmənt] – *здесь* Управление уголовного розыска

Response Team [ris'rɒns ti:m] – *здесь* отряд быстрого реагирования

Neighbourhood Team ['neɪbəhu:d ti:m] – *здесь* отдел участковых уполномоченных

Major Crime Department ['meɪdʒə kraɪm də'pra:tmənt] – Управление по расследованию тяжких преступлений

Volume Crime Department ['vɒlju:m kraɪm də'pra:tmənt] – Управление по расследованию незначительных и административных правонарушений.

Упр. 2. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

'applicant, ca'reer, 'citizen, con'victions, in'telligence, appli'cation, re'quirements, exami'nation, 'fitness, cer'tificate, sup'porter, i'mmediately, 'loyalty, guaran'tee.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

po'lice 'officer, to meet re'quirements, to 'contact the po'lice, a ca'reer of a po'lice 'officer, 'members of the 'family, job 'centre, pre'cise infor'mation, re'cruiting 'centre, su'pporter of the demo'cratic 'order, to pos'sess the cer'tificate, to be 'physically fit, be'yond means, two-day test, 'lower-grade cer'tificate.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

POLICE RECRUITMENT REQUIREMENTS

There are many ways to contact the police if a person is interested in a career as a **police officer**.

The information about the career with the police can be obtained from the police information centres in the big cities, from the careers in-

formation and **recruiting** centre and from the job centre brochure on the police.

All applicants must meet the following **requirements**:

- to be a British citizen,
- to offer a guarantee of loyalty and support of the democratic order,
- not have any previous convictions,
- have the character and intelligence required for service as a **police officer**,
- not to live beyond his/her means,
- to possess at least the lower-grade certificate of secondary education,
- to be at least 18 but not older than 50,
- to be physically and mentally fit for the police service.

After sending an application, an applicant is invited for a two-day test at the careers information and **recruiting** centre. He or she **is tested** for memory, concentration, language and general intelligence during the Police Initial **Recruitment** Test (PIRT) and roles plays. In addition, there is a medical examination and a physical fitness test.

Normally the applicant is informed immediately whether he or she has passed or failed.

Упр. 5. Переведите следующий текст. Дайте наиболее точный перевод названий физических упражнений: *Endurance, Dynamic strength, Grip strength*.

Notes:

push and pull – тяни-толкай

attempt – попытка

to fail – «провалить», не пройти, не сдать

re-apply – повторная подача документов

PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST

There are three elements of the fitness test:

- *Endurance* (shuttle test)

Distance – 15 metre track

Minimum speed – 5,4 sec

Running time (total) – 3 min 40 sec

- *Dynamic Strength* – Push 34kg, Pull 35kg

Three attempts. 5 maximum force pushes/pulls.

- *Grip Strength* of 32 kg

Dynamometer. Two attempts. The pass mark is 32 kg.

There are also 3 «ifs»:

1. If an applicant fails to reach the minimum standard in one element of the test, he (she) fails the whole test.
2. If an applicant doesn't pass the test at his (her) first attempt he (she) can re-take it.
3. If an applicant fails the test after three attempts his (her) application will be halted and he (she) will have to wait for at least six months before re-applying.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на данные ниже вопросы.

1. Where can an applicant obtain general information about the career with the police?
2. What general requirements must an applicant meet if he (she) wants to join the police force?
3. Are there any educational requirements?
4. What physical standards must an applicant fulfil?
5. What happens after an applicant has sent in his/her application?
6. What abilities does the two-day examination at the centre test?
7. How long does it normally take for candidates to be informed of recruiting results?

Упр. 7. Приведите на английском языке свои доводы относительно причин поступления в полицейскую образовательную организацию, ответив на вопросы:

- How did you join the police force educational institution?
- Why did you decide to join the police?
- What are your perspectives in a police officers career?
- What requirements should an applicant meet in order to join the Russian police forces?

Упр. 8. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the primary duties of the police?
2. What kind of body is a police force?

DEFINITION OF POLICE

A police force is an independent civilian body not responsible to the Executive Authorities in the discharge of its duties. Its members are subject to the Rule of Law and are individually responsible for their actions if they infringe the law. The primary duties of the police are to protect life and property, to preserve law and order, to prevent and detect crime and to bring offenders to justice. They shall not be used for any purposes which are not necessary or incidental to these duties. They shall be under the sole executive and administrative command of a Chief of Police.

Упр. 9. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения:

1. A police force is an independent civilian body... .
2. It's members are
3. The primary duties of the police are
4. They shall not be used for
5. They shall be under

Упр. 10. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

TYPES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

There are three general types of law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom: **territorial police services**, national law enforcement agencies, miscellaneous police services. The first one is mostly concerned with policing the general public and their activities and the others are concerned with policing of more specific matters.

Territorial police services **carry out** the majority of policing. There are 45 **territorial police services** that cover particular regions and have independent police and **crime prevention commissioners** who are elected every four years. Certain **territorial police services** have **units** which have a national role, such as the Specialist Operations Directorate of the Metropolitan Police (the Met).

National law enforcement agencies include the National Crime Agency and British Transport Police (BTP) (the latter operates only in England, Scotland, and Wales). These agencies refer to as «special police forces». The National Crime Agency operates across the United Kingdom

against **organised crime** and acts as the UK point of contact for foreign police bodies. There are also non-police law enforcement agencies (Serious Fraud Office and HM Revenue and Customs) whose officers, while not police constables, **enforce laws**.

Miscellaneous police services have a responsibility to police specific local areas or activities, such as ports and parks.

Упр. 11. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту:

1. How many types of law enforcement agencies are there in the UK?
2. What are they?
3. What are the responsibilities of territorial police services?
4. What is special in National law enforcement agencies?
5. What kind of services do miscellaneous police services provide?

Упр. 12. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

e'conomy (экономика) – eco'nomi**c** – to e'conomize – e'conomi**st**;
fi'nance (финансы) – fi'nanci**a**l – fi'nanci**ng**;
to di'vide (делить) – di'vi**si**on – di'vi**si**onal – 'sub-di'vi**si**on;
'nature (природа) – 'natur**a**l – 'natur**ali**sm – 'natur**ali**ze;
to train (обучать) – 'trai**ne**r – trai'ne**e** – 'trai**ni**ng;
'office (контора) – 'offi**ce**r – o'ffi**ci**a**l**;
to 'vary (отличаться) – 'vari**ou**s – vari'ati**o**n;
'commune (коммуна) – co'mmu**ni**ty – 'commu**n**a**l** – 'commu**n**i**sm**;
to pro'tect (защищать) – pro'tecti**o**n – pro'tecti**ve** – pro'tect**o**r.

Упр. 13. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

au'tonomous, fi'nanci**ng**, team, 'unit, 'beat, e'mer**ge**ncy, 'urban, 'rural, 'vehic**le**, 'sub-di'vi**si**on, 'speciali**st**, vari'ati**o**n, link, long-term, 'neighbour**h**ood, serve, 'constab**le**, 'anti-'social, 'complex, de'tecti**ve**, u'ni**q**ue, due to, Co'mma**n**d, ma'rine, re'mit, 'voluntari**ly**.

Упр. 14. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'local popu'lation, 'socio-eco'nomiс 'factors, cost of po'licing, team of 'officers, res'ponse to non-e'mergency calls, pa'trol 'urban 'areas, Metro'politan Po'lice 'Service, pa'trol 'officer, 'specialist role, 'Revenue and 'Customs, Re'sponse Team, the 'process of 'building links, 'local co'mmunity, re'solve long-term 'problems, Po'lice Co'mmunity Su'pport 'Officer, 'Criminal Investi'gation De'partment, investi'gations of 'serious 'nature, cross 'training, 'traffic 'officer, 'tactical su'pport, on 'voluntarily 'basis.

Упр. 15. Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH POLICE FORCE

All police forces across Great Britain are autonomous organisations that are funded both by central and local governments. The financing is calculated according to the local population and socio-economic factors determining the expected cost of policing a particular territory.

All British police forces have teams of officers who are responsible for general **beat** duties and response to emergency and non-emergency calls from the public. These officers normally patrol urban or rural areas by vehicle, by bicycle or on foot. They patrol a sub-division or whole **police division** or in the case of the Metropolitan Police Service, a borough. Nearly all policemen begin their careers as patrol officers, with some moving on to more specialist roles. The Metropolitan Police Service calls this area of policing as «**Response Teams**», whilst other forces use such terms such as «patrol», «section» and other variations. These services deal with volume crime investigations.

Most local areas in the country have at least one **police officer** who is involved in the process of building links with the local **community** and resolve long-term problems. These officers serve with so-called **Neighbourhood Teams**. These **units** usually consist of a Police Sergeant, two police constables and a few **Police Community Support Officers** (PCSOs) who deal with different anti-social problems.

Criminal Investigation Departments (CID) are established in all police forces. Generally these officers deal with investigations of a more complex, serious nature. Most officers of these services are detectives. De-

pending on the force this area of policing can be further divided into many other specialist **units** such as fraud, **crime intelligence**, **Major Crime Departments**, **Volume Crime Departments** and so on. Smaller forces have a staff of detectives who deal with a wide range of different investigations whereas detectives in larger forces can have a very limited **remit**.

All police forces have specialist departments that deal with certain aspects of policing. Larger forces have many and varied departments and **units** such as traffic, firearms, marine, horse, tactical support. Smaller forces possess fewer specialists and rely on cross training, such as firearms officers also being traffic trained officers. The Metropolitan Police, the largest force in the country, has a large number of specialist departments. Some of them are unique due to policing the capital and its national responsibilities. They include, for example, the Diplomatic Protection Group (DPG) and Counter Terrorism Command (CTC).

Besides, there are also **Special Constabularies** which consist of ordinary members of **community** who assist the police on **voluntarily** basis and have the same duties as regular police officers.

Упр. 16. Подберите синонимичные пары из колонок А и Б.

А	remit force unique beat community consist complex investigation	Б	original area include difficult enquiry responsibility public department
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Упр. 17. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б.

А	local autonomous urban normally long-term major crime different specialist	Б	dependent unusually volume crime identical short-term outsider central rural
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Упр. 18. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. All police forces across Great Britain are autonomous bodies that are funded both by central and local governments.

2. British police forces are responsible for general territorial duties and response to emergency and non-emergency calls from the public.

3. Most local areas in the country have at least twenty-one police officers who are involved in the process of building links with the local community.

4. These officers serve with so-called Neighbours Teams.

5. Most officers of CIDs are detectives.

6. Larger forces have many and varied departments and units such as traffic, firearms, cats and dogs, horse, tactical support.

Упр. 19. Переведите на русский язык систему званий сотрудников британской полиции. Составьте схему.

THE RANKS AND ROLES OF BRITISH POLICE OFFICERS

The British Police Forces are divided into two big parts: the police of public security and the criminal police. The latter have added the word Detective before the ranks of its officers to identify them as members of the Criminal Investigative Department or the Special Branch.

The lowest ranks of the police are *Police Constables* (also called PC). Usually they are the foot patrol officers who have the most direct contact with the people they serve at the local level. They not just arrest offenders, but also conduct community outreach, collect information at the crime scene, submit reports and control crowds. Though the rank of *Detective Constable* exists, these officers are mostly trained to become detectives.

Sergeant or *Police Sergeant* (PS) is the first commanding rank. Sergeants are largely operational officers, both supervising constables and managing the day-to-day administration of a division. Sergeants who deal with crimes are called *Detective Sergeants* (DS).

United Kingdom police ranks (up to Chief Superintendent)

Rank	Police Constable	Sergeant	Inspector	Chief Inspector	Superintendent	Chief Superintendent
Insignia						

United Kingdom police ranks (chief officers)

Rank	Assistant Chief Constable	Deputy Chief Constable	Chief Constable		
City of London Police rank	Commander	Assistant Commissioner			Commissioner
Metropolitan Police rank	Commander	Deputy Assistant Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Commissioner
Insignia					

Inspector or *Police Inspector* (PI) is the second supervisory rank. Like Sergeants, they are mainly concerned with operational duties, and a uniformed Inspector is often responsible for supervising a duty shift of constables and sergeants.

Chief Inspector (CI) is the senior officer in command of a district, usually of one or more local authority areas. A *Detective Chief Inspector* (DCI) tends to be the Senior Investigating Officer in a CID branch.

Superintendents (Supt.) are usually in charge of each division. *Chief Superintendent* (CSupt.) is the highest rank below the Chief Officer Level. Chief Superintendents command the largest areas of supervision. *Detective Chief Superintendent* (DCSupt.) is the highest rank possible in the CID, often serving as the senior detective and commanding officer.

The level of chief officers has some features. *Commander* is a chief officer rank for the City of London and the Metropolitan Police. He is junior to *Deputy Assistant Commissioner* (DAC). The *Deputy Assistant Commissioner* rank is equivalent to *Deputy Chief Constable* (DCC) and *Assistant Chief Constable* (ACC) in forces outside of London. *Chief Constable* (CC) is the chief officer for a territorial police force outside of London. The *Deputy Commissioner* is the second-in-command of London's Metro-

politan Police Service, while the Commissioner is over the entirety of the City of London or the Metropolitan Police Service.

Упр. 20. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на английский язык:

а) майор, полковник, рядовой полиции, лейтенант, капитан, прапорщик, старший прапорщик, младший лейтенант, подполковник, старший лейтенант, генерал-майор, генерал-полковник, генерал-лейтенант;

б) констебль полиции, сержант, старший инспектор, помощник главного констебля, детектив-инспектор, суперинтендант, старший суперинтендант, заместитель главного констебля, главный констебль.

Упр. 21. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is your police rank?
2. Is your father (mother, brother, uncle) a police officer? What is his (her) rank?
3. What is your senior officer rank?
4. What is the rank of your teacher of Tactical and Special Training?
5. What is the rank of your teacher of Physical Training?
6. What is the rank of your teacher of English language?
7. What is the head of our Institute by rank?

Упр. 22. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя лексику по теме.

Полиция в Российской Федерации относится к системе государственных органов исполнительной власти, призванная защищать жизнь, здоровье, права и свободы граждан, собственность, интересы общества и государства от преступных и иных противоправных посягательств и наделенная правом применения мер принуждения в пределах, установленных Законом.

Задачами полиции являются:

- обеспечение безопасности личности;
- предупреждение и пресечение преступных и административных правонарушений;
- выявление и раскрытие преступлений;

- охрана общественного порядка и обеспечение общественной безопасности;
- защита частной, государственной, муниципальной и иных форм собственности;
- оказание помощи физическим и юридическим лицам в защите их прав и законных интересов в пределах, установленных Законом.

Упр. 23. Расшифруйте следующие сокращения и дайте их эквиваленты на русском языке:

Met, ВТР, НМ, PCSO, CID, DPG, CTC, PC, DCSupt., PI, DCC, ACC, CI, Supt., DS, PIRT, CC, DCI.

Упр. 24. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «The British Police» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What requirements must an applicant meet to join the British police?
2. What are the types of law enforcement agencies in the UK?
3. What are the mission and functions of the police in the United Kingdom?
4. What is the organizational structure of police forces in the UK?
5. What is special in police ranking and policing in Great Britain?

UNIT 2



THE UNITED STATES POLICE

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

background check ['bækgraund tʃek] – проверка благонадежности

serve in the US military [sə:v 'militəri] – служить в ВС США

psychological condition [saikə'lɒdʒikəl kən'diʃn] – психическое состояние

driver's license ['draivəs 'laisəns] – водительское удостоверение

domestic violence [də'mestik 'vaiələns] – бытовое насилие

mental illness ['mentəl 'ilnəs] – психическое заболевание

pose a safety risk [pouz 'seifti risk] – представлять угрозу безопасности

be legally eligible ['li:gəli 'elidʒibl] – иметь законные основания

fingerprinting ['fiŋgəprintiŋ] – дактилоскопирование

polygraph examination ['pɒligrɑ:f ,igzæmi'neiʃn] – исследование на полиграфе («детекторе лжи»)

suitability of candidates [sju:tə'biliti 'kændidits] – пригодность кандидатов

criminal justice system ['kriminəl 'dʒʌstis 'sistəm] – система уголовного правосудия

system of correction ['sistəm əv kə'rekʃn] – пенитенциарная система

federal authority ['fedərəl ə'θɔ:riti] – полномочия федерального уровня

be authorized ['ɔ:θəraizd] – быть уполномоченным (наделенным полномочиями)

marshal [ma:ʃl] – судебный пристав

customs ['kʌstəmz] – таможня

Coast Guard [koust ga:d] – Служба береговой охраны

statewide ['steitwaid] – в масштабе штата

highway patrol ['haiwei pə'troul] – дорожный патруль

campus police ['kæmpəs pə'li:s] – полиция студенческого городка

transit police ['trænsit pə'li:s] – транспортная (станционная)

ПОЛИЦИЯ

be in charge of [tʃa:dʒ] – заниматься (быть уполномоченным)

sheriff ['ʃerif] – шериф

uphold a county jail ['ʌphəʊld 'kaunti dʒeɪl] – содержать окружную тюрьму

ensure safety [ɪn'ʃʊə 'seɪfti] – обеспечивать безопасность

run a crime laboratory [rʌn kraɪm lə'bɔ:rət(ə)ri] – управлять (содержать) криминалистической лабораторией

collect taxes [kə'lekt 'tæksɪs] – собирать налоги.

Упр. 2. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

com'petitive, 'standard, 'thorough, 'background, dis'honorable, psycho'logical, misde'meanor, 'felony, con'viction, 'license, 'character, pri-or, mari'juana, im'propriety, e'ligible, 'interview, compre'hensive, 'fingerprinting, 'polygraph, psy'chologist, suita'bility, reappli'cation.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

po'lice re'cruiting, 'minimum 'standards, high school di'ploma, 'college de'gree, 'US 'military, dis'honorable dis'charge, clean 'criminal 'record, 'valid 'driver's 'license, 'history of 'ethical or fi'nancial im'proprieties, do'mestic 'violence, 'mental 'illness, to pose a 'safety risk, be 'legally 'eligible, re'peated 'interviews, 'physical 'fitness test, compre'hensive 'background investi'gation, drug 'testing, 'polygraph exami'nation, consul'tation with a psy'chologist, suita'bility of 'candidates.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

RECRUITMENT REQUIREMENTS

Police recruiting in most US police departments is competitive, and recruits must meet strict minimum standards. These standards typically require a thorough **background check**. All police candidates must:

- be a United States citizen,
- have a high school diploma (GED), a college degree or **served in the US military** without a dishonorable discharge,
- be in good medical, physical, and **psychological condition**,
- maintain a clean criminal record without either serious or repeated misdemeanor or any felony convictions,
- 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 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**. Police departments maintain records of past applications and refer to them in cases of reapplication.

Notes:

high school diploma (GED – General Education Diploma) – сертификат об окончании средней школы

dishonorable discharge – увольнение по порочащим честь обстоятельствам

Упр. 5. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

force (сила) – to **en**'force – en'forcer – en'forc**ement**;

to co'rrect (исправлять) – co'rrector – co'rrect**ion** – co'rrect**ional**;

to 'govern (управлять) – 'govern**ment** – govern'mental – 'governor;

to ex'plode (взрывать) – ex'plos**ive** – ex'plos**ives** – ex'pl**osion**;

to in'clude (включать в себя) – in'clus**ion** – in'clus**ive** – in'clus**iveness**;

to 'prison (заключать в тюрьму) – im'prison**ment** – 'prisoner;

to po'ssess (владеть) – po'ss**ession** – po'ss**essive**;

norm (норма) – 'normal – 'normally – to 'normalize;
to co'llect (собирать) – co'llection – co'llector – co'llective;
to 'transit (переходить) – tran'sition – tran'sitional;
to e'lect (избирать) – e'lection – e'lective – e'lectoral;
to 'differ (отличать) – 'different – 'difference – differenti'ation.

Упр. 6. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

THE US LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

Law enforcement in the United States is one of three major components of the **criminal justice system** of the United States, along with the systems of courts and **correction**. Law enforcement operates primarily through governmental police agencies. There are 17,985 police agencies in the United States which include County, Sheriff, City and State Police Departments, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies.

At the federal level, there exists both federal police, who possess full **federal authority**, and federal law enforcement agencies, who **are authorized** to enforce various laws at the federal level. The agencies have jurisdiction in all states, U.S. territories and U.S. possessions for enforcement of federal law. The main agency is the Department of Justice (DOJ) which is responsible for most law enforcement duties. It includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the United States **Marshals** Service, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), etc. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is another branch with numerous federal law enforcement agencies reporting to it. U.S. **Customs** and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), United States Secret Service (USSS), United States **Coast Guard** (USCG) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are some of the agencies that report to DHS.

At the state level operate **statewide** government agencies that provide law enforcement duties, including investigations and state patrols. They may be called state police or **highway patrol**, and are normally part of the state Department of Public Safety. Various departments of state governments may have their own enforcement divisions, such as capitol police, **campus police**, state hospitals police, departments of correction, water police and so on.

At the county level, the law enforcement is provided by county police and **sheriffs'** offices. The county police **are in charge** of typical police duties such as patrol and investigations. Sheriffs are not police and have many different responsibilities. Sheriffs are elected officials who are responsible for all three parts of the criminal justice system. They **uphold the county jail**, ensure safety within the courts and have jurisdiction to enforce laws in the entire county. They have more responsibilities such as transporting prisoners, **running crime laboratories** and **collecting taxes**.

At the municipal level, the police range from one-officer agencies up to the 40,000 personnel of the New York City Police Department. Most municipal agencies take the form of a usual Police Department.

There are also *special district police forces*. They include **transit police**, school district police, airport police, railroad police, park police or police departments responsible for protecting government property.

Упр. 7. Подберите синонимичные пары из колонок А и Б.

А	correction personnel normal highway administration municipal agency responsibility component	Б	typical motorway staff government penitentiary duty part city organ
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Упр. 8. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б.

А	to include special safety to exist strong prior written charge	Б	to disappear future danger to exclude oral weak discharge normal
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Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Law enforcement in the United States is one of three major components of the criminal justice system of the United States, along with the systems of courts and penitentiary.

2. The federal level is represented with the federal police and federal law enforcement agencies.

3. The Department of National Security (DNS) is another branch with numerous federal law enforcement agencies reporting to it.

4. At the county level, the law enforcement is provided by country police and sheriffs' offices.

5. Sheriffs are elected officials who are responsible for all three parts of the criminal justice system.

6. There are also special district police forces which include transit police, school district police, kindergarten police and so on.

Упр. 10. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Law enforcement operates primarily through

2. The main agency is the Department of

3. The county police are in

4. Sheriffs are elected

5. The agencies have jurisdiction in all

6. Most municipal agencies take

Упр. 11. Ответьте на данные ниже вопросы к тексту Упр. 6:

1. What components does the US criminal justice system consist of?

2. How does the law enforcement primarily operate?

3. What levels does the US law enforcement system comprise?

4. What forces and agencies does the federal level of law enforcement represent?

5. How can state police agencies be called?

6. What is special with the county level of law enforcement system?

7. What are special district police forces?

Упр. 12. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя лексику урока.

НЕСКОЛЬКО ФАКТОВ О ПОЛИЦИИ США

В пределах страны отсутствует единая структура полиции США. В каждом штате формируются отдельные полицейские управления и устанавливаются свои правила. Из-за этого подразделения не могут эффективно взаимодействовать друг с другом, что усложняет работу по поиску преступников.

Только в начале XX века у женщин появилась возможность быть принятыми на службу в американскую полицию.

Если сотрудник полиции переводится из одного управления в другое, то он автоматически теряет все присвоенные ему звания за годы службы. Полицейскому необходимо заново подтверждать свою квалификацию.

Служба в американской полиции длится 20 лет, после чего сотрудник имеет право уйти на пенсию, максимальный возраст для служащих в полиции составляет 55 лет. После выхода на пенсию полицейский может переехать в другой штат и поступить на службу полицейского управления выбранного штата. При этом он будет получать пенсию от старого полицейского управления.

Упр. 13. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

THE PRINCIPLE FUNCTIONS & RANKS IN THE US LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law-enforcement functions of all law enforcement agencies are the investigation of suspected criminal activity, referral of the results of investigations to state or federal prosecutors, and the temporary detention of suspected criminals pending judicial action. These agencies of different levels are also commonly charged with the responsibilities of deterring criminal activity and preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress. Other duties may include the service and enforcement of warrants, writs and other orders of the courts.

Law enforcement agencies are also involved in providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure; the maintenance of public order;

the protection of public officials; and the operation of some detention facilities (usually at the local level).

Federal, state and local police and sheriff's offices have different ranks. Generally they include an officer (trooper) – the lowest rank all regular policemen start with; a sergeant who supervises a single watch shift in smaller departments and individual detective squads in larger departments; a lieutenant who oversees two or more sergeants, an entire watch shift of a police station or a special detective squad (narcotics, homicide, etc.) in larger police departments; a captain who is in charge of a police station but can supervise another division or unit (detectives, patrol, etc.). There are also a few ranks attached to large departments – majors, colonels, commanders, deputy (assistant) chiefs of police and chiefs of police.

The FBI ranking system is different and reflects two service levels: field and management. All officers within the FBI field branch are called Agents who are divided into New Agent Trainee, Special Agent, Senior Special Agent, Supervisory Special Agent, Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge (ASAC), Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC). The managerial staff is numerous and the highest role in the FBI is executed by the Director.

Упр. 14. Составьте словосочетания.

crime	бороться с, федеральное, расследовать, тяжкое, незначительное
investigation	противоправная деятельность, нарушение федерального законодательства, тяжкое преступление, административное правонарушение
protection	общественная безопасность, государственные служащие, муниципальная собственность, физическое лицо
uphold	криминалистическая лаборатория, окружная тюрьма, муниципальная служба, федеральное правоохранительное агентство

Упр. 15. Расшифруйте следующие сокращения и дайте их эквиваленты на русском языке:

USSS, USCG, TSA, DHS, DOJ, SAC, FBI, DEA, ATF, BOP, CBP, ICE, ASAC.

Упр. 16. Поставьте глаголы в необходимую видовременную форму и переведите предложения.

1. The FBI's investigative authority (to be) the broadest of all federal law enforcement agencies.

2. The FBI's investigative philosophy (to emphasize) close relations and information sharing with other federal, state, local, and international law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

3. A significant number of FBI investigations (to conduct) in concert with other law enforcement agencies or as part of joint task forces.

4. The Attorney General's Guidelines (to govern) racketeering enterprises, general criminal investigations, undercover operations, criminal information matters, extraterritorial investigations, and domestic security/terrorism matters.

5. Undercover activities and court-ordered electronic surveillance (to be) subject to specific and rigorous review and approval procedures.

Упр. 17. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на данные ниже вопросы.

1. What kind of text is this? Where is it taken from?

2. Where and when was it published?

3. What is this text generally about?

4. What case was opened by the FBI?

5. When and where did the accident happen?

6. How many people were killed in the shooting? Who were they?

7. Who was identified as the killer? What list had the «gunner»?

What else did he have with himself?

7. What did he do after shooting at the public?

8. Who killed the criminal?

9. What was the motive of the crime?

***The LA Guardian,
Tuesday, 6 August, 2019***

**LA Police opens domestic terrorism case
in Gilroy garlic festival shooting**

The FBI is opening a domestic terrorism investigation into the shooting that killed three people at a popular California food festival last week.

Authorities said in a Tuesday press conference that the gunman had a “target list” that included religious groups, US buildings and both political parties. The festival was also listed as a target.

Nineteen-year-old Santino William Legan fatally shot three people, including two children, as the garlic festival in Gilroy was coming to an end on 28 July. Thirteen others were injured. Legan turned the gun on himself after being engaged by police officers. Authorities said that Legan fired 39 rounds before he killed himself. Three officers fired 18 times at him. Legan was wearing a bullet-resistant vest and had multiple magazines on his body and on the ground, the chief said.

John Bennett, the FBI’s agent in charge in San Francisco, says authorities still had not determined a motive and Legan appeared to be interested in conflicting ideologies.

Упр. 18. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «The US Police» с опорой на данный ниже план:

1. The US police recruiting process.
2. The US law enforcement structure (types, agencies, etc.).
3. Functions and responsibilities of the US law enforcement.
4. The system of ranks in the US law enforcement.

UNIT 3

SCOTLAND YARD & NYPD

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

headquarters [həd'kwɔ:təz] – штаб, центр, главное управление
embankment [əm'baŋkm(ə)nt] – набережная
watchman ['wɒt[mən] – ночной сторож, караульный
magistrate ['mædʒəstreɪt] – судья, магистрат, мировой судья
force [fɔ:s] – полиция, полицейские силы
Metropolitan [metrə'pɒlɪtən] – столичный
tribute ['tri:bju:t] – дань, должное
detection [di'tekʃən] – обнаружение, розыск
prevention [pri'venʃən] – предупреждение, профилактика
preservation [prezə:'veɪʃən] – сохранение, охрана
commissioner [kə'miʃnə] – комиссар
supervision [sju:pə'vɪzən] – надзор, наблюдение
oversee ['ouvəsi] – наблюдать, осуществлять надзор контролировать
licensing ['laɪs(ə)nsɪŋ] – лицензирование, выдача лицензий
vehicle ['vi:ɪkl] – автомобиль, транспортное средство
Home Secretary [houm 'sekrətəri] – министр внутренних дел
record office ['rekɔ:d 'ɒfɪs] – архив
fingerprint ['fɪŋgəprɪnt] – отпечаток пальца
fraud [frɔ:d] – мошенничество, обман
flying squad [flaɪŋ skwɒd] – группа быстрого реагирования
dignitary ['dɪgnɪtəri] – высокопоставленное лицо
database ['deɪtəbeɪz] – база данных.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to pre'serve (сохранять, охранять) – preser'vation – pre'serving;
to pre'vent (предупреждать) – pre'ventive – pre'vention;
to de'tect (розыскивать) – de'tective – de'tection;
to in'vestigate (расследовать) – in'vestigator – investi'gation – in'vestigative;
to train (готовить, обучать) – trai'nee – 'training;

to i'dentify (идентифицировать, выявлять) – i'dentifi'cation – i'dentifi'cating;
to main'tain (поддерживать) – main'taining – 'maintenance.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'headquarters of the Metro'politan Po'lice, 'system of 'watchmen, 'popular 'nickname, 'members of the 'Force, juris'diction ex'tends, 'separate po'lice 'force, de'tection and pre'vention of 'crime, preser'vation of 'public 'order, super'vision of 'road 'traffic, 'licensing of 'public 'vehicles, a'ssistant co'mmissioners, 'traffic and 'transport, 'criminal in'vestigation, po'lice re'cruitment and 'training, 'criminal re'cord o'ffice, 'law-en'forcement 'agencies, ex'tensive 'files, main'taining 'links, po'lice de'partment 'database.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

SCOTLAND YARD



Scotland Yard, formally New Scotland Yard, is the **headquarters** of the London **Metropolitan** Police. It is located on the River Thames at Victoria **Embankment**.

The London police **force** was created in 1829 by an act introduced in Parliament by the **Home Secretary**, Sir Robert Peel. This police **force** replaced the old system of **watchmen** and eventually supplanted the River (Thames) Police and the Bow Street patrols, the latter a small body of police in London who had been organized in the mid-18th century by the novelist and **magistrate** Henry Fielding and his half brother, Sir John Fielding.

The popular nickname of the London policeman «bobby» is a **tribute** to Sir Robert Peel, and whose Christian name attached itself to members of the Force.

The original **headquarters** of the new London police **force** were in Whitehall. There the **headquarters** remained for nearly 50 years before returning Thameside to the redesigned Curtis Green Building on Victoria **Embankment** in 2016.

Its jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles with the exception of the ancient City of London which possesses its own separate police **force**.

The **Metropolitan** Police's duties are the **detection** and **prevention** of crime, the **preservation** of public order, the **supervision** of road traffic, and the **licensing** of public **vehicles**.

The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the **commissioner**, who is appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the **home secretary**. The **commissioner** has various assistant **commissioners** overseeing such operations as administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation (the CID), and police recruitment and training.

The CID deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and comprises the criminal **record office**, **fingerprint** and photography sections, the company **fraud** squad, a highly mobile police unit known as the **Flying Squad**, the **metropolitan** police laboratory, and the detective-training school.

Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting **dignitaries**, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law enforcement agencies and Interpol.

The police department **database** is housed in New Scotland Yard. It uses a national IT-system developed for requests of all power structures and called the Main Search System of the Home Office. It is better known by the acronym HOLMES. In addition, the curriculum is called «Elementary», in honor of the great detective Sherlock Holmes.

Упр. 5. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

штаб-квартира, столичное управление полиции, полномочия распространяются, отдельные полицейские силы, популярное прозвище, выявление и предупреждение преступлений, охрана общественного порядка, надзор за дорожным движением, лицензирование транспортных средств общего пользования, уголовное расследование, отдел дактилоскопии, отдел по борьбе с мошенничеством, высококомбинированное полицейское подразделение, полицейская лаборатория, школа подготовки детективов, база данных, национальная информационная система, силовые структуры, МВД.

