

**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»
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Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням

English for Law Enforcement. Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з англійської мови для здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «бакалавр» спеціальності 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність» II частина / Укл.: Шевченко Ю.В., Литвин С.В. – Чернігів: НУ ”Чернігівська політехніка”, 2022. – 55 с.

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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 5 модулів, в які входять 10 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 6. 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 Focus: Sequence of Tenses

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 he a barrister the next week.

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

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

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

7. I knew he as a Prosecutor.

a) works b) is working c) worked

8. The solicitor said that his case difficult.

a) was b) is c) had been

Unit 2 Law Enforcement Agencies in the UK and the USA

2. 1 Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main task of law enforcement bodies?

2. Do you know what agencies exercise law enforcement in the UK?

3. 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	с) розповсюджувати
4) to disseminate	д) служба прикордонного контролю
5) Border Agency	е) правосуддя
6) justice	ф) шахрайство
7) fraud	г) повторне порушення закону
8) smuggling	h) значний
9) significant	і) зменшення
10) reduction	г) 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

2.3 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.

2.3.1 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.

2.3.2 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

2.4 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 Focus: Sequence of Tenses. Reported Speech**2.5 Choose the correct option**

- The judge said that the suspected man ... guilty.
a) had been found b) is found c) has been found
- He said that hea barrister the next week.
a) had hire b) will hire c) would hire

3. He said that hethe suspect the next week.
a) had interrogate b) will interrogate c) would interrogate
4. He wondered if the policeman ...already.... the suspect.
a) had interrogated b) is interrogate c) has interrogated
5. He wondered if the judge ...already.... the sentence.
a) had passed b) is passing c) has passed
6. She asked him who the responsibility of writing police report.
a) has b) had c) is having
7. He said that Nick ...to become a police officer.
a) was going b) is going c) has been going

2.5.1 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?"

2.5.2 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.

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.....

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

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

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)

Vocabulary Practice

1.3 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

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: _____

1.6.1 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: Participle

1.7 Rewrite the following sentences as in the example paying attention to Participle I:

A. Example: *The men who work in the Procurator's Office are my colleagues.*
– *The men working in the Procurator's Office are my colleagues.*

1. The man who steals from pockets is a pickpocket. 2. The lawyer who is announcing the sentence is a judge. 3. The criminal who was escaping from Winston prison was rather dangerous. 4. The burglar who broke into their house at night was not alone, somebody helped him. 5. The unknown man who is following us looks like a criminal. 6. The plaintiff is a party which brings an action to win compensation.

B. Example: *When she heard the strange noise, she turned around.* – *Hearing the strange noise she turned around.*

1. When an aggrieved party starts criminal proceedings it usually sues for compensation. 2. When he questioned the witness he thought about his own family. 3. When they recognized his voice on the cassette, they became suspicious. 4. When they pass a law they always think if it violates the Constitution. 5. When I realized what had happened, I called the police.

C. Example: *I read the article about notary of the USA and made notes.* – *I read the article about notary of the USA making notes.*

1. The inspector looked at me and smiled. 2. The victim spoke and trembled. 3. The suspect spoke about his youth and showed old pictures with blood on them. 4. He turned over the pages of the criminal case and looked at the photos. 5. The man ran about and shouted.

1.7.1 Make up sentences using Participle II according to the model

Model: *To present to the lawyers/ to be not sufficient/ documents.*

The documents presented to the lawyers were not sufficient.

1. To charge with shoplifting/ to listen to the person/ they.
2. To accuse of kidnapping/ may be cross-examined/ Mr.Simpson.
3. Martha Black/ to convict by the court/ to be imprisoned.
4. To be going to appeal the court decision/ William/ to sentence to 5 years.
5. The offender/ to bring before a court/ to release on bail.

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

2.4 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.

2.4.1 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.

2.4.2 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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

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

Writing

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

Grammar focus: Participle, Gerund

2.9 Translate the following sentences into English using Participle:

1. Кожен заарештований чи затриманий повинен бути поінформований щодо причини його арешту чи затримання. 2. Кожен затриманий має право оскаржити в суді своє затримання. 3. Родичі заарештованої чи затриманої особи повинні бути поінформовані негайно про арешт. 4. Затримана чи арештована особа повинна бути звільнена відразу, якщо не було відповідного рішення суду.

2.9.1 Substitute the verbs in brackets with gerund

1. Many of the independent agencies operate as miniature versions of the tripartite federal government, with the authority to "legislate" through (to make rules), "adjudicate" through administrative (to hear) and to "execute" administrative goals through agency enforcement personnel.

2. A State or Federal Administrative Procedure Act prescribes procedures only for formal (to adjudicate).

3. Formal rulemaking, which is (to make rules) for which the organic statute requires that rules be "made on the record after agency opportunity for (to hear)," and for which the APA prescribes particular procedures.

