

**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»
Частина I

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Content

Introduction	4
Module 1. Law and Order	
Unit 1. Law and Order in Society. Historical Aspects	5
Unit 2. Legal Systems and Sources of Law	14
Module 2. Human Rights Protection	
Unit 1. Human Rights. Protection of Human Rights in Ukraine	21
Unit 2. Protection of Human Rights at the International Level	26
Module 3. Law Enforcement Careers	
Unit 1. Law Enforcement Bodies in Ukraine	31
Unit 2. Law Enforcement Agencies in the UK and the USA.....	39
Module 4. Police at Work	
Unit 1. Law Enforcement Activities	43
Unit 2. At Police Station	51
References	56

ВСТУП

Методичні вказівки призначені для проведення практичних занять із здобувачами вищої освіти спеціальності “Правоохоронна діяльність” та укладені відповідно до чинної робочої програми з дисципліни “Іноземна мова”.

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

Методичні вказівки містять 4 модулів, в які входять 8 тем із текстами для читання, завданнями для перевірки прочитаного, лексичними та граматичними вправами, завданнями на розвиток умінь усного мовлення та письма. Граматичні вправи розроблені на лексичному матеріалі з фаху. Підібраний текстовий матеріал є органічним компонентом професійної підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності “Правоохоронна діяльність”. Різноманітність та варіативність завдань сприятимуть реалізації диференційованого та індивідуального підходів до здобувачів вищої освіти. Фахові тексти та система вправ допоможуть майбутнім правоохоронцям оволодіти відповідною термінологічною лексикою, підготують їх до спілкування іноземною мовою у професійному середовищі.

Module 1. Law and Order

Unit 1. Law and Order in Society. Historical Aspects

“Law and order exist for the purpose of establishing justice and when they fail in this purpose they become the dangerously structured dams that block the flow of progress.”

Martin Luther King Jr.

1.1 Answer the questions:

1. Read the quote above and comment it. Do you agree with it?
2. What role does law and order play in a society?
3. Who is responsible for public order?

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

1. to prevent	a) самозахист
2. self-protection	b) поведінка
3. behaviour	c) покластися на
4. well-armed bodyguard	d) вимагати
5. to rely upon smb/smith	e) забезпечувати
6. to demand	f) суспільство
7. to provide for	g) озброєний охоронець
8. society	h) попереджувати
9. to murder	j) грабувати
10. to rob	k) вбивати

1.1.3 Make up your sentences with words and expressions from 1.1.2

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

Law and Society

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So you can see that there must be laws, however good we may be. Unfortunately, however, we are none of us always good and some of us are bad, or at any rate have our bad moments, and so the law has to provide for all kinds of possibilities. Suppose you went to a greengrocer and bought some potatoes and found on your return home that they were mouldy or even that some of them were stones. What could you do if there were no laws on the subject? In the absence of law you could only rely upon the law of the jungle. You could go back to the shop, demand proper potatoes and hit the shopkeeper on the nose if he refused to give them to you.

You might then look round the shop to try to find some decent potatoes. While you were doing this, the shopkeeper might hit you on the back of the neck with a pound weight. Altogether not a very satisfactory morning shopping.

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

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

(from "Just English")

1.1.5 Answer the questions to the text above:

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

1.1.6 Divide the text 1.1.4 into logical parts and supply a title for each of them

1.1.7 Make your own arguments regarding the role of law and order in society using the following vocabulary:

to prevent from, self-protection, to demand something, to rely upon something or somebody, to provide for, to require, to suppose

1.2 Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

1.2.2 Read the text to understand what information is new for you

Laws of Babylon

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

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

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

Punishments under the code were often harsh. The cruel principle of revenge was observed: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, which meant that criminals had to receive as punishment precisely those injuries and damages they had inflicted upon their victims. Not only murderers but also thieves and false accusers faced the death penalty. And a child who hit his father could expect to lose the hand that struck the blow. The code outlawed private blood feuds and banned the tradition by which a man could kidnap and keep the woman he wanted for his bride. In addition, the new

laws took account of the circumstances of the offender as well as of the offence. So a lower-ranking citizen who lost a civil case would be fined less than an aristocrat in the same position — though he would also be awarded less if he won. Nevertheless, Hammurabi's laws represented an advance on earlier tribal customs, because the penalty could not be harder than the crime.

1.2.3 Answer the following questions:

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

Vocabulary practice

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

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

1.3.1 Read the abstract and fill in the gaps with the following words and word phrases:

to enforce the law/ who violate the rules/ who investigate crimes/ by the police/ the umbrella term of law enforcement

Law Enforcement is the activity of some members of government or corporate who act in an organized manner 1. _____ by discovering, deterring, rehabilitating, or punishing people 2. _____ and norms governing that society. Although the term encompasses police, courts, and corrections, it is most frequently applied to those who directly engage in patrols or surveillance to dissuade and discover criminal

activity, and those 3._____and apprehend offenders, a task typically carried out 4._____, sheriff or another law enforcement organization.

Modern state legal codes use the term peace officer, or law enforcement officer to include every person vested by the legislating state with police power or authority, traditionally, anyone "sworn or badged, who can arrest, or any public official authorized by statute, to detain any person for a violation of criminal law, is included under 5._____.

1.4 Answer the following questions:

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

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

From the History of Law Enforcement

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

During the Middle Ages, policing authority was the responsibility of local nobles on their individual estates. Each noble generally appointed an official, known as a constable, to carry out the law. The **constable's duties** included keeping the peace and arresting and guarding criminals. (For many decades constables were unpaid citizens who took turns at the job, which became increasingly burdensome and unpopular. By the mid-16th century, wealthy citizens often resorted to paying deputies to assume their turns as constables; as this practice became widespread, the quality of the constables declined drastically. Police forces developed throughout the centuries, taking various forms. In France during the 17th century King Louis XIV maintained a small central police organization consisting of some 40 inspectors who, with the help of numerous **paid informants**, supplied the government with details about the conduct of private individuals. The king could then exercise the kind of justice he saw fit. This system continued during the reigns of Lois XV and Louis

XVI. After the French Revolution, two separate police bodies were set up, one **to handle ordinary duties** and the other to deal with political crimes. In 1663 the city of London began **paying watchmen** (generally old men who were unable to find other work) to guard the streets at night. Until the end of the 18th century, the watchmen as inefficient as they were – along with a few constables, remained the only form of policing in the city.