Упр. 6. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок А и Б. Запомните их.

А	to oversee	Б	chief
	branch		division
	duties		activity
	preservation		protection
	headquarters		abbreviation
	to be located		to supervise
	head		to be situated
	acronym		responsibilities
	operation		main office

Упр. 7. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London?
2. Where is Scotland Yard situated?
3. What is the popular name of the London policemen?
4. Why are the London policemen called «bobbies»?
5. Where were the original headquarters of the new London police force up to 2016?
6. What does the jurisdiction of Scotland Yard extend over?
7. What are the major duties of Scotland Yard?
8. What operations do assistant commissioners oversee?
9. What does the CID deal with?
10. What law enforcement agencies does Scotland Yard maintain links with?

Упр. 8. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами, данными ниже.

(popular nickname, special branch, attached, dignitaries, square, commissioner, headquarters, situated)

1. Scotland Yard is a ____ of the Metropolitan Police in London.
2. The ____ of the London policeman «bobby» is a tribute to Sir Robert Peel, and whose Christian name ____ itself to members of the Force.
3. The jurisdiction of Scotland Yard extends over 740 ____ miles.
4. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the ____, who is appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the home secretary.

5. Scotland Yard is ____ on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben.

6. Scotland Yard also has a ____ of police who guard visiting ____ royalty, and statesmen.

Упр. 9. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

Notes:

to introduce – представлять

medieval – средневековый

plainclothes agent (detective) – сыщик

outcry – протест

Criminal Investigation Department (CID) – управление уголовного розыска

to win the truth – завоевать доверие

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND YARD

Scotland Yard was created by the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel in 1829. This police force replaced the Bow Street Police, a small body of paid police in London who had been organized in the mid-18th century by the magistrate Henry Fielding. The original headquarters of the new London police force were at 4 Whitehall Place, with an entrance in Great Scotland Yard, from which the name originates. Scotland Yard was so named because it stood on the site of a medieval palace in which the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court.

In 1842 Scotland Yard stationed its first plainclothes police agents on duty. This action caused a public outcry. In 1878, by the time Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department (CID), the police force had gradually won the trust of the London public. The CID was a small force of plainclothes detectives who gathered information on criminal activities.

The Criminal Investigation Department consists of about 1,500 detectives, of which 1,300 do ordinary detective work. The remaining 200 detectives work in the Special Branch. It is in many respects national first, because it has a staff at every airport and seaport, and secondly, because it is charged with protecting very important persons (VIPs) and dealing with actions which may be regarded as subversive to the state.

Other branches of the CID which operate on a nationwide scale are as follows:

- The criminal record office which is the only office in the country that maintains a central record of all criminals.
- The fingerprint department which, by status, maintains all fingerprint records.
- The flying squad which is used all over the country by chief constables when necessary.

Although the CID usually operates on a nationwide scale it can go to the help of a provincial police force only if it is invited. In serious cases it is usually invited.

By the late 19th century, the London police headquarters at Scotland Yard had grown increasingly overcrowded, and so in 1890 a new headquarters building was completed on the Thames Embankment and named New Scotland Yard.

Упр. 10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по теме:

1. Who was the creator of Scotland Yard?
2. What agency did Scotland Yard replace in the mid-18th century?
3. Where were the original headquarters of the new London Police Force situated?
4. When did Scotland Yard station its first plain clothes police agents?
5. When was the CID established?
6. What are the responsibilities of the Special Branch of the CID?
7. How many detectives do work for the Special Branch?

Упр. 11. Заполните пропуски необходимыми предлогами:

1. The CID consists ... about 1,500 detectives.
2. 1300 detectives ... the total number do ordinary detectives work.
3. The criminal record office maintains a central record ... all criminals.
4. The fingerprint department maintains all fingerprint records ... status.
5. The flying squad is used all over the country ... chief constables, when necessary.
6. These branches of the CID operate ... a nationwide scale.
7. If it is invited, the CID can go to the help ... a provincial police force.

Упр. 12. 1. Составьте краткий рассказ на английском языке на основе текстов «Scotland Yard» и «The History of Scotland Yard».

2. Расскажите на английском языке, что нового вы узнали об истории, полномочиях и организационной структуре Скотланд-Ярда.

3. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания:

A. Scotland Yard is known as the CID all over the world.

B. There are many films about CID detectives.

Упр. 13. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя активную лексику по теме.

В 1829 году первые лондонские комиссары полиции Майн и Роуэн организовали главное полицейское управление в помещении дворца Уайтхолл, в котором раньше останавливались шотландские короли при посещении Лондона. Отсюда и происходит название управления столичной полиции – Скотланд-Ярд.

Англия столетиями не имела ни общественных обвинителей, ни настоящей полиции. Поддержание порядка и охрана собственности считались делом самих граждан. Но никто не хотел этим заниматься. Англичане предпочитали за деньги нанимать людей для охраны порядка. Каждый мог задержать преступника, привести его к мировому судье и предъявить обвинение. Если обвиняемого осуждали, то задержавший получал вознаграждение, что часто вызывало месть (vengeance) сообщников осужденного.

В 1828 году в Лондоне существовали целые районы, где обворовывали даже днем. На 822 жителя приходился один преступник. Около 30 000 человек существовали исключительно за счет грабежей и воровства. Ситуация была столь серьезна, что министр внутренних дел Сэр Роберт Пил решил наконец создать полицию вопреки общественному мнению. Эта инициатива привела к горячим дебатам в Парламенте. Но, в конце концов, полиция обеспечила безопасность на улицах Лондона и завоевала доверие общества.

Упр. 14. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Scotland Yard» с опорой на данные ниже пункты:

1. Jurisdiction.

2. Original headquarters.

3. Major duties.

4. A special branch.
5. The CID.

Упр. 15. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

What do you know about the New York City Police Department?

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT



The New York City Police Department (NYPD) is the largest and one of the oldest municipal police departments in the United States. It comprises approximately 36,000 officers and 19,000 civilian employees. The NYPD was established in 1845, and today, is responsible for policing an 8.5-million-person city, by performing a wide variety of public safety, law enforcement, traffic management, counterterrorism and emergency response roles.

In the past 25 years, the department has achieved spectacular declines in both violent and property crime, ensuring that New York City has the lowest overall rate of major crimes in the 25 largest cities in the country.

The NYPD is divided into major bureaus for enforcement, investigations, and administration. It has 77 patrol precincts with patrol officers and detectives covering the entire city. The department also has 12 transit districts to police the subway system and its nearly six-million daily riders, and nine police service areas (PSAs) to patrol the city's public housing developments, which are home to more than 400,000 residents. Additionally, uniformed civilians serve as traffic safety agents on the city's busy streets and highways, and as school safety agents, protecting public schools and the over-a-million students who attend them.

Упр. 16. Прочитайте текст «History of the New York City Police Department» и устно передайте его содержание на русском языке.

The Municipal Police were established in 1845, replacing an old night watch system. Mayor William Havemeyer shepherded the NYPD together, originating the phrase «New York (City's) Finest». In 1857, it was tumultuously replaced by a metropolitan force, which abolished the Municipal Police. Twentieth-century trends included professionalization and struggles against corruption.

Officers begin service with the rank of «probationary police officer», also referred to as «recruit officer». After successful completion of five and a half to six months, sometimes longer of Police Academy training in various academic, physical, and tactical training, officers graduate from the Police Academy. While officially retaining the title of «probationary police officer», graduates are referred to as a «police officer», or informally as a «rookie», until they have completed an additional 18 month probationary period.

There are three career «tracks» in the NYPD: supervisory, investigative, and specialist. The supervisory track consists of nine sworn titles, referred to as ranks. Promotion to the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain are made via competitive civil service examinations. After reaching the civil service rank of captain, promotion to the ranks of deputy inspector, inspector, deputy chief, assistant chief, (bureau) chief and chief of department is made at the discretion of the police commissioner. Promotion from the rank of police officer to detective is discretionary by the police commissioner or required by law when the officer has performed eighteen months or more of investigative duty.

The entry level appointment to detective is third grade or specialist. The commissioner may grant discretionary grades of second and finally first. These grades offer compensation roughly equivalent to that of supervisors. Specifically, a second grade detective's pay roughly corresponds to a sergeant's and a first grade detective's pay roughly corresponds to a lieutenant's. Detectives are police officers who usually perform investigatory duties but have no official supervisory authority. A «detective first grade» still falls under the command of a sergeant or above. Just like detectives, sergeants and lieutenants can receive pay grade increases within their respective ranks.

Упр. 17. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «The NYPD» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What is the New York City Police Department?
2. When was it established?
3. How many officers does the NYPD comprise?
4. What is the NYPD responsible for?
5. What categories of crimes does the NYPD deal with?
6. What bureaus is the NYPD divided into?
7. What are the duties of uniformed civilians who serve in the NYPD?
8. How can you explain the term «recruit officer»?
9. What are career «tracks» in the NYPD?
10. What are the ranks in the NYPD?

UNIT 4

INTERNATIONAL POLICE COLLABORATION

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

devoted [di'voutid] – призванная

be stationed ['steiʃnd] – размещаться

supervision [sju:pə'viz(ə)n] – надзор

board [bɔ:d] – совет

hunt down [hʌnt daun] – выслеживать, преследовать

handle [hændl] – иметь дело

sky-jacking ['skaidʒækiŋ] – угон самолета; акт воздушного пиратства

burglary ['bɜ:gləri] – кража со взломом

assist [ə'sist] – помогать

assault [ə'sɔ:lt] – нападение

safeguard ['seifga:d] – охранять

observer [əb'zə:və] – наблюдатель

car theft [ka: θeft] – угон транспортных средств

intelligence [in'telidʒəns] – разведывательный

fraud ['frɔ:d] – мошенничество

custom ['kʌstəm] – таможенный

embezzlement [im'bezlment] – растрата

disseminate [di'semineit] – распространять

forgery ['fɔ:dʒəri] – подлог

counterfeiting ['kauntəfitiŋ] – подлог документов

fulfil [ful'fil] – выполнять, исполнять, осуществлять.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to co'llaborate (взаимодействовать) – co'llaborator – co'llabo'ration;
to 'supervise (наблюдать, присматривать) – 'supervisor – 'supervising;
to 'immigrate (эмигрировать, переселиться) – 'immigrant –
immig'ration;

to in'vestigate (расследовать) – in'vestigator – investi'gation –
in'vestigative;

to i'dentify (идентифицировать, выявлять) – i'dentifi'cation – i'dentifi'cating;

to ob'serve (наблюдать, следить, рассматривать) – ob'server – obser'vation;

to 'supervise (наблюдать) – super'vision – 'supervisor;

to lo'cate (размещать, располагать) – lo'cator – lo'cation.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

inter'national c'riminals, pol'ice 'agencies, a 'number of 'nations, the 'basic 'rights of 'every 'citizen, the 'area of 'drugs, govern'mental repre'sentatives, 'powers of a'rrest, in'vestigative 'rights, the 'General Secre'tariat, 'permanent 'body, 'certain 'crimes, 'car 'theft, 'missing 'person, 'bank 'frauds, E'xecutive Co'mmittee, 'governing 'body, 'National 'Central Bu'reaus, to be res'ponsible for po'licing, 'General A'ssembly, Euro'pean 'Union, U'nited 'Nations.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

INTERPOL

The full name is the International Criminal Police Organization. Interpol is an inter-governmental organization, founded in 1923 and **devoted** to coordinate actions against international criminals. It has 194 member countries, who work together to make the world a safer place.



Interpol is recognized international police force whose task is **to hunt down** the international criminals. Interpol leads the fight against international terrorism and **sky-jackings**. It also cooperates with the UN in the area of drugs.

Interpol's members are, for the most parts, police and not governmental representatives, but although certain governments have sent **observers** from their military, **intelligence**, **customs**, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is **to disseminate** information. Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus. Today 80 percent of the permanent staff is French.

Interpol is divided into four main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, is Interpol's business division. It coordinates day-to-day activities of the organization to fight a range of crimes: murder, **burglary**, **assault**, **car theft**, and missing persons, bank **frauds**, **embezzlement**, drug traffic and moral offences, **forgery** and **counterfeiting**. It is staffed by both police and civilians and comprises a headquarters in Lyon, a global complex for innovation in Singapore and several satellite offices in different regions.

The current Secretary General is Jürgen Stock of Germany appointed for five-year term of office in November 2014, and reappointed in 2019.

The Executive Committee is the governing body in charge of supervising the execution of the General Assembly's decisions and the administration and work of the General Secretariat. It meets three times a year and sets organizational policy and direction.

In each country, an Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) provides the central point of contact for the General Secretariat and other NCBs. An NCB is run by national police officials and usually sits in the government ministry responsible for policing.

The General Assembly is the governing body and it brings all countries together once a year to take decisions.

Like any other police force Interpol **safeguards** the basic rights of a citizen. Interpol cooperates closely with a range of the major international organizations and maintains representative offices at the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations.

Упр. 5. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок А и Б. Запомните их.

А to be founded in
body
information
safety
powers
offence
to comprise
decision
administration
international
murder

Б solution
management
global
homicide
crime
to consist of
agency
to be created in
responsibilities
data
security

Упр. 6. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б. Запомните их.

А	body	Б	close
	arrest		whole
	permanent		harmful
	fight		agency
	safe		foreign
	national		changeable
	activity		peace
	to govern		discharge
	innovation		inactivity
	part		miscontrol

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите данные ниже Причастия I и Причастия II.

Example:

the governing **body** – *руководящий орган*

Jürgen Stock reappointed **– Юрген Сток, повторно назначенный**

1. Interpol is an intergovernmental organization devoted to coordinate actions against international criminals. 2. Interpol is recognized international police force. 3. Interpol is divided into four main bodies. 4. Jürgen Stock of Germany appointed for five-year term of office in November 2014 is the Secretary General. 5. It is staffed by both police and civilians. 6. A National Central Bureau is governed by national police officials. 7. Interpol cooperated closely with a range of the major international organizations maintains representative offices at the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations.

Упр. 8. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Interpol is an
2. Interpol is recognized
3. Interpol's members are
4. Today 80 percent of
5. Interpol is divided into
6. The General Secretariat coordinates
7. The Executive Committee, the governing body meets
8. The General Assembly brings

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Interpol was founded in 1924.
2. Interpol leads the fight against international terrorism and drugs.
3. Certain governments have sent observers to Interpol from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.
4. Interpol disseminates information between the many national bureaux.
5. Interpol is divided into four main bodies - the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus.
6. The Secretary General provides strong leadership and directs the Organization.
7. The Executive Committee is elected by the General Assembly.
8. Interpol's databases and services ensure that police in the USA have access to the information.
9. Interpol does not deal with crimes in the sphere of sky-jacking, it deals only with bank frauds and counterfeiting.
10. Interpol safeguards the basic rights of a citizen.

Упр. 10. Подберите к словам в таблице соответствующие определения, данные ниже.

assistance, term of office, cooperation, law enforcement, counterfeiting, policy, criminal
--

- 1) someone who has committed a criminal act;
- 2) things that you do with someone else to achieve a common purpose;
- 3) the process of copying something exactly in order to deceive people;
- 4) help or support;
- 5) the job of making sure that the law is obeyed;
- 6) a tool that governments use to control the decisions;
- 7) the length of time a person serves in a particular elected office.

Упр. 11. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и ответьте на данные ниже вопросы:

1. Do you know any international organizations fighting international crimes?
2. What is a cross-border crime?
3. What transnational crimes can you name?
4. Is it necessary for international organizations to combine their efforts and why?

INTERNATIONAL POLICE CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING CROSS-BORDER CRIME

The growth in cross-border crime is going on in many countries today. The constant growth of international exchanges provide more and more opportunities for international criminal activity. Individuals and companies are being subjected to increasing pressure from criminal.

The term «international crime» does not necessarily refer to specific types of offence defined in law. When criminal acts, deals and schemes violate the laws of more than one country, they are said to be cross-border, transnational or international crimes.

The UN has classified all transnational crimes into 17 groups: money laundering terrorism; theft of art works and cultural objects; theft of intellectual property; illicit arms trade; hijacking of planes; piracy; hijacking on highways; fraud in insurance; computer-related crime; ecological crime; trade in humans; trade in human organs; drug trafficking; sham bankruptcy; penetrating legal business; corruption and bribing public figures, party leaders and elected officials.

Some offences are covered by international conventions, for instance, currency counterfeiting (1929 Convention), traffic in human beings and the exploitation of prostitution (1949 Convention), and drug trafficking (1988 Convention).

Other offences, however, can be classified as «international» because of the behaviour of the offenders. For instance, preparations for committing an offence may be made in one country while the actual offence is committed in one or more countries. Tracing and arresting such offenders may prove extremely difficult; problems can arise in connection with exchanging information, identification, international investigations and subsequent extradition. Because of these problems, police services in different countries must work together if they are to combat international crime successfully.

Упр. 12. Прочитайте статью «*EU drug markets report from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and Europol*» и устно передайте ее содержание на русском языке. Согласны ли вы с мнением автора?

**EU DRUG MARKETS REPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN
MONITORING CENTRE FOR DRUGS AND DRUG ADDICTION
(EMCDDA) AND EUROPOL**

*26 November 2019
Press Release*

26.11.2019, BRUSSELS

Europeans are spending at least EUR 30 billion on drugs each year at retail level, making the drug market a major source of income for organised crime groups in the European Union. This figure is announced today in the 2019 EU Drug Markets Report, released by the EU drugs agency (EMCDDA) and Europol. Around two-fifths of this total (39%) is spent on cannabis, 31% on cocaine, 25% on heroin and 5% on amphetamines and MDMA.

The two agencies have joined forces to provide their third state-of-the-art overview of the European illicit drug market. The report covers trends along the supply chain from production and trafficking to distribution and sales. It describes how the drug market has wide-ranging impacts on both health and security and how a holistic approach is crucial for effective drug control policies.

Presenting the report's findings today, Dimitris Avramopoulos, European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship said: 'Organized crime groups are quick to seize new opportunities for financial gain and are increasingly exploiting technological and logistical innovations to expand their activities across international borders. At the same time, drugs are now more accessible to European consumers, often via social media and the internet. Today's report proves once again that the illicit drug market remains a threat to the health and security of our citizens. We will continue working relentlessly with our Member States and international partners on strengthening our fight against drugs in all its aspects; for our youth, our citizens, our society.'

The strategic and action-oriented analysis combines data from the EMCDDA's drug monitoring system with Europol's operational intelligence on organised crime. The latest data show that overall drug availability within Europe remains 'very high' and that consumers have access to a wide variety of high-purity and high-potency products at steady, or falling, prices. An important cross-cutting theme in the report is the environmental impact of drug production, including deforestation and the dumping of chemical waste, which can result in ecological damage, safety risks and high clean-up costs.

Упр. 13. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Interpol» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What is the term «international crime» mean?
2. When was Interpol founded?
3. What does the International Criminal Police Organization facilitate?
4. Where are the organization's headquarters situated?
5. What categories of crimes does Interpol handle?
6. How many member countries does the Interpol comprise?
7. What bodies is Interpol divided into?
8. Who is the current Secretary General?
9. What are Interpol governing bodies? Name their functions.
10. What does the term a National Central Bureau mean?
11. What is Interpol's major mission?

UNIT 5

FUTURE PROFESSION

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

personnel [pə:sə'nel] – кадры, личный состав

requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] – требование, необходимое условие

investigation [investi'geɪʃən] – расследование

detective [di'tektɪv] – детектив

forensic scientist [fə'rensɪk 'saɪəntɪst] – судмедэксперт, судебный эксперт

robbery ['rɒbəri] – ограбление, грабеж, разбой

domestic violence [də'mestɪk 'vaɪələns] – насилие в семье

fraud [frɔ:d] – мошенничество, обман

homicide ['hɒmɪsaɪd] – убийство

counter-terrorism ['kauntə 'terərɪzəm] – борьба с терроризмом

burglary ['bɜ:gləri] – кража со взломом

abuse [ə'bju:s] – злоупотребление, насилие

assault [ə'sɔ:lt] – нападение

squad [skwɒd] – отряд, команда

crime scene investigator [kraɪm si:n in'vestɪgeɪtə] – эксперт-криминалист

evidence ['eɪvɪdəns] – доказательство, свидетельство

crime scene [kraɪm si:n] – место преступления

post-mortem ['pəʊst 'mɔ:təm] – вскрытие трупа

Police Community Support Officer [pə'li:s kəm'ju:nəti sə'pɔ:t 'ɔ:fɪsə] – *здесь* участковый уполномоченный полиции

malfunction [mæl'fʌŋkʃən] – неисправности

ability [ə'bɪləti] – способность; умение

hostage ['hɒstɪdʒ] – заложник.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to in'vestigate (расследовать) – in'vestigator – investi'gation – in'vestigative;

to de'tect (обнаруживать, находить) – de'tection – de'tective;

to 'analyse (анализировать, разбирать) – 'analysing – 'analyser;

to 'supervise (наблюдать) – super'vision – 'supervisor.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте глаголы и существительные, имеющие одинаковую форму. Обратите внимание на различие в ударении.

to record [ri'kɔ:d] – записывать, record ['rekɔ:d] – протокол;

to increase [in'kri:s] – увеличивать, increase ['inkri:s] – увеличение;

to conduct [kən'dʌkt] – вести, conduct ['kɒndʌkt] – ведение (дела), поведение;

to trace [treis] – прослеживать, trace [treis] – след;

to search [sə:tʃ] – искать, обыскивать, search [sə:tʃ] – обыск, поиски;

to witness ['wɪtnɪs] – быть свидетелем, witness ['wɪtnɪs] – свидетель;

to interview ['ɪntəvju:] – интервьюировать, опрашивать, interview ['ɪntəvju:] – интервью.

Упр. 4. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'uniformed 'officers, po'lice de'partment, 'solving 'cases, pre'venting 'crime, ca'reer 'options, pro'tect the 'public, 'traffic 'signal mal'functions, 'private in'vestigator, a 'wide 'range of 'services, dis'creet sur'veillance, in'vestigating po'tential 'fraud, 'tracing 'missing 'people, specia'lised 'tools and tech'niques, a 'range of in'vestigations, do'mestic 'violence, 'company 'fraud, 'homicide and 'counter-terrorism, 'Criminal In'vestigation De'partment, 'fraud 'squad, 'drugs 'squad, 'firearms 'squad, 'child pro'tection de'partment.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

CAREERS IN A POLICE DEPARTMENT

Uniformed officers and other **personnel** in a police department work together closely to keep the public safe. They work all hours of the day and night, solving cases and preventing crime. Working in a police department can be highly rewarding, and there may be the following career options.

Police officers put their lives on the line every day as they protect the public from crime. Officers patrol areas by car, motorcycle, horseback, or on foot. They direct traffic for special events, and deal with traffic signal **malfunctions** and accidents. They are typically the first responders when a

crime occurs on the street. They assist other **personnel** in casework and write reports.

Detectives are accredited police officers who are responsible for managing a range of **investigations** including those concerning **robbery**, drugs, **domestic violence**, public and child protection, company **fraud**, cyber-crime, **homicide** and **counter-terrorism**.

The term '**detective**' is not a rank but a descriptive title, which demonstrates your current role and reflects your skills, knowledge, training and experience in a particular field. **Detectives** work alongside their uniformed counterparts as equals in pay and rank.

As a **detective** you can work in a number of specialist departments:

- criminal **investigations** department (CID) – handles incidents such as suspicious deaths, serious **assaults**, **robbery**, **burglary** and major property thefts, domestic **abuse** or racist **abuse**;
- fraud **squad** – investigates company and financial fraud;
- drugs **squad** – deals with drug trafficking **investigations**, which may be long-term and may also involve working with colleagues from other countries;
- fire arms **squad** – investigates and responds to offences involving fire arms, including potential **hostage** situations;
- child protection department – deals with offences against children;
- special branch – investigates incidents relating to national security and international terrorism.

Detectives use physical and testimonial **evidence** to piece together a probable version of events leading to and following the commission of a crime. Like most other jobs in law enforcement, a **detective**'s job can be highly dangerous at times.

A **crime scene investigator** is involved in securing and protecting **crime scenes**, and collecting **evidence** from **crime scenes**, **post-mortems** and other incidents, such as fires and suspicious deaths.

The crime scene investigator is responsible for processing and categorising **evidence**, so that it can be used in criminal **investigations**. This might include gathering photographic **evidence** or physical samples from the scene, such as weapons, fingerprints, clothing or biological **evidence**.

Crime scene investigators are sometimes known as scenes of crime officers or forensic scene investigators.

As a crime scene investigator, you will need to:

- respond to calls from the police to attend crime scenes;

- preserve a **crime scene** so that **evidence** is accurate and does not become contaminated;
- work closely with the police (including the Counter Terrorist Unit and the British Transport Police), **forensic scientists** and other organisations such as the National Crime Agency;
- take a lead in finding **evidence** that may support a later criminal case;
- photograph and video the incident you are attending;
- use scientific methods to gather biological **evidence**;
- carefully record and catalogue **evidence** found at the **crime scene** such as samples of blood, hair or fibres from clothing;
- examine **crime scenes** for latent finger impressions;
- take imprints of **evidence**, such as footprints or tyre prints;
- write reports;
- attend court to give **evidence** as part of a trial process.

There are numerous jobs in law enforcement. This list represents only a few of the options that may be available in your area. Something is bound to match your interests, talents, and **abilities**. Some require more education than others. Many are attained by rising through the ranks within a department, but entry-level openings may be available to get your foot in the door.

Упр. 6. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок А и Б.

А	a trial	Б	to track
	an agency		murder
	to handle		to head
	a scene		to search
	to take a lead		a bureau
	homicide		grounds
	to hunt down		a litigation
	evidence		a place
	to examine		to deal with

Упр. 7. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б.

А	police personnel	Б	warden
	to protect		to exclude
	a security		a civilian
	to gather		private

violence
public
a hostage
to include

to fight
an attack
nonviolence
to divide

Упр. 8. Составьте предложения, используя данные ниже конструкции (it is important to...) и словосочетания. Переведите их:

Example: It is difficult **to find and interrogate criminals.**

It is not easy to

It is impossible

It is possible

It is necessary

It is interesting

It is important

(**to find and interrogate criminals**, to examine the crime scene carefully; to find, collect and preserve evidence; to piece together a probable version of events; to use scientific methods to gather biological evidence; to manage a range of investigations; to preserve a crime scene; to gather photographic evidence or physical samples from the scene; to examine crime scenes for latent finger impressions; to interview witnesses properly; to write reports).

Упр. 9. Составьте словосочетания, а затем предложения с ними.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1) to acquire | a) company and financial fraud |
| 2) to detect | b) witnesses |
| 3) to handle | c) evidence |
| 4) to reflect | d) special means, methods and forms
of crime solution |
| 5) to interview | e) physical samples |
| 6) to gather | f) incidents |
| 7) to collect and protect | g) skills, knowledge, training |
| 8) to preserve | h) a criminal |
| 9) to investigate | i) a crime scene |

Упр. 10. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст. Составьте аннотацию этого текста, используя данную ниже модель:

1. The title of the text is
2. The text is about
The text touches upon
The author writes about
The author points out that
3. In conclusion, the author writes
4. I found the text

THE WORK OF POLICE

Our police was created by the working people to protect their rights.

The main aim of police has always been to maintain public order, to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of police is paid to prevention of crime, to its suppression. But if a crime has been committed, the police officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfill these tasks the agencies of internal affairs are composed of different departments.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated police services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal that is to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect. The final test of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court. Corpus delicti must be established, the defendant must be identified and associated with the crime scene. The investigator must also provide competent witnesses.

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers of this Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on roads.

The Transport Police maintains law and order on railways, air lines and water ways of the country.

The Juvenile Inspection handles «delinquent» juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

A new service for the fight against organized crime has been created in our police. Organized crime operates on fear, bribery and force. Police officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient evidence to bring gang leaders to justice.

Упр. 11. Объясните значения следующих слов и выражений.

1. What is «a police officer»?
2. How can you explain the term «detective»?
3. What does the phrase «to maintain law and order» mean?
4. How do you understand the term “Special Branch»?
5. What is «a crime scene investigator»?
6. What does the phrase «to preserve a crime scene» mean?
7. What is known as «CID»?
8. What does the term «Transport Police» mean?

Упр. 12. Переведите письменно текст «Police Community Support Officers». Ответьте на вопросы данные ниже:

1. Is it possible to prepare for the job of a police community support officer?
2. What kind of person should a police community support officer be in order to succeed on the job?
3. What are police community support officers’ duties?

POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS

Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) are uniformed personnel working with the Police in England and Wales.

The role of PCSO is exciting, intense and varied and not just about walking around on patrol, you REALLY get hands on experience of front-line policing and helping the community. The majority of the time you will be the first contact people have with the police and getting the ball rolling, putting things in place to start helping and improving people’s lives.

Police Community Support Officers’ duties include:

- dealing with anti-social behaviour, often working closely with local anti-social behaviour teams;
- guarding crime scenes;
- offering advice to crime prevention;

- issuing fixed penalty notices;
- detaining someone until a police officer arrives;
- providing support at large public gatherings, such as sport events and public demonstrations;
- gathering intelligence from the community.

Упр. 13. Переведите письменно текст «Private Investigators».

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS

Private investigators (PI) have a very varied workload, with many teams specialising in areas of infidelity of finding people. The UK private investigators offer a wide range of services to their clients, from discreet surveillance through to investigating potential fraud and tracing missing people and even pets. They can find information about specific people very quickly using specialised tools and techniques. Many of private investigators will also spend much of their day uncovering background information, asking questions and analysing information to assist with a case.

There are currently no entry requirements to become a private investigator, however this is likely to become more rigorous in future with individuals needing to be hold a license through the Security Industry Authority (SIA) before they can work as an investigator. It can be worthwhile gaining experience in some form of law enforcement role, or perhaps an investigative role. Many private investigators originally began their careers in the police force or the armed forces for instance.

Some of the key characteristics expected of any good PI are the ability to analyse a wide range of information, have a great eye for detail and fantastic interpersonal skills.

Упр. 14. Переведите на английский язык.

CID – подразделение территориального полицейского формирования, члены которого имеют приставку «детектив» перед званием. Такую же приставку имеют члены Специального подразделения (Special Branch).

Прежде чем перевестись в CID, желающий должен хотя бы 2 года проработать офицером «в форме», а потом пройти соответствующую тренировку. Во время тренировки к этим офицерам обращаются Training Detective Constable (не путать с «временными званиями»), и после года тренировки TDC становятся DC.

Офицеры CID расследуют такие тяжкие преступления, как изнасилование, убийство, серьезные нападения, мошенничество и другие преступления, требующие комплексного расследования. Детективы должны анализировать полученные доказательства, строить на их основе версии и проводить все необходимые действия от ареста до обвинения подозреваемого. Кроме расследования и обвинения, к полномочиям CID относится защита свидетелей.

Маленькие полицейские участки состоят в основном из офицеров «в форме», имея лишь 5 детективов констеблей и одного детектива сержанта во главе подразделения. В больших полицейских участках, кроме констеблей и сержантов, есть детективы-инспекторы под командованием детектива главного инспектора.

Упр. 15. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Future Profession» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. Why is the work of police officers noble and necessary?
2. What is the principal task of the police?
3. What does quick and accurate solution of a crime depend on?
4. What kind of person should a police officer be?
5. What are the duties of a crime scene investigator?
6. What is a detective responsible for?
7. What are Police Community Support Officers?
9. What type of things does a PCSO do?
10. Whose duty is it to take measures for search, discovery and seizure of the stolen property and the instruments of the crime?
12. What is the main task of the officers of the Economic Crimes Department?
13. What are the best careers for the future?
14. What department will you work after graduating from the Law Institute in?
15. Why do you prefer the work of a crime scene investigator (a detective, a PCSO)?

UNIT 6

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES AND OFFENCES

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

crime [kraim] – преступление, преступность

offense [ə'fens] – правонарушение, преступление

omission [ou'miʃən] – бездействие

ex post facto [eks roust 'fæktou] – имеющий обратную силу

commit [kə'mit] – совершать

damage ['dæmidʒ] – ущерб, повреждение

injury ['indʒəri] – травма, повреждение, ущерб

tort [tɔ:t] – гражданское правонарушение, деликт

punish ['pʌniʃ] – наказывать

criminal ['kriminl] – преступник; уголовный

legal action ['li:gl 'ækʃn] – судебный иск

property ['prɒpəti] – собственность, имущество

statute ['stætju:t] – статут, устав, законодательный акт парламента

public prosecutor ['pʌblik 'prɒsɪkjʊ:tər] – государственный обвинитель, прокурор

charge with [tʃɑ:dʒ] – обвинять

driving ['draɪvɪŋ] – управление транспортным средством

civil ['sɪvl] – гражданский, государственный.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

'crime (преступление) – 'criminal – 'criminalist – crimin'ality;

to o'ffend (нарушать) – o'ffence – o'ffender;

'act (действие) – 'active – ac'tivity;

to 'violate (нарушать) – vio'lation – 'violator – 'violating – 'violence;

to 'prosecute (преследовать в судебном порядке) – 'prosecutor – prose'cution – 'prosecutive.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'criminal law, 'punishable by 'law, 'legally in'competent, an 'injury to so'ciety, to 'bring the 'criminal into 'court, 'criminal pro'cedure, a vio'lation of a 'criminal law, 'innocent 'parties, 'personal 'injury, 'legal 'action, 'civil 'court, 'criminal o'ffenses, to 'have the 'right of 'action, the 'public 'prosecutor, the co'mmission of a 'crime, 'reckless 'driving.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

WHAT IS A CRIME?

