

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
АКАДЕМИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МВД РОССИИ**

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**РАЗВИТИЕ НАВЫКОВ ЧТЕНИЯ  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО  
ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ  
НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

*Учебное пособие*

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**П95**

**Пырченкова Г. С., Хайрутдинова И. В., Бердникова И. А.,  
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Учебное пособие «Развитие навыков чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на английском языке» предназначено для подготовки обучающихся по программе подготовки научно-педагогических кадров по направлению подготовки 40.07.01 Юриспруденция.

Основная цель пособия – развитие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионально ориентированного международного научного общения и формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

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# ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Развитие навыков чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на английском языке» предназначено для использования в образовательном процессе Академии управления МВД России слушателями, проходящими обучение по программе подготовки научно-педагогических кадров. Данное учебное пособие отражает основные программные требования и содержание дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Пособие направлено на формирование иноязычных компетенций, предусмотренных Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего профессионального образования по данному профилю подготовки, которые отражают не только комплексное приобретение общих знаний в области лексики, грамматики, стилистики английского языка, но и важнейших параметров английского языка конкретной специальности.

Основная цель пособия – развитие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионально ориентированного международного научного общения и формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

Учебное пособие поможет сформировать у обучающихся по программе подготовки научно-педагогических кадров умения реферирования и аннотирования зарубежных публикаций по теме научного исследования, а также навыки межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции в формате делового научного общения.

Учебный материал и дидактический аппарат пособия будут способствовать повышению лингвистической культуры, формированию психологической и профессиональной готовности обучаемых использовать современные методы и технологии научной коммуникации на государственном и иностранном языках, участвовать в работе российских и международных исследовательских коллективов по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач, развивать способность планировать и решать задачи собственного профессионального и личностного развития.

Учебное пособие состоит из 3 тематических разделов, включающих оригинальные иноязычные тексты для изучающего и информативного чтения и газетные статьи по профилю обучения, которые последовательно знакомят обучающихся с терминологией по профессиональной и научной тематике. Каждый раздел пособия содержит упражнения по теме урока, направленные на раз-

витие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в профессиональной и научной сферах.

Учебное пособие «Развитие навыков чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на английском языке» включает список литературы, содержит перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет, использованный для подготовки пособия.

## UNIT 1

# ИЗУЧАЮЩЕЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ



### *Направление подготовки 40.07.01 Юриспруденция*

#### *12.00.11 Судебная деятельность, прокурорская деятельность, правозащитная и правоохранительная деятельность*

#### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

law enforcement agencies

police beat

beat officer

juvenile criminals

complaint

to control crime

to enforce law

to protect order (to preserve peace)

to protect rights/property

to deal (with)

правоохранительные органы

полицейский участок

участковый полицейский

несовершеннолетние преступники

жалоба

бороться с преступностью

применять закон

охранять порядок

защищать права/собственность

иметь дело (с)

to violate (to break) law	нарушать закон
to commit a crime	совершить преступление
to report a crime	зарегистрировать преступление
crime/criminal	преступление/преступник
offence/offender	правонарушение/правонарушитель
murder/murderer	убийство/убийца
robbery/robber	грабеж/грабитель
theft/thief	кража/вор
traffic accident	дорожно-транспортное происшествие
to investigate / investigator	расследовать / следователь
to detect / detective	раскрывать / оперуполномоченный
to prosecute / prosecutor	предъявлять обвинение / прокурор
to charge (with)	обвинять (в)
to search a crime scene	осматривать место преступления
to collect evidence	собирать улики (доказательства)
to apprehend a suspect	задерживать подозреваемого
to identify a criminal	устанавливать личность преступника
to interrogate a witness / a victim	допрашивать свидетеля / потерпевшего
to respond to calls	реагировать на вызовы
to fine / a fine	штрафовать / штраф
to perform duties	выполнять обязанности
to have a power	иметь полномочие
to abuse a power	злоупотреблять полномочием
community policing	охрана общественного порядка с привлечением общественности

## 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to describe law enforcement agencies, 2) to investigate violations on state property, 3) to enforce traffic laws, 4) sworn law enforcement officers, 5) to protect life and property, 6) police personnel with limited jurisdictions, 7) to respond to calls for service, 8) to arrive at a scene of crime, 9) Department of Homeland Security, 10) problems associated with community disorder, 11) to implement community policing strategies, 12) to deliver social services, 13) a problem-oriented approach, 14) to solve problems in neighborhood, 15) investigative and enforcement responsibilities, 16) to perform duties, 17) to operate under restrictions on authority, 18) complaints against the police, 19) mass riots, 20) to abuse authority, 21) to deal with county police, 22) to investigate thefts and robberies, 23) to detect a murder, 24) to search a crime scene, 25) to

collect evidence, 26) to interrogate witnesses and victims, 27) to report a crime at the police beat, 28) to apprehend a suspect, 29) juvenile criminals, 30) to respond to calls of service, 31) to detect a bank robbery, 32) to interrogate witnesses and victims, 33) to identify a criminal.

### 3. Запомните эти слова и выражения.

Investigative Committee	Следственный комитет
investigative division	следственное подразделение
Criminal Investigation Department (CID)	уголовный розыск, криминальная полиция
Traffic Control Department	ГИБДД
Patrol Department (Public Order Protection Department)	управление по охране общественного порядка
Personnel Department	отдел кадров
municipal (district, regional) police division	городской (районный, областной) отдел полиции

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

#### The Structure of American Law Enforcement

Describing American law enforcement and its structure is especially difficult today because of its ongoing restructuring and transformation, from community policing at the local level to the new Department of Homeland Security at the federal level and increasing privatization at all levels. It is also difficult to describe because law enforcement agencies are so diverse. To begin with, you must decide which law enforcement agency you are talking about. For example, Oklahoma Highway Patrol officers cruise the highways and back roads, enforcing traffic laws, investigating accidents, and assisting motorists over seemingly endless miles of paved and unpaved routes. They do not ordinarily investigate criminal violations unless the violations are on state property.

In contrast, a sheriff and two deputies in rural Decatur County, Kansas, conduct criminal investigations, serve subpoenas, and investigate accidents. In the towns of Homer, Kincaid, and Leland, Illinois, only one employee, the chief of police, works in each department, and that person is responsible for all law enforcement, public order, and service duties. About 60 sworn law enforcement officers at the University of Texas in Austin are also a part of American law enforcement. Altogether, tens of thousands of law enforcement officers at the federal, state, county, and municipal levels and serve their

respective publics. They are employed by government, private enterprise, and quasigovernmental entities. Their responsibilities are specific and sometimes unique to the kind of organization that employs them. Examples of these organizations are airports, transit authorities, hospitals, and parks.

At the state level, there are highway patrols, bureaus of investigation, park rangers, watercraft officers, and other law enforcement agencies and personnel with limited jurisdictions. Colleges and universities employ police officers, and some of those forces are comparable to many medium-sized police departments in the United States.

At the federal level, there are 70 law enforcement agencies with very specific jurisdictions. The FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, and the DEA are three of the better-known agencies. The structure of American police services is different from those of other countries. Japan and many other nations have only one police department.

## **5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

### **Community Policing**

By the 1970s, research began to show that a rapid response to crime does not necessarily lead to more arrests and that having more police officers using methods made popular under the professional or reform model does not significantly reduce crime. The 1970s and 1980s saw some experimentation with community – and neighborhood-based policing projects. Those projects got mixed results, and many were abandoned because of high costs, administrative neglect, and citizen apathy. However, higher crime rates, continued community deterioration, and recognition of the failure to control crime caused law enforcement to again question the role it was playing. The enforcer role still was not working well enough. It appeared senseless simply to respond to calls for service and arrive at scenes of crime and disorder time and time again without resolving the problems or having any lasting effect on the lives of the residents of the community.

Out of this failure and frustration came the contemporary concept of community policing. Under a community policing philosophy, the people of a community and the police form a lasting partnership in which they jointly approach the problems of maintaining order, providing services, and fighting crime. If the police show they care about the minor problems associated with community disorder, two positive changes are likely to occur: citizens will develop better relations with the police as they turn to them for solutions to the disorder, and criminals will see that residents and the police have a commitment to keeping all crime out of the neighborhood. Once again, the emphasis has shifted from fighting crime to keeping peace



and delivering social services. The goal is eradicating the causes of crime in a community, not simply responding to symptoms. In the early 1990s, many communities across the nation began implementing community policing strategies. Community policing called for a shift from incident-based crime fighting to a problem-oriented approach in which police would be prepared to handle a broad range of troublesome situations in a city's neighborhoods. There was greater emphasis on foot patrol so that officers could come to know and be known by the residents of a neighborhood. Those citizens would then be more willing to help the police identify and solve problems in the neighborhood.

**6. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений:**

**Образец: 1-6**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. to abuse authorities    | 1. limited jurisdiction                      |
| 2. policing                | 2. to carry out responsibilities             |
| 3. to preserve peace       | 3. mass disorder                             |
| 4. beat officer            | 4. to enforce an act                         |
| 5. to violate law          | 5. to protect order                          |
| 6. to implement a law      | 6. to abuse powers                           |
| 7. to perform duties       | 7. violation                                 |
| 8. restricted jurisdiction | 8. policeman assigned to a certain territory |
| 9. mass riots              | 9. police station                            |
| 10. to prosecute           | 10. to charge (with)                         |
| 11. offence                | 11. to break law                             |
| 12. police beat            | 12. public order protection                  |

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

**The US Police: Structure and Organization**

There's no national police force in the US, where policing is organized on a state and local basis. The country has around 500,000 police officers and a total of 40,000 separate police forces, over half of which are simply one or two-men sheriffs' offices in small towns.

Police forces include city police (possibly with separate departments to deal with schools, traffic and even refuse), county police, transport police,

sheriffs' departments, state police (state troopers) and highway forces such as the California Highway Patrol. An ordinary policeman is usually called a patrolman.

In addition to regular full-time police officers, many towns have auxiliary, part-time police officers, special duty and volunteer sheriff's offices (which assist sheriffs' offices in some areas). The American response to increasing crime is usually to put more cops on the beat.

The division between federal and state law can be confusing; for example murder is classified as a state crime, while less serious crimes such as taking a woman across state lines for immoral purposes is a federal crime (although it may be dealt with by a local police force). City police are concerned with local crime, and offences outside their jurisdiction are usually dealt with by state police or federal investigators (the FBI). With the increased emphasis on fighting and preventing terrorism, more and more responsibility has fallen on the local police forces, and many jurisdictions are being stretched to the limit, with promised federal funds for fighting terrorism proving inadequate for the measures proposed. All police are armed and popular weapons include 38 specials and shotguns. Police officers also carry truncheons, and some forces are issued with an electronic tazer gun (электрический шокер) administering a charge of 50,000 volts for around eight seconds, used to knock out aggressive drug addicts. In many areas, police wear bullet-proof vests, although even these are no defense against the Teflon-coated bullets (known as cop-killers) used by some criminals. Police officers are among the most frightening looking Americans you're likely to meet, with their carefully developed tough-men looks, truncheons and guns. In some states, police can legally shoot suspected criminals trying to evade arrest, so don't even think about it!

## **8. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.**

1. Local police include (полицию округа, региональную и городскую полицию). 2. There are many types of (правоохранительных органов). 3. The major functions of American police are (охранять порядок, предотвращать и раскрывать преступления, защищать жизнь и собственность). 4. My subordinates (имеют дело с правонарушителями и преступниками). 5. Patrol officers do not investigate (грабежи и убийства). 6. Police officers will soon (раскроют эту кражу). 7. (Осмотрите место преступления и соберите доказательства) of this bank robbery. 8. Do you (составляете отчеты) for the police leadership? 9. (Нарушения правил дорожного движения) are punished by fine. 10. One of the police duties is (за-

держат подозреваемого). 11. In the United States (охрана общественного порядка) is fragmented into federal, state and local levels of organization. 12. Any citizen of the USA at the age of 21–35 years who has no criminal past may become (участковым полицейским офицером). 13. The federal agencies (расследуют) only matters that are within the power of the federal government. 14. These people are (свидетели этого дорожно-транспортного происшествия). 15. The criminal (был задержан) two days ago. 16. Unlike many cities in the USA the New York City Police Department is totally (отвечает за охрану общественного порядка) of the city. 17. The duties of patrol officers are (отвечать на вызовы, устанавливать личность преступника и задерживать подозреваемого). 18. The fundamental unit of patrol is the (участок патрулирования). 19. Police officers (выполняют) various tasks within their assigned district. 20. Officers of Public Order Protection Department (регулируют общественную деятельность) and enforce law against those who (нарушает общественный порядок). 21. When a driver (совершает) a traffic accident, patrol officers (штрафуют правонарушителя).

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

### **The Limited Authority of American Law Enforcement**

The United States has more than 15,700 public law enforcement agencies at the federal state, and local levels of government. Most of those agencies, however, are local and serve municipalities, townships, villages. The authority of each agency—whether it is the FBI, a state highway patrol, or a county sheriff's department—is carefully limited by law. The territory within which an agency may operate is also restricted. The city police, for example, may not patrol or answer calls for service outside the city's boundaries unless cooperative pacts have been developed. Jurisdiction, which is defined as a specific geographical area, also means the right or authority of a justice agency to act with regard to a particular subject matter, territory, or person. It includes the laws a particular police agency is permitted to enforce and the duties it is allowed to perform. The Oklahoma Highway Patrol, for example, has investigative and enforcement responsibilities only in traffic matters, while the Kentucky State Police have a broader jurisdiction that includes the authority to conduct criminal investigations throughout the state. Each of the 70 federal law enforcement agencies, large and small, has a specific jurisdiction, although one criminal event may involve crimes that give several federal agencies concurrent jurisdiction. For example, in a bank robbery, if mail of any sort is taken, both the Postal Inspection Service and the FBI are likely to investigate the case.

Beyond the statutes that create and direct law enforcement agencies, the procedural law derived from U. S. Supreme Court decisions also imposes limitations on the authority of those agencies. Giving arrested suspects the familiar Miranda warnings before questioning is a good example of the Court's role in limiting the authority of the police. In addition, police civilian review boards, departmental policies and procedures, and civil liability suits against officers who have abused their authority curtail the power of the police in the United States. Thus, there is a great difference between law enforcement with limited authority, operating under the rule of law in a democratic nation, and law enforcement in countries where the law is by decree and the police are simply a tool of those in power. Even in comparison with other democratic nations of the world, however, the United States has remarkably more police agencies that operate under far more restrictions on their authority.

#### **10. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.**

1. Этот полицейский имел полномочия обыскать автомобиль.  
2. Несовершеннолетние правонарушители часто угоняют дорогие автомобили.  
3. Наше полицейское подразделение будет заниматься этим дорожно-транспортным происшествием.  
4. Я не нарушал правила дорожного движения в прошлом году.  
5. Кто совершил это убийство?  
6. Когда Вы зарегистрируете эту кражу?  
7. Этого человека обвинили в заказном убийстве.  
8. Мой брат работает в районном отделе полиции.  
9. Следователь допросил этого правонарушителя два часа назад.  
10. Это административное правонарушение не было зарегистрировано в полицейском участке.  
11. Я приеду на место преступления через 20 минут.  
12. Сколько жалоб было подано на офицеров этого патрульного подразделения?  
13. Правоохранительные органы Великобритании тесно взаимодействуют с местной администрацией.  
14. Представители местной власти и общественности помогают полиции охранять порядок, но они не имеют широких полицейских полномочий.

