

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**Сотрудничество полицейских  
в борьбе с организованной преступностью,  
контрабандой и незаконным оборотом наркотиков**

Учебное пособие  
по английскому языку

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**Сотрудничество полицейских в борьбе с организованной**  
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Содержатся современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы по изучению иностранного языка, которые способствуют использованию полученных знаний в коммуникативных ситуациях, возникающих в процессе выполнения служебных обязанностей. Предлагаются задания, стимулирующие продуктивную монологическую и диалогическую речь.

Для курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов 2 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – правоохранительная деятельность.

Цель данного учебного пособия – обучить курсантов активному владению английским языком по теме «Сотрудничество полицейских в борьбе с организованной преступностью, контрабандой и незаконным оборотом наркотиков», а также сформировать способность и готовность вести дискуссию на данные темы.

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы, которые углубляют знания обучающихся по указанным темам. Пособие состоит из трех разделов «Борьба с организованной преступностью, контрабандой и современными видами преступлений», «Борьба с преступностью несовершеннолетних» «Борьба с незаконным оборотом наркотиков». Каждый раздел является логическим продолжением следующего, но при необходимости может быть использован самостоятельно.

При работе с языковым материалом основное внимание уделяется обогащению лексического запаса за счет изучения терминологических и сопутствующих лексических единиц общенаучного и функционального характера, наиболее часто применяемых в области борьбы с различными видами преступлений.

В сфере изучения грамматического аспекта предполагается повторение, углубление и систематизация изученных в рамках общеобразовательного стандарта грамматических структур в целях активизации навыков и умений структурно-семантического анализа профессионально-ориентированного текста, а также использования грамматических явлений в иноязычной профессиональной коммуникации.

# UNIT I. Organized crime: definition, forms and methods of counteraction



**Organized crime** refers to crime that powerful groups carry out on a large scale. Criminals plan these crimes. It is a category of national, international, or local groupings of centralized businesses that criminals run. In organized crime, the criminals usually aim to make money, i.e., black money. Black money is money that a person, group, or company obtains illegally.

If the criminals plan, coordinate, and conduct crimes on a continuing basis, they are participating in organized crime. In most cases, the criminals' motivation is financial gain. However, this is not always the case.

## How is crime changing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?

- Is it the case that crime is changing in significant ways?

- Has modern technology and globalization made criminal activity more common, more lucrative, easier to commit or harder to detect?
- Is the old distinction between “organized” and “white collar” crime being erased as traditional crime groups become more sophisticated, and bring their capital and skills to bear on the task of infiltrating and corrupting the legal economy?
- What are the main factors that today create new criminal opportunities?
- What is the role of globalization and technology?
- How can the impact of such crimes be assessed?
- What are the primary challenges likely to face the criminal justice system in the new century?

## TEXT №1

# ORGANIZED CRIME

### I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY



Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

underworld – преступное подполье

organized vice – эксплуатация порока организованными преступниками

ransom– выкуп

shifting – меняющийся

continued – непрерывный

coalition – союз

legitimate – легальный

opiate – снотворное средство

pool – общий фонд

crime syndicate – преступный синдикат

racketeering / extortion – вымогательство

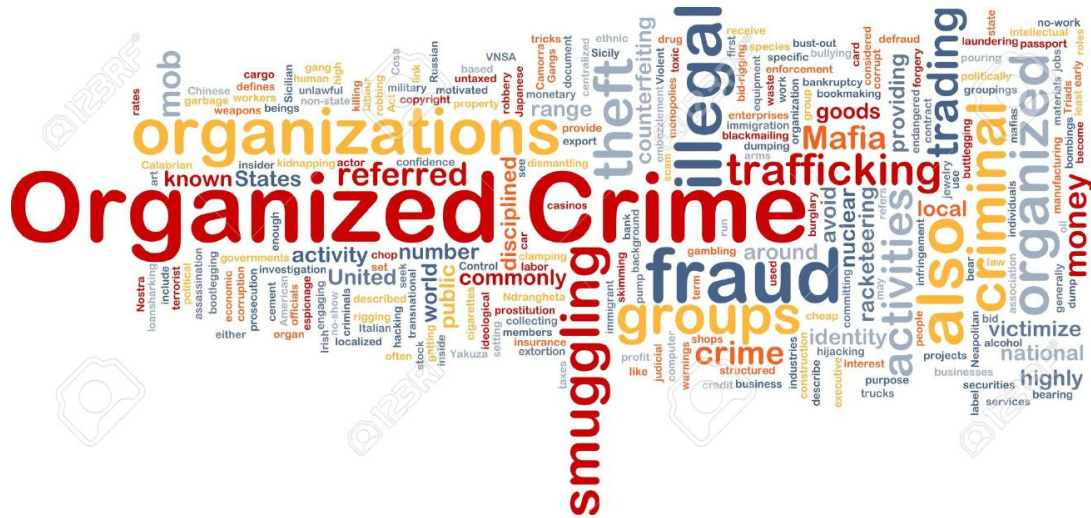
black-marketeering – спекуляция на черном рынке

foreign exchange – иностранная валюта

maritime – морской

piracy – пиратство

Read the text «Organized Crime». Translate it using the dictionary.



Organized Crime is the term used to describe illegal operations which are run like a big business. Crimes like this are carried out by criminals who work in gangs. There are gangs in every major country of the world.

Organized crime in the United States is a set of shifting coalitions between groups of gangsters, business people, politicians, and union leaders. Many of these people have legitimate jobs and sources of income.

In Britain groups of organized criminals have not developed in this way, principally because the supply and consumption of alcohol and opiates (a type of drug that contains opium and makes you want to sleep), gambling, and prostitution remain legal but partly regulated. This reduces the profitability of supplying such demands criminally. British crime organizations tend to be relatively short-term groups drawn together for specific projects, such as fraud and armed robbery, from a pool of professional criminals.

Crime syndicates in Australia deal with narcotics, cargo theft and racketeering. [Syndicate is a group of people or companies who join together in order to achieve a particular aim. Racketeering is a dishonest way of obtaining money, such as by threatening people].

In Japan, there are gangs that specialize in vice and extortion. In many Third World countries, apart from the drug trade, the principal form of organized crime is black-marketeering, including smuggling and corruption in the granting of licenses to import goods and to export foreign exchange. Armed robbery, cattle theft, and maritime piracy and fraud are organized crime activities in which politicians have less complicity.

## **II. EXERCISES**

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

- 1) What is organized crime engaged in?
- 2) What do you know about organized crime in the USA and Canada?
- 3) What do British crime organizations deal with?
- 4) Crime syndicates in Australia deal with narcotics, cargo, theft and racketeering, don't they?
- 5) Do Japanese gangs specialize in vice and extortion?
- 6) What is known about organized crime in many Third World countries?

### **2. Переведите на английский язык, используя текст в качестве опоры**

Взаимосвязанный; союз; снотворное средство; легальный; алкоголь; наркотик; ростовщичество; убеждение; благотворительность; милосердие; преступное подполье; порнография; гангстерское ростовщичество; выкуп; непрерывный; преступный синдикат; вымогательство; спекуляция на черном рынке; иностранная валюта; морское пиратство; соучастие; наличие.

### **3. Закончите предложения:**

1. There are gangs in ... .. of the world.
2. Crime syndicates in Australia deal with ... ..
3. ... is a dishonest way of obtaining money, such as by threatening people.
4. ... there are gangs that specialize in vice and extortion.

5. Armed robbery, cattle theft, and maritime piracy and fraud are ... .. in which politicians have less complicity.

#### 4. Agree or disagree

##### Model:

- a) *I fully agree with the statement.*
- b) *I am afraid, I can't agree with it.*
- c) *I can't but agree with it.*
- d) *I completely disagree with the statement.*

1. Organized Crime is the term used to describe legal operations which are run like a big business.
2. There are gangs in every major country of the world.
3. Crime syndicates in Australia deal with maintaining law and order.
4. Racketeering is an honest way of obtaining money.
5. Armed robbery, cattle theft, and maritime piracy and fraud are organized crime activities.

#### 5. Read and discuss the following article

##### **POLICE CAPTURE THE MAFIA'S TOP "GODMOTHER"**

*By Bruce Johnston in Rome*

Rosetta "Ice eyes" Catalo, called the Godmother of the Naples Mafia and Italy's most wanted woman, was captured by police in a dawn raid yesterday after spending 13 years on the run.

Rosetta, 57, first achieved fame for being the sister of Don Rafaela Catalo, "Boss of all bosses" of the Naples Mafia, known locally as the Camorra. In the 1970s, she took control of Rafaela's all-powerful NOC (New Organized Camorra) after his first capture; and is alleged to have engineered the 1978 devastating dynamite attack on the high security psychiatric hospital in which he was kept, which led to his escape.



He was recaptured several months later, and in 1982 received seven life sentences for murder. Rosetta is since supposed to have acted on orders delivered by the Don from his prison cell, where he is said to have continued to run a 750 million-a-year criminal empire.

But recently investigators have begun talking of how Rosetta was probably the "brains" behind Rafaela's rise to power.

Reports of her being spotted in Venezuela, Spain, Rome, and the Naples area - often in the company of a priest - are legion. She has staged a number of dramatic escapes including one in September 1981, when she dis-appeared but 10 top criminals with whom she had been sitting round a table to discuss strategies were all nabbed in a police raid backed by helicopters.

Rosetta was sentenced in absentia in 1990 to nine years and seven months, and must face trial for a host of other crimes.

She was arrested near Naples yesterday at the home of her sister-in-law.

*(From "The Daily Telegraph")*

## **6. Insert the particle "to" before the infinitive where necessary**

1. The object of criminology is ... develop a body of general and verified principles.
2. Our new colleague seems ... know a lot about criminology.
3. The kidnapper let her ... make a telephone call.
4. The clerk was made ... open the safe.
5. Jean left her car in a no-parking area and had ... paid a fine.
6. After someone has broken into my house I would rather ... buy a burglar alarm.

## **7. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive of the verb in brackets**

1. The most important objective of the state is (to prevent) youth crime.
2. The investigator must (to question) the witness now.
3. The accused was clever enough (to take) the victim to a hospital after the accident.
4. Mason appeared (to prepare) defense in court.

5. The young offender is said (to bring) to court already.

6. He is suspected (to prosecute) before.

**8. Change the sentences so that to use different constructions with the infinitive**

1. People expect the state to protect them from crime.

2. The objective and subjective basic tendencies of criminal behavior are extreme egoism and individualism.

3. I heard that they asked the suspect to empty his pockets.

4. The investigating officer supposed that the discovered evidence was linked with the suspect.

5. It is said that the crime was committed by a left-handed man.

6. The newspapers reported that the defendant's innocence had been proved.

**9. Read the text and decide which word A, B or C best fits each gap**

**Inspector Crumb Investigates**

“I think I know the identity of the murderer,” said Inspector Crumb, “and at (1) ... one of the guests in this hotel was a/an (2) ... to the crime, probably by (3) ... . I believe that the same guest is also a (4) ... , and has been given money by the killer. “So whoever (5) ... this terrible crime is still here,” I said. “But of course. In (6) ... he – or she – is in this room, and will soon be (7) ... arrest.” There was silence for a moment. I noticed that everyone was trying to look (8) ... , but they all looked guilty instead! “Do you have any (9) ... , Inspector,” asked Lady Grimshaw finally, “or are you simply (10) ... people for fun? If you intend to (11) ... someone, you should do it now.” The Inspector smiled. “I asked you here (12) ... purpose, Lady Grimshaw. I have been reading your (13) ... , you see, and it is quite clear that you have told several (14) ... .” “How dare you!” Lady Grimshaw spluttered. “Do you (15) ... that you were with Tim Dawson in the garden on the night of murder?” the Inspector said. “You forgot about the security cameras, you see ...”