A **crime** or **offense** is an act or **omission** defined and made **punishable** by law. To this very simple definition two points should be added: **crime** is not a **crime** if **committed** by someone who is legally incompetent. And a **crime** is not a **crime** unless, at the time it was **committed**, a law was in effect saying the **offense** was a **crime**. If the speed limit in your state has been seventy miles an hour but by **statute** is lowered to sixty, effective at some future date, you may until that date legally travel at seventy. No **criminal law** is constitutional which is *ex post facto*, that is, which says something is illegal that was legal when it was done.

The distinction between a **crime** and a **tort** is that a **crime** is regarded as an **injury** to society, whereas a **tort** is regarded as an **injury** to individuals only. A **tort** may well be part of a **crime** as some personal **injury** may occur to innocent parties during the **crime**. **Crimes** are tried in a criminal court while **torts** are brought to justice through a civil court.

Crimes are identified by the legal system as acts that go against society. **Torts** are based on **injury** to individuals due to negligence or personal **damage**.

Of course, an act may be both a **crime** and a **tort**. A motorist who drives so fast down a street that he loses control of his car, which runs up on the sidewalk and smashes into your store, would doubtless be prosecuted for one or more **criminal offenses**. However, you would have your own right of action against him for the **damages** to your **property**.

If he is insured, you may or may not need to sue him to redress the wrong he did to your **property**. In theory, however, the **public prosecutor** has no choice but to have the driver arrested and **charged with** the commission of a **crime**, if only that of reckless **driving**.

There are usually two important elements to a **crime**: 1) the **criminal** act itself; and 2) the **criminal** state of mind of the person, when he **committed** the act. In Anglo-American law, these are known by the Latin terms 1) Actus Reus and 2) Mens Rea.

Notes:

Actus Reus ['æktəs 'reiəs] – состав преступления;

Mens Rea [menz ri:ə] – преступный умысел.

Упр. 5. Найдите в тексте «What is a Crime?» английские эквиваленты к данным ниже выражениям:

- 1) государственный обвинитель;
- 2) из-за халатности;
- 3) уголовное правонарушение;
- 4) уголовный процесс;
- 5) совершение преступления;
- 6) опасное вождение;
- 7) правовая (судебная) система;
- 8) причинённый ущерб;
- 9) привлечь к ответственности;
- 10) состав преступления;
- 11) ущерб физического лица.

Упр. 6. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок **A** и **B**. Запомните их:

A	crime	B	injury
	legal proceeding		offender
	criminal		to hit
	to smash		criminal proceeding
	to try		offence
	damage		to hear

Упр. 7. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок **A** и **B**. Запомните их:

A	prosecutor	B	curve
	innocent		criminal
	to commit a crime		illegal

incompetent
distinction
legal
civil

to solve a crime
eligible
guilty
barrister

Упр. 8. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения.

1. A crime or offense is an act
2. No criminal law is
3. The distinction between a crime and a tort is
4. Crimes are tried
5. Crimes are identified by
6. Torts are based on
7. All crimes range

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Crimes are acts which the state considers being wrong and which can be punished by the state.
2. There are some acts, which are crimes in one country but not in another.
3. The distinction between a crime and a tort is that a crime is regarded as an injury to society, whereas a tort is regarded as an injury to individuals only.
4. Men's rea is the mental element of a person's intention to commit a crime.
5. Actus Reus, called the external element or the objective element of a crime, is the Latin term for the «guilty act».

Упр. 10. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does the term «felony» mean?
2. What is a «misdemeanor»?
3. What is the difference between felony and misdemeanor?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR

In the United States Federal Criminal Code, crimes are divided into two broad categories: misdemeanors and felonies. Felony and Misdemeanor are types of crimes, which are distinct from each other. Felonies are more serious crimes and carry much higher-level penalties than the misdemeanor. There are separate laws and sections, which distinguish these crimes, according to which the penalties and sentences are assigned.

A 'felony' is a serious type of a crime. The felonies are punishable by substantial fines and prison sentences in excess of one year. If a person who have convicted a felony and he had previously convicted two or more serious crimes usually receive a life sentence. For example, murder or armed robbery comes under felonies.

A 'misdemeanor' is a crime of low seriousness; these are punishable by more substantial fines and sometimes jail time, and are usually less than one year.

Hence, if compared felony is a serious type of crime while misdemeanor is a less serious type of crime. In addition, their types of sentences differ; the penalty for felony is based according its type of degree, while the penalty for misdemeanor is of less severe nature. The primary difference between misdemeanors and felonies is the amount of jail time that a convicted offender can be sentenced to serve. Many felonies are also broken down into classifications, or levels of seriousness, according to what punishments may be imposed. While, in case of misdemeanor the jail period sentenced is less than a year.

Упр. 11. Переведите следующие виды преступлений и правонарушений. Определите, какие из них относятся к мелким правонарушениям (проступкам), а какие к преступлениям.

- Murder
- Rape
- Vandalism
- Arson
- Sale of illegal drugs
- Speeding
- Robbery
- Hijacking
- Bribery
- Burglary

- Driving without a license
- Kidnapping
- Driving without insurance

Упр. 12. Заполните пропуски в таблице, образуя существительные (названия преступлений и преступников) и глаголы.

Crimes and criminals

<i>Crime</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Criminal act</i>
		to kidnap
vandalism		
	murderer	
arson		
	driver without a license	
assassination		
		to hijack
larceny		
	speeder	
		to perjure
		to embezzle
	drug dealer	
		to abuse drugs
	rapist	

Упр. 13. Прочитайте и переведите следующие определения. Дайте свои собственные определения по образцу.

- 1) **crime** – activities that involve breaking the law;
- 2) **criminal** – a) *noun* – a person who commits a crime; b) *adj.* – connected with or involving crimes;
- 3) **to commit a crime** – to do smth illegal;

4) **prison** – a building where people are forced to live if their freedom has been taken away;

5) **punish** – to make smb suffer because they have broken the law or done smth wrong;

6) **sentence** – a decision of the court (judge) on the guilt or innocence of the defendant and the sentencing of him, or on his release from punishment.

Упр. 14. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

CRIMINAL CASE AND CIVIL CASE: DISTINCTIONS

Here are some of the key differences between a criminal case and a civil case:

1. Crimes are considered offenses against the state, or society as a whole.

2. Criminal offenses and civil offenses are generally different in terms of their punishment.

3. The standard of proof is also very different in a criminal case versus a civil case.

4. Criminal cases usually allow for a trial by jury.

5. A defendant in a criminal case is entitled to an attorney.

6. The protections afforded to defendants under criminal law are considerable.

Crimes are offenses against the state. That means that even though one person might murder a particular person, murder itself is considered an offense to everyone in society. Accordingly, crimes against the state are prosecuted by the state, and the prosecutor (not the victim) files the case in court as a representative of the state. If it were a civil case, then the wronged party would file the case.

Differences in Punishment. Civil cases generally only result in monetary damages or orders to do or not do something, known as injunctions. Note that a criminal case may involve both jail time and monetary punishments in the form of fines. In general, because criminal cases have greater consequences – the possibility of jail and even death – criminal cases have many more protections in place and are harder to prove.

The Standard of Proof. Crimes must generally be proved «beyond a reasonable doubt», whereas civil cases are proved by lower standards of proof such as «the preponderance of the evidence» (which essentially

means that it was more likely than not that something occurred in a certain way). The difference in standards exists because civil liability is considered less blameworthy and because the punishments are less severe.

Jury Trials. Criminal cases usually allow for a trial by jury. Civil cases do allow juries in some instances, but many civil cases will be decided by a judge.

The Right to an Attorney. A defendant in a criminal case is entitled to an attorney, and if they can't afford one, the state must provide an attorney. Defendants in a civil case do not have the right to an attorney, so if they cannot afford one, they will have to represent themselves.

Defendant's Rights and Protection. The protections afforded to defendants under criminal law are considerable (such as the protection against illegal searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment). Many of these well-known protections are not available to a defendant in a civil case.

Упр. 15. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «The Classification of Crimes and Offences» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What is a crime / an offense?
2. No criminal law is constitutional which is «ex post facto». What does it mean?
3. What is the distinction between a crime and a tort?
4. There are two important elements to a crime. Name them.
5. What is a felony?
6. What is a misdemeanor?
7. What is the difference between felony and misdemeanor?
8. What are the key differences between a criminal case and a civil case? Explain the differences in punishment.

UNIT 7

PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

crime [kraim] – преступление

crime scene [kraim si:n] – место происшествия (место преступления)

disperse [dis'pɜ:s] – рассредоточиться, рассеяться, разойтись

investigate [in'vestigeit] – расследовать

fight [fait] – драка, борьба, поединок

fleeing felon [fli:iŋ 'felən] – сбежавший преступник

lost child [lɒst tʃaɪld] – потерявшийся ребенок

policing [pɒ'li:siŋ] – поддержание общественного порядка, охрана правопорядка

public safety ['pʌblɪk seɪfti] – общественная безопасность

stolen property ['stəʊlən 'prɒpəti] – украденная собственность

uncover evidence [ʌn'kʌvə 'evid(ə)ns] – обнаруженная улика.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте определения «преступления, связанные с нарушением общественного порядка». Какое определение подходит лучше?

Read the definitions of public order crime:

1. In criminology **public order crime** is defined by Siegel (2004) as «...crime which involves acts that interfere with the operations of society and the ability of people to function efficiently», i.e. it is behaviour that has been labelled criminal because it is contrary to shared norms, social values, and customs (from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

2. **Public order crime** means criminal acts that deviate from society's general ideas of normal social behavior and moral values. Public order crimes are considered as harmful to the public good and disruptive to a community's daily life. For example, prostitution, pornography, alcohol and drug offenses are public order crimes. Further, public order crime includes consensual crime, victimless vice, and victimless crime.

What definition is more precise in your opinion?

Упр. 3. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

crime (преступление) – 'criminal – 'criminalist – crimi'nality;
to in'vestigate (расследовать) – investi'gation – in'vestigator;
to pre'serve (сохранять) – preser'vation – pre'served – pre'servatory;
act (действие) – 'active – ac'tivity – 'activable;
to ad'minister (управлять) – administ'ration – ad'ministrative – ad'ministrator – ad'ministrating;
to 'violate (нарушать) – vio'lation – 'violator – 'violated – 'violating – 'violence.

Упр. 4. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

po'lice work, 'concept and tech'nique, pa'trol, 'parking 'ticket, con'trol 'traffic, in'terpret the law, re'solve 'conflicts, a wide 'spectrum of ac'tivities, consti'tutional guaran'tees, po'lice de'partment, 'legal 'statutes, 'criminal acts.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

PATROL

To most people, **policing** is the force of officers **dispersed** throughout a community, in uniform, armed, and on call twenty-four hours a day. Whether officers are on foot or in cars, patrol remains basic to police work in both concept and technique.

Policing city streets entails a variety of tasks. Some of these are mundane, others are somewhat routine and boring, and a few can be dangerous. Patrol work includes a wide spectrum of activities. It could involve dog catching, administering first aid, breaking up family **fights**, pursuing a **fleeing felon**, directing traffic, **investigating** a **crime scene**, calming a **lost child**, or writing a parking ticket. Whatever the task might include, the patrol force is the foundation of the police department and its largest operating unit. In both cities and towns, along highways and in rural areas, uniformed patrol personnel directly perform all the major functions of modern law enforcement.

Police patrols have five distinct functions: to protect **public safety**, to enforce the law, to control traffic, to conduct criminal investigations, and to interpret the law. In their role of *protectors*, patrols promote and preserve public order, resolve conflicts, and respond to requests for defensive service. Patrol enforcement duties include both the preservation of constitutional guarantees and the enforcement of legal statutes. The *traffic control* functions of patrol involve enforcing the motor vehicle and traffic laws, and handling accidents and disasters. As *investigators*, police officers on patrol conduct preliminary examinations of complaints of criminal acts, gather physical evidence and interview witnesses. During such investigations they may also **uncover evidence**, identify and apprehend suspects, and recover **stolen property**.

Finally, patrol officers have *quasi-judicial functions*: they make the first interpretation of whether a law has been violated. In such circumstances police may choose to take no action or to arrest, or they may only advise, instruct, or warn.

Упр. 6. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

предупреждать, патрулирование, широкий спектр деятельности, семейно-бытовые преступления, пропавший ребенок, осмотр места преступления, современные правоохранительные органы, проводить уголовное расследование, реагировать на вызовы, конституционные гарантии, правовой статус, контроль дорожного движения, соблюдение правил дорожного движения, дорожно-транспортное происшествие, сбор улик, опрос свидетелей, установление личности подозреваемого, похищенная собственность.

Упр. 7. Дополните следующие предложения и переведите их.

1. Policing is the force of officers
2. Patrol remains basic
3. Patrol work includes
4. Police patrols have five distinct functions
5. Patrol enforcement duties include
6. The traffic control functions of patrol involve
7. Police officers on patrol conduct
8. Patrol officers have

Упр. 8. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Policing is the force of officers dispersed throughout a community, in uniform, armed, and on call twenty-four hours a day.

2. Policing city streets entails only one task.

3. Patrol work includes a wide spectrum of activities.

4. It could involve dog catching, administering first aid, breaking up family fights, pursuing a fleeing felon, directing traffic.

5. Police patrols have five distinct functions: to protect public safety, to enforce the law, to control traffic, to conduct criminal investigations, and to interpret the law.

6. Police officers on patrol conduct preliminary examinations of complaints of criminal acts, interview suspects.

7. Patrol officers have *quasi-judicial functions*: they make the first interpretation of whether a law has been violated.

Упр. 9. Подберите к словам в таблице соответствующие определения, данные ниже.

a target, to argue, integrity, to counsel, to disperse, to promote, to flee, to preserve, a disaster, quasi

1) to keep safe from harm or danger;

2) to give a higher position or rank, help to organize and start, help the progress of;

3) smth. to be aimed at, any object aimed at;

4) to a certain extent, seemingly;

5) to give reasons (in support of, for, against with the aim of persuading smb.), debate;

6) to run or hurry away from;

7) quality of being honest and upright in character;

8) to go in different directions, scatter;

9) great or sudden misfortune, terrible accident;

10) to advise, give counsel suggestions to.

Упр. 10. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок А и Б. Запомните их:

А to argue
to preserve
to escape
to promote
honesty
to keep

Б to flee
to organize
to maintain
to destroy
integrity
to dispute

Упр. 11. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык следующие фразы, используемые сотрудниками полиции при обеспечении общественного порядка. Обратите внимание на структуру повелительного предложения.

1. Sign the report, please. 2. Follow me for a medical examination. 3. Don't make so much noise! 4. Observe road traffic rules! 5. Tell me the building and the room number of the hotel where you live. 6. Don't drive under the influence of alcohol! 7. Give me your name, surname, address, telephone number. 8. Go to the chief. 9. Don't let her do it! 10. Keep quiet, please! 11. Stop picture taking, please. 12. Leave this territory. 13. Don't drop cigarette stubs! 14. Don't smoke here. 15. Will you show your identity papers? 16. Get in the car! 17. Hands up! 18. Throw away the weapons! 19. Go ahead before me! 20. Halt! Stop the unlawful act. 21. Please, stop video shooting here. 22. Answer my questions, please. 23. Will you show your driver's license? 24. Give me your address! 25. Don't make noise! 26. Let him ask questions. 27. Let her drive a car. 28. Let them follow you. Let's go there. 29. Don't let her interrupt me. 30. Don't let them go away.

Упр. 12. Прочитайте и переведите текст «The Maintenance of Law and Order». Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Is the image of the police associated with crime fighting and thief taking?
2. What can you say about community-oriented service function of the police?
3. Do you agree that patrolling a beat is the main method of law enforcement?

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The police frequently are the only 24-hour service agency available to respond to people in need. The result is that the police handle everything from unexpected childbirths, skid row alcoholics, drug addicts, emergency psychiatric cases, family fights, landlord-tenant disputes, and traffic violations, to occasional incidents of crime. Canadian and American studies agree that relatively little police time is spent on actual criminal cases.

Home Office research concluded that «criminal incidents» constituted approximately only a third of the incidents attended and of this third «a number turned out to be false alarms of some sort». Calls relating to «plight» (persons locked out of their car or home, lost property, person missing from home), administrative matters (sudden death, various license renewals), disputes (commercial or domestic), disturbances, and nuisance (rowdy children and noisy neighbours) made up by far the most significant proportion of demand.

British Audit Commission has argued that policing should: become more «proactive» and less «reactive» in what it does; prioritize prevention and investigation; place greater emphasis on information technology and management of information; and target known repeat offenders who are responsible for so much crime.

By adopting recommendations the police can help to prevent crime and raise clear-up rates significantly, which itself will help to deter would-be criminals.

The ultimate prize for the police is the development of a strategy in which the crime rate could be brought under control.

Most realistic discussions of police work suggest that at the very least the police role includes: order maintenance; crime control; environmental and traffic functions; assistance in the times of emergency; crime prevention; and conciliation and conflict resolution. In most countries the police have also been given various regulatory or administrative functions considered consistent with their general role. The police in Britain are no exception. In recent years greater emphasis has been placed on the «service» rather than the «force» element in the police role. There now exists a fair measure of agreement about the importance of the community-oriented service function of the police. Yet the image of policing continues to be associated with crime fighting. Detectives, the officers generally taken to be the embodiment of crime fighting and thief taking, occupy high status within the police.

The police undertake crime control. They are the principal law enforcement agency. They provide the only real 24-hour general emergency service.

But they also constitute an all-purpose social service. In 1980s the Statement of Common Purposes and Values of the Metropolitan Police read:

«The purpose of the police service is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the peace; to protect, help, and reassure the community; and to be seen to do this with integrity, common sense and sound judgement.

We must be compassionate, courteous and patient, acting without fear of favour or prejudice to the rights of others. We need to be professional, calm and restrained in the face of violence and apply only that force which is necessary to accomplish our lawful duty. We must strive to reduce the fears of the public and, so far as we can, to reflect their priorities in the action we take. We must respond to well founded criticism with a willingness to change».

In the not so distant past the role of the police officer would probably have been summarized by most members of the public as patrolling a beat on foot. In recent decades patrol remains the staple activity of the majority of police personnel, a good deal of it still on foot. A recent Audit Commission study found that over half of police efforts is absorbed by patrol.

Police resources: operational patrol 55%, CID 15%, traffic 7%, other 23%.

It is not just in Britain that patrol of one sort or another, most of it now in cars, remains the dominant police activity. A similar pattern is to be found in the United States (where 65 per cent of police officers are assigned to patrol), Canada (64 per cent), and in Australia (54 per cent).

How do police officers spend their time? One study in London found that on average 55 per cent of all uniformed officers' time was spent outside police premises and 45 per cent on police premises. Most of the time spent in police stations was devoted to administration and paperwork. Of total police time, 10 per cent was spent patrolling on foot and 18 per cent patrolling in the vehicle. The rest of the time outside the station involved being engaged either on special activities (special events, raids, searches, surveillance, and so on) or in court, contacting or interviewing informants or witnesses.

One can think that routine police work involves high-speed chases, frequent arrests, and after a game of cat and mouse in the interview room, the successful charging of guilty parties. This really is fiction. Routine police work actually involves patient listening, gentle counselling and responding to calls from the public.

Упр. 13. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям:

орган, несущий службу 24 часа в сутки; неожиданные роды; споры между владельцами жилья и квартиросъемщиками; примерно лишь одна треть происшествий; ложная тревога; человек, пропавший без вести; скоропостижная смерть; считать приоритетными профилактику и расследование; делать больший акцент на информационные технологии; выявлять известных рецидивистов; существенно повысить уровень раскрываемости; удерживать потенциальных преступников; поддержание порядка; помощь во время чрезвычайных ситуаций; служба, ориентированная на общество; продолжает ассоциироваться с борьбой с преступностью; воплощение борьбы с преступностью; служба на пользу общества для всех целей; рассудительность; предубеждение по отношению к правам других; перед лицом насилия; применять только ту силу, которая необходима; уменьшить опасения общества; желание меняться; патрулирование участка пешком; остается преобладающей полицейской деятельностью; можно подумать, что; погони на высокой скорости; игра в кошки-мышки; вымысел.

UNIT 8

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

conduct [kən'dʌkt] – вести
preliminary [pri'liminəri] – предварительный
latent ['leitənt] – скрытый
establish [is'tæbliʃ] – устанавливать
gather ['gæðə] – собирать
evidence ['evidəns] – доказательства
case [keis] – дело (судебное)
data ['deitə] – данные; сведения
suspect ['sʌspekt] – подозреваемый
transmit [trænz'mit] – передавать
pick-up order ['pɪkʌp 'ɔ:də] – ордер на арест
search [sə:tʃ] – поиск
depository [di'pɔzɪtəri] – хранилище
custody ['kʌstədi] – арест, заключение
evaluate [i'veljueɪt] – оценивать
interrogation [ɪntərə'geɪʃən] – допрос
prepare [pri'preə] – готовить
property ['prɒpəti] – собственность
object ['ɒbdʒəkt] – цель.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

crime (преступление) – **'criminal** – **'criminalist** – **crimi'nality**;
to in'vestigate (расследовать) – investi'**gation** – in'vestiga**tor**;
to co'mmit (совершать) – co'm**mission**;
to des'cribe (описывать) – des'cri**ptive** – des'cri**ption**;
to 'prosecute (преследовать судом) – prose'**cution** – 'prose**cut**or;
to a'ssist (помогать) – a'ssista**nce** – a'ssista**nt**.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'felony; misde'meanour; 'latent investi'gation; to 'interview 'witnesses; to 'document the 'case; pre'liminary 'pick-up 'order; all pa'trol 'units; hot search; for court prose'cution; 'special ope'rations; to re'interview 'witnesses; in-'custody interro'gation; to i'dentify the 'suspect.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Crime is the commission of an act prohibited by law. Criminal codes distinguish between felonies and misdemeanours. If a crime is committed, the police **conduct** investigation.

Criminal investigation consists of two stages: **preliminary** investigation and **latent** investigation.

The **preliminary** investigation is the actions taken at the crime scene after its detection or reporting. During this stage a **preliminary** investigator must **establish** the fact of crime commission, interview witnesses, **gather** all **evidence**, and document the **case**. If he gets descriptive **data** about a **suspect**, it is necessary **to transmit** a so-called **preliminary pick-up order** to all patrol units for **conducting** hot **search**.

When the officer **transmits** all physical **evidence** to the police **depository**, the stage of **preliminary** investigation finishes.

The **latent** investigation is the process of **preparing** a criminal **case** for court prosecution. This investigation **is conducted** by other police officer who handles cold **search** of criminals.

Cold **search** means special operations when the **suspect** is not **in custody**. The **latent** investigator should study the original report attentively, **evaluate** all evidence, and re-interview witnesses if necessary to clarify the **case**.

The **latent** investigator also **conducts in-custody interrogation** in order **to prepare** documents to a prosecutor.

Thus, the **objects** of criminal investigation are:

1. **To establish** the fact of crime commission.
2. To identify and apprehend the **suspect**.
3. To recover stolen **property**.
4. To assist other organs in prosecuting criminals.

Упр. 5. Дополните следующие предложения и переведите их.

1. Criminal investigation consists of two stages:
2. The preliminary investigation is the actions
3. A preliminary investigator must
4. The latent investigation is the process of
5. The objects of criminal investigation are

Упр. 6. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Crime is an act prohibited by law.
2. After getting a preliminary pick-up order all patrol units conduct hot search.
3. A preliminary investigator conducts in-custody interrogation.
4. The latent investigator should prepare a criminal case for court.
5. The objects of criminal investigation are to identify and kill a suspect.

Упр. 7. Переведите на английский язык согласно примерам.

а) *Example:*

The objects of criminal investigation **are to establish**

Цели уголовного расследования – установить

1. Цели уголовного расследования – установить факт преступления и собрать доказательства.
2. Цели уголовного расследования – установить личность и задержать подозреваемого.
3. Цели уголовного расследования – вернуть украденную собственность и помочь другим органам в преследовании преступников.
4. Цели уголовного расследования – оценить доказательства и подготовить уголовное дело для суда.

б) *Example:* **It is necessary to conduct**

Необходимо провести

1. **Необходимо** провести предварительное расследование.
2. **Необходимо** установить факт совершения преступления.

3. **Необходимо** передать ориентировку патрульным подразделениям.

4. **Необходимо** провести поиск по горячим следам.

в) *Example:*

At the crime scene **an investigator** establishes

На месте преступления следователь устанавливает

1. На месте преступления **следователь** устанавливает факт совершения преступления.

2. На месте преступления **следователь** опрашивает свидетелей.

3. На месте преступления **следователь** собирает доказательства.

4. На месте преступления **следователь** составляет протокол.

г) *Example:* A latent investigator **should** study

Дознаватель должен изучить

1. Допознаватель **должен** изучить первоначальный отчёт.

2. Допознаватель **должен** оценить все доказательства.

3. Допознаватель **должен** проводить допрос в камере предварительного заключения.

4. Допознаватель **должен** подготовить уголовное дело для прокурора.

Упр. 8. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Criminal Investigation» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What are the objects of criminal investigation?

2. How many stages does criminal investigation consist of?

3. What is the preliminary investigation?

4. What does the investigator do at the crime scene?

5. When does the preliminary investigation finish?

6. What is the latent investigation?

7. Who conducts this stage of investigation?

8. What does the latent investigator do?

Упр. 9. Прослушайте данный диалог. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами. Прочитайте, переведите и выучите его.

1) – What can you tell me about ... investigation?

2) – Well, this process ... of two stages: ... investigation and ... investigation.

3) – Really? ... is the preliminary investigation?

4) – It's the first stage of ... , when an investigator works at

5) – Oh, I see. What about the ... investigation? Who ... it?

6) – Well, the latent investigation ... the process of preparing a criminal ... for court. A latent ... conducts this work.

7) – ... you.

8) – Not at

Упр. 10. Прочтите и переведите со словарём следующий текст.

HOT PURSUIT

Constable Mathew James and Constable David Healy were awarded for outstanding bravery and devotion to duty in the pursuit and arrest of an armed suspect who had threatened with a handgun.

Both Constables were on mobile patrol when they saw a car being driven erratically. The officers decided that the car was possibly stolen and followed it for a short distance. When the driver parked they approached and informed the suspect that he was being arrested. The man, who had become agitated, ran off.

Both officers then gave chase. During the pursuit the officers saw the suspect holding a gun. Then they heard a gun shot and Constable Healy fell to the floor. Despite the danger to himself Constable James jumped on the suspect and attempted to disarm him.

At this point Constable Healy, realizing that his injuries were not life threatening, went to the assistance of his colleague. Together the officers forced the suspect to drop the gun and handcuffed him.

The suspect later appeared at the Central Criminal Court and was found guilty of having a firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence and was sentenced to five years detention.

UNIT 9

CRIME DETECTION

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

detect [di'tekt] – разыскивать

identify [ai'dentifai] – устанавливать личность

locate ['ləukeit] – устанавливать местонахождение

apprehend [æprə'hænd] – задерживать

interrogate [in'terəgeit] – допрашивать

reconstruct the happening [ri:kən'strʌkt ðə 'hæpənɪŋ] – мысленно воссоздать происшедшее

circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] – обстоятельство

discovery [dis'klʌvəri] – обнаружение

indict [in'dait] – предъявлять обвинение

measure ['meʒə] – мера

determine the fact [di'tə:min ðə fækt] – установить факт

identity [ai'dentiti] – личность

conclusive evidence [kən'klu:zɪv 'evidəns] – неопровержимое доказательство

modus operandi ['mɔ:dəs ɔ:pə'rændi] – способ (образ) действия («почерк преступника»)

identification bureau [aɪdɪntɪfɪ'keɪʃn bju:ə'rɔ:u] – криминалистический отдел

stolen and lost property ['stɔ:lənd ənd lɔ:st 'prɒpəti] – похищенное и утерянное имущество

pawnshop ['pɔ:nʃɒp] – ломбард

transaction [træn'sækʃn] – сделка, операция

surveillance [sə:'veɪləns] – наблюдение, слежка

covert observation ['klʌvət əbzə'veɪʃn] – негласное (скрытое) наблюдение

ferret out ['ferət aʊt] – разыскивать

interception [ɪntə'sepʃn] – перехват

wiretapping ['waɪətæpɪŋ] – прослушивание телефонов

eavesdropping ['i:vzdrɒpɪŋ] – подслушивание

infiltrations of gang [ɪnfil'treɪʃn əv gæŋ] – внедрение в ОПГ

entrapment [ɪn'træpmənt] – захват, провокация

undercover agent ['ʌndə'kʌvə 'eidzənt] – агент под прикрытием
observation [ɒbzə'veiʃn] – осмотр
physical evidence ['fɪzɪkl 'eɪdɪns] – вещественное доказательство
forensic expert [fɔ:'rensɪk 'ekspət] – эксперт-криминалист
instrument of crime ['ɪnstrəmənt kraɪm] – орудие преступления
primary focus ['praɪməri 'fəʊkəs] – основная цель.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to res'pond (реагировать) – re'sponse – re'sponsible – responsi'bility;
to de'tect (разыскивать) – de'tective – de'tection;
to en'force the law (обеспечивать соблюдение законности) – law en'forcement – law en'forcer;
to su'spect (подозревать) – a 'suspect – su'spicion – su'spicious;
to i'dentify (отождествлять) – i'dentifi'cation – i'dentity – i'dentical;
to lo'cate (устанавливать местонахождение) – lo'cation – 'local – lo'cality;
to dis'tinguish (различать) – dis'tinguishable – dis'tinguisher – dis'tinguishing;
to 'perpetrate (нарушать) – perpe'tration – 'perpetrator;
to know (знать) – 'knowledge – 'knowledgeable – 'knowledgeably.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'crime de'tection, 'criminal investi'gation, law en'forcement 'agencies, 'guilty of the o'ffense, to co'mmit a crime, dis'covery, i'dentifi'cation of a 'suspect, co'lection of 'evidence, 'operative group, to interro'gate 'suspects, 'fingerprints, au'tomobile and 'firearms regis'trations, 'criminal ac'tivity, to take place, po'lice obser'vation, crime scene obser'vation, source of infor'mation.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие синонимы:

offense = crime – wrongdoing
perpetrator = criminal – offender – evil-doer
to be responsible for = to be charged with
commission = perpetration

method = procedure – process
covert = undercover – secret
crime scene observation = crime scene search
to handle = to deal with
to employ = to use
to aid = to help – to assist
aim = purpose – goal – intention – target.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

CRIME DETECTION

The system of **detecting** crimes, **identifying**, **locating** and **apprehending** an evil-doer, **reconstructing the happening** and recovering information about the crime committed or the **circumstances** surrounding the crime is called crime detection.

Crime detection falls into three distinguishable stages: the **discovery** that a crime has been committed, the identification of a suspect, and the collection of evidence sufficient **to indict** the suspect before the court. Thorough crime detection is impracticable without active **measures** taken by an investigator and the members of the operative group at each stage of the investigation. They are **to determine the facts** of a criminal act that is what the criminal act was, where it was, who the offender was, when, why and how he was committing a crime.

The criminal investigator seeks to ascertain the methods, motives and **identities** of criminals; he also searches for and **interrogates** witnesses and suspects. Identification of a criminal who has left no fingerprints or other **conclusive evidence** can often be advanced by analysis of his **modus operandi (M.O.)** that is a certain technique in the perpetration of the crime. Crime Detection and Criminal Investigation departments contain special files of **M.O.** in their **identification bureaus**, as well as lists of **stolen and lost property**, and have access to such public records as automobile and firearms registrations and such private records as **pawnshop** and secondhand-dealers' **transactions**, and many more.

One of the oldest ways of detecting criminal activity is **surveillance**. This method is used when it is likely that a crime will take place at a specific location or when certain persons are suspected of criminal activity.

Covert observations are allied to **surveillance**. These methods in the process of crime detection are usually confined to activities such as gambling, dealing in illicit drugs, prostitution and other major organized crimes. In order to **ferret out** organized crimes and frustrate the efforts of professional criminals there are some certain methods such as **interception** of communications, electronic **eavesdropping**, **infiltrations of gangs**, **wiretapping** and other electronic **surveillance** and even **entrapment** which are effective and extremely important in special situations but are considered to be controversial to some extent and subject to legal restraints.

Information flows in more or less continuously from police informants and **undercover agents**. Informants are the source of very useful information in investigations; they may be citizens motivated by civic duty or sometimes, criminals motivated by self-interest.

