

**Міністерство освіти і науки України  
Національний університет “Чернігівська політехніка”**

## **English for Law Enforcement**

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять  
з англійської мови  
для підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «бакалавр»  
спеціальності 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність»  
освітньо-професійної програми «Правоохоронна діяльність»

Затверджено на засіданні  
кафедри іноземних мов  
професійного спрямування  
*Протокол № 4*  
*від “25” листопада 2020 р.*

Чернігів 2020

English for Law Enforcement. Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з англійської мови для підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «бакалавр» спеціальності 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність» освітньо-професійної програми «Правоохоронна діяльність». Укл.: Гречок Л.М. Чернігів НУ «Чернігівська політехніка», 2020. – 58 с.

Укладач: Гречок Лідія Михайлівна,  
старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування національного університету «Чернігівська політехніка»;

Відповідальна за випуск: Литвин Світлана Володимирівна,  
кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування національного університету «Чернігівська політехніка»;

Рецензент: Лашук Наталія Моколаївна,  
кандидат педагогічних наук, викладач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування національного університету «Чернігівська політехніка»

## 3MICT

<b>Module 1. Judicial Systems</b> .....	4
Unit 1. Judicial System in Ukraine.....	4
Unit 2. Judiciary in the UK and USA.....	10
<b>Module 2. Law Enforcement Bodies</b> .....	17
Unit 1. Law-enforcing in Ukraine.....	17
Unit 2. Law-Enforcement Agencies in the UK and USA.....	24
<b>Module 3. Criminal Proceedings</b> .....	31
Unit 1. Criminal Justice.....	31
Unit 2. Punishment.....	41
<b>Module 4. Administrative Law</b> .....	48
Unit 1. Administrative Justice.....	48
Unit 2. Local Authorities.....	52
<b>References</b> .....	58

## MODULE 1. Judicial Systems

### UNIT 1. Judicial System in Ukraine

#### I. WARMING-UP

**1. Before reading the text about judicial system in Ukraine think about the subject in general:**

What is a judicial system? What types of courts do you know? Who are people taking part in judicial proceedings?

**2. Read the following words and decide what sound unites them. Use a dictionary if it is necessary for you.**

- a) judicial, judge, jury, general, jurisdiction;
- b) operational, official, cassation, ensure, specialized;
- c) court, conformity, local, economic.

**3. Read the definitions of the word 'judiciary' and decide in what meaning(s) it can be used in the text.**

- a) judicial power
- b) judicial system
- c) court organization
- d) all the judges in a country who form part of the system of government.

**4. Look through the words and phrases and guess which of them are used in the text. Explain your choice.**

Tribunal, crime, dispute, jurisdiction, court of appeal, legal relations, monarch, prosecutor, law, legislation, arbitration.

**5. Read the text and prove or disprove your choice in exercises 3 and 4.**

### JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

Judicial power in Ukraine is based on the Constitution. It is an independent branch of state power created to solve legal problems between the state and citizens, citizens and legal persons; to *supervise* over constitutionality of laws; to defend citizens' rights in their relations with bodies of state power and officials; to supervise citizens' rights in the course of investigating crimes and conducting operational search activity; to establish the most significant legal facts.

Judicial power is realized by *judges* in the form of civil, criminal, economic, administrative as well as constitutional *legal proceedings*. Thus, judicial system is an aggregate of all existing courts in Ukraine. They have *jurisdiction* over all legal relations that appear in the state. The system provides availability of justice for every

person. The courts *interpret* and *apply* the laws created according to the Constitution of Ukraine. Their decisions are made on behalf of Ukraine and are obligatory for enforcement on the entire territory of the country.

*Judicial proceedings* are administered by *the Constitutional Court* of Ukraine and courts of general jurisdiction.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the sole body of constitutional jurisdiction. It decides on issues of conformity of laws and other legal acts with the Constitution and provides their official *interpretation*.

Courts of general jurisdiction form the common system of courts united by aims, tasks, principles of organization and activity, and are headed by *the Supreme Court* of Ukraine. They are set up according to principles of territoriality and specialization. General courts are *local, appellate, Highest Specialized Courts*, and the Supreme Court. *Economic, administrative* and some other courts are defined as specialized.

The lowest courts are local (district, city, etc), which are *courts of first instance* or *trial courts*, decide different types of cases. The appellate courts hear *appeals* from the local ones. The Highest Specialized Courts deal with *cassations* and determine the legality and *reasoning* of the previous court *judgments*. The Supreme Court, the highest court in their system, *administers justice*, ensures equal application of legislation by all courts of general jurisdiction.

The specialized courts of general jurisdiction consist of administrative and economic courts *resolving disputes* in the sphere of administrative and economic legal relations.

Justice is administered by professional judges and, in cases determined by law, *people's assessors* and *jurors*. Judicial proceedings are administered by *a judge* personally, a board of judges or *a jury*.

A citizen of Ukraine of at least 25 years old, who has higher legal education and work experience in the sphere of law for not less than 3 years, has resided in Ukraine at least 10 years and speaks state language may be recommended by the qualification commission for the position of a judge. The first appointment is made by the President for a five-year term. All other judges, except for judges of the Constitutional Court, are elected by the Verkhovna Rada for a lifetime. Professional judges must not belong to political parties and trade unions, occupy any other paid positions, and perform other paid work except scientific, teaching and creative activity. The independence and *immunity* of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

## **II. COMPREHENSION**

**1. Read the following statements to choose the main topics of the text. Arrange them according to the content of the text, and add or exclude any point if necessary.**

- Types of courts
- Requirements for a judge
- Tasks of the judicial system

**2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true or false. Prove your answer with the information from the text.**

1. The judicial system consists of courts of general jurisdiction.
2. Court decisions are binding for everybody in Ukraine.
3. Trial courts can hear some types of appeal.
4. A person may have work experience in the sphere of law for five years to become a judge.
5. President appoints all judges.
6. Judges are allowed to take part in political activity.

**3. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the tasks of the judicial system?
2. What does the judicial system consist of?
3. What are the functions of courts?
4. What types of jurisdiction do courts possess?
5. Who can administer justice?
6. Who can become a judge?

**4. Find in the text legal terms which have the following meanings:**

- A person with authority to hear and decide disputes brought before a court;
- An application to a higher court to examine again a case decided by a lower court;
- The power of a court to hear and decide cases;
- A serious disagreement;
- A body of persons who decide the facts of a case and give a decision of guilty or not guilty called a verdict;
- A process of thinking carefully about something in order to make a judgment.

**III. VOCABULARY STUDY**

**1. Give synonyms to the following words and phrases and make up word combinations.**

Arise, single, lawful, binding, define, unlimited term, post, purpose, decision, important, question.

## 2. Match the legal terms with their definitions.

1. a case of first instance	a. a collective term for all judges
2. a hearing	b. freedom from a legal obligation or consequence such as prosecution for crimes
3. immunity	c. one which is heard before a court for the first time
4. a judgment	d. the right to use an official power to make legal decisions, the area where this right exists
5. the judiciary	e. a meeting of a court to find out the facts about the case
6. a trial	f. an official decision given by a judge or a court of law
7. jurisdiction	g. the process of examining and deciding a civil or criminal case before a court

## 3. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases given in the box. Pay attention that there are more words than the gaps.

*court, decision, jury, dispute, arbitration, trial judge, appeal, people's assessor, apply*

1. The punishment was reduced to three years on ....
2. She is not happy with the ..., and plans to appeal.
3. The dispute is going to ....
4. Both sides in the ... have agreed to binding arbitration.
5. The problem was settled out of ....
6. The ... determines the number of years to be spent in prison.
7. The ... plays an important role in the legal system of many countries.

## 4. There are 13 lexical mistakes in the following text. Correct them.

In administer of justice judges are independence and obey only the law.  
The main principles of the judiciary are the following:

- 1) unlawfulness;
- 2) equality of all parties to executive proceedings before the law and the court;
- 3) ensuring the proof of guilty;
- 4) competitiveness of parties and free related to presenting evidence to the court and demonstrating its inaccuracy to the court;
- 5) support of state prosecute by a prosecutor;
- 6) guarantee of the duty to defence for an accused person;
- 7) publicity of judge process and its record by technical means;
- 8) ensuring the appellate and cassation of a court decision except cases established by president;
- 9) obligatory courts decision.

**5. Continue the list of words and phrases associated with the following topics. Be ready to use them for speaking.**

1. Tasks of judicial system: to solve legal problems, ...
2. Types of courts and their jurisdiction: local court, ...
3. Requirements for a judge: higher legal education, ...

**6. Translate into English.**

1) Судова система – це сукупність судів, що створені і функціонують на основі єдиних принципів організації та діяльності.

2) Суд першої інстанції – це суд, уповноважений у межах своєї компетенції розглядати і вирішувати кримінальні, цивільні, господарські, адміністративні справи. Суди першої інстанції розглядають справу по суті, встановлюючи обґрунтованість, необґрунтованість чи часткову обґрунтованість позову (спір про цивільне право чи про захист прав, свобод та інтересів у публічно-правових відносинах), або винність чи невинність особи (за звинувачення її у вчиненні злочину).

3) Суд апеляційної інстанції – це суд, який розглядає апеляції на рішення судів першої інстанції, що не набули законної сили, з вирішенням питання про законність і обґрунтованість рішень, що оскаржуються.

4) Касація – це спосіб оскарження судових рішень, які вступили в законну силу, до вищого спеціалізованого суду або до Верховного Суду України.

**IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**1. Use the prompts to make sentences in the Present Perfect Tense**

1. I/not complete/my studies/yet

*I haven't completed my studies yet.*

2. I/already/read/twenty pages of a book

3. You/ever/give an interview?

4. How long/you/know each other?

5. She/never/take part in any competition

6. They/publish/ three articles on this topic

7. He/not do/ anything exciting this week

8. She/have/four different jobs during the last ten years

9. How many times/you/be married?

10. He/just/start/his own company

**2. Fill in the gaps with have / has been to or have / has gone to**



- 1 A: Hello, Jim! Have you seen Mum?  
 B: Yes. She ... *has gone to*... the shops. She'll be back soon.
- 2 A: Where ..... you.....today?  
 B: I..... the cinema.
- 3 A: Shall we go on a picnic this weekend?  
 B: Oh, yes! I..... not..... on a picnic for ages.
- 4 A: I'm going to India this year.  
 B: I..... India.  
 A: Really?  
 I..... there twice before.
- 5 A: Where are the children?  
 B: They..... the park to play football.  
 A: .....Dad..... with them?  
 B: Of course. Don't worry!

### 3. Underline the correct word in bold

- 1 I **always/already** do the housework on Saturdays.
- 2 We haven't booked our summer holiday **just/yet**.
- 3 My brother has **just/ever** joined the football club.
- 4 Linda has **already/ever** bought a new dress for the party.
- 5 Have you so **far/ever** tasted Japanese food?
- 6 Joe has been in Paris **since/for** two weeks.
- 7 I have **never/just** seen this film before.
- 8 The secretary has typed twenty letters **yet/so far** this morning.
- 9 I have been working here **since/still** July.
- 10 The Taylors have moved house **recently/so far**.
- 11 They **still/already** haven't employed a new supervisor.