#### **11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

##### **US Police Forces and Law Enforcement Agencies**

As in most countries, the efficiency, honesty and politeness of police officers vary from city to city and state to state. Police corruption is reportedly widespread, particularly in the major cities such as New York, where many officers are involved in criminal activities such as selling drugs seized from pushers. Although some people claim to present their driving

license to a traffic cop along with a \$20 bill, you should never attempt to bribe a police officer, even if he gives you an open invitation. As in many countries, most complaints against the police are dismissed out of hand by police review boards, and most people consider it a waste of time reporting cases of bad cops.

If you're stopped by a policeman, either in a car or when walking, don't make any sudden moves and keep your hands where they can be seen. Some policemen are extremely jumpy (often justifiably so) and may interpret any movement as an attempt to reach a concealed weapon. Always be courteous and helpful. It may not do any harm to emphasize that you're a foreigner (depending on your nationality) or to tell the officer you're a visitor or newcomer. If you've broken the law, you should apologize and stress that it was innocently and inadvertently done (although they may not be convinced if you've just held up a bank with an AK-47).

In addition to federal and state police forces, there are around 75 federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who deal with interstate crime. The FBI has some 20,000 plain clothes agents who normally concern themselves with major offences such as murder, kidnapping and robbery. It publishes a list of the 'ten most wanted fugitives' and provides state and local police forces with information.

In the last few years, however, the FBI has had its role expanded to include 'homeland security' and there's talk of merging or at least coordinating the activities of the FBI with those of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Each state also has a reserve national guard under the command of the state governor that can be called on to deal with civil unrest such as riots, as well as dealing with natural catastrophes, e.g. earthquakes, fires, floods and hurricanes. The National Guard has had its role vastly increased in recent years. Many companies and individuals also employ private armed guards.

**12. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *at, in, by, for, about, with, to, of*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Yesterday I had a meeting ... the community representatives.  
2. The duty section had a call ... shooting ... the dance club.  
3. Police officers took the evidence ... the Forensic Science Laboratory.  
4. My friend works ... the Public Order Protection Department.  
5. It is important to cooperate ... foreign organizations in crime control.  
6. Domestic violence affects all sections ... the community.  
7. Traditional police departments are characterized ... a high degree of centralization.  
8. ... 1833, Philadelphia organized an independent police force.  
9. United States Border Patrol is a

component ... the Department of Homeland Security. 10. Police training ... recruits usually lasts ... 6–9 months ... a Police Academy. 11. There is a Police Staff College in Bramshill, which trains senior officers ... promotion to chief officer ranks. 12. Personal interviews are a nearly universal means police departments use ... selecting candidates.

**12.00.08 Уголовное право и криминология; уголовно-исполнительное право**

**1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

misconduct (harmful behavior)	противоправное поведение
to harm (to damage)	наносить ущерб, причинять вред вред,
harm (damage)	ущерб
vagrancy	бродяжничество
hatred	ненависть
criminal liability	уголовная ответственность
fault (guilt)	вина
negligence	бездействие
to find guilty / innocent	признать виновным / невиновным
guilty beyond a reasonable doubt	виновный, вне всякого сомнения
judge / jury	судья / суд присяжных
to sentence / sentence	приговаривать / приговор
to be responsible (for)	нести ответственность (за)
felony	тяжкое (уголовное) преступление
misdemeanor	уголовно наказуемый проступок
infraction	проступок, нарушение
fine	штраф
penalty (punishment)	наказание
severity of punishment	строгость наказания
to steal / stolen	красть / украденный
to accuse (of)	обвинять
to imprison (to jail)	заключать в тюрьму
prison (jail)	тюрьма
imprisonment	тюремное заключение
burglary	квартирная кража
bribe	взятка
arson	поджог

larceny	хищение
tax evasion	уклонение от уплаты налогов
counterfeiting	фальшивомонетничество
treason	государственная измена
embezzlement	растрата
larceny	хищение
fraud	мошенничество
rape	изнасилование
money laundering	«отмывание» денег
assault	нападение
gravity of crime	тяжесть преступления

## 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to charge with a murder, 2) to collect evidence, 3) to find a defendant guilty, 4) to sentence to imprisonment, 5) to be responsible for harmful behavior, 6) guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, 7) to prevent an arson, 8) high security) prison, 9) felonies and misdemeanors, 10) to take a bribe, 11) criminal liability, 12) crimes motivated by hatred, 13) juveniles' misconduct, 14) traffic accident damage, 15) classification according to severity of punishment, 16) to commit a burglary, 17) to be responsible for an infraction, 18) to jail for a year, 19) to violate public order, 20) to find innocent, 21) a member of jury, 22) to be guilty of vagrancy, 23) to punish for negligence, 24) classification by gravity of crime, 25) to report a larceny, 26) tax evasion, 27) stolen property, 28) embezzlement of state property, 29) to be accused of treason, 30) to detect a larceny, 31) to find evidence of computer fraud, 32) victim of rape, 33) high security prison.

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

### Criminal Law

Criminal law involves a system of legal rules designed to keep the public safe and deter wrongful conduct. Those who violate the law face imprisonment, fines, and other penalties.

Although few cannot do anything more than promote a reaction to events and behavior, the purpose of criminal law is often said to be the protection and preservation of society, The idea of criminal law can be traced back to Roman times, when people decided that compensation to victims who suffered serious harm was inadequate for serious misconduct.

If payment was all that was required, the rich could literally get away with murder. In addition to preventing harmful behavior and promoting order, criminal law has been used to protect economic interests, not only by preserving property but also by criminalizing vagrancy and refusal to work. Criminal law has also been used to advance certain moral and religious views to others – monogamy over polygamy, heterosexuality over homosexuality.

Of course, our understanding of different personal and social harms has changed dramatically. So many offences have been added to the Criminal Code and some removed. Relatively recent additions have included the offences of genocide and crimes against humanity, propagation of hatred towards identifiable groups, stalking, and possession and distribution of child pornography. Criminal liability has very recently been extended to managers and supervisors who fail to maintain safe working conditions.

Criminal law is what some scholars and social activists have called a “site of political struggle”. Certain conduct is made or remains criminal because of the balance of power between different groups.

Criminal law is distinguishable from many other kinds of law because of the importance of concept of “fault.” True accidents or simple negligence are not punishable through the Criminal law. The role of the judge or jury in a criminal case is to determine whether a person is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If a person is found guilty, the judge is responsible for deciding the sentence.

#### **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

##### **Basic Principles of Classifications of Crimes**

There are basically two classifications of crimes. The first one is the classification by gravity and the other is by the object of crime.

Criminal law of most modern states classifies crimes by the object as:

- offences against the safety of the state (treason, tax evasion, bribery, counterfeiting);
- offences against the public peace and order (drunk and disorderly conduct, carrying weapons, illegal speeding);
- offences against a person (murder, assault, kidnapping, rape);
- offences against property (theft, robbery, burglary, car theft, receiving stolen property, embezzlement);
- offences against decency (prostitution, sexual harassment) etc.

Crimes, according to their gravity, are divided into felonies and misdemeanors.

Felonies are the most serious types of crimes. Among the felonies are arson, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, kidnapping, drug dealing and others.



The punishment for a felony is more serious than it is for a misdemeanor. In many states, the punishment for a felony is imprisonment for at least one year or death in some limited case.

Misdemeanors are less serious crimes. They include disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, minor driving violations and so on. Persons found guilty are usually punished by fines or imprisonment for no more than one year.

Another important difference between felonies and misdemeanors and all other lower offenses lies in your right to trial by jury: if you are suspected of having committed a felony or a more serious misdemeanor, you are brought before a jury. But if your offense is a less serious misdemeanor or a violation, you are brought into magistrate's court; you may or may not have the opportunity to be tried by a jury.

**5. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений:**

**Образец: 1-6**

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. misconduct              | 1. attack                  |
| 2. to harm                 | 2. guilt                   |
| 3. criminal liability      | 3. to accuse (of)          |
| 4. to charge (with)        | 4. punishment              |
| 5. jail                    | 5. infraction              |
| 6. the least serious crime | 6. harmful behavior        |
| 7. fault                   | 7. felony                  |
| 8. less serious crime      | 8. to damage               |
| 9. innocent                | 9. criminal responsibility |
| 10. serious crime          | 10. misdemeanor            |
| 11. penalty                | 11. without fault          |
| 12. lawyer                 | 12. prison                 |
| 13. assault                | 13. defense attorney       |

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

**What Distinguishes a Misdemeanor from a Felony?**

Crimes can be classified in many ways. Most criminal systems for states across the United States divide their crimes into several different categories depending on how serious they are. This categorization determines how the

court system treats a particular case, so it is important to understand the differences. As a general rule, however, these crimes are differentiated by how much potential jail time an offender could face.

An important and substantive is the classification of crimes according to the severity of punishment. This is called grading. Crimes are generally graded into three categories: felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions.

*Infractions:* In general, these are the least serious type of crime. Typically, a police officer will see someone doing something wrong, write a ticket and hand it to the person. The person then has to pay a fine. Infractions usually involve little to no time in court (much less jail), and include things like traffic tickets, jaywalking, and some minor drug possession charges in some states. However, if infractions remain unpaid, the law typically provides for an increasing range of fines and potential penalties.

*Misdemeanors:* Misdemeanors are more serious than infractions. They are usually defined as a crime which is punishable by up to a year in jail time. Sometimes that jail time is served in a local county jail instead of a high security prison. Other states define a misdemeanor as a crime that is not a felony or an infraction. Prosecutors generally have a great degree of flexibility in deciding what crimes to charge, how to punish them, and what kinds of plea bargains to negotiate.

*Felonies:* Felonies are the most serious types of crimes. They are usually defined by the fact that they are punishable by prison sentences of greater than one year. Since the punishments can be so severe, court room procedure must be strictly observed so that the defendants' rights stay protected. Felonies are usually crimes that are viewed severely by society, and include crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping, or arson. However, felonies can also be punished in a range of ways so that the punishment matches the severity of the crime.

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

1. People who violate law face (тюремное заключение) or (штраф).  
2. There are many types of (наказаний). 3. Criminal law deals with the (предотвращение противоправного поведения). 4. Felonies include (квартирные кражи, растрата государственного имущества, фальшивомонетничество). 5. (Уголовная ответственность) is an important part of Criminal Code. 6. (Менее тяжкие преступления) include disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, minor driving violations. 7. There is no punishment for (проступок) in the Criminal Code. 8. The role of the judge in a criminal case is to determine whether a person is (виновен,

вне всякого сомнения). 9. People who commit (ограбление и хищение) are sentenced to (тюремное заключение). 10. (Прокурор) is a person who (обвиняет) a defendant with a certain crime. 11. In case of a traffic accident patrolmen must (обеспечить) victims with the first assistance. 12. During sporting and cultural events policemen often disperse (несовершеннолетних правонарушителей). 13. There are about 130 (тюрьмы) in England and Wales.

**8. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на способы словообразования.**

**Образец:** to commit a crime – совершить преступление  
commission of a crime – совершение преступления

1) to preserve peace – preservation of peace; 2) to prevent a crime – prevention of a crime; 3) to violate law – violation of law; 4) to rehabilitate a criminal – rehabilitation of a criminal; 5) to protect property – protection of property; 6) to prosecute an offender – prosecution of an offender; 7) to collect evidence – collection of evidence; 8) to apprehend a suspect – apprehension of a suspect; 9) to identify a victim – identification of a victim; 10) to initiate an investigation – initiation of an investigation; 11) to regulate traffic – regulation of traffic; 12) to detect a murder – detection of a murder.

**9. Образуйте отглагольные существительные от глаголов, данных в скобках. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

**Образец:** Police work consists of (patrol) streets.  
Police work consists of patrolling streets.

1. The duties of patrol officers include (respond) to calls, (identify) and (apprehend) suspects. 2. Police protect public order by (prevent) mass disorders and (supervise) crowds. 3. Major functions of Public Order Protection Department consist of (preserve) peace and (investigate) crimes and violations of traffic rules. 4. Beat police officers perform their educational function by (visit) schools and families of juvenile offenders. 5. Patrol officers try to preserve peace in their beat by (calm) the parties in family disputes and (disperse) groups of juveniles engaged in destructive behavior. 6. Some people are afraid of (report) a crime at the police station.

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

### **POLICE CORRUPTION**

Police corruption is often used colloquially to refer to any type of police misconduct, but the term is more appropriately used for police misconduct intended to produce financial or personal gains for those police officials involved. This type of activity could be considered a subset of police misconduct. In many cases, police corruption involves explicit monetary gain and might take the form of bribes or kickbacks. Occasionally, police corruption might take the form of favors, such as the promise of a promotion in return for a conviction based on wrongfully obtained or falsified evidence.

Corruption is a serious problem for police, both due to the severity of the crime and the difficulty of prosecuting corrupt officers. Many cases of police corruption involve monetary compensation, either directly to officers in the face of a crime or systematically for more regular crimes. A bribe, for instance, might be offered to a police officer who has just caught a criminal in the act of committing a crime. Bribes need not be monetary in nature, and sexual favors are often offered as bribes.

Police officers are sometimes offered more regular monetary compensation in return for turning a blind eye to crime in a systematic fashion, resulting in police protection for illegal activities. This type of police corruption is usually a feature of organized crime. Sometimes, police corruption might involve police officers performing illegal activities themselves for profit, with the understanding that their jobs will protect them from prosecution.

Sometimes police corruption is internal and involves some members of the police force demanding cooperation from other members while offering promotions and raises in return. Obtaining a difficult conviction by falsifying evidence, for example, might result in a promotion to a better job. This type of corruption is particularly difficult to prosecute because police officers often operate under a code of silence, which is used to protect other members of the police force. Even in the face of overwhelming evidence, it is often difficult to find witnesses from within the police force who will testify.

Some people do not even consider gains to be necessary for actions to count as corruption. It is important to note that the term corrupt when used to describe a police officer does not always imply that the officer acted in order to improve his or her own situation. In some cases, corrupt police officers engage in misconduct because they enjoy power, in which case they are corrupt without demonstrable returns.

## 11. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Классификация преступлений по степени тяжести включает тяжкие и менее тяжкие преступления. 2. Наказание за менее тяжкое преступление — заключение в местную тюрьму на срок до одного года. 3. Обязанность судьи — признать подсудимого виновным или невиновным, вне всякого сомнения. 4. Преследование в уголовном порядке коррумпированных офицеров полиции — трудная задача для следствия. 5. Поджог и изнасилование рассматриваются как тяжкие преступления. 6. Бродяжничество — это менее тяжкое преступление. 7. Во многих штатах США за тяжкие преступления приговаривают к смертной казни. 8. Правонарушения, направленные против безопасности государства, включают уклонение от уплаты налогов, взяточничество и государственную измену. 9. Тяжкие преступления включают убийство, ограбление, квартирную кражу и мошенничество. 10. Кто займется этим делом по «отмыванию денег»? 11. Отдел по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями раскрыл кражу государственного имущества. 12. Когда Вы вернете мне мою украденную собственность?

