

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

## **English for Law Enforcement**

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять  
з англійської мови (за професійним спрямуванням)  
для студентів спеціальності 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність»  
I частина

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## Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням

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## ВСТУП

Методичні вказівки призначені для проведення практичних занять зі студентами спеціальності 262 “Правоохоронна діяльність” та укладені відповідно до чинної робочої програми з дисципліни “Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)”.

Мета методичних вказівок – сприяти формуванню професійно-орієнтованої іншомовної компетенції в читанні, усному і писемному мовленні, що здійснюється в межах ситуативного професійного контексту.

Методичні вказівки містять 6 модулів, в які входять 12 тем із текстами для читання, завданнями для перевірки прочитаного, лексичними та граматичними вправами, завданнями на розвиток умінь усного мовлення та письма. Граматичні вправи розроблені на лексичному матеріалі з фаху. Підібраний текстовий матеріал є органічним компонентом професійної підготовки студентів спеціальності 262 “Правоохоронна діяльність”. Різноманітність та варіативність завдань сприятимуть реалізації диференційованого та індивідуального підходів до студентів. Фахові тексти та система вправ допоможуть майбутнім правоохоронцям оволодіти відповідною термінологічною лексикою, підготують їх до спілкування іноземною мовою у професійному середовищі.

## Module 1. University Life and Future Career

### Unit 1. I am a Student. My University

#### 1.1 Answer the questions:

1. Why have you chosen to enter the University?
2. What tests have you passed to enter the University?
3. What's the difference between studying at University and studying at school?
4. Why have you decided to enter CNTU?
5. What are your expectations of studying at our University?

#### 1.1.2 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1. limited	a) аспірант
2. graduate	b) обмежений
3. postgraduate	c) випускник
4. Bachelor	d) бакалавр
5. to obtain	e) магістр
6. Master	f) отримати
7. to conduct a research	g) приблизно
8. approximately	h) займатися дослідженням
9. tuition	j) отримати стипендію
10. to get a grant	k) плата за навчання

#### 1.1.3 Read the text about studying at British University to understand what information is new for you

### Studying at University

If you want to go to enter British university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen (called "A" levels). Most students take the "A" levels (three examinations in three different subjects)

and they must do well in order to get a place at university because the places are limited. Approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

If you get a place at university, the tuition is free, and some students also get a grant as well. Students at university in Britain are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses last three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are doing / studying history, or doing / studying for a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a degree (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be a BA (Bachelor of Arts) or a BSc ( Bachelor of Science), e.g. I have a friend you has a BA in history, and another who has a BSc in law.

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. (In the US students also use this word as a verb and say, they “graduated in history” or “graduated in chemistry”, for example.) Some students then go on to a second course or degree (postgraduate course \ degree). These students are then postgraduates. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science); usually one year MPhil (Master of Philosophy); usually two years PhD (Doctor of Philosophy); at least three years.

When people study one subject in detail (often to find new information), we say they are conducting out research; e.g. I am doing some research in the history of Police.

#### **1.1.4 Answer the questions according to the text above:**

1. What should a person do if he wants to enter a British University?
2. How many years do most university courses last?
3. What should a person do if he wants to receive a degree?
4. What does BA mean?

#### ***Vocabulary practice***

#### **1.1.5 What do you call in English:**

- the money some students receive if they get a place at university?
- the qualification you get at the end of university?

- the name we give students during this period at university?
- teachers at university?
- students when they have completed their first degree?
- students studying for a second degree?
- the talks the students go to while they are at university?

**1.1.6 Replace the underlined verbs with different verbs that have the same meaning in the context**

1. Who is giving the lecture today?
2. Can I receive a grant for the course?
3. Is it more difficult to obtain a place at university?
4. You have to pass the exams before you can enter university.
5. He's studying law, I think.
6. I think they are carrying out some research into the cause of asthma.
7. I always take detailed notes at lectures.

**1.1.7 Choose the correct collocation**

1. I'm happy to say that you have all *sat / taken / passed* your maths test.
2. Will the teacher *give / provide / make* us some feedback on our essays?
3. The university *agrees / recognises / takes* the school-leaving exams of most other countries.
4. It isn't compulsory to *assist / attend / listen* all the lectures at this university.
5. How long will it take you to *complete / carry out / fulfil* your degree?
6. You must *submit / send / write* your application in before the end of June.
7. Several students have decided to *withdraw / go / leave* the course this year.

***Speaking***

**1.2 Work in pairs. Ask each other about your University life. Be ready to speak about your partner**

**1.2.1 Prepare your presentation about the University you study at**

***Writing***

**1.3 Write a letter to your pen friend from the UK telling him that you have entered CNTU. Write about the difference between studying at school and the University, point out what difficulties you have and your expectations.**

### *Grammar Focus*

**1.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the verb “to be” and construction “there is/are”**

1. He (to be) a student of CNTU. 2. He (to be) a student of CNTU two years ago and nowadays he (to be) a police officer. 3. There (to be) a good canteen at our University. 4. There (to be) three hostels at our University. 5. There (to be) no courts in ancient societies. 6. Robber (to be) a person who steals money from a person or place. 7. He hopes he (to be) a fair policeman after finishing the University.

**1.4.1 Choose the appropriate form of Present Indefinite or Present Continuous:**

1. We (to have) the lesson in legal English now. 2. Our University lessons (to start) at 8:00 every Monday. 3. I think my English skills (to improve) day after day. 4. A policeman usually (to detain) an offender. 5. He (to work) as a detective. 6. Ann never (to ask) any questions at our lectures. 7. Experts (to examine) the fingerprints every day. 8. We (to gather) today after classes to discuss the project. 9. Look, the suspect (to enter) the shop now. 10. He (to interview) the suspects now. 11. She (to work) as a lawyer. 12. They (to want) to be policemen.

## **Unit 2. My Future Profession**

**2.1 Answer the questions:**

1. What Faculty do you study at?
2. What specialty do you master?
3. Who influenced the choice of your future carrer?
4. What kinds of professions in law enforcement do you know?
5. Where do you want to work at? Why?



**2.1.1 Match each word or expression on the left with the correct definition on the right:**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. judge          | a) a person who prosecutes especially in criminal court         |
| 2. investigator   | b) a person appointed to hear and try cases in court of justice |
| 3. prosecutor     | c) a person who represents people in court                      |
| 4. notary         | d) a person who investigates criminal cases;                    |
| 5. defense lawyer | e) a person authorized to draw up contracts, wills etc.         |

**2.1.2 Read the text to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you**

**Investigator**

In accordance with the new national criminal legislation all criminal cases pass through the stage of preliminary or pre-trial investigation before they are heard in court.

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, Ministry of the Interior, Security Service of Ukraine, and Tax Police have their own investigation departments. Their competence is briefly as follows:

1) investigators from the Prosecutor's Office have the right to investigate any case but actually they carry out inquiries into the gravest crimes, such as murder, embezzlement on a large scale, rape, banditry, malfeasance, crimes committed by workers of law-enforcement bodies;

2) investigators from the Ministry of the Interior have the right to institute proceedings against persons who have committed any crime, e.g. burglary, theft, swindling, disorderly conduct, economic crimes, juvenile delinquency, etc. But in cases of gravest crimes they only perform urgent actions and then transfer the case to the investigators of the Prosecutor's Office;

3) investigators from the Security Service of Ukraine conduct pretrial investigation in crimes committed against the national security of the state, e.g. treason, espionage, smuggling, drug trafficking, organized crime, acts of terrorism, and also crimes against peace, security of mankind and international law and order;

4) Investigators from the Tax Police investigate crimes related to evasion of taxes, illegal use of foreign currency accounts abroad, money laundering etc.

The new criminal legislation also envisages definite peculiarities of investigating a number of crimes against justice.

The investigator's job is to detect crimes, to disclose and expose persons guilty of them, prepare the materials of the case for court hearing. Every person who commits a crime shall suffer a just punishment. While fulfilling his duties the investigator has the right to detain a person suspected of a crime, make a requisite search and inspection, question citizens and officials as witnesses of a crime, order an expert examination, etc. Pretrial investigation is called upon to facilitate the objective and comprehensive administration of justice.

**2.1.3 Complete the following sentences according to the text:**

1. Investigators from the Ministry of the Interior institute ....
2. Investigators from the Prosecutor's Office have the right to investigate...
3. Investigators from the Security Service of Ukraine deal with.....
4. Investigators from the Tax Police investigate deal with.....

**2.1.4 Give the Ukrainian equivalents of the following:**

pretrial investigation, inquiry, to commit a crime, to detect a crime, grave crime, embezzlement, malfeasance, to institute proceedings (against), swindling, disorderly conduct, juvenile delinquency, evasion of taxes, illegal use of foreign currency accounts abroad, money laundering, to suffer a punishment.