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

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

1.4.1 Decide if the following statements are true or false

1. The Romans had a high level of law enforcement.
2. For many decades constables were unpaid citizens.
3. By the mid-16th century, constables started to get paid.
4. After the French Revolution, two separate police bodies were set up, one to handle ordinary duties and the other to deal with political crimes.
5. The Metropolitan Police force was well organized and disciplined.
6. The Metropolitan Police became the model for other police forces.

1.4.2 Answer the following questions:

1. How did the police force as law enforcement organization arise ?
2. Why did the quality of the constables in England decline?

3. How were policing functions performed in France?
4. What was the form of policing London in the 17th century?
5. Why was there a need for more effective force to deal with criminals ?
6. What principles were the British police guided by?
8. Why is the development of the British police system especially significant?

Vocabulary practice

1.4.3 Explain the following phrases from the text 1.4 in English:

guardians of the peace, constable's duties, paying watchmen, crime prevention, primary police objective, paid informants, bodyguard.

1.4.4 Read the abstract and fill in the gaps with the following word phrases:

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

965-925 BC Ancient Hebrews influenced the development of 1.____- following the death of “King Solomon” the Hebrew people meticulously prescribed 2.____ and administered savage 3.____ - the laws were based on a monotheism and the Ten Commandments - (Torah and Pentatuch and later less severe laws were prescribed in the Talmud) 639-559 bc Solon (The Law Giver) Devised a legal system in Athens which applied laws in a democratic manner - Law enforcement was the 4.____. Greeks used “kin police” in which the victim’s family would be empowered to bring the wrong-doer before the magistrate - resulted in wide spread lawlessness and resulted 5.____and a large security force of body guards acting as the police. 6.____were widely used as police throughout much of the early history of Greece Sparta - first secret police created under the rule of Ephori 451 BC Rome - citizens and conquered peoples were ruled by laws provided within the Twelve Tablets which were instituted in and 7.____ Strong kinship lines where rigid distinctions were made between domestic and 8.____.

Speaking

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

Writing

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

Grammar Focus: Present, Past, Future Indefinite and Continuous

1.7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the verb “to be”

1. There (to be) no courts in ancient societies. 2. Revenge (to be) a major component of early law. 3. After the Norman Conquest English courts (to begin) to take part in lawmaking. 4. Robber (to be) a person who steals money from a person or place. 5. Between 55 BC and AD 412 English people (to be) under Roman control.

1.7.1 Choose the appropriate form of the verb (Present Indefinite or Present Continuous):

1. A policeman usually (to detain) an offender. 2. He (to work) as a detective. 3. Experts (to examine) the fingerprints every day. 4. Look, the suspect (to enter) the shop now. 4. He (to interview) the suspects now. 5. She (to work) as a lawyer. 6. They (to want) to be policemen. 7. He (to read) the text about the role of law enforcement bodies now. 8. The policeman (to interrogate) the suspect now.

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

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

1.7.3 Choose the appropriate form of the verb (Past Indefinite or Past Continuous):

1. The policeman (arrested/ was arresting) the suspect ten minutes ago. 2. The policeman (was interrogating / interrogated) the suspect from 1 till 2 yesterday. 3. He

(wrote/ was writing) the essay “The role of order in our society” last week. 4. The officer (told/ was telling) him of his rights when I came into police office. 5. He (read / was reading) the text about Hammurabi Code two days ago.

Unit 2. Legal Systems and Sources of Law

2.1 Answer the following questions:

1. What legal systems do you know?
2. What type of legal system is used in Ukraine?
3. What type of legal system is used in the Uk and the US?
4. What sources of law do you know?

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

1. to determine	a) успадкований
2. to settle	b) справедливість
3. common law	c) уряд
4. adherence to	d) існуючі джерела
5. derive from	e) походить від
6. existing sources	f) дотримання
7. government	g) звичаєве право
8. equity	h) вирішувати
9. inherited	i) визначати

2.1.3 Read the text to understand what information is new for you

Modern Legal Systems

There are hundreds of legal systems in the world. Although each system has its own individuality, it is possible to group many of them into legal 'families'.

In general, legal systems around the world can be split into civil law jurisdictions, systems using common law and equity, religious and customary law. The specific system that a country follows is often determined by its history, its connection with countries abroad, and its adherence to international standards.

The sources that jurisdictions recognize as binding are the defining features of legal systems. Yet classification of different systems is a matter of form rather than substance, since similar rules often prevail.

Civil law (Continental European Law or Romano-Germanic law) is the legal system used in most countries around the world today. In civil law the sources recognized as authoritative are, primarily, legislation – especially codifications in constitutions or statutes passed by government – and, secondarily, custom. Even the most ancient peoples compiled law codes. The earliest legal code known in its entirety is the Code of Hammurabi. But modern civil law systems essentially derive from the legal practice of the Roman Empire, whose texts were rediscovered in medieval Europe. In the 6th century Emperor Justinian I appointed a commission to collect and consolidate existing sources of Roman law. This commission published three books that were collectively known as the Corpus Juris Civilis or the Justinian Code. The Code embodied many generations of legal documents as well as interpretations by great jurists.

The revival of the Roman civil law tradition eventually formed the basis for a common legal language throughout Europe.

Common law and equity (also called Anglo-American law) are systems of law whose special distinction is the doctrine of precedent. Alongside this "judge-made law", common law systems always have governments who pass new laws and statutes. But these are not put into a codified form. Common law comes from England and was inherited by almost every country that once belonged to the British Empire. Common law had its beginnings in medieval England, influenced by the Norman conquest of England which introduced legal concepts and institutions from the Norman and Islamic laws.

Religious law is based on scriptures and their interpretations. The source of religious law is the deity, legislating through the prophets. Examples include the Jewish law and Islamic Sharia, both of which mean the "path to follow". Religious laws are eternal and immutable because the word of God cannot be amended or legislated against by judges or governments. However religion never provides a thorough and detailed legal system. In a religious legal system disputes are usually settled by an officer of that religion, so the same person is both judge and priest.

Customary law. In many parts of the world unwritten local or tribal custom sets the standard of behaviour and provides for conciliation and dispute settlement. Most of the African countries, for instance, have a formal constitutional and commercial

law inspired by French, Belgian or British models but the relations between private individuals are regulated by customary law. This also applies to China and India.