Module 8. Criminal Law

Unit 1. The Nature of Criminal Law

1.1 Read and comment on the quotation by Edmund Burke

“Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny”

Edmund Burke, British statesman

1.2 Answer the questions:

1. What is crime?
2. What crimes do you know?

3. What is the main task of criminal law?
4. How do criminal and civil law cases differ in the way they are initiated?

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

1. to be tempted to	a) типовий злочин
2. to threaten with punishment	b) забороняти
3. conduct	c) на відміну від
4. archetypal crimes	d) намагатись розв'язати правові спори
5. disturbance of the public peace and order	e) призвести до шкідливих наслідків
6. to forbid	f) бути схильним до чогось
7. lead to harmful results	g) бути ув'язненим
8. unlike	h) загрожувати покаранням
9. to seek to resolve legal disputes	i) поведінка
10. to be incarcerated	j) порушення суспільного миру й порядку

1.2.2 Make up your sentences with words and expressions from 1.2.1

1.2.3 Read the following text to understand what information is new for you and do the tasks below

Criminal Law

Criminal law is the body of law that deals with crime and the legal punishment of criminal offenses. It seeks to protect the public from harm by inflicting punishment upon those who have already done harm and by threatening with punishment those who are tempted to do harm. The harm that criminal law aims to prevent varies. It may be physical harm, death, or bodily injury to human beings; the loss of or damage to property; disturbance of the public peace and order; or injury to the public health. Criminal law also often tries to avoid harm by forbidding conduct that may lead to harmful results.

Criminal punishment, depending on the offense and jurisdiction, may include execution, loss of liberty, government supervision (parole or probation), or fines. There are some archetypal crimes, like murder, but the illegal acts are not wholly the same between different criminal codes, and even within a particular code lines may be blurred, as civil law violations sometimes give rise also to criminal consequences. Criminal law typically is enforced by the government, unlike the civil law, which may be enforced by private parties.

Criminal law involves prosecution by the government of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime. Civil cases, on the other hand, involve individuals and organizations seeking to resolve legal disputes. In a criminal case, the state, through a prosecutor, initiates the suit, while in a civil case the victim brings the suit.

1.2.4 Answer the following questions using the information from the text

1. What does the term “criminal law” denote?
2. What way does criminal law seek to protect the public from harm?
3. What can criminal punishment include?
4. Are illegal acts the same in different criminal codes?
5. What is criminal law / civil law usually enforced by?
6. Who initiates the suit in the civil case / criminal case?

Vocabulary focus

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

кримінальний кодекс, злочин, правопорушення, покарання, призначати покарання, загрожуючи покаранням, запобігати злочину, тілесні ушкодження, забороняти, втрата свободи, нагляд, умовне покарання, типові злочини, призвести до шкідливих наслідків, бути схильним до чогось, бути ув'язненим, порушення громадського порядку.

1.3.1 Find synonyms for the following words and word combinations: criminal offense, civil offence, damage, penalty, prohibited, human being, disagreement, to be imprisoned, responsible, criminal code, control, to be found guilty, to appeal, to release, convicted, legal action.

Grammar focus : Infinitive

1.4 Find the Infinitives and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. I would like to study the Code of Ukraine about Administrative Offenses and Administrative Responsibilities. 2. I expect him to be always fair in presenting evidences. 3. Their duty is to detain criminals. 4. He has just finished his speech to read the text on criminal law. 5. We asked to be given convincing evidence.

1.4.1 Fill in the gaps with the participle *to* where necessary:

1. Have you ever heard him ... break the law? 2. She seems ... know a great deal about administrative law in the USA. 3. Let him ...help you with the presentation about methods of crime identifications. 4. Have you enough information ...sue for compensation. 5. He would rather die than ... betray his country.

Unit 2. Crimes and Criminals

2.1 Answer the following questions

1. What action can be considered as a crime?
2. What is the main difference between a tort and a crime?
3. What crimes are the gravest from the point of view of the Ukrainian law?

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

1. mens rea	a) бездіяльність
2. actus reus	b) на відміну від
3. injurious to society	c) намір
4. as distinguished	d) злочинний намір
5. be accomplished by	e) злочинна дія
6. omission	f) шкідливий для суспільства
7. intent	g) супроводжуватися (чимось)

2.1.2 Read the following text to understand what information is new for you and do the tasks below

Crime in English Law

In English legal tradition crime is defined as an act or omission that violates the law and is punishable by the state. Crimes are considered injurious to society or the community, as distinguished from torts and breach of contract.

As defined by law, a crime includes both the act, or actus reus, and the intent to commit the act, or mens rea.