1. a. last b. least c. the

2. a. witness b. offender c. guilty

3. a. now b. law c. accident
4. a. hostage b. forger c. blackmailer
5. a. confessed b. committed c. admitted
6. a. crime b. fact c. danger
7. a. to b. having c. under
8. a. accused b. ordinary c. innocent
9. a. evidence b. witness c. permission
10. a. denying b. accusing c. suspecting
11. a. trial b. charge c. sentence
12. a. with b. for c. on
13. a. statement b. evident c. history
14. a. lies b. times c. errors
15. a. refuse b. deny c. contradict

**10. Choose the best variants to complete the sentences.**

1. A policeman was sent ... the disappearance of some property from a hotel.  
*a. to be investigated b. to investigate c. to have investigated*
2. You have committed a ... offence and I will be lenient with my sentence.  
*a. serious b. minor c. indictable*
3. He was ... stealing money from the safe but they had no real evidence.  
*a. accused of b. suspected of c. tried for*
4. Catherine led a secret life ... crime before she was caught.  
*a. for b. in c. of*
5. The ... have been caught, and the child is no longer in danger.  
*a. robbers b. thieves c. kidnappers*
6. Norman confessed ... Alan.  
*a. to be murdered b. to murder c. to have murdered*
7. Three convicts ... from Brixton prison last night.  
*a. confessed b. escaped c. arrested*
8. While we were on holiday, there was a ... at the house next door.

*a. theft b. robbery c. burglary*

9. My bike was ... last week.

*a. robbed b. stolen c. mugged*

10. The bank checks all the notes in a machine which can detect ... .

*a. burglary b. embezzlement c. forgery*

11. Police are very concerned about the increase in ... from parked cars.

*a. thefts b. offences c. pilfering*

12. The parents of the ... expected him to be fined.

*a. minor b. robber c. juvenile delinquent*

13. John lost all of his possessions when ... set fire to his house.

*a. arsonists b. muggers c. smugglers*

14. He threatened ... her for every penny she had if she tried to break her contract.

*a. to sue b. to be sued c. to have been sued*

**11. Read and translate the texts below, make five questions on the content of each ones.**

### **Organized crime groups**

*Britain's NCA* says that organized criminals who work together for a specific criminal activity belong to an *organized crime group*. *NCA* stands for *National Crime Agency*.

Groups that criminals run vary in size considerably. Successful groups typically comprise a durable core of key people.

Around these key individuals, there is a cluster of subordinate specialists. In other words, the specialists work under the orders of the core members.

There are also other transient members, as well as a network of associates. Some groups are loose networks of people who get together to work on a specific criminal activity. Each group carries out a specific role, depending on its members' expertise. In fact, many 'loose networks' span the globe.

Often, the collaborators in crime had a shared experience. For example, perhaps they met in prison. Often, other criminals recommend them. In fact, some crime exists because of family or ethnic ties among members. Hence the term ‘*crime families.*’

### Transnational organized crime groups

The US *Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)* says that often removing key people is not enough. Some organized crime groups are so deep and financially powerful that they manage to continue.



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Therefore, the *FBI* targets whole organizations responsible for a wide range of criminal activities. In other words, it does not just try to cut off the head of the snake. It targets the whole snake.

The *FBI* says that transnational organized crime (TOC) groups are self-perpetuating organizations. In other words, they are capable of indefinite continuation without any input from outside.

The *FBI* is the United States’ domestic intelligence and security service.

TOCs constantly seek to gain power, influence, and make money. There are many types of TOCs. For example, some are clans, cells, or networks. In fact, many start off with one structure and evolve into another.

Regarding transnational organized crime groups, the *FBI* says:

“These groups are typically insular and protect their activities through corruption, violence, international commerce, complex communication mechanisms, and an organizational structure exploiting national boundaries.”

Below is a list of some, but by no means all, organized crimes:

- drug trafficking
- migrant smuggling
- cyber-crime (*we can also write it as one word: cybercrime*)
- human trafficking
- money laundering
- smuggling wildlife and cultural property
- firearms trafficking
- illicit gambling
- counterfeit goods
- extortion
- prostitution



## **La Cosa Nostra**

The La Cosa Nostra (LCN) is the preeminent organized crime group in the United States. It became publicly recognized as a national conspiracy after the testimony of LCN member Joseph Villach before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the United States Senate in 1963. The LCN is a secret organized crime group which functions throughout the United States, and has ties with other organized crime groups within and outside the United States.

Literally translated 'La Cosa Nostra' means 'this thing of ours'. This organized crime group is also known as the 'Mafia', 'the outfit', 'the mob', and other terms. The LCN is organized in several regional groups known as 'families', which are headquartered in various cities and locations in the United States. The dominant LCN families in the United States include the Chicago family, the five families' base New York and nineteen other families in the States. The LCN amounts to a distinct subculture in the US complete with its own set of values rituals, and social rules. All LCN families attempt to operate covertly under the rule of silence known as 'omertà'. This rule prohibits members of the LCN from discussing LCN activities with non-members under penalty of death. Membership in the LCN is limited to men of Italian ethnic extraction. Some individuals, sponsored for membership by an existing LCN member are often described as 'made members'. In addition to made members, there are many individuals, who, though they are not formally members of the LCN families, assist LCN members in a variety of ways concerning criminal activities. The FBI and other law enforcement agencies use the term 'associate' to identify those individuals.



Over the years, LCN members and associates have engaged in a wide variety of criminal activities, such as induced murder extortion, arson, commercial fraud, loansharking, illegal gambling, drug trafficking, tax fraud, bank fraud, public corruption, labor racketeering, and others.

The F.B.I. has identified over 1,300 LCN members nationwide estimating there are over 2,000 members and 20,000 associates. From 1980 to the present, the F.B.I. has obtained convictions against 23 Bosses, 14 Underbosses, 5 Consigliore's and 67 Copes of 20 LCN families. But nevertheless the LCN has remained strong and continues to exert significant influence and control of Criminal activities in some cities and areas, especially in Chicago, New York, and Las Vegas.

## TEXT №2

# Terrorism and extremism

## I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов).

physical violence – физическое насилие

research - исследование

to preserve – сохранять

significant – важный, существенный

for instance – например

to achieve aim – достигнуть цели

to be in the vicinity – быть поблизости

to run counter – противоречить, идти наперекор



abduction – похищение, увод

assailant – нападающий, зачинщик

Прочитайте текст «**Terrorism and extremism**». Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.



The terms ‘terrorism’ and ‘extremism’ are sometimes used interchangeably. However, there is a significant difference between the two. Terrorism is essentially threat or act of physical violence. Extremism involves using non-physical instruments to mobilize minds to achieve political or ideological ends.

From the 1960s, international terrorist crimes, such as hijacking of passenger aircraft, political assassinations and kidnappings, and urban bombings, constituted a growing phenomenon of increasing concern, especially to Western governments. Most terrorist groups are associated either with revolutionary movements or with nationalist movements.

Three categories of terrorist crime may be distinguished, not in legal terms, but by intention. Foremost is the use of violence and threat of violence to create public fear. This may be done by making random attacks to injure or kill anyone who happens to be in the vicinity<sup>1</sup> when an attack takes place. Because such crimes deny, by virtue of their being directed at innocent bystanders, the unique worth of the individual, terrorism is said to be a form of crime that runs counter<sup>2</sup> to all morality and so undermines the foundations of civilization. Another tactic generating fear is the abduction and assassination of heads of state and members of governments in order to make others afraid of

taking positions of leadership and so to spread a sense of insecurity. Persons in responsible positions may be abducted or assassinated on the grounds that they are “representatives” of some institution or system to which their assailants<sup>4</sup> are opposed.

A second category of terrorist crime is actual rule of terror. It is common practice for leaders of terrorist organizations to enforce obedience and discipline by terrorizing their own members. A community whose collective interests the terrorist organization claims to serve may be terrorized so that their cooperation, loyalty, and support are ensured. Groups that come to power by this means usually continue to rule by terror.

Third, crimes are committed by terrorist organizations in order to gain the means of their own support. Bank robbery, kidnapping for ransom, extortion, gambling rake-offs (profit skimming), illegal arms dealing, and drug trafficking are among the principal crimes of this nature. In the Middle East, hostages are frequently sold as capital assets by one terrorist group to another.

### **1. Mark the statements which are true.**

1. Hijacking is the use of violence or threats to take control of a car.
2. To terrorize means to take someone away illegally, usually by force, in order to get money for returning them.
3. Terrorist is someone who uses bribes to obtain political demands.
4. Terrorist uses violence to create public order.
5. The government is determined to surrender to international terrorism.
6. Terrorism is directed at innocent onlookers.
7. Terrorism throws down the unique worth of the individual and strengthens the foundations of civilization.
8. Terrorism cultivates obedience and discipline by terrorizing their own members.

### **2. Complete the following sentences.**

1. International terrorist crimes ... .

2. They distinguish three categories of terrorist crime ... .
3. Terrorist directs his acts at ... .
4. Most terrorist groups are associated with ... .
5. Public fear may be created by ... .
6. Heads of state and members of governments are assassinated in order ... .
7. Leaders of terrorist organizations enforce obedience and discipline by ... .
8. Terrorist organizations commit crimes in order to ... .
9. Terrorism spreads ... .

**3. Переведите цепочку слов и составьте с ними предложения (10 и более):**

1. kidnapping—kidnapper - to kidnap
2. accomplice - accomplice— to accomplice
3. drug dealing - drug dealer
4. espionage— spy — to spy
5. terrorism— terrorist— to terrorize
6. assassination — assassin — to assassinate
7. hooliganism - hooligan
8. hijacking— hijacker — to hijack
9. smuggling— smuggler— to smuggle
10. treason — traitor— to betray
11. gang— gangster— to gang

**4. Заполните пропуски словами из предыдущего упражнения:**

1. This cave was used by \_\_\_\_\_ in the 18 century.
2. He was seen as a \_\_\_\_\_ to the socialist cause.
3. The plane was \_\_\_\_\_ while on a flight to Delhi.
4. An old lady was \_\_\_\_\_ by a gang of youths in the park.
5. The police arrested him and his two \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is threatening to blow up the hijacked plane.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ from the army is punishable by death.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ have demanded a £ 1 million ransom.
9. The Prime Minister was \_\_\_\_\_ by extremists.

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ behaved violently during and after a football match.

11. The use of violence in order to achieve political aims is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Заполните пропуски словами из бокса, если необходимо измените их форму.**

*Select, publicize, stretching from, hallmark, generate, goals, terror, lethality, target(2), public impact, violence, assassinations, to occur, random victim, adherence, unpredictable, practice, commit, threat.*

Terrorism is a special type of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It is a tactic used in peace, internal conflict and war. Since the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of terrorism is ever present and a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ attack is likely (4) \_\_\_\_\_ when least expected, we can call it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ violence.