2.1.4 Answer the following questions using the information from the text above

1. What are the main legal ‘families’ in the world today?
2. What factors determine the type of legal system a country follows?
3. What are the defining features of legal systems?
4. What sources are recognized as authoritative in civil law systems?
5. How was the Corpus Juris Civilis created?
6. Who makes laws in the common law countries?
7. What is the source of law in religious law system?
8. What is characteristic of customary law?

2.1.5 Find in the text words and expressions which mean:

1. something that is done by people in a particular society because it is traditional;
2. to choose someone for a position or a job;
3. the principle that a fair judgment must be made in a situation where the existing laws do not provide an answer;
4. to arrange laws, principles, facts etc in a system;
5. to correct or make small changes to something that is written or spoken;
6. an action or official decision that can be used to give support to later actions or decisions.

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

1. binding precedent	a) адвокат
2. counsel	b) посилатися на справу
3. to cite a case	c) розрізняти
4. to distinguish	d) правове обґрунтування
5. legal reasoning	e) суд нижчої інстанції
6. to argue	f) доводити
7. lower court	g) прецедент, що має обов’язкову силу
8. to overturn the decision	h) скасувати рішення

2.2.1 Before reading the text try to predict the right answers:

1. What is a precedent?

- a) a previous decision made in court which informs future cases
- b) a senior judge
- c) a set of written rules
- d) a jury's decision

2. What does stare decisis mean?

- a) decision is made based on legislation
- b) words said in passing
- c) stand by things decided
- d) once made the decision must not be changed.

3. What is the Latin for a logical basis for a decision made by a court which may bind all future cases?

- a) ratio ultima
- b) modus vivendi
- c) ratio – decidendi
- d) jus strictum

2.2.2 Read the text and to check your answers in 2.2.1

Judicial Precedent

Judicial precedent is one of the **sources of law**, particularly English Common Law which, itself, is the basis of legal systems in many parts of the world (e.g. the USA and Commonwealth countries). Essential to the **common law** is the hierarchy of the courts and the principle of binding **precedent**. In practice, this means that the decision of a higher court is binding on a lower court, and in the course of a trial the judges must refer to existing precedents. This is known as stare decisis 'stand by what has been decided'. The judges will also consider decisions made by a lower court, although they are not **bound to** follow them. However, a rule set by a **court** of greater or equal status must be applied if it is relevant. During a trial, a counsel will cite cases and either attempt **to distinguish** the case at trial from those referred to, or alternatively, argue that the rule established in a previous case is applicable and

should be followed. At the end of each legal case the Judge gives a summary of the facts of the case; then **a review of the arguments** (defence and prosecution) and an explanation of the principles of law he/she is using to come to a decision. Only the legal principles used to come to a decision are referred to as the ratio – decidendi' which means 'the reason for deciding'. Sometimes the Judge will consider what his/her decision would have been if the facts of the case had been different; this hypothetical situation is referred to as the «obiter dicta» (i.e. other things said) and the legal reasoning put forward may be used in future cases. The great body of **legal precedent** contained in law books is the result of appeals to **higher courts** against the decisions of lower courts. The appeals have resulted in the clarification of specific principles, either by improving them or by overturning the original **court's decision** through the introduction of a new precedent. So, put in broad terms, judicial precedent is the body of legal principles established by past court decisions which have survived the process of **appeal to higher courts** and have consequently become binding on all courts.

2.2.3 Answer the following questions using the information from the text:

1. What are the distinctive features of common law?
2. What does the principle of binding precedent mean?
3. Should rules set by courts of equal status be applied if they are relevant?
4. What is the role of the judge at the end of the case?
5. How would you define the «obiter dicta»?

Vocabulary practice

2.3 Match an adjective to a noun

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. government | a) authority |
| 2. primary | b) legislature |
| 3. written | c) arrangements |
| 4. state | d) order |
| 5. topical | e) agency |
| 6. civil | f) enactment |

2.3.1 Complete the chart with the different parts of speech (noun, verb and adjective). Use dictionary to help you with the pronunciation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
1. order	1.	1.
2.	2. organize	2.
3.	3. agree	3.
4.	4.	4. executive
5.	5.	5. existing
6. code	6.	6.
7. government	7.	7.

2.3.2 Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and phrases in bold:

The two great law families of modern Western civilization are *цивільне право* (also called Romano-Germanic law) and *звичаєве право* (also called Anglo-American law). They *походять від* ancient Roman law and *стародавнього* Germanic tribal law and have been altered by various customary, ecclesiastical, feudal, commercial, and sociopolitical influences. *Прецедент* is strong in English law, and means that *рішення* of higher courts are *обов'язкові до виконання* for judges of *судів нижчої інстанції*.

2.3.3 Render into English

1. Кожна країна має власну систему права. Статутне право є системою законів, які приймаються парламентом, а також підзаконних нормативних актів, прийнятих на виконання законів.

2. У країнах англо-саксонської правової сім'ї прецедент є основою правової системи, тоді як у деяких інших країнах (наприклад, у Франції) прецеденти використовуються для заповнення прогалін у законодавстві.

3. Існує ієрархія прецедентів, відповідно до якої рішення, які були прийняті судами вищих інстанцій (наприклад, палатою лордів у Англії), є обов'язковими для використання нижчими в аналогічних ситуаціях.

4. В Україні прецедент офіційно не вважається джерелом права, але на практиці рішення судів вищих інстанцій часто беруться до уваги при вирішенні спорів.

Speaking

2.4 Characterize legal systems on the basis of the following criteria: the sources of law, specific features of the legal system, spreading.

Grammar Focus: Past Indefinite, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect

2.5 Open the brackets choosing the appropriate form of the verb (Past Indefinite or Present Perfect):

1. The judges (passed/has passed) the sentence ten minutes ago. 2. The police (arrested/ have arrested) a famous criminal this week. 3. The police officer (informed/ has informed) him of robbery ten minutes ago. 4. The police officer already (told/ has told) him of his rights. 5. The detective (found/has found) the evidence of the crime yesterday. 6. We (read/have read) the text about the role of last week. 7. The policeman (arrested/has arrested) a famous criminal yesterday.