## 12. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков (где необходимо): *at, in, by, for, with, to, of*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The prosecutor charged these men ... a contract murder. 2. There are many offenders ... the community. 3. Patrol officer deals ... street crime. 4. There are about 40,000 law enforcement agencies ... the USA. 5. There is much evidence ... this murder. 6. A police officer often comes ... crime scene during his patrol duty. 7. The juvenile units work closely ... juveniles and their parents. 8. A police manager must control the quality ... police activity. 8. In the 1930s and 1940s the FBI became famous ... its arrest ... nationally recognized bank robbers. 9. Officers of the Traffic Control Department fine violators ... traffic rules. 10. There is no death penalty ... Britain, except ... treason.

## 12.00.09 Уголовный процесс

### 1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

criminal procedure	уголовный процесс
criminal procedure code	уголовно-процессуальный кодекс
criminal justice	уголовное правосудие
to initiate a criminal case	возбуждать уголовное дело
to bring a case before a court	представить дело в суд
to testify / testimony	давать показания / показания
probation	условное освобождение
court	суд
judge	судья
jury	суд присяжных
defendant	обвиняемый, подсудимый, подзащитный
trial (litigation)	судебное разбирательство
mitigating circumstances	смягчающие обстоятельства
warrant	ордер
to plead guilty	признать вину
cause (reason)	причина
retribution	возмездие
to rule / (court) ruling	постановить / постановление (суда)
detention center	место заключения, следственный изолятор
plea bargain	сделка с правосудием о признании вины

### 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to accuse of an assault, 2) to negotiate a plea bargain, 3) to find a defendant innocent, 4) to imprison for a fraud, 5) to be responsible for burglary, 6) guilty of a larceny, 7) to prevent a bank robbery, 8) to plead guilty, 9) to sentence to probation, 10) to give a bribe, 11) criminal liability, 12) mitigating circumstances, 13) fair trial, 14) to testify in court, 15) to transport a convicted person to a high-security prison, 16) to book a criminal, 17) legal criminal procedure, 18) an arrest without a warrant, 19) to violate public order, 20) to be guilty of counterfeiting, 23) to punish for embezzlement, 24) to report a larceny, 25) to prevent an arson, 26) retribution for a felony, 27) arrest warrant, 28) court ruling, 29) criminal procedure code, 30) detention center, 31) criminal justice.

### **3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.**

#### **How Does the US Criminal Justice System Work?**

The American criminal justice system is both complex, and adversarial in nature. With the exception of minor traffic violations, accused individuals will require the assistance of an attorney. Criminal procedure generally concerns the enforcement of individuals' rights during the criminal process.

Unlike in most countries, the United States criminal justice system is not represented by a single, all-encompassing institution. Rather, it is a network of criminal justice systems at the federal, state, and special jurisdictional levels like military courts and territorial courts. Criminal laws at these levels vary, although these are all based on the US Constitution.

The criminal justice system is comprised of three major institutions which process a case from inception, through trial, to punishment. A case begins with law enforcement officials, who investigate a crime and gather evidence to identify and use against the presumed offender. The case continues with the court system, which weighs the evidence to determine if the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If so, the corrections system will use the means at their disposal, namely imprisonment and probation, to punish and correct the behavior of the offender.

There are also a lot of restrictions on the court's ability to prosecute a case. The primary purpose of these protections is to ensure a fair trial for the accused. If the defendant is convicted, he will be sent to the corrections system for punishment. The primary purpose of protections in the correctional system is to provide the right to be free of cruel and unusual punishment.

When questions arise as to how criminal statutes should be interpreted, judges and lawyers turn to previously issued court opinions dealing with the same issues. It means that once a court issues a decision involving a given set of circumstances, that ruling is binding precedent for similar disputes that come before the court on a later date.

**4. Найдите синонимы (синонимичные выражения) следующих слов и выражений:**

**Образец: 1-10**

- |     |                  |     |   |
|-----|------------------|-----|---|
| 1.  | to convict       | 1.  | to break law  |
| 2.  | defendant        | 2.  | cause   |
| 3.  | plea bargain     | 3.  | to charge   |
| 4.  | to violate law   | 4.  | to report   |
| 5.  | to prosecute     | 5.  | prisoner  |
| 6.  | to book          | 6.  | litigation  |
| 7.  | convicted        | 7.  | custody   |
| 8.  | detention center | 8.  | accused   |
| 9.  | trial            | 9.  | lawful  |
| 10. | probation        | 10. | to imprison   |
| 11. | reason           | 11. | agreement with justice about<br>the defendant's guilt |
| 12. | legal            | 12. | punishment without<br>imprisonment                    |

**5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.**

**Typical Process in the US Court System**

Law enforcement officers may become informed about criminal activity through their own observations, through reports of the activity by witnesses, or through an investigation. A warrant may only be issued if an officer has a trustworthy information to believe that: (1) In the case of an arrest, an offense has been committed and the person to be arrested committed it. (2) In the case of a search, an item described with particularity will be found in the place to be searched.

Once a suspect has been identified and the police believe that he or she committed a crime, an arrest will take place. Generally, an arrested suspect will be taken into custody, but for some lesser crimes the suspect will be issued a citation mandating his or her appearance in court rather than being detained. Most arrests are made without an arrest warrant. The police will obtain an arrest warrant in some circumstances, particularly when the suspect is located outside the jurisdiction of the police seeking to arrest him or her. A warrant allows any officer to arrest the suspect and extradite him or her back to the jurisdiction where the crime was committed.

After the arrest takes place, suspects are usually brought to the police station or nearby prison and are put through the "booking" process. This



process includes a recording of routine matters including the suspect's name and suspected offense, fingerprinting and photographing. The suspect is also searched at this point for objects that may endanger the suspect or fellow inmates, in addition to a search for evidence of crime or contraband. For serious offenses the suspect is held in "lockup" until he or she is presented before a magistrate.

After booking the suspect, but before the suspect is taken before the magistrate, the police will make a decision about arrest. Prosecutors generally first determine whether charges should be filed at all; this determination generally turns on the sufficiency of the evidence. If the prosecutor determines that charges are appropriate, then he or she must decide exactly what charges should be brought in the circumstances.

For arrests made without a warrant, the magistrate will review the evidence presented and determine whether probable cause exists to charge the suspect. If there is not sufficient evidence, the prosecutors will be directed to present more evidence.

**6. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.**

1. Usually a victim's or a witness's (заявление) initiates a crime investigation. 2. The duties of patrolmen also include (дачу показаний в суде). 3. A prosecutor has a power (представить дело в суд). 4. Lawyers protect constitutional rights of a client and represent (подзащитного) in court. 5. (Судебный процесс) usually lasts a few days. 6. Police officers collect and preserve the evidence for the future (предъявление обвинения) of the defendant. 7. During a trial (судья или суд присяжных) may sentence a defendant to (тюремное заключение или штраф). 8. When an individual (совершает тяжкое преступление), a law enforcement officer can handcuff and arrest a person, who will be held in a (следственный изолятор). 9. To ensure that accused criminals are made aware of their constitutional rights, the Supreme Court (постановил) that a suspect who is taken into custody and interrogated must receive a warning of his constitutional rights. 10. Nowadays (смертная казнь) is used only in 58 countries. 11. Criminal prosecutions in the United States are frequently settled without (суд присяжных) through the process of (сделка с правосудием). 12. In England and Wales police have a power to arrest a suspect without a (ордер). 13. Common law, which is based on custom and interpreted in court cases by (судьи), has never been precisely defined or codified. 14. The Home Secretary of Great Britain has overall responsibility for the (система уголовного правосудия) in England and Wales.

## 7. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

### **Arrest Procedure Before a Criminal Trial**

Criminal procedures are safeguards against the indiscriminate application of criminal laws. They are designed to enforce the constitutional rights of criminal suspects and defendants, beginning with initial police contact and continuing through arrest, investigation, trial, sentencing, and appeals.

Before a criminal trial can be held, federal and state laws require a series of procedures and events. Some of these stages are mandated by the U. S. Constitution and state constitutions, some by court decisions, and others by legislative enactments. Customs and traditions often account for the rest. Although the exact nature of these procedural events varies from federal to state practice – and from one state to another – there are similarities throughout the country.

The arrest is the first substantial contact between the state and the accused. The U.S. legal system provides for two basic types of arrest – those with a warrant and those without.

The general rule is that to make an arrest, the police must obtain an arrest warrant. However, if an officer has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, and there is no time to obtain a warrant, the officer may make a warrantless arrest. An officer also may make a warrantless arrest of persons who commit a crime in the officer's presence. In the United States up to 95 % of all arrests are made without a warrant. An officer's decision whether to make an arrest is far from simple or automatic. To be sure, the officer who witnesses a murder will make an arrest on the spot if possible. But most lawbreaking incidents are not that simple and police officials possess and exercise wide discretion about whether to take someone into custody.

In 1966, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that individuals who are under arrest for suspicion of having committed a crime have certain rights that must be explained to them before any questioning may occur. When an arrest is made, the arresting officer must read the *Miranda* warnings to the arrestee. These warnings inform an arrestee of the right to obtain a lawyer and the right to remain silent. If these warnings are not read to an arrestee as soon as he or she is taken into custody, any statements that the arrestee makes after the arrest may be excluded from trial.

## **8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.**

### **The Plea-Bargaining Process**

Criminal prosecutions in the United States are frequently settled without a jury trial through the process of plea bargaining. Although some Americans feel that the practice of plea bargaining lets criminals off with a lighter sentence than they deserve, the system benefits both the defendant and legal system in a number of ways. For example, by lightening the burden on prosecutors and trial courts, taxpayers are saved a great deal of money. In addition, prosecutors may offer lesser charges and reduced sentences in exchange for information from, and testimony by the defendant in a more serious case. Benefits of plea bargaining for the government include quicker resolution to a wide variety of criminal cases, and decreased load on the court system.

Traditionally, crime victims have not had a formal role in the plea bargaining process. Plea negotiations are conducted between a prosecutor and a defendant, excluding a victim from the negotiations. A victim is also excluded from participating in the judicial hearing at which a judge decides whether to accept a guilty plea proffered by a defendant.

There are two general classifications of plea bargaining, a sentence bargain

and a charge bargain. In a sentence bargain, a defendant pleads guilty to the charges in exchange for a prosecutor's recommendation of a lenient sentence or for a specified sentence. A charge bargain may take three forms. A defendant may plead guilty to a charge or charges in return for a prosecutor's dismissal of other charges filed, a defendant may plead guilty to a charge or charges in return for a prosecutor's promise not to file other charges, or a defendant may plead guilty to a lesser included offense in return for either a prosecutor's dismissal of the more serious charge or a prosecutor's promise not to file the more serious charge.

Once a prosecutor and a defendant agree on a plea, it is submitted to a judge for acceptance. Acceptance of a plea agreement has traditionally focused only on the interests of the defendant. Before accepting a plea, a judge must determine that the defendant has entered the plea voluntarily (not under coercion) and that there is a factual basis for the plea. If a judge is satisfied that these criteria have been met, he or she will normally accept a plea.

## **9. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.**

1. Стадии уголовного процесса регулируются Конституцией США, судебными решениями и другими законодательными актами.

2. Американская система уголовного правосудия имеет сложную структуру. 3. В 1966 году Верховный Суд США вынес постановление о необходимости информировать задержанного о его законных конституционных правах. 4. 4-я поправка Конституции США содержит запрет на проведение необоснованных обысков и конфискаций. 5. Смягчающие обстоятельства могут повлиять на решение прокурора о возбуждении уголовного дела. 6. Следователь должен собрать достаточные доказательства для представления уголовного дела в прокуратуру. 7. Судья приговорил подсудимого к пожизненному заключению. 8. Следователь отдела по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями возбудил уголовное дело о хищении на фабрике. 9. Прокурор будет использовать в судебном заседании как физические улики, так и свидетельские показания. 10. Кто защищал конституционные права этого отшельника на судебном разбирательстве? 11. Когда Вы возбудили это уголовное дело? 12. Прокурор представил дело в суд на прошлой неделе.

### **10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.**

#### **Retribution**

Over the last two decades the retribution theory of punishment has been rediscovered. Due mainly to the inability of other theories, such as rehabilitation and deterrence, to effectuate a reduction in crime, philosophers and scholars have reexamined retribution as a viable justification for punishment.

Even though retribution is considered to be the oldest theory of punishment, there has not been universal agreement as to its definition. Traditionally, however, the underlying notion of retribution is that “criminal behavior constitutes a violation of the moral or natural order ... and, having offended that order, requires payment of some kind. Therefore, a criminal is punished because he or she “deserves” it. This justification for punishment is appropriately called the principle of “just deserves”.

The concept of “just deserves” seeks to preserve human dignity through punishment. It asserts that a person is a rational individual with the freewill to make a moral choice whether or not to engage in conduct known to be prohibited. Retribution under this principle treats a defendant as a dignified human being by responding to his or her conduct in a way that respects his or her choice to engage in wrongful behavior. This concept differs radically from the utilitarian theories of rehabilitation and deterrence.

What is the “moral order” that the retributionists seek to restore? Moral order is the existence of “right” relationships among individuals and between an individual and the community. The “right” relationships are

governed by a higher authority whether it is God, natural law, or social contract.

In other words, the “moral order” is the ideal state in which the community should function. Therefore, under this definition of retribution, crime is conduct that disturbs the “right” relationships within the community: relationships between offender and victim, offender and community, and victim and community.

Since crime is defined as the violation or disturbance of the “right” relationships in the community, the goal of the retributive theory of justice is to reconcile these relationships. Reconciliation is accomplished by making an offender “pay” for the disturbance his or her conduct has caused.

## 11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его с помощью словаря.

### Pre-Trial Process at the US District Court

***Felonies.*** At the initial stage of the pre-trial process the defendant receives formal notice of the charges against him. The relevant constitutional rights are explained to the defendant. A date is set for a preliminary hearing. The magistrate determines whether the defendant should be set free on his own recognizance, released on bail, or detained pending further proceedings.

***Misdemeanors.*** At the initial stage of the pre-trial process defendant is advised as to his constitutional rights. In case of the misdemeanor, the defendant will be given the opportunity to plead. The defendant may plead guilty, not guilty, not guilty by reason of insanity (available in some states) or remain silent. If the defendant remains silent, a not guilty plea will be entered by the judge. If the defendant pleads guilty, he may be sentenced on the spot or the court may order the probation department to prepare a presentence report. If the matter cannot be resolved at the pre-trial stage, a trial will be scheduled. Prior to the trial there may be pre-trial hearings related to constitutional issues or other motions to suppress evidence, etc.