Nowadays terrorism (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on a global scale in its various forms (7) \_\_\_\_\_ kidnapping and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to bombings and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ elaborate acts of deception of the public. Technological advances gave the violence even greater sophistication and (10) \_\_\_\_\_, resulting in thousands of deaths. Moreover, modern terrorism tends (11) \_\_\_\_\_ its grievances and goals.

It (13) \_\_\_\_\_ its (14) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully to achieve a greater (15) \_\_\_\_\_: the greater the symbolic value of the (16) \_\_\_\_\_, the more fear the terrorist attack (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Experience proves that anyone can become a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of a terrorist attack. Under totalitarianism terror is the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ of a state policy, though acknowledged legitimately. There are no restraints to encourage (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to the national ideology of the country.

**6. Соотнесите термин (колонка А) и его дефиницию (колонка В):**

<b>A</b>			<b>B</b>	
1.	Terrorist	is	a)	an act of taking control of a vehicle (esp.an aircraft) in order to force it to change the destination, to take
2.	Hostage		b)	hostages or to steal its cargo an object or a place at which an attack is directed.
3.	Target		c)	a large system of terrorist groups connected with one another by common aims, rules and leadership.
4.	Terrorist network	is	d)	a person who uses threat or violence to obtain own demands.
5.	Hijack (or hijacking)		e)	a person who is kept as a captive by one or more others ( who threaten to keep, harm or kill him/her ) so that other side will do what the enemy demands

**7. Заполните пропуски в предложении словами из предыдущего упражнения (колонка А). Переведите предложения.**

1. Terrorists never recognize any moral or humanistic factors and they usually choose civilians as their \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In December 1985 five hijackers of the Abu Tidal Group carried out the \_\_\_\_\_ of Egypt Air Flight 648 and fifty-six passengers were killed.
3. The terrorists kidnapped the children and held them as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ accepted responsibility for the bomb blast which killed 21 people and wounded more 140 others.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Palestinian movements has an annual income of about \$ 1.25 billion.

**TEXT №3**

**Police cooperation in combating smuggling**

**I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY**



Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

intangible - неосязаемый

transient – недолговечный, мимолетный

volatile - изменчивый

density - плотность

foster - стимулировать

challenge – проблема, трудность

hostage - заложник

violence - насилие

punish - наказывать

murderer - убийца

hijacker - угонщик

smuggler - контрабандист

## **Read and translate the text**

Smuggling is the unlawful bringing in or taking out of the country of prohibited, restricted or dutiable articles. Sometimes the articles are misrepresented or their value is stated false in order to evade paying duties and taxes. Such actions are also considered illegal. Storage or sale of smuggled articles on the territory of the country is forbidden by law.

One of the main duties of the Customs Service is to prevent the traffic of smuggling. Smuggled goods can enter the country together with passengers, cargo or with the means of conveyance.

There are other customs violations connected with smuggling: money laundering, commercial fraud, corruption, copyright and trademark infringements, etc. The most common objects of smuggling are: currency, drugs, jewelry, precious metals and stones, antiques, arms and ammunition, exotic animals, counterfeit goods, intellectual property, and people. Smugglers use different places of concealment, for example, inside pockets, double bottoms and sides of bags, toys, souvenirs, books, shoe heels, belts. Sometimes smugglers swallow prohibited articles and carry them inside the body. Means of transport also have many hollow places and inaccessible or hard to reach areas.

Since methods of smuggling are becoming more and more sophisticated the Customs has to develop new methods of detecting cases of contraband. At numerous ports of entry customs officers exercise inspections of passengers, cargo and means of conveyance. In some cases a Personal Search may be carried out. Nowadays they use such high-tech equipment as X-ray screening systems, metal detectors, flexible fiber-scopes, density meters, remote operated cameras, mirror kits etc. Drug detector dogs are of much help in the fight against the traffic of drugs and explosives. Some countries are known to use biometric scanning technology to check criminal record database.

A person who is found guilty of smuggling may be punished by a fine or taken to court. Smuggled goods are confiscated and turned into Federal property. In some countries drug trafficking entails death penalty.

There is no class distinction between smugglers. They have included people of different ages, professions and social positions.

## II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

### 1. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following:

поток контрабанды; незаконный ввоз/вывоз; уплата пошлин и налогов; хранение и продажа; таможенные правонарушения; место сокрытия; интеллектуальная собственность; труднодоступные места; методы обнаружения контрабанды; высокотехнологичное оборудование; собаки, обученные находить наркотики; штраф; федеральная собственность; смертная казнь.

### 2. Insert prepositions, if necessary

- 1) the unlawful bringing \_\_\_\_\_ and taking \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) is forbidden \_\_\_\_\_ law
- 3) to evade \_\_\_\_\_ paying duties
- 4) to find guilty \_\_\_\_\_ smuggling
- 5) to punish \_\_\_\_\_ a fine
- 6) to take \_\_\_\_\_ court
- 7) to turn \_\_\_\_\_ federal property
- 8) to entail \_\_\_\_\_ death penalty
- 9) to fight \_\_\_\_\_ smuggling

**3. Find the words or phrases in the text that mean the following:**

1) to stop something from happening or to stop someone from doing something;	
2) not to pay money that you must pay;	
3) to limit something;	
4) to describe something in the wrong way or to give false information about something;	
5) to do something unpleasant to someone because they have done something illegal or wrong;	
6) when someone in authority take your things away from you;	
7) to make food or drink go down your throat and into your stomach;	
8) when people in authority do not allow it;	
9) to secretly bring something into a country when it is illegal to do it;	
10) to hide something	

**4. Match left and right to make word combinations**

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| tax          | equipment  |
| customs      | laundering |
| death        | fraud      |
| double       | evasion    |
| money        | property   |
| intellectual | bottom     |
| inside       | penalty    |
| commercial   | pocket     |
| high-tech    | violations |

**5. Use the word combinations to complete the sentences**

1) He has been found guilty of .....



- 2) Drug dealers may face ...
- 3) A lot of money was spent on the ... of the new check- point.
- 4) We investigate the cases of ...

**6. Say what you can remember about:**

- 1) one of the main duties of the customs
- 2) the ways smuggled goods can enter the country
- 3) the actions that are regarded as smuggling
- 4) customs violations connected with smuggling
- 5) the most common objects of smuggling
- 6) the most common places of concealment
- 7) methods of detecting cases of contraband
- 8) high-tech equipment that customs officers use
- 9) the way people are punished for smuggling

**7. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:**

1. Контрабанда может доставляться в страну пассажирами, а также поступать с грузом и транспортными средствами.
2. Хранение и продажа контрабанды должны быть запрещены законом.
3. Ты можешь не указывать в декларации личные вещи.
4. Существуют различные таможенные правонарушения, связанные с контрабандой: отмывание денег, коррупция, нарушение прав интеллектуальной собственности и др.
5. При проведении таможенного досмотра используются различные виды оборудования: сканеры, металлоискатели, видеокамеры на гибких штативах, камеры с дистанционным управлением, наборы зеркал и др.
6. Контрабандисты могут использовать различные места сокрытия.
7. Незаконный ввоз и вывоз в страну запрещенных, ограниченных к вывозу и ввозу или облагаемых пошлиной предметов, называется контрабандой.

8. Одной из основных задач таможенников должно быть предотвращение провоза контрабанды.

9. Лицо, признанное виновным в провозе контрабанды, может быть подвергнуто штрафу или привлечено к уголовной ответственности.

11. Сотрудники нашего управления занимаются расследованием фактов нарушения таможенного и налогового законодательства, а также выявлением лиц, занимающихся незаконным перемещением через границу наркотиков, оружия, культурных ценностей и других товаров.

## TEXT №4 Cyber crime

### I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и обработка произношения слов)

Cyber-enacted crimes – кибер преступления

rapid growth – быстрый рост

facilitate - способствовать

deceptive - обманчивый

phishing - фишинг

spoofing – спуфинг, имитация

deem – считать, полагать

Прочитайте текст «**Cyber crime**». Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.



**Cybercrime** is becoming an ever more serious problem. As we carry out more of our day-to-day activities online, the risk of cybercrime grows. The National Cyber

Security Centre (NCSC) is charged with making the Netherlands more resilient to cybercrime, and the government wants to give police and prosecutors more powers to fight it.

The term cyber-crime refers to a variety of crimes carried out online, using the internet through computers, laptops, tablets, internet-enabled televisions, games consoles and smart phones.

Cyber-enacted crimes can only be committed on the internet - stealing confidential information that's stored online, for example. Other crimes which are carried out online, but could be committed without the use of the internet, such as sexual grooming, stalking or harassment, bullying, and financial or romance fraud, are called cyber-enabled crimes.

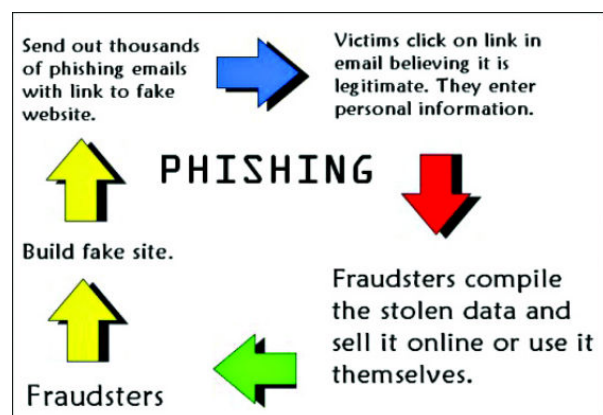
## Forms of cybercrime

Cybercrime takes many forms, and it is therefore difficult to fight.

### *Common forms of cybercrime*

Common forms of cybercrime include:

phishing: using fake email messages to get personal information from internet users



misusing personal information  
(identity theft)



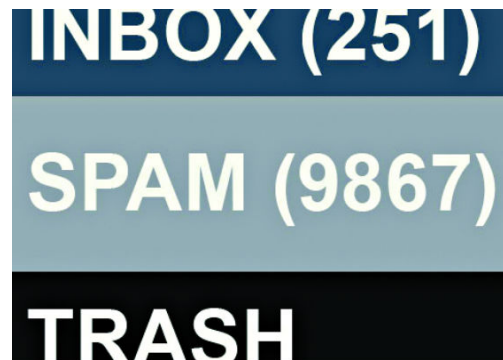
hacking: shutting down or misusing  
websites or computer networks



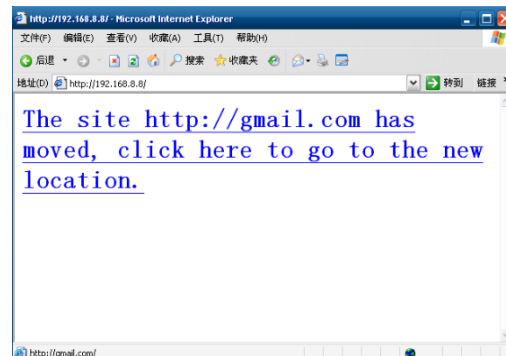
software piracy



spreading hate and inciting terrorism  
E-mail bombing and spamming



web jacking



Nowadays, all digital devices (including computers, tablets, and smart phones) are connected to the internet. In theory, cyber criminals could bring a large part of the Netherlands to a halt. The government rightly takes cybercrime very seriously, and we are working hard to fight it.