2.5.1 Open the brackets choosing the appropriate form of the verb (Past Indefinite or Past Perfect):

1. The judges (to reach/had reached) a decision after he (had discussed/ discussed) the case privately. 7. They (had finished/ finished) the examination when the chief expert (to ask) for the results. 8. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (had received/ received) five calls informing him of robbery from the bank. 9. When we (to come) into the room, the last meeting of the Supreme Court (had already finished/ already finished). 10. He (had accepted/ accepted) any possible penalty when the officer (to start) to tell him of his rights.

2.5.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (Future Indefinite or Future Perfect):

1. He (to receive) the judicial decision by tomorrow. 2. They (to inform) him of the penalty by noon. 3. They (to inform) him of the penalty tomorrow. 4. You (to meet) the accused in court by the beginning of the hearing. 5. You (to take) your examination in Criminal Procedure next week. 6. He (to prepare) his presentation by the end of the week. 7. The police officer (to interrogate) a suspect tomorrow. 8. They (will search/will have searched) the house by the end of the day. 9. The policeman (will make/ will have made) the report about theft in 10 minutes.

Module 2. Human Rights Protection

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

1.1 Answer the following questions

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

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

What Are Human Rights

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

1.2 Answer the following questions

1. What are the main documents which promote human rights in Ukraine?
2. What articles of the Ukrainian Constitution are devoted to human rights?

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

1. inviolability	a) конфіденційність листування
2. the highest social value	b) недоторканність
3. to endow with	c) невід'ємний

4. inalienable	d) наділяти
5. confidentiality of correspondences	e) найвища соціальна цінність
6. physical entity	f) фізична особа
7. personal non-property rights	g) особисті немайнові права

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

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

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

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

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

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the new Civil Code of Ukraine (2003), which came into force in 2004. The Civil Code is the second main law of the country after the Constitution. According to the norms of the new Civil Code, actions of the state executive bodies, bodies of local self government, other institutions,

officials and high level civil servants which violate the personal non-property rights, should be considered as actions against the law.

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

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

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

1.2.3 Find in the text the information on

- a) changing the notion of human rights in the Constitution;
- b) the bodies which guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms stipulated by the Constitution.

1.2.4 Complete the sentences with the information from the text

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

Vocabulary practice

1.3 Fill in the gaps with the following words and phrases:

to provide for, natural, inviolability, non-property, care, Civil, personal, right

- A special part of the 1. _____ Code is composed into a book entitled “Personal
2. _____ rights of the physical entity”, and this shows how important 3. _____ non-

property rights are in the structure of the Civil Code. A separate chapter in the book is devoted to those rights which 4._____ the 5._____existence of the individual such as the right to life, health 6.____ , medical assistance 7.____ to freedom and 8. ____of a person, right to family, etc.

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

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

1.3.3 Read and translate the Articles from the Constitution of Ukraine

Everyone has the right to legal assistance. Such assistance is provided free of charge in cases envisaged by law. Everyone is free to choose the defender of his or her rights. In Ukraine, the advocacy acts to ensure the right to a defense against accusation and to provide legal assistance in deciding cases in courts and other state bodies. (*Article 59*)

No one is obliged to execute rulings or orders that are manifestly criminal. For the issuance or execution of a manifestly criminal ruling or order, legal liability arises. (*Article 60*)

For one and the same offence, no one shall be brought twice to legal liability of the same type. The legal liability of a person is of an individual character. (*Article 61*)

A person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and shall not be subjected to criminal punishment until his or her guilt is proved through legal procedure and established by a court verdict of guilty. No one is obliged to prove his or her innocence of committing a crime. An accusation shall not be based on illegally obtained evidence as well as on assumptions. All doubts in regard to the proof of guilt of a person are interpreted in his or her favor. In the event that a court verdict is revoked as unjust, the State compensates the material and moral damages inflicted by the groundless conviction. (*Article 62*)

A person shall not bear responsibility for refusing to testify or to explain anything about himself or herself, members of his or her family or close relatives in the degree determined by law. A suspect, an accused, or a defendant has the right to a defense. A convicted person enjoys all human and citizens' rights, with the exception of restrictions determined by law and established by a court verdict. (*Article 63*)

Speaking

1.4 A. Tell what personal non-property rights providing for the social existence of the physical entity are mentioned in the Civil Code of Ukraine

B. Explain why it is humane to maintain rights of military wounded and sick of any side

Writing

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

Grammar focus: Passive Voice

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

1. Our relations with one another (to govern) by many rules of conduct . 2. Criminal law typically (to enforce) by the government. 3. He (to punish) already for being drunk while driving a car. 4 The principle of limited government (to establish) by the Magna Carta. 5. The document (to study) by the time the Dean came into the room. 6. Crimes (to classify) a felony or misdemeanor. 7. The famous criminal (to arrest) the day before yesterday. 8. The verdict (to announce) when he came in the court room. 9. The opening statement (to announce) five minutes ago. 10. The fingerprints (to indentify) when chief officer came into the room. 11. Our relations with one another (to govern) by many rules of conduct. 12. Probation (to use) for minor offences. 13. Magistrates (to guide) on points of law by a clerk. 14. The house (to search) when the chief investigator called. 15. He (to find) innocent and the case (to close) last week. 16. The burglar (to break) into the house and (to steal) a new TV set. 17. A drug dealer (to sell) drugs when a police caught him.

Unit 2. Protection of Human Rights at the International Level

2.1 Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

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

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR or EHR Treaty)

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

The direct predecessor of the Convention is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Other notable historical precedents include “England’s Magna Carta of 1215, which asserted the right to a fair trial and a just legal system; the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America of 1776; and the French Declaration of the Rights of Men and the Citizen of 1789. While inadequate for today, these represented important stages on the road towards full and equal rights for all human beings. The ECHR was signed on 4 November, 1950 and entered into force on 3 September, 1953. The European Convention on Human Rights represents ” the first steps of the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the Universal Declaration”. Contracting States undertake to secure to everyone within

their jurisdiction a number of civil and political rights and freedoms set out in the Convention. Some of them are: the right to life (Art.2), freedom from torture and from inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Art.3), freedom from slavery and servitude (Art. 4), the right to liberty and security of the person (Art. 5), the right to a fair trial (Art. 6), the right to respect for one's private and family life, one's home and one's correspondence (Art. 8), freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Art. 9), freedom of assembly and association (Art. 11).

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

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

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

proceedings. The Committee of Ministers supervises the execution of the judgement where a violation has been found.