### V. SPEAKING

1. Imagine that you are a judge. Choose a court you work in and describe your job (types of cases, rights and duties, advantages and disadvantages, etc).
2. You are a specialist in judicial system of Ukraine. Describe it to your colleagues from the UK. Exercise 6 in Vocabulary Study will help you.
3. There is a joke, 'A jury consists of twelve persons chosen to decide who has the better lawyer'. Do you agree with it? Do you think we should have jury trial? Prepare your arguments for and against it.

## MODULE 1. Judicial Systems

### UNIT 2. Judiciary in the UK and USA.

#### I. WARMING-UP

1. Which nouns related to courts that you already know can be used with the following adjectives?

*Judicial, appellate, federal, original, civil, criminal.*

2. Match the English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1) judicial review	a) позов
2) error of law	b) частково збіжна юрисдикція
3) county	c) на підставі, в силу
4) claim	d) судовий перегляд
5) legal issues	e) відхиляти, не брати до уваги
6) to override	f) помилка у праві
7) overlapping jurisdiction	g) правові спори
8) under the authority of	h) округ

3. Group the following words according to the stress on the first or second syllable. Two words can be both a noun and a verb and it depends on the stress (in a noun on the first and in a verb on the second syllable).

Senate, authority, permit, justice, judicial, approve, appellate, power, review, dispute, error, supreme, issue, conflict.

4. Read the text to find the following information:

- Six names of federal courts.
- Three names of state courts.
- The number of federal circuits.
- The number of federal districts.
- The name of the person who appoints federal judges.
- All abbreviations and give their meanings.

### THE USA COURT SYSTEM

Being the federal republic, the USA has both a federal and a state court system. The federal court system is responsible for interpreting and applying the laws created by the federal government under the authority of the US Constitution. Article III of

the US Constitution requires the establishment of a Supreme Court and permits the US Congress to create other federal courts, and place limitations on their jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body, the court of last resort and leads the federal judiciary. It meets in Washington, D.C. It is mainly an appellate court and hears only federal appeals which it has chosen. Most of the cases involve the interpretation of the Constitution. It also has the «power of *judicial review*», i.e. the right to declare laws and actions of the federal, state, and local governments unconstitutional. Besides, the Court has limited original jurisdiction in cases *involving* foreign diplomats and in those, in which a state is a party. In practice, the only original jurisdiction cases heard by the Court are disputes between two or more states. It consists of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, who serve «during good behaviour», that is while they obey the law. Cases are decided by majority vote of the Justices.

The federal Courts of Appeals (*or circuit courts*) are the intermediate appellate courts, and must hear all appeals from the district courts within their federal judicial circuits, and in some cases from other designated federal courts and administrative agencies. Now there are thirteen judicial circuits with one court of appeals. They review decisions of trial courts for *errors* of law and their decisions are *binding precedents*. An appeal is almost always heard by a panel of three judges who are selected from the available judges but in some cases all judges decide an appeal.

The District Courts are the federal trial courts. They hear both civil and criminal cases, and often decide *claims* based on state law. There are 94 federal judicial districts with at least one district court for each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. There is a US bankruptcy court as a unit of the district court.

Besides, some federal courts of special jurisdiction, such as the Tax Court, the Court of International Trade, Courts of Federal Claims and others administer justice in the country.

All federal judges *are appointed* for life by the President with the *approval* of the Senate. Each state has an independent system of courts operating under the constitution and laws of the state. The names and jurisdiction of the courts differ from state to state but as a rule they have general jurisdiction. The highest court is the state supreme court (known by various names in various states), which hears appeals of legal disputes. In most states the lowest courts are the magistrates' courts or police courts.

The relationship between state courts and federal courts is quite complicated. Although the United States Constitution and federal laws override state laws where there is a conflict between federal and state law, state courts are not subordinate to federal ones. Rather they are two parallel sets of courts with different often overlapping jurisdiction.

## ***II. COMPREHENSION***

### **1. Read the text to answer the following questions:**

1. What are the tasks of the federal court system?
2. What types of courts have been created according to the US Constitution?
3. What body created other federal courts?
4. What types of cases does the US Supreme Court hear?
5. What do the federal Courts of Appeals do?
6. What is the jurisdiction of the federal District Courts?
7. What is the term of office for federal court judges?
8. Are state courts inferior to federal courts or not?

### **2. Choose the meaning of the following words in which they are used in the text.**

#### ***1 state***

- a) the physical or mental condition that someone or something is in;
- b) a country considered as a political organization;
- c) one of the areas with limited law-making powers that together make up a country controlled by a central government.

#### ***2 justice***

- a) the system by which people are judged in courts of law and criminals are punished;
- b) the fair treatment of people;
- c) a judge in a law court.

#### ***3 case***

- a) a question or problem that will be dealt with by a law court;
- b) a special box used as a container for holding or protecting something;
- c) all the reasons that one side in a legal argument can give against the other side.

#### ***4 party***

- a) a social event when a lot of people meet together to enjoy themselves;
- b) a political organization with particular beliefs and aims, which you can vote for in elections;
- c) one of the people or a group of people involved in a legal argument.

#### ***5 precedent***

- a) an official action or decision that can be used to give support to later actions or decisions;
- b) something of the same type that has happened or existed before;
- c) the way that things have always been done.

### **3. Explain the following phrases in your own words:**

Exclusive jurisdiction, binding precedent, overlapping jurisdiction, intermediate courts.

**4. To check your understanding the text, complete each sentence below by choosing the correct answer:**

1. The highest court in the country is
  - a) the Supreme Court;
  - b) the State Supreme Court;
  - c) the US Supreme Court.
- 3) The US President appoints
  - a) all judges in the country;
  - b) all federal judges;
  - c) all judges in the supreme courts.
- 4) The US Supreme Court has
  - a) appellate jurisdiction;
  - b) appellate and limited original jurisdiction;
  - c) appellate and original jurisdiction.
- 5) The federal Courts of Appeals hear
  - a) all kinds of appeals;
  - b) appeals on points of law;
  - c) appeals on points of fact.
- 6) The District Courts decide
  - a) civil and administrative cases;
  - b) civil and criminal cases;
  - c) criminal cases and appeals.
- 7) A state court may hear any case if it is connected to its
  - a) criminal law;
  - b) constitution and laws;
  - c) civil or criminal law.

**III. VOCABULARY STUDY**

**1. Substitute the words in *italics* with the words from the text.**

1. Federal *system of rules that people in a particular country must obey* protects people from injustice.
2. They filed a *formal request to a court asking for a decision to be changed* against the judgment.
3. *All the judges in a country* must serve the justice.
4. *The official in control of a court who decides how criminals should be punished* specifies the number of years to be spent in prison.
5. All people have the right to a fair *legal process in a court of where a judge examines information to decide if somebody is guilty or not*.
6. Mr Brown asked for the *careful judicial examination of the decision*.

## 2. Who or what do the pronouns in *italics* refer to?

1. *It* is the court of last resort.
2. *They* serve as long as they obey the law.
3. *It* has limited original jurisdiction in cases related to foreign diplomats and *those* in which a state is a party.
4. President appoints *them* for life with the consent of the Senate.
5. *They* hear appeals from the district courts.
6. *Their* decisions may be appealed to the federal courts of appeal.
7. *It* has federal and state courts.

## 3. Each of the groups of words can be linked by one other word – a noun or nouns. What are they? Add any other adjectives if you can.

- a) original, limited, exclusive, constitutional;
- b) civil, criminal, federal, state; c) district, county, trial, intermediate, police;
- d) judicial, wrong, legal, binding.

## 4. Translate the following into English:

Суд останньої інстанції; право/повноваження судового перегляду; розглядати позови; банкрутство/неспроможність; слухати апеляції; судовий округ; федеральний районний суд; призначати довічно; застосовувати закони; тлумачити закони; податковий суд; суд із питань міжнародної торгівлі; відхиляти закони штату; підпорядкуватися закону; на основі Конституції; правові спори; прецедент, який має обов'язкову силу.

## 5. Each of the sentences contains a mistake. The mistakes are all in the prepositions. Find and correct them.

1. The system in federal courts hears cases related to the federal jurisdiction.
2. All federal judges are appointed before life.
3. The courts of law have jurisdiction for legal disputes that appear in the country.
4. A judge is responsible on making decisions at the trial.
5. Each of the sides involved upon legal proceedings is a party to a case.
6. On the doctrine of binding precedent decisions of courts in previous cases are considered as a source of law which will influence or bind courts in later similar cases.
7. The task of conducting trials is placed from different types of courts.

## 6. Complete the text with the words from the box:

Justice, superior, law, court, appeals, administer, trial, appellate, civil, military, jurisdiction, criminal
---

Courts are established to 1)... civil law and criminal 2).... The term 3) ... is also applied to international tribunals created to resolve controversies among governments, e.g. the International Court of 4)...., established by the UNO.

Among the general classifications are courts of 5)... and inferior jurisdiction, trial courts, appellate courts, civil and criminal courts and some others. Courts of superior 6)...., often called higher courts or 7)... courts, are generally those to which 8) ... are made from decisions of courts of inferior jurisdiction, referred to as lower courts or 9)... courts. Civil and criminal courts deal with breaches of the 10)... law and 11)... law respectively. Courts with special limited jurisdictions – such as 12)... courts – are known by the names of these jurisdictions.

### **7. Translate the articles of the Constitution of Ukraine:**

Стаття 147. Конституційний Суд України є єдиним органом конституційної юрисдикції в Україні. Конституційний Суд України вирішує питання про відповідність законів та інших правових актів Конституції України і дає офіційне тлумачення Конституції України та законів України.

Стаття 148. Конституційний Суд України складається з вісімнадцяти суддів Конституційного Суду України. Президент України, Верховна Рада України та з'їзд суддів України призначають по шість суддів Конституційного Суду України. Суддею Конституційного Суду України може бути громадянин України, який на день призначення досяг сорока років, має вищу юридичну освіту і стаж роботи за фахом не менш як десять років, проживає в Україні протягом останніх двадцяти років та володіє державною мовою. Суддя Конституційного Суду України призначається на дев'ять років без права бути призначеним на повторний строк. Голова Конституційного Суду України обирається на спеціальному пленарному засіданні Конституційного Суду зі складу суддів Конституційного Суду України шляхом таємного голосування лише на один трирічний строк.

### **IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS**

#### **1. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form *Present Perfect* or *Past Simple*.**

1. She (to be) to all the capital cities of Europe this year.
2. John (to travel) around Europe last year.
3. You ever (to live) in a foreign country?
4. My friend knows a lot because he (to read) a lot.
5. She (to go) home two days ago.
6. She is free now. She (to pass) her final exam.
7. David (to start) school in 1990.

