

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ
ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

навчальний посібник

для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
закладів вищої освіти МВС

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Навчальний посібник орієнтований на узагальнення та систематизацію отриманих з вивчення англійської мови знань і вмінь, їх активізацію в усному та писемному мовленні. Основним завданням матеріалів посібника є перевірка знань здобувачів вищої освіти з англійської мови професійного спрямування, а також їх підготовка до заліків та іспитів. Збірник тестових завдань складений згідно з Програмою навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування» для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра закладів вищої освіти зі специфічними умовами навчання системи МВС України і є доповненням до навчального посібника «Англійська мова для правоохоронців». Тестові завдання можуть бути використані для проведення поточного чи підсумкового контролю, з навчальними цілями під час аудиторної і самостійної роботи здобувачів. Призначено для викладачів, студентів і курсантів вищих навчальних закладів зі специфічними умовами навчання, всіх, хто бажає підвищити рівень володіння англійською мовою.

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Передмова

Сучасні вимоги до професійної підготовки фахівців у сфері права і правоохоронної діяльності передбачають належний рівень володіння іноземною мовою як інструментом професійної комунікації. У наш час професійна іншомовна компетентність стає важливою рисою фахівця будь-якої сфери, зокрема володіння англійською юридичною термінологією сприятиме успішній професійній кар'єрі майбутнього фахівця сектору безпеки.

Навчальний посібник «Англійська мова професійного спрямування: збірник тестових завдань» орієнтований на узагальнення і систематизацію отриманих з вивчення мови знань і вмінь, їх активізацію в усному і писемному мовленні на більш високому рівні. Основним завданням матеріалів посібника є перевірка знань здобувачів вищої освіти з англійської мови професійного спрямування, а також їх підготовка до заліків та іспитів.

Збірник тестових завдань складений згідно з Програмою навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування» для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра закладів вищої освіти зі специфічними умовами навчання системи МВС України і відображає специфіку підготовки фахівців сектору безпеки. Збірник є доповненням до навчального посібника «Англійська мова для правоохоронців» (у 3-х частинах, НАВС, 2024 р.).

Матеріали посібника охоплюють широкий спектр професійно орієнтованих тем, які сприяють засвоєнню і повторенню спеціалізованої термінології, розвитку навичок роботи з фаховими текстами, а саме теми: Класифікація злочинів, Організована злочинність, Комп'ютерні злочини, Кримінальне розслідування, Торгівля людьми тощо. Кожний розділ складається з трьох частин: Reading, Vocabulary, Writing, – що дозволяє перевірити рівень сформованості мовної компетентності в межах опанованого навчального матеріалу, оцінити навички читання, письма та володіння лексикою з вивчених тем. Даний навчальний посібник містить завдання різних типів: закритої форми (вибір правильної відповіді, встановлення відповідностей та ін.) і відкритої форми (розгорнуте висловлення, самостійне написання відповіді). Завдання спрямовані на формування здатності аналітичного опрацювання інформації, точного використання лексико-граматичних структур і письмового оформлення думок англійською мовою. Практична спрямованість змісту текстів забезпечує зв'язок навчального матеріалу з майбутньою професійною діяльністю здобувачів вищої освіти.

Збірник тестових завдань може бути використаний для проведення поточного чи підсумкового контролю, з навчальними цілями під час аудиторної і самостійної роботи здобувачів. Призначений для викладачів, студентів і курсантів вищих навчальних закладів зі специфічними умовами навчання, всіх, хто бажає удосконалити і підвищити рівень володіння англійською мовою.

INITIAL LEVEL TEST



READING

The roots of British Police

The military and police are sometimes referred to "the long arms of the law". Whilst military organization has existed for two millenniums, a standing police force is a relatively modern invention. The Roman Empire had the first example of law enforcement system. The word "police" comes from Greek πόλις (polis) = "city", and it was first recorded in the French language in 1250.

In early times the Anglo-Saxon Kings expected their people to keep good order and that they called keeping the peace. It was the duty of every citizen to see that the law was not broken, and if it was, to catch the offenders. All the males in the community between the age 12 and 60 were responsible for this duty. They were organized in groups of about 10 families and each group was called *a tithing* and their leader was known as a *tithingman*. Each member of the group was responsible for the behavior of the others. If one committed a crime, the others had to catch him and bring him before a Court. If they failed to do so, they were all punished. The tithingman was the earliest policeman because it was his duty to see that King's Peace was kept.

In the 9th – 11th centuries the Lord of the Manor established a Manor Court and appointed men responsible for functions such as ale tester and bread weigher. The most important of these men was the local constable. He was not given any pay or uniform and had to combine his duties with his ordinary work. His tasks included reporting villagers' behaviour to the Court, arresting criminals, guarding them until their trial and carrying out punishments as well. In 1286, a new law laid down rules that made the citizens of every town "to watch the town continually all night, from the sun setting to the sun rising". Any stranger was to be put under arrest and handed over the constable in the morning.