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

1. The direct predecessor of the European Convention on Human Rights is the Constitution of the USA.

2. Contracting States undertake to protect human rights set out in the Convention.

3. All the Contracting States have incorporated the Convention into their own law.

4. The Court's judgement reached by majority vote is ultimate.

5. The Strasbourg Court is a substitute for every national court.

6. A Contracting State has no right to bring a case against another Contracting State.

7. The Court may require a state to pay financial compensation, including damages and the costs of the proceedings.

2.1.4 Make up 5 questions to the text and write summary

Vocabulary practice

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

2.1.6 Insert the following words in an appropriate form into the abstract

convention, detention areas, human rights, force, experts, adopt, access, politics, make up, include

The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was 1.____ in 1987 and came into 2.____ in 1989. The 3.____supplements the protection available under the European Convention on

Human Rights by establishing a European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)

This Committee is 4.____ of independent and impartial 5.____ from a variety of backgrounds, including law, medicine, prison affairs and 6.____

The Committee visits places of detention, which may 7.____ prisons, police stations, aliens' holding centres, 8.____ at army barracks or psychiatric institutions, to see how detainees are treated. The Committee has unlimited 9.____ to places of detention and can interview, in private, detainees or any other persons who can provide relevant information, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with 10.____ as well as the authorities themselves.

The aim of collecting this information is to strengthen the protecting of detainees against torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2.1.7 Choose the right preposition:

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

1. ... recent years number of cases considered by the Court has increased considerably as the Convention's reputation has grown.

2. The European Convention on Human Rights represents "the first steps ... the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated ... the Universal Declaration".

3. The Convention provides ... a European Court of Human Rights to deal ... individuals' petitions and their interstate cases.

4. The right to a fair trial, both in civil and criminal proceedings, is guaranteed ... Art. 6 of the ECHR.

5. The Additional Protocol of 1998 included the right to equal opportunities and treatment with regard to employment and careers, ... discrimination based ... sex.

6. Everyone charged ... a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty ... the law (Art. 5 of ECHR).

7. Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and found a family ... the national laws governing the exercise of this right. (Art. 12 of ECHR).

Speaking

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

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

Writing

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

Grammar focus: Active versus Passive

2.4 Put the verb in brackets into the proper tense form of active or passive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Everyone (to have) with the same human rights. 2. They cannot (to take) away, lost or surrendered whatever a person does or whoever that person is: they (to be) inalienable. 3. A criminal (to entitle) to a fair trial where he (to presume) innocent until proved guilty; if convicted, he (to entitle) to appeal and anyway to (to keep) detained in human conditions. 4. He has this rights and they must (to respect). 5. Human rights law is not about equality, it (to be) about protecting individuals from discrimination. 6. The law (to apply) equally to rich and poor. 7. The migrant worker (to entitle) to equal pay for equal work alongside the national of the country in which he temporarily (to work). 8. Women (to have) the same rights as men. 9. We (to read) the text about human rights last lesson. 10. He (to prepare) a petition to the International Court of Justice about serious violations now.

Module 3. Law Enforcement Careers

Unit 1. Law Enforcement Bodies in Ukraine

1.1 Answer the following questions:

1. What is a role of law enforcement in a society?
2. What law enforcing agencies do you know in Ukraine?
3. What are their functions and duties?

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

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

1.2.1 Make up your sentences with words and expressions from 1.2

1.2.2 Read the following text to understand what information is new for you

The National Police of Ukraine

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

addition to these specific groups, all police forces retain a majority of officers for the purpose of patrol duty and general law enforcement.

The Police contains the following subdivisions:

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

- Department in fight against drug-related crime

- Department of Cyber Police deals fighting against cyber crimes

- Department of Economic Security deals with economic crimes

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

- a number of municipal administrations

In addition, there are the following special units:

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

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

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

(from Wikipedia)

1.2.3 Answer the questions according to the text

1. When was the National Police of Ukraine formed?

2. What Ministry is the National Police of Ukraine overseen by?

3. What subdivisions are there in the National Police of Ukraine?

4. What does the department of Cyber Police deal with?

5. What is the task of Special Police Unit?

6. What is the task of Rapid Operational Response Unit?

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

Security Service of Ukraine

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.

The Security Service of Ukraine must perform functions fixed by law; act in conformity with law; 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 is based on principals of sole management and collegiality, conspiracy and publicity, and divided into three main directions: counterintelligence activity, fighting crime, 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.

1.3.1 Answer the questions according to the text

1. What functions does Social Security of Ukraine perform?
2. What are the main tasks of Social Security of Ukraine?
3. What does operational service activity divided into?
4. What principles does the work of Social Security based on?

Vocabulary practice

1.4 Give the English equivalents of the following and make up your sentences with some of them: розслідування, Корпус Оперативно-Раптової Дії, Органи досудового розслідування, заручники, озброєні підозрювані, підрозділ, Поліція охорони, патрульна служба, Служба Безпеки України, податкова поліція, контрозвідка, злочини проти миру та безпеки, розвідка, корупція.

1.4.1 Give the definitions for the following terms and expressions:

special forces, interior forces, intelligence, counterintelligence

1.4.2 Compare two law enforcing agencies: bodies of the interior affairs and the Security Service of Ukraine according the following points: tasks, structure, directions of activity, crimes they deal with, additional information.

1.4.3 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*.

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

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

1.5 Answer the question:

1. What do you know about the work of an investigator?
2. Where can investigators work?

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

Investigator

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

expert examination, etc. Pretrial investigation is called upon to facilitate the objective and comprehensive administration of justice.

1.5.2 Complete the following sentences according to the text:

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

1.5.3 Give the Ukrainian equivalents of the following:

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

1.5.4 Give the English equivalents of the following:

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

1.5.5 Render into English:

Органи досудового розслідування Національної поліції є структурними підрозділами апарату Національної поліції, її територіальних органів, які згідно з Кримінальним процесуальним кодексом України забезпечують досудове розслідування кримінальних правопорушень, віднесених до підслідності слідчих органів Національної поліції.

Органи досудового розслідування виконують такі завдання:

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

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

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

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

1.5.6 Fill in the gaps with the following phrases:

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

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

Its tasks are as follows: the prevention, detection and 1.____; the search for evasive taxpayers; the prevention and 2.____ in the bodies of State Tax Service; 3.____ activity of State Tax Service officers.