8. Look! Somebody (to break) my window.
9. I (to leave) home early last night.
10. Is he still watching this programme? — No, he just (to watch) it.
11. We (not to see) them last week.
12. His family (to build) a new house this year.
13. It (to stop) snowing an hour ago.
14. I (not to decide) where to go tonight.
15. I (to learn) all the new words. Now I can translate this text.
16. When you (to arrive) to Paris?
17. We (not to know) about the disco last night.
18. You (to read) this book before?
19. He (to work) here two months

**2. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form *Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Present Simple or Past Simple*.**

1. Where (to be) my gloves? I (to look) for them.
2. Who can give him a pencil; he (to break) his.
3. Where your sister (to be)? - She just (to go) to school. She (to leave) home ten minutes ago.
4. When she (to return) to Kyiv? — She (to return) this week.
5. What you (to read) now? — I (to read) “White Fang” . You ever (to read) this book?
6. You (to remember) me? We (to meet) here this month.
7. They already (to discuss) this question? - Yes, they (to discuss) it last week.
8. Where mother (to put) my magazine? I (to look) for it now.
9. Whom you (to wait) for? — We (to wait) for the doctor. —The doctor (to go) out some minutes ago.
10. I (not to have) any news from them since they (to leave) Kyiv,
11. Your children already (to read) this text? — Yes, they (to read) it at the last lesson.
12. There (to be) nobody here now. All the students (to go) home.
13. It (to be) dark in the street now. The sun already (to set).
14. When you (to hear) the news? — I (to hear) them last Saturday.
15. What you (to do) now? — I (to write) a letter to my friend. — When you (to receive) his letter? — I (to receive) it today.
16. Your son already (to do) his lessons? — Yes, he just (to finish) doing them and now he (to watch) TV.
17. It (to rain) now? - No, it (to stop) raining an hour ago and now the sun (to shine).
18. She (to learn) the new words and now she (to translate) the text.
19. Your child already (to get) a passport? - Yes, he (to get) it two days ago.
20. It (to be) time to go. You (to finish) your work?



## V. SPEAKING

1. Speak about the federal court system in the USA.
2. Choose a court in the US judicial system you would like to work in. Explain your choice.
3. Speak about
  - a) similar features in the court systems of Ukraine and the USA and b) their differences.

## MODULE 2. Law Enforcement Bodies

### UNIT 1. Law-enforcing in Ukraine.

#### I. WARMING –UP

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

1. What is meant by law enforcing agencies?
2. What law enforcing agencies do you know in Ukraine? Predict their main aim and tasks.

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

1) Ministry of the Interior	a) територіальна цілісність
2) Bodies of the Internal Affairs	b) посягання
3) Public security	c) оборонний потенціал
4) Inalienable and inviolable	d) міністерство внутрішніх справ
5) Territorial integrity	e) єдиноначальність
6) Intelligent-subversive activity	f) органи внутрішніх справ
7) Interference	g) невід’ємний та недоторканий
8) Defense potential	h) розвідувально-підбивна діяльність
9) Sole management	i) громадська безпека

##### 3. Read the text to understand what information on Law Enforcing agencies in Ukraine is of primary importance or new for your.

### MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

The Bodies of the Internal Affairs present a total combination of the state specialized institutions which are *subordinated* to the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine. They perform law-enforcement and law using functions to keep law and order in the state.

According to Ukrainian *legislation* the Bodies of the Internal Affairs occupy specific place among the law enforcing agencies. They fulfill the main amount of law enforcing work to maintain law and order: *carry out* various tasks to prevent, *disclose, expose*, remove offences and *punish offenders*. In performing their numerous duties the Bodies of Internal Affairs are structured in the following divisions: – police; – *departments* on fighting organized crime (special forces: “Berkut”, “Sokol”); – *department* on fighting drug trafficking; – investigation *departments*; – *department* on fighting economic crime; – interior forces.

The Bodies of the Internal Affairs are gathered and work in a structure headed by the Ministry of the Interior. It is a state executive organ which *supervises* protection of personal rights and *freedoms*, preservation of law and order, ensuring public *security*. It also delimits main *directions* of the Bodies of the Internal Affairs activity. The head of the Ministry of the Interior is the Minister of the Internal Affairs. He is proposed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine and appointed by the President. All work of the Ministry of the Interior is based on the principal of equality of all people before the law, security of rights and *freedoms* of an individual which are inalienable and inviolable. main amount of law enforcing work to maintain law and order: *carry out* various tasks to prevent, *disclose, expose*, remove offences and *punish offenders*. In performing their numerous duties the Bodies of Internal Affairs are structured in the following divisions: – militia; – *departments* on fighting organized crime (special forces: “Berkut”, “Sokol”); – *department* on fighting drug trafficking; – investigation *departments*; – *department* on fighting economic crime; – interior forces.

The Bodies of the Internal Affairs are gathered and work in a structure headed by the Ministry of the Interior. It is a state executive organ which *supervises* protection of personal rights and *freedoms*, preservation of law and order, ensuring public *security*. It also delimits main *directions* of the Bodies of the Internal Affairs activity. The head of the Ministry of the Interior is the Minister of the Internal Affairs. He is proposed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine and appointed by the President. All work of the Ministry of the Interior is based on the principal of equality of all people before the law, security of rights and *freedoms* of an individual which are inalienable and inviolable.

## SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE

*Notes:*

**Intelligence – розвідка**

**Counterintelligence – контррозвідка**

*In accordance with Ukrainian legislation* the Security Service of Ukraine is a part of law-enforcement bodies. It composes a unified centralized system which includes:

- the central administration of the Security Service of Ukraine;
- regional organs *subordinated* to the central administration;
- organs of military **counterintelligence**, military forces;
- educational, research and other institutions of the Security Service of Ukraine.

This system is headed by the Chief of the Security Service of Ukraine. He is *subordinated* to the President of Ukraine.

To work effectively the Security Service of Ukraine must 1) perform functions fixed by law; 2) act in conformity with law; 3) *secure rights and freedoms* of an individual and a citizen.

*Legislation* in force sets up the tasks and *authorities* of the Security Service of Ukraine. They are to protect state sovereignty; constitutional order; territorial integrity; economic, technical, scientific and defense potential of Ukraine; lawful interests of the state; rights of the citizens from **intelligent**-subversive activity of foreign secret services; to prevent interference of separate organizations, groups and persons. Additional tasks are prevention, disclosing and exposing crimes against peace and *security* of mankind, acts of terrorism, corruption and organized crime in economic sphere, and other unlawful actions that *threaten* vital interests of Ukraine.

Operational service activity of the Security Service of Ukraine is based on principals of sole management and collegiality, conspiracy and publicity, and divided into three main *directions*:

- 1) **counterintelligence** activity,
- 2) fighting crime,
- 3) **intelligence** activity.

Work of the Security Service of Ukraine is founded on legality, respect of rights and *freedoms* of an individual, responsibility before Ukrainian people and on the principle of not belonging to any political party.

### **Tax police**

Tax police is the law-enforcement body providing economic security of Ukraine.

Its tasks are as follows: 1) the prevention, *detection* and investigation of tax crimes; 2) the *search* for evasive *taxpayers*; 3) the prevention and detection of corruption in the bodies of State Tax Service; 4) the safeguarding of activity of State Tax Service officers.

According to the law on State Tax Service in Ukraine (December 4, 1990 N 509-XII, Article 20.) the tax police consists of: Main Department of Tax Police, Investigative Department of Tax Police, Department for counteraction to corruption in state tax service authorities of State Tax Administration of Ukraine;

Department of Tax Police, Investigative Divisions of Tax Police, Divisions for counteraction to corruption in state tax service authorities of correspondent state tax administrations in Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, city of Kyiv and Sevastopol;

Divisions of Tax Police, Investigative Subdivisions (Groups) 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 operates special structural unit responsible for *counteraction* to illegal *turnover* of alcoholic *beverages* and tobacco goods. The

Tax Police is managed by Head of Tax Police – First Deputy Head of State Tax Administration of Ukraine. The Tax Police in state tax administration in Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, city of Kyiv and Sevastopol is managed by Heads of Departments of Tax Police – First Deputy Heads of correspondent State Tax Administration.

## ***II. COMPREHENSION***

**1. A. Give the definitions for the following terms and expressions or explain in other words.**

1. special forces
2. interior forces
3. intelligence
4. counterintelligence
5. intelligent-subversive activity

**B. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:**

1. Which organ performs the main amount of law enforcing work to keep law and order?
2. Which organ defends our state from intelligent-subversive activities of foreign secret services?
3. What are the directions of the Security Service of Ukraine activity?
4. What kind of crimes does the Security Service of Ukraine deal with?
5. What are the tasks of the bodies of the interior affairs?
6. Who heads the bodies of the internal affairs? How is he appointed? Who is the head of the Ministry of the Interior now?
7. Would you like to work in law enforcing agencies of Ukraine? Which body would you prefer to work in? Give your own arguments.

**2. Compare two law enforcing agencies: bodies of the interior affairs and the Security Service of Ukraine according the following points. Use the information from the text.**

1. tasks;
2. structure;
3. head;
4. directions of activity;
5. crimes they deal with;
6. additional information.

**3. Determine which part of the text the following word combination belong to. Translate them into Ukrainian.**

To delimit main directions, to carry out various tasks, to threaten vital interests, to be subordinated to the President, to secure rights, to punish offenders, to respect rights and freedoms, public security, tasks and authorities, executive organ.

**III. VOCABULARY STUDY**

**1. Substitute the words in italics with the words from the active vocabulary.**

1. The main task of all law enforcing agencies is to *provide* law and order in the state.
2. The Security Service must give the citizen written explanation as for the limitation of his rights and *liberties*.
3. *Powers* fixed in the Ukrainian legislation are the foundation for considering the Security Service as a law enforcing agency.
4. Several organs of the law-enforcement system have their own investigation *offices*.
5. You must not visit places where you are not sure in your *safety*.
6. Militia must *perform* such functions as: administrative activity, preventive actions, operational search actions, procedural, executive and guardian activity.

**2. Choose the right preposition according to the contents of the sentences ( *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.

**3. Divide the words into three groups according to parts of speech. Translate them into Ukrainian:**

Security, direct, supervision, punishable, freedom, free, secure, directive, direction, disclosure, punishment, punish, authorize, legislative, offence, offender, offensive,

offense, authority, legislation, legislator, expose, supervise, supervisor, disclose, legislature, subordination, subordinate, subordinator.

**4. Complete the sentences with the words from the active vocabulary. Put them in an appropriate form.**

1. Workers of law-enforcement organs are called upon to ... and ... persons guilty in crimes.
2. Police is a united system of organs ... to the Ministry of Interior.
3. Actions that ...to the territorial integrity of our state are criminal and persons who perform them must be ... .
4. Bodies of the Interior are called upon to ... the defense of rights and ... of an individual.
5. ... of law-enforcement organs are fixed in Ukrainian ... and must be ... strictly in conformity with the law.
6. There are many different ...in our institution.

**5. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:**

Забезпечувати права та свободи, загрожувати життєво важливим інтересам, виявляти та розкривати злочини, карати злочинців, підпорядкований Міністерству Внутрішніх Справ, виконувати різні завдання, здійснювати нагляд за захистом прав, повноваження Служби безпеки, відповідно до українського законодавства, громадська безпека, відділ боротьби з незаконним обігом наркотиків, напрямок діяльності.

**6. Using words from two groups make up as many word combinations as you can. Translate them into Ukrainian.**

to secure	duties, freedom, offender, activity,
to supervise	protection, law and order, legal rules,
to threaten	child, liberty, public order, criminal,
to carry out	work, investigation, requisite search,
to punish	interests, rights, tasks, legislation, terrorist, drug dealer.

**7. Give the words with the opposite meaning. Use the words from the active vocabulary.**

Danger, weakness, slavery, law-abiding citizen, to guard, to compliment, to shelter, to be equal.

**8. Translate the following documents: A. The Law on Police 20.12.2020.**

Поліція в Україні – державний озброєний орган виконавчої влади, який захищає життя, здоров'я, права і свободи громадян, власність, природне середовище, інтереси суспільства і держави від протиправних посягань.