**2.1.5 Give the English equivalents of the following:**

вчинити злочин, розкрити злочин, тяжкий злочин, привласнення майна; розтрата, посадовий злочин, порушувати справу (проти), шахрайство, дрібне хуліганство, злочинність неповнолітніх, ухилення від сплати податків, незаконне використання валютних рахунків за кордоном, відмивання грошей, зазнати покарання, затримувати, проводити необхідний обшук та огляд.

**2.1.6 Render into English:**

Органи досудового розслідування виконують такі завдання:

- 1) захист особи, суспільства та держави від кримінальних правопорушень;
- 2) охорона прав, свобод та законних інтересів учасників кримінального провадження;

3) забезпечення швидкого, повного та неупередженого розслідування кримінальних правопорушень, віднесених до підслідності слідчих органів Національної поліції;

4) забезпечення відшкодування фізичним і юридичним особам шкоди, заподіяної кримінальними правопорушеннями;

5) виявлення причин і умов, які сприяють учиненню кримінальних правопорушень, і вжиття через відповідні органи заходів щодо їх усунення.

### **2.1.7 Fill in the gaps with the following phrases:**

*detection of corruption, investigation of tax crimes, the safeguarding of, for counteraction to corruption, responsible for counteraction to illegal turnover*

### **Tax police**

Its tasks are as follows: the prevention, detection and 1.\_\_\_\_; the search for evasive taxpayers; the prevention and 2.\_\_\_\_in the bodies of State Tax Service; 3.\_\_\_\_activity of State Tax Service officers.

The tax police consists of Main Department of Tax Police, Investigative Department of Tax Police, Department 4.\_\_\_\_in state tax service authorities of State Tax Administration of Ukraine; Department of Tax Police, Investigative Divisions of Tax Police.

Divisions of Tax Police, Investigative Subdivisions of Tax Police of correspondent state tax inspections in districts, cities, districts in cities, inter-district and unified state tax inspections. Within the structure of tax police there is a special structural unit 5.\_\_\_\_\_of alcoholic beverages and tobacco goods.

### **Writing**

**2.2 Write a letter to your friend abroad telling him about your career choice in law enforcement, explaining why you have chosen this career**

### **Grammar focus**

#### **2.3 Complete the sentence with *a, an, some or any***

1. Jack hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_sister and he hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_brothers either. 2. He wanted to use the computer to see \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails he was expecting. 3. You've got \_\_\_\_\_ great books in your library. 4. We went skiing this weekend but there

wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ snow. 5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books in law on my bookshelf. 6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ gym at your University? 7. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in my test?

### 2.3.1 Complete the question with *much* or *many*

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ time have you got at the moment? 2. How \_\_\_\_\_ trains into town are there on a Sunday? 3. How \_\_\_\_\_ pens do you take when you have an exam? 4. How \_\_\_\_\_ people are there in your group? 5. How \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers does he run each week? 6. How \_\_\_\_\_ homework do you get every day?

### 2.3.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form to express future (Future Indefinite, Present Continuous and Future Continuous):

1. Don't phone me from 7 till 8 tomorrow. We (to discuss) all the details of our presentation "Law enforcement bodies." 2. If you need to contact the Dean he (to stay) in the office until 5 o'clock. 3. Next year he (to become) a postgraduate student of Law Academy. 4. This year there (to be) 2,500 graduates of the National Law Academy. 5. After the graduating he (to become) a defense lawyer.

## Module 2. Law and Order

### Unit 1. The role of Law and Order in Society

#### 1.1 Answer the questions:

1. What role does law and order play in a society?
2. Who is responsible for public order?

#### 1.1.2 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1. to prevent	a) самозахист
2. self-protection	b) поведінка
3. behaviour	c) покластися на
4. well-armed bodyguard	d) вимагати
5. to rely upon smb/smith	e) забезпечувати
6. to demand	f) суспільство
7. to provide for	g) озброєний охоронець

8. society	h) попереджувати
9. to murder	j) грабувати
10. to rob	к) вбивати

### 1.1.3 Make up your sentences with words and expressions from 1.1.2

### 1.1.4 Read the text to understand what information is new for you

#### Law and Society

Mr. Jones, having murdered his wife, was burying her in the garden one night, when his neighbour, hearing the noise, asked him what he was doing.

"Just burying the cat," said Mr. Jones.

"Funny sort of time to bury a cat," said the neighbour.

"Funny sort of cat," said Mr. Jones.

Now it is obvious to everyone that, in a community such as the one in which we live, some kind of law is necessary to try to prevent people like Mr. Jones from killing their wives. When the world was at a very primitive stage, there was no such law, and, if a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband, that was their own business and no one interfered officially.

But, for a very long time now, members of every community have made laws for themselves in self-protection. Otherwise it would have meant that the stronger man could have done what he liked with the weaker, and bad men could have joined together and terrorized the whole neighborhood.

If it were not for the law, you could not go out in broad daylight without the fear of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered. There are far, far more good people in the world than bad, but there are enough of the bad to make law necessary in the interests of everyone.

There is no difficulty in understanding this but it is just as important to understand that law is not necessary just because there are bad people in the world. If we were all as good as we ought to be, laws would still be necessary. If we never told lies, never took anything that didn't belong to us, never omitted to do anything that we ought to do and never did anything that we ought not to do, we should still require a set of rules of behaviour to enable us to live in any kind of satisfactory state.

How is one good man in a motor-car to pass another good man also in a motor-car coming in the opposite direction, unless there is some rule of the road? People

sometimes hover in front of one another when they are walking on the pavement before they can pass, and they may even collide. Not much harm is done then, but, if two good men in motor-cars going in the opposite directions hover in front of one another, not knowing which side to pass, the result will probably be that there will be two good men less in the world.

So you can see that there must be laws, however good we may be. Unfortunately, however, we are none of us always good and some of us are bad, or at any rate have our bad moments, and so the law has to provide for all kinds of possibilities. Suppose you went to a greengrocer and bought some potatoes and found on your return home that they were mouldy or even that some of them were stones. What could you do if there were no laws on the subject? In the absence of law you could only rely upon the law of the jungle. You could go back to the shop, demand proper potatoes and hit the shopkeeper on the nose if he refused to give them to you. You might then look round the shop to try to find some decent potatoes. While you were doing this, the shopkeeper might hit you on the back of the neck with a pound weight. Altogether not a very satisfactory morning shopping.

You might pay your money to go to see a film at a cinema. You might go inside, sit down and wait. When the cinema was full, there might be flashed on the screen: "You've had it, guys". And that might be the whole of the entertainment. If there were no law, the manager could safely remain on the premises and, as you went out, smile at you and say: "Hope you've enjoyed the show, sir. That is to say, he could do this safely if he were bigger than you or had a well-armed bodyguard.

Every country tries, therefore, to provide laws which will help its people to live as safely and as comfortably as possible. This is not at all an easy thing to do, and no country has been successful in producing laws which are entirely satisfactory. But we are far better off with the imperfect laws which we have, than if we had none at all.

*(from "Just English" )*

### **1.1.5 Answer the questions to the text above:**

1. Whom did Mr. Jones murder?
2. What did he tell to the neighbour?
3. What does the law of jungle mean?
4. What could happen if there were no laws ?

### **1.1.6 Divide the text into logical parts and supply a title for each of them**

### *Speaking*

**1.2 Make your own arguments regarding the role of law and order in society using the following vocabulary:** *to prevent from, self-protection, to demand something, to rely upon something or somebody, to provide for*

**1.2.1 In pairs discuss the quotation by Edmund Burke “Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny”**

### *Writing*

**1.3 Write the essay “The role of law and order in our society”**

### *Grammar Focus*

**1.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous**

**A:** What 1. (happen) at the time of the robbery?

**B:** Well, I 2. (sit) in my office. I 3. (talk) to an employee. Some of the staff 4. (put) food onto the shelves. Several customers 5. (do) their shopping and a cashier 6. (stand) behind the till.

**A:** Can you tell me anything about the robbers?

**B:** Yes. They 7. (wear) black masks and they 8. (hold) guns. They 9. (shout).

**A:** How did they get away?

**B:** They drove off in a car which 10. (wait) outside.

**1.4.1 Choose the appropriate form of Past Indefinite or Past Continuous**

1. A student (was writing/wrote) a test from 9.40 till 10.00 yesterday. 2. The dean of the Faculty (came/was coming) when students were writing the test. 3. The policeman (arrested/ was arresting) the suspect ten minutes ago. 4. The policeman (was interrogating / interrogated) the suspect from 1 till 2 yesterday. 5. He (wrote/ was writing) the essay “The role of order in our society” last week. 6. The officer (told/ was telling) him of his rights when I came into police office. 7. I (was waiting/waited) in the queue to pay for my groceries when I saw the man in front of me pull out a gun.