1. **Найдите лишнее слово.**

harm	gain	damage
crime	felony	punishment
transfer	trespass	cross
alter	insert	change
transfer	transmit	misuse
proprietary	legal	legitimate
peek	notice	look in
costly	responsible	expensive
acquire	erase	get
access	advance	improvement

## TEXT №5

# Combating cyber and internet crime

### I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY

Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

intangible - неосязаемый

transient – недолговечный, мимолетный

volatile - изменчивый

density - плотность

foster - стимулировать

challenge – проблема, трудность

Прочитайте текст «**Combating cyber and internet crime**». Переведите его устно, пользуясь словарём.

Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, as most of the evidence is intangible and transient. Cyber crime investigators seek out digital traces, which are often volatile and short-lived.



Legal challenges also arise owing to problems of borders and jurisdictions. The investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlights the importance of international cooperation.

The increasing density of ICTs also increases the frequency of domestic computer-related crime, which requires States to establish domestic legislation. National laws adapted to address cyber-crime may be required to effectively respond to foreign requests for assistance or to obtain assistance from another country. Compatibility with the laws of other nations is an essential goal when developing legislation; international cooperation is needed owing to the international, transformer nature of computer-related crime. Formal international mechanisms are needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation. For mutual legal assistance to function successfully, substantive offences and procedural powers in one jurisdiction ought to be compatible with those in another.

Various initiatives have been taken to raise awareness and promote international cooperation in combating computer-related crime, including actions by the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Group of Eight, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations. In a workshop dedicated to this topic, the Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cyber-crime and measures to foster international cooperation against it.

## **II. EXERCISES**

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

### **1. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте.**

международное сотрудничество

запрос о помощи

национальный закон

международный характер (природа)

международное сотрудничество  
взаимная юридическая помощь  
расследование кибер-преступлений

**2. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**

1. Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, is it? Why?
2. Why does the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlight the importance of international cooperation?
3. Are formal international mechanisms needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation?
4. The Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cyber-crime and measures to foster international cooperation against it, isn't it?

**3. Составьте предложения, расставив следующие слова в необходимом порядке:**

1. cannot, that, by, information, parties, means, be, confidentiality, unauthorized, accessed.
2. of, networks, the, especially, computer, has, use, become, the, spread, Internet, widely.
3. important, other, of, factors, computer, professionals, the, security, access, call, and, control, non-repudiation.
4. is, perhaps, users, the, aspect, of, computer, for, important, every day, privacy, Internet, most, security.

**4. Write the question tags for the statements**

1. The preventive measures attempt to secure the access to individual computers, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Crime ware can wait for the user to log into their account at a financial institution, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Crime ware represents a growing problem in network security, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. This policy wasn't adopted by the network administrator, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. This system will protect the network from attacks such as denial of service, \_\_\_\_\_?

6. Complexity theory seeks to determine the minimum number of components needed for these systems, \_\_\_\_\_?

**5. Identify the Internet crimes sentences (1-6) refer to. Then match them with the advice below (a-f)**

1. Crackers try to find a way to copy the latest game or computer program.

2. A study has revealed that half a million people will automatically open an email they believe to be from their bank and happily send off all their security details.

3. This software's danger is hidden behind an attractive appearance. That's why it is often wrapped in attractive packages promising photos of celebrities like Anna Kurnikova or Jennifer Lopez.

4. There is a particular danger in Internet commerce and emails. Many people believe they have been offered a special gift only to find out later they have been received.

5. Nimda spreads by sending infected emails and is also able to infect websites, so when a user visits a compromised website, the browser can infect the computer.

6. Every day, millions of children spend time in the Internet chat rooms talking to strangers. But what many of them don't realize is that some of the surfers chatting with them may be sexual predators.

a) People shouldn't buy cracked software or download music illegally from the Internet.

b) Be suspicious of wonderful offers. Don't buy if you are not sure.

c) It's dangerous to give personal information to people you contact in chat rooms.

d) Don't open attachments from people you don't know even if the subject looks attractive.

e) Scan your email and be careful about which website you visit

f) Check with your bank before sending information.



# UNIT II

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

**Juvenile delinquency** refers to antisocial or illegal behavior by children or adolescents and is considered a serious problem all over the world. It is caused by social, economic and cultural factors.

### TEXT №1

#### Juvenile Crime

##### I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY



Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

juvenile crime – преступление, совершенное несовершеннолетним

преступность среди несовершеннолетних

juvenile – подросток, юноша, юношеский

delinquency – преступление, правонарушение (особенно совершённое несовершеннолетним); преступность

antisocial behavior – антисоциальное поведение

illegal behavior – противозаконное поведение

adolescent – подросток, подростковый

marginal sectors of urban areas – дословно: крайние секторы городских районов, т.е. городские окраины

immediate social environment – дословно: непосредственное социальное окружение, т.е. социальная среда

to marginalize – изолировать, обособлять

destitute – брошенный, лишенный, сильно нуждающийся;

legal system – законодательство, правовая система, система законов, судебная система

to deal with – иметь дело с; управляться, справляться с

juvenile detention center – центр для содержания под стражей задержанных несовершеннолетних правонарушителей  
to instill – внушать (страх, уважение и т. п.); вселять (надежду, уверенность); прививать (моральные принципы, нормы)  
coercive – насильственный, принудительный  
socialization – социализация (процесс усвоения человеком в результате воспитания, образования и накопления жизненного опыта элементов культуры, социальных норм и ролей, образцов поведения и т. п., характерных для данного общества, социальной группы и культуры)  
underage crime – преступление, совершенное несовершеннолетним;  
преступность среди несовершеннолетних

*Read the texts about juvenile crime. Translate them using the dictionary*

### **Text №1**



Juvenile delinquency is also known as teenage crime. It is like any crime that human beings commit but this crime differs because they are committed by young people. Before coming of age girls and boys have less understanding of the world.

Parents, friends and teachers are all responsible for a juvenile who commits a crime. This is why courts do not punish the teenagers like they punish the adults when they commit a crime. There are separate juvenile courts and the purpose of juvenile punishment is to help the teenager understand the importance of staying away from crimes.

There are various theories of juvenile delinquency and various researchers have reported different reasons of delinquency. Most of the delinquent teenagers belong from low social, economical or psychological background. Some of the

most common causes of juvenile delinquency are as follows: problems in family, peer group influence, personal reasons.

### **Text №2**

Crime is getting younger all over the world. One hears about drug-addicts who have barely reached school age; there are street gangs which include young children, usually with an adult leader.

Teenagers today commit all the serious crimes like armed-robbery with violence, murder, sexual offences. The reasons are usually neglect in the family or a dysfunctional family, history of violent behavior among the relatives, drug and alcohol misuse, bad neighborhoods and peer pressure.

Bullying at school and in the street is quite common, and it is hard to take measures against it unless the victim appeals to responsible adults like parents and teachers for help.

Very often, when a group of youngsters is caught after a mugging, it becomes clear that ignorance is another reason for crimes: children do not know that they are liable for prosecution even if they are underage. Teens may steal a car, joyride in it and abandon it later, and claim that they did it “just for fun”. They are surprised when they learn that their parents have to pay for the damage done, or that they have to work a set number of days for the community as punishment.

Sometimes one such occasion is enough to teach a child not to become an offender. However, when a youngster is caught after committing the same or a different offence again and again, stricter measures are taken. Young people may even be sent to a correctional institution and then go to prison when they become of age.

Today, we can often hear about suicide terrorists who are very young, and who become “live bombs”, killing themselves and a lot of innocent strangers for religious causes. It is clear that they are not the masterminds of such crimes, and it is the adult terrorists sending them to senseless death who have to be stopped.

## II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

### 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is juvenile delinquency?
2. Why do courts not punish the teenagers?
3. What are the most common causes of juvenile delinquency?
4. What are the reasons of juvenile crime?
5. What kind of crime can teenagers commit?

### 2. Переведите словосочетания, пользуясь материалом текстов:

- less understanding
- separate juvenile courts
- different reasons of delinquency
- the most common causes
- juvenile detention centers
- violent behavior
- drug and alcohol misuse
- bad neighborhoods
- correctional institution
- suicide terrorists
- "live bombs".

### 3. Закончите предложения, пользуясь материалом текстов:

1. Juvenile delinquency is also known as....
2. ... .. are all responsible for a juvenile who commits a crime.
3. ... today commit all the serious crimes.
4. Young people may even be sent to a ... .. and then go to ... when they become of age.
5. Crime is getting ... all over the world.

#### 4. Составьте словосочетания, используя данные колонки А и В

А	В
juvenile	system
primary	institution
correctional	delinquency
legal	gangs
street	education

#### 5. Согласитесь или опровергните:

##### Model:

- a) *I fully agree with the statement.*
- b) *I am afraid, I can't agree with it.*
- c) *I can't but agree with it.*
- d) *I completely disagree with the statement.*

1. Juvenile delinquency is also known as teenage crime.
2. Parents, friends and teachers are not responsible for a juvenile who commits a crime.
3. The courts punish the teenagers like they punish the adults when they commit a crime.
4. Crime is not getting younger all over the world.
5. Teenagers today never commit all the serious crimes like armed-robbery with violence, murder, sexual offences.
6. Today, we can often hear about suicide terrorists who are very young, and who become "live bombs", killing themselves and a lot of innocent strangers for religious causes.

#### 6. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на конструкции с Infinitive.

##### ***A. Identify the Objective Infinitive Construction and pay attention to the way of translating it.***

1. The juvenile court wants this child to be placed to the State Juvenile Rehabilitation School.
2. I saw him step into a witness box with a feeling of uncertainty.

3. The public expected the youths to be fined for trespassing on Government property.
4. I heard the robbers threaten to shoot anyone who tried to sound the alarm.
5. I saw the public meet that verdict with satisfaction.
6. Everyone consider him to be guilty of embezzlement.
7. The chief ordered him to issue a warrant for her arrest.

***B. Identify the Subjective Infinitive Construction and pay attention to the way of translating it.***

1. The child is likely to attend under a supervisor a day or an evening class.
2. The local authority is known to be responsible for deciding where the child should be accommodated.
3. Young offenders are seen to train under a supervisor.
4. He is sure to be present at the scene of the crime.
5. The murderer of the children is expected to receive a life sentence.
6. The policemen were seen to follow the young muggers.
7. John seems to have stolen the money.

**7. Проверьте свои навыки перевода, обращая внимание на infinitive и infinitive constructions.**

1. Их вызвали в суд для дачи показаний.
2. Следователь оказался недостаточно опытным, чтобы успешно расследовать такое сложное дело.
3. Она была единственным человеком, кто верил в его невиновность.
4. Никто не ожидал, что дело будет слушаться при закрытых дверях.
5. Сосед видел, что этот человек взломал дверь их гаража.
6. Маловероятно, чтобы его осудили.
7. Сообщается, что показания свидетеля подтвердились.