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

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

Speaking

1.6 Prepare your presentation on law enforcement careers in Ukraine

Writing

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

Grammar points: Modal verbs and their equivalents

1.8 Translate the following sentences into English using can /to be able to:

1. Вона може пояснити, чому вони подали апеляцію до Верховного Суду.
2. Він може найняти адвоката.
3. Де тут можна знайти поліцейський відділок?
4. Ти зможеш перекласти впізнати злочинця?
5. Завтра я буду вільний і зможу тобі допомогти знайти інформацію кримінальне право Великобританії.
6. Слідчий зміг знайти речові докази вбивства і довести провину підсудного.

1.8.1 Make up sentences with may using the following words and word combinations

Example: to touch the gun — May I take the gun?

To come into the courtroom, to read the report of the decision of the Constitutional Court, to take part in lawmaking, to watch the questioning of the accused, to use one's evidence, to speak to the prisoner.

1.8.2 Translate the following sentences into English using may:

1. Можна поговорити зі свідком злочину?
2. Слідчий говорить, що я вже вільний.
3. Коли мені дозволять поговорити з адвокатом?
4. Чи може підозрюваний позвонити родичам?
5. Чи можна його звільнити під заставу?

1.8.3 Give a piece of advice using modal verb should

E.g. She saw her neighbor burying a body (to call the police). – She should call the police immediately.

1. He was ill and missed the lecture in Criminal Law (to study the material himself). 2. She doesn't know the Constitution of her country and wants to be a lawyer (to study the Constitution) 3. The students are unable to follow what the lecturer is saying (not to speak so fast). 4. Her English is bad (to practice more). 5. He recognized the criminal (to tell the investigator)

1.8.4 Tell a person that he should (shouldn't) have done the following

E.g. A student went to the restaurant spending a lot of money and he doesn't have any to pay for his English courses now. He should not have gone to the restaurant and spent so much.

1. He forgot to tell the investigator some facts about the scene of the crime he had seen. 2. He came to the University at 8 o'clock in the morning and his first lecture starts at 9.40 o'clock. 3. He didn't tell his group mates that the first lecture was cancelled. 4. It's time to hand in the course paper in Criminal law to the lecturer but a student have done only a half of it.

Unit 2 Law Enforcement Agencies in the UK and the USA

2.1 Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

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

Police and law enforcement in the UK

Police and law enforcement in the UK is part of the justice sector, which works to create and maintain a safe, just and stable society. The purpose of the sector is to reduce crime and re-offending, promote confidence in the criminal justice system, protect people and contribute to the reduction and fear of crime, and support the

administration of justice. The sector employs around 600,000 employees in the UK across a range of organisations operating with different areas of responsibility.

Policing and law enforcement within the UK includes agencies responsible for: the maintenance of law and order; the prevention and detection of crime; and the reassurance and support for communities. Among them we should mention: territorial police forces (e.g. the Metropolitan Police Service); special police forces (e.g. the Serious Organised Crime Agency); non-police law enforcement agencies (e.g. UK Border Agency, HM Revenue and Customs); and miscellaneous forces, having a responsibility to police specific local areas or activities (e.g. ports, parks etc.) (*look at the summary table 1 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.

2.2.2 Answer the following questions:

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

Vocabulary practice

2.2.3 Find in the text words and expressions which mean:

1. the job of making sure that the law is obeyed;
2. to try to deal with a difficult problem;
3. an official attempt to find out the truth about or the causes of something such as a crime, accident, or scientific problem;
4. when a charge is made against someone for a crime, or when someone is judged for a crime in a court of law;
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.

2.2.4 Find in the text the English equivalents for the following phrases:

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

2.2.5 Render into English

У житті англійського суспільства велика роль поліції, яка входить до системи органів Міністерства внутрішніх справ Великобританії. В основі організації поліції як правоохоронного органу перебуває адміністративно-

територіальний поділ Великобританії. Підрозділи поліції в адміністративно-територіальних одиницях Великобританії очолюються головним констеблем.

Speaking

2.3 A. Look at the table 1 and compare the structures of law-enforcement agencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The following phrases might be useful for you:

very/quite/different/completely/totally/entirelydifferent/slightlydifferent; 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

Table 1. Police and law enforcement in the UK

	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
POLICING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	Police Service (39 forces)	Police Service (4 forces)	Scottish Police Service (8 forces)	Police Service of Northern Ireland
	Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)	Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)	Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)	Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)
			Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency	Northern Ireland Organised Crime Task Force
	UK Border Agency	UK Border Agency	UK Border Agency	UK Border Agency
	HM Revenue and Customs	HM Revenue and Customs	HM Revenue and Customs	HM Revenue and Customs
	Non Home Office Forces, <i>including for example:</i> Ministry of Defence Police British Transport Police Civil Nuclear Constabulary	Non Home Office Forces, <i>including for example:</i> Ministry of Defence Police British Transport Police Civil Nuclear Constabulary	Other Police Forces, <i>including for example:</i> Ministry of Defence Police British Transport Police Civil Nuclear Constabulary	

B. Compare the types of law-enforcement careers in Ukraine and the UK

Writing

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

Grammar points: Modal verbs and their equivalents

2.5 Translate the following sentences into English using modal verbs or their equivalents:

1. Ви можете впізнати злочинця? 2. Поліцейський зміг ідентифікувати особу злочинця. 3. Ви можете ідентифікувати жертву? 4. Поліцейський не зміг арештувати злочинця. 5. Вони всі вважали, що він невинний, але ніхто не міг довести його невинність. 6. Слідчий сказав підозрюваному, що він вільний. 7. Відбитки пальців можуть ідентифікувати потенційного підозрюваного. 8. Хоча підозрюваний був озброєний, поліцейський зміг його заарештувати. 9. Вищий суд повинен розглядати всі апеляції. 10. Ви повинні бути стресостійким та фізично витривалим, якщо хочете стати поліцейським. 11. Як я можу дістатися до поліцейського відділу? 12. Слідчий повинен допитувати підозрюваного. 13. Вона, напевно, залишила відбитки пальців. 14. Не може бути, щоб вона вкрала автомобіль. 15. Можливо, вона знає злочинця. 15. Він, напевно, працює слідчим.

Module 4. Police at Work

Unit 1. Law Enforcement Activities

1. 1 Answer the questions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the majority of Western legal systems, the major role of the police is to maintain order, keeping the peace through surveillance of the public, and the

subsequent reporting and apprehension of suspected violators of the law. They also function to discourage crimes through high-visibility policing, and most police forces have an investigative capability. Police have the legal authority to arrest and detain, respond to emergency calls, along with routine community policing.