Actus reus is Latin for "guilty act" and is the physical element of committing a crime. It may be accomplished by an action, by threat of action, or exceptionally, by an omission to act. For example, a parent's failure to give food to a young child also may provide the actus reus for a crime.

Where the actus reus is a failure to act, there must be a duty. A duty can arise through contract, a voluntary undertaking, a blood relation with whom one lives, and occasionally through one's official position.

Mens rea is another Latin phrase, meaning "guilty mind." A guilty mind means an intention to commit some wrongful act. Intention under criminal law is separated from a person's motive. If Mr. Hood robs a rich Mr. Nottingham because his motive is to give the money to poor Mrs. Marion, his "good intentions" do not change his criminal intention to commit robbery. Unless the act of which a defendant is accused is defined by statute as a crime, no indictment or conviction for the commission of such an act can be legally sustained.

2.1.3 Answer the following questions using the information from the text

1. What is a crime?
2. What does a crime include?
3. What is actus reus / mens rea?
4. Give an example of actus reus / mens rea.

2.1.4 Complete the sentences using the information from the text

1. Crimes are considered injurious to ...
2. Actus reus may be accomplished by ...

3. Where the actus reus is a failure to act...

4. A guilty mind means ...

5. Unless the act of which a defendant is accused is expressly defined by statute as a crime...

Vocabulary focus

2.2 Match words on the left with the appropriate definition on the right

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1) an arsonist | a) attacks and robs people, often in the street |
| 2) a shop-lifter | b) sets fire to property illegally |
| 3) a mugger | c) is anyone who breaks the law |
| 4) an offender | d) breaks into houses or other buildings to steal |
| 5) a vandal | e) steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer |
| 6) a burglar | f) kills someone |
| 7) a murderer | g) deliberately causes damage to property |
| 8) a kidnapper | h) steals things from people's pockets in crowded places |
| 9) a pickpocket | i) gets secret information from another country |
| 10) an accomplice | j) buys and sells drugs illegally |
| 11) a drug dealer | k) takes away people by force and demands money for their return |
| 12) a spy | l) helps a criminal in a criminal act |
| 13) a terrorist | m) uses violence for political reasons |
| 14) an assassin | n) causes damage or disturbance in public places |
| 15) a hooligan | o) hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey |
| 16) a stowaway | p) takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course |
| 17) a thief | q) murders for political reasons or a reward |
| 18) a hijacker | r) is someone who steals |
| 19) a forger | s) makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures |
| 20) a robber | t) is a member of a criminal group |
| 21) a smuggler | u) steals money, etc. by force from people or places |
| 22) a traitor | v) marries illegally, being married already |
| 23) a gangster | w) is a soldier who runs away from the army |

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 24) a deserter | x) brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax |
| 25) a bigamist | y) illegally carries drugs into another country |
| 26) a drug smuggler | z) betrays his or her country to another state |

2.2.1 Give the English equivalents for the following word combinations and make up your sentences with some of them: контрабандист, вбивця, терорист, правопорушник, грабіжник, підпалювач, фальшивомонетник, насилля, підробити підпис, вбити за винагороду, найманий вбивця, кишеньковий злодій, скоїти злочин, суб'єкт злочину, бездіяльність, суспільно небезпечна поведінка.

2.2.2 Render into English:

Злочини в кримінальному праві підлягають класифікації в залежності від ступеня вини, мети, покарання, яке може бути за нього призначено, стадії скоєння злочину тощо.

Відповідно до ч.1 ст. 11 КК України, злочином є суспільно небезпечне винне діяння (дія чи бездіяльність), вчинене суб'єктом злочину. Під дією розуміється активна, свідома та суспільно небезпечна поведінка, а під бездіяльністю — невчинення винною особою певних дій, які вона мала вчинити за даних обставин.

Speaking

2.3 Discuss the following questions in small groups

1. What is the difference between criminal and civil law?
2. What does the term "eluding a police officer" mean?
3. In which of the following circumstances can a police officer arrest a person?
 - a) a police officer personally observes a crime
 - b) a police officer has a reasonable belief, based on facts and circumstances, that a person has committed or is about to commit a crime
 - c) a police officer suspects but is not sure that a person has committed or is about to commit a crime

Grammar focus : Infinitive and Infinitive Complexes

2.4 Find the Infinitives and translate the sentences:

1. I would like to see the witness. 2. I expect him to be always fair in presenting evidences. 3. Their duty is to detain criminals. 4. He has just finished his speech to read the text on criminal law. 5. We asked to be given convincing evidence.

2.4.1 Fill in the gaps with the participle to where necessary:

1. Have you ever heard him ... break the law? 2. She seems ... know a great deal about criminal law in the USA. 3. Let him ...help you with the presentation about methods of crime identifications. 4. Have you enough information ...sue for compensation. 5. He would rather die than ... betray his country.