### **B. An article of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.**

Стаття 259. 1. Завідомо неправдиве повідомлення про підготовку вибуху, підпалу або інших дій, які загрожують загибеллю людей чи іншими тяжкими наслідками, — карається штрафом ...або арештом на строк до 6 місяців, або обмеженням волі на строк до 3 років.

## **IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS**

### **1. Choose the right item.**

1. Verhovna Rada ... the Minister of the internal affairs.

a) appoint b) is appointed c) appoints

2. The Chief of the Security Service ... the Security Service of Ukraine.

a) heads b) is headed c) head

3. The Prime Minister of Ukraine ... the candidate to the post of the Minister of the internal affairs.

a) is proposed b) propose c) proposes

4. The Ministry of the Interior ... the work of bodies of the internal affairs.

a) controls b) control c) is controlled

5. Law enforcing agencies ... rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens.

a) secure b) secures c) are secured

### **2. Underline the correct verb form in the sentences**

Example:

'Oh, dear. I'm late for work.'

'Don't worry. *I'm going to give* / *I'll give* you a lift.'

a) 'I've got a headache.'

'Wait a minute. *I'll get* / *I'm going to get* you an aspirin.'

b) 'Why are you putting on your coat?'

'Because *I'll take* / *I'm going to take* the dog for a walk.'

c) 'Are you and Alan still going out together?'

'Oh, yes. *We'll get married* / *we're going to get married* next year.'

d) 'Did you phone Peter about tonight?'

'No, I forgot. *I'll do* / *I'm going to do* it now. What's his number?'

e) 'Have you booked your holiday?'

'Yes, we have. *We'll go* / *we're going* to Italy.'

f) 'I haven't got enough money to pay for my ticket.'

'It's OK. *I'll lend* / *I'm going to lend* you some.'

g) 'Can you meet me after work?'

'I'd love to, but *John will take / John's taking* me out tonight.'

### 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the future continuous

Kevin: Shall we go to the beach tomorrow?

Ruth: Well, I'm working in the morning, but I 1) ....*I'll phone*... (phone) you when I finish.

Kevin: Shall we ask Ben and Linda to come with us?

Ruth: Yes. I 2).....(see) Linda at work in the morning, so I 3) .....(ask) her then.

Kevin: If they want to come I 4) .....(pick) you up from work and we can all go together

Ruth: Great! Just think, we 5).....(swim) in the sea this time tomorrow! I can't wait.

### 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense

Dear Victoria,

The holidays are coming and I've made lots of plans. This time next week, I (1)... *'ll be buying*... (buy) Christmas presents for my family and friends. I (2) .....(get) everything in one day, so that I can enjoy myself for the rest of the holidays.

I'm staying at home with my family on Christmas Day, but two days later I (3) ..... (leave) for Austria. Becky and I (4).....(spend) a week there skiing. I'm sure we (5).....(have) a wonderful time.

When I come back from Austria, I (6).....(probably/have) a party, because it's my birthday on January 5<sup>th</sup>. I (7).....(be) nineteen! I hope you (8).....(come).

Well, I must go now. I'm going to help my mother with the housework. See you soon!

Love, Penny.

## V. SPEAKING

1. What Special Forces of the Security Service of Ukraine do you know? Analyze their aims and tasks in Ukraine nowadays.

2. Compare aims and tasks of the Security Service Special Forces and the Ministry of the Interior Special Forces. What do you think of them?

3. What do you think about subordination of high-rank officials of the law enforcing agencies appointments in modern Ukraine?



## MODULE 2. Law Enforcement Bodies

### UNIT 2. Law-Enforcement Agencies in the UK and USA.

#### I. WARMING-UP

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

1. What are your ideas on improvement of the police work?
2. Isn't the existence of the law-enforcement agencies a serious threat to the freedom of the individual?
3. What is the public attitude to the police in Great Britain? Does it differ from the public attitude to the police in Ukraine?
4. Should the police control the moral behaviour of individuals?

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

1) to disseminate	a) що стосується
2) re-offending	b) розповсюджувати
3) miscellaneous	c) пом'якшення наслідків
4) mitigation of consequences	d) повторне порушення закону
5) to lessen	e) вищі посадовці
6) senior figures	f) зменшувати
7) relevant to	g) різноманітний

##### 3. Read the text to find out new information about law enforcement in the UK.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

#### Notes on the text

**UK Border Agency** – служба прикордонного контролю Великої Британії **the Home Office** – Міністерство внутрішніх справ

**HM Revenue and Customs** **Державне** – управління Великої Британії з податків та митних зборів

**SOCA** – служба боротьби з організованою злочинністю

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.) (look at the summary table below).

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.

## ***I. COMPREHENSION***

### **1. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:**

1. What is the purpose of the justice sector in the UK?
2. How many people are employed in the sector?
3. What forces do the police and law-enforcement agencies in the UK include?
4. What is the oldest police force in the UK?
5. What caused setting up an organized police service in London?
6. What is Robert Peel's role in the history of the MPS?
7. Why is the MPS known all over the world?

8. What is the MPS responsible for today?
9. When was SOCA created?
10. What are SOCA's main functions?

**2. 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;
5. a duty to be in charge of someone or something, so that you make decisions and can be blamed if something bad happens;
6. a situation in which rules are obeyed and authority is respected;
7. the use of violence such as bombing, shooting, or kidnapping to obtain political demands such as making a government do something.

**III. VOCABULARY STUDY**

**1. Complete the sentences with the words from the active vocabulary.**

<i>Offence</i>	<i>to police</i>	<i>justice</i>	<i>to reduce</i>	<i>order</i>
<i>crime prevention</i>		<i>to tackle</i>	<i>the investigation</i>	

1. Effective..... must be our main goal.
2. A private detective was hired to conduct .....
3. There is more than one way ..... the problem.
4. The governor announced a new plan ..... crime.
5. The killers will be brought to .....
6. The police was called in to restore .....
7. The possession of stolen property is a criminal .....
8. The army was brought in ..... the city centre.

**2. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following phrases:**

Слугувати моделлю; створити та зберігати безпечне, справедливе та стабільне суспільство; 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.

**3. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Use the words only once.**

- a) to set up
  - b) to serve
  - c) to analyze and disseminate
  - d) to police
  - e) to create and maintain
  - f) to prevent and detect
  - g) significant
  - h) to promote
  - i) people
1. ....a safe, just and stable society
  2. .... serious organised crime
  3. ....as the model
  4. .... national responsibilities
  5. ....information
  6. ....an organized police service
  7. ....specific local areas
  8. ....smuggling
  9. ....confidence

**4. Playing with words. Find the phrase equal in meaning to each single word on the right.**

<i>in this place</i>	<i>instantly</i>
<i>as a rule</i>	<i>gradually</i>
<i>at the same time</i>	<i>seldom</i>
<i>at once</i>	<i>here</i>
<i>now and then</i>	<i>presently</i>
<i>in every possible place</i>	<i>generally</i>
<i>little by little</i>	<i>occasionally</i>
<i>in that place</i>	<i>never</i>
<i>not very often</i>	<i>there</i>
<i>in a moment or two</i>	<i>recently</i>
<i>not long ago</i>	<i>simultaneously</i>
<i>at no time</i>	<i>everywhere</i>

**5. Guess the meaning of the following idioms, then fill in the gaps in the sentences below.**

**doing time – at large – as thick as thieves – daylight robbery- caught red-handed – on the alert – crime doesn't pay – in cold blood**

1. "You shouldn't even think about stealing money from the firm; you should know that.....".
2. "They charged me 50 \$ for that awful lunch! That's ... ..!"
3. The burglar was caught ..... trying to break the window of the house.
4. After ..... for pick pocketing, he swore he would never commit another crime.
5. To avoid being robbed in large cities, one should be ..... at all times.
6. He killed his accomplice ..... and said that he felt no regrets afterwards.
7. The police announced that a serial killer was ..... and advised people to remain inside with their doors and windows locked.
8. Tom and Jerry are .....; they spend all their free time together.

#### **IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into the future continuous or the future perfect**

- 1 A: I can't come shopping on Saturday morning because I .....(work).  
B: That's a pity.
- 2 A: Don't phone me later than midnight because I .....(sleep) then.  
B: Shall I give you a call at about 10:30, then?
- 3 A: Come to my house at six o'clock.  
B: .....(you/finish) your homework by then?
- 4 A: Have you made the preparations for the party?  
B: Not yet, but I .....(finish) them by this evening.
- 5 A: There's a meeting tomorrow at 4 o'clock.  
B: I can't go if it is that late. I .....(leave) by then.

**2. Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect or future perfect continuous**

1. By 3 o'clock, she ...*will have been studying*... (study) for six hours.
2. By the end of next month, Sam.....(finish) the project.
3. He .....(not/start) painting the kitchen before Tuesday.
4. By the time she arrives in Paris, she .....(travel) for four hours.
5. I hope I.....(buy) my own house by the time I'm thirty-five.
6. By Saturday, Lisa.....(diet) for two weeks.
7. Hopefully, they.....(learn) everything by the time they sit the exam.
8. By 4 o'clock, I .....(sit) in the hairdresser's for three hours.
9. By Christmas, I.....(work) for this company for eighteen months.
10. By next weekend, Brian .....(move) house.

11. Hopefully, the builders .....(finish) building the house by next month.
12. By Tuesday, Alan .....(sail) for twelve days.
13. By tomorrow morning, she .....(sleep) for twelve hours.

### 3. Underline the correct tense

- 1) When we go to Paris, we will climb/*will have climbed* the Eiffel Tower.
- 2) James *will have completed*/*will have been completing* his studies by the end of the year.
- 3) By the time I get home, I *will have been walking*/*will walk* for three hours.
- 4) Kim *will be performing*/*will have been performing* in the concert next week.
- 5) We're too late to catch the bus. It *will go*/*will have gone* by now.
- 6) 'We're run out of milk.' 'Really? I *will buy*/*will have been buying* some more this afternoon'.
- 7) This time tomorrow, I *will have been leaving*/*will be leaving* for the airport.
- 8) Sam *will work*/*will have been working* here for two years on Monday.
- 9) I *will collect*/*will have collected* you from Peter's house on my way home.
- 10) Julia *will have found*/*will be finding* the note I left for her

## V. SPEAKING

**1. Look at the summary table Police and law enforcement in the UK and compare the structures of law-enforcement agencies in the UK and Ukraine. The following phrases might be useful for you:**

*very/quite different*

*completely/totally/entirely different*

*significantly/markedly different*

*slightly different*

*have a lot in common (with sth)*

*have much in common*

*have sth in common*

*nothing in common*

*broadly/roughly similar to sth*

*remarkably/strikingly similar to sth*

*to be much the same as*

*to be identical to*

*there is a world of difference between*

**2. Look through the following recommendations for vehicle crime prevention. Imagine you are a policeman and give advice to an ordinary citizen on safeguarding mobile phones.**

Vehicle crime – protect yourself

Did you know that...

Most vehicle crime is preventable. It can take as little as 10 seconds for a thief to steal something from your car. If at all possible, leave nothing on view.

NEVER leave valuable items in your car, including sunglasses, the removable radio cover and your Sat Nav. Do you really need all those things you keep in the glove box?

Consider fitting anti-tamper screws to your number plate.

Never leave your car keys where they can be seen from the front door.

Vehicle common sense

***Always***

Close the windows and sunroof; lock the doors and activate any security devices when leaving your car unattended.