## **Unit 2. From the History of Law and Law Enforcement**

### **2.2 Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is it difficult to judge about the earliest laws?
2. Where and why did the first laws appear?
3. What association does the word “Hammurabi” call into your mind?

### **2.2.1 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1. crime	a) смертна кара
2. punishment	b) правопорушник
3. principle of revenge	c) помста
4. harsh	d) суворий
6. revenge	e) принцип помсти
7. offender	f) покарання
8. death penalty	g) злочин
9. to accuse	h) забороняти
10. to ban	i) обвинувачувати

### **2.2.2 Read the text to understand what information is new for you**

#### **Laws of Babylon**

One of the most detailed ancient legal codes was drawn up in about 1758 B.C. by Hammurabi, a king of Babylonia. The entire code, consisting of 282 paragraphs, was carved into a great stone pillar, which was set up in a temple to the Babylonian god Marduk so that it could be read by every citizen.

The pillar, lost for centuries after the fall of Babylon in the 16<sup>th</sup> century B.C., was rediscovered by a French archaeologist in 1901 among the ruins of the Persian city of Susa. Hammurabi's words were still legible. The pillar is now in the Louvre museum in Paris.

The laws laid down by Hammurabi were more extensive than any that had gone before. They covered crime, divorce and marriage, the rights of slave owners and slaves, the settlement of debts, inheritance and property contracts; there, were even regulations of taxes and the prices of goods.



Punishments under the code were often harsh. The cruel principle of revenge was observed: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, which meant that criminals had to receive as punishment precisely those injuries and damages they had inflicted upon their victims. Not only murderers but also thieves and false accusers faced the death penalty. And a child who hit his father could expect to lose the hand that struck the blow. The code outlawed private blood feuds and banned the tradition by which a man could kidnap and keep the woman he wanted for his bride. In addition, the new laws took account of the circumstances of the offender as well as of the offence. So a lower-ranking citizen who lost a civil case would be fined less than an aristocrat in the same position — though he would also be awarded less if he won. Nevertheless, Hammurabi's laws represented an advance on earlier tribal customs, because the penalty could not be harder than the crime.

### **2.2.3 Answer the following questions:**

1. Why did Hammurabi decide to have his laws “carved into a pillar”?
2. Why was the pillar set up in a temple?
3. What spheres of human life were covered by Hammurabi's code?
4. How do you understand "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"?
5. In your opinion, were punishments always fair?

### ***Vocabulary practice***

**2.3 Give the English equivalents of the following and make up your sentences with some of them:**

суспільство, самозахист, поведінка, поклястися на, вимагати, забезпечувати, суспільство, попереджувати, грабувати, вбивати смертна кара, правопорушник, помста, суворий, принцип помсти, покарання, злочин, забороняти, обвинувачувати, затримувати правопорушників, розслідувати злочини, забезпечувати дотримання закону, органи правопорядку.

### **2.4 Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the role of law enforcement bodies?
2. What do you know about the origin of law enforcement bodies?
3. What police system became the pattern for police in other countries?

### **2.4.1 Read the text to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you**

#### **From the History of Law Enforcement**

The conception of the police force as a protective law enforcement organization developed from the use of military bodies as guardians of the peace, such as the Praetorian Guard - bodyguard of the ancient Roman emperors. The Romans achieved a high level of law enforcement, which remained in effect until the decline of the empire and the onset of the Middle Ages.

During the Middle Ages, policing authority was the responsibility of local nobles on their individual estates. Each noble generally appointed an official, known as a constable, to carry out the law. The constable's duties included keeping the peace and arresting and guarding criminals. (For many decades constables were unpaid citizens who took turns at the job, which became increasingly burdensome and unpopular. By the mid-16th century, wealthy citizens often resorted to paying deputies to assume their turns as constables; as this practice became widespread, the quality of the constables declined drastically. Police forces developed throughout the centuries, taking various forms. In France during the 17th century King Louis XIV maintained a small central police organization consisting of some 40 inspectors who, with the help of numerous paid informants, supplied the government with details about the conduct of private individuals. The king could then exercise the kind of justice he saw fit. This system continued during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI. After the French Revolution, two separate police bodies were set up, one to handle ordinary duties and the other to deal with political crimes. In 1663 the city of London began paying watchmen (generally old men who were unable to find other work) to guard the streets at night. Until the end of the 18th century, the watchmen as inefficient as they were – along with a few constables, remained the only form of policing in the city.

The inability of watchmen and constables to curb lawlessness, particularly in London, led to a demand for a more effective force to deal with criminals and to protect the population. After much deliberation in Parliament, the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established the London Metropolitan Police, which became the world's first modern organized police force.

The force was guided by the concept of crime prevention as a primary police objective; it also embodied the belief that such a force should depend on the consent

and cooperation of the public, and the idea that police constables were to be civil and courteous to the people. The Metropolitan Police force was well organized and disciplined and, after an initial period of public skepticism, became the model for other police forces in Great Britain. Several years later the Royal Irish Constabulary was formed, and Australia, India, and Canada soon established similar organizations, Other countries followed, impressed by the success of the plan, until nations throughout the world had adopted police systems based on the British model. The development of the British police system is especially significant because the pattern that emerged had great influence on the style of policing in almost all industrial societies.

#### **2.4.2 Answer the following questions:**

1. How did the police force as law enforcement organization arise ?
2. Why did the quality of the constables in England decline?
3. How were policing functions performed in France?
4. What was the form of policing London in the 17th century?
5. Why was there a need for more effective force to deal with criminals ?
6. What principles were the British police guided by?
8. Why is the development of the British police system especially significant?

#### ***Vocabulary practice***

#### **2.5 Read the abstract and fill in the gaps with the following word phrases:**

*law enforcement, community conduct, responsibility of the military, punishment of offenders, in the need for police, Body guards, enforced by the Roman army, civil responsibilities*

965-925 BC Ancient Hebrews influenced the development of 1.\_\_\_\_- following the death of “King Solomon” the Hebrew people meticulously prescribed 2.\_\_\_\_ and administered savage 3.\_\_\_\_ - the laws were based on a monotheism and the Ten Commandments - (Torah and Pentatuch and later less severe laws were prescribed in the Talmud) 639-559 bc Solon (The Law Giver) Devised a legal system in Athens which applied laws in a democratic manner - Law enforcement was the 4.\_\_\_\_. Greeks used “kin police” in which the victim’s family would be empowered to bring the wrong-doer before the magistrate - resulted in wide spread lawlessness

and resulted 5.\_\_\_\_\_and a large security force of body guards acting as the police. 6.\_\_\_\_were widely used as police throughout much of the early history of Greece Sparta - first secret police created under the rule of Ephori 451 BC Rome - citizens and conquered peoples were ruled by laws provided within the Twelve Tablets which were instituted in and 7.\_\_\_\_\_ Strong kinship lines where rigid distinctions were made between domestic and 8.\_\_\_\_\_.

### ***Grammar Focus***

#### **2.6 Open the brackets choosing Past Indefinite or Present Perfect:**

1. We (read/have read) the text about the role of law yesterday. 2. The police (arrested/ have arrested) a famous criminal this week. 3. The police officer (informed/ has informed) him of robbery ten minutes ago. 4. The policeman already (told/ has told) him of his rights. 5. The detective (did not find/has not found) the evidence of the crime yet.

#### **2.6.1 Open the brackets choosing Past Indefinite or Past Perfect:**

1. The police (arrested/ had arrested) a famous criminal by noon yesterday. 2. They (had finished/ finished) the examination when the chief expert (to ask) for the results. 3. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (had received/ received) five calls informing him of robbery from the bank. 4. When we (to come) into the room, the last meeting of the Supreme Court (had already finished/ already finished). 5. He (had accepted/ accepted) any possible penalty by the time the police officer told him of his rights to speak to a defense lawyer.

#### **2.6.2 Put the verbs in brackets into Future Indefinite or Future Perfect:**

1. The policeman (to make) the report about theft in 10 minutes. 2. They (to inform) him of the penalty tomorrow. 3. You (to meet) the accused in court by the beginning of the hearing. 4.You (to take) your examination in Criminal Procedure next week. 5. He (to prepare) his presentation tomorrow. 6. The police officer (to interrogate) a suspect in five minutes. 7. The police (to search) the victim's house tomorrow. 8. He (to prepare) his presentation by the end of next week.