**8. Read the text and decide which word (a, b or c) best fits each gap.**

**Teenage TV addicts prone to crime**

Teenagers who watch more than four hours television a night are more prone to crime, drug-taking, and becoming (1) ... from society, according to the (2) ...

research. The (3) ... followed publication of a report which found that TV addicts – whose who (4) ... at least four hours a night in front of the television – are more likely to have anti-social attitudes, (5) ... on badly with their parents and feel disillusioned. The researchers said that these youngsters developed spectator mentalities which prevented them from taking an active (6) ... in life. Of the 20,000 teenagers aged between 13 and 15 who participated in the (7)..., more than a quarter said they watched at least four hours a night. After comparing their answers with those of other respondents, the researchers said that their findings (8) ... a disturbing picture. Almost 50 per cent of the addict group dismissed school as boring compared with fewer than 30 per cent of those who watched less television. TV addicts were also happier to accept that they might be unemployed after (9) ... school and more than 20 per cent would prefer it to work they did not like. More than one in ten condoned shoplifting, compared with one in twenty other teenagers, while one in five (10) ... graffiti as acceptable. TV addicts were also more tolerant of drug-taking.

1. a. isolated b. distracted c. disappointed

2. a. current b. recent c. new

3. a. notice b. warning c. advice

4. a. use b. spend c. relax

5. a. get b. put c. go

6. a. play b. part c. place

7. a. report b. survey c. questionnaire

8. a. displayed b. showed c. described

9. a. graduating b. leaving c. abandoning

10. a. regarded b. observed c. remarked

## TEXT №2

# JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SOCIETY'S RESPONSE

### I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY



Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

Childhood - детство

assault - нападение

theft - кража

arson - поджог

offender - правонарушитель

burglary – кража со взломом

Childhood is a time of joy and innocence for most people; for others, life turns violent and so do they. Criminal acts of young persons are referred to broadly as juvenile delinquency. In some countries delinquency includes conduct that is antisocial, dangerous, or harmful to the goals of society. The general tendency is to limit the term to activities that if carried out by an adult would be called crimes, but in the United States since the 1980s juvenile delinquents are often referred to as “youthful offenders.” The age at which juveniles legally become adults varies from country to country, but it generally ranges from 15 to 18. Clearly the problem has skyrocketed: for example, in 1990 rates of arrest in California for burglary, theft, car theft, arson and robbery are higher among juveniles than among adults. Sociological research has established such bases for predicting delinquent behavior as the nature of a child's home environment, the quality of the child's neighborhood, and behavior in school. It has never been conclusively proved; however, that delinquency can be either predicted or prevented. It is far likelier that delinquency is an integral part of society and probably part of the maturation process that some children go through. For the majority of young offenders, delinquency seems to be a phase passed through on the way to adulthood.



Delinquent acts begin at about age of 10 or 11, though there has been a substantial increase in even younger offenders in recent years. The most serious activities peak at 14 or 15 years of age and then begin to decline for the next several years. The exceptions to this generalization are some older youths who get involved in car theft, robbery, burglary, and even murder. They may well become adult criminals. For the majority, delinquent activities gradually decrease and may cease altogether as young people enter their 20s and face the prospect of full-time work and marriage. It does seem to be true, however, that the earlier in life delinquent activities are begun, the likelier it is that the pattern will persist – particularly in offenders who are convicted and sentenced to juvenile correction institutions.

Traditionally, delinquency meant offences such as truancy, assault, theft, arson, or vandalism. In recent decades more violent crimes by teens became more common, especially for those who traffic in drugs or are addicted and commit crimes to support their habits. Bigotry could be seen in teens of all races; one example is the rise of white-supremacist gangs called skinheads. In the United States the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that for the period 1985-89 homicide arrests for those under age 18 rose 67 per cent, compared with a 12 per cent rise for those 18 or older. Sexual crimes also dramatically increased; with date rape one of the most common of adolescent sexual crimes. All the more troubling is the fact that the number of teenagers in the country decreased during this time. Society tries to deal with youthful offenders in a variety of ways. The most common unofficial means are through school counseling and sessions with psychologists and psychiatrists. Social workers who deal with family problems also attempt to sort out the differences of young potential delinquents. Serious offences are dealt with officially by the police and the courts. Because of the nature of some of the offences committed by juveniles, there has been a tendency to try them in court as adults for certain crimes, especially for murder. The juvenile courts attempt to steer young people away from a life of crime, though the most serious offences normally result in periods of confinement in juvenile halls or

prisons for younger criminals. If possible, however, the courts try more lenient methods of probation, juvenile aftercare, or foster care.

## II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

### 1. Fill in the correct word and word combination from the list below using them only once.

*harmful, confinement, delinquent acts, bigotry, serious offences, lenient, the maturation process*

1. In some countries delinquency includes conduct that is antisocial, dangerous, or ... to the goals of society.
2. ... begin at about age of 10 or 11.
3. ... could be seen in teens of all races; one example is the rise of white – supremacist gangs called skinheads.
4. ... are dealt with officially by the police and the courts.
5. If possible the courts try more ... methods of probation, juvenile aftercare, or foster care.
6. The most serious offences normally result in periods of ... in juvenile halls or prisons for younger criminals.
7. Delinquency is an integral part of society and probably part of ... that some children go through.

### 2. Be ready to dwell on the following.

1. Bases for predicting delinquent behavior.
2. Society tries to deal with youthful offenders in a variety of ways.
3. The causes of crime.

### 3. Insert the particle “to” where necessary.

1. She seems ... know a great deal about criminology.
2. You should not ... examine the case now, when it is so late.
3. The kidnapper let her ... make a telephone call.
4. The pilot was made ... take the plane to Tashkent.

5. After climbing over the prison wall, Peter managed ... get away by stealing a car parked nearby.
6. The police visited Dawn and asked her ... make a statement.
7. You had better ... buy a burglar alarm.
8. What made you ... commit such a violent crime?

**4. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive of the verb in brackets.**

1. The police must (to question) the suspects now.
2. The accused was satisfied (to visit) by a lawyer to ensure a properly prepared defense in court.
3. Mr. White is delighted (to find) "not guilty".
4. The attorney is satisfied (to investigate) this case with his assistants during the trial.
5. The two men appeared (to try) to break into the building when the police arrived.
6. The young offender is said (to bring) to court already.
7. This young inmate is known (to spend) three months in custody.
8. The witnesses were glad (to help) the accused.

**5. Change the sentences so that to use different constructions with the infinitive.**

1. They say that the escaped prisoner has been hiding in a friend's house for the last month.
2. It seems that he took part in the robbery last month.
3. At the police station I was asked to empty my pockets.
4. The newspapers reported that the owners were accused of setting fire to their own premises.
5. It is said that the murderer is hiding in the woods near your house.
6. It appears that he was killed with a blunt instrument.
7. You signed the statement without reading it, which was very stupid.

**6. Test your skills in translating into English. Pay attention to the infinitive and infinitive constructions**

1. Мы полагаем, что подросток невиновен в совершении кражи.

2. Следователь полагал, что свидетель даст всю информацию по этому делу.
3. Оказалось, что эта улика очень важна для того, чтобы доказать вину подозреваемого.
4. Сообщается, что преступление было совершено группой подростков.
5. Преступность несовершеннолетних считается социальным явлением.
6. Сообщается, что уровень преступности среди несовершеннолетних вырос за последнее время.
7. Кажется, этот подросток участвовал в ограблении банка в прошлом месяце.

*Read the texts about juvenile crime and translate them*

### **What Is Delinquency Prevention?**

Delinquency prevention seeks to redirect youth who are considered at risk for delinquency or who have committed a delinquent offense from becoming deeper involved in the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile delinquency can be a problem for any neighborhood, community, state, or country. No town no matter how small is immune to delinquency. Many people think these children are lost to the system. They get picked up for doing something stupid, get put into a probation program or a group home and are destined for jail or worse prison. Most see delinquency as the gateway to a life headed straight towards prison. However, it does not have to end that way for our troubled youth.

There are people that care for our youth and our communities. People who want to see our troubled youth make something better for them. Social workers, judges, and parents, are not the only people who should be helping these youth. The youth are our future, we need to protect them and raise them into society instead of shunning them and forcing them into a life of crime that is destined for prison.

There are many programs out there today that are meant to help our delinquent youth. Those that are rehabilitative in nature are less successful as these youth have already turned to crime and have already created bad habits and antisocial

behaviors. Programs that take a preventative approach are much more successful and tend to have a higher positive response from communities.

### **Who Is Affected by Juvenile Delinquency?**

Every single person living on this planet is affected by juvenile crime. From the perpetrator to the victim and everyone in between, we are all affected by the actions of delinquent youth. While the number of cases regarding juvenile delinquency has gone down, there is still much to do in the way of prevention and rehabilitation. We as a society are all affected and therefore we should all be helping to aid in the care, prevention, and rehabilitation of our youth. For our youth is the future of this world. It is important for us to continually update our programs that are meant to help our delinquent youth. We need to figure out what works so we can reprogram and continually monitor our systems and remove those programs that are not working or are causing more harm than good to our delinquent youth.

It is so important for parents, teachers, and neighbors to believe in the children of the future, provide discipline, and advocate for all youth, especially those who come from a troubled background. With positive role models and adult involvement in their life, children are less likely to develop problem behaviors and take part in delinquent activities. Becoming discouraged or treating our youth like they don't matter or have fallen too far to be saved from a life destined for prison, is harmful to those children and ultimately to the community.

Troubled youth need to know they are cared for, that people love them, and that they can make a difference in this world. Believe in the youth in your life. Show them they matter and that they can make a difference.

Whether you're a parent, aunt, uncle, or just a neighbor in a community with children we all have a responsibility to raise the children of our future. We may not have direct contact with these children daily, but how we treat them is going to help shape who they become and how they look at the world.

# UNIT III

## POLICE COOPERATION IN FIGHTING AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING



Drug – наркотик, лекарство, средство, лекарственный препарат, медикамент

Drug taking – употребление наркотиков

Drug taker - наркоман

Drug consumer – потребитель наркотиков

Illicit drugs – незаконный оборот наркотиков

Available drugs – доступные наркотики

Drug related crimes – преступления, связанные с наркотиками

Drug trafficking- незаконный оборот, транспортировка и продажа наркотиков, наркотрафик

Drug control – контроль над наркотиками

Abuse - злоупотребление

Drug abuse – наркомания, злоупотребление наркотическими средствами

Alcohol abuse – злоупотребление алкоголем

Abusable drugs - препараты, не разрешенные к применению, наркотики,  
незаконный оборот наркотиков

Non-abusable drugs – медицинские препараты, разрешенные к  
применению

Substance abuse disorder – заболевания, связанные с токсикоманией

To addict – увлекаться, пристраститься, подсесть на что-то

Addiction – наркомания, зависимость, пристрастие, склонность

Chocolate addiction – пристрастие, злоупотребление шоколадом

Drug addiction treatment – лечение от наркотической зависимости

Tobacco addiction – зависимость от табакокурения

To use – использовать, применять

Heavy user – наркоман, давно и в большом количестве использующий  
наркотики

To use marijuana – использовать марихуану

Misuse – злоупотребление, неправильное использование

Useless – бесполезный

Vital- насущный, жизненно важный

Evitable – очевидный, понятный

Inevitable - неизбежный, неминуемый, неотвратимый

Inevitably will bring to trouble – неизбежно приведет к трагедии

## TEXT №1

# Drugs: the Overwhelming Concern

## I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY



Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

psychoactive drug - психо активный препарат

immunodeficiency virus - вирус иммунодефицита

hepatitis - гепатит

organic chemistry - органическая химия

morphine - морфий

cocaine - кокаин

amphetamine - амфетамин

heroin - героин

hypodermic syringe - шприц для инъекций

**Read and translate the text:**

1. For many years the word “drug” meant a medicine which was taken by sick people for treatment. But from the beginning of the twentieth century this word has obtained the new meaning. Now it names the substance which is taken by people who want to get some relax or euphoria in spite of fatal consequences. This effect has become so widely spread that it has turned into a great trouble. But by all means, while walking along streets in English speaking countries, you may see many shops which are called “Drug store”, where you can buy some medicine but not drugs.