2.4.2 Translate into English using Infinitive and Infinitive Complexes:

1. Вони раді, що їх визнали невинними. 3. Здається, його оштрафували, бо він був у стані сп'яніння за кермом. 4. Повідомили, що вбивцю знайшли. 5. Припускають, що він не сам скоїв злочин. 6. Повідомили, що терористи захопили літак вчора. 7. Вони раді, що їх визнали невинними. 8. Здається, його оштрафували, тому що він був у стані сп'яніння за кермом. 9. Він вимагав, щоб йому надали поговорити з адвокатом. 10. Бачили, як він грабував банк. 11. Повідомили, що вбивцю знайшли. 12. Припускають, що він не сам скоїв злочин. 16. Відомо, що цей слідчий розслідує справу про вбивство зараз.

Module 9. Crime Investigation

Unit 1. Forensic Science

1.1 Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by investigation?
2. What is the main task of forensic science?
3. What methods of forensic science do you know?

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

1. Subdivision	a) свідчення свідків
2. DNA profiling	b) аналіз ДНК
3. crime lab	c) аналіз за допомогою мікроскопа
4. testimonial	d) криміналістична
5. evidence	e) лабораторія
6. microscopic examination	f) підрозділ, сфера
7. court appearance	g) виступ в суді

1.2.1 Read the text to understand what information on crime investigation is new for you

FORENSIC SCIENCE

Forensic science and scientific expertise serves the administration of justice by providing scientific support in the investigation of crime and providing evidence to the courts.

When a crime is reported to the police, patrol officers are usually the first to arrive at the scene. They perform the initial investigation; fill out the forms, such as the complaint; interview witnesses; make an arrest if there is a suspect. If a crime requires expert investigation, detectives are called in. The detective's first task usually is to examine the facts in order to determine whether a crime has actually been committed and whether further investigation is required. If a full investigation is initiated, detectives collect evidence, interview witnesses and victims, contact informants. After an arrest is made, investigative work is extremely important to the outcome of a court case. Case preparation includes reviewing and evaluating all evidence and reports on the case; re-interviewing witnesses and assisting in their preparation for court appearances; and preparing the final report.

Legal detectives and investigators in common-law countries have a wide variety of techniques available in conducting investigations. However, the majority of cases are solved by the interrogation of suspects and the interviewing witnesses, which takes time. Besides interrogations, detectives may rely on a network of informants they have processed over the years. Informants often have connections with persons a detective would not be able to approach formally. The best way is to obtain a confession from the suspect, usually this can be done in exchange for

entering plea bargain for a lesser sentence. Evidence collection and preservation can also help in identifying a potential suspect.

Criminalistics as a subdivision of forensic science is the application of various sciences to answer questions relating to examination and comparison of different types of evidence in criminal investigations. Typically, evidence is examined in a crime lab.

A Crime Laboratory (Crime Lab), is a scientific laboratory where scientists examine evidence from a criminal case. A typical crime lab has two sets of personnel. These are the investigators who go to crime scenes and collect evidence and process the scene. The second type of personnel in a crime lab is the people who run experiments on the evidence once it is brought to the lab.

Each type of evidence has a specific value in an investigation. Evidence used to resolve an issue can be split into 2 areas. The testimonial evidence refers to any witnessed records of an incident.

The physical evidence is any material item that is on the crime scene. How will evidence collected at a scene do for the investigation:

- a) may prove that a crime has been committed;
- b) establish any key elements of a crime;
- c) link a suspect with a scene or a victim;
- d) establish the identity of a victim or suspect.
- e) confirm verbal witness testimony;
- f) release the innocent.

Among the identification methods there are fingerprinting, DNA profiling and microscopic examination.

1.2. 2 Answer the following questions using the information from the text

1. What is the principle objective of forensic science and scientific expertise?
2. What does an initial investigation include?
3. What may detectives rely on?
4. What is a crime laboratory?
5. What are two types of evidence? What is physical evidence?
6. In what way does evidence help in an investigation?

1.2.3 Complete the following sentences

1. Forensic science serves...
2. Majority of criminal cases are solved by...
3. When a detective has a suspect in mind the next step is...
4. Evidence from a criminal case is usually examined in...
5. In a crime laboratory staff there are investigators who... and...
6. Evidence collected at a scene of a crime helps to...

Vocabulary focus

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

затримати, арештувати, допит свідків, скоїти злочин, підтвердити свідчення, звільнити невинного, встановити ідентичність, місце злочину, представити речові докази, перевірити докази, підозрюваний, визнати виним, звинуватити в, оголосити вирок, ув'язнити, звільнити

1.3.1 Insert one of the following words into the text:

*instinct, competent, search, intelligence,
field-criminalist, witnesses, fingerprints, evidence*

Investigation means a 1.____ That's why the duty of an investigator is to search for the truth, for the offender, for 2.____ who help to reconstruct the event and will present evidence of it in court.