The information must be obtained from people who have some significant knowledge concerning the crime. They might be witnesses, victims, suspects, and criminals. The interrogation of criminals and suspects and interviewing witnesses or victims is the greatest source of direct information in crime detection.

Most investigations begin with careful **crime scene observations**. The scene of a crime is the central location toward which all evidence points before, during and after the crime.

Of increasing assistance in crime detection is the crime laboratory, equipped to deal with a wide range of **physical evidence** by means of chemical and other analyses. **Forensic experts** deal with all items discovered inside and outside the crime scene. They examine weapons and **instruments of crime** commission, make thorough analysis of blood, saliva and urine and identify traces of chemical substances in bodily organs of homicide victims. So providing evidence of guilt against a person suspected in wrongdoing must be the **primary focus** in the activity of detectives, operatives, and investigators.

Упр. 6. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

выделять три составные части; установление личности подозреваемого, сбор улик, установить факты, организованная преступность, выискивать, перехват сообщений (прослушивание), провоцирование на уголовно наказуемое деяние в целях его изобличения, злодей, ис-

точник полезной информации, личная заинтересованность, допрос преступника, опрос свидетеля, тщательный осмотр места происшествия, орудия и инструменты преступления, доказательства вины.

Упр. 7. Дополните следующие предложения и переведите их.

1. Crime detection falls into
2. Crime detection is impracticable
3. The criminal investigator seeks
4. One of the oldest ways of detecting criminal activity
5. The information must be obtained from
6. The interrogation of criminals and suspects
7. Forensic experts deal with
8. Providing evidence of guilt against a person suspected in wrongdoing must be

Упр. 8. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Whose responsibility is it to detect crime in a modern democratic society?
2. Who plays the basic essential role in crime detection?
3. What phases are there in crime detection?
4. What techniques are there at the disposal of law enforcement officers?
5. What are the sources of information obtained by police while detecting a crime?
6. What is the oldest technique of crime detection?
7. What are the types of covert surveillance?
8. What are the sources of direct information in a criminal investigation?

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. The process of crime detection includes collection, identification and preservation of facts and information surrounding the crime committed.
2. It is the investigator who leads and directs the investigation and he is the only person responsible for accurate crime solution.

3. One of the methods of identification is the analysis of criminal's modus operandi that is a manner of procedure of wrongdoings and ways of avoiding persecution and punishment.

4. There is a lot of confidential public information filed in police database available to be used in a criminal investigation.

5. The legal system and a certain type of crime prescribe to use particular methods of crime detection.

6. Investigation of organized crime is conducted by means of undercover observations.

7. All types of electronic-surveillance are very effective and prevalent without any restrictions.

8. Different persons can become the sources of criminal information and the general reason for their cooperation with the police is the self-interest.

9. It is difficult to overestimate the assistance of Forensic science in crime detection.

Упр. 10. Выберите из списка глаголы, связанные с деятельностью полиции:

to arrest, to develop, to search, to investigate, to involve, to complain, to apprehend, to suspect, to use, to patrol, to follow, to prevent, to detect, to occur, to prohibit, to connect, to identify, to violate, to try, to question.

Упр. 11. Прочитайте данный ниже текст. Выделите новую информацию об уголовном розыске.

CRIME DETECTION AND ARREST

These are the next steps in police work and the early stages of the criminal justice process. This process begins when the police become aware that a crime has been committed or suspect that a crime might be committed in the near future. There are three major ways that this process may begin. The first is through a complaint from a citizen, either the victim or a witness. The second is through police patrol and personal observation by the police. The third is through undercover operations. Several decisions are made by the police at this stage, the most important of which is whether or not to make an arrest. In fact, the contacts between the police

and offenders or potential offenders involve several police procedures in connection with which the police have four main powers:

1) to stop and search if the police believe that a person has committed certain offences;

2) to arrest a suspect for serious crimes;

3) to detain a suspect while they carry out their investigations. This includes the power to question the suspect;

4) to enter and search premises to seize evidence.

UNIT 10

IDENTIFICATION OF A CRIMINAL

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

identification [ai'dentifi'keiʃn] – опознание, установление личности

identify [ai'dentifai] – опознавать, идентифицировать

identical [ai'dentikəl] – идентичный, одинаковый

portrait parle *фр.* ['pɔ:trət pa:l] – словесный портрет

identikit [ai'dentikit] – фоторобот

fingerprinting ['fiŋgəprɪntɪŋ] – снятие отпечатков пальцев

complexion [kəm'plekʃən] – цвет лица

scar [ska:] – шрам, рубец

deformity [di'fɔ:miti] – дефект, уродство

sketch [sketʃ] – эскиз, набросок, зарисовка

build [bild] – телосложение

walk [wɔ:k] – походка

handedness ['hændidnis] – привычка пользоваться правой или левой рукой

disorder [dis'ɔ:də] – нарушение, расстройство; заболевание

couple with sb/sth [kʌpl] – соединять/связывать с ч-л/к-л

common blood groups ['kɒmən 'blʌd gru:ps] – общепринятые группы крови

mental disorders [mentl dis'ɔ:dəs] – умственное расстройство

verbal description ['vɜ:b(ə)l dis'kripʃ(ə)n] – словесный портрет

overlay [ouvə'lei] – пластинка с изображением фрагментов человеческого лица.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to i'dentify (опознать) – i'dentifi'cation – i'dentity – i'dentical – i'dentified;

to des'cribe (описывать) – des'criptive – des'cription;

crime (преступление) – 'criminal – 'criminalist – crimi'nality;

to in'vestigate (расследовать) – investi'gation – in'vestigator;

to use (использовать) – 'user – 'used – 'using;
to a'chieve (достигать) – a'chieved – a'chieving – a'chievement.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

pho'tography; 'verbal; la'boratory; 'personal; 'alcohol; to i'dentify the 'suspect, i'dentifi'cation, 'verbal des'cription, 'physical des'cription, po'lice work, crime la'boratory, 'mental dis'orders, 'positive i'dentifi'cation of a 'person, to'bacco use, an 'accurate 'picture.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

IDENTIFICATION IN POLICE INVESTIGATION

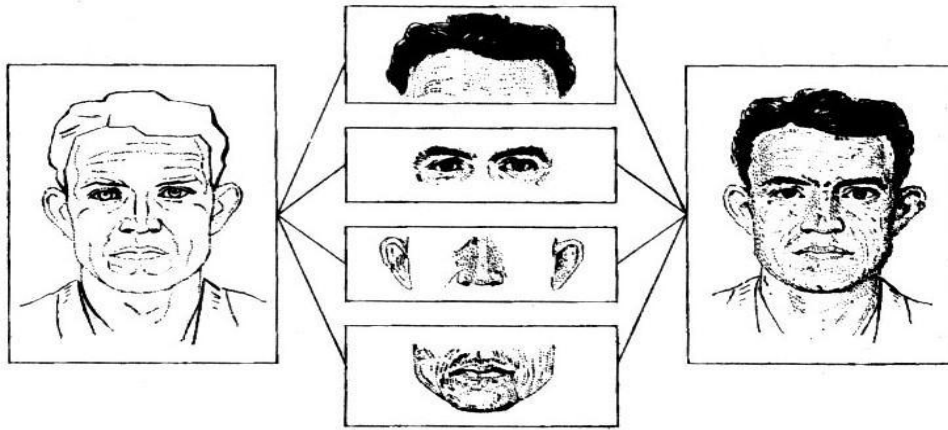


Identification is the most important function of the investigator in any investigation he may conduct.

The methods which are most frequently employed are: **portrait parle**, fingerprinting, photography, an artist's **sketch** and **identikit**, modus operandi, voiceprint, and reports from the crime laboratory. **Fingerprinting** is the most widely used method in police work.

Portrait parle is defined as a verbal picture or description of a human body. It was devised in 1882 by Alphonse Bertillon, a young clerk in the Paris police, and it is still used as the oldest means of making a physical description. Twenty commonly used points of personal physical description are ordinarily employed: ethnic data, height, weight, **build**, head shape, face shape, complexion, hair, facial hair, eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, chin, ears, **scars**, **deformities**, **common blood groups**, physical defects. As an aid in identifying a subject ten behavioral characteristics are commonly used: speech pattern, **walk**, **handedness**, habits, nervous **disorders**, narcotics use, alcohol use, tobacco use, sexual behaviour, **mental disorders**.

Photography is widely used in **identification**. Not infrequently witnesses and even officers experience difficulty in accurately describing a person, a place or thing, but, when they are shown a photograph, they are able to make a positive **identification** of a person and confirm or deny the content of the photograph as it depicts a place or thing.



The artist's sketch and identikit. Often, even with the aid of photography, **identification** cannot be established, and it then is necessary to **couple** the technique of the **verbal description** with that of the artist's **sketch**. This technique for making **identifications** has developed and been greatly expanded over the past 20 years. The artist draws, colours and shades as a **verbal description** is given to him. In recent years, some of the particular sizes, shapes, angles, and other features of the human head have been standardized to the point that with a description and the manipulation of various plastic **overlays** of the **identikit**, an accurate picture of a person can be made in black and white in a period of a few minutes. Such a picture then may be transmitted by teletype to other agencies, printed in newspapers and made public if necessary. This process has truly been an achievement and advancement in the field of **identification**.

Упр. 5. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

криминалистическая лаборатория; общепринятые группы крови; манера говорить; психические нарушения; испытывать трудность; установление личности с положительным результатом; словесное описание; соединять, сочетать; точное изображение человека; в течение нескольких минут; в чёрно-белом варианте; фотоснимок; прогресс в области идентификации.

Упр. 6. Дополните следующие предложения и переведите их.

1. Identification is the most important function
2. Fingerprinting is the most
3. Portrait parle is defined as

4. Portrait parle was devised
5. Photography is widely used
6. Portrait parle is

Упр. 7. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Identification is the most important function of the investigator in any investigation he may conduct.
2. Portrait parle is the most widely used method in police work.
3. Portrait parle is defined as a description of a human body
4. Portrait parle was devised in 1828 by Alphonse Bertillon.
5. The artist's sketch is used in identification.

Упр. 8. Переведите на английский язык согласно примеру.

Example:

Identification **is** the most important function of the investigator in any investigation.

1. Словесный портрет – самый широко распространенный метод в работе полиции.
2. Снятие отпечатков пальцев – самый широко распространенный метод в работе полиции.
3. Запись звучания голоса – один из самых широко распространенных методов в работе полиции.
4. «Почерк преступника» – один из самых широко распространенных методов в работе полиции.
5. Фотография – один из самых широко распространенных методов в работе полиции.

Упр. 9. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Identification of a Criminal» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What part does identification play in any police investigation?
2. What methods are used in police investigation?
3. What is portrait parle? Who devised this method?

4. What twenty points of personal physical description and ten behavioral characteristics are employed in this method?
5. Why do you think photographs are useful in identification?
6. What is an identikit?

Упр.10. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

CESARE LOMBROSO (1835-1909)



Professor Lombroso is a criminologist whose views, though not altogether correct, caused a lot of interest and made other people look into the problem of crime in a more scientific way. He is regarded as the father of the scientific study of criminals, or criminology.

Lombroso was born in Verona (Italy) to a wealthy Jewish family. He studied literature, linguistics, and archaeology at the universities of Padua, Vienna, and Paris, but changed his plans and became an army surgeon. Later he became a professor of forensic medicine, psychiatry and criminal anthropology and a director of a mental asylum.

In his book called «The Criminal», he set out the idea that there is a definite criminal type, who can be recognized by his or her appearance. Some of what he said is difficult to believe. For example, he said that left-handed persons have a criminal instinct. Among the things he considered important were the shape of the head, colour of the hair, the eyes, the curve of the chin and forehead and if the ears stick out.

Lombroso's theories were widely influential in Europe for a time, but his emphasis on hereditary causes of crime was later strongly rejected in favour of environmental factors. Lombroso tried to reform the Italian penal system, and he encouraged more humane and constructive treatment of convicts through the use of work programs intended to make them more productive members of society.

UNIT 11

CRIME PREVENTION



Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

intervention [ˈɪntə'venʃ(ə)n] – вмешательство

deviant [ˈdi:vɪənt] – отклоняющийся от нормы, девиантный

dispensing [dɪs'pensɪŋ] – распространение, отправление, распределение

Neighbourhood Watch ['neɪbəhʊd wɒtʃ] – «присмотр за соседями»

opportunity [ˈɒpə'tju:nɪti] – возможность, случай, удобный момент

paramount [ˈpærəməʊnt] – первостепенный, высший, чрезвычайно важный, основной

prevention [pri'venʃ(ə)n] – предотвращение, недопущение, профилактика

penal system ['pi:nl 'sɪstɪm] – уголовно-исполнительная система, пенитенциарная система

pre-empt [pri'empt] – предотвращать, предупреждать, мешать

responsibility [rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlɪti] – обязанность, компетенция, ответственность, принцип ответственности.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте определения «community policing» и формулируйте его значимость для организации работы полиции.

Community policing is policing that actively involves the community in order to reduce, prevent, and detect crime. It is a partnership between the police service and the community to ensure that the police continually provide quality services to the public. It also assists the police in identifying and solving problems of concern to the citizens.

If the community is involved with the police, it will begin to demonstrate a commonality of interest and belongingness, ensuring a sense of ownership and pride. Once citizens sense that they have control over their own destiny, positive change will occur. Community policing will encourage citizens to work together to increase safety and security of their communities. Likewise, relationships with the youth, senior citizens, cultural/ethnic/religious organizations, and government agencies will be enhanced.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

al'ternative 'strategy, crimino'genic, 'deviant, 'scheme, po'lice, 'public, i'nitiative, po'tential, 'partnership, inter'vention, 'mixture, the most e'ffective form, less confron'tational and more re'active, 'juvenile, pro'active role, a co'mmunity 'problem.

Упр. 4. Перепишите предложения, используя знак апострофа [']:

Example: I am from Russia. = I'm from Russia.

1. I am thirsty. 2. She is German. 3. He has forgotten about the case. 4. They have finished their article. 5. We thought you had left for Moscow. 6. We will tell you about him tomorrow. 7. I wish she would do it. 8. How is your mother? 9. All are present. 10. Her bike has broken down. 11. You need not go there. 12. I cannot play the guitar. 13. The door will not close. 14. It does not matter. 15. We have not done it. 16. I am guilty. 17. Why are you not at the crime scene? 18. Do you not like this?

Упр. 5. Представьте, что вы должны предупредить людей не совершать следующие поступки. Используйте сокращенную форму в следующих предложениях. Запишите предложения.

1. Do not cross the road here. It is prohibited. 2. Do not smoke here. 3. Do not sing so loudly in the street. It is already late. 4. Do not change money here. The nearest bank is over there. 5. Do not go there. It is dangerous. 6. Do not litter here. 7. Do not shoot a film here. 8. Do not take pictures here. It is a protected object. 9. Do not open the window. We are on the 12-th floor. 10. Do not worry. I will help you. 11. Do not open fire. I am a policeman. 12. Do not panic. I will call an ambulance.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Is crime prevention more important than investigation of crimes?
2. What do you know about the situational crime prevention and the social crime prevention?
3. Do you know anything about Neighbourhood Watch schemes?
4. What is it necessary to do not to become a victim of a crime?

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Проверьте, правильно ли Вы ответили на вопросы?

CRIME PREVENTION

The very presence of a visible patrolling officer generally constitutes a form of crime prevention.



Crime prevention is the paramount police role. The police have *naturally* assumed responsibility for dispensing basic crime prevention advice. Police forces have specialist «crime prevention officers», part of either investigation or community relations departments. Crime Prevention Officers react to requests for help and advice from businesses and members of the public. They have a proactive role and are encouraged to get people involved in schemes to protect their property. Perhaps the most well-known initiative is Neighbourhood Watch. Neighbourhood Watch schemes aim to identify crime as a community problem and to promote joint action to solve it.

Neighbourhood Watch has the potential for forging a greater sense of partnership between the police and the community. **Situational crime prevention** attempts to prevent crime by changing the situation in which crime occurs. A key concept is that of *opportunity*.

There are three points at which situational crime prevention initiatives can be introduced: (A) primary intervention is taken to protect the target. The aim of primary intervention is to pre-empt crime by making the target less attractive. If you take away the opportunity to commit crime it will not occur; (B) secondary intervention occurs at the point at which actual or potential offenders have been identified; and (C) tertiary intervention, practiced mainly by the courts and the penal system.

(A) Primary prevention

Target hardening is the most universally applied form of crime prevention. In its simplest form it is closing the door after leaving the room or

building unoccupied. A target can be removed completely instead of being protected. An alternative strategy lies in reducing its attraction to thieves.

(B) Secondary prevention

Proponents of the effectiveness of formal surveillance say that potential offenders will be deterred by the threat of being seen. Police on the beat should be the most effective form of formal surveillance. In reality, patrols of neighbourhoods by citizens have some advantages over police patrols. Proponents of **social crime prevention** emphasise the need to eliminate criminogenic environments which encourage their inhabitants to become deviant. There is no such thing in their view as the «born» criminal. Offenders are a product of their homes, their neighbourhoods and their schools. Providing leisure facilities, particularly for actual and potential juvenile delinquents is to reduce crime.

Community-centered crime prevention programmes frequently advocate a mixture of both situational and social crime prevention initiatives.

So what can the police do to gain the trust and consent of those they are required to serve? Increasingly, the police have involved themselves in primary and secondary crime prevention, seeing such activities as less confrontational and more reactive to the needs of the community.

Neighbourhood Watch. The idea of neighbourhood watch is grounded on three propositions. First, that the police are unable to prevent or detect crime on their own. Secondly, that the police are able to prevent or detect a good many forms of crime and, most importantly, that they have to do both. And thirdly, that the crime prevention and detection efforts of individuals are made more effective when those individuals act as members of a group or community. Neighbourhood watch rapidly proliferated into Business Watch, Vehicle Watch, Farm Watch, and so on.

Упр. 8. Подберите к словам в таблице соответствующие определения, данные ниже.

paramount, to prevent, proponent, neighbourhood, potential, would-be, to deter, opportunity, to anticipate
--

- 1) supreme, superior in power;
- 2) desired or intended;
- 3) to stop or hinder;
- 4) favourable time or chance;
- 5) a person who proposes smth;
- 6) that can or may come into existence or action;

- 7) (people living in a) district, area near the place;
- 8) discourage, hinder (smb from doing smth);
- 9) see what needs doing, what is likely to happen and do what is necessary.

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Crime prevention is the paramount police role.
2. Crime prevention officers have a reactive role and are not encouraged to get people involved in schemes to protect their property.
3. Situational crime prevention attempts to prevent crime by changing the situation in which crime occurs.
4. Patrols of neighbourhoods by citizens have some disadvantages over police patrols.
5. Offenders are a product of their homes, their neighbourhoods and their schools.
6. Detection efforts of individuals are made more effective when those individuals act as members of a group or community.
7. A neighbourhood watch effort has beneficial side-effects, enhancing people's sense of community and encouraging neighbourliness.

Упр. 10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы перед чтением текста. Составьте список советов по предупреждению квартирных краж.

1. What should people do to avoid being burgled?
2. How can they help the police find their stolen goods if they are burgled?
3. What do the thieves look for?

WHEN YOU'RE AWAY FROM HOME

Eight out of ten burglaries occur when a house or flat is empty. So don't advertise your absence when you're on holiday, or even out at work or shopping. Instead, fit time switches – available from DIY shops – to turn your lights on after dark. Don't leave valuable items such as a TV or video visible through the window. During the day, keep the items out of sight; at night, draw the curtains. Ask a friend or neighbour to keep an eye on the house while you're away on holiday – to collect mail left in the let-

terbox, sweep up leaves, even mow the lawn and generally make the house look lived in. Thieves look for portable, high-value, easy saleable goods. One excellent way to protect items is to mark them with an indelible identification showing your postcode, the number of your house or flat or the first two letters of its name. Put a sticker – available from police stations – in a front window to tell thieves that your property is marked. The sticker will make them think twice. The marking makes it harder for the thief to sell your property to a dealer, and easier for the police to return the property to you if it is found. Keep a list too of the serial numbers of your television, video and hi-fi equipment. The numbers will be useful if you need to make an insurance claim.

Упр. 11. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу данными ниже словами:

protect arrest assist alarm community policing service call observe

1. Officers responded quickly to the _____ .
2. Police will _____ the trespassers.
3. Police must _____ citizens from harm.
4. The _____ went off when the thief broke in.
5. _____ any motorists with damaged cars.
6. _____ the house for suspicious activity.
7. _____ efforts reduced crime in the area.

Упр. 12. Ролевая игра. Отреагируйте на следующую ситуацию. Обсудите проблему с вашими коллегами.

During the last 9 months car crime on your area has been particularly high. Theft from motor vehicles and theft of motor vehicles has been particularly prolific. You personally know of eight people in your area who have had their vehicles broken into. The police took over two hours to attend to the crime. You and the other people in your area are dissatisfied with the service you are receiving.

Consider the problem for a few minutes and list questions you want the police to answer in the meeting.

UNIT 12



PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

public transport / transportation / transit ['pʌblɪk 'trænspɔ:t / træns'pɔ:'teɪʃən / 'trænzɪt] – общественный транспорт

freight transport [freɪt 'trænspɔ:t] – грузовой транспорт

passenger ['pæsəndʒə] – пассажир

private arrangement ['praɪvɪt ə'reɪndʒmənt] – частное соглашение сторон

mode [məʊd] – способ, метод, режим

run [rʌn] – ходить, курсировать, плавать (о транспорте)

tax revenue [tæks 'revənju:] – доход от налогов, налоговые поступления

fare / charge [fɛə / tʃɑ:dʒ] – стоимость проезда или провоза багажа, тариф, плата за проезд

fee [fi:] – плата (за стоянку)

trolleybus ['trɒlibʌs] – троллейбус

tram [træm] – трамвай

train [treɪn] – поезд

rapid transit ['ræpɪd 'trænzɪt] – перевозка пассажиров скоростным общественным транспортом

metro/subway/underground ['metrou/'sʌbwei/'ʌndəgraʊnd] – метро

ferry ['feri] – паром

coach [kəʊtʃ] – междугородный автобус

high-speed [haɪ spi:d] – скоростной

infrastructure [ˌɪnfə'strʌktʃə] – инфраструктура

vast majority [vɑ:st mə'dʒɔ:riti] – подавляющее большинство

CCTV [si si ti vi] – система видеонаблюдения

subsidy ['sʌbsɪdi] – субсидия

provision of services [prə'viziʒn ov 'sə:visiz] – предоставление услуг
crime rate [kraim reit] – уровень преступности.

Упр. 2. Прослушайте, прочтите и переведите следующие слова:

'transport, transpor'tation, 'transit, 'service, 'public, 'mode, 'rapid, 'ferry, 'coach, 'network, 'underground, 'subway, 'operator, 'subsidy, adver'tising, 'vendor, 'income, pro'vision, 'fee, 'optic, communi'cation, 'airway, 'seaway, infra'structure, 'revenue, 'rate, fi'nancing, 'homeless, 'vast, de'sign, 'monitor.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'public 'transit, 'general 'public, 'hired cars, 'private a'rangement, scien'tific 'institute, 'intercity 'rail, high-speed 'network, 'service 'industry, 'government 'subsidies and 'fares, 'national tax 'revenue, 'zero-fare 'service, 'limited a'mount of 'income, 'parking fee, ex'panded 'area, 'homeless 'persons, 'personal se'curity, o'ccasional 'incident, vast ma'jority, 'low 'crime 'rate.

Упр.4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public transport (**public transportation** or **public transit**) is a transport service which is shared by **passengers** and available for use by the general public. It is different from such **modes** as taxicabs or hired cars and buses which are not shared by strangers without **private arrangement**.

Public transport modes include buses, **trolleybuses**, **trams** and **trains**, **rapid transit** (**metro/subways/undergrounds**) and **ferries**. **Public transport** between cities is dominated by airlines, **coaches**, and intercity rail. **High-speed** rail networks are being developed in many parts of the world.

Public transport may be provided by one or more private transport operators or by a **transit** authority. The International Association of **Public Transport** is the international network for **public transport**

authorities and operators, scientific institutes and the **public transport** supply and service industry.

Public transport services are usually funded by government **subsidies** and fares are charged to each **passenger**. Services are normally regulated and subsidized from local or national **tax revenue**. Fully subsidized, zero-fare services operate in some towns and cities. Other sources of financing are ticket **revenue**, government **subsidies** and advertising. A limited amount of income may come from land development and rental income from stores and vendors, parking **fees**, **provision of services** for optic communication lines.

All **public transport runs** on **infrastructure**, either on roads, rail, airways or seaways. The infrastructure can be shared with other **modes** of transport, **freight** and private **transport**, or it can be dedicated to **public transport**.

Public transportation system is often considered to be an expanded area for violent criminals and homeless persons. Personal security affects many peoples' decisions to use **public transportation**. Despite the occasional incidents, the **vast majority** of modern **public transport** systems is well designed and patrolled and generally has low **crime rates**. Many systems are monitored by **CCTV**, mirrors or patrol.

Упр. 5. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ.

1. What is public transport? Give the definition of the notion.
2. What is private arrangement necessary for?
3. What modes does public transport include?
4. In what way are public transport services funded?
5. Why do you think crime is rather frequent in public transport systems? What helps to reduce crime rates?

Упр. 6. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to trans'port (перевозить) – transpor'tation – trans'porter;
to 'dominate (преобладать) – domi'nation – 'dominant;
to 'regulate (регулировать) – regu'lation – regu'latory – 'regulator;
to 'limit (ограничивать) – limi'tation – 'limited – 'limitless;
to de'velop (развивать) – de'velopment – de'veloping – de'veloped;
to de'sign (создавать) – desig'nation – de'signer;

to ex'pand (расширять) – ex'pansion – ex'panded;
to de'cide (решать) – de'cision – de'cision-maker.

Упр. 7. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. Transport can be divided into public transport and freight transport.
2. A taxicab is the most popular mode of public transportation.
3. High-speed rail networks are used only in few countries.
4. There are several sources of public transport financing.
5. Public transport infrastructure uses roads, rail, airways or seaways.
6. There is no crime connected with public transport systems.

Упр. 8. Подберите подходящий заголовок к каждому абзацу текста.

- a) Public transport and crime.
- b) Financing of public transport services.
- c) What is public transport?
- d) Public transport runs on infrastructure.
- e) Public transport modes.
- f) Public transport authorities.

Упр. 9. Подберите синонимичные пары из колонок А и Б. Запомните их:

А transport
charge
rapid
affect
zero-fare
road
mode

Б means
quick
free
way
transit
fee
influence

Упр. 10. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б. Запомните их:

А	public	Б	driver
	infrastructure		minimal
	criminal		complex
	passenger		unrestricted
	limited		high
	vast		private
	low		law-abiding citizen

Упр. 11. Заполните пропуски словами, подходящими по значению к словам, данным в скобках.

1. Coach services use _____ (long-distance buses) for suburb or longer distance transportation.

2. Trains allow high _____ (number of passengers) on short or long distance, but require track, signaling, infrastructure and stations.

3. Intercity rail is long-_____ (interval) passenger services that connects multiple urban areas.

4. Tram is a rail _____ (means of transport) that runs in city streets or dedicated tracks.

5. A ferry is a _____ (vessel), used to carry passengers and their vehicles across a body of water.

6. Underground is a _____ (rapid) transport system that usually operates in major cities.

Упр. 12. Выберите 5-7 слов или словосочетаний из лексического минимума по теме и составьте с ними предложения.

Упр. 13. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT REGULATIONS

Food and drink

Long-distance public transport sometimes sells food and drink on board, has a buffet or a dining car. But some urban transport systems forbid the consumption of food, drink or even chewing gum when riding on public transport. Sometimes only types of food are forbidden with more risk of making the vehicles dirty, e.g. ice creams, potato chips, sunflower

seeds and so on. Some systems prohibit carrying open food or beverage containers, even if the food or beverage is not being consumed during the ride.

Smoking

In Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Norway, the United States, Russia and most of the European Union, smoking is prohibited in all or some parts of most public transportation systems. Generally smoking is not allowed on buses and trains, while rules concerning stations and waiting platforms differ from system to system and from country to country.

Noise

Many mass transit systems prohibit the use of audio devices, such as radios, MP3 players unless used with an earphone through which only the user can hear the device. Some mass transit systems have restricted the use of mobile phones. Long-distance train services can have «quiet cars» where mobile phone usage is prohibited. Some systems prohibit passengers from engaging in conversation with the operator.

Banned items

Certain items considered to be dangerous are prohibited or regulated on many mass transit systems. These include firearms and other weapons (unless licensed to carry), explosives, flammable items, or hazardous chemicals and substances.

Many systems prohibit live animals, but allow those that are in carrying cases or other closed containers. Additionally, service animals for the blind or disabled are permitted.

Some systems prohibit items of a large size that may take up a lot of space, such as bicycles, big boxes, etc. But more systems in recent years have been permitting passengers to bring bikes.

Other regulations

Many systems have regulations against unruly or otherwise disturbing to other passengers behavior. In such cases, it is usually at the discretion of the operator, police officers, or other transit employees to determine what behaviors fit this description.

Some systems have regulations against photography or videography of the system's vehicles, stations or other property. Those people who are seen holding a mobile phone in a manner close to taking pictures are considered to be suspicious for breaking this rule.

Упр. 14. Выпишите из текста 5-8 утверждений, доказывающих необходимость наличия правил поведения на общественном транспорте.

Упр. 15. Поясните, какие действия вы предпримете в следующих ситуациях:

1. You are a transport police officer patrolling an underground. You see that a passenger is using his/her mobile phone to take a photo of a train.

2. You are a transport police officer on a train. At a station you see an elderly lady who is coming into the car with a dog on a leash.

3. You are a transport police officer patrolling a railway station. You see that a person has something resembling a gun.

4. You are a passenger on a plane. The person sitting next to you is using his mobile phone while taking off.

Упр. 16. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения:

1. Some transport systems prohibit carrying

2. Certain items considered to be dangerous are prohibited

3. Long-distance train services can have «quiet cars»

4. Generally smoking is not allowed

5. Some transit systems have regulations against photography or videography

Упр. 17. Составьте диалоги на основе ситуаций Упр. 15 и воспроизведите их с партнером.

Упр. 18. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Public Transportation and Transport Infrastructure» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What does the term of public transport mean?

2. What modes of public transport do you know?

3. How are public transportation services funded?

4. Where do all public transport services run?

5. What problems can happen on transport and its infrastructure?

6. How are public transport systems regulated by law?

7. What items can be prohibited on transport?

8. What special regulations are used against unruly travelers?

UNIT 13

TRANSPORT POLICE AND TRANSPORT POLICY

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения:

transport/transit police ['trænsprɔ:t / 'trænzit pə'li:s] – транспортная полиция

policing [pə'li:sɪŋ] – поддержание порядка, обеспечение безопасности

administration of justice [ədminis'treɪ](ə)n 'dʒʌstɪs] – отправление правосудия

mandate ['mændeɪt] – полномочия

ensure [ən'ʃuə] – обеспечивать, предоставлять, гарантировать

intimidation [,ɪntɪmi'deɪ](ə)n] – запугивание

prevent [pri'vent] – предотвращать, предупреждать

enforce [ɪn'fɔ:s] – придавать законную силу (правовому акту), осуществлять, приводить в исполнение

railway/railroad ['reɪlwei / 'reɪlrəʊd] – железная/рельсовая дорога, путь

rolling stock ['rɒlɪŋ stɔ:k] – подвижной состав

carriage ['kærɪdʒ] – перевозка, транспортировка

police authority [pə'li:s ə'θɔ:rɪti] – полицейская комиссия

stakeholder ['steɪkhaʊldə] – заинтересованное лицо, заказчик

issue violation ticket ['ɪsju: vaɪə'leɪʃn 'tɪkət] – выписывать штраф

deprived area [di'praɪvd 'ɛəriə] – неблагополучный район

trespassing ['trespəsɪŋ] – нарушение, злоупотребление

consider [kən'sɪdə] – принимать во внимание, учитывать

be willing ['wɪlɪŋ] – хотеть, желать

drunkenness ['drʌŋknəs] – пьянство

elderly people ['eldəli pi:pl] – пожилые люди

harassment ['hærəsmənt] – оскорбление, домогательство

assault [ə'sɔ:lt] – грабеж, разбой

personal belongings ['pɜ:s(ə)nəl bi'lɔ:nɪŋs] – личные вещи.