In 1663 the City of London began to employ paid watchmen to guard the streets at night. In later years these men were named Charles. These men were usually old and earned the tiny sum of money. They carried a bell, a lantern, a rattle and were armed with a staff.

In 1748 London was a very dangerous place to live and needed a more permanent and efficient Force than the local constables. The Chief Magistrate for Westminster, Henry Fielding and his brother John improved the Force. They organised a small night horse patrol to guard the roads leading into London and the Bow Street Runners. These men wore a uniform that consisted of a blue coat with yellow buttons, blue trousers, a tall leather hat, white gloves and a scarlet waistcoat. They were armed with a pistol, a cutlass and a truncheon. Meanwhile, a larger foot patrol in plain clothes and armed with truncheons was organized to keep order in the streets of London.

After much deliberation in Parliament, the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established the London Metropolitan Police. It was well organized and disciplined, and became the model for other police forces in the UK, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. In the past, policemen were often called as "bobbies" after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force.

Nowadays common nicknames include "the cop", "the fuzz", "the Old Bill". Other names in the world include trooper, sheriff, marshal, constable, and ranger.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The word "police" comes from French, and it was first recorded in 1250.
2. Tithingmen were people who kept good order in the community.
3. If Tithingman couldn't catch an offender, they were all punished.
4. In the 9th – 11th centuries a local constable was supplied with uniform and pay.
5. In the 13th century the law made citizens to watch the town continually all night.
6. Charles were employed by the City of London and earned good money.
7. London was a very dangerous place in 1748.
8. Henry Fielding and his brother John organized a small night horse patrol armed with truncheons, pistols and cutlasses.
9. The roads leading into London were guarded by a small night horse patrol.
10. Sir Robert Peel was the founder of the London Metropolitan Police.

WRITING

Task 5. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. Where are you from?
2. What kind of school did you finish? (secondary school, lyceum, gymnasium, etc.)
3. What subjects were your favourite?
4. What do you like to do in your free time? What's your hobby?
5. Why did you choose the profession of a police officer?
6. Who advised you to enter the National academy of internal affairs?

STUDIES AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS



READING

Life at the Academy

The primary role of the Western Australia Police Academy is to train new recruits within a 26-week period to begin their policing career. The Academy has approximately 200 new recruits who attend classes from Monday to Friday (7.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m.).

During this time, cadets are trained to a standard of excellence with demanding physical training and law studies forming a part of their daily work.

Cadets study Criminal Law, Police Procedures, The Law of Evidence, Patrol and Investigation Techniques, Traffic Law and Procedure, Written and Oral Communications, Interviewing Techniques and Statement Taking.

Recruits are also instructed in physical fitness, driving techniques, self-defence techniques and the use of firearms, batons, survival techniques, specialist investigative training, and ethics and cultural diversity.

The dining room comfortably accommodates 350 persons at one sitting. Self serve is the norm. Each residential room is well equipped with a wardrobe and built-in study desk. On each floor there are the kitchens with microwave and tea and coffee making facilities.

The academy offers a number of practical training facilities that replace the surroundings which trainees will face on duty. There is a fully fitted shop with groceries, videos, newspapers, and other goods. It allows wide ranging training scenarios from simple shoplifting to fraud. At the academy you can see a small police station with general office, public counter, and cell corridor. This provides practical exercises in reception of prisoners and dealing with enquiries from members of the public. At the room (typical for a bank) cadets have the opportunity to deal with robberies and hostage situations. To facilitate interview training there are six fully fitted, sound proofed interview rooms with CCTV (closed-circuit television) equipment and connected to a dedicated control room. Three rooms have been furnished with second hand furniture for training wide ranging scenarios such as domestic violence, house breakings, searches and murders. Cadets have the opportunity to practise in giving evidence in court when they have lessons at the model of a court room.

Classes begin promptly at 9.00 a.m. There are some rules:

- the Academy is a smoke-free institution; smoking is not permitted in the building or on the grounds.
- recruits are not allowed to use mobile phones during classes.
- consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on the academy grounds.
- administrative offices are to be entered on official business only.

At the completion of their 26 weeks, recruits partake in a graduation parade within the Academy grounds where they parade to family and friends and are congratulated by the Commissioner of Police.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The period of training lasts twenty-six months.
2. Recruits attend classes five days a week.
3. Classes start at 7.00 a.m.
4. At the dining room recruits are served by waiters.
5. There are a wardrobe, desk, microwave and tea and coffee facilities in each residential room.
6. There is a fully fitted shop to train scenarios from simple shoplifting to fraud.
7. Cadets visit a local police station to exercise in reception of prisoners.
8. There is a model of a court room where cadets have the opportunity to practise in giving evidence in court.
9. Smoking is banned in the building and on the grounds.
10. After a 26-week period recruits get a rank of the Commissioner of Police.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the words which go together.

1	full-time	a) expert
2	to get a higher	b) student
3	forensic	c) witnesses
4	to interview	d) legal education
5	to interrogate	e) a crime scene
6	to establish	f) corpus delicti
7	to examine	g) criminals
8	highly-qualified	h) organized crime
9	to study	i) specialists
10	combating	j) Law

Task 3. Complete the sentences.