In Michigan a preliminary hearing must be held within two weeks after the initial appearance before the District Court Judge. The primary purpose of a preliminary hearing is to determine whether there is probable cause (резонное основание) to believe that the defendant committed a specified criminal offense. At the preliminary hearing the prosecutor and the defendant may call witnesses on their behalf and cross-examine them. If the judge hearing the preliminary examination finds “probable cause” that an offense has been committed, he will send the defendant over to Circuit Court (окружной суд) for trial.

In criminal trials, there is a presumption that the accused is innocent until proven guilty. The prosecution has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime.

Defendants have broad rights to a jury trial in both felony and misdemeanor cases which may only be waived at the defendant's election and with the prosecution's consent. If a jury is summoned, it must reach a unanimous verdict to either acquit or convict.

**12. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *at, in, by, from ... to, to, of, before*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. After the arrest takes place, the suspect is booked ... a police station.  
2. There are 12 people ... a jury.  
3. The judge sentences a defendant ... imprisonment or fine.  
4. Criminal defense attorneys protect constitutional rights ... a client.  
5. A prosecutor has a power to bring a case ... a court.  
5. Today the number ... lawyers in the United States exceeds 675,000.  
6. Police officers took the evidence ... the Forensic Science Laboratory.  
7. The most important function ... the American correctional system is rehabilitation.  
8. Every police force has its criminal investigation department staffed ... specialist detectives.  
9. A certain amount of political pressure and corruption affects the quality ... selection ... police recruits in any country.  
10. In a police organization there is a flow of information ... higher ... lower levels of authority.  
11. In 1663 the city of London began to employ paid watchmen to guard the streets ... night.  
12. Detective work is mostly carried on .. the Criminal Investigation Department.

***12.00.12 Криминалистика; судебно-экспертная деятельность; оперативно-розыскная деятельность***

***POLICE INTELLIGENCE***

**1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

police intelligence	оперативно-розыскная деятельность
undercover operation / agent	тайная операция / тайный агент
infiltration of an undercover agent	внедрение тайного агента
management of informants	работа с информаторами
sources of information	источники информации
reliability of information	надежность информации
to confirm information	подтверждать информацию
(covert / overt) surveillance	(скрытое / открытое) наблюдение
to develop leads	разрабатывать версии
eyewitness	очевидец

eavesdropping  
eavesdropping devices  
wiretapping

подслушивание  
подслушивающие устройства  
снятие информации с электронных  
источников

## 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) to charge with abuse of powers, 2) to collect overt information, 3) eavesdropping devices, 4) to conduct a covert surveillance , 5) to develop leads, 6) to confirm information, 7) undercover agent, 8) to manage volunteer informants, 9) illegal wiretapping of information, 10) undercover operation of a police intelligence division, 11) sources of covert information, 12) major goals of police intelligence, 13) to protect from illegal eavesdropping, 14) covert surveillance measures, 15) a suspect's rights, 16) reliability of any information 17) infiltration of an undercover agent into a criminal group, 18) witnesses and eyewitnesses.

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

### **Informants, Surveillance, and Undercover Operations**

The ability to collect information is the key determinant of success at policing and with criminal investigation. When police are lacking witnesses (which is often the case), especially eyewitnesses, dealing with sophisticated criminals, or not getting much out of the crime scene evidence, they turn to tried methods of law enforcement – informants and surveillance.

Other sources of information also exist that are either public or private, open or confidential, and the Internet, of course, has become a tremendous reservoir of open source information. Use of informants is the more legally permissive, yet ethically repugnant activity; and use of surveillance is the more legally regulated, yet ethically sound activity. That's because informants are often used in the early phases of an investigation to develop leads, and the activity of managing informants almost always involves compromising the integrity of law enforcement. Surveillance, on the other hand, is a well-established craft involving technique and gadgets, and is almost always used to seal the fate of a target who has most likely already provided the police with enough facts to establish probable cause. But there are those who think surveillance is the greater evil, and there are those who think informants are just another way ethical citizens can get involved in law enforcement.

It's important to note at the outset that use of informants and surveillance should be methods of last resort. These are not methods for screening-out, or eliminating potential suspects from further consideration; quite the opposite, they "screen-in" or incriminate more suspects than usual. These are methods that are expensive, time – consuming, and controversial. They are inherently stressful and dangerous, and undercover work is risky. Any and all information obtained from such sources, including open sources, should be regarded as untrustworthy until it is corroborated by other sources and/or converted from.

"Undercover Employee" means any employee of the FBI, or employee of a Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency working under the direction and control of the FBI in a particular investigation, whose relationship with the FBI is concealed from third parties in the course of an investigative operation by the maintenance of a cover or alias identity.

#### **4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря.**

##### **Sources for Gathering Information and Intelligence**

Covert surveillance is a particularly intrusive method for collecting information. The use of covert surveillance measures involves a careful balancing of a suspect's right to privacy against the need to investigate serious criminality. Provisions on covert surveillance should fully take into account the rights of the suspect. There have been various decisions of international human rights bodies and courts on the permissibility of covert surveillance and the parameters of these measures. Reference should be made to these. An extensive discussion is contained in the commentary to Article 116 of the Model Code of Criminal Procedure (MCCP (DRAFT, 30 May 2006). In those societies where the authorities exercise forceful control over the populations, the use of these techniques may be indiscriminate. Other systems will require a number of strict safeguards against abuse including the requirement that the offence must be serious, that the use of this technique must be vital to the case and that essential evidence cannot be secured by less intrusive means. Judicial or independent oversight is common and is required under international human rights law.

The use of informants or human sources for gathering information and intelligence is age-old. In some countries the use and handling (i.e. "management") of informants is centralized, in others, informants are the unsupervised personal contacts of individual officers. Informants may have many different motivations. They may, on the one hand, be "concerned citizens" providing information out of a sense of civic duty or, on the other hand, hardened criminals seeking to oust the opposition. Information may



be provided as a bargaining chip for some personal advantage, or, most commonly, be traded for cash. Because of the secrecy involved in handling informants, and because of the potentially large sums of money, there is an enormous capacity for abuse. Generally speaking, the reliability and source of any information provided by an informant needs to be carefully evaluated and, where possible, confirmed. At the same time, it must also be recognized that the police must take care of their informants and protect them from retribution.

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

**Undercover Work**

There are about 50 different types of work which a police officer can be assigned to, and almost all of them rely or depend upon the authority of a uniform. One of the most notable exceptions to uniformed duty is undercover work, arguably the most problematic area of law enforcement. Undercover work is one of the most unique investigative techniques available to law enforcement. The theory behind not wearing a uniform is that it removes any impediments to acquiring information. It's part of the same intelligence-gathering function as surveillance, eavesdropping, use of informants, and espionage. It typically involves an assumed identity for a defined and considerable amount of time. Undercover work requires secrecy. It allows the police officer to circulate in areas where the police are not ordinarily welcome.

The job of the undercover officer is to "make cases", in other words, to gather enough information to enable a successful prosecution. The purpose is not so much to obtain proof of criminal intent, the personalities or lifestyles involved, but to obtain physical evidence (by purchasing drugs or other contraband) and become the complainant seeking an arrest warrant. Once the warrant is served, the officer's identity is usually revealed. Ordinarily, a large number of arrests are made because the undercover officer has maximized their contacts as much as possible (e.g. with the drug or crime ring) on their own or by "converting" one or more of their contacts into informants. A typical three-month operation may yield as many as 60 arrest warrants.

**6. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.**

1. Police use (информаторы и наблюдение) when they do not have witnesses and eyewitnesses of a crime. 2. Investigators often receive information from (добровольные информаторы). 3. There are many (источники информации). 4. (Снятие информации с электронных источников) is regulated by the legislation. 5. It is necessary to prevent (злоупотребление полномочиями) by the officers of (отделы оперативно-розыскной деятельности). 6. One of the police intelligence techniques is (прослушивание). 7. There are two main types of (наблюдение). 8. (Скрытое наблюдение) is conducted according to the Act "On Police Intelligence". 9. (Работа тайных агентов) is very risky. 10. Investigators need information (для того, чтобы разрабатывать версии о совершенном преступлении).

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

### **Duties of a Police Criminal Intelligence Investigator?**

The word "intelligence" in law enforcement brings to mind top-secret, covert operations. In reality, "intelligence" is just another word for "information." Police agents who gather intelligence to study and solve crimes use what's called "tactical intelligence." Their targets range from organized crime, bank robberies, kidnapping, extortion and corruption, to civil rights violations and copyright infringements. These investigators typically work for local police departments and federal agencies.

Police criminal intelligence investigators differ from intelligence analysts by gathering information and evidence to prove someone broke the law. Their work begins after an alleged crime occurs and continues until a case is solved or temporarily closed. Intelligence analysts don't prove a crime occurred. They gather information around the clock and provide government agencies, law enforcement organizations, the military and other officials with the findings. Crime-solving isn't their mission, but the information they collect can be used to prevent crime or accuse offenders.

Police criminal intelligence investigators collect information from multiple sources. They observe and interview witnesses and suspects. They look for clues at crime scenes and pick up fingerprints, items and any other signs of physical evidence. They take photographs to build investigations. They record suspects' overall appearance, including weight and height measurements. They listen to complaints and allegations of charges from

victims and observers. If necessary, they get search warrants to enter and inspect properties for evidence and arrest warrants when investigations lead to suspects. After analyzing all the information collected, they report the findings in detailed investigative reports. Criminal intelligence investigators often are called before grand juries to present their investigative findings. They also share intelligence with law-enforcement agents in other jurisdictions.

### **8. Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.**

1. Надежность любой информации должна быть подтверждена.
2. Следователи получают оперативную информацию из нескольких источников.
3. Существует два вида наблюдения: открытое и скрытое наблюдение.
4. Электронное наблюдение включает прослушивание телефонных разговоров и снятие информации с электронных источников.
5. Внедрение тайных агентов в организованную преступную группу – трудная задача.
6. Офицеры отдела оперативно-розыскной деятельности могут давать показания в суде.
7. Свидетели и очевидцы не всегда являются надежными источниками информации.

### **9. Выберите правильные предлоги и вставьте их вместо пропусков: *for, in, during, by, from, to*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. A criminal informant is usually motivated ... the hope to receive a reduced sentence.
2. A protected witness is person who provides essential evidence ... the investigation of the most serious offences and ... whose safety a substantial threat exists.
3. Investigators frequently receive information ... individual citizens who were not present ... a crime, but who happen to know something about the criminal event.
4. Noncriminal volunteer informants often try to remain anonymous when they report their suspicions or observations ... the police.
5. People volunteer information ... a great variety of reasons.
6. Some informants are motivated ... a simple desire to to assist the police.
7. Many FBI agents work... specialized areas of crime fighting.
8. There are overt and covert types ... surveillance.
9. Electronic surveillance devices, such as wiretapping and eavesdropping, are used mostly ... cases of unusual importance.

# FORENSIC SCIENCE

## 1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

forensic science	криминалистика, судебная медицина
forensic science laboratory	криминалистическая лаборатория
crime scene search	осмотр места преступления
physical evidence	вещественное доказательство
fingerprints	отпечатки пальцев
to compare/comparison	сравнивать/сравнение
trace	след
pattern	образец
to match/match	совпадать/совпадение
chemical properties	химические свойства
blood	кровь
fabric	ткань
hair	волосы
tire track	следы шин
substance	вещество
items	предметы
(un) related	(не) относящийся
to contribute / contribution	вносить вклад / вклад
tool mark	след инструмента
bullet	пуля

## 2. Переведите эти выражения на русский язык:

1) chemical properties, 2) definition of forensic science, 3) to conduct a crime scene search, 4) to collect physical evidence, 5) comparative items, 6) forensic science laboratory, 7) fingerprints match, 8) firearms comparison, 9) human and animal hairs, 10) blood types, 11) to find traces of chemical substance, 12) bullet traces, 13) accidental characteristics, 14) tire track, 15) patterned evidence, 16) to provide a crime scene reconstruction, 17) to contribute into the development of forensic science, 18) tool mark analysis, 19) to compare various items.

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

**History of Criminalistics**

The history of criminalistics does not have a single person to credit for its inception. In fact, much of the technology in criminalistics is borrowed from other sciences and applied to legal matters. There were many contributors to the birth of the field through the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes is often credited as the fictional father of criminalistics, using methods in criminalistics long before the science was recognized and accepted. Mathieu Orfila is credited as the father of forensic toxicology. He is also credited with being the first expert witness in a criminal trial in the 1840s. In the 1880s Alphonse Bertillon created the first classification system attempting to achieve personal individualization, called anthropometry, and Hans Gross coined the term Criminalistic. Shortly thereafter, in the 1890s, Francis Galton published his study on fingerprints. Around the 1910s several contributors were added to history: Landsteiner discovered blood groups (i.e. A, B, H); Leone Lattes obtained blood types from dried blood; Calvin Goddard published his work on firearms comparisons; and Albert Osborn undertook document examinations. Then, in 1920, Edmond Locard postulated his "exchange principle", a fundamental contribution to the field upon which many of the specialties in criminalistics are based. Locard's police laboratory in Lyon, France, was so successful that it gave the needed impetus to the formation of police laboratories and crime laboratories in Europe and the United States. In fact, the first crime laboratories were opening in the late 1920s in the United States. In the 1930s police science and criminalistics were emerging in academia, and in the late 1940s the school of criminology was formed at the University of California at Berkeley, headed by Paul Kirk. As new technology was emerging in the 1960s, England's Home Office created the Central Research Establishment, the first forensic research center in the world. The 1970s, 1980s and 1990s saw an explosion of information and analytical methods, as the world's technological advances and instrumentation were (and still are) improving.

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

**Crime Scene Processing**

Truly, the most challenging and the most important aspects of any physical evidence examination begin at the scene of the crime. The recognition, documentation and collection of physical evidence are

crucial steps needed to elicit information from physical evidence. These tasks can be accomplished with the criminalist or crime scene investigator who has special knowledge, skills and abilities. The fundamental tasks involved in any crime scene include securing the crime scene, properly searching and documenting the scene, and recognizing, collecting and packaging physical evidence. Because each crime scene is unique, criminalists need good communication with the investigators and flexibility with the crime scene environment in order to accomplish these tasks in an expedient, yet efficient and competent manner. No amount of work in the laboratory can ever substitute for a poorly processed crime scene.

Some crime scenes require further knowledge, skills and abilities in particular subject areas in order to provide crime scene reconstructions. These scenes may include clandestine laboratory investigations where illicit and dangerous drugs are manufactured, crime scenes with extensive bloodstain patterns that must be interpreted, arson and explosive crime scenes with their massive and intense destruction, and scenes involving firearm trajectories with several firearms being discharged. Together with the evidence examination results, the criminalist can connect the information and render an opinion regarding the events of the crime.

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

**Trace Evidence**

Trace evidence is a unique discipline in criminalistics, as it has within itself many specialties. Trace evidence is the only discipline in the forensic sciences that includes a wide range of examined materials that are unrelated. The methods and techniques used in trace evidence examinations can be classified into three evidence categories: patterned evidence, comparative evidence, and physical and chemical properties evidence.