Упр. 2. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

'body, e'ffective, staff, 'multiple, 'mandate, 'peace, 'carrier, 'customer, se'cure, 'journey, ex'perience, employ'ee, 'target, 'monitoring, 'budget, 'forefront, juris'dictional, 'stakeholders, 'urban, 'carriage, stock, be'longings, 'baggage, in'fraction, e'vasion, de'mand, multi'modal, 'begging, de'sign, 'tagging.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

e'ffective 'force, po'licing 'service, main'tain the 'public 'peace, 'carrier's 'property, to 'keep 'safe, to 'feel se'cure on the 'journey, to 'monitor operations, to pro'vide a 'qualified po'licing 'service, 'specialized 'unit, long-'distance 'rail 'carriage, 'trespassing on a 'railroad, 'rolling stock, 'limited a'mount of 'income, multi'modal coordi'nation of 'services, to 'allocate funds, to 'issue vio'lation 'tickets, dis'counted 'ticket, 'racist a'ttacks, 'personal se'curity, 'fear of 'crime, 'ethnic mi'nority, 'rowdy be'haviour, aggre'ssive 'begging, 'vehicle 'crime, de'prived 'area, off-'peak 'time.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to 'operate (действовать) – ope'r**ation** – 'operative – 'operator;
to co'ordinate (координировать) – co,ordi'**nation** – co'ordinator;
to 'count (считать) – a'ccountant – 'di**sc**ount – 'di**sc**ounted;
to de'prive (подавлять, унижать) – depri'**vation** – de'prived;
to 'violate (нарушать) – vio'**l**ation – 'vio**l**ence – 'violator;
to be'have (вести себя) – be'havio**ur** – be'havio**ur**ist;
to se'cure (обезопасить) – se'cu**r**ity – se'cu**r**ed;
to 'multiply (умножать, увеличивать) – multipli'**cation** – 'multiple;
to beg (попрошайничать) – 'begge**r** – 'beggi**ng**;
to e'vade (уклоняться) – e'vasio**n** – e'vasio**u**sive.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

TRANSPORT POLICE

Transport or **transit police** is a specialized body responsible for ensuring an effective force for rail operators, their staff and passengers. It delivers **policing** service to the multiple modes of the transit system and

has a **mandate** to preserve and maintain the public peace, **prevent** crime and offences against the law, aid in the **administration of justice** and enforce the laws of the country. The main service area of the **transport police** is **policing** a country's **railways**, the underground, tram systems and sometimes airlines. It is done in order to **prevent** and investigate crimes committed against the carrier or against passengers or other customers of the carrier, or those committed on the carrier's property. Millions people use the rail network every day and **transport police** officers are to keep them safe and help them feel secure on the journey.

Members of the **police authority** provide knowledge and experience of issues that concern passengers, the **railways** industry, **railways** employees and the regions. They set **transport police** targets, monitor its operations and allocate funds for its budget.

The modern situation and the aim of providing a qualified policing service imply that the transport police force stays at the forefront of developments within the **railway** industry and within **policing** in general. It works closely with the jurisdictional police services, the transit operating companies and many other **stakeholders** – including the travelling public.

A **transit police** force may consist of officers employed directly by a transit system or it may exist as a specialized unit of a local police force.

There is a slight difference between terms referring to **transport police**. The term *transit police* usually refers to a **railroad** providing urban mass transit (such as a city elevated system or subway) as opposed to long-distance rail **carriage**. Police who work either for a private non-passenger **railroad** or long-haul rail carrier are usually referred to as *railroad police* or *railway police*.

Some of the crimes **transit police** and **railroad** police investigate include **trespassing** on a **railroad**, **assaults** against passengers, tagging of graffiti on **railroad rolling stock** and buses or bus spots, pickpocketing, ticket fraud, robbery and theft of **personal belongings**, baggage or freight, and drug dealing at transit stations. **Transit police** officers also **issue violation tickets** for transit infractions, including tickets for fare evasion.

Упр. 6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту:

1. What is transport/transit police?
2. What transport systems does transit police serve?
3. Who is responsible for setting transport police targets, monitoring its operations and allocating funds for its budget?

4. What other agencies does transport police cooperate with?
5. How do we call the police providing urban mass transit?
6. What kind of police is referred to as *railroad (railway) police*?
7. What crimes and offences do transport police officers prevent and investigate?

Упр. 7. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. There is only one term – *transport police*.
2. Transport police officers are responsible for keeping rail operators, their passengers and carriers safe.
3. Transport police officers can be employed only by a transit system.
4. Urban mass transit is provided by railroad police.
5. The work of transport police is isolated.
6. Among other powers transit police officers can also issue violation tickets for transit infractions.

Упр. 8. Подберите к каждому термину соответствующие определения, данные ниже:

*to ensure, force, to provide, law, to prevent, carrier,
rail network, passenger.*

- a) a person, thing, or organization employed to carry goods, passengers, etc.;
- b) a rule or body of rules made by the legislature;
- c) a group of persons organized for military or police functions;
- d) to put at the disposal of, furnish or supply;
- e) to make certain or sure, guarantee;
- f) an interconnected group or system;
- g) a person travelling in a car, train, boat, etc., not driven by him;
- h) to keep from happening, especially by taking precautionary action.

Упр. 9. Выберите 5-7 слов или словосочетаний из лексического минимума по теме и составьте с ними предложения (микроситуации).

Упр. 10. Найдите в тексте Упр. 4 синонимы к следующим словам:

employees	_____	(s)
to support	_____	(a)
travel	_____	(j)
police body	_____	(p.a.)
edge	_____	(f)
persons concerned	_____	(s)
railroad	_____	(r)
long-distance	_____	(l.-h)
spraying	_____	(t)
luggage	_____	(b)

Упр. 11. Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами, подходящими по смыслу.

1. Transport police delivers policing service to the multiple _____ of the transit system.
2. Members of the police _____ provide knowledge and experience of issues that concern passengers and other stakeholders.
3. The transport police force stays at the _____ of developments within the railway industry and within policing in general.
4. The term _____ usually refers to a railroad providing urban mass transit.
5. Transit police officers also issue _____ for transit infractions.

Упр. 12. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

THE NATURE AND IMPACT OF TRANSPORT CRIME

Levels of transport-related crimes and other incidents are difficult to identify because of the way in which they are recorded. It is known that less serious crimes are usually unreported to the police and do not appear in official statistics.

Although actual crime levels on public transport are generally low, concerns about personal safety can be high and can deter people from making journeys. The statistics show that fear of crime is higher after dark and that certain groups have higher levels of crime than others. For example, members of black and minority ethnic communities, who reveal con-

cerns about personal security and racist attacks; elderly people; women **are** less **willing** to travel after dark.

Problems on public transport, at bus stops and stations include such negative things as nuisance and rowdy behaviour, **drunkenness**, **harassment** and **intimidation**, ticket touting, aggressive **begging**, vandalism and graffiti, pickpocketing and other theft, robbery, assaults on other passengers, and assaults on staff. Many of these can also be problems for people making journeys on foot or by bicycle.

Areas around stations and popular bus stops can have problems such as aggressive begging, street crime, vehicle crime, prostitution and drug-related problems. Concerns about crime while traveling can deter people from walking, cycling or using public transport. This may be a particular problem in more **deprived areas**. For example, people in the most deprived areas are around five times more likely to say that they are concerned about crime in their area and safety at bus stops than those in the least deprived areas.

Certain groups are more reliant on public transport than others. Women from black and minority ethnic communities are more dependent upon public transport than other groups. Women typically make more journeys by bus and on foot than men and travel at off-peak times more often than men. Furthermore, many **elderly people** rely upon public transport to maintain their independence.

Transport police officers need **to consider** the safety, and concerns about safety, of people using various forms of public transport such as buses, trains, taxis, trams and the Subways/Underground. It includes tram and bus stops or shelters, stations, and routes to, from or between the start and end points of journeys by public transport.

Упр. 13. Выпишите из текста Упр. 12 упомянутые виды правонарушений, совершаемых на объектах транспорта. Приведите их эквиваленты на русском языке.

Упр. 14. Найдите в тексте термины, подходящие к следующим определениям:

- a) an act or omission prohibited and punished by law;
- b) freedom from danger or risk of injury;
- c) to discourage (from acting) or prevent (from occurring), usually by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety;

- d) lacking adequate food, shelter, education, etc;
- e) a group that is different racially, politically, etc., from a larger group of which it is a part;
- f) of or relating to services as used outside periods of intensive use or electricity supplied at cheaper rates during the night.

Упр. 15. Подберите значение данных ниже терминов:

nuisance, intimidation, ticket touting, begging, vandalism, pickpocketing, assault.

- a) the wanton or deliberate destruction caused by a vandal or an instance of such destruction;
- b) something unauthorized that is obnoxious or injurious to the community at large or to an individual, especially in relation to his ownership or occupation of property;
- c) an intentional or reckless act that causes another person to expect to be subjected to immediate and unlawful violence;
- d) stealing from the pockets or handbags of others in public places;
- e) selling of tickets unofficially for a heavily booked sporting event, concert, etc., at greatly inflated prices;
- f) soliciting for money, food, etc., especially in the street;
- g) the action of discouraging, restraining, or silencing illegally or unscrupulously, as by threats or blackmail.

Упр. 16. Подготовьте краткие монологические сообщения по следующим проблемам:

1. Difficulties in identifying transport-related crimes and incidents.
2. Reasons and levels of transport crime.
3. Groups of people more reliant on public transport and, as a consequence, more crime-prone.
4. Modes of public transport and areas more attractive for criminals.

Упр. 17. Просмотровое чтение. Просмотрите данный ниже текст и назовите самые распространенные виды правонарушений, совершаемых на объектах транспортной инфраструктуры.

TRANSPORT CRIME AND THE WAYS OF ITS TACKLING

A wide variety of crime issues across the rail network is tackled every day to make the rail environment safer for passengers and staff.

Cable theft and metal theft

Cable theft and the theft of valuable metals cause widespread damage and disruption to the railway. Transport police officers take a hard-line approach against metal theft and those caught stealing cable or selling it on.

Cable theft and metal theft has a serious impact on the smooth running of the network. Thieves risk not only a prison sentence but also their lives attempting to steal cable and precious metals from the railway.

Cable theft can cost the country's industry huge amounts of money every year. In the past few years, passengers have been inconvenienced with thousands of hours of delays as a direct result of cable theft – it is one of the major causes of disruption on the rail network.

To combat cable and metal theft transport police forces use several ways. They use forensic marking, trembler alarms and other devices to protect railway cable, and encourage better security at depots and lineside. They track and seize vehicles and arrest those found burning the sheathing off cable. They work with Recycling Associations to educate scrap metal dealers about metal theft – highlighting what to look out for when metal and cable is brought into yards.

Trespass and vandalism

Trespass and vandalism of railway infrastructure cause millions of pounds worth of damage and put lives in danger. Trespass may not sound like a serious offence but it can be a major safety hazard.

Vandals putting obstructions in front of trains, hanging concrete blocks from bridges and throwing stones are sadly daily occurrences. These crimes can lead to serious injury or death and can even derail trains.

Trespass often leads to other offences; it is difficult to commit vandalism or to obstruct trains without trespassing.

If trespassers are seen on railway lines, it can mean trains are held, current switched off and staff diverted from their duties.

Pickpocketing and theft

The analysis suggests that the most common type of theft is pickpocketing, followed by theft through victims leaving items unattended or unwatched. Mobile phones make up 24% of all property stolen, with luggage making up 10%. A lot of transport police resources are directed

towards combating pickpocketing and theft, including deploying specialist covert officers and raising awareness with crime prevention campaigns. The number of pickpocketing and theft incidents is also reduced through promotional campaigns, education and policing initiatives to target offenders.

Graffiti

Scrawling graffiti in public is criminal damage. If graffiti is not dealt with quickly, it can often lead to further undesirable activity taking place, and can create a climate of fear for those using and working on the railways.

Graffiti also poses safety issues. Vandals often put their lives at risk in the act of spraying difficult surfaces, such as bridges or trains in sidings, putting themselves and others in danger.

And the costs of cleaning up are enormous. Dealing with graffiti also diverts valuable police and staff resources. Hundreds of thousands of staff hours are taken up in cleaning, repairs and police time.

Police officers mount operations to detect offenders, painstakingly gathering evidence, targeting suspects, implementing handwriting and forensic analysis and using covert surveillance techniques.

For the serious vandal, who uses *tags* to identify themselves, the aim is to get their work seen by as many people as possible. As a result, rail companies can be encouraged to take trains out of service as soon as the offence is discovered to act as a deterrent.

Terrorism

Countering the threat of terrorism remains a very important priority. Transport police forces use an extensive range of tactics to keep the public and railway staff safe. They have an active security regime in place on the railways and disclose as little information as possible about how they plan to handle specific security matters, making it more difficult for terrorists to predict how they will react to threats. They use an extensive network of cameras, have dedicated police dealing specifically with the issues of terrorism, and work closely with railway staff, briefing them continuously. They also ask passengers to remain vigilant. Officers are equipped to deal with a wide range of terrorist situations, including a chemical or biological threat.

Level crossing misuse

Crime at level crossings and level crossing misuse can be very serious. Those who behave irresponsibly put lives at risk.

Rail passengers' lives are put at risk when an obstacle is put in path of a train. Delays while the scene is cleared can be lengthy, and the cost of repairing crossings and equipment after an incident can be huge.

For reducing of crossing misuse there should be the proper education of children and teenagers on safety and the use of level crossings.

Offenders are caught with the help of the latest video recording and license plate recognition technology. Pedestrians can face a fine and even a criminal record if they are caught misusing a level crossing. Motor vehicle drivers can be charged with a number of driving offences, including: stopping on the crossing, failing to obey the lights, careless driving, dangerous driving.

Упр. 18. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами, данными ниже:

offender, surveillance cameras, abuses, pedestrian, theft, public transport, vandalism, prohibit, tackling, punishment, combat, gangs.

1. A good way of traffic calming is to get more people to use _____.
2. The law should _____ the export of military, security and police equipment and training where these can reasonably be assumed to contribute to human rights _____.
3. How to crack down on increasing levels of _____ and the emergence of street _____ in the area will be decided today at a special meeting of the council's Police Liaison Committee.
4. Road pricing schemes have been effectively ruled out by Transport Secretary as a means of _____ London's increasing traffic congestion.
5. Police are investigating the _____ of jewellery and cash of a passenger in the Metro.
6. A huge amount of money is required to _____ crime rates in the area.
7. To monitor or prevent the vandalism, _____ and other security measures can be very useful.
8. The _____ should fit the crime in the sense of being in proportion to the moral culpability shown by the _____ in committing the crime.
9. The tramway station is now effectively a traffic island, surrounded by a one-way system and linked by _____ crossings.

Упр. 19. Опишите на английском языке виды правонарушений, упоминающиеся в Упр. 17.

Упр. 20. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Transport Police and Transport Policy» с опорой на данные ниже пункты:

- the nature of crime;
- some statistics on the crime level in this or that area/city/country;
- the crime impact on the economic environment of the area/city/country and the standards of living;
- people and areas mainly prone to certain kinds of crime;
- ways of preventing certain crimes;
- ways of increasing the number of criminal cases solved.

UNIT 14



TRANSPORT POLICE FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения:

railway system ['reilwei 'sistəm] – железнодорожная сеть

regular police officer ['regju:lə pə'li:s 'ɒfisə] – кадровый сотрудник полиции

statutory ['stætʃət(ə)ri] – установленный законом, предусмотренный законом

part-time volunteer ['pa:t-taim vɔlən'tiə] – добровольный помощник с частичной занятостью (рабочего дня)

Crown dependencies [kraun də'pendənsiz] – зависимые территории королевства, «коронные территории»

under the terms ['ʌndə ðə tɜ:ms] – в соответствии с условиями

bring in line with [briŋ laɪn wið] – приводить (действовать) в соответствие с

obligation [ɒbli'geɪʃn] – обязанность, обязательство

conditional jurisdiction [kən'diʃn(ə)l] – косвенная (вторичная) юрисдикция

fund [fʌnd] – финансировать

set objective [set əb'dʒektɪv] – ставить цель

involvement [ɪn'vɒlvmənt] – участие, вмешательство

proactive [prə'æktɪv] – упреждающий, профилактический

crash [kræʃ] – катастрофа, авария

controversial [kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃ(ə)l] – противоречивый

delay resumption [di'lei ri'zʌmpʃən] – задерживать восстановление

exercise powers ['eksəsaɪz 'paʊəz] – исполнять обязанности

enter without a warrant ['entə wi'ðaʊt 'wɔrənt] – входить без предъявления ордера

reasonable force ['ri:znəbl fɔ:s] – допустимое (разумное) силовое воздействие

make request [meik ri'kwest] – делать запрос

in the course of committing an offence [kɔ:s kə'mitiŋ ə'fens] – в процессе совершения преступления

secure an attendance [si'kjua ə'tendəns] – обеспечить присутствие

warrant to imprison ['wɔrənt tu: im'pri:zn] – ордер на заключение под стражу.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to ex'tend (расширять) – ex'tension – ex'tensive;

to res'pond (отвечать, реагировать) – res'pondent – res'ponsible – re,sponsi'bility;

to i'dentify (отождествлять) – i'dentity – i,dentifi'cation – i'dentical;

to a'mend (вносить поправку) – a'mendment;

to repre'sent (представлять) – repre'sentative – represen'tation;

to re'sume (возобновлять) – re'sumption – 'resume;

to 'serve (служить, обслуживать) – 'service – 'servant;

to de'cide (решать) – de'cision – de'cisive;

to 'organize (организовывать) – organi'zation – 'organized;

to pre'scribe (предписывать) – pres'cription – pre'scriptive – pre'scribed;

to 'authorize (санкционировать) – au'thority – au'thoritative;

'prison (тюрьма) – to im'prison – im'prisonment – 'prisoner.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

po'licing, 'metrolink, 'tramlink, 'regular, 'anti-'terrorism, 'colleague, a'rangement, sub'stantial, pro'active, 'view, au'thority, 'depot, im'personate, 'nuclear, 'privilege, co'mmitment, re'active.

Упр. 4. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

'non-Home 'Office 'national po'lice 'service, ex'tensive 'railway 'system, 'special 'constable, 'statutory po'lice 'force, 'transport 'safety, po'lice 'force 'area, off 'railway 'property, 'industry repre'sentative, to have 'wider 'powers, train 'operating 'companies, 'counter-'terrorism 'funding,

crash investi'gation, 'rail 'industry, 'crash 'site, black and white 'diced 'pattern, 'maintenance 'depot, to im'personate a po'lice 'officer, terri'torial po'lice 'force, 'reasonable grounds of co'mmitting an o'ffence, 'warrant of co'mmitment.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

BRITISH TRANSPORT POLICE

The British Transport Police (BTP) is a non-Home Office national police service responsible for policing the **railway system** throughout Great Britain. The service is also responsible for policing the London Underground system, the Docklands Light Railway, the Sunderland line of the Tyne and Wear Metro (between Pelaw and South Hylton), the Midland Metro and Croydon Tramlink, and, since early 2007, the Glasgow Subway. It is not responsible for policing the rest of the Tyne and Wear Metro or the Manchester Metrolink. Northern Ireland does not have an extensive **railway system**, and responsibility for policing remains in control of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

The force is divided into seven areas:

- Wales and Western
- Scotland
- North East
- North West
- London North
- London South
- London Underground

The BTP has **regular police officers**, special constables and support staff throughout England, Wales, and Scotland.

The Special Constabulary is the **part-time volunteer** section of a **statutory** police force in the United Kingdom or some **Crown dependencies**. **Under the terms** of the Railway and Transport Safety Act 2003 and the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, BTP special constables have identical jurisdiction and powers to BTP regular constables, i.e. primary jurisdiction on any railway in Great Britain and conditional jurisdiction in any other police force area. However, Special constables in England and Wales have recently had their jurisdiction amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006, **bringing it in line with** that of their regular colleagues in Home Office Forces.

Now British Transport Police Special Constables have wider powers and **obligations** than **regular officers** since they have the full jurisdiction of their regular BTP colleagues on the railway throughout Great Britain but also have a full jurisdiction anywhere in England and Wales off railway property. But regular BTP officers only have **conditional jurisdiction** off railway property.

The British Transport Police is largely **funded** by the train operating companies. This funding arrangement does not give the companies power **to set objectives** for the BTP but there are industry representatives serving as members of the police authority. The police authority decides **objectives**. There is also substantial counter-terrorism funding from the Home Office.

Until 1990s BTP **involvement** in investigation of railway accidents was minimal. Later the BTP took on a more **proactive** role in **crash** investigations, treating **crash** sites as *scenes of crime* and keeping professional railway investigators away from the scene until the BTP had finished its investigations, often days later. This was **controversial** in the rail industry as it severely **delayed** the **resumption** of rail services and the BTP were viewed as incompetent investigators of **crash** sites.

Упр. 6. ОТВЕЧЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ:

1. What railway systems is the British Transport Police responsible for?
2. What establishment is in charge of policing railway system in Northern Ireland?
3. What areas is the BTP force divided into?
4. Who works for the BTP?
5. What kind of organization is the Special Constabulary?
6. What jurisdiction and powers do special constables have? In what way are their powers and obligations wider than regular officers ones? What document was it detailed in?
7. In what way did the BTP carry out crash investigations?
8. What documents related to the British Transport Police are mentioned in the text?

Упр. 7. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок А и Б.

А	establishment	Б	extensive
	crash		act
	law		zone
	large		power
	responsibility		body
	area		organization
	authority		accident

Упр. 8. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б.

А	part-time	Б	conditional
	wider		reactive
	primary		full-time
	substantial		inept
	proactive		minimal
	competent		narrower
	labour		leisure

Упр. 9. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Northern Ireland does not have an extensive
2. Special constables in England and Wales have recently
3. Under the terms of the Railway and Transport Safety Act
4. There is also substantial counter-terrorism
5. Later the BTP took on
6. British Transport Police Special Constables have wider powers and obligations than
7. Regular BTP officers only have
8. Until 1990s BTP involvement in investigation

Упр. 10. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

1. The British Transport Police is a _____ national police service responsible for policing the _____ throughout _____.
2. The responsibility for policing railway system in Northern Ireland remains in control of the _____ because the country's railway system is not _____.

3. _____, _____ and _____ work for the British Transport Police.
4. _____ jurisdiction of BTP constables implies powers on any _____ in Great Britain and _____ jurisdiction – in any other _____.
5. The British Transport Police is largely funded by the _____ and gets substantial _____ funding from the _____.
6. Investigating railway accidents the _____ treats crash sites as _____.

Упр. 11. Найдите в тексте слова и словосочетания, подпадающие под следующие определения:

- a) the act of resuming or beginning again;
- b) an organized system of labour and material aids used by police forces to supply the needs of the public;
- c) to improve, to change for the better, to remove faults from, to correct;
- d) to slow up, hinder, or cause to be late, detain;
- e) a moral or legal requirement, duty;
- f) a transport system using small trains or trams, often serving parts of a large metropolitan area;
- g) a company responsible for the proper train operation;
- h) people who furnish aid for transport police forces;
- i) the act of resuming or beginning again;
- j) a police force prescribed or authorized by statute;
- k) something that a person or company owns, possesses.

Упр. 12. Просмотровое чтение. Найдите в тексте информацию, отражающую особенности деятельности британских линейных отделов полиции на железнодорожном транспорте.

POWERS OF BRITISH TRANSPORT POLICE OFFICERS

British Transport Police officers are constables with the same powers as constables of regional Home Office police forces when on railway property and can also **exercise** their **powers** in most situations throughout England, Wales, and Scotland. Their uniforms and rank system are similar to other British police forces. Officers often wear distinctive black jerseys with a black and white diced pattern on the yoke.

British Transport Police officers have the power **to enter** a track, a network, a station, a light maintenance depot, and a railway vehicle **without a warrant**, using **reasonable force** if necessary, and whether or not an offence has been committed. It is an offence to assault or impersonate a BTP constable.

As BTP officers need to move between railway sites and often have a presence in city centres, they can be called upon to intervene in incidents outside their natural jurisdiction. BTP officers can act as police constables outside their normal jurisdiction under the following circumstances:

- if requested by a constable of a territorial police force, by the Ministry of Defence Police (MDP), or the Civil Nuclear Constabulary (CNC) to assist him/her in the execution of his duties in relation to a particular incident, investigation or operation, a BTP constable also has the powers of the requesting officer for the purposes of an incident, investigation or operation. If a constable from a territorial police force **makes the request**, then the powers of the BTP constable extend only to the requesting constable's police area. If a constable from the MDP or CNC makes the request, then the powers of the BTP officer are the same as those of the requesting constable.

- if requested by the Chief Constable of one of the forces mentioned above, a BTP constable takes on all the powers and privileges of members of the requesting force. This power is used for planned operations.

A BTP constable can take on the same powers and privileges of a constable of a territorial police force:

- in relation to people whom they suspect on reasonable grounds of having committed, being **in the course of committing** or being about to commit **an offence**, or
- if they believe on reasonable grounds that they need those powers and privileges in order to save life or to prevent or minimize personal injury.

A BTP constable may only use such powers if he believes on reasonable grounds that if he cannot do so until he secures the attendance of or a request from a local constable (as above), the purpose for which he believes it ought to be exercised will be frustrated or seriously prejudiced.

The policing protocol between BTP & Home Office forces sets out the practical use of these extended powers.

A BTP constable also can,

- when in Scotland, execute an arrest warrant, warrant of commitment and a warrant to arrest a witness (from England, Wales or Northern Ireland), and when in England or Wales, execute a warrant for committal, a **warrant to imprison** (or to apprehend and imprison) and a warrant to arrest a witness (from Scotland).

Упр. 13. Дайте краткие определения следующих терминов на английском языке:

powers, constable, uniform, rank system, warrant, request, planned operation, injury, policing protocol, witness.

Упр. 14. Расшифруйте следующие аббревиатуры письменно. Переведите их на русский язык.

BTP, MDP, CNC.

Упр. 15. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. The powers of British Transport Police constables are much limited in comparison with the same of Home Office police officers and they can exercise their powers only in England.

2. British Transport Police officers do not need a warrant to exercise their powers. Moreover, they can use reasonable force if necessary.

3. BTP officers can act as police constables outside their normal jurisdiction in several cases.

4. Extended powers of BTP officers are set out in the policing protocol.

5. Reasonable force and specified search powers of a BPT constable for executing a warrant issued in England and Wales are provided by section 139 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.

Упр. 16. Составьте словосочетания, подобрав к словам из колонки **А** слова из колонки **Б**. Переведите их на русский язык.

А	to exercise	Б	a request
	territorial		protocol
	normal/natural		system
	to issue		jurisdiction
	to execute (2)		an offence
	reasonable		police force
	to commit		powers
	rank		a warrant (2)
	policing		force
	to make		duties

Упр. 17. Составьте и воспроизведите интервью констебля транспортной полиции британскому телеканалу. Объясните особенности своей деятельности, функции, полномочия, условия службы.

Упр. 18. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Transport Police Forces in Great Britain» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What kind of police is the BTP?
2. What areas of responsibility does the BTP cover?
3. What officers does the BTP include?
4. What powers do the BTP officers have?
5. How is the BTP funded?
6. What kind of involvement has the BTP in railway accidents?

UNIT 15



RAILROAD POLICE IN THE USA

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

security police [sə'kju:riti pə'li:s] – служба безопасности

certified ['sə:tifaɪd] – дипломированный

compliance [kəm'plaiəns] – соответствие

railroad car ['reɪlroʊd kɑ:] – железнодорожный вагон

combat ['kɒmbət] – бороться, предотвращать

violence ['vaɪələns] – жестокость, насилие, применение силы

verify credentials ['verɪfaɪ kri'denʃiəlz] – проверять документы

crime trend [kraɪm trend] – тенденции развития преступности

public ['pʌblɪk] – государственный

derailment [di'reɪlmənt] – крушение поезда, сход с рельсов

implement ['ɪmpləmənt] – выполнять, осуществлять, обеспечивать выполнение, приводить в исполнение

canine handling ['keɪnəɪn 'hændlɪŋ] – тренировка, подготовка служебных собак

deter [di'tə:] – предотвращать

discourage [dis'kʌrɪdʒ] – мешать осуществлению, препятствовать

explosive [ɪks'plɔ:zɪv] – взрывчатое вещество, взрывоопасное вещество

overtime ['oʊvətaɪm] – сверхурочные часы, сверхурочное время

felony ['feləni] – преступление

misdemeanour [mɪsdi'mi:nə] – административное правонарушение

process ['prəʊsəs] – возбуждать процесс, направлять или вызывать в суд

freight [freɪt] – фрахт, груз

hazardous materials ['hæzədəs mə'tiəriəlz] – опасные материалы.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to a'ssociate (участвовать) – associ'ation – a'ssociate – a'ssociative
time (время) – 'overtime – 'timeless – 'timing

rail (рельс) – de'railment

to 'certify (удостоверять, подтверждать) – 'certified – cer'tificate

to pro'tect (защищать) – pro'tection – pro'tective – pro'tector

to re'fer (относиться) – 'reference – ,refe'ree

type (тип) – 'typical – 'typically

to dis'cover (исследовать) – dis'covery – dis'coverer

to par'ticipate (участвовать) – ,partici'pation – par'ticipant

to 'specialize (специализироваться) – ,speciali'zation – 'specialist.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

key, en'suring, com'pliance, 'monorail, yard, 'verify, 'analyze, freight, 'damage, di'saster, 'canine, 'felonies, misde'meanors, ex'plosive, cre'dentials, theft, 'implementing, dis'couragement, 'schedule, ac'cess, co'llision, 'hazardous.

Упр. 4. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

key re,sponsi'bilities, pro'moting 'safety, en'suring com'pliance, 'railroad 'property, 'railroad yards, to 'combat 'trespassing, se'cured 'area, loss of 'property, freight theft, se'curity staff, a'dditional job, 'daily ac'tivities, 'training new staff, to work 'indoors or 'outside, 'criminal 'record 'systems, train-'vehicle co'llisions, 'hazardous ma'terials, K-9 team su'pport.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

TRANSIT AND RAILROAD POLICE IN THE USA

The railroad police is a type of **security police** responsible for policing railroad (or railway) lines and protection and policing railroad and transit property, employees, or passengers.

There are several main railroad police departments or agencies in the USA: Amtrak Police Department, BNSF Railway Police, Boston & Maine Railroad Police, CN Police Service, Carrizo Gorge Railroad Police, Conrail Railroad Police Department, CSX Police Department, Metra

Police Department, Norfolk Southern Railway Police Department, Union Pacific Police Department.

Key responsibilities for these **certified** law enforcement officers include promoting safety and ensuring **compliance** with established laws on railroad property or throughout **public** transit lines, including subways, buses and monorails. Transit and railroad police often patrol **railroad** yards, **cars**, stations and other facilities **to combat** trespassing, theft and **violence**, and to protect the **public**. They are typically responsible for **verifying** the **credentials** of persons entering secured areas, and removing trespassers from railroad and transit property.

These law enforcement professionals may analyze statistical data to discover **crime trends**, and use the results to help prevent future crime. Railroad and transit police investigate freight theft, damage, and loss of property, and often participate with other police agencies in investigating crimes committed on railroad or **public** transit property.

During **derailments**, accidents, fires or other disasters, transit and railroad police are usually in charge of directing security activities. Additional job duties include planning and **implementing** safety and crime prevention programs, coordinating daily activities of security staff and training new staff.

Some transit and railroad police may specialize in **canine handling**. Officers working on K-9 teams support police teams by patrolling **to deter** crime, conducting searches, **discouraging** trespassers and detecting **explosives**.

Transit and railroad police work varying schedules; they may work indoors or outside, in all types of weather. A 40-hour week is standard, but **overtime** may be required. Weekend, evening and holiday hours are also typical in this field.

Legal authority of a railroad police officer includes the typical police powers to arrest persons for state law **felonies**, **misdemeanors**, or violations and **process** them into the local criminal justice system. In many states, rail and transit police agencies are included in criminal justice system **processes** and have access to state criminal record systems for investigative and arrest-**processing** purposes.

Some of the crimes railroad police investigate include trespassing railroad, assaults against passengers, terrorism threats targeting the railroad, arson, tagging of graffiti on railroad rolling stock or buildings, signal vandalism, pickpocketing, ticket fraud, robbery and theft of personal belongings, baggage or **freight**. Other incidents railroad police investigate

include **derailments**, train-vehicle collisions, vehicle accidents on the right of way and **hazardous materials** releases.

Упр. 6. ОТВЕЧЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ К ТЕКСТУ:

1. What is US Railroad police responsible for? What do job duties for transit and railroad police depend on?
2. What information can be presented as credentials of persons?
3. Why is the cooperation of railroad and transit police with other police agencies in investigating crimes very important? What agencies does it work with?
4. What do additional job duties of a railroad and transit police officer include?
5. In what way can K-9 support police teams help railroad and transit police?
6. What is a typical schedule of a railroad and transit police officer?
7. What legal authority does a railroad police officer have?
8. What powers do railroad police officers have when they are in a state different from the one where they received their railroad police commissions?
9. What modern sophisticated technology and equipment does railroad and transit police use in the work?
10. What crimes does railroad police investigate?
11. What are the main railroad police departments or agencies in the USA?

Упр. 7. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок А и Б.

А	property	Б	ordered
	guard		perilous
	fire		thief
	daily routine		difficult
	pretender		unit
	pilferer		claimant
	prescribed		burning
	complex		belongings
	division		daily activities
	dangerous		protect

Упр. 8. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок **А** и **Б**.