The duties of the investigator together with the 3.____ are to find, to collect and to protect evidence, such as 4.____, footprints, and other traces of the criminal act.

Every good investigator should be intelligent, 5.____, patient, tactful, composed, and persistent, but he should be firm if it is necessary. He must also possess special investigative aptitudes and professional 6.____ The quick and accurate solution of crime depends largely on the personal efforts. It also depends on his education, his 7.____ and his decision-making judgments.

Speaking

1.4 Work in small groups and discuss what the necessary aspects are to be considered in the investigation of a crime. Use the following key words:

scene, evidence, witness, informant, to rely on, to collect, to arrest, to question, to search, fingerprints.

Grammar focus: Conditional Sentences

1.5 Open the brackets using the appropriate forms of the verbs. Pay attention to Conditionals of 0, I and II types. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. If you (to approach) a barrister directly you will be sent to a solicitor. 2. If he passes the examination set by the Council of legal Education he (to become) a barrister. 3. If he (to have) money he (hire) a good barrister. But he doesn't have enough money. 4. If the case (to hear) in a higher court the solicitor will brief a barrister on the client's behalf. 5. When you (to become) a solicitor you (to deal) with such matters as litigation, convincing of property, general business advice. 6. If you (to approach) a barrister directly you (to be sent) to a solicitor. 7. If he (to pass) the examination set by the Council of legal Education he (to become) a barrister.

Unit 2. Methods of Criminal Identification

2.1 Answer the question:

1. What methods of criminal identifications do you know?
2. Have you ever witnessed the scene of a crime? What was it?

2.2 Read the text and find the information about

- a) types of evidence at the scene of a crime;
- b) methods of identification of crimes
- c) lineup identification

Identifications

Most police investigations begin at the scene of a crime. There are some types of evidence that is located and recovered at a scene: 1) Impression evidence includes fingerprints, tool marks, footwear, fabric impressions, tire marks and bite marks. 2) Biological evidence includes blood, body fluids, hair, nail. 3) Trace evidence includes paint, glass and fibres. 4) Firearms include weapons, gun powder patterns, casings,

projectiles, and cartridges. Experts are particularly adept in the microscopic examination of spent bullets and cartridge cases.

The use of DNA profiling is regarded as reliable as fingerprinting to check the unique characteristics of an individual. Fingerprints (also includes palm prints and bare footprints) are the best evidence to place an individual at the scene of a crime. The identifying fingerprint pattern dusted with powder could be seen and photographed or digitally recorded. By comparing fingerprints at the scene of a crime with the fingerprint record of suspected persons, absolute proof of the presence or identity of a person can be established.

If using the method of DNA analysis, then blood can be matched back to an individual with a high degree of probability. DNA profiling can positively identify an individual from a specimen of blood, hair roots etc.

Police often ask eyewitnesses to identify a suspect from a lineup or an array of photos. A lineup or photo array involves placing a suspect or a photo of a suspect among people who are not suspected of committing the crime (fillers) and asking the eyewitness to identify the perpetrator.

Misidentification by eyewitnesses has played a role in a high number of wrongful convictions and has led criminal justice experts to look more closely at the effectiveness of identifying suspects from live and photographic lineups.

Most U.S. law enforcement agencies use the simultaneous lineup, in which the eyewitness views a lineup of individuals or a photo array; that is, all individuals are viewed at the same time. However, some research has indicated that a sequential lineup, in which photographs are presented to the witness one at a time, produces fewer false identifications as well as fewer true identifications

The two types of lineups require different mental processes from the witness: For sequential lineups, witnesses must exercise "absolute judgment," comparing each photograph or person only to their memory of what the offender looked like. In simultaneous lineups, witnesses must use "relative judgment" to compare lineup photographs or members to each other.

2.2.1 Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text:

1. To obtain a position of an investigator one has to pass an examination on such legal subjects as...

2. Investigator's job includes...
3. At a scene of a crime some types of physical evidence may be recovered such as...
4. Fingerprinting is a method of...
5. A lineup or photo array involves.....

2.2.3 Render into English:

Для розслідування справи слідчі та детективи використовують різні методи і засоби. Для розкриття злочину необхідно враховувати багато аспектів. Важливим завданням є збір свідчень та доказів і пошук потенційного підозрюваного. В процесі допиту свідків слідчий може отримати важливу інформацію щодо винності особи, присутності підозрюваного на місці злочина. Цей факт може бути підтверджений чи навпаки завдяки перевірці фізичних доказів. Існують спеціальні методи встановлення ідентичності особи: аналіз відбитків пальців та ДНК. Шляхом порівняння відбитків пальців на місці злочину та відбитків підозрюваного можна встановити абсолютний доказ присутності або ідентичності особи.