### Module 3. Human Rights Protection

#### Unit 1. Human Rights. Protection of Human Rights in Ukraine

##### 1.1 Answer the following questions

1. What do you know about human rights?
2. Give your examples of human rights.

##### 1.1.2 Read the text to understand what information is new for you and be ready to explain what human rights are

Human rights are the rights that one has simply because one is human. This deceptively simple idea has profound social and political consequences. Human rights, because they rest on nothing more than being human, are universal, equal, and inalienable. They are held by all human beings, universally. One either is or is not human and thus has or does not have human rights. And one can no more lose these rights than one can stop being a human being - no matter how inhuman the treatment one may suffer. One is entitled to human rights and is empowered by them. Human rights, being held by every person against the state and society, provide a framework for political organization and a standard of political legitimacy. In a context in which they are systematically denied, claims of human rights may be positively revolutionary. Even in societies where human rights are generally well respected, they provide constant pressure on governments to meet their standards.

##### 1.2 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1. inviolability	a) конфіденційність листування
2. the highest social value	b) недоторканність
3. to endow with	c) невід'ємний
4. inalienable	d) наділяти
5. confidentiality of correspondences	e) найвища соціальна цінність
6. physical entity	f) фізична особа
7. personal non-property rights	g) особисті немайнові права

### **1.2.1 Read the text to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you**

#### **Inalienability of Human Rights under the Constitution and the Civil Code of Ukraine**

The Constitution of Ukraine establishes that the rights and freedoms of an individual and their guarantees determine the essence of the spirit of the state. Unlike the slogan “The human being is for the state”, the Constitution of Ukraine states that “The state is for the human being”. And so the establishment and guarantee of human rights and freedoms is one of main duties of the state, and this is natural, as the human being, his\her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine to be the highest social value (Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

About 30 per cent of the articles of the Fundamental law of Ukraine belong to the chapter “Human Rights and Freedoms and Duties of the Citizen of Ukraine”. It is worth recognizing that in the Constitution the very notion of human rights has been changed – from the rights given to him\her by the state to the rights and freedoms that every individual is endowed with just by the fact of his\her birth and existence that makes human rights and freedoms inalienable and natural.

The bodies which guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms stipulated by the Constitution are: the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, the Authorized Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Human Rights, the Cabinet of Ministers, and other bodies of central executive power, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, offices of the Prosecutor General, courts, local power and local self governments, advocates offices and other law-enforcement bodies.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the new Civil Code of Ukraine (2003), which came into force in 2004. The Civil Code is the second main law of the country after the Constitution. According to the norms of the new Civil Code, actions of the state executive bodies, bodies of local self government, other institutions, officials and high level civil servants which violate the personal non-property rights, should be considered as actions against the law.

The Civil Code gives the possibility for physical entities to defend their personal non-property rights, in case the latter are violated, indicating that these rights can be protected by all civil and legal means, as envisaged by the existing legislation.

Among others, the following personal non-property rights which provide for the social existence of the physical entity are mentioned: the right to have a name, right to respect, honour and dignity, right to individuality, right to personal life and its privacy, right to information, right to confidentiality of correspondences, right to a place of residence, right to inviolability of housing, right to freedom of movement, right to freedom of association into unions, right to peaceful meetings, etc.

The issue of human rights is one of the important ones in national legislation. Adherence to the same is an indicator of a state where there is rule of law, and democracy. Respect to every human being should be something natural, and human rights as inalienable should be considered fundamental of all values set forth by the Constitution and other laws of the state.

### **1.2.2 Complete the sentences with the information from the text**

1. One of main duties of the state is .....
2. About 30 per cent of the articles of the Constitution of Ukraine....
3. The Civil Code is the second main law of.....
4. The issue of human rights is one of the important ones in.....

### ***Vocabulary practice***

**1.3 Give the English equivalents of the following and make up your sentences with some of them:** недоторканність, невід’ємний, наділяти, найвища соціальна цінність, фізична особа, особисті немайнові права, законодавство, юридична допомога, захист проти обвинувачення, визначений законом, моральна шкода, обмеження, безпідставне незаконне ув’язнення.

**1.3.1 Give synonyms to the following:** human being, adherence, legal assistance, to provide, legal liability, innocence, groundless conviction, unjust, to testify, envisaged by law, to execute, suspect, an accused, a defendant.

### ***Speaking***

**1.4 Work in pairs Discuss if it is humane to maintain rights of military wounded and sick people of any side during war**

**Writing**

**1.5 Imagine that you are a reporter for a famous Ukrainian newspaper. Write a report “Human Rights Violations in Ukraine nowadays”**

**Grammar focus**

**1.6 Open the brackets using the verbs in correct forms of Passive Voice**

1. Criminal law typically (to enforce) by the government. 2. The principle of limited government (to establish) by the Magna Carta. 3. The document (to study) by the time the Dean came into the room. 4. The fingerprints (to indentify) when chief officer came into the room. 5. Our relations with one another (to govern) by many rules of conduct. 6. The house (to search) when the chief investigator called.

**Unit 2. Protection of Human Rights at the International Level**

**2.1 Answer the following questions:**

1. What documents promote human rights at the international level?
2. What do you know about European Convention on Human Rights?

**2.1.1 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1 supra-national court	А засоби судового захисту прав
2 judicial remedies	В порушення Конвенції
3 subsequent protocol	С національний суд
4 grievance	Д поневолення
5 servitude	Е наступні протоколи
6 breach of the Convention	Ф скарга
7 to enforce	Г брати до уваги
8 to take account of	К запроваджувати в дію
9 to supervise	Л порушення
10 violation	М наглядати

**2.1.2 Read the text to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you**

**European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR or EHR Treaty)**



The Convention has been referred to as “the jewel in the crown” of the Council of Europe. New member states are obliged to sign ECHR on becoming members and to ratify within one year.

The direct predecessor of the Convention is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Other notable historical precedents include “England’s Magna Carta of 1215, which asserted the right to a fair trial and a just legal system; the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America of 1776; and the French Declaration of the Rights of Men and the Citizen of 1789. While inadequate for today, these represented important stages on the road towards full and equal rights for all human beings. The ECHR was signed on 4 November, 1950 and entered into force on 3 September, 1953. The European Convention on Human Rights represents “the first steps of the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the Universal Declaration”. Contracting States undertake to secure to everyone within their jurisdiction a number of civil and political rights and freedoms set out in the Convention. Some of them are: the right to life (Art.2 ), freedom from torture and from inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Art.3), freedom from slavery and servitude (Art. 4), the right to liberty and security of the person (Art. 5), the right to a fair trial (Art. 6), the right to respect for one’s private and family life, one’s home and one’s correspondence (Art. 8), freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Art. 9), freedom of assembly and association (Art. 11).

Subsequent protocols have extended the initial list of rights, and the case-law of European Court has reinforced and developed these rights, demonstrating the dynamic and evolutive nature of the system. The first Protocols of 20 March 1952 added the following rights: the right to property (Art 1), the right to free elections (Art. 3). The Fourth Protocol adds some more rights: freedom from imprisonment for debt (Art. 1), liberty of movement and freedom to choose one’s residence (Art. 2).

All the Contracting States, with the exception of Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom, have incorporated the Convention into their own law, enabling the domestic judiciary to take full account of its provisions when considering a grievance. Once domestic judicial remedies have been exhausted, an individual may still seek redress in Strasbourg for a breach of the Convention by a Contracting State. The Strasbourg machinery is not a substitute for national courts, but is an extension of them. The agreement of sovereign states to allow a supra-national court to review a judgement of the domestic judiciary represented a historic and unprecedented step in

international law. It puts into practice the theory of the fundamental nature of human rights, placing rights firmly above the laws and practice of a state.

The most famous conventional body is the European Court of Human Rights, which enforces the European Convention on Human Rights. The European Court of Human Rights, created under the European *Convention* on Human Rights of 1950, is composed of a judge from each member state elected for a renewable term of six years by the Parliamentary Assembly and is headed by the elected President of the Court. Since 2007, Jean-Paul Costa from France is the President of the Court. Under the new Protocol No. 14 to the European Convention on Human Rights, the terms of office of judges shall be nine years but non-renewable. According to the Convention and the Statute the Court deals with cases related to the violation of the Convention and protocols. When a case is referred to the Court, there will be a public hearing. The Court's judgement, reached by majority vote, is final. The Court may require a state to pay financial compensation, including damages and the costs of the proceedings.

**2.1.3 Mark these statements true or false according to the text. Find the part of the text that gives correct information**

1. The direct predecessor of the European Convention on Human Rights is the Constitution of the USA.
2. Contracting States undertake to protect human rights set out in the Convention.
3. All the Contracting States have incorporated the Convention into their own law.
4. The Court's judgement reached by majority vote is ultimate.
5. The Strasbourg Court is a substitute for every national court.
6. A Contracting State has no right to bring a case against another Contracting State.
7. The Court may require a state to pay financial compensation, including damages and the costs of the proceedings.

***Vocabulary practice***

**2.1.4 Give the English equivalents of the following and make up your sentences with some of them:** засоби судового захисту прав, порушення Конвенції, надціональний суд, поневолення, наступні протоколи, скарга, брати до уваги, запроваджувати в дію, порушення, наглядати, голосувати.