2. The devastation caused by drugs and drug dealing is familiar to us from mass media and our life experience. A quarter of 14-15 year old teenagers in many countries have already tried an illegal drug. What is more, injection drug use fuels epidemics of HIV and hepatitis. Half a million people are behind bars for dealing. Moreover, dependent users commit enormous amount of crimes under drug influence or in order to finance drug purchases, while dealers’ violence effects more and more innocent bystanders. It is not a secret that international drug trafficking supports corruption, insurgency and terrorism.

3. However, the problem is not in illegal drugs only. Half of all criminal violence and automobile fatalities are caused by drunkenness. One of twelve adults suffers from a substance abuse disorder or that 8 million children are living with addicted parents. It is important to remember that alcohol abuse and cigarette smoking kill more people than all the illegal drugs combined.



4. The problem is not new. People have used chemicals to alter their state of mind since before there were written records. Wherever there is fruit or grain, there is the possibility of fermentation. By some accounts, beer is older than bread, and other psychoactive, such as opium, are comparably ancient. Mind affecting molecules have been, and are still, used for relaxation, for recreation, for healing and easing pain, for making and enjoying music and art, for seduction, for work, for battle, and for worship.

5. Moreover, urbanization and industrialization have increased the damage of intoxication. Technology has created new and more potent psychoactive, and trade has spread them over great territories. A resident of any city today has access to dozens, if not hundreds of psychoactive. The availability of multiple drugs raises the possibility of drug combinations, which can be more deadly than any drug alone. Most contemporary societies also offer their citizens more wealth and more leisure than any of the ancients knew and this prosperity makes drugs more available and can also foster drug abuse.

6. The nineteenth century gave us both organic chemistry, the possibility to produce refined products from plant materials (including morphine and cocaine) and potent synthetic or semisynthetic molecules (such as the amphetamines and heroin), and the hypodermic syringe as an especially efficient means of getting them to brain.

7. The strong desire for drugs and the risk of drug-related damage are realities that cannot be merely wished away. Custom, religion, and law have always created some constraints on drug use and nowadays countries have stated the drug-abuse control as a field of public policy, embodied in domestic statutes and international treaties.

## **EXERCISES**

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

**1. Work in pairs. Look through the text again and, while reading, find the following phrases and match them with Russian equivalents.**

1. overwhelming concern	a) оплачивать покупку наркотиков
2. devastation caused by	b) способность брожения
3. to fuel epidemics	с) для устранения и облегчения боли
4. HIV (human immune deficiency virus)	d) способствовать распространению эпидемии
5. to be behind the bar	е) расстройства, связанные со злоупотреблением психоактивных веществ
6. to finance drug purchases	f) всеобщее беспокойство
7. a substance abuse disorder	g) ) шприц для одноразового использования
8. possibility of fermentation	h) ВИЧ (вирус иммунодефицита человека)
9. for healing and easing pain	i) разрушительные последствия, вызванные чем-то
10. to foster drug abuse	j) нельзя просто отмахнуться
11. hypodermic syringe	к) способствовать наркомании
12. cannot be merely wished away	l) находиться в тюрьме

**2. Write 10 questions up to the text above.**

**3. Translate the following word combinations from the text above**

- in spite of fatal consequences
- English speaking countries
- life experience
- enormous amount of crimes
- alcohol abuse
- contemporary societies
- the hypodermic syringe
- behind bars
- an especially efficient means

- drug-related damage
- international treaties

#### 4. Agree or disagree

##### Model:

- a) *I fully agree with the statement.*
- b) *I am afraid, I can't agree with it.*
- c) *I can't but agree with it.*
- d) *I completely disagree with the statement.*

1. For many years the word “drug” meant a medicine which was taken by sick people for treatment.
2. Half a million people are behind bars for law enforcement activity.
3. It is a secret that international drug trafficking supports corruption, insurgency and terrorism.
4. Half of all criminal violence and automobile fatalities are caused by keeping law and order.
5. The strong desire for drugs and the risk of drug-related damage are realities that cannot be merely wished away.
6. It is important to remember that alcohol abuse and cigarette smoking kill more people than all the illegal drugs combined.

#### 5. Six phrases were taken out of the text (a-f). Read the text and fill the gaps, putting the phrases (a-f) in the right places (1-6).

##### What is a drug?

Drug is a chemical that influences biological function of human body. Some drugs come from plants, some from laboratories. Some are traditional and familiar, others are novel. A drug's effect can be benign or harmful, or both, often depending on the dose.

We can define psychoactive drugs, which influence human mental functions. They can be abusable and non-abusable. So penicillin is a drug, but not abusable, it can be taken under a doctor's orders 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Nevertheless, caffeine, nicotine,

alcohol, cocaine, heroin, morphine and many others, which are used not for treatment, but for so called “pleasure”, are abusable psychoactive drugs.

Abusable drugs can cause three distinct types of problems: physiological toxicity, behavioral toxicity and addiction.

Almost any chemical will damage **2** \_\_\_\_\_ if taken in sufficient quantity and the maxim is “The dose makes the poison”. The tiny amount of botulism toxin (Botox) is a beauty aid, but a little larger amount is a deadly weapon. The most dramatic toxic risk is a sudden death from overdose. The probability of a fatal dose varies with the quantity consumed **3** \_\_\_\_\_. Mixing drugs tends to increase the risk, taking two drugs together, each at a dosage safe if taken alone, can be fatal.

Overdose is not the only form of toxicity. Even a dose that causes no damage when taken once or a few times can still create harm **4** \_\_\_\_\_. A drug with no overdose risk – tobacco in the form of cigarettes, for example – can be profoundly toxic in chronic use.

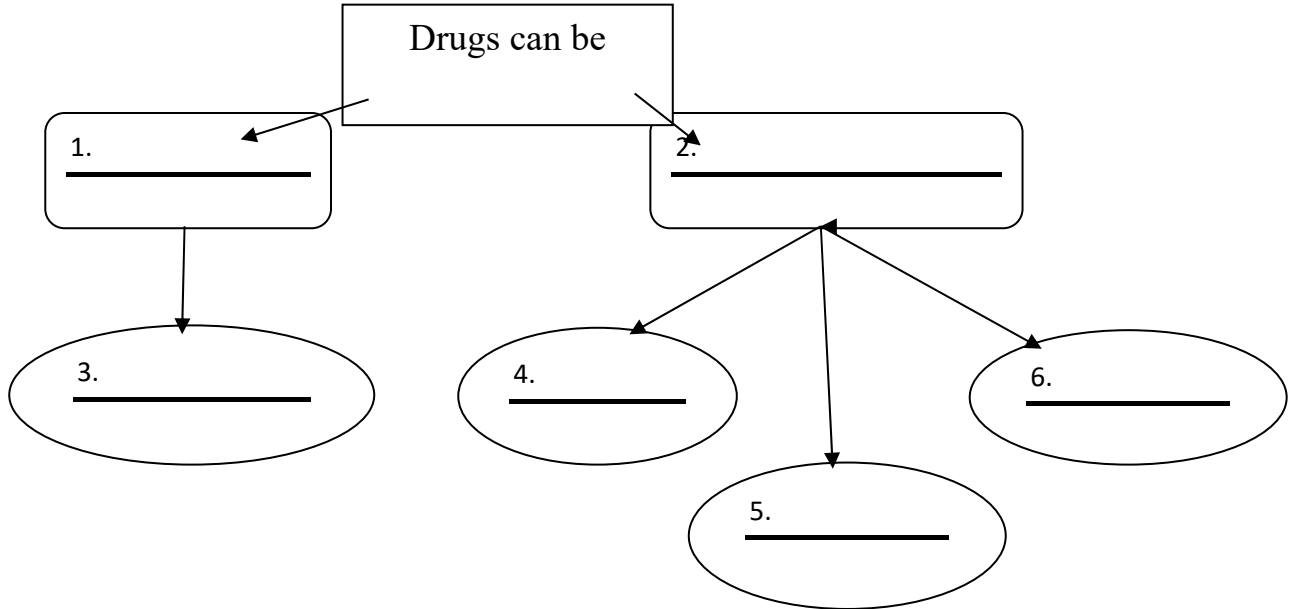
Intoxication is always risky, especially for someone not used to it or in unfamiliar circumstances. A fight, a crash, a prank, or a sexual encounter resulting from occasional intoxication can have lifelong consequences. One peculiar form of behavioral toxicity is loss of self-control due to over dosage, as in the all-too-familiar example of binge drinking. As the saying goes “**5** \_\_\_\_\_, then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man”.

Drug taking can develop into a bad habit – that is a pattern, which is difficult to break even once the person understands that his behavior is a problem. This is addiction. Sometimes it can be harmless habits such as chocolate addiction. However, drug addiction is an unwanted and hard-to-break habit that leads to taking a drug more often or in greater amounts and that will bring to destruction of the user’s body. Addicts suffer **6** \_\_\_\_\_ and this is an enormous amount of damage.

- a) if continued over months or years
- b) First the man takes a drink
- c) and inflict on others
- d) but also from a person to a person and from occasion to occasion.

- e) and no one wants to take more than the prescribed amount.
- f) the body or the mind.

**6. Work in small groups or pairs. Fill in the cluster with information from the text and describe every position to your partner.**



**7. Before reading the text, work in small groups or in pairs and discuss the questions.**

1. Do you know how drug trafficking is punished in different countries?
2. Why do you think the usage and selling of different drugs are punished differently?
3. How is drug trafficking punished in your country?

**8. Skim the text and title it. Explain your choice to your partner.**

Drug trafficking is a global illicit involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition law. Drug distribution or trafficking laws penalize the selling, transportation, and illegal import of unlawful controlled substances, such as marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, and other illegal drugs.

The punishment for drug trafficking can vary widely depending on several factors including type and amount of drugs, geographic area of distribution , and whether children were targeted. Sentences for drug distribution and trafficking can generally range from 3-5 years to life in prison.

Drug trafficking / distribution is a felony, and is a more serious crime than drug possession. A person can be convicted of drug trafficking if a person manufacture, transport, sell or distribute illegal drugs or if police suspect that the person intends to sell them. If you have drugs in your possession and the amount you have exceeds the legally determined trafficking amount, you can be found guilty of drug trafficking. If you are found with a large amount of drugs or cash at the time of your arrest, it is likely you will be facing drug distribution charges.

Drug trafficking charges are very serious, and anyone convicted of these crimes can find themselves facing years or decades in prison. Drug trafficking convictions, even for first offenders, typically result in prison sentences that last over a year. A conviction for trafficking can easily result in a prison sentence of 10 years or more, though some states have significantly higher penalties than others - life sentences.

The fines associated with drug trafficking are also serious. They may be very high depending on the amount and kind of drugs.

Probation sentences are possible in some trafficking cases, but typically only as a part of a plea bargain where the accused agrees to plead guilty to a less serious charge. People sentenced to probation have to meet specific conditions ordered by the court, such as being monitored by probation officer, submitting to random drug testing, not leaving the state without the probation officer's permission, and not breaking any more laws. Probation sentences usually last 12 months and sentences of three years or more are possible.