Speaking

2.3 Explain why recovering and collecting physical evidence is important in the investigation of a crime

Grammar focus : Conditional Sentences

2.4 Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the verb. Pay attention to of Type III. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. If he (to have) a university degree in law he would have been provided exemption from certain examinations while he was applying for a job. 2. If he had passed the Law Society examination he (to qualify) as a solicitor. 3. If I (see) the robbery yesterday I (to call) the police. 4. If the criminal (to leave) his fingerprints on the scene of the crime last night he (not to be found). 5. If he (not to commit) that crime last week he (not to be arrested). 6. She has lost the case yesterday. But if she (to go) to a defense lawyer she would have not lost it.

2.4.1 Translate into English using conditionals

1. Якщо ми дізнаємось щось про цей злочин, ми зателефонуємо слідчому.
2. Якщо суд присяжних визнає її винною, суддя винесе вирок.
3. Вона говорить правду.
4. Якби я був присяжним, я б визнав її невинною.
5. Коли вона зайде до зали суду, вступні промови вже було проголошено.
6. Якби вона не залишила відбитків пальців, її б не знайшли і не заарештували.
7. Якщо обвинуваченого визнають невинним, його звільняють.
8. Якби він не їхав на такій високій швидкості, поліцейський патруль не зупинив би його і не оштрафував.

Module 10. Criminal Justice and Punishment

Unit 1. Court Trial

1.1 Answer the following questions:

1. Have ever been at court trial? What case was it?
2. What people can take part in a court trial?

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

1. opening statements	a) заперечення
2. selection of the jury	b) докази
3. to testify	c) підсумовувати
4. physical exhibits	d) судовий пристав
5. bailiff	e) речові докази
6. to summarize	f) свідчення
7. evidence	g) добір присяжних
8. objection	h) вступні промови
9. to be impartial	i) бути неупередженим
10. to disregard	j) не брати до уваги

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

What Happens During the Trial

Events in a trial usually happen in a particular order, though the order may be changed by the judge. The usual order of events is set out below.

Step 1. Selection of the Jury.

Step 2. Opening Statements. The lawyers for each side will discuss their views of the case that you are to hear and will also present a general picture of what they intend to prove about the case. What the lawyers say in their opening statements is not evidence and, therefore, does not help prove their cases.

Step 3. Presentation of Evidence. All parties are entitled to present evidence. The testimony of witnesses who testify at trial is evidence. Evidence may also take the form of physical exhibits, such as a gun or a photograph. On occasion, the written testimony of people not able to attend the trial may also be evidence in the cases you will hear.

Many things you will see and hear during the trial are not evidence. For example, what the lawyers say in their opening and closing statements is not evidence. Physical exhibits offered by the lawyers, but not admitted by the judge, are also to be disregarded, as is testimony that the judge orders stricken off the record.

Many times during the trial the lawyers may make objections to evidence presented by the other side or to questions asked by the other lawyer. Lawyers are allowed to object to these things when they consider them improper under the laws of evidence. It is up to the judge to decide whether each objection was valid or invalid, and whether, therefore, the evidence can be admitted or the question allowed. If the objection was valid, the judge will sustain the objection. If the objection was not valid, the judge will overrule the objection. These rulings do not reflect the judge's opinion of the case or whether the judge favours or does not favour the evidence or the question to which there has been an objection.

It is your duty as a juror to decide the weight or importance of evidence or testimony allowed by the judge. You are also the sole judge of the credibility of witnesses, that is, of whether their testimony is believable. In considering credibility, you may take in account the witnesses' opportunity and ability to observe the events about which they are testifying, their memory and manner while testifying, the

reasonableness of their testimony when considered in the light of all the other evidence in the case, their possible bias or prejudice, and any other factors that bear on the believability of the testimony or on the importance to be given that testimony.

Step 4. The Instructions. Following presentation of all the evidence, the judge instructs the jury on the laws that are to guide the jury in their deliberations on a verdict. A copy of the instructions will be sent to the jury room for the use of jurors during their deliberations. All documents or physical objects that have been received into evidence will also be sent to the jury room.

Step 5. Closing Arguments. The lawyers in the closing arguments summarize the case from their point of view. They may discuss the evidence that has been presented or comment on the credibility of witnesses. The lawyers may also discuss any of the judge's instructions that they feel are of special importance to their case. These arguments are not evidence.

Step 6. Jury Deliberation. The jury retires to the jury room to conduct the deliberations on the verdict in the case they have just heard. The jury first elects a foreman who will see to it that discussion is conducted in a sensible and orderly fashion, that all issues are fully and fairly discussed, and that every juror is given a fair chance to participate.