### **2.1.5 Choose the right preposition:**

*by, for, with, without, according to, in, on*

1. ... recent years number of cases considered by the Court has increased considerably as the Convention's reputation has grown.
2. The European Convention on Human Rights represents "the first steps ... the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated ... the Universal Declaration".
3. The Convention provides ... a European Court of Human Rights to deal ... individuals' petitions and their interstate cases.
4. The right to a fair trial, both in civil and criminal proceedings, is guaranteed ... Art. 6 of the ECHR.
5. The Additional Protocol of 1998 included the right to equal opportunities and treatment with regard to employment and careers, ... discrimination based ... sex.
6. Everyone charged ... a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty ... the law (Art. 5 of ECHR).
7. Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and found a family ... the national laws governing the exercise of this right. (Art. 12 of ECHR).

### ***Speaking***

**2.2 Read the case and discuss this topic with your groupmates. Prove that child labour is not only a problem facing humanity nowadays but it is a serious violation of the human rights**

**Case:** Child labour is a very serious problem in many third world countries. In general, they are used for low skill and labour intensive jobs, such as agriculture, mining, food processing, and manufacturing good such as carpets, garments and furniture. Employers prefer children, as they are more obedient than their adult counterparts, and less likely to complain about their poor treatment. There have been reports of children not receiving their promised pay. As the children are unable to receive a proper education, it is difficult for them to rectify their situation. As little as the children are earning, it enables them to financially support their families. Many of the child workers are satisfied with their payment, and enjoy the special working status that they hold.

*Writing*

**2.3 Prepare a petition to the International Court of Justice or to the European Court of Human Rights about serious violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or accordingly the European Convention on Human Rights, referring to the articles of these international documents**

*Grammar Focus*

**2.4 Open the brackets using the verbs in correct forms of Perfect Passive**

1. The exam in Criminal law (to pass) by 3 o'clock yesterday. 2. The document (to study) by the time the Dean came into the room. 3. The fingerprints (to indentify) by the time the chief officer came into the room. 4. The house (to search) by the end of the day. 5. The police report (to write) already. 6. The police report (to write) by the end of the day. 7. The police report (to write) already by the time the chief officer came into the police office. 8. The test (not to write) yet.

**Module 3. Law Enforcement Agencies in Ukraine**

**Unit 1. The National Police of Ukraine**

**1. 1 Answer the following questions:**

1. What law enforcing agencies do you know in Ukraine?
2. What are their functions and duties?

**1.2 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1) subdivision	a) розслідування
2) Department of Police Security	b) замінити
3) investigation	c) Корпус Оперативно-Раптової Дії
4) to replace	d) Органи досудового розслідування
5) Rapid Operational Response Unit	e) заручники
6) Pre-trial Investigative Services	f) озброєні підозрювані
7) hostages	g) підрозділ
8) armed suspects	h) Поліція охорони
9) patrol duty	i) патрульна служба
10) Pre-trial Investigative Services	g) Органи досудового розслідування

### **1.2.1 Read the text to understand what information is new for you**

#### **The National Police of Ukraine**

The National Police of Ukraine is the national police service of Ukraine. It was formed on 3 July 2015, as part of the post-Euromaidan reforms launched by Ukrainian president Petro Poroshenko, to replace Ukrainian's previous national police service, the Militsiya. The agency is overseen by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The National Police is divided into a number of different services. Each force has internal subdivisions. This leaves the police service with a large number of specialised branches which can more specifically target certain types of crime and apply more expert knowledge in the investigation of cases relating to their area of policing. In addition to these specific groups, all police forces retain a majority of officers for the purpose of patrol duty and general law enforcement.

The Police contains the following subdivisions:

- Criminal Police – investigation and prevention of serious and violent crime in Ukraine.

- Department in fight against drug-related crime

- Department of Cyber Police deals fighting against cyber crimes

- Department of Economic Security deals with economic crimes

- Department of Patrol Police – general law enforcement operations, traffic policing and patrol duty

- a number of municipal administrations

In addition, there are the following special units:

- Special Police – tasked with keeping order in areas with special status and/or affected by natural or ecological disaster.

- Rapid Operational Response Unit (KORD) – tactical response unit, tasked with resolution of stand-off situations involving hostages and/or heavily armed suspects. Also tasked with providing a tactical support function to other divisional officers.

- Pre-trial Investigative Services – Representatives of the National Investigative Bureau, Tax Authorities and Security Services, tasked with investigating crime.

*(from Wikipedia)*

### **1.2.2 Answer the questions according to the text**

1. When was the National Police of Ukraine formed?
2. What Ministry is the National Police of Ukraine overseen by?
3. What subdivisions are there in the National Police of Ukraine?
4. What does the department of Cyber Police deal with?
5. What is the task of Special Police Unit?
6. What is the task of Rapid Operational Response Unit?

### ***Speaking***

### **1.3 Prepare your presentation on the National Police of Ukraine**

### ***Grammar Focus***

### **1.4 Put the verb in brackets into the proper tense form of active or passive**

1. A criminal (to entitle) to a fair trial where he (to presume) innocent until proved guilty; if convicted, he (to entitle) to appeal and anyway to (to keep) detained in human conditions. 2. He has this rights and they must (to respect). 3. Human rights law is not about equality, it (to be) about protecting individuals from discrimination. 4. The law (to apply) equally to rich and poor. 5. The migrant worker (to entitle) to equal pay for equal work alongside the national of the country in which he temporarily (to work). 6. Women (to have) the same rights as men.

## **Unit 2. Prosecutor's Office**

### **2.1 Find the correct ending to the following beginning:**

A *prosecutor* is a person who

- a) defends people in court
- b) draws up legal documents
- c) investigates cases
- d) tries to prove that the accused is guilty

### **2.1.1 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1) pretrial investigation	а) в'язень
2) to restraint	с) досудове розслідування
3) operational search action	д) обвинувальний висновок
4) indictment	е) наглядати, контролювати
5) to supervise	ф) обмежувати
6) places of confinement	г) оперативно-розшукова дія
7) convict	h) місця позбавлення волі

### 2.1.2 Read the text to understand what information is new for you

#### Prosecutor

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine is a part of the law-enforcement system of Ukraine. It composes a centralized system of organs united by common tasks, functions, principles of organization and activity.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine the Prosecutor's Office is entrusted:

- 1) to uphold state prosecution in court;
- 2) to represent the interests of citizens or the state in cases provided for by the law;
- 3) to supervise the observance of laws by organs conducting operational search actions, inquiry and pretrial investigation;
- 4) to supervise the observance of laws in the course of executing judicial decisions on criminal cases, and while taking other enforcement measures related to the restraint of personal liberty of citizens.

The Prosecutor General of Ukraine heads the Prosecutor's Office. He is appointed to the office for a five-year term with the consent of Verkhovna Rada and is removed from the post by the President of Ukraine. Verkhovna Rada may give a vote of no confidence to the Prosecutor General, which results in his resignation from the office.

The prosecutor has various and complicated duties. He contributes to comprehensive, objective and complete investigation of cases. After the investigation of a criminal case he approves the indictment and transfers it to the court.

As a public prosecutor he has the same rights as other participants in the trial. He may challenge the members of the court, examine and submit fresh evidence, question witnesses, etc. When the court investigation is over he pronounces his speech for the prosecution. It includes his opinion as to the application of the criminal

law and punishment. The prosecutor may lodge an appeal or a cassation against a court sentence, decision or a ruling in a higher court.

The prosecutor has broad powers of supervision over the observance of legality in places of confinement. He verifies the legality of keeping convicted criminals, supervises the observance of statutory regime rules and rules of labor for convicts and their release at the right time, etc. He has the right to inspect places of confinement at any time, to study documents, to question prisoners in person, to demand personal explanations from the administration.

Thus, the prosecutor's work is to supervise the observance of legality and to prevent breaches of laws as provided for by the legislation of Ukraine.

### **2.1.3 Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the main tasks of the Prosecutor's Office?
2. Who is at the head of the Prosecutor's Office?
3. How is the Prosecutor General appointed?
4. What is the term of the Prosecutor General's office?
5. What does a prosecutor do in the trial?
6. What does a prosecutor do if he disagrees with the court's judgment?
7. What are a prosecutor's functions in places of confinement?

### ***Vocabulary practice***

#### **2.2 Give the Ukrainian equivalents for the following:**

operational search action, enforcement measures, restrain, a vote of no confidence, indictment, evidence, places of confinement, to verify, statutory regime rules, to convict, convict, breach of law.

#### **2.2.1 Give the English equivalents for the following:**

оперативно-розшукова дія, примусові заходи, обмеження, вотум недовіри обвинувальний висновок, доказ, місця позбавлення волі, перевіряти, контролювати, установлений законом режим, визнавати винним, засуджувати, засуджений, ув'язнений, в'язень, порушення закону.