А	employer	Б	private
	public		past
	to help		release
	future		harmless
	arrest		employee
	violation		rehabilitation
	hazardous		weekday
	weekend		to interfere

Упр. 9. Прочитайте текст. Поясните на английском языке, имеет ли сотрудник транспортной полиции право проводить арест в данной ситуации.

A legal adviser for a police department receives a call from a local supervisor stating that a railroad police officer with a railroad police commission from another state just came into his precinct with an arrest for simple assault on a conductor on a passenger train in the supervisor's state. The supervisor asks if this railroad police officer has the authority to make the arrest and wonders if the prisoner should be locked up. He is concerned about potential liability for accepting a prisoner on an illegal arrest.

Упр. 10. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

FROM EARLY DAYS OF US RAILROAD POLICING TO PRESENT

With the creation of railroad systems in the early 1830s, crime in the USA tended to follow. There were no railroad police at that time, and usually no other forms of law enforcement. Vigilante groups were usually organized haphazardly to maintain law and order. These groups were not very productive causing the railroads to fall prey to criminals looking to steal luggage, freight, and livestock from the trains.

The history of railroad police in the United States traces back to the beginning of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Pinkerton supplied detectives for the railroad vulnerable to banditry. Railroad contracts were subsequently a mainstay of Pinkerton's until railroad companies gradually developed their own police departments in the years following the Civil War. In 1855 Allen Pinkerton created the North West Police Agency.

During 1860s, the railroads realized the need for their own police departments. It was usually the division superintendents or the operating managers who did the hiring and firing of the police department. The railroads also realized that they needed to protect the employees and freight in the rail yards from the less sophisticated thief. To combat this problem, they began to hire the watchman. There was no training for these men. They were handed a gun, badge and a club and told to go out and protect the railroad property and employees. Railroad watchmen didn't carry out railroad investigation.

As the railroads entered no one's law enforcement jurisdictional responsibility, often the railroad secret services (railroad police) were the only law enforcement in the region to defend the railroads against outlaws, Indians, and other criminal element that preyed on the railroads.

It is during this period that two titles for the railroad police were established. The title *Detective* was commonly used for railroad police in the East and the title *Special Agent* was used for railroad police in the West. These terms are still used today in modern railroad policing. Eastern railroads used mostly uniformed officers to prevent crime and disorder. Their rank structure was similar to that of municipal police departments. Western railroads were more likely to work with Sheriffs and U.S. Marshalls, so they developed organizations that rarely relied on uniform patrol. Their work was more likely to be investigative type of work and primarily used plainclothes police.

In 1865 the Railroad Police Act recognized the railroad police and authorized the Governor of the State to grant police power to any individual for whom the employing railroad petitioned. This was the first such step at officially recognizing the railroad police as a police organization and one that needs the powers of arrest to protect the railroads against criminals.

As the society has changed, so have the nation's railroads, and so has railroad police service. Railroad policing has developed into a unique, highly specialized branch of policing. With the development of the interstate highway system in the 1950s, rail passenger ridership diminished. Federal regulations of the American railroads in 1980, and the resulting mergers and acquisitions resulted in fewer and larger companies, a trend that continues today.

Nowadays, armed with substantial authority, railroad police work closely with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials at all levels. Many railroad police officers, along with their transit police counterparts, perform uniform patrol duties at train stations or ride in marked patrol

units along dedicated rights of way. Several railroad police departments have special operations and perform unique services that protect the public at large as well as a railroad's passengers, employees, property, and cargo.

Упр. 11. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. The US railroad police has always been existing from the early days of creation of railroad systems.

2. Vigilante groups were usually organized to maintain law and order well in advance.

3. The Pinkerton National Detective Agency is considered to be the beginning of the history of railroad police in the United States.

4. Only after the Civil War railroad companies developed their own police departments.

5. The hiring and firing of railroad police officers in 1860s were done by the President.

6. Railroad watchmen were not responsible for carrying out railroad investigations.

7. The titles *Detective* and *Special Agent* meant in general the same and differed only due to the areas of usage.

8. The terms *Detective* and *Special Agent* are never used nowadays in modern railroad policing.

9. The Railroad Police Act of 1865 allowed states, counties and municipalities to empower its railroad police.

Упр. 12. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Transport Police in Great Britain and the USA» с опорой на указанные ниже положения:

- definitions between transport and transit police;
- powers and functions of transport police in the UK and the USA;
- structure of transport police forces in the UK and the USA;
- subordination of transport police bodies in the UK and the USA;
- the most frequent types of crime committed on transport infrastructure in the UK and the USA.

UNIT 16



TRANSPORT SAFETY IN RUSSIA

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

supervision [sju:pə'viz(ə)n] – надзор, наблюдение; контроль
oversee/supervise ['ouvəsi: / 'sju:pəvaiz] – осуществлять надзор
transport safety ['trænsprɔ:t 'seifti] – транспортная безопасность, безопасность на транспорте

living standards ['liviŋ 'stændɑ:dz] – уровень жизни

screening ['skri:niŋ] – досмотр

reveal weakness [ri'vi:l 'wi:knis] – определить недостаток (слабость)

vulnerable area ['vʌlnərəbl 'eəriə] – уязвимость, уязвимое место

deadly ['dedli] – смертельный

information briefing ['brifiŋ] – доведение информации, планерка

checkpoint ['tʃekpɔint] – контрольно-пропускной пункт, пост

sensitive ['sensitiv] – связанный с

meet one's obligations [ɔbli'gei](ə)ns] – выполнять свои обязанности

classified information [kləsi'faid] – секретная информация

processing of passengers ['prəusesiŋ] – проверка пассажиров

diverse [dai'və:s] – разнообразный.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to 'integrate (объединять) – inte'gration – in'tegrity – 'integrated – 'integral;

to e'quip (оснащать, оборудовать) – e'quipment;

to 'populate (населять) – popu'lation – 'popularize – 'popular;
to 'classify (распределять) – 'classified – classifi'cation;
to e'ffect (влиять) – **an** e'ffect – e'ffective – e'ffectiveness;
to ob'lige (обязывать) – obli'gation – ob'ligatory.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

super'vision, s'phere, au'tomobile, inte'gration, 'growth, in'tegrity,
ac'quire, sig'nificance, pre'requisite, com'ponent, super'visor, 'vulnerable,
dy'namics, e'quipment, di'verse, a'bility.

Упр. 4. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

su'stainable and e'ffective 'functioning, 'living 'standards of the
popu'lation, 'national se'curity, 'flow of 'passengers, 'travelling 'public,
'screening of 'baggage, 'deadly 'objects, 'screening 'checkpoint, 'processing
of 'passengers, 'close communi'cation, 'classified infor'mation,
inde'pendent 'meeting of obli'gation.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR SUPERVISION OF TRANSPORT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Federal Service for **Supervision** of Transport is a part of the Russian government structure on the level of the Federation. Its responsibility is air, sea, river, road and rail transports.

According to the sphere of **overseeing** and **supervising** of Russia's **transport safety**, the Service has several agencies:

- railroad transport;
- automobile transport;
- sea and river transport;
- aviation transport;

Development of transport system of Russia under present conditions acquires special significance. Transport is the most important component of our country's infrastructure and its sustainable and effective functioning is the prerequisite for high rate of economic growth, ensuring integrity, na-

tional security and defense capacity of the country, higher **living standards** of the population, rational integration into global economy.

For ensuring **transport safety** the Service implements security procedures that serve to protect the travelling public by preventing any **deadly** or dangerous objects from being transported by any mode of transport. A **transport safety** officer assists in conducting **screening** of passengers, baggage and cargo, in monitoring the flow of passengers through the **screening checkpoint** to facilitate the orderly and efficient **processing of passengers**. An officer also maintains close communication with supervisors regarding any issues that might **reveal a weakness** or **vulnerable area** of transport security that is discovered in the course of duties and participates in **information briefings** concerning security-**sensitive** or **classified information**.

To effectively assure **transport safety** an officer is required to have the following skills:

- ability to learn the theories, dynamics, and factors underlying the protecting process to enable authoritative and independent **meeting of obligation**;
- ability to operate basic security equipment;
- ability to work with persons of **diverse** backgrounds;
- ability to communicate information effectively.

Упр. 6. Подберите синонимичные пары из колонок А и Б. Запомните их.

А	vulnerable	Б	duty
	passenger		searching
	protect		device
	briefing		secret
	classified		sensitive
	screening		roll call
	equipment		defend
	obligations		traveler

Упр. 7. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б. Запомните их.

А	safety	Б	to miss
	to reveal		useless

deadly	safe
effective	triviality
significance	danger
diverse	uniform
vulnerable	wasteful
rational	living

Упр. 8. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения.

1. The Federal Service for Supervision of Transport is
2. Development of transport system of Russia under present conditions
3. Transport is the most important
4. A transport safety officer assists in
5. To effectively assure transport safety an officer is required to have many
6. For ensuring transport safety the Service implements
7. According to the sphere of

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. The sphere of responsibility and supervising of the Federal Service for Supervision of Transport in Russia is road and rail transports.
2. The transport system and its safety have a significant impact on the economy, politics, national security and defense capacity of Russia.
3. Security procedures of the Service serving to protect the travelling public of Russian are completely differ from the same of other foreign countries such as Great Britain and the USA.
4. There is no need for a transport officer to report about revealing of a weakness or vulnerable area of transport security to the supervisor.
5. A transport officer should have good education and a lot of skills in order to assure transport safety effectively.

Упр. 10. Ответьте на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What kind of structure is the Federal Service for Supervision of Transport of the Russian Federation?

2. What does the sphere of overseeing and supervising of the Service depend on?
3. What agencies does the Service include?
4. What does the development of the Russian transport system have an influence on?
5. Why does its safety have special significance?
6. What are the main obligations of a transport safety officer?
7. What skills and abilities should an officer have in order to perform his or her duties properly?

Упр. 11. Найдите в тексте термины, подпадающие под описание, данные ниже:

- the union of several provinces, states, etc., to form a federal union;
- to watch over and direct (2);
- resistance against danger, attack, or harm; protection;
- all the persons inhabiting a country, city, or other specified place;
- likely to cause death;
- means;
- goods carried by a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle, freight;
- a place where vehicles or travelers are stopped for official identification, inspection, etc;
- to institute legal proceedings;
- a set of tools, devices, kit, etc., assembled for a specific purpose, such as a soldier's kit and weapons.

Упр. 12. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и ответьте на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What is the official date of the Transport Police creation in Russia?
2. Where and when were the first transport police units founded?
3. What were the reasons for establishment of transport police in Russia?
4. What was a Separate Corps of Gendarmes composed of?
5. What responsibilities did it have?

6. What stages of development had been undertaken by the Russia's transport police since 1919?

TRANSPORT POLICE DAY

February 18, 1919 the Russian Central Executive Committee adopted a decree «On organization of the railway police and railway security», and the Presidium of Central Executive Committee approved the «Regulations of the Workers' and Peasants' railway police». Since then this date is the Official Day of transport police.

Transport police was established in Russia in early 19th century when the construction of railways and the development of rail transport complex required the provision of security of railway transportation and passengers.

In 1836, due to the construction of the Russia's first public railroad between St. Petersburg and Tzarskoe Selo, a Separate Corps of Gendarmes was created. One of its divisions was the railway gendarmerie. In 1860s gendarmerie squads and teams were converted into police departments, and later into gendarmerie departments of railroads. They carried out police supervision over the construction and operation of railways in order to prevent sabotage, theft of cargo from rolling stock cars, they fought with the criminality, speculation and stowaway traveling.

The decree of 1919 facilitated the establishment of security system, which was responsible for keeping order and security of passengers and cargo, on railway, and later on sea and air transport. Initially, management of the transport police was based on a territorial basis. However, experience has proved the imperfection of this principle and police units were established on every railway direction.

In 1938, the railway police units were subordinated to the General Directorate of Police. After the Great Patriotic War transport police authorities were led by General Directorate of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR for transport.

In 1971, police units were created for air transport. Together with the police at the railway and water transport they represented a unified system of the transport police of the country.

In 1980, the transport police was transformed into a body of internal affairs for transport.

Упр. 13. Опишите значение данных ниже слов на английском языке:

Executive Committee, to adopt, division, gendarmerie, operation of railways, sabotage, speculation, establishment, to keep order and security, territorial management, unified system.

Упр. 14. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Transport Safety in Russia» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What is the history of the Russia's transport police forces development?
2. What is the official Day for transport police in Russia?
3. What agencies are the Russian Transport Police composed of?
4. How is the transport security maintained in the Russian Federation?
5. What main duties are the Russian Transport Police officers execute?
6. What knowledge and abilities should the transport police officers have to effectively assure transport safety?

UNIT 17

PROVISION OF SECURITY ON TRANSPORT. CRIME PREVENTION ON TRANSPORT AND ITS INFRASTRUCTURE

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

tackle crime [tækl kraim] – бороться с преступностью

improve safety [im'pru:v 'seifti] – повышать безопасность

effort ['efət] – усилие, стремление

approach [əp'routʃ] – подход, метод

visibility [vizə'biliti] – видимость, заметность

hot-spot [hət-spɒt] – криминогенный район, «горячая точка»

route [ru:t] – маршрут (патрулирования)

reduction [ri'dʌkʃn] – снижение

innovative tactic – ['inəveitiv 'tæktik] – новейший (инновационный) прием, тактика

embed [im'bed] – внедрять

good practice [gud 'præktis] – положительный опыт

guardian ['ga:diən] – блюститель, правоохранитель

per cent [pə: sent] – процент

deploy [di'plɔi] – размещать, назначать

under-reporting [ʌndə-ri'pɔ:tiŋ] – несообщение

confidence ['kɒnfidəns] – доверие, уверенность

body-worn ['bɒdi-wɔ:n] – носимый на себе

enhanced [ən'ha:nst] – улучшенный, модифицированный

reluctance [rə'lʌktəns] – нежелание

text [tekst] – *здесь* СМС

discreetly [disk'ri:tli] – незаметно, скрытно

encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ] – поощрять, способствовать

Упр. 2. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие слова:

'task, 'share, 'company, 'staff, co'mmunity, 'partnership, co'ordinate, lo'cation, 'joint, 'solving, 'borough, pro'vider, in'vestment, 'core, 'targeting, rou'tine, 'theory, de'ter, 'guardian, o'ccur, dis'order, 'value, 'average,

e'quipment, 'coverage, 'mobile, 'stride, be'haviour, de'lay, be'lief, 'seriously, cam'paign, en'courage, un'wanted, guaran'teed.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

pre'venting 'crime, 'operating 'companies, 'local co'mmunities, 'different ways, high visi'bility pa'trol, 'joint 'problem 'solving ac'tivity, 'service pro'vider, re'duction in 'crime, 'core 'principles, rou'tine 'strategy, co'mmitting a 'crime, 'capable 'guardian, high 'crime lo'cations, 15 'minute pa'trols, 'positive 'strides, 'body-worn 'video 'camera, e'ffective communi'cation, 'handheld 'mobile de'vice, 'transport 'network, to de'lay a 'journey, lack of 'confidence, to 'tackle 'under-re'porting of o'ffences, to re'port un'wanted be'haviour, text 'messaging re'porting 'service, guaran'teed re'ply.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

to im'prove (улучшать) – imp'rovement – imp'roving – imp'rover;
to re'duce (снижать) – re'duction – re'ductive;
'vision (зрение, видение) – 'visible – visi'bility;
to lo'cate (обнаруживать, устанавливать местонахождение, размещать) – 'local – lo'cation – 'localize – locali'zation;
to want (хотеть) – 'wanted – un'wanted;
to guaran'tee (гарантировать) – guaran'teed – a guaran'tee – ,garan'tor;
to 'recognize (признавать, узнавать) – recog'nition – 'recognizing;
'serious (серьезный, тяжкий) – 'seriously – 'seriousness;
dis'creet (сдержанный, тайный) – dis'creetly – dis'creetness.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

TACKLING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE UK

The task of preventing crime on public transport in the United Kingdom is shared between Transport Authority, police forces, operating companies and other agencies that work **to improve** the **safety** and security of

passengers, staff and local communities. The Transport Community Safety Partnerships have a role in coordinating these **efforts**.

British policing agencies **tackle crime** on public transport in a number of different ways. These **approaches** include: preventing crime through high **visibility** patrols in **hot-spots** and other locations and **routes**, joint problem solving activity with partner agencies, borough policing teams and service providers; and reactive investigation of offences.

The **reduction** in crime on public transport depends on continued investment in policing, the use of effective problem solving and **innovative tactics**. For example, the British Transport Police became the first force in the UK **to embed** core Evidence Based Policing principles (targeting, tracking and testing) into its routine strategy. The BTP's 'Operation Trafalgar' is another example of **good practice**. It is based on the theory that offenders will be deterred from committing a crime if a capable **guardian** is present. Recognizing that 50 per cent of all crime occurs at **5 per cent** of stations, it identified high crime locations and **deploys** 15 minute patrols, four times a day to these identified **hot-spots**. The operation shows reducing crime and disorder; providing greater policing **visibility**, increasing **confidence** and ensuring BTP officers are in the places where they are most needed; and achieving the best possible value for money. As a result, crime has reduced on average by **7 per cent** across the locations.

Successful policing also depends on effective communication and joint working with partners. Now the police use a lot of innovative equipment, such as **body-worn** video cameras, **enhanced** CCTV coverage and handheld mobile devices. While partners are making positive strides in **tackling crime** on the transport network, a large proportion of crime and anti-social behaviour on public transport is not reported. This may be due to a **reluctance** to delay a journey, the absence of someone to report to, the belief that the report will not be taken seriously, or a lack of **confidence** that the offender will be caught. Nevertheless, **efforts to tackle under-reporting** of offences seem to be working. The police communication campaign 'Report it to stop it' **encourages** passengers to report unwanted behaviour on public transport using free **text** messaging reporting service **discreetly** and with a guaranteed reply.

Упр. 6. Подберите синонимичные пары из колонок А и Б. Запомните их.

А	community	Б	to fight
	coordinate		aiming
	to tackle		harmonise
	hot spot		device
	targeting		aiming
	equipment		colleague
	partner		society
	journey		dangerous location

Упр. 7. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок А и Б. Запомните их.

А	local	Б	increasing
	innovative		motionless
	reduction		national
	successful		wish
	mobile		to hide
	reluctance		distrust
	confidence		unfortunate
	to report		outdated

Упр. 8. Дополните и переведите следующие предложения:

1. The Transport Community Safety Partnerships
2. The BTP's 'Operation Trafalgar' is
3. The operation shows reducing crime and
4. Successful policing also depends on
5. The police use now a lot of
6. Efforts to tackle under-reporting of offences seem

Упр. 9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. British policing agencies tackle crime on public and private transport in a number of different ways.

2. The reduction in crime on public transport depends on continued investment in policing, the use of ineffective problem solving and innovative tactics.

3. Recognizing that 50 per cent of all crime occurs at 5 per cent of stations, it identified high crime locations and deploys 25 minute patrols.

4. Successful policing depends on effective communication and joint working with partners.

5. The police use now a lot of innovative equipment, such as body-worn video cameras, enhanced CCTV coverage and headheld mobile devices.

6. The police communication campaign 'Report it to stop it' discourages passengers to report unwanted behaviour on public transport.

Упр. 10. Ответьте на данные ниже вопросы к тексту:

1. What agencies are responsible to combat crimes on public transport in the UK?

2. What approaches are used by the BTP to tackle crime?

3. What does the reduction in crime on public transport depend on?

4. What are the results of the 'Operation Trafalgar' implementation?

5. What kind of innovative equipment is used to achieve the successful policing?

6. How does the initiative 'Report it to stop it' work?

Упр. 11. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя лексику темы.

В настоящее время в Великобритании и США активно развиваются теория и практика предупреждения преступлений на общественном транспорте.

В США существует три модели превентивной деятельности: модель общественного воздействия, модель безопасности личности и модель воздействия через окружающую среду. В некоторых штатах участие граждан в укреплении правопорядка позволило снизить количество ограблений на транспорте на 30%. В качестве профилактической меры широко используется практика вознаграждения за оперативно-значимую информацию.

В Великобритании разработаны минимальные стандарты криминальной безопасности, широко используется привлечение населения к сотрудничеству с полицией (патрулирование, дежурство в наиболее криминогенных районах). Эта деятельность получает моральную и материальную поддержку общества и государства.

Упр. 12. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и ответьте на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What is the anti-social behaviour usually associated with?
2. What social groups are affected mostly with the fear of crime?
3. What situation can occur if bad behaviour on public transport remains unchallenged?
4. Is there a fear of crime or anti-social behaviour among Russian people while using public transport?

FEAR OF CRIME ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Anti-social behaviour can be a real deterrent to using public transport in Western countries. Anti-social behaviour on public transport is commonly associated with rowdy behaviour, using offensive or threatening language, being drunk or drinking alcohol on public transport, and children and young people behaving badly.

Such behaviour, if unchallenged, can stoke a fear of crime which can prevent people from using public transport. Fear of crime on public transport is as much of a problem as crime itself because reducing actual levels of crime does not necessarily equate to reductions in people's perception of crime risk.

Fear of crime is higher after dark and certain groups, for example Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic; LGBT community; women; disabled people; and the elderly are more concerned about their safety than others. Older people worry about crowded buses and teenager or school children's behaviour so much so that it affects their use of public transport.

Упр. 13. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

fear of crime, deterrent, unchallenged, ethnic minority, threatening language, rowdy behavior, perception of crime risk, disabled people, to be concerned about safety, elderly people.

Упр. 14. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу словами, данными ниже:

embed, under-reporting tackle crime, per cent, enhanced, network, CCTV, prevent, reduction

1. British policing agencies _____ on public transport in a number of different ways.
2. The _____ in crime on public transport depends on continued investment in policing.
3. The BTP is one of the forces in the UK to _____ innovative anti-crime initiatives.
4. _____ video cameras and corner mirrors at subway stations helped to reduce assaults by 12 _____.
5. Official statistics do not show very high levels of crime on the public transport _____.
6. Proactive steps have been taken to _____ and increase reporting of disability hate offences on public transport.
7. Project Guardian has involved a significant _____ element.
8. The level of _____ should come down if the increase is due to confidence to report rather than an actual increase in crime.

Упр. 15. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Provision of Security on Transport. Crime Prevention on Transport and its Infrastructure» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What kinds of crimes and anti-social behaviour do prevail on transportation networks?
2. Who are the most frequent targets of transport offences?
3. How does the fear of crime affect public transport use?
4. What measures are taken by law enforcers to prevent and tackle offences on transport?

UNIT 18

POLICE INTERACTION WITH THE MASS MEDIA AND PUBLIC

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и выучите данные слова и выражения.

mass media [mæs 'mi:diə] – СМИ
contemporary [kən'tempərəi] – современный
influence ['influəns] – влияние; влиять на
perception [pə'sepʃən] – восприятие; осознание
event [i'vent] – событие
message ['mesɪdʒ] – сообщение
connect [kə'nekt] – соединять; связывать
vital [vaɪtəl] – жизненный; важный
bring to justice [brɪŋ tə 'dʒʌstɪs] – привлечь к правосудию
community [kə'mju:nɪti] – общество
offer ['ɒfə] – предложение; предлагать
proactively [prə'æktɪvli] – проактивно (*т.е. инициативно*)
release [ri'li:s] – выпуск; выпускать
allegation [ə'le'geɪʃən] – заявление, обвинение
relevant ['relɪvənt] – относящийся к
legitimacy [li'dʒɪtɪməsi] – законность
the more ... , the greater – чем больше ..., тем значительнее
transparent [træns'reɪrənt] – прозрачный; очевидный.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные группы слов. Затем переведите их с опорой на значения словообразовательных элементов:

per'sept (объект восприятия) – per'septive – per'ception – percer'tivity;

crime (преступление) – 'criminal – crimi'nality;

to act (действовать) – 'active – ac'tively – pro'actively – re'actively;

to in'vestigate (расследовать) – investi'gation – in'vestigator;

'image (изображение) – to 'image – 'imagery;

to a'ssist (помогать) – a'ssistance – a'ssistant;

po'lice (полиция) – to po'lice – po'licing – po'liceman.

Упр. 3. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:

con'temporary so'ciety; 'some kind of a 'summary; to the re'cipients; con'structors of 'social re'alidity; the 'closest 'image to the o'riginal; a suc'cessful 'working re'lationship; to co'mmunicate to the 'public; 'corporate communi'cations de'partments; to main'tain 'public 'confidence; should not be i'dentified.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

POLICE AND THE MASS MEDIA

The media have an important role in **contemporary** society. They **influence** our **perception** of the world around us. If we want to be informed about the different **events** the only possible way is to get some kind of a summary through the **mass media**. They do more than merely transmit **messages** from the sources to the recipients. They are constructors of social reality. The presentation of crime and police activities in the **mass media** are **connected** to people's **perception** of their level of risk and has an important **influence** upon both fear of crime and public trust in the police organisation. Among the different media (television news programmes, radio, newspapers, and Internet) the television is the most important media of all. It **connects** sound and picture and presents the closest image to the original.

A successful working relationship between the police service and the media is **vital**. Working with the media to communicate to the public can help to solve crimes, **bring offenders to justice**, and keep **communities** safe. It can also give the public insight into what the police are doing and why they are doing it. In police there are some corporate communications departments (CCDs). These departments may be able to **offer** advice, background or key **messages** about crime and police activities in the **mass media**.

Information from police can be **proactively released** to aid an investigation, with appeal points asking for the public's assistance, to maintain public confidence in policing activity. Any information that is **released** – **proactively** or reactively – should, as a minimum, include:

- the **allegation/offence**;
- the date information received;

- which unit is investigating;
- arrests and interviews under caution.

Police forces should always consider the victim's wishes when **releasing** information **relevant** to them. Individuals who are, or may be, involved in an investigation should not be identified and responses must be carefully worded so as not to identify such individuals.

Police can also use media briefings that provide an opportunity to engage with the media, communicate with the public, and build confidence in policing. They may be considered at any point during the life of an investigation or police operation.

Legitimacy is an essential aspect of the policing model. **The more** the public supports police by providing information or being involved in policing activities, **the greater** the scope for the police forces to prevent or resolve crime and other incidents. Being fair, respectful, open and **transparent** in the media communications can motivate the public to cooperate with police and respect the law.

Упр. 5. Подберите пары синонимов из колонок **А** и **Б**. Запомните их:

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| А | contemporary
a community
a trust
to release information
a message
to help
to connect
a picture | Б | to communicate
to give information
an image
a society
modern
a report
a confidence
to aid |
|----------|---|----------|--|

Упр. 6. Подберите пары антонимов из колонок **А** и **Б**. Запомните их:

- | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| А | possible
to include
transparent
fair
to provide
to solve crimes
legitimacy | Б | to commit crimes
dishonourable
to hide
latent
lawlessness
impossible
to exclude |
|----------|--|----------|---|

Упр. 7. Дополните и переведите данные предложения.

1. The media have an important
2. A relationship between the police service and the media is
3. In police there are
4. Information from police can be
5. Any information should include
6. Police forces should always consider
7. Police can also use
8. Media briefings provide
9. Being transparent in the communications can motivate

Упр. 8. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие высказывания. Если высказывание верное, скажите **It's right (true)**, если – нет, скажите **It's wrong (false)** и исправьте предложения.

1. The mass media are constructors of social reality.
2. Among the different media the television is not important.
3. Working with the media to communicate to the public can help solve crimes.
4. The corporate communications departments may offer messages about crime and police activities in the mass media.
5. The media briefings cannot build confidence in policing.
6. The public supports police by providing information.

Упр. 9. Ответьте на данные ниже вопросы.

1. What role do the media have in contemporary society?
2. Can the work with the media to communicate to the public help police to solve crimes?
3. What police departments conduct this work?
4. What information should include in the police reports for the media?
5. Why do police use the media briefings?

Упр. 10. Выполните письменный перевод на слух с английского языка на русский.

Taking the media on police operations can help them inform the public about police work and demonstrate the police service's openness and transparency. It should be done in a fair and equitable manner. It may be appropriate for police to work with a particular media organization (for example, a news outlet campaigning against a particular crime type).

Reporting or filming from the crime scene is a part of the media's role and they should not be prevented from doing so from a public place. Police have no power or moral responsibility to stop the filming or photographing of incidents or police personnel. It is for the media to determine what is published or broadcast, not the police.

But the media must work at the place where police have designated a cordoned area. The media must respect it in the same way as the public, unless a media facility within a cordoned area has been authorized by police. The best possible point of view for media should be considered providing it does not compromise the police operational needs.

Упр. 11. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Notes:

deliver – здесь выработать

divert – отвлекать

collaborative – совместный

increase – увеличивать

encourage – поощрять

stakeholder – заинтересованное лицо

improve – улучшать

concern – важность; касаться

faction – категория

on one's behalf – от (ч.-л.) лица

entity – частная группа лиц

alert – уведомление

feedback – обратная связь

enable – давать возможность

POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY

To impact successfully on community safety all the relevant agencies must work together in partnership and **deliver** effective strategies in order to:

- build community resistant to crime and disorder;
- **divert** young people from crime;
- reduce illegal drug dealing and
- police our diverse communities.

Collaborative partnerships between the law enforcement agency and the individuals and organizations can serve to develop solutions to problems and **increase** trust in police.

Community policing, recognizing that police rarely can solve public safety problems alone, **encourages** interactive partnerships with relevant **stakeholders**. The range of potential partners is large, and these partnerships can be used to accomplish the two interrelated goals of developing solutions to problems through **collaborative** problem solving and **improving** public trust. The public should play a role in prioritizing and addressing public safety problems.

Individuals who live, work, or otherwise have an interest in the community – volunteers, activists, formal and informal community leaders, residents, visitors and tourists are a valuable resource for identifying community **concerns**. These **factions** of the community can be engaged in achieving specific goals at town hall meetings, neighborhood association meetings, decentralized offices/storefronts in the community, and team beat assignments.

Advocacy and community-based organizations that provide services to the community and advocate **on its behalf** can be powerful partners. These groups often work with or are composed of individuals who share common interests and can include such **entities** as victims groups, service clubs, support groups, issue groups, advocacy groups, community development corporations, and the faith community.

Police in their work also use technology that provides the police agencies with an important forum by which to communicate externally with the public and internally with their own staff. To communicate with the public, community policing **encourages** agencies to develop two-way communication systems through the Internet that allow for online reports, reverse 911 and e-mail **alerts**, discussion forums, and **feedback** on interactive applications (e.g., surveys or maps), thereby creating ongoing dialogues and **increasing** transparency.

Rather than simply responding to crimes once they have been committed, community policing concentrates on preventing crime and eliminating the atmosphere of fear it creates. Earning the trust of the community and making those individuals **stakeholders** in their own safety **enables** law enforcement to better understand and address both the needs of the community and the factors that contribute to crime.

Упр. 12. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту «Police and the Community».

1. What strategies must police deliver for the community safety?
2. Can police solve public safety problems alone?
3. What community factions can be involved in the process of collaborative partnerships?
4. How do police use technology in their work?
5. Do the partnerships between the law enforcement agencies and the public increase trust in police?

Упр. 13. Подготовьте устное сообщение на английском языке по теме «Police Interaction with the Mass Media and Public» с опорой на данные ниже вопросы:

1. What role do the media have in contemporary society?
2. Can the work with the media to communicate to the public help police to solve crimes?
3. What police departments conduct this work?
4. What information should include in the police reports for the media?
5. Should police forces consider the victim's wishes when releasing information?
6. Why do police use the media briefings?
7. Can the openness and transparency in the media communications motivate the public to cooperate with police and respect the law?
8. What strategies must police deliver for the community safety?
9. Can police solve public safety problems alone?
10. What community factions can be involved in the process of collaborative partnerships?
11. How do police use technology in their work?
12. Do the partnerships between the law enforcement agencies and the public increase trust in police?

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

ОСНОВНОЙ КУРС

1. Страдательный залог (**Passive Voice**).

Глагол в английском языке может иметь форму как действительного (**Active Voice**), так и страдательного залога (**Passive Voice**). Глагол-сказуемое в форме *Active Voice* показывает, что действие совершает подлежащее предложения:

I **ask** questions.

Я задаю вопросы.

Глагол-сказуемое в форме *Passive Voice* показывает, что подлежащее является объектом действия со стороны другого лица (предмета):

I **am asked** questions.

Мне задают вопросы.

Употребление. Глаголы в форме *Passive Voice* используют, когда хотят обратить внимание на объект действия, а не на действующее лицо, или когда действующее лицо нам неизвестно.

Чтобы показать, кем или чем выполняется действие, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым в страдательном залоге, употребляется дополнение с предлогом **by** (кем?) или **with** (чем?):

I am asked questions **by** the students.

Мне задают вопросы студенты.

Our classroom is equipped **with** computers.

Наш класс оборудован компьютерами.