Patterned evidence is the most powerful of the trace evidence categories. It includes the identification and individualization of footwear, tire track, glove, fabric and clothing impressions and physical matches of cut, broken or torn items. During the analysis, the criminalist compares the class and accidental characteristics of the objects of interest. Individualization is achieved when a sufficient number of accidental characteristics are present between the comparative items. The examination of patterned evidence includes visual and stereomicroscopic examinations.

Comparative evidence includes the identification and individualization of items. The types of evidence include natural and synthetic textile fibers, fabrics and ropes; human and animal hairs; soil samples; and a variety of glass and paint sources. Comparative evidence analysis begins with visual and stereomicroscopic preliminary examinations. Further examination is performed using various types of comparison microscopy, spectrophotometry, X-ray fluorescence and scanning electron microscopy etc.

Physical and chemical properties evidence involves only the identification or detection of a substance in evidence items. These trace evidence areas include gunshot primer residue analysis, fire debris analysis, explosives residue analysis and explosive device reconstruction, and unknown material identification. The methods of examination are similar to the chemical, microscopic and instrumental methods used in the analysis of comparative evidence.

**6. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и выражениям, данным в скобках. Переведите законченные предложения на русский язык.**

In the United States, criminalistics is considered to be part of (судебная медицина). 2. Criminalistics is scientific discipline directed toward the recognition, identification, individualization and (оценка вещественных доказательств) by application of the natural sciences to law-science matters. 3. (Сбор и сохранение вещественных доказательств) are the most important phases in a criminal investigation. 4. (Осмотр места происшествия) helps to identify subjects or objects involved in the investigation of a crime, assists in approving or disapproving witness statements. 5. (Сравнение отпечатков пальцев) is a specialized area of criminalistics. 6. Tool marks and firearms analysis involves the identification and individualization of indentations and striations on surfaces. 6. Some crime scenes require skills and abilities in particular subject areas, such as the ability to analyze (химические вещества или следы инструментов).

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

### **Tool Marks and Firearms**

Tool marks and firearms analysis involves the identification and individualization of indentations and striations on surfaces. Tool mark analysis may involve the comparison of screwdrivers and crowbars to

window pry marks, and pliers and bolt cutters to cut items such as padlocks and cables. Firearms evidence comparisons are a specialized area of tool mark analysis.

Criminalists provide information to investigators about the caliber and type of firearm used in a crime. Scratches, or striation marks, are left on bullets by the barrel of a pistol or rifle. Once a firearm is recovered, these marks can individualize a bullet to a unique firearm to the exclusion of all other firearms. Similarly, tools used in crimes can leave striation and other marks on surfaces. These marks can be compared to the tool believed to have made them. If the comparison is a positive match, a tool may be individualized as having made the mark to the exclusion of all other tools. A computer database of marks on cartridge cases and bullets has been developed to link a particular firearm to serial crimes.

The firearms examination unit routinely compares striations on bullets and bullet jacketing and striations and indentations on cartridge cases to specific firearms. In the absence of a suspect firearm, the examination of these items may provide information regarding the possible types of firearm capable of producing the marks on the items. The laboratory comparison of firearms evidence is done using visual, stereomicroscopic and other microscopy methods.

A firearms criminalist also examines firearms and their components (e.g. silencers) for proper functioning, an important aspect in accidental discharge cases.



## UNIT 2

### ИНФОРМАТИВНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ



#### *Направление подготовки 40.07.01 Юриспруденция*

#### *12.00.11 Судебная деятельность, прокурорская деятельность, правозащитная и правоохранительная деятельность*

#### **1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

internal affairs division  
to employ  
to require / requirement  
to recruit / recruitment  
applicant  
to improve  
to reduce  
county

отдел собственной безопасности  
нанимать на работу  
требовать / требование  
набирать / набор  
соискатель  
улучшать  
уменьшать  
округ

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

### **Structure of the American Police**

The federal law enforcement system includes such well-known agencies as the FBI, National Park Service, Border Patrol and others.

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

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

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

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

### **Types of American Law Enforcement Agencies**

There are many different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police departments to large federal agencies.

#### *Federal Law Enforcement Agencies*

There are 65 federal agencies and 27 offices of inspector general that employ full time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. The largest employers of Federal officers are U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Federal Bureau of Prisons, the FBI, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, each with over 10,000 officers. Federal officers' duties include police response and patrol, criminal investigation and enforcement, inspections, security and protection, court operations, and corrections.

#### *State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies*

There are more than 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, ranging in size from one officer to more than 30,000. Many of these are municipal police departments operated by local governments.

*Local Police* include municipal, county and regional police. Their purpose is to enforce the laws of the jurisdiction, provide patrol, and investigate local crimes.

*State Police* often perform highway patrol and statewide investigations. State police assist local police with investigations that are outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the local agency.

*Special Jurisdiction Police* serve parks, schools, airports, subways, hospitals etc. These are generally full-service departments, offering the same services as local police.

*Sheriffs' Offices* enforce state law at the local county level. They manage the local jail, serve warrants and respond to calls for service in areas outside local police jurisdictions.

#### **4. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The article considers ... .
3. The article focuses attention on various types of ... .
4. Much attention is paid to ... .
5. I can make a conclusion that ... .

#### **5. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

##### **Basic Requirements for Police Officer Candidates' Recruitment**

Applicants from all backgrounds and ethnic groups are encouraged to apply for entering the police service. Applicants are not limited to any particular age group. The minimum age to apply is 18, and there is no upper age limit, though you should bear in mind that the normal retirement age for police constables and sergeants is 60. You should also be aware that all new recruits, whatever their age, are required to undertake a two-year probationary period.

Basic guidelines for applicants are fairly comprehensive, but here are a few highlights:

- there are no minimum or maximum height requirements;
- there is no formal educational requirement, but you will have to pass written tests;
- you must be either a British Citizen, a citizen of the EU or other states in the EEA, or a Commonwealth citizen or foreign national with indefinite leave to remain in the UK;
- you may still be eligible to join the police service if you have minor convictions, there are certain offences and conditions that will make you ineligible;
- you must physically and mentally be able to undertake police duties.

One of the most important elements of the recruitment process is the physical fitness training. Because police officers must be able to move quickly while carrying a lot of heavy equipment, they have to be in good shape. If you pass the assessment process, you will then have to take a physical fitness test. To pass, you will need to be reasonably fit, and able to run short distances fairly quickly.

**6. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 5 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The article goes on to say that ... .
4. The author focuses attention on ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **Major Functions of American Police**

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

American policemen identify and apprehend suspects, collect and preserve the evidence for the future prosecution of the defendant. Usually a patrol officer is the first to come to the scene of crime. Patrolling is one of the most important activities of American police. There are at least 9 types of patrol in American police: foot, automobile, aircraft, motorcycle, horse, dog, boat, bicycle and television.

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

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

The major function of correctional institutions is rehabilitation.

**8. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 7 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The main idea of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of major ... .
3. The author tells us about ... .
4. The article also considers the primary duties of ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **Metropolitan Police Service**

In the United Kingdom, law enforcement is, generally speaking, organized at the level of administrative districts, in England and Wales defined as Home Office police forces. The United Kingdom counts 52 police forces (constabularies): 43 in England and Wales, eight in Scotland, and one in Northern Ireland.

The Metropolitan Police Service was established in 1829 as the first of the modern police forces. It is by far the largest of the police services that operate in greater London: since 2002, it covers an area of 620 square miles and a population of 7.2 million.

The Mission statement of the Metropolitan Police Service is: “Working together to make London the safest major city in the world.”

The priorities of the Metropolitan Police Service are:

- to provide a local policing team in each electoral ward in London;
- to combat terrorism and improve safety and security;
- secure the safety of the transport network and the Olympic games;
- to ensure that staff, partners and the community have the information they need when they need it;
- improve the quality of leadership training etc.

The major branches of the Metropolitan Police Service are:

- Specialist Operations – three sections which specialize in counter terrorism, aviation security and the protection of royalty and diplomats and their buildings, government ministers and the Palace of Westminster;
- Specialist Crime Directorate – specialist resources to reduce all aspects of serious and specialist crime;
- Directorate of Information – provides information, communications and technology services to the Metropolitan Police Service;
- Human Resources Directorate – responsible for all personnel management and the training of police and civilian staff;
- Territorial Policing – London’s local police comprising 32 units;
- Traffic Policing etc.

**10. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 9 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers ... .
4. It is interesting to note, that ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **American Police Hierarchy**

The American Police system is divided into various types of agencies such as federal law enforcement agencies, state police departments, sheriff's departments, municipal police and special police agencies like transit police and school police. The various major law enforcement agencies are Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Drug Enforcement Administration, The U.S Marshals Service, The Secret Service etc. The American Police Hierarchy varies along the various federal, state, local and sheriff's police departments.

Police Commissioner is the top official in the chain of command of a police department. He is appointed by a mayor or selected by the city commission.

Assistant Commissioner is the position seen in only some of the departments. His job is to head the regional command bureaus.

Deputy Commissioner is the third post of the American Police Hierarchy. The deputy chiefs have diverse range of responsibilities.

Inspector: The title and job roles of an inspector also vary according to different regions. For example, in San Francisco Police department, the post title is termed as detective.

Colonel: This post is used as a senior executive rank by most of the state police agencies.

The other American police ranks are major, captain and lieutenant. They all have a responsibility to supervise the police stations.

A Sergeant is a police officer who is responsible of supervising a shift in relatively smaller police departments. There are also detectives who usually work in plain clothes. The lowest police rank in the United States is an officer. The officers are in charge of prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public orders.

**12. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 11 на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 4, 6, 8, 10.**

**12.00.08 Уголовное право и криминология;  
уголовно-исполнительное право**

**1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

rule of law	верховенство закона
to pass/to adopt a law	принимать закон
amendment	поправка
petty theft	мелкая кража
search	обыск
seizure	конфискация
unreasonable	необоснованный
to ensure	обеспечивать
prohibition	запрет

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

**Why Do We Need Laws?**

Laws are rules made by government that prohibit certain actions and are enforced by the courts. Laws apply to everyone equally. If you break a law, you may have to pay a fine, pay for the damage you have done, or go to jail.

The law provides a way to resolve disputes peacefully. Imagine the chaos – and the danger – if there were no laws. The strongest people would be in control and people would live in fear. Drivers could choose which side of the street to drive on and no one could stop them. Or trying to hold to keep yourself safe if there were no laws against robbery or assault.

Laws also recognize and protect basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. Even in a well-ordered society, people disagree, and conflicts arise. The law provides a way to resolve disputes peacefully. If two people claim the same piece of property, rather than fight they turn to the law. The courts can decide who the real owner is and how to protect the owner's rights.

Laws help to ensure a safe and peaceful society. The legal system applies the same law to everybody. This includes the police, governments and public officials. All of them must carry out their duties according to the law.

What other goals do laws achieve? Laws also carry out social policies. Laws let governments provide benefits when workers are injured on the job; insurance when workers are unemployed; health care; loans to students.

**3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. We need laws because they 1) .... , 2) .... , 3) .... .
3. Laws are important for the social policies as they ... .
4. I can make a conclusion that the rule of law means ... .

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

### **What is Criminal Law?**

Criminal law generally defines the rights and duties of individuals in society. The Criminal Code prevents the state government from passing criminal laws that discriminate in an unreasonable and unjustified manner. Specific crimes are found in penal codes adopted by legislators at the local, state, and federal levels.

Less serious crimes are classified as misdemeanors. These typically carry a maximum of up to one year in the county jail. Examples include petty theft, possession of small amounts of controlled substances, and first-offense drunk driving.

Crimes of a more serious nature are classified as felonies. These carry punishments of a year or more in state or federal prison. Felonies include violent crimes like murder, burglary, and rape, as well as white collar crimes like embezzlement and money laundering.

Law enforcement agencies have the responsibility of investigating crimes. Procedural rules ensure that police officers respect the constitutional rights of the citizens they investigate. When a defense attorney challenges the legality of a criminal prosecution, most times the dispute is a result of procedural violations by the police.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 4 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the definition of ... .
3. The article describes the main role of the ... .
4. The author focuses attention on the characteristics of the two types of crimes: ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .



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

### **MIRANDA RIGHTS**

Throughout each stage of the criminal process, constitutional protections exist to ensure that the rights of the accused and convicted are respected. These protections balance the need of the criminal justice system to investigate and prosecute criminals with the fundamental rights of the accused (who are presumed innocent). Most important of these rights are the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, known as Miranda rights and the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without the legal procedure. The Supreme Court ruled that a suspect must be informed about his rights before the interrogation: the right to remain silent, the fact that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has a right of the presence of an attorney, and that if he cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he desires so. The Miranda warning is now applied by law officers throughout the United States as a result of this ruling.

The other major restriction on the investigative stage of a case is the prohibition on unreasonable searches and seizures. This prevents officers from searching a suspect or his home without a warrant.

**7. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 6 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes the rights ... .
3. These rights are ensured by the ... .
4. The US Supreme court ruled that ... .
5. The author focuses attention on the fact, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **Classification of Crimes**

Crime is an act which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi

Arabia, but not in Egypt. It is a crime to smoke marijuana in England, but not in the Netherlands. It is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time (в одно и то же время) in France, but not in Indonesia. It is a crime not to flush (смыть) a public toilet in Singapore, but not in Malaysia. In general, there is much agreement (соглашение) between states as to which acts should be considered as criminal. A visitor to a foreign country can be sure that stealing, physically attacking someone is a crime in any foreign country.

At common law, crimes are classified into treason, felonies and misdemeanors. In the United States crimes are classified into felonies and misdemeanors. Under this classification felonies include treason.

A felony is a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state or federal prison for a period of one year or more. A misdemeanor is a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment in local jail for less than one-year period.

Felonies include more serious crimes, for example murder, robbery, burglary, fraud etc. Misdemeanors include less serious crimes, for example violation of tax laws, prostitution, first-offense drunk driving etc.

Some jurisdictions have a third class of law violations. They are petty offenses punishable by less than six months in jail, for example public intoxication and vagrancy.

### **9. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 8 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers differences ... .
4. Much attention is given to ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

### **10. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря.**

#### **Criminal Charges**

Criminal law operates differently according to what crime the state has charged a defendant with. Each crime has its own set of elements that define it. There are several types of crimes:

*Drug Crimes.* Many drug cases include either drug possession or drug trafficking charges. Common controlled substances for which possession charges are brought include: marijuana; cocaine; heroin; methamphetamine; and methylene.

*Property Crimes* include burglary, theft, arson, larceny, shoplifting and vandalism. Some, such as robbery, require a victim present at the time of the crime. Most property crimes include a spectrum of degrees depending on factors including the amount stolen and use of force or arms in theft related cases, and actual or potential bodily injury in property destruction crimes such as arson.

*Alcohol Crimes.* The relationship between alcohol and crime is complex. The misuse of legal substances can be connected to crime. Alcohol, while legal for adults, may be used in a manner that constitutes a crime or status offense (i.e., while driving a vehicle). Alcohol can also be connected with other illegal activity, including manufacture, distribution, acquisition or consumption of this product.