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

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

(from Wikipedia)

1.2.2 Complete the sentences:

1. Police officers are generally charged with.....
2. Although many police officers wear a corresponding uniform.....
3. Typical police officer's duties relate to.....
4. The major role of the police is to.....
5. To provide a prompt response in emergencies the police.....

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

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

1.3 Answer the following questions:

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

1.3.1 Read the traffic ticket and choose the correct answer

STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Traffic Ticket for Moving Violations

Name: Fred H. Yerkes
Address: 112 Hazelton Way, Youngstown, OH 38995
Phone number: (443) 555-5999
Date of birth: 11/5/80
Driver's license number: 759906
Time and date of **traffic stop**: 4:35 pm 12/6
Location: 12th and Broad St.
Officer issuing the **citation**: Janet Walker
Badge number: 500066

Type of **offence** (check all that apply)

- Failure to obey posted **speed** limit (If so, was violation in school **zone**? (Y / N))
- Failure to stop at red light/ stop sign
- Illegal turn
- Driving with **expired** license
- Driving without **insurance**
- Other: _____

(from *Career Path: Police*, 2011)

1. What was the reason for the ticket?
 - A. The driver was speeding.
 - B. The driver ran a stop sign.
 - C. The driver made an illegal turn.
 - D. The driver did not have insurance.

2. What information did you know about driver?

- A. He is from out of state?
- B. He has an expired license.
- C. He has automobile insurance.
- D. He got a ticket near the school.

3. What information is not included on the ticket?

- A.The driver's home address
- B.The officer's badge number
- C.What kind of car the driver has?
- D. The driver's marriage status

Vocabulary Practice

1.3.2 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E)

- 1- citation
- 2- failure
- 3- traffic stop
- 4- moving violation
- 5- speed

- A. how fast is traveling
- B.not doing one is expected to do
- C.breaking the law while driving
- D.the act of pulling over the driver
- E.a notice of punishment for an offense

1.3.3 Read the sentences and decide which ones are correct?

- 1. A. She got the ticket for speeding
- B. He parked in a moving violation

- 2. A. His driving license is expired
- B. Bad weather caused a traffic stop

3. A. She has got citation for driving well
B. This is no parking zone.
4. A. You must pass the test to get driver's license.
B. Parked cars have high speeds
5. A. She received a failure for speeding
B. His insurance cost a lot of money

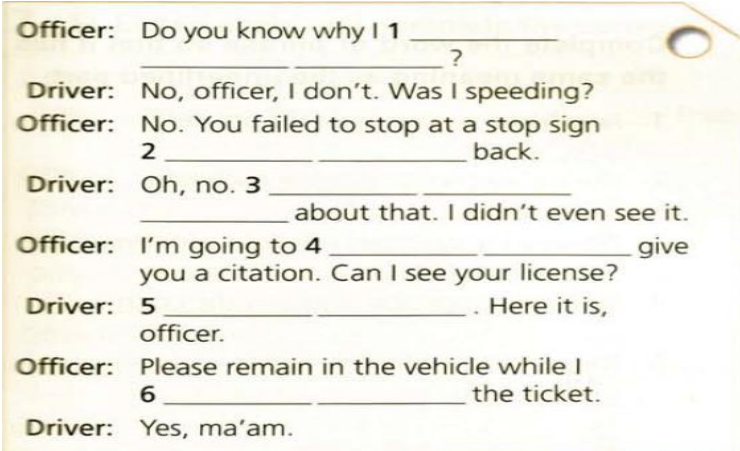
Listening

1.4 Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a driver.

Mark the statements true or false

1. The driver was pulled over for speeding.
2. The driver does not have his license.
3. The officer will give the man a ticket.

1.4.1 Listen again and complete the conversation



Officer: Do you know why I 1 _____ ?

Driver: No, officer, I don't. Was I speeding?

Officer: No. You failed to stop at a stop sign
2 _____ back.

Driver: Oh, no. 3 _____
_____ about that. I didn't even see it.

Officer: I'm going to 4 _____ give
you a citation. Can I see your license?

Driver: 5 _____ . Here it is,
officer.

Officer: Please remain in the vehicle while I
6 _____ the ticket.

Driver: Yes, ma'am.

(from Career Path: Police)

Speaking

1.5 Role playing

Student A: You are a police officer conducting a traffic stop.

Talk to Student B about

* the reason you stopped him or her

* his or her license

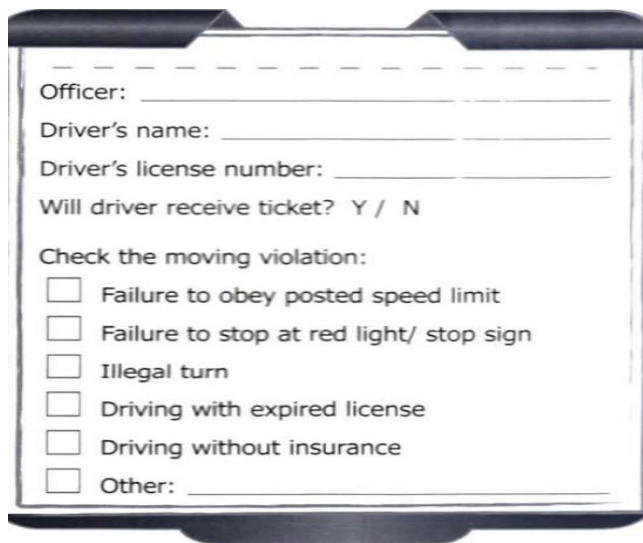
* what you are going to do

Make up a moving violation.

Student B: You are a driver. Talk to Student A about your moving violation.

Writing

1.6 Use the traffic ticket and your conversation from task 1.4 to fill out the traffic ticket



Officer: _____

Driver's name: _____

Driver's license number: _____

Will driver receive ticket? Y / N

Check the moving violation:

- Failure to obey posted speed limit
- Failure to stop at red light/ stop sign
- Illegal turn
- Driving with expired license
- Driving without insurance
- Other: _____

1.7 Look through the following recommendations for vehicle crime prevention. Imagine you are a policeman, write a leaflet giving advice on how to safeguard smart phones

Vehicle Crime - Protect Yourself

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.