When a verdict has been reached, the foreman signs it and informs the bailiff. The jury returns to the courtroom, where the foreman presents the verdict. The judge then discharges the jury from the case.

1.2.2 Decide if the statements are true or false according to the text.

Correct the false ones:

1. Potential jurors are interviewed only by defense attorney.
2. In opening statements a judge summarizes the problems of the case.
3. The written testimony of people who are not able to attend the trial may be taken as evidence.
4. Closing arguments are not evidence.
5. The jury decides whether each objection was valid or invalid.
6. If the objection was not valid, the judge will sustain the objection.
7. In closing arguments the prosecutor and the defense lawyer summarize the case from their point of view.

1.2.3 Answer the following questions according to the text

1. What is the purpose of interviewing the prospective jurors?
2. What is the purpose of open statements?
3. Who are entitled to present evidence?
4. In what case can written testimony be considered as evidence?
5. Who instructs the jury on the laws?
6. Why does jury go to the jury room?

Vocabulary practice

1.3 Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

присягати, відповісти на всі питання правдиво, особистий інтерес у справі, підсумовувати, базуватися виключно на фактах, мати право подавати докази, показання свідків, речові докази, заперечувати, впливати, відповідальний за вирішення справи, обвинувачення, проводити обговорення вердикту, інформувати судового розпорядника.

1.3.1 Fill in the blanks using the correct word there are two extra ones you do not need to use:

lies / protocols / addressing / All rise/ put your hands up/ do not move

There are a large number of 1._____when appearing in court. For example, when the clerk says 2_____ everyone stands up. After being sworn in, a person is then under oath. If a person 3_____under oath, he or she risks being charged with perjury. There are also rules for 4_____the judge.

1.3.2 Choose the word that is closest in the meaning to the underlined part:

1. When the judge arrived, the clerk said, ‘Everyone, stand up!’

A. approach the bench B. All rise C. “Your Honor.”

1. The prosecutor stood in the area in front of the bench to give his argument

A. bench B. protocol C. well

2. It is important for people to know the proper rules and traditions for attending court

A. oaths B. protocols C. records

3. When Miss Ashley was on the witness stand she was made to promise to tell the truth

A. off the record B. sworn in C. interrupted

4. The attorney was annoyed when the witness stopped her from talking by asking a question

A. approached the bench B. addressed C. interrupted

1.3.2 Render into English

Судовий етикет - це сукупність правил поведінки суб'єктів судового процесу, регулюючих взаємини між судом і особами, що беруть участь в справі. Головуючому надано право видалити порушника порядку із залу судового засідання, а в деяких випадках може штрафувати. Під час проголошення вироку всі присутні в залі судового засідання, не виключаючи складу суду, вислуховують вирок стоячи.

Speaking

1.4 Imagine that you are a teacher of a law college tell your students about steps and procedures of criminal court trial as you were a teacher of a law college

1.4.1 Role playing. Work in groups. Study the case of a stolen car, write a scenario of a court trial and be ready to dramatize it

A case of a stolen car

A girl of about 20 years old has been charged with the crime of driving or taking a car belonging to someone else, without the permission of the owner. The evidence showed that a Lexus was stolen on the night of February 8th. The next day Miss Lee was arrested driving the stolen car. Her fingerprints were on the shaved

master keys (keys used to steal a car). Miss Lee claimed that she noticed a very smart car and decided to come up nearer to have a look. The man was in the car and she asked him how fast the car was, he offered her to get in and check herself. They drove a little and then he told her that the car was stolen from Martinez Car Sales shop and that she could have it. Then, Rick, as he named himself, stopped the car, jumped out of the car and ran away. Yana Lee decided it would be a wise idea to return the car. So, she headed to return the Lexus to its owner - Martinez Car Sales shop. Heading over to downtown Miss Lee was stopped by an officer, who noticed the stolen Lexus. The officer arrested Miss Lee and charged her with the crime.

Grammar Focus: Construction “I wish”

1.5 Open the brackets using “I wish”. Translate into Ukrainian

1. She wishes (to be) a wonderful advocate. 2. He wishes (not to rob) last week. 3. I wish I (to know) Patent Law of the USA. 4. He wishes he (not to drink) alcoholic drinks before going to the party yesterday. 5. He wishes (not to break) the American Law. 6. They wished they (not to see) that horrible scene. 7. The unfortunate student wished he (not to forget) to study the court system of the USA. 8. He wishes he (to appeal) that case last winter. 9. I wish I (to consult) a defense lawyer yesterday. 10. He is a tractor driver. He wishes he (to be) a defense lawyer.