*Sex crimes* refer to criminal offenses of a sexual nature. Every state has laws against prohibiting the various types of sex crimes, such as rape and sexual assault, and each state has its own time limit in which victims of sex crimes may file a lawsuit against the alleged offender. Commonly known sex crimes include, rape, child abuse, possession and distribution of child pornography, prostitution etc.

**11. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 3, 5, 7 и 9.**

**12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.**

### **Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking is a process of taking people from the native community and country of origin and transporting them to the destination where they are being exploited for purposes of forced labor, prostitution, domestic service, and other forms of exploitation. Traffickers use a variety of methods to create such conditions for the victims so that the victims do not have any other choice but obey (повиноваться) the traffickers.

Sex trafficking is the act of forcing or transporting a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. These crimes are primarily committed against women and children. Sex trafficking can occur in brothels (публичный дом), strip clubs, and via online escort services and street prostitution.

Labor trafficking is the act of forcing a person to work for little or no money. It can include forced labor in underground markets, as well as legal businesses.

A form of labor trafficking – domestic service – often involves women who are forced to live and work in the homes of employers who confiscate their legal documents and prevent them from leaving. Domestic workers can be both US citizens and undocumented immigrants.

According to the California Department of Justice, California is one of the states most affected by human trafficking, because it is situated near the US southwest border and has a large immigrant population. Over the past two years, California police identified more than 1,300 human trafficking victims.

## 12.00.09 Уголовный процесс

### 1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

legal procedure	законная процедура
deprivation of liberty	лишение свободы
just punishment	справедливое наказание
capital punishment	смертная казнь
life punishment	пожизненное заключение
to impose a punishment	налагать наказание
restriction of rights	ограничение прав
to prove a guilt	доказывать вину
to admit (evidence)	признать (доказательство)
to exclude (evidence)	исключить (доказательство)
cross-examination	перекрестный допрос
to take into account	принимать во внимание

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

#### **Criminal Punishment**

Criminal punishment of persons who have committed crimes is one or one of state fight against crime. Any criminal punishment is always a restriction of the rights of convicted persons. This restriction is a sort of retribution for the crime a person committed.

If a person is convicted, the court decides on the most appropriate sentence. The facts of the offence, the circumstances of the offender, his/her previous convictions are taken into account. The more serious an offence is the stricter a penalty should be.

But in any case, the responsibility of the court is to impose an exact and just punishment relevant to the gravity of a crime. The more just the punishment is, the greater is the possibility of a person's reformation.

There is not a single reason to impose a penalty. The reasons for punishing lawbreakers are varied, and the reasons vary with the crime. There are the following basic penalties: deprivation of liberty – imprisonment for a certain period of time or life imprisonment, fines or public censure (публичное осуждение). Capital punishment is usually used only as an exceptional measure when an especially grave crime was committed. The list of such crimes is not long, and it is strictly determined by law.

Criminal punishment's morality rests upon the concepts of retribution and rehabilitation. These ideas are employed to validate society's imposition of punishment on offenders.

**3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. The main idea of the text is ... .
3. The article considers various types of ... .
5. The type of punishment depends on ... .
6. I can make a conclusion that punishment must correspond to ... .

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

### **The Prosecution's Case**

In general, the basic goal of the prosecution is to protect society from crime by making sure a guilty party is convicted and punished for an offence. A prosecutor in a trial attempts not only to persuade (убедить) the jury members that the defendant has committed crime, but also attempts to assure that no innocent people are wrongly imprisoned. The prosecutor represents the government and must prove the guilt of the defendant for the crime.

After the opening statements the prosecutor presents the evidence against the defendant. Evidence is generally of two types – physical evidence and the testimony of witnesses. The physical evidence may include things such as bullets, ballistics tests, fingerprints, handwriting samples, blood tests, and other documents or items. The defense may object to the admission of any of these items. If successful, this item will be excluded from consideration. If defense challenges are unsuccessful, the physical evidence is labeled by one of the courtroom personnel and becomes part of the official record.

Most evidence at criminal trials takes the form of testimony of witnesses. The format is a question-and-answer procedure. After the testimony of each witness the defense attorney has the right to cross-examine. The goal of the defense will be to impeach the testimony of the prosecution witness – that is, to discredit it. The attorney may attempt to confuse or anger the witness, causing him or her to lose self-control and begin providing conflicting testimony.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 4 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to ... .
3. The article describes the main duties of a ... .
4. The author focuses attention on the characteristics of the two types of evidence: 1) ... , 2) ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **Types of Prosecutors in the USA**

Prosecutors at different levels of government prosecute different types of crimes. At the federal level, prosecutors are known as *U.S. attorneys*. There is a U.S. attorney for each federal court district in the United States. The president appoints U.S. attorneys, who mainly serve as administrators. Assistant U.S. attorneys deal with the most part of the trial work. The U.S. attorney general, who is the chief law enforcement officer in the United States and the head of the Department of Justice, has supervisory responsibility over U.S. attorneys. The U.S. attorneys and assistant federal prosecutors investigate violations of federal laws, such as white-collar crime, drug trafficking, and public corruption.

On the state, county, and municipal levels of government, *district attorneys* (D.A.) are responsible for bringing offenders charged with crimes to justice and enforcing the criminal laws. In practice, district attorneys, who prosecute the criminal cases in the United States, are not responsible to anyone. Only seldom a state attorney general disciplines a county or city D.A. for prosecutorial misconduct.

In rural areas, the highest law enforcement official is *the county attorney*. In urban areas, the highest law enforcement official is the city district attorney. The typical municipal D.A.'s office has special departments for felonies, misdemeanors, trials, and appeals.

*Independent counsels* investigate high government officials, dealing with all types of accusations from cocaine use by the White House officials to false statements made by the president.

**7. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 6 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It deals with various types of ... .
3. The article describes the ... .
4. The author focuses attention on the fact, that ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **US Legal Procedures**

There are many legal procedures in the USA which are associated with modern criminal trials. They were developed centuries ago. States and the federal governments follow a uniform set of procedures. These procedures include the following:

***Judge or Jury Trial.*** The defense often has the right to decide whether a case will be tried by a judge or jury, but in some jurisdictions both the prosecution and the defense have the right to demand a jury trial. Juries typically consist of 12 people, but some states allow for juries as small as six members.

***Jury selection.*** If the trial will be held before a jury, the defense and prosecution select the jury through a question-and-answer process. In federal courts and many state courts, the judge carries out this process using questions suggested by the prosecutors, as well as questions suggested by the judge.

***Evidence issues.*** The defense and prosecution request that the court, in advance of trial, admit or exclude certain evidence.

***Opening statements.*** The prosecution and then the defense make opening statements to the judge or jury. These statements provide an outline of the case that each side expects to prove.

**9. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 8 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers differences ... .
4. Much attention is given to ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can say ... .



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

### **Demonstrative Evidence**

Demonstrative evidence is evidence that demonstrates in picture form what the real evidence actually looked like at the time the picture was taken. As long as pictures of evidence are properly taken, they visually document and demonstrate facts objectively and are fair representations of the realities they portray.

Photographs constitute the most important form of demonstrative evidence used in court. Photography provides the lawyer of today a means of presenting evidence of the appearance of persons, places and things that seems hard to improve upon. To visualize what he has seen, the investigator uses his cameras, lenses, and films. His evidential photographs enable clients, attorneys, judges, and juries to view the evidence and to evaluate it more accurately and more objectively.

Every successful investigator understands the importance of photographic evidence, and is capable of producing it. In some investigations photographs of visual evidence or moving pictures of a subject in action constitute the primary proof of existence of such evidence. As Amy Rennert says, "The camera can capture much more than the human eye, and it has the power to zoom in on a single moment in time and separate that moment from all else".

An investigator always studies carefully every detail of the photographs he has taken, not only to weigh their evidential value, but to search for additional clues he may have missed at the scene. Pictures often reveal details eyes have overlooked and minds have failed to record.

**11. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 10 на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 3, 5, 7, 9.**

**12. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.**

### **Child's Testimony**

The correct test of a child's competency to testify is whether the child has the ability to observe, recollect, communicate and speak truthfully. If there is any question regarding the child's competency, an examination cannot be conducted outside the presence of the jury. Particular attention

should be paid to the fact, if or not the child understands the meaning of an oath (присяга). Ask the child if he knows what it is to lie and what would happen to him if he lied. In case, that the child has memorized his story, it is necessary for him to testify in court as soon as possible.

Cross-examination of a child should be undertaken with care. It is an old saying that the truth is heard from fools and small children. On the other hand, testimony is easily implanted in the minds of children by interested persons.

Children are extremely imaginative. Their stories can be pure fiction or part fact and part fiction. This requires from the skilled lawyers to design the style and strategy that will maximize the impact of the child's testimony and cross-examination.

**13. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык без помощи словаря. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке.**

### **Federal Power to Prosecute**

United States prosecutors operate under the direction of the Prosecutor General. They are responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of federal law, including criminal activities, domestic and international terrorism, organized drug trafficking, white-collar crime and

United States prosecutors are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

The state Prosecutor General is basically the lawyer for the people of the state and has multiple duties including defending the laws and the constitution of the state, and representing the state in litigation. The Prosecutor General has a power to prosecute violations of the law, but generally criminal prosecutions are initiated through the offices of the local prosecuting officers.

Local prosecutors are primarily responsible for the prosecution of minor offenses including traffic violations.

**12.00.12 Криминалистика; судебно-экспертная деятельность;  
оперативно-розыскная деятельность**

**POLICE INTELLIGENCE**

**1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.**

protected individual status	статус охраняемого лица
witness protection program	программа защиты свидетеля
resident informant	постоянный информатор
volunteer informant	добровольный информатор
accomplice	соучастник
to participate / participation	участвовать / участие
vehicle	транспортное средство

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

**Witness Protection**

Protected status

This is the general title given to any person within the three defined categories below who has been formally accepted into the witness Protection Programme.

Resident informant

A resident informant is a person who is an active participant in a succession of serious crimes who, after arrest, elects to identify, give evidence against and provide intelligence about fellow criminals involved in those and other offences. This informant will be dealt by the courts but hopes to receive a reduced sentence as result of their actions. This category can include a person already convicted and serving a sentence who is released into police custody.

Protected witness

A protected witness is person who can provide essential evidence, generally about the most serious offences and to whose safety a substantial threat exists.

Protected informant

Protected informant is a person who informs on accomplice who participate in crime and whose identity subsequently becomes known, placing them in danger. This category may include a participating informant whose controlled and limited participation in crime has previously been approved by Deputy the Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Operations

Division. In most cases it is not anticipated that the subject will have to face judicial proceedings for the crimes on which they have provided information.

**3. Закончите предложения, основываясь на содержании прочитанного текста.**

1. The main idea of the text is ... .
2. The author considers various types of .... .. .
3. Much attention is paid to the ... .. .
4. I can make a conclusion that ... .

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

### **Voluntary Noncriminal Informants**

Investigators frequently receive information from individual citizens who were not present during a crime, do not personally know the victim or the perpetrator, and are not themselves involved in any sort of criminal activity, but who happen to know something about the criminal event. For example, the citizen may have observed a suspicious person or vehicle in the vicinity of the crime or may have seen the victim and a potential suspect arguing in some public place. Often, the secondary witness knows the victim or the offender personally, although the witness may be completely innocent of any criminal activity. After all, criminals must live somewhere, buy groceries and other necessities, and generally come and go in their own neighborhoods. It is not unusual for other people to become suspicious of a neighbor who seems to have no visible means of support, but who always has plenty of money to spend, wears flashy clothes, and drives a strange variety of automobiles.

Noncriminal volunteer informants often try to remain anonymous when they report their suspicions or observations to the police. This desire for anonymity stems from a wish to avoid becoming involved in other people's problems, for fear of becoming the victim of retaliation or having to waste a good deal of time on matters that are of no personal concern.

Not all noncriminal volunteer informants wish to remain anonymous. In fact, some informants are positively determined to attract attention to themselves. They might even call newspaper reporters and brag about having given the police a tip that broke the case.

People volunteer information for a great variety of reasons. Some people are motivated by a simple desire to see justice done, to assist the police, or to rid the community of criminals.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 4 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The author focuses attention on ... .
4. He identifies the main reasons ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **What Are the Jobs of an FBI Agent?**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began with 34 special agents recruited in 1908 by U.S. Attorney General Charles Bonaparte to handle investigations for the U.S. Department of Justice. FBI agents now enforce more than 300 federal laws, and, when local law enforcement officers request assistance, agents investigate crimes such as major fraud, gang activity and bank robberies. The bureau also assigns agents to jobs collecting and compiling information to publish crime reports, but many agents work in jobs in the agency's other specialized areas of crime fighting.

**Special agents** begin work in jobs in FBI entry programs, including accounting, computer science and information technology, language, law and a general program called "diversified." Hiring for the programs varies with the agency needs at any given time.

#### **Federal Law Enforcement**

The FBI assigns agents to hunt down white-collar criminals involved in antitrust, bankruptcy, health insurance, mortgage and corporate fraud. Some agents focus on piracy and intellectual property theft, mass-marketing fraud and money laundering. These jobs require a high level of expertise in banking, business and medical management, as well as law enforcement skills and legal knowledge.

#### **National Security Priorities**

Agents working in the FBI category of national security deal with terrorism, counterintelligence and cyber crime. Agents assigned to the FBI's cyber crime group have advanced skills that enable them to investigate computer fraud, identity theft and computer hacking.

#### **Criminal Priorities**

Agents investigate public corruption, such as election and government fraud, and also civil rights violations, including hate crimes and human trafficking. Special agents also investigate organized crime, violent crime and major thefts, such as art and cargo theft, gang activity, vehicle theft etc.

**7. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 6 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers different types of ... .
4. Much attention is given to ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **Types of Surveillance**

There are various types of surveillance: fixed, mobile or a combination of both types. There are also overt and covert types of surveillance. Electronic surveillance includes wiretapping and eavesdropping. These specialized investigative techniques are used mostly in cases of unusual importance. Their use is regulated by the federal and state legislation in the USA. For example, the 4th Amendment to the US Criminal Code prohibits the unreasonable use of these investigative techniques and protects the personal privacy.

Surveillance is usually used in three general circumstances:

When a person is suspected of a certain crime, surveillance is used to observe the person's activities for evidence of criminal actions.

When a person is suspected of a crime, but the person's location is unknown. Then the possible person's locations (such as a place of residence) are observed or other individuals who have some relationship to the suspect (members of the suspect's family or accomplices) are observed in hope of apprehending a suspect.

When the criminal activities are taking place or might take place at a given location, the location may be observed in order to identify the persons who visit this location or to detect any criminal activity that happens there.

All three forms of surveillance require specific investigative techniques. For example, surveillance of an individual suspect may include following person on foot or by an automobile. Usually a surveillance includes several members of police personnel.

The third type of surveillance might require undercover agents to infiltrate the criminal activity, while other agents remain outside the suspected criminal location.