#### **2.2.2 Using words from two groups make up as many word combinations as you can. Make up your own sentences with them**



to secure to supervise to threaten to carry out to punish	duties, freedom, offender, activity, protection, law and order, legal rules, child, liberty, public order, criminal, work, investigation, requisite search, interests, rights, tasks, legislation, terrorist, drug dealer.
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### 2.2.3 Choose the right preposition: *for, in, against, by, to*

1. All law enforcing agencies carry out their duties \_\_\_ conformity with the law.
2. Regional bodies of the internal affairs are subordinated \_\_\_ the Ministry of the Interior.
3. Bodies of the internal affairs perform tasks as \_\_\_ prevention, disclosing, exposing and removal offences.
4. Tasks and authorities of the Security Service of Ukraine are provided for \_\_\_ the law.
5. The Security Service fights crime \_\_\_ peace and security of mankind.

### *Speaking*

### 2.3 Look through the list of functions performed by the Ukrainian prosecutor. Put them in order they are performed and be ready to speak about prosecutor's functions and duties

- 1) to pronounce speech for the prosecution;
- 2) to question the defendant;
- 3) to interview witnesses;
- 4) to study the documents to the case;
- 5) to submit evidence;
- 6) to examine evidence accumulated by an investigator;
- 7) to appeal against a court decision in a higher court.

### 2.4 Render into English

#### Функції прокуратури :

1. На прокуратуру покладаються такі функції:
  - 1) підтримання державного обвинувачення в суді;
  - 2) представництво інтересів громадянина або держави в суді у випадках, визначених цим Законом;
  - 3) нагляд за додержанням законів органами, що провадять оперативно-розшукову діяльність, дізнання, досудове слідство;
  - 4) нагляд за додержанням законів при виконанні судових рішень у

кримінальних справах, а також при застосуванні інших заходів примусового характеру, пов'язаних з обмеженням особистої свободи громадян.

З метою реалізації своїх функцій прокуратура здійснює міжнародне співробітництво.

На прокуратуру не можуть покладатися функції, не передбачені Конституцією України.

Функції прокуратури України здійснюються виключно прокурорами. Делегування функцій прокуратури, а також привласнення цих функцій іншими органами чи посадовими особами не допускається.

### *Writing*

**2.5 Write a letter to your pen friend who is a student of Law School in Britain informing him about law enforcement agencies in Ukraine; ask him to tell you about the law enforcement agencies in his country**

### *Grammar focus*

#### **2.6 Change from Active into Passive:**

1. The Prosecutor General of Ukraine heads the Prosecutor's Office. 2. The prosecutor may lodge an appeal or a cassation against a court sentence. 3. After the investigation of a criminal case he approves the indictment and transfers it to the court. 4. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the new Civil Code of Ukraine in 2003. 5. The Prosecutor General of Ukraine is questioning the defendant now. 6. He studied the documents to the case yesterday. 7. The Prosecutor will pronounce speech for the prosecution in five minutes. 8. He has already interviewed the witnesses of the car accident.

## **Module 5. Law Enforcement Agencies in the UK and the USA**

### **Unit 1. Law Enforcement Agencies in the UK**

#### **1. 1 Answer the following questions:**

1. Do you know what agencies exercise law enforcement in the UK?
2. Do you know why Metropolitan Police is known all over the world?

**1.2 Match the following English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1) re-offending	a) пом'якшення наслідків
2) mitigation of consequences	b) різноманітний
3) miscellaneous	c) розповсюджувати
4) to disseminate	d) служба прикордонного контролю
5) Border Agency	e) правосуддя
6) justice	f) шахрайство
7) fraud	g) повторне порушення закону
8) smuggling	h) значний
9) significant	i) зменшення
10) reduction	g) контрабанда

**1.2.1 Read the text to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you**

**Police and law enforcement in the UK**

Police and law enforcement in the UK is part of the justice sector, which works to create and maintain a safe, just and stable society. The purpose of the sector is to reduce crime and re-offending, promote confidence in the criminal justice system, protect people and contribute to the reduction and fear of crime, and support the administration of justice. The sector employs around 600,000 employees in the UK across a range of organisations operating with different areas of responsibility.

Policing and law enforcement within the UK includes agencies responsible for: the maintenance of law and order; the prevention and detection of crime; and the reassurance and support for communities. Among them we should mention: territorial police forces (e.g. the Metropolitan Police Service); special police forces (e.g. the Serious Organised Crime Agency); non-police law enforcement agencies (e.g. UK Border Agency, HM Revenue and Customs); and miscellaneous forces, having a responsibility to police specific local areas or activities (e.g. ports, parks etc.) .

The oldest police force in continuous service is the Metropolitan Police Service, which was established in 1829. Until then, law enforcement had lacked in organization. As London expanded during the 18th and 19th centuries the whole question of maintaining law and order had become a matter of public concern. Parliamentary committees were appointed to investigate the subject of crime and

policing. But it was not until 1829 when Sir Robert Peel introduced his police Bill, which led to the setting up of an organized police service in London. Later London police served as the model for modern urban police departments throughout the English speaking world.

Today the Mission statement of the Metropolitan Police Service is: "Working together to make London the safest major city in the world." The MPS also has significant national responsibilities such as co-ordinating and leading on counter-terrorism matters and protection of the British Royal Family and senior figures of Her Majesty's Government.

A new law enforcement agency - the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) - was created in April 2006 to tackle serious organised crime that affects the UK and its citizens. This includes Class A drugs, people smuggling and human trafficking, major gun crime, fraud, computer crime and money laundering. SOCA is sponsored by, but operationally independent from, the Home Office. SOCA's main functions are:

- preventing and detecting serious organised crime and contributing to the reduction of such crime in other ways and to lessening its consequences;
- gathering, storing, analysing and disseminating information relevant to the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of offences, or the reduction of crime in any other ways, or the mitigation of its consequences.

### **1.2.2 Answer the following questions:**

1. What are law-enforcement agencies in the UK ?
2. What is the oldest police force in the UK?
3. What is Robert Peel's role in the history of the MPS?
4. Why is the MPS known all over the world?
5. What is the MPS responsible for today?
6. When was SOCA created?
7. What are SOCA's main functions?

### ***Vocabulary practice***

#### **1.2.3 Find in the text words and expressions which mean:**

1. the job of making sure that the law is obeyed;
2. to try to deal with a difficult problem;
3. an official attempt to find out the truth about or the causes of something such as a crime, accident, or scientific problem;

4. when a charge is made against someone for a crime, or when someone is judged for a crime in a court of law;

#### **1.2.4 Find in the text the English equivalents for the following phrases:**

Слугувати моделлю, протидія тероризму, зменшувати рівень злочинності, сприяти відправленню правосуддя, підтримання правопорядку, запобігання та розкриття злочинів, правоохоронні органи, боротися з організованою злочинністю, розслідування та переслідування правопорушень, сфера відповідальності, аналізувати та розповсюджувати інформацію.

#### **1.2.5 Render into English**

У житті англійського суспільства велика роль поліції, яка входить до системи органів Міністерства внутрішніх справ Великобританії. В основі організації поліції як правоохоронного органу перебуває адміністративно-територіальний поділ Великобританії. Підрозділи поліції в адміністративно-територіальних одиницях Великобританії очолюються головним констеблем.

#### ***Writing***

**1.3 Write a letter to your fellow who works in law enforcement agency in the UK asking him about some peculiarities of his job**

#### ***Grammar points:***

**1.5 Make up your sentences about the duties of a policeman, a prosecutor, an investigator, a criminologist, a criminal psychologist using modal verbs or their equivalents**

**1.5.1 Give instructions to a young specialist how he should carry out an interrogation and what he should not do to get necessary information. Use the following key-expressions:** to collect information (suspect: name, age, criminal history); to find out (a suspect, at a scene of a crime); to be a good listener; to control emotions; to be friendly; to offer cigarettes; to observe physical reaction; to let the suspect tell...without interruption; to confront with physical evidence; to lie (physical evidence has been found...); to use unexpected questions; to tell that anybody could do the same in the similar situation.

**1.5.2 Translate the following sentences into English using Modal Verbs or their equivalents:**

1. Правоохоронні органи повинні забезпечувати порядок у країні та захищати права та обов'язки громадян. 2. Злочинець може полегшити вирок, зробивши зізнання. 3. Вони вважали, що він невинний, але ніхто не міг довести його невинність. 4. Слідчий говорить, що підозрюваний вже вільний. 5. Речовий доказ може довести, що злочин було скоєно. 6. Відбитки пальців та аналіз ДНК могли допомогти ідентифікувати підозрюваного 7. Ви повинні наполегливо вчитися, щоб стати спеціалістом в галузі правоохоронної діяльності.