Образование. *Passive Voice* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и **Participle II** смыслового глагола: **to be + Participle II**

Спряжение:

to ask спрашивать

	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Progressive</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>Present</i>	am/is/are asked	am/is/are being asked	have/has been asked
<i>Past</i>	was/were asked	was/were being asked	had been asked
<i>Future</i>	shall/will be asked	-----	shall/will have been asked

Образование вопросительной и отрицательной форм. При образовании вопросительных форм первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

I am asked questions.	<i>Мне задают вопросы.</i>
Am I asked questions?	<i>Мне задают вопросы?</i>
I have been asked questions.	<i>Мне задали вопросы.</i>
Have I been asked questions?	<i>Мне задали вопросы?</i>

Отрицательные формы образуются при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола:

I am asked questions.	<i>Мне задают вопросы.</i>
I am not asked questions.	<i>Мне не задают вопросы.</i>
I have been asked questions.	<i>Мне задали вопросы.</i>
I have not been asked questions.	<i>Мне не задали вопросы.</i>

Способы перевода.

1. Формы страдательного залога в английских предложениях могут переводиться на русский язык:

- кратким причастием в сочетании с глаголом **быть**;
- глаголом, оканчивающимся на **-ся**;
- неопределённо-личным предложением.

Например:

His report was discussed yesterday.	<i>Его доклад был обсуждён вчера.</i>
His report was being discussed when I entered the room.	<i>Его доклад обсуждался, когда я вошёл в комнату.</i>
His report has just been discussed .	<i>Его доклад только что обсудили.</i>

2. Обороты, состоящие из местоимения **it** с глаголом в страдательном залоге – **it is said, it was said, it is reported, it was reported** т.п. – соответствуют русским неопределённо-личным оборотам – *говорят, говорили, сообщают, сообщили* и т.д. В таких оборотах **it** играет роль формального подлежащего и не имеет самостоятельного значения:

It is said that he is a terrorist.

Говорят, что он террорист.

It was reported that two criminals had escaped from a prison.

Сообщили, что два преступника сбежали из тюрьмы.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. В каких случаях глагол употребляется в форме *Passive Voice*?
2. Как образуется утвердительная форма *Passive Voice*?
3. Образуйте все формы страдательного залога от глагола **to write**.
4. Как образуются вопросительная и отрицательная формы?
5. Как можно перевести английское предложение с глаголом в форме страдательного залога?

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, повторите за диктором данные слова. Выучите их.

prove [pru:v] – доказывать

enforce [in'fɔ:s] – проводить в жизнь

commit [kə'mit] – совершать

violate ['vaiəleit] – нарушать

steal (stole; stolen) – воровать

establish [is'tæbliʃ] – устанавливать

use [ju:s] – польза

rape [reip] – насилловать

use [ju:z] – пользоваться

trouble [trʌbl] – беспокойство

accuse of [ə'kju:zɔv] – обвинять

cause [kɔ:z] – вызывать (*быть причиной*)

thief [θi:f] – вор

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на формы *Passive Voice*.

1. The guilt of the suspect **has been proved** by the investigating officer.
2. What **is he being thanked** for?
3. Legal letters **are usually written** on special forms.
4. By whom **were** these crimes **committed**?
5. It **is known** that there are about 20 terrorists in the building.
6. **Was** anything

stolen from your things? 7. What measures **are taken** by the police to prevent crimes? 8. I think the criminals **will be arrested** soon. 9. This method of search cannot **be used** in this area. 10. She **is accused** of stealing money.

Упр. 3. Прочтите данные предложения. По форме глагола-сказуемого определите, является ли подлежащее *производителем* или *объектом действия*. Затем переведите предложения.

1. The officer found many evidence at the crime scene.
2. These guns were made in Germany.
3. The thieves have stolen his car.
4. Shall I be asked today?
5. The main office of Interpol is equipped with modern computers.
6. This writer is famous for her detective novels.
7. What are you being accused of?
8. The detective solved this crime.

Упр. 4. Прочтите и переведите предложение. Затем перефразируйте это предложение, используя соответствующие формы *Passive Voice*.

Example:

- The teenager **broke** the law. *Подросток нарушил закон.*
- The law **was broken** by the teenager. *Закон нарушен подростком.*

1. The criminal committed the crime. 2. We'll enforce the law. 3. The search-commander has made the record of crime scene investigation. 4. The investigator was interviewing a suspect when I came. 5. The famous lawyer will defend this accused. 6. What do you accuse this man of? 7. The police traced the driver who had violated the traffic rules and arrested him. 8. The court didn't establish the fact of crime commission.

Упр. 5. Прочтите и переведите предложения и выразите ту же мысль в прошедшем и будущем времени.

Example: Crimes **are committed**. *Преступления совершают.*

Yes. They **were committed** and **will be committed** in future.
Да. Их совершали и будут совершать в будущем.

1. Citizen's rights are sometimes violated. 2. I am often asked about it. 3. Someone is attacked in the streets. 4. Some people are raped and killed. 5. Their houses are broken into by the law-breakers. 6. Their cars are stolen by the car thieves. 7. But the criminal is identified and arrested. 8. The law-breaker is punished by the court.

Упр. 6. Прочитайте предложения. Составьте предложение с глаголом в страдательном залоге, используя слова в скобках. Затем переведите данные ситуации.

Example: This building looks very old.
(when /it /to build?) *When was it built?*

1. The police have arrested three men. (they/to accuse of/robbing some shops).

2. Where's my bicycle? It's gone! (it/to steal!)

3. What happened to Mike? – (he/to attack and to beat/hard/tonight.)

4. There is no longer military service in Britain. – Really? (when/it/to abolish?)

5. Yesterday somebody broke into our house. – Oh, dear. (anything/to take?)

6. Was there any trouble at the demonstration? – Yes. (about 15 people/to arrest.)

7. The woman next door disappeared three months ago. (she/not to see/since then.)

8. Yesterday I saw a terrible auto crash near my office. – Yes. I think (many accidents/to cause/by dangerous driving.)

Упр. 7. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на характер действия, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге. При переводе соблюдайте *твёрдый порядок слов* английского предложения и помните, что *подлежащее* и *сказуемое* всегда присутствуют в предложении.

Simple Forms

1. Подозреваемый был доставлен в полицейский участок.
2. Свидетеля попросят явиться в суд на следующей неделе.
3. Когда вам обычно сообщают новый маршрут патрулирования?

Progressive Forms

1. Не шумите, пожалуйста! В этой аудитории экзаменуют студентов. 2. Кого сейчас спрашивают? – Рогова. 3. Какой вопрос обсуждали, когда вы пришли?

Perfect Forms

1. Экспертиза установила, что перед тем, как женщину убили, её изнасиловали. 2. Сообщают, что преступника только что арестовали. 3. Отпечатки пальцев не были найдены на месте преступления.

2. Инфинитив (Infinitive).

2.1. Общие сведения.

Инфинитив – это неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие. Инфинитив отвечает на вопросы *что делать? что сделать?*: *to write* писать, написать.

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица **to**, но в ряде случаев частица **to** не употребляется:

- после *модальных* и *вспомогательных* глаголов *can (could), may (might), must, will (would), shall (should)*:

Can I help you?

Могу я помочь Вам?

He said he *would do* it later.

Он сказал, что *сделает* это позже.

- после оборотов *had better* лучше бы, *would rather* предпочёл бы:

You *had better call* for the police. Вам бы лучше *вызвать* полицию.

- в конструкции «*сложное дополнение*» с глаголами *to see* видеть, *to hear* слышать, *to watch* наблюдать, *to feel* чувствовать, *to make* заставлять, *to let* позволять и др.:

The detective *saw* her **enter** the house.

Детектив видел, как она **вошла** в дом.

Don't *make* me **do** it!

Не заставляйте меня **делать** это!

Инфинитив имеет категории вида и залога:

Вид (Aspect)	Действительный залог (Active Voice)	Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)
Simple	to inform	to be informed
Progressive	to be informing	-----

Perfect		to have informed	to have been informed
Perfect	Pro-	to have been informing	-----
gressive			

Когда действие, выраженное инфинитивом, совершается лицом или предметом, к которому оно относится, то употребляется инфинитив в форме *действительного залога*:

I want **to inform** you of the crime. *Я хочу сообщить вам о преступлении.*

Когда действие, выраженное инфинитивом, совершается над лицом или предметом, к которому оно относится, то употребляется инфинитив в форме *страдательного залога*:

I want **to be informed** of the crime. *Я хочу, чтобы мне сообщили о преступлении.*

Отрицательная форма инфинитива образуется с помощью частицы **not**, которая ставится перед инфинитивом: *not to inform, not to be informed* и т.д.

Инфинитив может быть любым членом предложения, кроме сказуемого, хотя часто входит в состав сказуемого.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Каковы функции инфинитива?
2. В каких случаях инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**?
3. Образуйте все виды инфинитива в действительном и страдательном залогах от глаголов **to ask** и **to take**.
4. Как образуется отрицательная форма инфинитива?

2.2. Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели.

Признаками данной функции инфинитива являются:

- местоположения инфинитива **в начале** или **в конце** предложения (часто с союзом **in order чтобы**);
- наличие другого слова, выполняющего функцию подлежащего в предложении.

Способ перевода. В этой функции инфинитив переводится придаточным предложением с союзом **чтобы** или существительным с предлогом **для, с целью**.

(In order) **To detect** criminals an operative must do a lot of work. **Чтобы разыскать преступников, оперативный работник должен проделать большую работу.**

An operative must do a lot of work (in order) **to detect** criminals. **Оперативный работник должен проделать большую работу для розыска преступников.**

2.3. Пассивный инфинитив в функции определения.

Инфинитив в форме страдательного залога, стоящий после существительного, обычно переводится придаточным определительным предложением с оттенком модальности (надо, должен, необходимо).

The problem **to be solved** is complicated. **Проблема, которую надо решить, сложная.**

2.4. Сложное дополнение (Complex Object).

В английском языке после некоторых глаголов часто употребляется **сложное дополнение**, состоящее из существительного в общем падеже (или личного местоимения в объектном падеже) и инфинитива.

Don't let Peter do it! **Не позволяйте Петру делать это!**

Don't let him do it! **Не позволяйте ему делать это!**

Сложное дополнение употребляется в основном:

а) после глаголов, выражающих **желание** – **to want** *хотеть*, **to wish** *желать*, **should/would like** (*'d like*) *хотел бы*, **to mean** *намереваться*, а также после глаголов **to expect** *ожидать*, **to help** *помогать*, **to know** *знать*, **to like** *нравиться*:

He **wanted the work to be done** at once. **Он хотел, чтобы работа была сделана немедленно.**

I like **her to tell** the truth. **Мне нравится, когда она говорит правду.**

б) после глаголов **восприятия** – **to see** *видеть*, **to hear** *слышать*, **to feel** *чувствовать*, **to watch** *наблюдать*, **to notice** *замечать*, **to listen to** *слушать*. С глаголами этой группы инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**:

We noticed *the man get into* the car and *drive away*.

Мы заметили, **что человек сел в машину и уехал.**

в) после глаголов, выражающих *приказание, просьбу, разрешение* – *to order* приказывать, *to warn* предупреждать, *to force* заставлять, *to ask (for)* просить, *to allow* разрешать, *to persuade* убедить, уговорить. С глаголами *to make* заставлять, *to let* позволять инфинитив употребляется без частицы *to*:

Our chief *doesn't allow anyone to smoke* in his office.

Наш начальник не разрешает *курить в офисе.*

2.5. Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject).

В английском языке с некоторыми глаголами употребляется *сложное подлежащее*, представляющее собой сочетание местоимения в именительном падеже (или существительного в общем падеже) с инфинитивом.

Сложное предложение с главным предложением, выраженным безличным оборотом типа **it is said** *говорят*, **it seems** *кажется*, **it is likely** *вероятно*, можно заменить конструкцией «сложное подлежащее»:

I предложение

It is said that they know Chinese.

II предложение

They are said **to know** Chinese.

(Говорят, что они знают китайский язык.)

При замене сложного предложения подлежащее придаточного предложения (**they**) ставится вместо местоимения **it** перед сказуемым главного предложения, которое согласуется с этим новым подлежащим в лице и числе, а сказуемое придаточного предложения (**know**) принимает форму инфинитива (**to know**).

Такое сочетание (**They ... to know**) называется «сложное подлежащее». Эта конструкция употребляется:

а) с глаголами *to say* говорить, *to know* знать, *to report* сообщать, *to think/believe* полагать, *to expect* ожидать и др. в форме *страдательного залога*:

He is known **to be** a good investigator.
(It is known that he is a good investigator.)

Известно, что он хороший следователь.

б) с глаголами *to seem/appear* казаться, *to prove* оказываться, *to happen* случаться в форме *действительного залога*:

He seems to know English well. *Кажется, он хорошо знает*
(It seems that he knows English well.) *английский язык.*

в) с глаголом *to be* в сочетании с прилагательными *likely* вероятный, *unlikely* маловероятный, *certain* несомненный, *sure* верный. *Simple Infinitive* после этих прилагательных обычно выражает действие, относящееся к будущему:

They are likely to come soon. *Вероятно, они скоро придут.*
(It is likely that they will come soon.)

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели.

Example: The president has two bodyguards **to protect** him.

У президента есть два телохранителя для его защиты.

1. In order **to understand** English Constitutional Law you should study a lot of judicial documents.

2. The facts must provide sufficient evidence **to bring** a criminal to justice.

3. **To reconstruct** the happening the detective examines a crime scene properly.

4. In order **to prove** the case the investigator interviewed many witnesses.

5. **To enter** the Belgorod Law Institute it is necessary to deal with a thorough selection system.

6. Our students are studying special subjects and mastering practical skills **to be** good specialists in future.

7. A police officer must be a highly trained professional **to perform** well under operational conditions.

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на пассивный инфинитив в функции определения.

Example:

The case **to be investigated** by the officer is rather difficult.

Дело, которое должен расследовать офицер, довольно трудное.

1. The report **to be written** by the investigator must include all the facts collected during the investigation.
2. The witness **to be interviewed** disappeared from the police sight.
3. Physical evidence **to be found** at the crime scene will be very important for the investigation.
4. The criminal case **to be tried** by the district court next week is much spoken of in town.
5. The text **to be discussed** by the students is about the American Constitution.
6. The crime **to be investigated** by the FBI poses a threat to the Nation's security.
7. There was a need to attack because the negotiations **to be conducted** with the terrorist had reached a deadlock.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на конструкцию «сложное дополнение».

Example: I'd like **you to come in** for a minute.

Я хотел бы, чтобы вы зашли на минуту.

1. We knew **him to be** an honest man.
2. They expect **the government to lose** the election.
3. The detective didn't notice **the offender disappear** in the crowd.
4. The witness saw **her enter** the house.
5. The people watched **the policeman protect** the crime scene.
6. My dog feels **the danger be** near by.
7. The solicitor persuaded **me to appeal** again.
8. Why do you let **Peter take** your car?
9. The police officer warned **us not to touch** anything.
10. I only did it because they made **me do** it.

Упр. 4. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на конструкцию «сложное подлежащее». (Соблюдайте технику перевода этой конструкции на русский язык: 1) сказуемое – 2) подлежащее – 3) инфинитив.)

Example: **The terrorists** are reported to be in the building.

Сообщают, что террористы находятся в здании.

1. **The girl** is considered **to be** in need of care and protection.
2. **The wanted man** is believed **to be living** in London.
3. **They** appear **to be looking for** something.
4. **I** happened **to be** there at that time.
5. **They** are likely **to have left** our town.
6. **The criminal** is certain **to have** close associates.

Упр. 5. Прочтите и переведите предложения. Замените сложное предложение конструкцией «сложное подлежащее».

Example: It is known that **they arrested** a dangerous criminal.

Известно, что они арестовали опасного преступника.

They are known to have arrested a dangerous criminal.

1. It is said that he was imposed a sentence of imprisonment.
2. It was known that the young offenders had spent three months in custody.
3. It proved that the data were wrong.
4. It seems that the accused is satisfied with the court decision.
5. It is unlikely that the court will pass a different sentence.
6. It is sure that she will call you up.

Упр. 6. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию «сложное подлежащее».

1. Говорят, что он учится в юридическом институте.
2. Известно, что два человека были убиты в перестрелке (**shooting**).
3. Полагают, что преступление было совершено группой подростков.
4. Сообщают, что полиция ведёт переговоры (**negotiations**) с грабителями банка.
5. Кажется, он расследует дело об ограблении банка.
6. Оказалось, что они были террористами.
7. Случилось так, что офицер полиции находился на месте происшествия в момент совершения преступления.
8. Маловероятно, что это дело будет расследовано быстро.
9. Несомненно, она опытный юрист.
10. Вероятно, они уже прибыли на место происшествия.

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на функции и формы инфинитива.

1. A simple majority of the jury is enough **to reach** a verdict. 2. **To detect** criminals is not an easy task. 3. I think they will **go** out in some minutes. 4. The law presumes the accused **not to be** guilty until his guilt has been proved. 5. **To have made** the same mistake twice was unforgivable. 6. The defendant is satisfied **to have been hearing** the witnesses during the trial. 7. Organized crime leaders mainly supervise operations so that they cannot **be punished** by court. 8. She shouldn't **study** at such a late hour. 9. The jury seems **to be helping** the judge. 10. The criminal ordered the clerk **to open** the safe.

3. Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs).

Модальные глаголы выражают не действие, а **отношение говорящего к действию**, выраженному смысловым глаголом, и представляют его как возможное, вероятное, необходимое и т.д. Модальные глаголы употребляются в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола, образуя с ним сложное глагольное сказуемое. Они не изменяются по лицам и числам.

Наиболее употребительными в английском языке являются модальные глаголы **can (could), may (might), must, should**:

Present	Past	Future
can – могу I can do it. <i>Я могу делать это.</i>	could – мог I could do it. <i>Я мог делать это.</i>	can – могу I can do it next time. <i>Я могу сделать это в следующий раз.</i>
may – возможно She may do it. <i>Она возможно делает это.</i>	might – возможно She might do it. <i>Она возможно делала это.</i>	may – возможно She may do it tomorrow. <i>Она возможно сделает это завтра.</i>
must – должен They must do it. <i>Они должны делать это.</i>	had to – должен был They had to do it. <i>Они должны были делать это.</i>	must – должен They must do it this week. <i>Они должны сделать это на этой неделе.</i>

Модальные глаголы *can (could), may (might), must* образуют вопросительные и отрицательные формы самостоятельно, без вспомогательных глаголов:

He **can** speak English. *Он может говорить по-английски.*
Can he speak English? *Он может говорить по-английски?*
Yes, he **can**/No, he **cannot**. *Да/Нет*
He **cannot** speak English. *Он не может говорить по-английски.*

В разговорной речи употребляются сокращённые формы:

cannot – can't [kænt] (I **cannot** do it. = I **can't** do it.)
could not – couldn't [kudnt] (I **could not** do it. = I **couldn't** do it.)
might not – mightn't [maitnt] (I **might not** do it. = I **mightn't** do it.)
must not – mustn't [mʌsnt] (I **must not** do it. = I **mustn't** do it.)

Модальный глагол **should** [ʃud] *следует, должен* (отрицательная форма **should not – shouldn't** [ʃudnt]) употребляется для выражения *необходимости* совершения действия. В сравнении с **must** глагол **should** является менее категоричным и чаще всего выражает совет:

They **should** do it. *Им следует делать это.*

С модальными глаголами употребляется и инфинитив в форме страдательного залога:

- **be + Participle II** (если выражает настоящее или будущее действие)

I must **be asked**. *Меня должны спрашивать (спросить).*

- **have been + Participle II** (если выражает прошедшее действие)

I must **have been asked**. *Меня должны были спросить.*

Выражение **had to** образует вопросительную и отрицательную формы при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did**:

They **had to** take the exam. *Они должны были сдавать экзамен.*

Did they **have to** take the exam? *Они должны были сдавать экзамен?*

Yes, they **did**/No, they **didn't**. *Да/Нет*

They **didn't have to** take the exam. *Они не должны были сдавать экзамен.*

В разговорной речи модальные глаголы **can, could, may** употребляются в случае, когда:

1) просят или спрашивают о чём-либо (используются **can/could**):
Can you wait a moment, please? *Вы можете подождать немного?*
Could you tell me how to get to the station? *Скажите, пожалуйста, как добраться до вокзала.*

2) спрашивают разрешения сделать что-либо (используются **can/could/may**):

Hello, **can** I speak to Tom, please? *Здравствуйте, могу я поговорить с Томом?*
Could I use your telephone? *Можно мне воспользоваться вашим телефоном?*
May I come in? *Можно войти?*

3) разрешают сделать что-либо (используются **can/may**):
You **can (may)** smoke here. *Вы можете курить здесь.*

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Какое значение имеют модальные глаголы в английском языке?
2. Назовите наиболее употребительные модальные глаголы и дайте их перевод.
3. Как образуются их вопросительная и отрицательная формы?
4. Назовите глагол, выражающий необходимость совершения действия в прошлом.
5. Как образуются вопросительная и отрицательная формы с глаголом **had to**?

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, повторите за диктором данные слова. Выучите их.

without [wi'dəut] – без

identify [ai'dentifai] – опознавать

truth [tru:θ] – правда

find [faɪnd] (found; found) – находить

look for ['lʊk fɔ:] – искать

tell [tel] (told; told) – сказать

pass exams [pɑ:s ɪg'zæmz] – сдать экзамены

victim ['vɪctɪm] – жертва; пострадавший

disappear [dɪsə'piə] – исчезать

polite [pə'lait] – вежливый

speech [spi:tʃ] – речь

hurry ['hʌri] – торопить(ся)

Упр. 2. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте согласно примерам отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

Example: You **can** do it. Ты *можешь* делать это.

а) отрицательная форма

You **cannot** do it.

Ты *не можешь* делать это.

б) вопросительная форма

Can you do it?

Ты *можешь* делать это?

1. I can speak English. 2. Tom can drive a car. 3. The victim could identify the criminal. 4. She could learn the poem for ten minutes. 5. We can meet our friends on Friday. 6. They can finish the work next week.

Упр. 3. Прочтите и переведите предложения. Поставьте сначала общий вопрос, затем специальный, используя данные вопросительные слова.

а) к дополнению и к обстоятельству

Example: John can drive this car. /what?/

Джон может управлять этой машиной.

Can John drive this car? – What can John drive?

1. He could work for ten hours. /how long?/

2. We can get up early tomorrow. /when?/

3. Brazil can play football very well. /how?/

б) к определению

Example: John can drive this car. /which?/

Can John drive this car? – Which car can John drive?

1. Helen could read English magazines. /what?/

2. You can have a look at our baby. /whose?/

3. I could understand some words. /how many?/

в) к подлежащему и его определению

Example: John can drive this car. /who?/

Who can drive this car?

1. This student can study well. /which?/

2. They could play with a computer all day. /who?/

3. The machine can work for an hour without break. /what?/

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык. При переводе соблюдайте *твёрдый порядок слов* английского предложения и помните, что *подлежащее* и *сказуемое* всегда присутствуют в предложении.

1. Я не могу его ждать. 2. Можешь ли ты ответить на этот вопрос? 3. Вы могли делать это без моей помощи. 4. Когда офицер полиции может допрашивать подозреваемого? 5. Свидетель не может опознать этого человека, не так ли? 6. Она не могла видеть, как он вошёл.

Упр. 5. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте согласно примеру отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

Example: Tom **may** be here in twenty minutes.

Том, возможно, будет здесь через двадцать минут.

Tom **may not** be here in twenty minutes.

Тома, возможно, не будет здесь через двадцать минут.

May Tom be here in twenty minutes.

Возможно, Том будет здесь?

1. Helen may come to the party tonight. 2. There might be a meeting on Monday. 3. The suspect may have told the truth. 4. My mother might know about it. 5. They might have had dinner. 6. She may have been in the bath.

Упр. 6. Переведите на английский язык. При переводе соблюдайте *твёрдый порядок слов* английского предложения и помните, что *подлежащее* и *сказуемое* всегда присутствуют в предложении.

1. Патрульная машина, вероятно, находится на пути к месту происшествия. 2. Преступник, возможно, уже скрылся. 3. Происшествие, вероятно, произошло (случилось) из-за опасного вождения. 4. Полиция, возможно, опросила свидетелей и пострадавшего. 5. Его жена, возможно, не знает об этом происшествии. 6. Я не уверен, но, вероятно, она не смотрела новости по телевидению.

Упр. 7. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте согласно примерам отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

Example: She **must** meet her brother.

Она должна встретить брата.

а) отрицательная форма
She **must not** meet her brother.
Она не должна встречать брата.

б) вопросительная форма
Must she meet her brother?
Она должна встретит брата?

1. I must work hard. 2. People must study foreign languages. 3. You should get the necessary information. 4. He should do his home-task regularly. 5. You must hurry to the station. 6. The lawyer must defend his client.

Упр. 8. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте согласно примерам отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

Example: He **had to** pass his exam.
Он должен был сдать экзамен.

а) отрицательная форма
He **didn't have to** pass his exam.
Он не должен был сдать экзамен.

б) вопросительная форма
Did he have to pass his exam?
Он должен был сдать экзамен?

1. Tom had to wait for a long time. 2. The police had to look for the witnesses. 3. You had to speak to your instructor. 4. They had to hear the latest news. 5. She had to inform me about it. 6. Peter had to identify the suspect.

Упр. 9. Прочтите и переведите предложения. Поставьте сначала общий вопрос, затем специальный, используя данные вопросительные слова.

Examples:

а) You **should** be polite with her. /whom?/
Вы должны быть вежливы с ней.

Should you be polite with her? – Whom should you be polite with?

б) You **had to** prepare your speech for the court. /what?/
Вы должны были подготовить речь для суда.

Did you have to prepare your speech for the court?

What did you have to prepare for the court?

1. The investigator should find the instrument of crime. /what?/
2. The criminal must be in town. /where?/
3. This lawyer had to defend my friend. /whose?/

4. They had to leave tomorrow. /when?/
5. The experts should examine the crime scene carefully. /how?/
6. The police had to look for the criminal. /who?/

Упр. 10. Переведите на английский язык. При переводе соблюдайте *твёрдый порядок слов* английского предложения и помните, что *подлежащее* и *сказуемое* всегда присутствуют в предложении.

1. Джон не должен вести машину. Он много выпил. 2. Вам не следует курить так много. 3. Вы можете сказать Анне об этом, но она должна держать это в секрете. 4. Он должен был получить водительские права. 5. Вы должны уехать завтра? 6. Где вы должны были встретиться с ним?

Упр. 11. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, а затем расскажите, что вы должны делать в данных ситуациях.

1. What must you do to receive your friends?
 - Must you clean your flat?
 - Must you cook something to eat?
 - Must you buy something to drink?
 - Must you be polite with your guests?

Now say what you must do receiving your friends.

2. What must you do to investigate a crime?
 - Must you go out to the crime scene?
 - Must you examine the crime scene?
 - Must you identify a suspect?
 - Must you do your best to arrest him?

Now say what you must do investigating a crime.

Упр. 12. Прочтите и переведите следующие ситуации и пары словосочетаний. Затем посоветуйте Анне, что следует и не следует ей делать в данных ситуациях.

Example:

Ann is always late for classes. *Анна всегда опаздывает на занятия.*

get up earlier (*вставать раньше*) She **should** get up earlier.

get up so late (*вставать так поздно*) She **shouldn't** get up so late.

1. Ann cannot pass her credit in English.
 - study harder
 - miss lessons
2. She reads English words wrong.
 - hurry when she is reading
 - read carefully and correctly
3. Ann can't speak English.
 - learn English words and grammar rules
 - be afraid of speaking
4. She cannot understand the teacher's questions.
 - be nervous a lot
 - ask her teacher to repeat a question again

Упр. 13. Выберите подходящий по смыслу глагол и дополните предложения по образцу, используя правильные формы страдательного залога. Прочтите и переведите предложения.

to identify; to arrest; to find; to teach; to hear; to examine; to accuse; to rape; to check

Example: The suspect couldn't **be identified** by the witnesses.
Подозреваемого не могли опознать свидетели.

1. Police students must ____ investigative techniques both in the classroom and out-of-doors. 2. When you kicked a policeman, you had to ____ . 3. If there has been a shooting, the crime scene should ____ for bullets and shells. 4. The police are looking for the missing girl. She can't ____ anywhere. 5. The detectives believe that the woman may ____ before she was killed. 6. Her cry for help could ____ by the people living near by. 7. When you go through customs, your bags may ____ by a customs officer. 8. A bank manager is waiting the trial. He must ____ of stealing money.

4. Герундий (Gerund).

4.1. Общие сведения.

Герундий – это неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия. **Аналогичная глагольная форма в русском языке отсутствует.** Формальным признаком герундия является наличие у глагольной основы окончания **-ing** [ɪŋ]: *prosecuting, performing*.

При образовании герундия соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

а) Если глагол оканчивается на немое **e**, то при прибавлении окончания **-ing** немое **e** опускается:

to make [meik] – making [meikin].

б) Если глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, то конечная согласная буква удваивается:

to sit [sit] – sitting [sitiŋ].

в) Если глагол оканчивается на сочетание **-ie**, то при прибавлении окончания **-ing** это сочетание меняется на **y**:

to die [dai] – dying [daiiŋ].

Герундий может сочетаться с предлогами и определяться притяжательными местоимениями или существительными в притяжательном падеже:

Forgive me for saying this.

Простите меня за то, что я сказал это.

I objected to his participating directly in the investigation.

Я возражал против того, чтобы он непосредственно участвовал в расследовании.

The detectives' training well helped them to solve the crime.

То, что детективы были хорошо подготовлены, помогло им в раскрытии преступления.

Герундий имеет категории вида и залога:

Вид (Aspect)	Действительный залог (Active Voice)	Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)
Non-Perfect (несовершенный)	prosecuting	being prosecuted
Perfect (совершенный)	having prosecuted	having been prosecuted

Когда действие, выраженное герундием, совершается лицом (или предметом), к которому оно относится, то употребляется герундий в форме **действительного залога**:

There are different methods of *prosecuting* offenders.

Существуют различные методы преследования правонарушителей.

Когда же действие, выраженное герундием, совершается над лицом (или предметом), к которому оно относится, то употребляется герундий в форме *страдательного залога*:

I know of his *having been prosecuted* for his beliefs.

Я знаю, что его преследовали за его убеждения.

Функции герундия во многом сходны с функциями инфинитива. Герундий в предложении может быть подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением, обстоятельством.

Отрицательная форма герундия образуется с помощью частицы **not**, которая ставится перед герундием: *not prosecuting*, *not being prosecuted* и т.д.

На русский язык герундий может переводиться отглагольным существительным, инфинитивом, деепричастием, глаголом в личной форме в придаточных предложениях.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Как образуется герундий?
2. Образуйте все виды герундия в действительном и страдательном залогах от глаголов **to charge** и **to break**.
3. Как образуется отрицательная форма герундия?
4. Как переводится герундий на русский язык?

4.2. Некоторые случаи употребления герундия

1) Герундий употребляется после следующих глаголов с предлогами:

warn against – предупреждать
ask for – просить
thank for – благодарить за
prevent from – препятствовать
consist in – заключаться в
persist in – упорствовать

accuse of – обвинять в
suspect of – подозревать в
hear of – слышать о
think about/of – думать о
insist on – настаивать на
keep/go on – продолжать

result in – приводить к
succeed in – удаваться

object to – возражать против
get used to – привыкать к

Например:

It **will result in** *increasing* a number of addicted Americans.

Это приведёт к увеличению числа наркоманов в Америке.

2) Герундий употребляется после следующих оборотов, требующих определённых предлогов:

be afraid of – бояться (чего-л.)

be fond of – любить (что-л.)

be proud of – гордиться (чем-л.)

be sorry for – сожалеть о

be responsible for – быть ответственным за

be disappointed at – быть разочарованным в

be surprised at – удивляться (чему-л.)

be engaged in – заниматься (чем-л.)

be interested in – интересоваться (чем-л.)

Например:

I **am proud of** *being* a police officer.

Я горжусь тем, что являюсь офицером полиции.

3) Герундий употребляется после глаголов **to stop** *прекращать*, **to finish** *заканчивать*, **to delay/postpone** *откладывать*, **to enjoy** *получать удовольствие*, **to mind** *возражать против*, **to suggest** *предлагать/предполагать*, **to imagine** *представлять*, **to regret** *сожалеть*, **to admit** *признавать*, **to deny** *отрицать*, **to avoid** *избегать*, **to consider** *полагать*, **to involve** *включать в себя*, **to practise** *практиковать(ся)*, **to miss** *пропустить*, **to risk** *рисковать*:

Stop talking!

Прекратите разговаривать!

♪ **Упр. 1.** Прослушайте, повторите за диктором данные слова. Выучите их.

sell [sel] – продавать

carry out ['kæri aut] – выполнять

argue ['a:gju:] – спорить; полагать

place [pleis] – помещать

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] – достигать

make [meik] – сделать; готовить

defend [di'fend] – защищать

commit [kə'mit] – совершать

steal [sti:l] – воровать

break [breik] – ломать; нарушать

die [dai] – умирать

touch [tʌtʃ] – (при)касаться

reach [ri:tʃ] – доставать; достигать

find [faɪnd] – находить

Упр. 2. Переведите на английский язык, используя данные образцы.