**9. Передайте содержание текста на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 3, 5 и 7.**

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

### **The National Intelligence Model**

The National Intelligence Model (NIM) is a well established and recognised model within policing that managers use for:

- Setting strategic direction,
- Making decisions,
- Using resources effectively,
- Formulating tactical plans and tasks,
- Managing the risks.

It is important to note that the NIM is a decision making model that can be used for most areas of policing.

The NIM was established by the National Criminal Intelligence Service and adopted by the Association of Chief Police Officers in 2000. The government placed the NIM at the center of the Police Reform Agenda. The government ensured that NIM was fully introduced in policing, by issuing a Code of Practice which includes the principles and standards for implementation of the model.

The NIM provides greater efficiency of policing across the UK. It focuses on solving priority problems of policing. It helps to improve direction and briefing of patrols; to reduce rates of crime and to upgrade integration with partner agencies.

The model works at three levels:

Level 1 – Local level (Basic Command Unit);

Level 2 – Regional level

Level 3 – Serious and organised crime that is usually national or international.

The Tasking and Coordinating Process takes place strategically and tactically at each level with information and intelligence flowing between levels and between neighbouring police forces and law enforcement agencies. The Strategic Tasking and Coordinating sits twice yearly at each level and sets the Control Strategy for its area of command.

**11. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 10 на английском языке.**

# FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINALISTICS

## 1. Запомните эти термины и терминологические выражения.

perpetrator	правонарушитель
approve / disprove	подтверждать / опровергать
witness statement	заявление свидетеля
to exclude / exclusion	исключать / исключение
indentation	вмятина
striation	бороздка
scratch	царапина
surface	поверхность
barrel of a pistol	ствол пистолета
rifle	винтовка

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

### **Criminalistics in the Forensic Sciences**

In its broadest sense, forensic science is defined as the application of the sciences to legal matters or problems. These matters may be involved with criminal laws, such as a case involving a perpetrator accused of murder; with civil laws, such as a case involving the determination of liability in an industrial accident; or with governmental regulations, such as the random drug testing of government employees. Several disciplines, can be found within the forensic sciences. These include areas such as medicine/pathology, criminalistics, engineering, entomology, anthropology and many others. Though the terms “criminalistics” and “forensic science” may have different meanings in different parts of the world, criminalistics can be considered as a discipline within the forensic sciences.

In the United States, criminalistics is the broadest subdivision found in the forensic sciences. Criminalistics, which is best defined by the California Association of Criminalists, is the profession and scientific discipline directed toward the recognition, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical evidence by application of the natural sciences to law-science matters. A criminalist uses the scientific principle of chemistry, biology and physics to elicit information from crime scenes and physical evidence. Through the application of the scientific method using these natural sciences, the evaluation of evidence can be accomplished in a clear, unbiased and accurate manner. Adherence to the scientific method directs the forensic scientist to advocate the truth on behalf of the evidence, not for a particular side.



**3. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 1 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The author focuses attention on ... .
4. He identifies the difference between ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

**Physical Evidence**

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phases in a criminal investigation. Physical evidence is of value only if it helps to prove a case or clear a suspect. There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces – there is only the inability to find the evidence. When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

Some say that physical evidence is a silent witness. It can help show that a crime has been committed and give insight to the criminal's method of operation. Physical evidence can provide investigative leads, provide a connection between suspect(s) and victim(s), help identify and individualize persons or objects involved, and assist in substantiating or disproving witness statements.

The criminalists' work is based on Locard's exchange principle. It states that whenever two objects come into contact with one another, there is always a transfer of material across the contact boundaries. In the 1950s, Paul Kirk added that no criminal can commit a crime without leaving evidence behind or taking evidence away. The role of the criminalist is to recognize and collect these evidence exchanges at the scene of the crime and, through the examination of physical evidence in the laboratory, help make the facts of the case clear for an investigator, judge or jury.

**5. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 3 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It is devoted to the description of ... .
3. The author focuses attention on ... .
4. The article also considers ... .
5. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **The Crime Scene Search**

#### **Organizing the Crime Scene Search**

First, a search plan must be formulated. Proper organization results in a thorough search with no destruction of evidence. The search leader must divide the duties among the members of the search group. He must select the best search plan for the area, identify the items most likely to be found, give all the details of the crime to the officers participating in the search, instruct them on the type of evidence to search for and their specific responsibilities.

#### **The Search for Physical Evidence**

The primary responsibility of the search group is to find, collect and identify physical evidence. Physical evidence ranges in size from very large objects to minute substances. The search leader must know what types of evidence to search for and where evidence is most likely to be found. For example, evidence is often found on or near the route used to and from the crime scene. The criminal may leave items used to commit the crime or leave shoe or tire (шина) prints. Evidence is often found on or near a dead body.

At the stage of examination, the investigator tries to answer the questions: What? Where? When? How? Why? Who? What for? At the final stage of the crime scene search the investigator must make a conclusion and a report.

Thus, the crime scene search includes: photographing, videotaping; searching for evidence; identifying, collecting, examining and processing physical evidence; reporting all observations.

**6. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 5 на английском языке, закончив следующие предложения:**

1. The headline of the article is ... .
2. It describes ... .
3. The author considers the primary ... .
4. Much attention is given to the main stages of ... .
5. It is interesting to note, that ... .
6. To make a conclusion I can say ... .

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

### **Tool Marks and Firearms**

Tool marks and firearms analysis involves the identification and individualization of indentations and striations on surfaces. Firearms evidence comparisons are a specialized area of tool mark analysis.

Criminalists provide information to investigators about the caliber and type of firearm used in a crime. Scratches, or striation marks, are left on bullets by the barrel of a pistol or rifle. Once a firearm is recovered, these marks can individualize a bullet to a unique firearm to the exclusion of all other firearms. Similarly, tools used in crimes can leave striation and other marks on surfaces. These marks can be compared to the tool believed to have made them. If the comparison is a positive match, a tool may be individualized as having made the mark to the exclusion of all other tools. A computer database of marks on cartridge cases and bullets has been developed to link a particular firearm to serial crimes.

The firearms examination unit routinely compares striations on bullets and bullet jacketing and striations and indentations on cartridge cases to specific firearms. In the absence of a suspect firearm, the examination of these items may provide information regarding the possible types of firearm capable of producing the marks on the items. The laboratory comparison of firearms evidence is done using visual, stereomicroscopic and other microscopy methods.

A firearms criminalist also examines firearms and their components (e.g. silencers) for proper functioning, an important aspect in accidental discharge cases.

**8. Передайте содержание текста упражнения 7 на английском языке, используя выражения, приведенные в упражнениях 2, 4 и 6.**

## UNIT 3

### ОЗНАКОМИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ГАЗЕТНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ



1. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.

#### **Birthday Party Ends in Tragedy**

A man in the Moscow region was drunken celebrating his birthday. He shot a neighbor with a hunting gun then barricaded himself inside his house and opened fire on police who arrived at the scene, state news agency TASS reported.

When Special Forces officers attempted to raid the home in the rural settlement of Malakhovka, the man set off a series of explosions causing a fire that burned down his house and killed him, the regional Investigative Committee said in a statement.

The man's remains (останки) were found after firefighters managed to extinguish (потушить) the fire, the statement said. Investigators have not yet determined what material was used to make the explosions.

It began Monday when the man "for an unknown reason" shot his neighbor during the party then opened fire on the neighborhood at random from a window of the home, TASS reported.

The neighbor was badly wounded and almost died, the NTV television channel reported, citing the neighbor's wife.

When police arrived at the scene, the gunman opened fire on them and an armored vehicle. A police officer was hospitalized after one of his eyes was badly injured by glass that shattered during the shootout, the Investigative Committee said.

Investigators have opened a case on charges of attempted murder even though the gunman is dead. The Life News media agency identified the gunman as 53-year-old Yury Kondakov.

**2. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Lawyer Jailed for Life for Moscow Office Shooting**

Moscow City Court on Monday handed down a life sentence to lawyer Dmitry Vinogradov, who killed six of his colleagues in the north of the city in November.

Vinogradov will serve his sentence in a high-security prison and must undergo psychiatric treatment. He will also have to pay 300,000 rubles (about \$9,000) to the victims' families, Interfax reported.

The death toll (список погибших) could be much higher. "It was thanks to the bravery of one of the victim's colleagues, Yury Marchenko, who managed to stop Vinogradov when one of his guns ran out of ammunition", Investigative Committee spokesman Vladimir Markin said.

Vinogradov, who worked as a legal adviser for the pharmacy chain Rigla, shot seven of his co-workers at the company's head office on Nov. 7, 2012. Five died at the scene, while a sixth victim died later in the hospital.

"Vinogradov said during questioning that he planned to use all 150 rounds (патроны) he brought with him that day," Markin said in a statement.

The gunman said his biggest regret was that he failed to kill enough "genetic trash," («генетический мусор») as he called his targets in a manifesto he published on the Internet before the killing spree.

"Investigators were unable to understand Vinogradov's motives for the attack", Markin said. He said, however, that the attack was planned well in advance, and Vinogradov took shooting lessons to prepare.

**3. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Manhunt for Escaped Convict Ends in Suicide**

A Vladivostok prisoner who had been on the wanted list since his violent escape earlier this week ended his own life as police circled in on him Thursday.

On Tuesday, as three police escorts attempted to drive Bepalov and another prisoner back to their colony, Bepalov seized a gun from one of the officers and opened fire, a regional branch of the Interior Ministry reported. One officer died on the spot, and another was transported to a hospital with serious injuries. The third officer – the driver – was not harmed.

After the attack, Bepalov escaped from the scene and continued to commit a succession of crimes. State news agency TASS reported Tuesday that he stole clothing from a female pensioner. He also threatened to kill a bus driver, and robbed and temporarily hijacked a young woman, the Interfax news agency reported Wednesday.

Investigators warned residents to be on the lookout for Bepalov, a man in his early 40-s who walked with a limp (хромота) as his leg had been amputated below the knee.

Citizen reports began to enter – 149 in total – claiming sightings of men who looked like Bepalov, the regional Interior Ministry branch said in a statement on Thursday.

One report claimed Bepalov had been seen in a city apartment block. Two policemen arrived to investigate the building, the official statement said. On the 12th floor they found the criminal standing in the corridor. As Bepalov saw the approaching officers, he shot himself in the head.

#### **4. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

##### **Mother Looks to Police for Answers**

On June 11, Tamara Zolotseva was waiting for her 26-year-old son to come home from work. When Victor, a passionate football fan, did not show up on time, she figured he was drinking beer with friends and discussing the European Championships, which were about to begin.

But Victor never came home that night or the day after. On June 13, Zolotseva found out that he had died in a metro police room at the Nakhimovsky Prospect station in the south of Moscow. His body was in a morgue, and all she was given was his bag, in which she found two melted ice creams that he had bought for her and his girlfriend, who had also been waiting for him.

What she learned days later was even more shocking. Victor had not died of an accident or of sudden heart attack, as she was first told. He died of internal wounds and a police sergeant was in custody, suspected of beating him to death.

Victor Zolotsev's death is the latest in a series of police brutality cases reported by human rights groups. Activists have documented the police

practice of beating crime suspects to get the desired testimony. Simple police brutality is a far more widespread problem, they say.

The public attention was brought to metro police this spring when a 19-year – old Moscow student who was investigating suspected sexual harassment by the metro police was badly injured in an attack that his supporters link to his investigation.

**5. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Russian diplomat Shot Dead in Abkhazia**

A Russian diplomat in the Abkhaz capital was killed Monday by unknown assailants on the fifth anniversary of Abkhazia and Russia establishing diplomatic relations.

Dmitry Vishemev, 36, the first secretary at the Russian Embassy in Sukhumi, was shot in the head at close range while driving out of a garage at around 8:30 a.m., RIA Novosti reported.

Vishemev's wife was injured while sitting next to him in the government car and underwent surgery at a local hospital. The head doctor at the hospital told Interfax that she did not regain consciousness following the operation and was in critical condition. The Russian ambassador to Abkhazia, Semyon Grigoryev said he was waiting for a report from investigators. "Talking about any versions of what happened is very early," he said, according to Interfax. "An investigation is being carried out."

The motives behind the attack were unclear. Russia's Investigative Committee said in a statement that it had begun a "procedural check" in connection with the shooting and that Russian investigators from the North Caucasus Federal District would travel to Abkhazia to assist in an inquiry.

Russia was the first country to recognize Abkhazia's independence when it broke away from Georgia in 2008 and helps subsidize its government. Most of the world, however, continues to see the region as a part of Georgia.

**6. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Russian Schoolteacher Hires a Man to Kill Teen Student**

A music teacher in the Moscow region has been arrested on suspicion of hiring a man to kill a 15-year – old student, Russian media reported, citing investigators.

The 52-year-old teacher was detained as she attempted to hand over a cash payment for the murderer to an undercover officer posing as a

killer, who told her that the boy had been killed, the regional branch of the Investigative Committee said in a statement.

She faces charges of organizing the attempted murder of a teenager. The teacher, who worked in the town of Shatura, offered to pay the undercover police officer 100,000 rubles (\$2,000) to kill the teenager, the statement said.

Russian television channel NTV showed a video of the teacher, identified as Yulia Simonova, asking a man to kill the ninth-grader. "Break one of his arms. Bust his kidneys. So that he hurts... . But I want to see the condition that he's in – I want to see him suffering. And I want to say a couple of tender words to him," she says in the video.

The report said that she saved up money for an entire year to have the boy killed, and that she asked a local man at least three times to find someone to do the job, after which he contacted the police.

The investigators' statement said the teacher hired the killer because of a "personal dislike" of the boy. Russian media reported, however, that the teacher may have had romantic feelings for the teenager and been jealous of a girl he had started dating.

In 2013, a 41-year-old teacher in the southern Russian city of Volgograd was detained after reportedly trying to find a man to beat a male former student half to death and his fianc e (невеста) gang-raped because the teacher was in love with him and jealous of the fianc e.

**7. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Trust Bank Managers Charged with Fraud**

Former managers and employees of Trust Bank have been charged with fraud for allegedly spiriting millions of dollars away through offshore companies, the Interfax news agency reported.

The Central Bank gave Trust Bank an emergency 30 billion ruble (\$590 million) loan (заём) and put it under supervision in December after a sharp devaluation of the ruble sent shock waves through the Russian banking system.

In January, the Central Bank announced that it had discovered signs of asset stripping (снятие активов) at Trust Bank. The regulator believes that the bank's former owners and managers precipitated (предвидели) its later financial difficulties, Interfax reported.

The accused managers and employees are suspected of making fake credit agreements with Cypriot companies, which would then transfer the funds to people and companies under Trust Bank's control, police spokeswoman Yelena Alexeyeva told Interfax.



They are suspected of stealing \$118 million as well as more than 7 billion rubles (\$138 million) in this way between 2012 and 2014, Alexeyeva said.

The suspects' names were not given. The crime they are charged with – fraud committed by an organized group on an especially large scale – is punishable by prison time of up to 10 years with a fine of up to 1 million rubles (\$20,000).