Park with care, particularly at night or if you are leaving the vehicle for a long time. If possible, park in a busy, well-lit area.

**Never**

Leave cash, credit cards, chequebook, mobile phones, vehicle documents or other valuables in the car.

Never leave your keys in the car, even for a second – treat them as you would your cash and credit cards.

Buying a used car – Be prepared!

Always ask to see proof of the seller's identity and address – an official letter or driving licence, for example.

Make sure the car's VIN matches that on the registration document

(V5) – The VIN, formerly known as the chassis number, is a unique 17 character number issued to every vehicle by the manufacturer.

## **MODULE 3. Criminal Proceedings**

### ***UNIT 1. Criminal Justice.***

#### ***I. WARMING-UP***

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

1. What are the main steps in criminal procedure?
2. What is the difference between 'arrest' or 'apprehension' and 'detention'?
3. Why are the police officers sometimes called 'aggressive preventive patrol'?

2. Think of the words that characterize a person before and after detention (the suspect,...).

3. Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1) to plead guilty	a) очікувати на вирок
2) to acquit the defendant	b) адвокат правопорушника
3) offender's counsel	c) виправдати підсудного
4) to await sentencing	d) велике журі
5) to impose a sentence	e) визнати винним
6) formal charging document	f) офіційний обвинувальний документ
7) grand jury	g) винести вирок

4. Read the text to understand what information on crime investigation is of primary importance or new for you.

Notes:

- 1) **adversarial system** – змагальна система процесу
- 2) **inquisitorial system** – система дізнання в кримінальному процесі
- 3) **information** – обвинувальна заява районного прокурора (the USA)
- 4) **arraignment** – пред'явлення обвинувачення, притягнення до суду

### Criminal Proceedings

The **adversarial system** is generally adopted in common law countries. On the continent of Europe among some civil law systems (i.e. those deriving from Roman law or the Napoleonic Code) the **inquisitorial system** may be used for some types of cases. The adversarial system is the two-sided structure under which criminal trial courts operate that opposes the prosecution against the defense. Justice is done when the most effective adversary is able to convince the judge or jury that his or her perspective on the case is the correct one. Crime Reported (1) In most common-law jurisdictions the criminal process normally includes a largely uniform set of procedures and begins when the police set out to investigate a crime either because they have received a report that a crime was committed.

Pre-Arrest Investigation (2) Further investigation takes place. This often means the police stop and question the individuals whose actions seem suspicious and other people in the area, known as field investigation, and perform other operational search actions.

Arrest (3) Their next action is to determine who the violator was and *apprehend* the individual. When a police officer has obtained a valid warrant to arrest



a person, the arrest is lawful. At all stages of the criminal process including arrest, police officers must protect citizens' constitutional rights, such as the right to remain silent and the right to be free from unreasonable searches. A criminal suspect may question the lawfulness of an arrest when it is happening.

**Preliminary Hearing (9)** Preliminary hearing only occurs in felony offenses. A preliminary hearing is best described as a "trial before the trial" at which the judge decides, not whether the defendant is "guilty" or "not guilty," but whether there is enough evidence to force the defendant to stand trial. In reaching this decision, the judge listens to arguments from the government (through a government attorney, or "prosecutor"), and from the defendant (usually through his or her attorney). The prosecutor may call witnesses to testify, and can introduce physical evidence in an effort to convince the judge that the case should go to trial. The defence usually cross-examines the government's witnesses and calls into question any other evidence presented against the defendant, seeking to convince the judge that the prosecutor's case is not strong enough, so that the case against the defendant must be dismissed before trial.

**Grand Jury Decision (10) and Filing of the Information of Indictment (11)** In some states, review by a grand jury is also required before a felony prosecution may continue. Where the grand jury system is used, the prosecutor appears before a grand jury, presenting some of the evidence and asking the grand jury to issue an indictment (a formal charging document describing in legal language the crime of which the defendant is accused). As an alternative to grand jury indictment in those jurisdictions where the grand jury system is not used, the prosecutor can issue **information**, a document roughly equivalent to an indictment. If the judge has determined that there is probable cause to support charges, the prosecutor will file Information in the Superior Court.

**Arraignment** on the Indictment or Information (12) During the arraignment, the defendant is taken before a Superior Court and informed of the charges. At that time, the defendant will answer to the charges by pleading not guilty, guilty or no contest. At the Superior Court Arraignment the amount of bail may be reviewed (increased or decreased).

#### **Pre-Trial Conference (13)**

At a pre-trial stage the parties exchange information about the evidence and arguments they will offer at trial, they also negotiate to obtain the best possible plea for the defendant.

**Trial (14)** A trial determines the question of the defendant's guilt. The verdict of the jury is either "guilty" or "not guilty" on each charge given to the jury for determination.

**Sentencing (15)**

If the defendant is *acquitted* at trial, he is freed. If *convicted*, by trial or plea, the defendant is returned to court for sentence. At sentencing the judge listens to whatever the offender of the offender's counsel wishes to say, and ordinarily requests a sentence recommendation from the prosecutor. The judge then imposes sentence on the convicted person.

Appeal (16)

After conviction of a crime, the defendant has a right to appellate proceeding which may be available to determine whether all substantive and procedural law issues were properly conducted at the trial.

## **II. COMPREHENSION**

### **1. A. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:**

1. What is the starting point of the criminal process?
2. What does 'booking a suspect' include?
3. What is a complaint? 4. What is the defendant informed of at 'first appearance'?
5. What does the judge decide at preliminary hearing?
6. What is the role of the jury at different stages of criminal process?
7. At which stage(s) does the defendant plead?
8. What does a trial determine? 9. What is 'appeal'?

### **B. Give the definitions for the following terms and expressions or explain them in other words:**

- to release / free on bail;
- trial;
- sentence;
- to book a suspect;
- to charge;
- to convict;
- to acquit;
- plea;
- information.

### **2. Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text:**

1. After arrest the suspect is usually taken ....
2. Booking means recording all the information about the suspect, ....
3. The suspect may be released on bail or freed on....
4. While the suspect is waiting in jail, the police reports are passed on to the prosecutor for....
5. The prosecutor presents some evidence to the grand jury and the grand jury is to....
6. If the defendant pleads guilty he is....

7. A person is called convicted after.... 8. Trial is a stage of a criminal process when...  
 9. 'A person is acquitted' means that a person is found...by....

**3. Use the information from the text and choose the right item to complete the sentences:**

1. In fact the criminal process starts from the  
 a) preliminary hearing; b) crime reported; c) booking a suspect.
2. When a suspect is fingerprinted and photographed it means that a suspect is  
 a) interrogated; b) booked; c) charged.
3. A formal charging document by the grand jury describing the crime of which the defendant is accused is called  
 a) information; b) charge; c) indictment.
4. After the defendant is charged with a specific crime he is asked to  
 a) plead charges; b) to accept charges; c) to listen to the sentence.
5. A person may be convicted either by a judge or by his  
 a) a juror; b) plea; c) the prosecutor.

**III. VOCABULARY STUDY**

**1. Choose and read the words that best complete the sentences:**

1. If the defendant pleads guilty he is sent to jail to await *verdict/ sentencing*.
2. After conviction a person has a right to *charge/ to appeal*.
3. When the charges are read the defendant is asked to *consider/ plead* them.
4. Indictment describes the *verdict/ the crime* of which the defendant is accused.
5. A suspect may be freed on *plea/ bail*.

**2. Choose the right preposition in brackets according to the contents of the sentences (before, with, into, on, on, from):**

1. After arrest a person is usually taken ... custody.
2. Th e suspect is interrogated and then brought ... a judge.
3. A person may be freed ... his word of honour or ... bail.
4. You know, famous Dr. Stivenson is charged ... murder!
5. The judge requested a sentence recommendation ... the prosecutor.

**3. Substitute the words in italics with the words from the active vocabulary:**

1. A person who is brought before a court of law may be convicted or acquitted.
2. Declaration in a law court that a person is guilty is followed by judge's sentence.
3. The judge imposes his decision as for the punishment, and the defendant has a right to appeal.

4. *The body of persons who passed on a verdict* found the offender not guilty.
5. *A formal charging document by grand jury* is to be issued after a prosecutor presents some evidence to the jury.
6. *A formal charging document by a prosecutor* is issued in those jurisdictions where the grand jury system is not used.

**4. The verbs below can all be used to form nouns. Find in the text the words which have related meanings and make up your own sentences with them. Pay special attention to where the stress is.**

**Example::** To violate – a violator (n.) e.g. One of the tasks of investigation is to determine who the violator was.

To investigate, to record, to interrogate, to charge, to convict, to sentence, to hear, to try, to acquit, to appeal, to recommend, to plead

**5. Give the English equivalents for the following word combinations:**

Визнати себе винним, бути виправданим, засуджений злочинець, винести вирок, видати обвинувальний висновок великого журі, посадити до в'язниці, винести офіційне обвинувачення проти підозрюваного, затримати особу, звільнити під заставу.

**6. Complete the words using definitions**

1. A person against whom a legal action is brought

D \_ \_ \_ N \_ \_ \_ T

2. A person who prosecutes on behalf of the state

P \_ \_ S \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

3. A person found guilty and sentenced to punishment

\_ \_ N \_ \_ \_ T

4. Having committed an offence, responsible for an offence

\_ U I \_ \_ \_

5. The punishment allotted to a convicted criminal

S E \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

6. Formal accusation of a crime in law

\_ \_ A \_ \_ E

**7. Complete the text using the words from the box:**

<i>Murderer</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>mind</i>	<i>plea</i>	<i>prosecutor</i>	<i>insanity</i>
-----------------	-----------------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	-----------------

### Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity

Psychiatrists who evaluated Milwaukee serial 1... Jeffrey Dahmer gave many reasons for his strange behaviour: "The drugging was done to satisfy his sexual need

for a not-fully cooperative partner”. “Death was an unintended by-product of his efforts to create a zombie”. But it was Dahmer who summed it up best, “I carried it too far, that’s for sure”. Defendants who enter a **2...** of not guilty by reason of **3...** are claiming that they cannot be held criminally responsible for their acts. The issue in the insanity defence is whether the defendant had the requisite guilty **4 ...**– or whether it was obliterated by mental illness. When a plea is not guilty because insane is entered, the defendant, upon the request of the **5...**, is commonly sent to mental **6...** for psychiatric examination, with the trial time fixed for a date following this diagnosis interval.

**8. Which stages of criminal procedure do the following headlines correspond to?**

1. ‘Judge Pickings Set Britney Free’
2. ‘Diana’s Death. Jury’s Decision’
3. ‘Naomi Campbell Arrested for Assaulting’
4. ‘President Killed by Single Bullet’
5. ‘Factory Fire ‘No ACCIDENT’’
6. ‘Witness Refuses from Telling the Truth’
7. ‘Kirkorov Accused of Public Insult. Court Decision?’

**9. Use the table to make up sentences. Add the appropriate adverbial phrases.**

**Mind Passive Voice.**

John Smith	to sentence to to send to prison to fine to be kept to be accused to be charged to appear to be brought to be convicted	of kidnapping before a judge in court with theft of murder in custody for life 500\$ 5 years
------------	---	--

**10. Translate the article of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine:**

Стаття 94. Приводи і підстави до порушення кримінальної справи Приводами до порушення кримінальної справи є: 1) заяви або повідомлення підприємств, установ, організацій, посадових осіб, представників влади, громадськості або окремих громадян; 2) повідомлення представників влади, громадськості або окремих громадян, які затримали підозрювану особу на місці вчинення злочину або з поличним; 3) явка з повинною; 4) повідомлення, опубліковані в пресі; 5) безпосереднє виявлення органом дізнання, слідчим, прокурором або судом ознак злочину.