**Unit 2. Law Enforcement Agencies in the USA**

**2.1 Answer the questions:**

1. What agencies in the USA can exercise law-enforcement powers?
2. Would you like to work in law-enforcement agencies in the USA? Why?

**2.1.1 Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1) domestic intelligence agency	a) загроза з боку іноземної розвідки
2) first aid rendering	б) злочини фальсифікації
3) foreign intelligence threat	в) надання першої допомоги
4) terrorist threat	г) терористична загроза
5) counterfeiting crimes	д) внутрішня контррозвідка
6) circumstances	е) забезпечення порядку
7) order maintenance	ж) наслідки

**2.1.2 Read the text to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you**

**Law-enforcement agencies in the USA**

**The Department of Justice (DOJ)** – Міністерство юстиції в США

**The United States Marshals Service** – Служба федеральних маршалів США.

**The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** – Міністерство

внутрішньої безпеки США.

The federal government of the United States established a wide range of law-enforcement agencies to maintain law and public order related to matters affecting the country as a whole.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the most prominent group of law-enforcement agencies, and handles most law-enforcement duties at the federal level. It includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), the United States Marshals Service, and others. The Marshals Service is the oldest federal law enforcement agency. It is a part of the executive branch of government, and the enforcement department of the United States federal courts, and is responsible for the protection of court officers and buildings and the effective operation of the judiciary. The service assists with court security, protects federal witnesses, transports federal convicts, and seeks fugitives.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a law-enforcement and domestic intelligence agency charged with protecting and defending the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats; upholding and enforcing the criminal laws of the United States; and providing leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners. The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal crime. Its motto is "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity" – FBI.

The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is a department of the United States federal government, created in response to the September 11 attacks, and with the primary responsibility of protecting the territory of the U.S. from terrorist attacks. It now includes the United States Secret Service, which protects the President and the Vice President of the United States, their families as well as investigating counterfeiting crimes involving U.S. currency and monetary instruments; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and others.

An agency that maintains order, prevents and detects crime is the Police. Federal law-enforcement officers have the power to enforce various laws not only at the federal level, but also state, county, and local in many circumstances. The federal government is prohibited from exercising general police powers due to restrictions in the constitution, because the United States is organized as a union of sovereign states, which each retain their police, military and domestic law-making powers. Police

functions are as follows: crime fighting; order maintenance; first aid rendering. Because police agencies are traditionally available year round, 24 hours a day, citizens call upon police departments not only in times of trouble, but also when just inconvenienced. As a result, police services may include roadside auto assistance, finding lost pets or property, or checking locks on vacationers' homes.

In the United States, a sheriff is a county official and is typically the top law-enforcement officer of a county. Historically, the sheriff was also a commander of the militia in that county. Distinctive to law-enforcement in the United States, sheriff is usually elected. The political election of a person to serve as a police leader is an almost uniquely American tradition. The law-enforcement agency headed by a sheriff is typically referred to as a sheriff 's office or sheriff 's department.

### **2.1.3 Find in the text the information on**

- a) the United States Marshals Service;
- b) the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI);
- c) the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

### **2.1.4 Read the statements and decide if they are true or false according to the text**

1. DOJ handles most law-enforcement duties at the federal level.
2. The Marshals Service is a part of the executive branch of government.
3. FBI is charged with protecting and defending US against terrorist and threat.
4. A sheriff is typically the top law-enforcement officer of a county.
5. A sheriff is a police leader and is usually elected in the United States.

### **2.1.5 Complete the beginnings with the endings consulting the text:**

1. The federal government of the United States established lawenforcement agencies to...
2. The most prominent group of lawenforcement agencies is...
3. The Marshals Service assists with ...
4. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is...
5. The FBI motto is...
6. The United States Department of Homeland Security was created ...
7. An agency that maintains order, prevents and detects crime is ...



8. Police agencies are traditionally available ...
9. The political election of a person to serve as a police leader is ...

### ***Vocabulary practice***

**2.2 Give the Ukrainian equivalents for the following:** domestic intelligence agency, foreign intelligence threat, terrorist threat, counterfeiting crimes, crime fighting, to prevent and detect crimes, counter-terrorism, espionage, to seek fugitives, cyber-based attacks.

#### **2.2.1 Fill in the gaps with the following words or word phrases**

*investigative priorities, espionage, cyber-based attacks, corruption, criminal organizations, significant, FBI's mission*

The FBI's top 1.\_\_\_\_\_ are: protect the United States from terrorist attack (counter-terrorism); protect the United States against foreign intelligence operations and 2.\_\_\_\_\_(counter-intelligence); protect the United States against 3.\_\_\_\_\_and hightechnology crimes; combat public 4.\_\_\_\_\_ at all levels; protect civil rights; combat transnational/national 5.\_\_\_\_\_and enterprises; combat major white-collar crime; combat 6.\_\_\_\_\_ violent crime; support federal, state, local and international partners; upgrade technology for successful performance of the 7.\_\_\_\_\_.

### ***Speaking***

**2.3 Get ready with your presentations on “Law-Enforcement Agencies in the USA”**

### ***Grammar Focus***

**2.4 Translate the following sentences into English using modal verbs in the meaning of assumption:**

1. Він, напевно, чекати на неї у прокуратурі. 2. Не може бути, щоб вони відпустили підозрюваного. 3. Він, можливо, вже знайшов злочинця. 4. Не може бути, щоб він скоїв злочин. 5. Він, напевно, працює слідчим. 6. Він, напевно, знайшов інформацію про види правоохоронних професій у Великобританії. 7. Вона, напевно, залишила відбитки пальців. 8. Не може бути, щоб вона вкрала автомобіль. 9. Можливо, вона знає злочинця.

## Module 6. Police at Work

### Unit 1. Law Enforcement Activities

#### 1. 1 Answer the questions:

1. What police units do you know?
2. What are the main functions of police?

#### 1.2 Match the following English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1) to be in charged with	a) інспектування, нагляд
2) to pass somebody off as	b) надзвичайна ситуація
3) to detain	c) обмеження
4) to maintain order	d) примушувати
5) apprehension	e) затримання
6) surveillance	f) забезпечити порядок
7) emergency	g) затримувати
8) restrictions	h) видавати себе за
9) to force	i) бути відповідальним за
10) to search	g) шукати, обшукувати

#### 1.2.1 Read the information from Wikipedia to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you

Police officers are generally charged with the apprehension of suspects and the prevention, detection, and reporting of crime, protection and assistance of the general public, and the maintenance of public order. Police officers may be sworn to an oath, and have the power to arrest people and detain them for a limited time, along with other duties and powers. Some officers are trained in special duties, such as counter-terrorism, surveillance, child protection, VIP protection, civil law enforcement, and investigation techniques into major crime including fraud, rape, murder, and drug trafficking. Although many police officers wear a corresponding uniform, some police officers are plain-clothed in order to pass themselves off as civilians.

In most countries police officers are given exemptions from certain laws to perform their duties. For example an officer may use force if necessary to arrest or detain a person when it would ordinarily be assault. In some countries, officers can also break road rules to perform their duties.

Responsibilities of a police officer are varied, and may differ greatly from within one political context to another. Typical duties relate to keeping the peace, law enforcement, protection of people and property and the investigation of crimes. Police officers in nearly all countries retain their lawful powers while off duty.

In the majority of Western legal systems, the major role of the police is to maintain order, keeping the peace through surveillance of the public, and the subsequent reporting and apprehension of suspected violators of the law. They also function to discourage crimes through high-visibility policing, and most police forces have an investigative capability. Police have the legal authority to arrest and detain, respond to emergency calls, along with routine community policing.

Police are often used as an emergency service and may provide a public safety function at large gatherings, as well as in emergencies, disasters, search and rescue situations, and road traffic collisions. To provide a prompt response in emergencies, the police often coordinate their operations with fire and emergency medical services. In some countries, individuals serve jointly as police officers as well as firefighters (creating the role of fire police). In many countries, there is a common emergency service number that allows the police, firefighters, or medical services to be summoned to an emergency. Some countries, such as the UK have outlined command procedures, for the use in major emergencies or disorder.

Police are also responsible for reprimanding minor offenders by issuing citations which typically may result in the imposition of fines, particularly for violations of traffic law. Traffic enforcement is often and effectively accomplished by police officers on motorcycles—called motor officers, these officers refer to the motorcycles they ride on duty as simply motors. Police are also trained to assist persons in distress, such as motorists whose car has broken down and people experiencing a medical emergency.

*(from Wikipedia)*

### **1.2.2 Complete the sentences:**

1. Police officers are generally charged with.....
2. Although many police officers wear a corresponding uniform.....
3. Typical police officer's duties relate to.....