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

Grammar Focus: Sequence of Tenses. Reported Speech

1.8 Choose the correct option

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

a) was b) had been c) were

2. He asked if I to become an investigator.

a) want b) wanted c) wants

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

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

4. He said that hea barrister the next week.

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

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

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

1.8.1 Change into Indirect Speech:

1. He said: "They participate in a trial yesterday."

2. He asked the witness: "Give your written statements, please"

3. She asked: "How is the Prosecutor General appointed?"

4. She asked me: "Why do you want to be a policeman?"

5. They asked me "Do you want to be a prosecutor?"

6. He begged: "Please, please don't kill me"

7. The prosecutor said: "The accused person is not guilty".

8. The investigator said: "We have found a witness."

9. The policeman ordered the criminal "Don't move! Put your hands up!"

10. She asked: "When will the jury begin to consider the verdict?"

Unit 2. At the Police Station

2.1 Answer the questions:

1. Have you ever been at the police station?
2. What happens at the police station?
3. What are the main duties of a police officer at the police station?

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

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

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

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

At the Police Station

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

The first stage is called disclosure. This is when information about the allegations is provided by the police to the solicitor, without the client present. There is no duty for the police to provide before or during the interview all the information in any witness statements they have taken. In fact, well trained officers will use this

to their advantage, purposely withholding information to ambush the client with new evidence, either later during the recorded interview or afterwards in court. The solicitor will try to ask questions of the interviewing officer during disclosure, but will often only be able to get limited information.

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

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

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

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

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

A person can also be bailed to attend again at the police station at a later date. This means they have to come back to the police station to find out if they are going to be charged or not. This is usually called being 'bailed pending further enquiries' because in the meantime the police will make further inquiries, or will wait for the Crown Prosecution Service to decide if the person is going to be charged.

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

2.3.2 Answer the questions:

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

6. What are potential outcomes of an interview at the police station?

Vocabulary practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Read the text and fill in the paragraphs with the correct headline. There are two extra ones you do not need to use

- A. Giving a statement to the police
- B. Information needed in your statement
- C. Giving a written statement
- D. Writing the invitation
- E. Giving a video recorded statement

F. Contacting the police to make a statement

G. Writing the summary

1. ____ A statement is a written or in certain circumstances a video-recorded account of what happened. A statement can be used as evidence in court. Before making any statement, the officer will ask questions to find out exactly what happened.

2. _____ When police are investigating a crime, they will record statements made by witnesses. If you're aware of a crime and want to make a statement, you can contact police:

- in an emergency, by telephoning 999. It's an emergency where a serious injury was caused or a crime is happening and the suspects are at or near the scene
- when it isn't an emergency, by telephoning 101
- by going to the local police station during opening hours

3. _____ When making a statement you should tell the police as much information about the offence as you can. This includes:

- descriptions or names of anyone involved or witnesses to the crime
- the registration number of any vehicles that were at the place when the crime happened, even if they were not involved the driver may have seen something
- descriptions, identifying marks or serial numbers of any stolen or damaged property

4. _____ If you give a written statement, the police will normally ask to come to your home or ask you to visit the police station.

The police realise that talking about what you have witnessed can be a difficult experience. If you find making your statement distressing, you can ask for a break at any time.

Once the statement has been written, the police officer will ask you to read it to check it's accurate. You can ask the police officer to read your statement to you.

You will be asked to sign the statement to say that it is an accurate account of what you think happened. If something is not right, tell the police officer so that they can change it. It is very important to do this, even if you feel nervous about doing it, as it could affect the investigation.

Sometimes the police may need to speak to you more than once, for example, if they need to check information.

5. _____ In some cases, if the police believe you to be ‘vulnerable’ or ‘intimidated’ as defined by law, you can make a video recorded statement instead of a written statement. Video recording is mostly used if you are under the age of 17 or are the victim in a sensitive case, for example a sex crime. You will usually be asked to go to a specially equipped video suite, which is situated in certain police stations. In some cases the police may bring recording equipment to your home or other venue that you have agreed. The police officer who is carrying out the interview will explain how it’s done before the recording begins. If you are a young person making a video recorded statement, a supporter will be with you during the interview. The police officer will not discuss the evidence that you are going to give before the interview is recorded. This is to make sure that you give the most accurate description of what you saw or know.

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

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

Speaking

2.6 Retell the conversation you have watched in 2.5 paying attention to sequence of tenses and indirect speech

Writing

2.7 You are a police officer write your report on the case in 2.5

Grammar focus: Sequence of Tenses. Reported Speech

2.8 Change the questions into Reported Speech:

1. She claimed: “I know the criminal”
2. The defendant said “I am not guilty”
3. He asked me: “Do you want to become an investigator?”
2. She asked him: “Have you watched any detectives?”
3. She asked him: “What is your favorite detective?”
4. The inspector asked him: “Have you ever witnessed any crimes?”

5. The foreman said “I can read the verdict”
6. A student asked a teacher: ”Tell me about criminal procedures, please ”
7. The prosecutor asked the defendant : ”What street have you seen the car? ”
8. The patrol officer asked: “What speed was the car driving when the accident happened?”
9. The inspector asked him: “Do you have an alibi?”
10. The policeman ordered: “Do not move! Put your hands up!”

2.8.1 Translate into English paying attention to indirect speech

1. Вона запитала, чи хочу я стати прокурором. 2. Він запитав, хто розслідує його справу. 3. Вона сказала, що не знає свідка. 4. Слідчий запитав, чи є свідки вбивства. 5. Поліцейський наказав не рухатись. 6. Поліцейський наказав злочинцям підняти руки вгору. 7. Поліцейський проінформував, що підозрюваний пограбував банк вчора. 8. Інспектор повідомив, що автомобіль було викрадено позавчора. 9. Суддя повідомив, що підсудного у вбивстві визнали невинним. 10. Поліцейський попросив свідка дати письмові показання. 11. Слідчий повідомив, що він знайшов докази вбивства. 12. Поліцейський запитав, чи є свідки злочину. 13. Інспектор у справах з неповнолітніми запитав підлітка, де він був о 3 годині минулої суботи. 14. Поліцейський запитав підозрюваного, чи є у нього алібі. 15. Вона сказала, що може впізнати злочинця. 16. Слідчий сказав, що знайшов відбитки пальців підозрюваного. 17. Він сказав, що хоче працювати у Національній Поліції України.

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