Справа може бути порушена тільки в тих випадках, коли є достатні дані, які вказують на наявність ознак злочину.

#### **IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS**

##### **1. Complete the sentences with the past forms of the verbs in brackets**

1. Nelson Mandela .....(spend) twenty-seven years in prison. Before that, he .....(be) a lawyer.
2. Abba .....(write) most of the songs in English. They ..... (sell) millions of records in the 70s and 80s.
3. John Lennon and Paul McCartney first ..... (meet) at a party when they .....(be) students.
4. Marilyn Monroe .....(change) her name before she .....(become) famous.
5. Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie .....(discover) radium. She .....(win) the Nobel Prize twice, in 1903 and again in 1911.
6. Pablo Picasso .....(leave) Spain in 1904. He .....(live) in France for most of his life. He .....(die) in 1973.

##### **2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous**

A: What 1) was happening (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.

##### **3. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form Past Simple or Past Continuous**

1. I .....(not want) to get up this morning. It .....(rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.
2. I .....(listen) to the news on the radio when the phone .....(ring).
3. I said 'Hello' to the children, but they didn't say anything because they .....(watch) television.
4. Simon .....(dance) when he fell and hurt his leg.
5. Todd often .....(ride) horses when he was a boy.
6. It .....(rain) while I was waiting for the bus.
7. I .....(play) the guitar when I was young, but I don't any more.

#### 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect simple

1. Jason *had returned* (return) home before the storm broke out.
2. ....(Lucy/pack) her suitcase by the time you called her?
3. I .....(not/finish) my lunch when uncle Bill came.
4. After Sarah .....(do) the shopping, she had coffee with her friends at a cafe.
5. When I got to the garage, the mechanic .....(not/repair) my car.
6. The boys were frightened because they .....(not/be) on a plane before.

#### 5. Join the sentences using the conjunction in brackets. Change one verb into the Past Perfect

Example

The children went to bed. We watched television. (After)

*After the children had gone to bed, we watched television.*

- a I took an aspirin. My headache disappeared, (when)
- b He drove 200 miles. He stopped for a break, (after)
- c I couldn't pay for my ticket. A thief stole my wallet. (because)
- d She passed her driving test. She bought a car. (as soon as)
- e I didn't go to Italy. I learnt Italian, (until)
- f He didn't tell the policeman. He took the money. (that)
- g We didn't tell Anna. George rang, (that)

#### 6. Underline the right tense in the story

It was ten o'clock in the evening. Peter a) *sat/had sat* down on his sofa and thought about the day. What a busy day it b) *was/had been!* This was his first night in his own flat. He c) *lived/had lived* his entire life in the family home, and now for the first time, he d) *was/had been* on his own.

He sat surrounded by boxes that they e) *didn't manage/hadn't managed* to unpack during the day. It f) *took/had taken* months to get all his things together. His mother g) *was/had been* very generous, buying him things like towels and mugs.

He h) *went/had gone* into the kitchen and i) *got/had got* a beer from the fridge. He suddenly j) *felt/had felt* very tired and yawned. No wonder he k) *was/had been tired!* He l) *was/had been* up since six o'clock in the morning. He m) *decided/had decided* to finish his beer and go to bed.

#### 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect continuous

1. Sophie .....(paint) the walls all day before she finished them.
2. ....(you/wait) long when the boss announced that he couldn't see you?
3. Tom .....(look) for a job for six months when he found one.
4. We .....(watch) TV for half an hour when the doorbell rang.

5. They .....(sunbathe) for an hour when it started to rain.
6. Stan .....(work) as a postman for forty years when he retired.
7. I .....(live) in France for ten years when I met my husband.

**8. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the past perfect continuous**

1. Emily was angry. She .....with her parents for an hour.
2. Hannah felt sick. She .....chocolates all afternoon.
3. Allan had a headache. His baby sister .....for half an hour.
4. Emily was frightened. She .....a horror film for half an hour.
5. Simon was confused. He .....to win the game for hours.
6. John was very tired. He .....his article all night.

**V. SPEAKING**

**1. Do you know what ‘Miranda Warnings’ are? Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the box and answer the questions:**

1. What was the result of ‘Mirandav Arisona’ case?
2. What is called by ‘Miranda rights’?
3. What are ‘Miranda warnings’?

**2. Complete the text using the words from the box:**

*questioning    rape    retrial    arrest    require    silent    attorney*  
*confessions*

Before **1**... a suspect in custody, the police must inform him or her of certain legal rights, including the right to remain silent and the right to have an **2**... present during questioning. These Miranda warnings are named after the 1966 US Supreme Court case, *Miranda v. Arizona*, in which the Court declared the necessity of such a procedure. From *Mirandav. Arizona*: In 1963, after two hours of police interrogation, Ernesto Miranda confessed to the kidnapping and **3**... of a young woman in Phoenix, Arizona. Prior to this incident all **4**... made during police custody had to be considered voluntary and uncoerced to be admissible in court. Police officers failed to inform Miranda of his right to counsel while he was under **5**... State courts convicted Miranda, but he later appealed, arguing that the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which protects against self-incrimination was linked to the Sixth Amendment guarantee to counsel. In 1966, by a vote of 5 to 4, the Supreme Court of the United States granted Miranda a **6**... Chief Justice Earl Warren established what have become known as the Miranda Rights. These rights **7**... that suspects in police custody must be warned prior to any questioning that they have the right to remain **8**...; that is anything they say can be used against them in a court of law; that they



have the right to the presence of an attorney; and that, if they cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for them prior to any questioning if they so desire.

**Discuss the following in a group:**

- 1) Do you think that Miranda decision has impacted American lawenforcement system a lot?
- 2) Miranda served primarily to protect uneducated suspects from intimidating practice of police interrogation, didn't it?
- 3) Speak on the suspects' rights under arrest in Ukraine.

**3. A) You are a judge. Ask questions – to the defendant about his plea, – to the prosecutor about the recommendation as for a sentence,**

**– to the defence counsel about his view. Inform the defendant about his rights.**

**Key words:** to plead guilty, to understand rights, to be under the influence of smth., to be old, to still wish to plead, to actually do, to be under oath.

**Make up mini-dialogues in pairs.**

**B) Is the role of a defence counsel so important at this stage? Why?**

## **MODULE 3. Criminal Proceedings**

### ***UNIT 2. Punishment.***

#### ***I. WARMING-UP***

**1. Answer the following questions:**

**What types of punishment do you know?**

**Which of them can be found in Ukraine?**

**What punishment do you consider to be the least/most severe?**

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

1) fine	a) правопорушення, проступок
2) corporal punishment	b) штраф
3) confinement in jail	c) а також
4) substitute	d) заміщувати
5) as well as	e) страта
6) revenge-based	f) тілесне покарання
7) misdemeanour	g) заснований на помсті
8) execution	h)заключення до в'язниці, ув'язнення

### **3. Read the text to understand what information on crime investigation is of primary importance or new for you.**

#### **Types of Punishment**

Criminal Punishment is a penalty imposed by the government on individuals who violate criminal law. People who commit crimes may be punished in a variety of ways. Offenders may be subject to fines or other monetary assessments, the infliction of physical pain (corporal punishment), or confinement in jail or prison for a period of time (incarceration). In general, societies punish individuals to achieve revenge against wrongdoers and to prevent further crime-both by the person punished and by others contemplating criminal behaviour. Some modern forms of criminal punishment reflect a philosophy of correction, rather than (or in addition to) one of penalty. Correctional programs attempt to teach offenders how to substitute lawful types of behaviour for unlawful actions.

Throughout history and in many different parts of the world, societies have devised a wide assortment of punishment methods. In ancient times, societies widely accepted the law of equal retaliation (known as *lex talionis*), a form of corporal punishment that demanded “an eye for an eye.” If one person’s criminal actions injured another person, authorities would similarly maim the criminal. Certain countries throughout the world still practice corporal punishment. For instance, in some Islamic nations officials exact revenge-based corporal punishments against criminals such as amputation of a thief’s hand. Monetary compensation is another historic punishment method. In England during the early Middle Ages payments of “blood money” were required as compensation for death, personal injury, and theft .

Although some societies still use ancient forms of harsh physical punishment, punishments have also evolved along with civilization and become less cruel. Contemporary criminal punishment also seeks to correct unlawful behaviour, rather than simply punish wrongdoers.

Certain punishments require offenders to provide compensation for the damage caused by their crimes. There are three chief types of compensation: fines, restitution, and community service.

A fine is a monetary penalty imposed on an offender and paid to the court. However, fines have not been widely used as criminal punishment because most criminals do not have the money to pay them. Moreover, fining criminals may actually encourage them to commit more crimes in order to pay the fines.

The term restitution refers to the practice of requiring offenders to financially compensate crime victims for the damage the offenders caused. This damage may include psychological, physical, or financial harm to the victim. In most cases, crime victims must initiate the process of obtaining restitution from the offender. Judges

may impose restitution in conjunction with other forms of punishment, such as probation (supervised release to the community) or incarceration.

Alternatively, restitution may be included as a condition of an offender's parole program. Prisoners who receive parole obtain an early release from incarceration and remain free, provided they meet certain conditions.

Offenders sentenced to community service perform services for the state or community rather than directly compensating the crime victim or victims. Some of the money saved by the government as a result of community service work may be diverted to a fund to compensate crime victims.

The most serious or repeat offenders are incarcerated. Criminals may be incarcerated in jails or in prisons. Jails typically house persons convicted of misdemeanours (less serious crimes), as well as individuals awaiting trial. Prisons are state or federally operated facilities that house individuals convicted of more serious crimes, known as felonies.

The most extreme form of punishment is death. Execution of an offender is known as capital punishment. Like corporal punishment, capital punishment has been abolished in Ukraine.

## ***II. COMPREHENSION***

### **1. Read the statements. Are they true or false?**

1. Criminal Punishment is imposed by the individuals who violate criminal law.
2. A fine is a kind of a monetary assessment.
3. Confinement in jail or prison for a period of time is called incarceration.
4. The only reason to punish offenders is to achieve revenge against wrongdoers.
5. At present societies widely accept the law of equal retaliation.
6. No societies use the forms of harsh physical punishment nowadays.
7. Community service is one of the three types of compensation for the damage caused by their crimes.
8. Fines are often used as criminal punishment.
9. Restitution may be included as a condition of an offender's parole program.
10. The most serious or repeat offenders are incarcerated.
11. Criminals may be incarcerated in courts or police office.
12. Both corporal and capital punishments have been abolished in Ukraine.