Drug trafficking laws often impose mandatory minimum sentences. This means that a person convicted must serve a specified amount of time and cannot be released on parole until that time has passed. If, for example, you are sentenced to 10 years in prison for drug trafficking and your state has a three year mandatory minimum, you cannot be paroled before you finish serving at least three years in prison.

Drug distribution or trafficking also applies to the illegal distribution of prescription drug, such as pain killers or sleeping pills. When a state or federal

government classifies a substance as “controlled”, it generally means that the use and distribution of the substance is governed by law.

**9. Match the words and phrases from the text with their equivalents.**

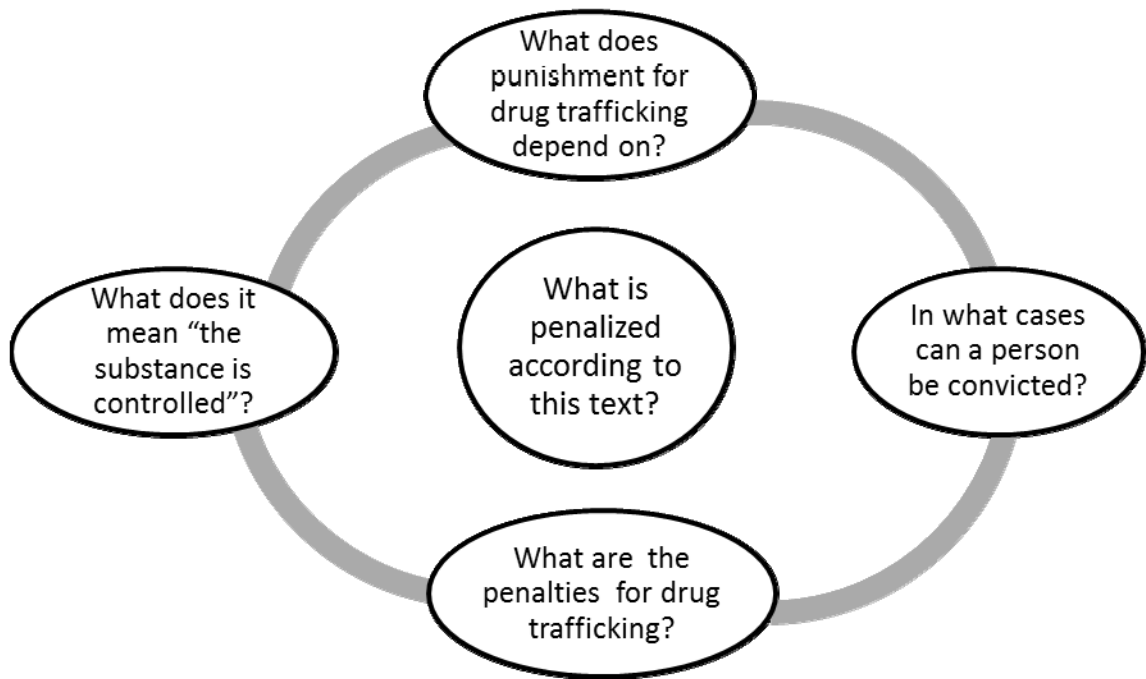
1. illicit	a. to be set free
2. charges	b. to be going to do something
3. to intend	c. analgesics
4. to be convicted	d. special terms of punishment
5. drug trafficking	e. accusation
6. distribution of something	f. illegal
7. pain killers	g. spreading of something
8. probation	h. to be sentenced
9. to manufacture	i. selling of drugs
10. to be released	j. to produce something

**10. Match the words from the text with their definitions**

1.substance 2. life sentence 3. felony 4. fine 5.offender  
6. sentence 7. drugs 8.possession.

- a. an illegal substance that some people smoke or inject for the physical and mental effects it has;
- b. the act of committing a serious crime such as murder or rape;
- c. a sum of money that must be paid as punishment for breaking a law or a rule;
- d. to be sentenced to stay in prison till death;
- e. the punishment given by a court;
- f. a type of solid, liquid, or gas that has particular qualities;
- g. something that you own or have with you at a particular time;
- h. a person who commits a crime.

**11. Read the text again and discuss the cluster with your partner using questions as the key topics.**



## 12. Round table discussion.

*Some countries have already legalized drugs and there is great polemics in others whether to legalize drugs or not. Find out more information on this topic in the Internet. Make your point of view on the problem. Is there any sense to legalize drugs? What are the consequences of legalizing? Present your ideas at the Round table discussion in class.*

**These phrases may be of some use for you during the discussion:**

I would like to present my idea of ....

I would like to stress that....

The thing is that ....

What is the reason for....?

What may be the consequences of ....?

What is your point of view on ....?

How does it happen that...?

What are the ways of...?

Going back to my last point....

Would you mind explaining your point of view?



## Russia in Combating Drug Abuse

### I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY



Read and translate the text

1. Due to the Russian mass media, Russia has one of the fastest growing drug problems in the world nowadays. It has now integrated into the global drug market with links to the synthetic drug markets of Western Europe and the Far East, as well as the booming heroin trade from Central Asia. Drugs are now trafficked in all regions of Russia and their use in affecting the youthful population. In recent years crime activities connected with drugs have become the primary care of the state attention.

2. Historically, before the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia was considered to be a trans-shipment country for drug smuggling from Central Asia to Europe. Now it has developed into one of the major drug consumers itself with several millions of drug users all over the country.

3. The rise of the Russian drug trade has an enormous negative impact on Russia's demographic situation. AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases associated with the spread of drugs is having significant demographic impact on the Russian population. The drug trade threatens the labor force of the country because it affects the young and the working-age population.

4. The government of Russian Federation pays great attention to the growing problem. It works in a great amount of directions, which are coordinated by the Government's Commission on Fighting Drug Abuse and Illegal Turnover. Its work is also assisted by the RF Ministry of Interior, the RF Public Health Ministry and the State Customs Committee, and many public organizations which carry out the work on combating drug abuse, preventing drug taking and rehabilitating former

drug takers. The special Federal Program “Complex Measures to Withstand Abuse and Illegal Drugs Trade” was worked out and successfully implemented by central and local authorities.

5. As the most drug takers are of 13-18 years, the great care is taken of the youth. The mass anti-drug work is carried out at schools where special lessons are devoted to the consequences of drug taking. The seminars which are called “When Trouble is Knocking on Your Door” are held with their parents, providing information about the most widely used drugs, offering the ways on prevention of drug abuse, specially stressing the peculiarities of psychology of children and teenagers using drugs. Great amount of rehabilitation centers were established in Russia, where patients renounce their addiction to drugs and return to usual life after this hard disease.

6. Well-known Russian specialists are engaged in the area of addiction treatment, which speak in mass media, give lectures in educational institutions, and discuss the problem in popular TV programs.

## **EXERCISES**

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

### **1. Match the ideas with the passages of the text.**

- a/ The mass media work
- b/ Official measures
- c/ Now and then
- d/ Country's concern
- e/ Preventive measures
- f/ Danger to the society

### **2. Revise the text. Work in pairs and answer the questions to the text.**

- a) What are people mostly affected by drugs?
- b) How drugs are connected with crime?
- c) What has recently changed in the position of Russia in the world drugs market?
- d) How can drugs affect the economy of the country?
- e) What are the activities of the government?
- f) What do schools do to prevent drugs abuse?

- g) How does mass media take part in the fight with drug misuse?
- h) Have you ever taken part in any activities connected with combating drugs?
- i) Have you listened to the lecture or seen the program on this theme?
- j) What films, songs or stories about famous stars, connected with drugs, do you know?

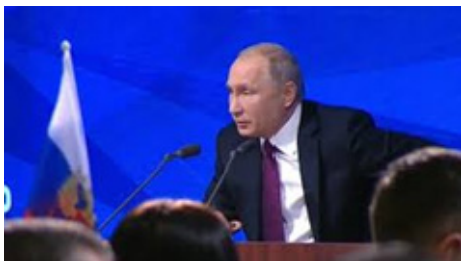
**3. Read some extracts from the Russian President’s speech that he addressed to the delegates of the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) in Moscow. Put down short notes on the topics:**

- a) What was done for combating drug abuse in Russia?
- b) What is to be done?



The delegates include the heads of drug control agencies from more than 120 countries, as well as heads and representatives of international organizations, including the United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and Collective Security Treaty Organization.

\* \* \*



President of Russia: Ladies and Gentlemen, friends

It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to this anniversary 30th International Drug Enforcement Conference.

The drugs trade has become a global challenge to the entire international community, and for some countries has become a national tragedy. The drugs trade is a breeding ground for organized crime, smuggling, and illegal migration. Even sadder and more dangerous, it is also a breeding ground for terrorism.

Russia supports the UN's central coordinating role in combating drug trafficking. The United Nations has a tremendously important part to play in this work.

It is extremely important to reach the goals that were set by the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the 64th UN General Assembly, namely, to reduce production of the most dangerous drugs, including heroin and cocaine, around the world by 2020.

Russia has always been an advocate of closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies in combating the drugs threat. This concerns above all efforts to suppress international drug trafficking, exchange operational information, and train personnel.

As part of our obligations under the international anti-drugs conventions, we are active in helping to develop the human resources capabilities of drugs control and police agencies in many countries, from Asia to Central America. Last year, more than 600 specialists from our partner countries received ongoing professional training in Russia.

Our common priorities include planning and carrying out joint anti-drugs operations. Russia has quite a lot of experience in this area. For example, through our cooperation with Kyrgyzstan over these last two years only, we have shut down 35 wholesale heroin supply channels.

More than 1,500 crimes were brought to light and around 500 kilograms of narcotic substances and more than 750 kilograms of precursors were confiscated.

Another key area for action is to destroy the drugs trade's financial base. This is something you all say too. The experts' estimate that the trade in opiates alone calculated using the final sales value method is worth more than \$60 billion. Providing reciprocal legal assistance and expanding the exchange of information

on suspicious bank accounts, deposits, investments and property would help to break down the drugs production infrastructure.

We also are to work more closely in the important area of preventing leaks and illegal trade of precursors. This work should continue together with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the UN International Narcotics Control Board, and the business community.

It is important to strengthen the public-private partnership in this area, and together with the International Narcotics Control Board continue the work to draw up the guidelines for a voluntary code of conduct for businesses engaged in producing special substances and components.

At the same time, we all know that security methods alone will not resolve the problem of illegal drugs use. In pursuing our set objectives, we must therefore work together more actively with civil society and business circles too.

Surely, we also have to make broader use of the latest drug addiction treatment methods that various countries are using, and carry out educational, treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration programs for people with drug addictions, especially young people.

Thank you very much for your attention.

**4. Discuss your notes with your partner. What else can you suggest for combating drug abuse in our country and in the world? Make grounds for your point of view.**

**5. Before you start working with the next text match the words and phrases in the first box with their equivalents in the second one.**

Failed policies, to devise an effective strategy, a substantive commitment, to provide the financial and human resources, to respond, to reduce, regardless of supply, to warn people, substitution therapy, to mitigate the harm.

To soften the consequences, unsuccessful activities, the exchange some medicines in treatment, to fulfill positive planning, to ask somebody not to do something, to give monetary and staff assistance, to answer, to lessen, irrespectively of the source, actual wish to do something.