1. **I remember seeing him.** *Помню, что видел его.*

(учил эти слова; говорил ему об этом; давал ей эту книгу)

2. **Would you mind my smoking?** *Вы не против, если я закурю?*

(я открою окно; я задам несколько вопросов; Пётр останется здесь)

3. **It's no use going there.** *Бесполезно идти туда.*

(спорить; говорить ей об этом; искать здесь)

4. **I can't help laughing.** *Я не могу не смеяться.*

(любить их; сказать Елене о своём решении; задать Вам один вопрос).

Упр. 3. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий в функции определения.

1. Drug trafficking is the business **of manufacturing** and **selling** drugs. 2. The role of the federal government **in fighting** crime became more prominent. 3. Despite progress **in achieving** equal rights, only a constitutional amendment could correct gender discrimination for good. 4. Europol was created to improve the effectiveness **in preventing** and **combating** terrorism. 5. Solicitors prepare legal documents **for buying** and **selling** houses, **recovering** some debts, **making** wills, and so on. 6. Advocacy is the art **of presenting** cases in Court.

Упр. 4. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий в функции обстоятельства.

1. Many Americans accuse the U.S. judicial system of being ineffective first **in catching** criminals. 2. Many prisoners are released **after serving** only a third of their sentences. 3. **After graduating from** the FBI Academy, Special Agents have a two-year probationary period. 4. The Master of the Rolls has normally served in other judicial offices **before being promoted** to this post. 5. **Before being called** to the bar, the candidates for barristers must satisfy certain formal requirements. 6. Law Lords may retire from active service **upon reaching** retirement age.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующие сложные предложения. Замените придаточные предложения оборотом с герундием, используя предлоги, данные в скобках.

Example:

When Peter got a telegram, he started home at once. (after)

Когда Пётр получил телеграмму, он сразу же отправился домой.

After getting a telegram Peter started home at once.

После получения телеграммы Пётр сразу же отправился домой.

1. When he had graduated from our Institute, he worked as a drug traffic inspector. (after)
2. Before they search for home, the detectives must get a search warrant. (before)
3. When he was asked, the accused changed his statements. (on)
4. You put people's lives in danger if you drive dangerously. (by)
5. The investigator solves a crime if he collects sufficient facts and evidence. (by)
6. All evidence found at the crime scene should be recorded before they are packed and removed. (before)
7. While the investigator was searching the crime scene, he tried to reconstruct the happening. (in)
8. When she had been told a verdict, she turned pale. (on)
9. The juvenile was booked and fingerprinted after he had been arrested. (after)
10. You will never know English unless you learn the grammar of the language. (without)

Упр. 6. Поставьте глагол, заключённый в скобки, в форму герундия, употребив перед ним соответствующий предлог. Переведите предложения.

Example:

The British coroners' courts are engaged ... sudden or unnatural deaths. **(to investigate)**

The British coroners' courts are engaged *in investigating* sudden or unnatural deaths.

*Британские следственные суды занимаются **расследованием** фактов внезапной или неестественной смерти.*

1. The arrested man was suspected ... into a house. (to break)
2. The police are responsible ... law and order. (to maintain)
3. Have you ever been accused ... a crime? (to commit)
4. I 'm sorry ... at you yesterday. (to shout)
5. The officer persisted ... to solve that difficult problem. (to try)
6. The coroner insisted ... the man's ... of heart attack. (to die)
7. I thanked her ... so helpful. (to be)
8. A lawyer warns his clients ... anything without his presence.
(not/to tell)
9. Are you interested ... some information for us? (to give)
10. What prevented him ... the crime? (to commit)

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения. Затем перефразируйте их, используя герундий.

Example: Must you investigate crimes?

Вы должны расследовать преступления?

Does your job **involve** investigating crimes?

Ваша работа включает расследование преступлений?

1. It's not a good idea to arrest the criminal now.
It's better **to avoid**
2. Can I ask you some questions?
Would you **mind** ... ?
3. The driver said that he didn't have a driving licence.
The driver **admitted**
4. The officer doesn't like to write reports.
The officer **doesn't enjoy**
5. Please, don't smoke!
Please, **stop** ... !
6. I am sure that I have read about this trial.
I **remember**
7. The teenager refused that he had stolen the man's wallet.
The teenager **denied**
8. I don't think that my child had broken into the house.
I **can't imagine**

9. Are you sorry you didn't pass your exam?

Do you regret ... ?

10. Yesterday he worked till 9 o'clock.

Yesterday he **finished**

Упр. 8. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на функции и формы герундия.

1. The boy denied **stealing** the money. 2. A British police officer may be prosecuted for any wrongful act committed in **carrying out** his duties. 3. Can you remember **having seen** the man before? 4. He put off **making** decision till he had more information. 5. **Bringing** the crime lords to justice is the main objective of the FBI's investigation. 6. The driver was fined for **being drunk** in charge of a car. 7. The defence counsel is using a lot of documents for **defending** his client. 8. It is no use **arguing**. 9. After **finding** some evidence the investigator solved the crime. 10. Voters fold the paper to conceal the vote, before **placing** it in the ballot box. 11. Laboratory examinations proved the innocence of person suspected of **having committed** crimes. 12. The safe showed no signs of **having been touched**.

5. Причастие I (Participle I).

Причастие в английском языке представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая переводится на русский язык *причастием* или *деепричастием*.

Образование: Причастие I (**Participle I**) образуется путём прибавления окончания **-ing** к начальной форме глагола (без частицы **to**): to ask – **asking**.

Participle I совпадает по форме с герундием, и образование его форм происходит по тем же правилам, по которым образуются формы герундия.

Participle I имеет категории вида и залога:

Вид (Aspect)	Действительный залог (Active Voice)	Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)
Non-Perfect (несовершенный)	asking	being asked
Perfect (совершенный)	having asked	having been asked

Отрицательная форма **Participle I** образуется при помощи частицы **not**: *not asking, not having asked* и т.д.

Употребление и перевод. Перевод **Participle I** зависит от его функции в предложении:

1) *определение* (причастие стоит перед существительным или сразу после него) – переводится:

а) причастием с суффиксами **-ущ (-ющ), -ащ (-ящ)** или **-вший**, если имеет форму действительного залога:

<i>the investigating officer</i>	<i>расследующий офицер</i>
<i>the officer investigating the crime</i>	<i>офицер, расследующий преступление</i>

б) причастием с окончаниями **-нный, -тый, -мый**, если имеет форму страдательного залога:

<i>the crime being investigated by</i>	<i>преступление,</i>	<i>расследуемое</i>
<i>the officer</i>	<i>офицером</i>	

2) *обстоятельство* (причастие стоит в начале или в конце предложения, иногда в сочетании с **when** или **while**) – переводится деепричастием, оканчивающимся на **-а, -я, -в**):

<i>a) (When/while) investigating</i>	<i>Расследуя преступление, он на-</i>
<i>the crime he found some evidence.</i>	<i>шёл некоторые доказательства.</i>

<i>б) He found some evidence (when /</i>	<i>Он нашёл некоторые доказа-</i>
<i>while) investigating the crime.</i>	<i>тельства, расследуя преступление.</i>

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Как образуется причастие I?
2. Образуйте все виды причастия I от глагола **to make**.
3. Как переводится причастие I на русский язык?

Упр. 1. Прочтите и переведите данные ниже глаголы. Образуйте от этих глаголов **Participle I** и переведите их на русский язык:

а) причастием, б) деепричастием.

Example: *to make* *делать* – *making* а) *делающий*, б) *делая*

to make; *to investigate*; *to protect*; *to leave*; *to cross*; *to maintain*; *to look for*; *to accuse of*; *to pay attention*; *to die*.

Упр. 2. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на **Participle I** в функции определения.

1. Common law is the judge-made law **reflecting** customs and practices of people. 2. There are only 8,500 **practising** barristers in England and Wales. 3. The person **being** at this post is the highest judge in the kingdom. 4. The police are looking for two boys **being accused of** theft. 5. The report **having been made** by our chief was rather interesting. 6. Russia passed legislation **reducing** the sentence for possession of drugs for personal use. 7. We watched Helen **crossing** the road. 8. The **investigating** officer interviewed some witnesses.

Упр. 3. Образуйте словосочетания, употребляя **Participle I** в функции «левостороннего» определения.

Example: a boy who is sleeping мальчик, который спит
спящий мальчик a **sleeping** boy

1) a man who is dying; 2) two girls who are smiling; 3) the car that is approaching; 4) a room where visitors wait; 5) a student who reads a lot; 6) the officers who interrogate suspects; 7) the criminal who is running away; 8) the hall where students read books; 9) the people who are walking in the park; 10) a bulldog that barks at everybody.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте из двух предложений одно, употребляя **Participle I** в функции «правостороннего» определения.

Example: That girl is Japanese. She is talking to Peter.
Та девушка – японка. Она разговаривает с Петром.
Девушка, (какая?) разговаривающая с Петром, японка.
The girl **talking** to Peter is Japanese.

1. The police are looking for three men. They are investigating the robbery.

2. Who is that man? He is standing at the window.

3. The road joins two villages. It is very narrow.

4. The students watched the teacher. She wrote a sentence on the blackboard.

5. Some pictures were stolen. They were hanging in the museum.
6. The man was arrested. He had shot at the policeman.

Упр. 5. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на **Participle I** в функции обстоятельства.

Example:

While **investigating** the crime the officer interviewed many witnesses.
Расследуя преступление, офицер опросил много свидетелей.

1. **When leaving** the room, the criminal left some evidence.
2. **Having protected** the crime scene, the patrolmen waited for the operative group.
3. The driver went down the street **not paying attention** on the red.
4. The Thames flows through London **dividing** it **into** north and south.
5. She was sitting on a sofa **reading** her book.
6. **Using** negotiation, mediation, or arbitration the disputing parties may avoid the difficulties of court trial.
7. **Performing** his duties the lawyer has some loyalties in his work.
8. Americans have 200 million firearms **including** handguns, rifles, and shotguns.

Упр. 6. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте из двух предложений одно, употребляя утвердительные или отрицательные формы **Participle I** в функции обстоятельства.

Examples:

- a) We finished our work. So we went home.

Мы закончили свою работу. Поэтому мы пошли домой.

Закончив работу, мы пошли домой.

Finishing our work, we went home.

- б) The police didn't find any evidence. So they couldn't arrest him.

Полиция не нашла доказательств. Поэтому она не могла арестовать его.

Не найдя доказательств, полиция не могла арестовать его.

Not finding any evidence, the police couldn't arrest him.

1. He is a foreigner. So he needs a visa to enter our country.
2. I didn't know her telephone. So I couldn't contact her.
3. Her husband was dying. So he made up a will.

4. The criminals had black masks. So they weren't identified by witnesses.
5. Mr. Green wasn't in town. So he didn't commit this crime.
6. The police were trying to get into the flat. So they knocked out the door.
7. The law-breaker doesn't make a noise when he breaks into the house.
8. They didn't speak Russian. So they didn't understand what we said.

Упр. 7. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем, употребляя **Participle I** в функции обстоятельства, скажите, что с вами случилось, когда вы выполняли определённые действия.

Example: I slipped. I was getting off the bus.

Я поскользнулся. Я выходил из автобуса.

*Я поскользнулся, (что делая?) **выходя** из автобуса.*

I slipped **getting off** the bus.

1. I broke my arm. I was playing tennis.
2. I was watching television. I fell asleep.
3. I violated the traffic rules. I was crossing the street.
4. I was walking around the town. I saw the accident.
5. I heard a strange noise. I was working in the garden.
6. I was tying my shoes. I felt a sharp backache.
7. I was listening to his funny story. I smiled.
8. I became stronger. I was training self-defence.

Упр. 8. Письменно переведите на русский язык данные ниже предложения, обращая внимание на употребление **Participle I**.

1. The police are looking for two men **being suspected of** theft.
2. Every criminal or civil case **depending on** its importance and some other characteristics is subject to primary examination.
3. Criminal responsibility of persons **having** extraterritorial rights is decided through diplomatic channels.
4. While **passing** a sentence for crime, the court not only punishes the criminal but also reeducates him.
5. **Having been put** at the Congress, these problems have remained very important today.
6. **Being prevented** from contacts with other items, the camera proved some blood

on its surface. 7. **Not having found** any fingerprints, we couldn't establish the criminal's identity. 8. **Having been detected and arrested**, the young men were then fingerprinted.

Упр. 9. Переведите на английский язык. При переводе соблюдайте *твёрдый порядок слов* английского предложения и помните, что *подлежащее* и *сказуемое* всегда присутствуют в предложении.

1. Вчера в 6 вечера я гулял по городу. 2. Переходя улицу, я увидел машину. 3. Приближающаяся машина была чёрного цвета. 4. Не останавливаясь, водитель проехал на красный свет. 5. Я заметил молодого человека, управлявшего машиной. 6. Я позвонил в полицию, сообщая номер и цвет машины. 7. Вскоре полиция арестовала водителя, нарушившего правила дорожного движения. 8. Сегодня я собираюсь в суд. 9. Как свидетель, я буду честен, давая показания и отвечая на вопросы в суде.

6. Причастие II (Participle II).

Причастие II (**Participle II**) – это неличная форма английского глагола, которая переводится на русский язык страдательным причастием.

Образование. По способу образования формы *Participle II* английские глаголы делятся на две группы:

- 1) *правильные* (с помощью окончания **-ed**) to prevent – *prevented*
- 2) *неправильные* (с помощью изменения основы) to write – *written*.

Употребление и перевод. Перевод **Participle II** зависит от его функции в предложении:

1) *определение* (причастие стоит перед существительным или сразу после него) – переводится **причастием** с окончаниями **-нный, -тый, -мый**):

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) the <i>prevented</i> crime | <i>предотвращённое преступление</i> |
| б) the crime <i>prevented</i> in time | <i>преступление, предотвращённое во-
время</i> |

2) *обстоятельство* (причастие стоит обычно в начале предложения, часто с союзами **when, while, if** и др.) – переводится в основном:

a) **причастным оборотом** или б) **придаточным предложением**):

(When/while/if) *prevented* in time, the crime is no longer dangerous to people.

а) *Предотвращённое вовремя преступление больше не представляет опасность для людей;*

б) *После того как преступление предотвратили, оно больше не представляет опасность для людей.*

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Что представляет собой причастие II?
2. Как образуется причастие II?
3. Как переводится причастие II на русский язык?

Упр. 1. Прочтите и переведите следующие глаголы. Образуйте от этих глаголов форму **Participle II** и переведите их на русский язык страдательным причастием.

Examples: а) to change *изменять* – **changed** *изменённый*
б) to find *находить* – **found** *найденный*

а) to change; to develop; to prove; to arrive; to prevent; to injure;
б) to find; to steal; to catch; to make; to take.

Упр. 2. Прочтите и переведите данные словосочетания, обращая внимание на перевод **Participle I** и **Participle II** в функции «левостороннего» определения.

Example: preventing actions – *предотвращающие действия*
prevented actions – *предотвращённые действия*

- 1) a training policeman – a trained policeman;
- 2) a changing factor – a changed factor;
- 3) the developing countries – the developed countries;
- 4) an arresting officer – an arrested officer;
- 5) the proving facts – the proved facts;
- 6) the arriving trains – the arrived trains;
- 7) an informing person – an informed person.

Упр. 3. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на **Participle II** в функции определения.

1. The court consists of judges **appointed** by the U.S. President and **approved** by the Senate. 2. The rules **established** by an administrative agency generally have the force of law. 3. The **injured** person uses civil procedure to protect his or her private rights. 4. The appellate courts examine the word-for-word **written** record of what was said at the trial. 5. One of the parties claimed a mistake of law **made** at the trial level. 6. The percentage of crimes **committed** under the influence of drugs increased significantly.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте из двух предложений одно, употребляя **Participle II** в функции «правостороннего» определения.

Example:

A woman was taken to hospital. She was injured in the accident.

Женщину доставили в больницу. Она была ранена в аварии.

*Женщину, (какую?) **раненную** в аварии, доставили в больницу.*

A woman **injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.

1. The pictures haven't been found yet. They were stolen from the museum.
2. The police arrested a man. He was suspected of a robbery.
3. Did you hear a girl? She was knocked down on the road.
4. The young men were fingerprinted. They were taken to the police station.
5. I like the detective stories. They were written by Conan Doyle.
6. When he arrived, there was a big black car. It was parked outside the house.
7. The detectives found the money. The money was stolen in the robbery.
8. Most of the guns are used by terrorists. They are made in the U.S.A.

Упр. 5. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на **Participle II** в функции обстоятельства.

Example: If **read**, the article must be discussed.

*Если статью **прочитают**, она должна быть обсуждена.*

1. **Written** in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read.
2. **Caught** red-handed, Tom didn't know what to say. 3. When **elected** for a term of 4 years, the President must run the government programme.
4. **Accused of** a housebreaking, the teenager didn't deny his guilt. 5. If **asked**, I can write a report about our practice at New-York Police Department. 6. **Divided into** 11 judicial circuits, the U.S.A. has a Federal Court of Appeals in each circuit. 7. When **organized**, the police became an effective instrument in fighting against crimes.

Упр. 6. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем измените эти предложения, используя **Participle I** или **Participle II** в функции обстоятельства.

Examples: а) When Nick was crossing the street, he fell down.

Когда Ник переходил улицу, он упал.

Переходя улицу, Ник упал.

Crossing the street Nick fell down.

б) When the article is read, it must be discussed.

Когда статью прочитают, она должна быть обсуждена.

When read, the article must be discussed.

1. When Tom didn't wish to discuss the painful problem, he changed a talk.

2. If an investigator arrives at the crime scene, he must question all people present there.

3. When the young men had been detected and taken to the police, they were fingerprinted.

4. When the girl was asked about it again, she changed her statements.

5. While the detective was interviewing the witnesses, he tried to reconstruct the happening.

6. When the court had tried this criminal case, it passed the sentence.

7. If the bill is passed by both the Houses, it becomes a law.

8. When the resolution was signed by the President, it came into force all over the country.

Упр. 7. Письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на формы причастий и их место в предложении.

1. While doing some Christmas shopping in London don't forget to buy souvenirs for your friends. 2. The films being shown are of British production. 3. Having looked through all the papers and letters received on that day, he left his office. 4. Freedom of speech and demonstration was reported being violated. 5. Attending this lawyer's lectures, they got to know a lot of interesting facts about the work of the court. 6. The judgement or sentence passed by the court may be appealed or protested again before the higher court. 7. All the evidence found at the crime scene was examined, photographed, recorded and collected. 8. The criminals were seen committing a housebreaking.

7. Отрицание (Negation).

В английском отрицательном предложении может быть только одно слово, выражающее отрицание. В этом заключается главная особенность английских отрицательных предложений по сравнению с русскими предложениями, в которых возможны два слова и более, выражающих отрицание. Сравните:

Я никому не говорил об этом. *I did **not** tell anybody about it.*

Основные способы выражения отрицания:

1) Обычно отрицание выражается с помощью отрицательной частицы **not** *не, нет, ни*, которая стоит при глаголе-сказуемом:

They are **not** here.

*Их здесь **нет**.*

He does **not** eat that.

*Он **не** ест это.*

Отрицательная частица **not** может употребляться и с другими членами предложения:

I asked him **not** to do it.

*Я просил его **не** делать это.*

2) Отрицание может быть выражено:

- отрицательными местоимениями **no** *никакой*, **nobody**, **no one** *никто*, **nothing** *ничто*, **none** *никто, ничто*, **neither** *никакой, ни один*:

***Nobody** knows it.*

***Никто** не знает этого.*

- отрицательными наречиями **never** *никогда*, **nowhere** *нигде, никуда* и др.:

We went **nowhere**.

*Мы **никуда** не поехали.*

- отрицательными союзами **until** пока (не), **unless** если не, **neither...nor... ни...ни...** и др.:

Neither Tom *nor* Ann told me *about it.* *Ни* Том, *ни* Анна *не* говорили мне об этом.

- сочетанием глагола **fail** не удаваться (или существительного **failure** неудача) с инфинитивом:

He *failed to identify* the suspect. *Ему не удалось опознать подозреваемого.*

Сказуемое в этих случаях выражается глаголом в утвердительной форме, т.к. в английском предложении может быть только одно отрицание.

3) Частичное отрицание может передаваться приставками и суффиксами с отрицательным значением **in-** (**im-**, **il-**, **ir-**), **un-**, **non-**, **dis-**, **-less** и др.:

It is **unusual** to see her here. *Необычно видеть её здесь.*

В разговорной речи часто используются устойчивые выражения, имеющие отрицательные значения: **don't mention it** ['dɒnt 'menʃənit]/**not at all** ['nɒtət'ɔ:l] *не стоит (благодарности)*, **never mind** ['nevə'maɪnd] *ничего, пустьяки*, **no wonder** ['nɒw'wʌndə] *не удивительно*, **no smoking** ['nɒ'smɒkɪŋ] *не курить*, **no doubt** ['nɒ'daʊt] *несомненно*, **no problem(s)** ['nɒ'prɒbləm(z)] *никаких проблем*, **nothing of the kind** ['nʌθɪŋəv ðə'kaɪnd] *ничего подобного*, **no longer/no more** ['nɒu'lɒŋgə /'nɒu'mɔ:] *больше не(т)* и др.:

– Thank you very much. *– Большое спасибо.*

– **Not at all.** *– Не стоит.*

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Какова главная особенность английских отрицательных предложений по сравнению с русскими предложениями?

2. Назовите основные способы выражения отрицания в английском языке.

3. Назовите устойчивые выражения, имеющие отрицательные значения и дайте их перевод.

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, повторите за диктором данные слова. Выучите их.

interrogation [interə'geiʃən] – допрос
touch [tʌtʃ] – (при)касаться
corpse [kɔ:ps] – труп
able [eɪbl] – способный
legal ['li:gəl] – законный; юридический
honest ['ɒ:nɪst] – честный

agree [ə'gri:] – соглашаться
pain [peɪn] – боль
fear [fiə] – страх
heart [hɑ:t] – сердце
district ['dɪstrɪkt] – район; округ
worry ['wʌri] – беспокоить(ся)

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на способы выражения отрицания.

1. An experienced investigator **never** forgets to consult all detectives of the search group. 2. I know **neither** him **nor** his brother. 3. There is **not** one method of interrogation. 4. There are **no** suspects in this case. 5. **Nobody** remembers the number of that car. 6. There is **nothing** new in the case. 7. **No** two fingerprints are absolutely identical. 8. Some police cadets **fail to take** good pictures of the crime scene. 9. **None** of our group has professional specialization yet. 10. Please, **don't** leave your apartment **until** he makes you a call.

Упр. 3. Прочтите и переведите предложения. Образуйте отрицательную форму этих предложений, употребив частицу **not** с глаголом-сказуемым.

Examples: а) He is a student. Он студент.

He is **not** a student. Он **не** студент.

б) He reads books. Он читает книги.

He **does not** read books. Он **не** читает книги.

1. My parents are at home. 2. His sister has got two children. 3. They have a bath every morning. 4. Her friend studies at the Law Institute. 5. Why has he done it? 6. The students do their home-task regularly. 7. The detective is examining the crime scene now. 8. Our students often write grammar tests.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите данные предложения. Затем перефразируйте данные предложения, используя **no / nobody / nothing / nowhere**.

Example: He does **not** speak to **anybody**. *Он никому не говорит.*
He speaks to **nobody**.

1. I don't see anybody. 2. We haven't got any money. 3. Any system of government isn't perfect. 4. There isn't any blood on his clothes. 5. She hasn't heard from anybody recently. 6. There isn't anything interesting in this case. 7. He doesn't hear anything. 8. I haven't driven anywhere today.

Упр. 5. Составьте из двух предложений одно, используя союзы **neither...nor.../ until / unless**, и переведите его.

1. Tom doesn't smoke. And he doesn't drink.
2. Wait here! He must come back.
3. Don't touch anything! The police must arrive.
4. You don't work hard. And you cannot pass the examination.
5. You should listen carefully. Or you cannot do it correctly.
6. The investigator doesn't examine the corpse. And the divisional inspector doesn't do it.

Упр. 6. Образуйте слова при помощи приставок и суффиксов с отрицательным значением. Переведите их.

un-	in-	dis-	-less
known	dependence	to like	pain
reality	legal	to appear	use
usual	regular	honest	fear
truth	mobile	to arm	noise
able	possible	to agree	heart

Упр. 7. Прочитайте и переведите данные предложения. Затем образуйте отрицательные предложения, используя один из способов отрицания.

Example: Everybody knows that district. *Каждый* знает этот район.
Nobody knows that district. *Никто* не знает этого района.

1. There are two departments at our Institute.
2. He studies the science of Administrative Law.
3. The United Kingdom consists of three parts.
4. We must attend lessons five days a week.
5. I study both Criminalistics and Criminal Procedure.
6. It is possible to solve this crime.
7. They know everything about the history of the Conservative Party.

Упр. 8. Отреагируйте на следующие высказывания, используя устойчивые выражения с отрицательным значением.

1. Officer, can you find my dear child? – Несомненно! Пожалуйста, не беспокойтесь.
2. Excuse me! May I smoke here? – Извините. Здесь не курят!
3. I'm afraid I'm wrong in this situation. – Пустяки! Никто не заметил.
4. Thank you very much! – Не стоит.
5. Do you know the news? John's won the boxing championship! – Не удивительно. Он упорно тренировался.
6. They say you've been to South Africa and killed a lion. – Ничего подобного! Я был в России и убил медведя.
7. Have you got any problems? – Никаких проблем. Благодарю. Я могу сделать это сам.
8. How is your arm? Are you still playing tennis? – Больше нет. Но я сейчас бегаю.

8. Сложные предложения (Compound and Complex Sentences).

Сложное предложение состоит из двух или нескольких простых предложений, выражающих одну сложную мысль. Сложные предложения бывают двух типов: *сложносочиненные (Compound)* и *сложноподчиненные (Complex)*.

Сложносочиненное предложение состоит из равноправных простых предложений, не зависящих друг от друга, которые соединяются сочинительными союзами *and и, а, but но, or или* и др. Они отделяются запятой:

He opened the door, and we came in.	Он открыл дверь, и мы вошли.
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Простые предложения, как и в русском языке, могут соединяться в сложносочиненное предложение и без союзов. В этом случае между простыми предложениями ставится точка с запятой:

He opened the door; we came in.

Сложноподчинённое предложение состоит из неравноправных предложений: главного и придаточного. Придаточное предложение поясняет главное и соединяется с ним при помощи подчинительных союзов и союзных слов *that что, чтобы, after после того как, if если, because потому что, in order для того чтобы, that который, who кто, который, where где, how как, whose чей, when когда*:

I think **that** he said the truth. Думаю, **что** он сказал правду.

Придаточное предложение может соединяться с главным и без союзов или союзных слов:

I think he said the truth.

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, придаточное предложение часто не отделяется запятой от главного.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Что представляет собой сложносочинённое предложение?
2. Какие способы его соединения Вы знаете?
3. Из чего состоит сложноподчинённое предложение?
4. Назовите подчинительные союзы и союзные слова и дайте их перевод.

Упр. 1. Прослушайте, повторите за диктором данные слова. Выучите их.

garden [ga:dn] – сад

be tired [taiəd] – уставать

recognition [rekəg'niʃən] – опознание

trust [trʌst] – доверять; верить

lie [lai] – ложь; лгать

lead [li:d] – вести

key [ki:] – ключ

question ['kwɛstʃən] – вопрос; допрашивать

be buried ['berid] – хоронить

bite [bait] (bit; bitten) – кусать

fire (at) [faɪə] – стрелять (в)

free [fri:] – свободный

angry ['æŋɡri] – сердитый

cost [kɒst] – стоимость; стоить

Упр. 2. Прочитайте данные ниже предложения. По наличию главных членов, союзов или знаков препинания определите структуру предложения (простое или сложное). Переведите их.

1. I like the profession of a detective because it's interesting.
2. Training at our college is difficult but very interesting.

3. We're learning how to examine a crime scene, to establish contacts with public, and to get necessary information.
4. They used a new method of search, but it didn't help them.
5. I know that he is an experienced investigator.
6. My friend whose name is John is a detective of a police station.
7. The criminal was blocked; the police began negotiations.
8. She waited until everybody fell asleep.
9. The car stopped, and the driver got out.
10. Is it the lawyer's office or have I mistaken?

Упр. 3. Прочтите и переведите данные предложения. Затем составьте сложное предложение из двух простых, используя сочинительные союзы **and**, **but** или **or**.

1. My sister has got married. Now she is living in London.
2. I want to go on holiday. I don't know where to go.
3. Do you want to walk? Are you tired?
4. Kate is better. The doctor recommended staying in bed.
5. The crime was committed. The police began the investigation.
6. The detectives took all measures for his detection. The criminal disappeared.
7. There was recognition of the robber's identity. The victim pointed at a tall young man.
8. You will say the truth. I'll call up the police.

Упр. 4. Вместо пропусков вставьте союз **that что** или союзное слово **what что**, которое соответствует выражению *то, что* или *вещь, которую*. Прочтите и переведите предложения.

Examples:

- а) I know **that** she wants this. *Я знаю, что она хочет 'это.*
- б) I know **what** she wants. *Я знаю, 'что (вещь, которую) она хочет.*

1. I want to know ... you think of the accident.
2. The detective asked her ... she had done from 9 to 10 last night.
3. Everything ... the suspect said was true.
4. I've heard ... the police arrested John.
5. Don't trust him. Everything ... he says is lie.
6. The eye-witnesses say ... the car was traveling too fast.

Упр. 5. Вместо пропусков вставьте **that** *который* (в отношении неодушевленных существительных) или **who** *который* (в отношении одушевленных существительных). Прочтите и переведите предложения.

1. A burglar is a person ... breaks into a house and steals things.
2. I don't like stories ... have unhappy endings.
3. Do you know the road ... leads to the airport?
4. A shoplifter is someone ... steals from a shop.
5. The man ... lives next door had the criminal past.
6. A passkey is something ... helps criminals to open doors.

Упр. 6. Прочтите и переведите данные сложноподчинённые предложения. (**Помните**, что в придаточных предложениях слова **that** или **who** могут опускаться!).

1. We stayed at a hotel (that) Nick recommended.
2. The boy (who) she wanted to see was away on holiday.
3. The girl Gerry got married is Scottish.
4. Have you found the traces the criminal left?
5. The men the police are looking for are accused of a bank robbery.
6. The witness you found can help us in our investigation.

Упр. 7. Заполните пропуски, употребив по смыслу **that**, **who**, **whose**, **where**. Затем прочтите и переведите предложения.

1. The desk officer questioned the girl ... passport was stolen.
2. A cemetery is a place ... people are buried.
3. In the police station he met the woman ... husband was arrested two days ago.
4. The reason ... I didn't write to you was that I didn't know your address.
5. I protested to the man ... dog bit me.
6. The police are looking for a person ... fired a gun at the patrol officers.

Упр. 8. Задайте вопросы по образцу:

- a) **Example:** Have they got a car? *У них есть машина?*
Do you know **whether** they have got a car?
Вы знаете, есть ли у них машина?

1. Is Jane at home?
2. Has she a driving licence?
3. Is her car blue or green?
4. Was Jane in the bank yesterday?
5. Has she phoned the police?
6. Will she be free at 10 tomorrow?

б) **Example:** Did the police ask you about it?

Полиция спрашивала вас об этом?

Can you remember **if the police asked** you about it?

Вы помните, спрашивала ли полиция вас об этом?

1. Does her friend, Bob, live near here?
2. Does he have any marks or tattoo?
3. Do Bob's parents have any weapon?
4. Did anybody see him yesterday?
5. Did Sue know Bob?
6. Did they leave school?

Упр. 9. Ответьте на вопросы по образцу:

Examples: а) – Have they got a car?

– *У них есть машина?*

– I don't know **whether** they have got a car.

– *Я не знаю, есть ли у них машина.*

б) – Did the police ask you about it?

– *Полиция спрашивала вас об этом?*

– I don't remember **if the police asked** me about it.

– *Я не помню, спрашивала ли полиция меня об этом.*

1. Have your friends gone home? – I don't know
2. Did the criminals have any guns? – I don't remember
3. Does he have the tattoo on his right hand? – I don't remember
4. Will Paul be here soon? – I don't know
5. Can Jane phone me tomorrow? – I don't know
6. Was he angry because I was late? – I don't remember

Упр. 10. Задайте вопросы по образцу:

a) *Example:*

Where is Paula?

Do you know where Paula is?

1. Who are those people?
2. Where have they gone?
3. How much does it cost?
4. Why did she stay at home?
5. When can I go?
6. What accident did he investigate?

б) *Example:*

Where is Paula?

Could you tell me where Paula is?

1. What time is it?
2. How can I get to Trafalgar Square?
3. When are you going away?
4. What did Peter say?
5. How much is this camera?
6. Why has the accident happened?

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