Unit 2. Punishment

2.1 Answer the following questions:

1. What types of punishment do you know?
2. Which of them are implemented in Ukraine?

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

1. fine	a) правопорушення, проступок
2. corporal punishment	b) штраф
3. confinement in jail	c) покарання

4. substitute	d) заміщувати
5. punishment	e) страта
6. revenge-based	f) тілесне покарання
7. misdemeanour	g) заснований на помсті
8. execution	h) ув'язнення

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

Punishment

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

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

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

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

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

The term restitution refers to the practice of requiring offenders to financially compensate crime victims for the damage the offenders caused. This damage may include psychological, physical, or financial harm to the victim. In most cases, crime victims must initiate the process of obtaining restitution from the offender. Judges may impose restitution in conjunction with other forms of punishment, such as probation (supervised release to the community) or incarceration.

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 Read the statements and decide if they are true or false

1. A fine is a kind of a monetary assessment.
2. Confinement in jail or prison for a period of time is called incarceration.
3. At present societies widely accept the law of equal retaliation.
4. No societies use the forms of harsh physical punishment nowadays.

5. Community service is one of the three types of compensation for the damage caused by their crimes.

6. Fines are often used as criminal punishment.

7. Restitution may be included as a condition of an offender's parole program.

Vocabulary focus

2.3 Complete the text with the following words:

criminal/ punished/ rehabilitate/ revenge/ wrongdoing/ impose/ crime

Goals of Criminal Punishment

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

2.3.1 Give the English equivalents for the following word combinations and make up your sentences with some of them:

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

2.3.2 Render into English:

Коли до засудженого застосовується покарання, то обов'язковою складовою є кара. Кара засудженого становить зміст покарання – позбавлення або обмеження прав і свобод особи, засудженої за вчинення злочину.

Щодо самої кари, то важливо, щоб вона відповідала принципіві справедливості. Тобто винний повинен зрозуміти, що він відплачує за вчинені ним протиправні дії і відплачує справедливо, відповідно до шкоди, яку він своїми діями завдав суспільству. Обмеження прав та свобод засудженого повинно бути належно обґрунтованим.

Speaking

2.4 Prepare your presentation “Types of punishment in different countries”

Writing

2.5 Write your essays on “Capital punishment: Pros and Cons”

Grammar focus : Revision

2.6 Open the brackets using the verbs in correct tense of Active or Passive Voice:

1. Probation (to use) for minor offences. 2. Magistrates (to guide) on points of law by a clerk. 3. The house (to search) when the chief investigator called. 4. He (to find) innocent and the case (to close) last week. 5. The burglar (to break) into the house and (to steal) a new TV set. 6. The famous criminal (not to arrest) the day before yesterday. 7. The verdict (to announce) by the time he came in the court room. 8. A defense-lawyer (to represent) the accused in five minutes. 9. A drug dealer (to sell) drugs when a police caught him. 10. Experts (to examine) the fingerprints by noon yesterday.

2.6.1 Translate into English paying attention to sequence of tenses

1. Слідчий сказав, що знайшов речові докази вбивства. 2. Поліцейський наказав не рухатись. 3. Поліцейський наказав злочинцю підняти руки вгору. 4. Слідчий проінформував, що підозрюваний пограбував банк. 5. Поліцейський запитав, коли було викрадено автомобіль. 6. Суддя оголосив, що підсудного визнали невинним. 7. Слідчий запитав, коли було пограбовано банк. 8. Поліцейський запитав, де підозрюваний був вчора ввечері.

2.6.2 Open the brackets using the infinitive or the ing-form of the verb in correct form. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. I have never heard him (to start) legal proceedings. 2. They want him (to plead guilty) in committing a grave crime. 3. The most offence (to involve) criminal law are those against the state. 4. They will look forward to (to charge) him for the second time. 5. The offence turned out (to be) committed while sleepwalking, and this act can't be qualified as a crime. 6. She seems (to investigate) the case for two weeks. 7. The criminal is sad (to catch) by the police. 8. He is known (to be) a good defence lawyer. 9. She is belived (to be innocent). 10. He is said (to rob) the bank two years ago.

2.6.3 Translate into English using Conditionals , “I wish” or “If only...”

1. Якби вона не скоїла злочин, її б не заарештували. 2. Шкода, що ти не розповів поліцейському всю правду. 3. Я б хотів, щоб він погодився піти до поліцейського відділку та написати заяву про ту крадіжку. 4. Він шкодує, що скоїв злочин. 5. Якби він не влаштував бійку на футбольному майданчику, поліція не заарештувала б його вчора. 6. Якби я був присяжним, я б визнав його невинним. 7. Якщо свідок впізнає підозрюваного, його заарештують. 8. Якби він не порушив правила дорожнього руху, його б не заарештували. 9. Якби він не їхав так швидко, його б не зупинив патрульний. 10. Якщо потерпілий згадає у чому був одягнений злочинець, він зателефонує слідчому.

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