Trust Bank was Russia's 27th largest bank in April with net assets of about 336 billion rubles (\$6.6 billion), according to industry website banks.ru.

**8. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Terrorists Given Life Sentences**

Three men have been sentenced to life in prison for their involvement (причастность) in the 2012 terror attack that killed a prominent Dagestani religious leader and six other people, the Interfax news agency reported.

Said Afandi al-Chirkawi, a religious leader in Russia's predominantly Muslim republic of Dagestan, was killed when a female suicide bomber detonated her explosives inside his rural home in August 2012.

Shikhmirza Labazanov, Magomedu Gadzhiyev and Magomedali Amirkhanov were sentenced to life in prison for providing the suicide bomber with explosives and accompanying her to the sheikh's residence. Another accomplice,

(соучастник) identified as Akhmed Israpilov, was sentenced to 12 years in prison, Interfax reported.

The defendants' lawyers have said they will appeal the court's decision, Interfax reported.

Two other defendants in the case, brothers Shamil and Makhulav Sidikbegov, were sentenced in April to 16 and 13 years in prison, respectively, the Kommersant newspaper reported at the time.

Al-Chirkawi agreed to meet the suicide bomber, an ethnic Russian woman named Alia Saprykina, because she said she wanted to convert to Islam. The bomber, who also went by the name Aminat Kurbanova, had already converted to Islam and joined the Salafi movement.

Russia's National Anti-Terrorism Committee said earlier that special forces had killed Aliaskhab Kebekov, the leader of the Caucasus Emirate terrorist organization, who is believed to have taken part in the organization of al-Chirkawi's murder.

**9. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Siberian Man Faces 10 Years for Burning Trees**

A Siberian man faces 10 years in prison for setting fire to forestland, police said Wednesday, as local regions struggle with the fire which killed 31 people and left thousands homeless.

The man, aged 51 or 52, according to the police statement, is suspected of deliberately starting a fire that burned more than three acres of land outside the city of Petrovsk-Zabaikalsky in the Zabaikalsky region in southern Siberia.

He was detained with the help of local people in the area, and when questioned by police he “could not explain his actions,” the statement said. His name was not disclosed.

Emergency situations were declared in Zabaikalsky and several other regions because of wildfires that broke out there last month. Many of those fires are believed to have originated as small-scale agricultural grass burning that grew out of (вышли из под контроля) because of abnormally dry conditions.

President Vladimir Putin visited the fire-ravaged region of Khakasia, also in southern Siberia, to speak with the governor and survey the damage (осмотреть нанесённый вред). Putin told the governor about the responsibility of officials in prevention of fires.

Shortly after the meeting, the federal Investigative Committee said that a local fire – fighting head had been arrested for negligence (небрежность). Viktor Zenkov “did not personally go to the area affected by the fires and he did not do his best for people to save their property”, the committee’s spokesman said, adding that several arrests were being made.

**10. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **St Petersburg bomb: Long jail terms for metro attack**

A military court in the Russian city of St Petersburg convicted 11 people of organising a bomb attack there that left 15 people dead. A suicide bomber blew himself up in April 2017 on a train that had just left an underground station. Many of the dead and wounded were students.

One of the accused was jailed for life while the other 10 were given jail terms ranging from 19 to 28 years. All 11 denied the charges, and three claimed they were tortured in custody.

Akbarzhon Jalilov, a 22-year-old Russian citizen originally from Kyrgyzstan, was identified as the suicide bomber. Investigators said he

had ties with radical Islamists and had planted a second bomb that did not explode. The other suspects, also from Central Asia, were later detained. Security services said one of them, Abror Azimov, had trained Jalilov before the attack.

Azimov was given a life sentence and fined by the military court on Tuesday. The other defendants were accused of acting as Jalilov's accomplices. Azimov's brother, Akram, was jailed for 28 years. The only woman among the defendants, 47-year-old Uzbek fruit-seller Shokhista Karimova, was given 20 years in jail. She was living in Moscow at the time of the attack. When the trial began in April she declared her innocence, claiming Russia's FSB security service had planted a grenade and explosives at her home.

After the attack, a group, reportedly linked to the al-Qaeda Islamist militant group, stated that it was behind the bombing.

St Petersburg, Russia's second city, was targeted again in December 2018 when explosives went off near a supermarket checkout. Eighteen people were wounded and a suspect linked to a nationalist group was later arrested.

**11. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Gangster Imprisoned Over Aluminium War Killing**

A Russian crime boss nicknamed "Pasha Tsvetomuzyka" was sentenced to nine years in prison on Monday for arranging several contract killings in the turbulent 1990s. Fifty-two-year-old Vilor Struganov was found guilty of ordering the killings of rivals in the so-called "aluminum wars," during which they fought for control of metals assets, the Interfax news agency reported.

Siberia's Krasnoyarsk Regional Court on Monday said in a statement that it initially gave Struganov a total of 27 years, but reduced the sentence because it had previously jailed him in a similar trial and the statute of limitations for one murder had expired. The court also found Struganov's accomplices (соучастники) Vladimir Osharov and Igor Yelovsky guilty of committing two of the murders and respectively sentenced them to eight and 10 years.

The court previously sentenced Struganov to nine years in prison in 2004 for plotting a series of bombings in the Krasnoyarsk region's capital. He was released in 2011 but arrested again in Moscow in 2014.

Then he was reported to be killed in 2000, and the board chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant at the time, Anatoly Bykov, was arrested for organizing the murder.

Bykov has served as a lawmaker in the Krasnoyarsk regional legislature since 1997. In connection with the murder plot allegations, Bykov was fired (уволен) from his post at the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant in 2000, but he was still re-elected as a lawmakers year later.

Bykov was given a suspended (условный) sentence at the trial, thus avoiding prison time, and in 2009 the European Court of Human Rights ordered the Russian government to pay him 26,000 euros (about \$30,000) for illegally apprehending him.

**12. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Ex-mayor in Criminal case Gunned Down**

The ex-mayor of a city in the Rostov region, who was run out of office amid allegations of scandal, was shot dead in Moscow on Wednesday by an unknown gunman, officials said.

Sergei Ponomarenko, 47, who was the mayor of Shakhty until last year, was shot in the head through the window of his Audi at a gas station on Mozhaiskoye Shosse in the western part of the city, Interfax reported citing Moscow investigators.

Ponomarenko had been elected mayor of the city – the third largest in the Rostov region with a population of 240,000 on three occasions, the last time being in 2007.

He resigned (ушёл с поста) before the end of his term last February following allegations (заявления) that he had misused the city's budget and his office's Mercedes bus.

In June 2011, a criminal case was opened against him on abuse-of-office charges. Last month, another criminal case was opened against Ponomarenko over purported bankruptcy of a municipal enterprise during his term in office that resulted in damages of 45 million rubles (\$1.5 million).

He had been staying in Shakhty under written order not to leave town, but had absconded (скрылся) from the region's territory about two weeks ago, Novaya Gazeta reported. The investigations of the two cases will be continued despite Ponomarenko's death, Interfax reported.

He had earlier been the target (цель) of an assassination plot (заровор) when a bomb was planted outside his house in 2007, but he received a warning and the bomb was found before it was detonated.

**13. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Dagestan Journalists Gunned Down**

A prominent Dagestani journalist was gunned down near the capital of Makhachkala, possibly of his critical writing on a range of political topics, investigators said.

At 7 a.m. local time, Akhmednabi Akhmednabiyev, 55, a journalist for the weekly Novoye Delo newspaper, was shot and killed in his car by an unknown person in the village of Semender, the Investigative Committee said in a statement.

Dagestan is widely seen as the most dangerous part of Russia for journalists to work, with 17 reporters killed there in the last 13 years, including another Novoye Delo reporter, Magomedzagid Varisov, who was shot dead in 2005.

According to one of Akhmednabiyev's colleagues at the paper, Ragimat Adamova, he was constantly threatened by text message, and there was an attempt to kill him earlier this year, but investigators did not acknowledge the incident as a murder attempt at the time and refused to provide Akhmednabiyev with any security.

«In January 2013, Akhmednabiyev was attacked and his car was shot at, but he did not suffer any injuries then. Various versions of what happened are being considered by investigative authorities, although the main one is that Akhmednabiyev was killed because of his professional activity”, the Investigative Committee statement said.

Akhmednabiyev was critical of local authorities and law enforcement agencies in his articles. Among the topics that he covered were corruption, violence in Dagestan, and religious issues.

Adamova said Akhmednabiyev's most recent stories focused on the head of his native Akhvakhsky district, Ismail Magomedsharipov, whom he subjected to harsh criticism in his writing.

**14. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Two Russian Women Injured in Attack on Tunisian Museum**

At least two Russian tourists were among those injured after the extremists wearing military uniforms broke into Tunisia's national museum on Wednesday, killing at least 17 people. Both Russian citizens were female and had visited the museum as part of a group excursion, the report said.

Five Japanese tourists, as well as visitors from Italy, Poland and Spain, were killed in the aggravated assault on the museum in central Tunis, Prime Minister Habib Essid said Wednesday.

“They just started opening fire on the tourists as they were getting out of the buses. ... I couldn’t see anything except blood and the dead”, the driver of a tourist bus told journalists at the scene.

While Reuters news agency said that 17 people had been killed in the attack, Tunisian Health Ministry reported that 21 people had lost their lives.

During the attack, many visitors fled into the museum and the extremists took hostages inside, officials said. Security forces entered the museum about two hours later. They killed two extremists and freed the hostages, a government spokesman said. A police officer died in the operation.

The attack on such a high-profile target is a blow for the small North African country that relies heavily on European tourism and has mostly avoided major militant violence since 2011.

**15. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Two Members Arrested from Mass-Murdering Crime Gang**

Two suspected members of a brutal North Ossetian criminal gang have been detained, the Investigative Committee announced on Monday.

Oleg Dzarakhokhov was a high-ranking member of a violent group led by the recently detained Asian Gagiyeu. Some 40 murders were committed by the gang.

“Dzarakhokhov organized and played an active role in a crime unprecedented in its cynicism: shooting people during a funeral (похороны) in June 2013, in Beslan, North Ossetia-Alania. Two people were killed and two others were injured,” Investigative Committee spokesman Vladimir Markin said in a statement.

Dzarakhokhov was arrested in the North Ossetian city of Vladikavkaz as a result of a joint effort between the federal Investigative Committee and officers of the regional Interior Ministry.

His suspected fellow gang member Ivan Bagayev was arrested in Montenegro. An international fugitive (находящийся в розыске) since 2009, Bagayev escaped with the help of a fake Ukrainian passport, according to the Investigative Committee. His arrest was the result of a joint effort between the Federal Security Services, the federal Investigative Committee, the North Ossetian Interior Ministry and Montenegrin authorities.

Investigators think that Bagayev’s role in the gang was to provide the necessary resources for the commission of crimes, including weapons, ammunition and transportation.

The North Caucasus branch of the Investigative Committee said Gagiyeu set up his own gang in 2004 to carry out executions (казни) of law enforcement officials. Investigators believe the group had at least 46 members. Among the more high-pro – file victims of the gang were the mayor of the North Ossetian capital of Vladikavkaz, Vitaly Karayev, who was killed in 2008, and Mark Metsayev, the head of a police anti-corruption task force in North Ossetia, killed the same year.

**16. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Two Russians Taken Hostage in Sudan**

Two Russians had been kidnapped in Sudan's Darfur region. The two Russians are employees of UTair, a Russian airline aimed to work for UNAMID, a Darfur-based peacekeeping operation run jointly by the United Nations and the African Union.

“A UNAMID minibus was blocked by six cars. The passengers were forced to get off the minibus at gunpoint and taken away in an unknown direction, “ the airline official said in a statement. The men were kidnapped near the town of Zalingei last Thursday, though news of their kidnapping only broke days later.

The hostage-takers did not identify themselves, but Sudan's ambassador to Russia – Omer Dakhab – told Rossiiskaya Gazeta on Tuesday that they were “simple bandits,” and that top-level authorities in Darfur and the capital city of Khartoum are currently working to determine who was behind the abduction (похищение).

One of the hostages is a manager for UTair and the other is a technician, Russia's Investigative Committee informed in a statement.

Russia's Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the two hostages have been identified. The ministry called the kidnapers as “unknown armed people.”

For more than a decade Darfur has been the place of a bloody conflict between government and local rebel groups seeking autonomy from Khartoum.

Dakhab said that the kidnapers have already demanded ransom, showing evidence of (in the ambassador's view) a strictly financial motive. He did not specify the amount of money in his comments to Rossiiskaya Gazeta.

**17. Прочитайте текст без помощи словаря и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

### **Nationalists Get Life for Hate Killings**

Three members of the Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists (BORN), whose members committed a series of shocking high-profile hate murders (убийства на почве национальной ненависти) in Russia during the last ten years, were given lengthy prison terms by a Moscow region court.

The ultranationalist group murdered at least 10 people, including a federal judge, a human rights lawyer, a journalist, a migrant and three anti-fascist activists. They committed the crimes on the basis of their victims' nationality or public position.

“Radical nationalism is a response to excess and lack of order”, Vyacheslav Isayev, one of the members of the BORN group said during his closing testimony at a court hearing in March, Novaya Gazeta newspaper reported.

Together with Maxim Baklagin and Alexei Korshunov, Isayev carried out the murder of federal judge Eduard Chuvashov in 2010 in revenge (мечь) for the judge's decisions in a number of high-profile hate crime cases. Korshunov, a former FSB officer who shot Chuvashov in his apartment building, died in 2011 after a grenade in his hands exploded. In 2010, Baklagin and Isayev killed a taxi driver, Soso Khachikyan, after hearing in the media that he had beaten up the manager of a phone store.

Both Baklagin and Isayev were sentenced to life imprisonment.



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## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Развитие навыков чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на английском языке» способствует формированию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в различных видах профессионально ориентированной речевой деятельности сотрудника органов внутренних дел, совершенствованию переводческой компетенции в объеме, определенном программой курса, и овладению нормами иноязычного этикета в профессиональной сфере международного сотрудничества.

Данное учебное пособие нацелено на развитие и совершенствование навыков иноязычной коммуникации в ситуациях профессионально ориентированного международного научного общения и формирование умений компетентно использовать приобретенные навыки во всех видах научно-педагогической деятельности.

К достоинствам пособия относятся разработка системы упражнений, позволяющих сформировать прочные лексико-грамматические навыки по темам пособия; использование аутентичных текстов, представляющих значительный профессиональный интерес для широкого круга представителей правоохранительной деятельности.

Учебное пособие «Развитие навыков чтения профессионально ориентированных текстов на английском языке» отвечает современным лингводидактическим требованиям, предъявляемым к учебным пособиям, имеет практическую направленность и может быть рекомендовано к использованию в учреждениях высшего профессионального образования системы МВД России.

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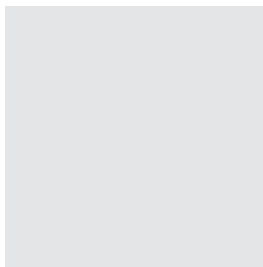
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