**6. In the following text, a foreign politician offers his recommendations on drug abuse strategy in Russia. Read the text and find out if there is any coincidence with your ideas.**



“Russia will have to break with the failed policies of the past Soviet-era to devise an effective strategy to combat drug abuse. Building on widely recognized “best practices” worldwide, such a strategy must include, at a minimum:

- A substantive commitment to provide the financial and human resources to combat drug abuse and respond effectively to the costs arising from it.
- Measures to reduce demand for drugs regardless of supply, including therapeutic programs to treat and counsel drug abusers, nonjudgmental educational initiatives to warn people, especially youth, about the dangers of drugs, and harm-reduction measures, such as substitution therapy, to warn addicts from the most dangerous drugs and mitigate the harm their habit can inflict on themselves and others.
- A modern drug-treatment system staffed by qualified specialists and elimination of compulsory treatment of addicted individuals.

- A public-private partnership to combat drug abuse and its consequences that includes civil society, such as nongovernmental organizations, religious institutions, and school-based parental associations, as an active and co-equal participant.

- Comprehensive, accurate collection of data on the scope and etiology of drug abuse and related pathologies, such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C as a basis for evidence-based public policy.”

### **7. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Употребление наркотиков - это серьезное заболевание современного общества.

2. Молодые люди, которые еще не способны осознать риск, которому они себя подвергают, составляют самую большую группу людей, употребляющих наркотики.

3. Огромное количество заболеваний, несчастных случаев и преступлений становятся следствием употреблений наркотиков.

4. Наркотик – это химическое вещество, которое оказывает влияние на внутренние органы человека.

5. Наркотики вызывают необратимые изменения в мозгу человека и приводят к потере самоконтроля, а также способности адекватно воспринимать окружающую действительность.

6. Передозировка большинства наркотиков может иметь летальные последствия для человека.

### **9. Make presentation on any of these topics. If you are not satisfied, you may work out the topic of your own.**

1. Why is “Drug” the name of the problem?

2. Why is it necessary to have drug laws?

3. How does drug-law enforcement work?

4. What prevents drug abuse?

5. How do drugs work in brain?

6. What treats drug abuse?
7. How much crime is drug-related?
8. Does international drug dealing support terrorism?
9. What is to be done?
10. How do different countries combat drug abuse?

**It would be a good idea if your presentation meets the following requirements:**

1. follow the plan: a) introduction, b) the body of the presentation, c) conclusion;
2. your presentation should take 4-5 min.
3. use the vocabulary of words and phrases given below:
4. suggest a problem question for your fellow-students to discuss.

#### **Useful words and phrases to make a presentation**

While speaking on your topic, try to use the link words and phrases, or sometimes they are called “discourse markers”, which will show how the ideas in your presentation interrelate. Besides they will make your presentation more understandable, colorful and attracting everybody’s attention.

#### **Introduction:**

My presentation deals with the topic of ...; I’ll speak on the topic of....;

I would like to touch upon the problem of ...; the presentation is intended to ...;

let’s start with...

#### **Main body:**

first of all, secondly, finally, besides,- in addition, furthermore, moreover;

contrasting: in contrast, on the other hand, however, alternatively;

referring to the past: formerly, traditionally, historically, initially;

#### **Conclusion:**

as a consequence, therefore, thus, as a result; in fact, clearly, indeed;

in short, summarizing , in other words;



**Your point of view:**

from my point of view, however, in my opinion, I strongly feel that ...

to sum up the conclusion, it seems to me that...

TEXT №3

**DRUG BUST NABS DEALER**

I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY



Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

criminalistics technician - эксперт-криминалист

preliminary - предварительный

provide in aid - оказание помощи

to secure the crime scene - оградить, обезопасить место происшествия

the follow - up investigation – дальнейшее расследование



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On the evening of October 20 police officers conducted a drug bust at a home located on Granite Street. The home owner Frank Barlow was arraigned and is being held without bail after pleading innocent to drug trafficking charges including possession and intent to distribute.

Police seized five pounds of heroin, ten pounds of methamphetamine and several bottles of unauthorized prescription drugs. The drugs were concealed in various areas of the home along with an undisclosed amount of money. The police also found scales used to weigh the drugs and various items used to wrap the drugs before distribution. Police conducted a search of Barlow's vehicle which turned up

thirty individually wrapped packages of heroin waiting to be sold Police have impounded the vehicle as they suspect it was used in the transportation of drugs.

Police say they are not sure if Barlow is acting by himself, or if he may report to the leader of a larger drug smuggling operation. They will be investigating Barlow's known associates. The district attorney's office says that if Barlow is convicted of all charges, he could be facing up to fifty years in prison.

## II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

### 1. Before you read the passage talk about these questions.

1. How common is the distribution of illegal drugs in your country?
2. What are signs that a person intends to sell drugs instead of use them?

### 2. Read the newspaper article. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_ Barlow was charged with multiple crimes.
- 2 \_ Barlow was the head of a smuggling operation.
- 3 \_ Barlow's business associates were also are arrested.

### 3. Match the words (1-8) with the definition, (A-H)

- 1 \_ trafficking
- 2 \_ distribution
- 3 \_ Transportation
- 4 \_ unauthorized
- 5 \_ smuggling
- 6 \_ conceal
- 7 \_ convict
- 8 \_ prescription

- A. not legally allowed
- B. to prove a person is guilty
- C. the process of supplying products
- D. the practice of taking goods in or out of a country
- E. the act of moving items from one place to another
- F. requiring a doctor's authorization
- G. to hide something
- H. the purchase and sale of drugs

**4. Complete the sentences using the following words**

*Intent to distribute, heroine, dealer, scales, methamphetamine, package*

1. -----makes users feel energetic.
2. People with large amounts of drugs can be charged with ----- .
3. The ----- contained illegal drugs.
- 4 .-----users show little energy.
5. ----- are used to measure ye is weights.
6. Police arrested the ----- yesterday.

**5. Listen and complete the conversation**

**Officer 2:** Well, all the physical evidence we found at the house says he's guilty. Innocent people don't just have ten pounds of methamphetamine **1**-----their homes.

**Officer 1:** **2** ----- the drug residue found on the scales and packaging. Those are pretty good signs of intent to distribute.

**Officer 2:** And don't forget the money we found. If that isn't proof that he was selling drugs, **3** ----- . He said his job was a car salesman? They just don't make that much cash.

**Officer 1:** Yeah, I guess it looks like the district attorney has an excellent chance of making **4**-----

**Officer 2:** We did everything **5** ----- and made sure we got the search warrant before going in . I just **6** ----- why he won't be convicted.

## DRUG POSSESSION

### I. INFORMATION FOR STUDY



Введение новой лексики (чтение и отработка произношения слов)

to put on probation — условное освобождение на поруки

to plead guilty — признать виновным

manslaughter — непредумышленное убийство

justify (v) — оправдывать, извинять, подтверждать

*to justify the faith* — оправдать доверие

On January 5, 5:45PM, I was dispatched to Terry's Eatery at 3985 Grand Street, where two people were reportedly demonstrating bizarre behavior. I arrived on scene and spoke with Terry Moss, who made the report. He stated that the couple arrived at his shop and exhibited strange behavior. He feared they may rob him. I located the suspects in another store up the street. The two identified themselves as Marcus Randolph and Lisa Perkins, both tourists from the United States. They both appeared to be under the influence of one or more illicit drugs.

They spoke very quickly and acted nervously. When asked to empty their pockets, Ms. Perkins withdrew a bag of marijuana and a pipe. I asked her if she knew that marijuana was a controlled substance in this area -she said she did. Again, I asked Mr. Randolph to empty his pockets. He also had paraphernalia: a pipe and bag containing cocaine residue.

Then I placed both individuals under arrest for willfully possessing illicit drugs. Both verbally protested and asked about their penalties as they were handcuffed. I informed them that our state carries an automatic sentence for simple possession.

### II. EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

**1. Read the police report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 \_ The suspects were arrested for purchasing illicit drugs.
- 2 \_ Both suspects were found with paraphernalia.
- 3 \_ Sentences for drug possession in Brighton depend on the amount a person possesses.

**2. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).**

- 1 \_ drug
- 2 \_ controlled substance
- 3 \_ influence
- 4 \_ paraphernalia
- 5 \_ willfully possess

- A a drug regulated by the government
- B to knowingly have an illegal substance
- C equipment used to take drugs
- D a substance that alters one's perception
- E the effect a drug has on someone.

**3. Complete the sentences using the following words**

*Cocaine, simple possession, pipe, illicit, marijuana, automatic sentence.*

- 1. The thief received a(n)-----
- 2. The woman was addicted to a stimulant called -----
- 3. The man acquired the prescription pills illegally and was charged with ----
- 4. The police arrested the tourists who had a suitcase full of ----- drugs.
- 5. The men used a(n) ----- to smoke the drugs.
- 6. The drug dealer sold that he harvested from his cannabis plants.

**4. Listen and complete the conversation.**

**Officer:** Sir, please remove all the contents of your pockets.

**Tourist:** Fine. This is all I've got.

**Officer:** Looks like about 1-----

**Tourist:** It's not mine.

**Officer:** It's illegal to 2----- marijuana in this country

**Tourist:** Yes, 3 ----- . But it's not mine.

**Officer:** Do you have anything else 4-----that I should know about?

**Tourist:** Uh, I've got a 5 -----

**Officer:** 6 -----.

**Tourist:** Okay. But that's not mine either. I was just 7----- for a friend.

**Officer:** It's not about whether or not they're yours. You willfully possess them.

**Tourist:** So it doesn't even matter if the drugs are mine?

**Officer:** Sir, you're best off keeping quiet at this point. You're under arrest for simple possession.





## TEST №2

### Выберите правильный вариант:

1. In computer networking, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the layout of connected devices.

*a) model; b) terminal; c) topology.*

2. In a \_\_\_\_\_ network, every device has exactly two neighbors for communication purposes.

*a) star; b) ring; c) bus.*

3. Networks are physically composed of terminals and \_\_\_\_\_.

*a) clients; b) servers; c) communications channels.*

4. In a \_\_\_\_\_ network, the failure of one computer does not affect the entire network.

*a) star; b) ring; c) bus.*

5. The users commonly access the WAN via a \_\_\_\_\_.

*a) keyboard; b) modem; c) satellite.*

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a high-capacity, high-speed computer with a large hard disk capacity.

*a) client; b) terminal; c) server.*

7. All the computers that can access the server are called \_\_\_\_\_.

*a) hosts; b) clients; c) devices.*

8. The spy ..... the desk in an attempt to find the secret documents.

*a) invaded c) looted*

*b) kidnapped d) ransacked*

9. To protect victims of blackmail their names are often ..... in court.

*a) covered c) hidden*

*b) erased d) not given*

10. The ..... are still holding twelve people hostage on the plane.

*a) bandits c) hijackers*

*b) guerrillas d) kidnappers.*



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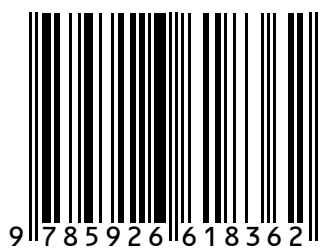
**Сотрудничество полицейских  
в борьбе с организованной преступностью, контрабандой  
и незаконным оборотом наркотиков**

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