### **2. Match the parts of the sentences.**

A. Corporal punishment	1) supervised release to the community
B. Incarceration	2) less serious crimes
C. Lex talionis	3) a monetary penalty imposed on an offender and paid to the court
D. Fine	

<p>E. Restitution  F. Probation  G. Parole  H. Community service  I. Capital punishment  J. Felonies  K. Misdemeanours</p>	<p>4) the practice of requiring offenders to financially compensate crime victims for the damage the offenders caused  5) the infliction of physical pain  6) performing services for the state or community  7) execution of an offender  8) confinement in jail or prison for a period of time  9) obtaining an early release from incarceration while remaining free, provided an offender meets certain conditions  10) more serious crimes  11) the law of equal retaliation, a form of corporal punishment that demanded “an eye for an eye”</p>
--	--

**III. VOCABULARY STUDY**

**1. Match the words with their definitions and with the crimes committed.**

<p><b>1.traffic ticket</b>  <b>2.license suspension</b>  <b>3.fine</b>  <b>4.house arrest</b>  <b>5.community service</b>  <b>6.jail time</b>  <b>7.life in prison</b></p>	<p>1.remain in one's home for a certain period of time  2.spend the rest of one's life in prison with no chance of going back into society  3.driving rights are removed for a certain period of time  4.leaves marks on driving record/ involves paying a fine  5.pay money as punishment for minor/petty crime  6.do volunteer work such as teaching children about crime or cleaning up garbage</p>	<p>1.assault  2.a young offender who is waiting to go to court  speeding, parking  3.hunting out of season  4.a youth that steals a car for the first time  5.homicide  6.drunk driving</p>
--	--	---

	7. spend a certain amount of months or years locked away from society	
--	---	--

**2. Complete the text with the words from the box.**

<i>criminal punished rehabilitate revenge wrongdoing impose crime</i>
---

**Goals of Criminal Punishment**

The major driving force underlying all punishment is **1** \_\_\_\_\_, also referred to as retribution. The word retribution derives from a Latin word meaning “to pay back.” In retaliation for **2** \_\_\_\_\_, societies seek to punish individuals who violate the rules. Criminal punishment is also intended as a deterrent to future criminality. Offenders who are **3** \_\_\_\_\_ may be deterred from future wrongdoing because they fear additional punishment. Others who contemplate **4** \_\_\_\_\_ may also be deterred from **5** \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour. Societies also **6** \_\_\_\_\_ punishments in order to incapacitate dangerous or unlawful individuals by restricting their liberty and to **7** \_\_\_\_\_ these wrongdoers and correct their behaviour.

**3. Make up sentences from the words.**

- 1) from society /or incarceration /crime prevention /isolating criminals /is the most direct method of/ through confinement /.
- 2) penalize wrongdoers / seeks to /and transform their behaviour,/ rather than /correct criminals /merely /Contemporary criminal punishment /.
- 3) harsh physical punishment,/ some societies /punishments have also /Although/ evolved along with civilization /and become less cruel /still use ancient forms of/.
- 4) contemporary punishments /In most industrialized societies,/ are /or /either fines /or both /terms of incarceration/.
- 5) refers to /requiring offenders /to financially compensate /for the damage /the offenders caused /The term restitution /the practice of /crime victims/.
- 6) or /are incarcerated /The most serious /repeat offenders/.
- 7) certain undesirable individuals,/ such as /Some societies /with banishment or exile/ criminals and political and religious dissidents,/ punish/.

8) capital punishment /Opponents of /barbaric and degrading /see it as /to the dignity of the individual/.

#### 4. Give the English equivalents for the following word combinations:

Накладати покарання; порушувати закон; скоїти злочин; тілесне покарання; запобігти злочину; правомірна поведінка; неправомірні дії; грошова компенсація; суворе фізичне покарання; громадські роботи; штрафування злочинців; для того щоб сплатити штраф; компенсувати шкоду жертвам злочину; отримання відшкодування; відповідати певним умовам; страта злочинця; смертна кара.

#### 5. Translate into English:

Мету покарання можна розглядати в чотирьох площинах, в яких вона проявляється: кара засудженого; виправлення засудженого; спеціальне попередження; загальне попередження.

Коли до засудженого застосовується покарання, то обов'язковою його складовою є кара. Кара засудженого становить зміст покарання – позбавлення або обмеження прав і свобод особи, засудженої за вчинення злочину. Це обумовлено законами. При вчиненні злочину особою, завдається шкоди суспільству, тому це викликає справедливе обурення. Держава, захищаючи суспільство і виправдовуючи його сподівання, карає винного. Щодо самої кари є важливим, щоб вона відповідала принципу справедливості, тобто винний повинен зрозуміти, що він відплачує за вчинені ним протиправні дії і відплачує справедливо, відповідно до шкоди, яку він своїми діями завдав суспільству. Обмеження прав та свобод засудженого повинне бути належно обґрунтованим.

### IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### 1. Underline the correct option in these sentences

1. I *saw/was seeing* a very good programme on TV last night.
2. While I *shopped/was shopping* this morning, I *lost/was losing* my money. I don't know how.
3. Last week the police *stopped/were stopping* Alan in his car because he *travelled/was travelling* at over eighty miles an hour.
4. 'How *did you cut/were you cutting* your finger?' 'I *cooked/was cooking* and I dropped the knife.'
5. I *met/was meeting* a friend while I *walked/was walking* in the park.
6. He *stood/was standing* up, *walked/was walking* across the room, and *closed/was closing* the window.
7. A strange man *walked/was walking* into the room. He *wore/was wearing* red trousers and a pink shirt.

8. As soon as I *walked/was walking* into the room, he *handed/was handing* me the letter.
9. As he *passed/was passing* the bank, a man in a mask *knocked/was knocking* him onto the ground.
10. What *did you write/were you writing* when your computer *crashed/was crashing*?
11. While he *rode/was riding* in the forest he *lost/was losing* his wig.
12. When I *arrived/was arriving* the party was in full swing. Paul *danced/was dancing* with Mary, and Pat and Peter *drank/were drinking* champagne.
13. When I *finished/was finishing* the ironing, I *cooked/ was cooking* dinner.
14. How fast *did they travel/were they travelling* when their car *had/was having* a puncture?
15. A police car *passed/was passing* us on the motorway when we *did/were doing* 80 miles per hour.
16. I *took/was taking* a photograph of him while he *ate/was eating* an ice-cream.
17. He *didn't like/wasn't liking* the photo when he *saw/was seeing* it.
18. I'm sorry I *woke/ was waking* you. What *were you dreaming/did you dream* about?

## V. SPEAKING

**1. Role-play Student A is a police officer and student B is a suspect. Make up a dialogue. The replies below will help you.**

### **Questions from law breakers or suspected criminals**

- Why did you pull me over?
- Have I done something wrong?
- Is this illegal?
- What are my rights?
- Can I call a lawyer?
- Where are you taking me?
- Can I make a phone call?

### **Questions police may ask a suspected criminal**

- Are you carrying any illegal drugs?
- Do you have a weapon?
- Does this belong to you?
- Whose car is this?
- Where were you at eight last night?

### **Informing someone of laws and police procedures**

- You are under arrest.
- Put your hands on your head.
- I am taking you to the police station.

- Please get in the police car.
- You will have to pay a fine for this.
- I will give you a warning this time.
- I'm going to write you a ticket.
- We'll tow your car to the station.
- Smoking in restaurants is illegal in this country.
- It is against the law to do drugs in public.

## **MODULE 4. Administrative Law**

### *UNIT 1. Administrative Justice.*

#### **I. WARMING UP**

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

- 1) What is the task of administrative judiciary?
- 2) What powers does it have?
- 3) Do you agree with the saying by H. L. Mencken (1880–1956), U.S. journalist, critic, and editor: «A judge is a law student who marks his own examination papers»? Why (not)?

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

1) forfeiture of licenses	a) розрізняти
2) to be vested with	b) законність
3) validity	c) мати право
4) contested cases	d) позбавлення ліцензії
5) to issue	e) спірні справи
6) to distinguish	f) підлягати
7) incur	g) видавати

##### **3. Read the text paying special attention to the most important definitions.**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE**

Administrative Justice, or, more commonly, administrative adjudication, is the exercise by an administrative agency of judicial powers delegated to the agency by a legislative body.

Agencies typically possess both legislative and judicial powers in their area of authority. The legislative power gives the agency the authority to issue regulations, and the judicial power gives the agency the authority to adjudicate contested cases within its area of jurisdiction. Administrative courts are not ordinarily engaged in determining the rights and duties of individuals as against other individuals. Rather,



they typically deal with individuals in relation to government in terms of benefits sought or disabilities incurred from government action. It is this function that chiefly distinguishes administrative tribunals from civil courts. In contrast to the criminal courts, administrative tribunals are typically empowered to assess various penalties, such as forfeiture of licenses for the violation of a statutory or administrative regulation. Some administrative agencies, however, are not vested with adjudicative powers and must proceed through the regular courts for civil or criminal punishment of violations.

Another fundamental difference between administrative tribunals and courts is the nature of subject matter jurisdiction. The subject matter of an agency's administrative regulation and adjudication is normally a single economic activity, a set of closely related economic activities, or specific benefits conferred by government. The concern of the National Labor Relations Board with labor relations is an example of the first; the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission over radio, television, and telephone exemplifies the second; and adjudication of the validity of benefit claims by such agencies as the Veterans Administration represent the third. In contrast, the subject matter jurisdiction of courts embraces a broad spectrum of civil and criminal law.

## ***II. COMPREHENSION***

**1. A. Give the definitions for the following terms and expressions or explain in other words.**

- 1) administrative justice
- 2) administrative agency
- 3) administrative courts
- 4) administrative tribunals

**2. Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text:**

- 1) Agencies typically possess ...
- 2) The legislative power gives the agency the authority to ...
- 3) Administrative courts typically deal with ...
- 4) Some administrative agencies are not vested with ...
- 5) Another fundamental difference between administrative tribunals and courts is...
- 6) The concern of the National Labor Relations Board with labor relations is...
- 7) In contrast, the subject matter jurisdiction of courts embraces ...

## ***III. VOCABULARY STUDY***

**1. A. In the text find all the related words to the verb to administer and to justify.  
B. Make up word combinations with the words you have found.**

## 2. In the text find word combinations with the following words:

- agency
- legislative
- regulations
- courts
- government
- tribunals
- penalties
- powers
- punishment
- jurisdiction

## 3. Complete the text with the words from the box.

adjudicate	courts	review	administrative
	adjudication	judicial	

The current distinction between 1\_\_\_\_\_ within administrative agencies and adjudication in 2\_\_\_\_\_ of law was not made historically. For example, the English Court of Exchequer evolved from the 3\_\_\_\_\_ Exchequer, a tax-assessing and collecting agency. American usage derives from the separation of powers in the U.S. Constitution and from its limitation of the " 4\_\_\_\_\_ power of the United States" to certain types of "cases ... and controversies." Administrative adjudication was once criticized as being contrary to the reservation of judicial power to courts as set down in Article III of the Constitution. The Supreme Court held in *Crowell v. Benson* (1932), however, that agencies could 5\_\_\_\_\_ cases as long as provision was made for ultimate judicial 6\_\_\_\_\_.

## 4. Give the English equivalents for the following word combinations:

Адміністративне правосуддя, адміністративні органи, судова влада, законодавча влада, адміністративні суди, адміністративні норми, уряд.

## 5. Translate into English.

Адміністративна реформа – це вид політико-правової реформи, яка здійснюється у сфері виконавчої влади і стосується як її організаційної структури, функцій, кадрового забезпечення, так і взаємовідносин з місцевим самоврядуванням. Принципи адміністративної реформи – це головні засади її проведення, які ґрунтуються на відповідній ідеології та політиці. У принципах розкривається головне призначення і сутність цієї реформи.