4. The major role of the police is to.....
5. To provide a prompt response in emergencies the police.....

**1.2.3 Read the statements and decide if the following are true or false :**

1. Some police officers are plain-clothed to pass themselves off as civilians.
2. In some countries, officers can also break road rules to perform their duties.
3. Responsibilities of a police officer are the same in all the countries.
4. Police are also trained to assist persons in distress for example car accidents.

**1.3 Answer the following questions:**

1. What tasks do patrol officers perform during their service?
2. What traffic laws people often break in Ukraine?
3. What happens when people break these laws?

**1.4 Render into English**

**Стаття 2. Завдання і функції поліції**

1. Завданням поліції є надання поліцейських послуг щодо підтримання публічного порядку шляхом забезпечення безпеки осіб, суспільства і держави.

2. З метою надання поліцейських послуг щодо підтримання публічного порядку поліція виконує такі функції:

1) профілактика, запобігання, виявлення і припинення адміністративних проступків і кримінальних правопорушень;

2) допомога потерпілим від протиправних посягань;

3) здійснення провадження у справах про адміністративні проступки;

4) розслідування кримінальних правопорушень;

5) здійснення охорони і забезпечення безпеки:

а) органів державної влади, органів місцевого самоврядування, дипломатичних представництв і консульських установ іноземних держав на території України, закордонних дипломатичних установ України;

б) учасників кримінального провадження;

б) конвоювання взятих під варту і засуджених осіб;

7) здійснення прикордонного контролю і пропуску через державний кордон України осіб, транспортних засобів, вантажів.

У межах виконання цих функцій поліція також здійснює співробітництво з міжнародними та іноземними поліцейськими організаціями.

**Grammar Focus:**

**1.5 Choose the correct option paying attention to Sequence of Tenses**

1. The policeman said that there .... the car accident the day before.

a) was b) had been c) were

2. He asked if I .... to become an investigator.

a) want b) wanted c) wants

3. The judge said that the suspected man ... guilty.

a) had been found b) is found c) has been found

4. He said that he ....a barrister the next week.

a) had hire b) will hire c) would hire

5. He wondered if the policeman.....him.

a) will arrest b) would arrest c) is going to arrest

**Unit 2. At the Police Station**

**2.1 Answer the questions:**

1. Have you ever been at the police station?

2. What happens at the police station?

3. What are the main duties of a police officer at the police station?

**2.2 Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tg2SZYzOAzg> write down a vocabulary list and make up some sentences with new vocabulary**

**2.3 Match the following English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1) allegations	a) свідок
2) witness	b) заява
3) to warn	c) приховувати
4) to withhold	d) попереджати
5) evidence	e) суд
6) court	f) доказ
7) detention	g) затримання
8) expeditiously	k) оперативно
9) appointment	l) зустріч за домовленістю
10) to convict	m) ув'язнювати

### **2.3.1 Read the text to understand what information is of primary importance or new for you**

#### **At the Police Station**

The police station interview process occurs in three main stages which all occur during one period of stay at the police station.

The first stage is called disclosure. This is when information about the allegations is provided by the police to the solicitor, without the client present. There is no duty for the police to provide before or during the interview all the information in any witness statements they have taken. In fact, well trained officers will use this to their advantage, purposely withholding information to ambush the client with new evidence, either later during the recorded interview or afterwards in court. The solicitor will try to ask questions of the interviewing officer during disclosure, but will often only be able to get limited information.

The second stage of the interview process consists of the solicitor and client being allowed time in a private consultation room in the police station to discuss what the solicitor knows about the allegations and what the client's answer to the allegations is. This conversation is confidential and does not need to be disclosed to the police. The solicitor cannot advise the client to put forward a false story in the recorded interview with officers, but can advise the client to make no comment.

The interview itself is tape recorded and takes place with one or two officers, the defence solicitor and the suspect present. First of all, the police should warn the suspect of the right to silence, and that the contents of the interview can be used against him or her as evidence in a criminal court. This introduction is called the Caution, and contains the following information:

- You have a right to silence
- Whatever you say can be used against you in a criminal case in court.

There are three potential outcomes of an interview at the police station.

A person can be charged (this means the decision has been made to bring them to court) and either taken to a magistrates court the next morning or released to attend the magistrates court by appointment, usually within a week.

A person can also be bailed to attend again at the police station at a later date. This means they have to come back to the police station to find out if they are going to be charged or not. This is usually called being 'bailed pending further enquiries'

because in the meantime the police will make further inquiries, or will wait for the Crown Prosecution Service to decide if the person is going to be charged.

No Further Action means that the case is dropped, because the prosecution do not believe that there is a strong enough case to convict.

### **2.3.2 Answer the questions:**

1. How many main stages does the police station interview process have?
2. How is the first stage called?
3. What happens at the first stage?
4. What happens at the second stage?
5. What does the caution contain?
6. What are potential outcomes of an interview at the police station?

### ***Vocabulary practice***

**2.3.3 Give the English equivalents of the following words and phrases, make up your sentences with some of them:**

свідок, заява, приховувати, попереджати, суд, доказ, затримання, оперативно, зустріч за домовленістю, ув'язнювати, подальші розслідування, обвинувачувати.

**2.3.4 Explain the following words and phrases in English consult the glossary in case you need it:** disclosure, evidence, appointment, bail, solicitor, magistrate, Confession, further inquiries, caution, to be charged with, to release, confidential.

**2.3.5 Fill in the abstract with the following words and word phrases. There are two extra ones:**

*confession, memory, suspected persons, obtain evidence, obtained through interrogation, guilty of, innocent*

Interrogation in criminal law is the process of questioning by which police 1.\_\_\_\_. The process is largely outside the governance of law except for rules concerning the admissibility at trial of confessions 2.\_\_\_\_ and limitations on the power of police to detain 3.\_\_\_\_ against their will; 4.\_\_\_\_ is a statement in which a person acknowledges that he is 5.\_\_\_\_ committing one or more crimes.

**2.4 Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PIMbCTVcaKg> “At the Police Station” and answer the questions:**

1. Why did a woman come at the police station?
2. What questions did a policeman ask her?
3. What did a policeman ask the woman to do?

*Speaking*

**2.5 A. Work in pairs. Role play the conversation you have watched**

**B. Retell the conversation paying attention to sequence of tenses and indirect speech**

*Writing*

**2.6 You are a police officer. Write your report on the case in 2.5**

*Grammar focus*

**2.7 There has been an accident. Read the reporter’s questions and turn them into reported speech, as in the example**

*Example*

1. “How did the accident happen?”-

*The reporter asked how the accident had happened.*

2. What time did the accident take place?

The reporter asked.....

3. Who called the police?

The reporter wanted to know.....

4. Was anybody hurt?

The reporter asked.....

5. How many cars were involved?

The reporter wanted to know.....

6. What speed were you driving at?

The traffic patrol asked.....

7. Whose car is it?

The traffic patrol asked.....



### **2.7.1 Change the questions into Reported Speech:**

1. The defendant said “I am not guilty”. 2. He asked me: “Do you want to become an investigator?” 3. She asked him: “Have you watched any detectives?” 4. She asked him: “What is your favorite detective?” 5. The inspector asked him: “Have you ever witnessed any crimes?” 6. He said “I can read the verdict”. 7. A student asked a teacher: ”Tell me about criminal procedures, please ” 8. The patrol officer asked: “What speed was the car driving when the accident happened?” 9. He asked me: “Why do you want to become a police officer?” 10. The policeman asked him: “When did you witness the burglary?” 11. The prosecutor asked the defendant : ”What street have you seen the car? ” 12. The policeman asked him: “What were you doing at 7 o’clock yesterday?” 13. The old woman said to the investigator: “I saw this man yesterday near my house. He was taking a very big bag”. 14. She claimed: “I know the criminal. This is him!”

### **2.7.2 Translate into English paying attention to indirect speech**

1. Він запитав, хто розслідує його справу. 2. Вона сказала, що не знає свідка. 3. Слідчий запитав, чи є свідки вбивства. 4. Поліцейський наказав не рухатись. 5. Поліцейський наказав злочинцям підняти руки вгору. 6. Поліцейський попросив свідка дати письмові показання. 7. Слідчий повідомив, що він знайшов докази вбивства. 8. Поліцейський запитав, чи є свідки злочину. 9. Інспектор у справах з неповнолітніми запитав підлітка, де він був о 3 годині минулої суботи. 10. Він запитав, чи знайшли докази вбивства. 11. Поліцейський запитав підозрюваного, чи є у нього алібі. 12. Поліцейський попросив свідків прийти до поліцейського відділку. 13. Поліцейський проінформував, якщо обвинуваченого визнають невинним, його звільнять. 14. Поліцейський сказав, якби правопорушник не влаштував бійку на футбольному майданчику, поліція не заарештувала б його.

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