Правова основа адміністративної реформи – це нормативноправові акти, які є відправною точкою і механізмом забезпечення даної реформи. Нова система державного управління в Україні має бути створена під час проведення адміністративної реформи.

#### ***IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS***

**Task 1. Complete the sentences with the proper form of the verb using the Sequence of Tenses rule.**

1. The minister was attacked by protesters who (wait) outside the building all day to voice their opposition to the police.
2. The readers understood that the news (leak) to the press by the minister in an attempt to boost his popularity.
3. A man was run over by a car which a witness said (drive) at a very high speed. 4. We hoped that the police (show) the victim a picture of the suspect.
5. The woman was surprised that they (not, guarantee) every participant a free lunch.
6. The press informed the public that the ex-President (take) illegal payments when he (be) in office.
7. I never understood why my parents (not, allow) me to play with the children next door when I (be) a child.
8. The teacher often said that Shakespeare never (revise) anything he (write).
9. It was once thought that there (be) canals on Mars.
10. The police announced that new measures to combat crime (introduce) by the end of the year.
11. The listeners were explained that the two-chamber system (be) an integral part of British parliamentary government.
12. It was interesting to learn that the system of parliamentary government in the United Kingdom (be) not based on a written constitution, but (be) the result of a gradual evolution going back several centuries.
13. Supporters of the monarchy tried to prove that it (be) an important source of stability and political continuity.
14. It was accepted that ultimate legal power (be) with Parliament and it (lay) the foundations of the modern representative democracy.

#### ***V. SPEAKING***

**1. Read the report devoted to the improvement of the Administrative Law Infringement Code and discuss possible improvements.**

The Administrative Law Infringement Code needs to be improved. Legal Issues Committee of Parliament works on it very actively. Particularly, it works on improvement of terminological problems, establishment of new principles, on which

the mentioned Code will be based. These principles are: the principle of economy, proportionality and truth.

The improvement of the concept of administrative jurisdiction and competency is implemented. From the point of view of freedom of information it is important to establish the concept of Private-Common Persons, which aims to ensure the accessibility of information for the persons, who are not mentioned in the concept of administrative body, but perform administrative functions.

The exact definition of state and professional secrets is determined. Dissociation of personal data and issues on adoption of particular law concerning with it. The need of adoption of particular law on protection of personal data is discussed.

## **2. Sum up what you know about:**

- the authority of administrative agencies;
- administrative law in common law countries;
- administrative governmental bodies.

## **MODULE 4. Administrative Law**

### ***UNIT 2. Local Authorities.***

#### ***I. WARMING-UP***

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

1. How do you understand the term *representative democracy*?
2. What do you know about the term *self-government*?

**2. Give as many definitions of the word “government” as you can. Illustrate them in the word combinations.**

##### **3. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1. agency	a) округ
2. ability	b) відсоток
3. canton / district	c) сутність
4. catering	d) здатність
5. essentiality	e) засіб
6. housing	f) харчування
7. rate	g) житловий

#### **4. Read the text to understand what information on local government is of primary importance or new for you.**

### **LOCAL GOVERNEMENT**

A democracy is any system of government in which *rule* is exercised either directly by the people or by means of elected representatives of the people. The acceptance of democratic *values* such as equality and individual liberty constitutes the essence of democracy. The key idea of democracy is that the people hold sovereign power. According to Abraham Lincoln democracy is “government of the people, by the people, and for the people”.

Democracy may take one of the two basic forms: direct and indirect. In direct democracy the people realize their power by voting on *issues* individually as citizens. But such form of democracy exists only in very small societies where citizens can actually meet regularly to discuss and decide key *urgent* problems (f.e. cantons of Switzerland). In indirect or *representative* democracy the people elect representatives and delegate them power to make laws and conduct *government*.

Government is the mechanism through which the *public will* is expressed and made effective. The public will may be voiced by the people directly, through the *agency* of the *initiative* and referendum, but more often it *is made manifest* by action of the elected representatives in parliaments, legislatures and municipal councils. Representative democracy means a system of limited government where the people are the ultimate source of governmental power.

Any social grouping possesses a kind of governmental structure. Local government is the basis of national self-government. Its *essentiality* is grounded on providing members of the community with various services *for their benefit*. The notion of self-government denotes the right and *ability* of local governmental authorities exercise the regulation and administration of a *considerable* part of social rights in the interests of local inhabitants according to their competence and legislature in force. This competence is granted by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Local Self-Government Law of Ukraine and local self-government charters.

Lawmaking, establishing, controlling and law-governing are among the main functions of the local self-government. The territory is the basis of the local government. Administratively Ukraine is divided into 24 regions and the autonomous republic of Crimea. Each region has its local government bodies. Local self-government has its common, economic and legal guarantees.

Every local government area has its council, elected by the *inhabitants*. Councils are the representative bodies of local self-government. Local councils' deputies and city *mayors* are directly elected by the citizens. Mayor leads the executive committee of the respective council and presides at its meetings. The

council passes *ordinances*, the laws of the city sets the tax *rate* on property and *apportions* money among the various local departments.

Material and financial basis of local government is movable and immovable property, revenues of local budgets, land, natural resources owned by territorial communities of villages, settlements, cities, city districts, as well as objects of their common property that are managed by district and oblast councils.

According to the Local Self-Government Law of Ukraine, the functions of local self-government bodies are the following: social, economic and cultural development, planning and *registration*, budget, finances and prices, administration of the municipal property, *housing and communal services*, *consumer* and *commercial services*, *public catering*, transport and connection, building, education, health protection, culture, physical training and sport; regulation of land relations and preservation of environment, social protection of population, external economic activity, *defensive* work, guaranteeing of legality law and order, the rights liberties and legal interests protection of citizens.

## ***II. COMPREHENSION***

### **1. A. Give the definitions for the following terms or explain in other words.**

1. democracy
2. rule
3. council
4. ownership
5. authorities

### **B. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:**

1. What are two basic forms of democracy?
2. What way may be the public will exercised in?
3. What does the notion of self-government denote?
4. What are the main functions of the local self-government?
5. What is the form of city government?
6. What is local government responsible for?
7. What is the material and financial ground of the local government?

### **2. Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text:**

1. The acceptance of democratic ... such as ... and ... constitutes the essence of democracy.
2. In indirect or representative ... the people elect ... and give them ... and ... to make laws and conduct ....
3. ..., establishing, controlling and ... are among the main ... of the local self-government.

4. Every local government area has its ..., elected by the ... .  
 5. ... to local budgets constitute the financial base of ... .

**3. Match the following legal terms with their definitions:**

Incomes	a) government of the people, by the people, and for the people
self-government	b) the chief of local executive branch
Budget	c) profits
Democracy	d) the rule of people living in a local community
Mayor	e) the annual distribution of income and expenditure

**III. VOCABULARY STUDY**

**1. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

authority, responsibility, jurisdiction, welfare, health authorities, transportation, employment, housing, sewage, fire	зайнятість, органи охорони здоров'я, влада, перевезення, добробут, житлово-комунальне господарство, вогонь, пожежа, каналізація, відповідальність виконання правосуддя
--	---

**2. Read the following exchange between Mayor Samuel Yorty of Los Angeles and Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut during a Congressional hearing in 1966 and complete the words. Consult the words from the previous exercise:**

SENATOR RIBICOFF: As I listened to your testimony, Mayor Yorty, I have made some notes. This morning you have really waived au.....ty and res...s.....ty in the following areas: schools, w..f...., t....p....t...., e..l..ment, h...th, h..s..., which leaves you as the head of the city basically with a ceremonial function, police and recreation.

MAYOR YORTY: That's right, and fire.

SENATOR RIBICOFF: And f... .

MAYOR YORTY: Yes.

SENATOR RIBICOFF: Collecting s...g. ?

MAYOR YORTY: Sanitation; that's right.

SENATOR RIBICOFF: In other words, basically you lack j....d.t..., ..th....y, .....si....y for what makes a city move?

MAYOR YORTY: That's exactly it.

### **3. Complete the following sentences by translating the words and expressions in brackets:**

1. The functions of (місцевої влади) can be divided into two main groups: objective and administrative functions.
2. Various (комунальні служби) are matters of governmental concern.
3. Every local government area has its council, elected by (мешканцями).
4. (Рада) passes local normative/non-normative acts, the laws of the city, sets the tax rate on property and (розподіляє) money among the various local departments.
5. (Доходи) to local budgets constitute the financial base of local (органів влади).

#### ***IV. GRAMMAR FOCUS***

##### **Task 1. Complete the sentences with the proper form of the verb using the Sequence of Tenses rule.**

1. The minister was attacked by protesters who (wait) outside the building all day to voice their opposition to the police.
2. The readers understood that the news (leak) to the press by the minister in an attempt to boost his popularity.
3. A man was run over by a car which a witness said (drive) at a very high speed.
4. We hoped that the police (show) the victim a picture of the suspect.
5. The woman was surprised that they (not, guarantee) every participant a free lunch.
6. The press informed the public that the ex-President (take) illegal payments when he (be) in office.
7. I never understood why my parents (not, allow) me to play with the children next door when I (be) a child.
8. The teacher often said that Shakespeare never (revise) anything he (write).
9. It was once thought that there (be) canals on Mars.
10. The police announced that new measures to combat crime (introduce) by the end of the year.
11. The listeners were explained that the two-chamber system (be) an integral part of British parliamentary government.
12. It was interesting to learn that the system of parliamentary government in the United Kingdom (be) not based on a written constitution, but (be) the result of a gradual evolution going back several centuries.
13. Supporters of the monarchy tried to prove that it (be) an important source of



stability and political continuity.

14. It was accepted that ultimate legal power (be) with Parliament and it (lay) the foundations of the modern representative democracy.

### ***III. SPEAKING***

#### **1. Work in group:**

##### **Say what the text is about**

- A) in a short phrase;
- B) in an extended sentence.

##### **Discuss what form of democracy**

- A) is more widespread and why;
- B) your viewpoint to its efficiency.

##### **Explain**

- A) the necessity of social grouping to possess some kind of governmental structure;
- B) the notion of self-government.

##### **Name**

- A) the main legal documents which grant the local government bodies in Ukraine;
- B) the functions of local government bodies.

#### **2. Imagine the situation and give your own viewpoints:**

- if you were mayor what functions you would exercise in the first instance;
- if you were the head of State what functions you would add to local governments.

## References

1. Закон України про міліцію [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: [http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/565-12\\_2](http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/565-12_2).
2. Кримінальний кодекс України [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14\\_3](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14_3).
3. Кримінальний процесуальний кодекс України [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17\\_4](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17_4).
4. Синюта Л. Л. Англійська мова для правоохоронців: навч. посібник / Л. Л. Синюта - Д.: Грані, 2012. – 75с.
5. Longman Dictionary of contemporary English Online [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу:<http://www.ldoceonline.com>
6. Taylor J. Police: career path. Book 1 / J. Taylor, J. Dooley. – Newbury: Express publishing, 2011. – 36 p.
7. Taylor J. Police: career path. Book 2 / J. Taylor, J. Dooley. – Newbury: Express publishing, 2011. – 38 с.
8. Taylor J. Police: career path. Book 3 / J. Taylor, J. Dooley. – Newbury: Express publishing, 2011. – 38 p. 9. Wilding B. Police ESOL / Barbara Wilding. – London: The Basic Skill Agency, 2005. – 176 с.