1	I have passed my entrance exams and...	a) four years.
2	The course of studies lasts...	b) learn many special subjects.
3	To become highly qualified specialists we...	c) entered the National Academy of Internal Affairs.
4	Besides special subjects we also learn...	d) a weapon, drive a car, interview witnesses, apprehend and interrogate criminals, etc.
5	For our future work it is necessary to learn to handle ...	e) to work to the benefit of the Ukrainian people, solve and prevent crimes.
6	Danger, overtime and bad reputation are regarded as ...	f) general subjects such as History of Ukraine, Economy, Philosophy, Ethics, Logics, Foreign Language and others.
7	I joined the Ukrainian police ...	g) we leave the hostel and go home.
8	The cadets of our Academy are provided with	h) a public telephone, a reading room, cadets' rooms
9	On each floor of the hostel there is...	i) disadvantages of a police officer's career.
10	When summer holidays come, ...	j) . hostel accommodation.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with a word and a word-combination from the box below.

a) subjects	b) graduating	c) service	d) the application	e) credits and exams	f) law and order
g) scientific	h) probationary period	i) trains	j) competent		

- After the ... from the Academy we shall get a higher legal education.
- The Academy ... specialists for all branches of law enforcement activities.
- We learn many different ... such as Criminal Law, Administrative Law, Civil Law, Criminology, Forensic Science, and many others.
- An officer of police must be ... not only in his special field but also in human behaviour and human understanding.
- At the end of the term we take colloquiums,
- In four years we'll work to the benefit of the Ukrainian people and Ukraine protecting
- To my mind ... in police is a job for real men.
- The police training in England and Wales lasts a two-year
- If you want to join the police you must send ... , be tested for memory, intelligence, physical fitness, and pass entrance exams.
- The National Academy of Internal Affairs is an educational, ... , and methodological complex.

WRITING

Task 5. Write a for-and-against composition about advantages and disadvantages of police service.

Use the ideas below.

I've always wanted to become a lawyer (officer, investigator, forensic expert) because...

The job offers many advantages. Firstly, ... What is more, ...

I know it's not an easy job. It has several disadvantages. For example, ... Also...

I hope (I'm sure)...

UKRAINE



READING

State symbols of Ukraine

The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width. The top is blue, the bottom – yellow. Since 1256, blue and yellow have been united in official symbols, beginning with Lviv's iconic coat of arms, given to the city by Prince Danylo Halytskyi. The colors were also used on the coat of arms of the Galicia-Volhynia principality.

The colors of the Ukrainian flag carry a profound symbolic importance in Ukrainian culture and history and can represent many different interpretations. While the exact origin of these classic heraldic colours is uncertain and still disputed, the colours of the sky, mountains, streams, and golden wheat fields have symbolized Rus long before the introduction of Christianity. With the acceptance of Christianity, blue and gold were incorporated into church symbolism. The banners of the Cossacks in the 17-th century were blue with gold stars, a gold cross, or with pictures of saints rendered in gold.

The State Flag of Ukraine was approved by the Verkhovna Rada's Decree of January, 28, 1992.

According to Art.20 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Great State Coat of Arms of Ukraine shall be established with the Small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine (Emblem) as its element, reflecting also the Coat of Arms of the Zaporizhian Sich, and shall be approved by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

A new page in Ukrainian heraldry was opened by the Verkhovna Rada's Decree "On the State Coat of Arms of Ukraine" of February 19, 1992, which approved "The Trident (Tryzub) as the Small Coat of Arms of Ukraine", and hence, as the main element of the Great State Coat of Arms.

From time immemorial the Trident has been considered to be a magic sign, a guardian of its kind. The oldest examples of the Trident discovered by archaeologists date back to the 1st century AD. Chronicles first mention this symbol around the 10th century.

In Rus the Trident was used by the great princes. When Ihor, Prince of Rus from 912 to 945 AD, sent ambassadors to sign a treaty with the Byzantine emperor, they sealed the document with a Trident. At the times of Kyiv Prince Volodymyr (980-1015 AD), the Trident was stamped on coins, the other side of which displayed the sovereign's portrait.

The Trident represented the division of the world into the three spheres: the earthly, the celestial, and the spiritual; the union of the Divine, the Paternal and the Maternal; as well as the union of the three natural elements: the air, the water, and the earth.

The Ukrainian anthem "Shche ne vmerla Ukrainy ni slava, ni volia" is of quite recent origin. In the West of Ukraine after 1848 there were usually two songs that enjoyed popularity at national celebrations and patriotic demonstrations. One was by the Basilian Father Julian Dobrylovskii, and the other, the verse of Ivan Hushalevich – "We Bring you Peace, Brothers". In 1948 in Lviv it was recognized as the national anthem of the Galician Ukrainians. The Carpatho-Ukrainians sang song by A. Dukhnovich – I Was, I Am, and I Will Be a Rusyn. In the central and eastern lands the Testament of Taras Shevchenko was broadly used at manifestations and demonstrations. It was called, not inappropriately, the Ukrainian Marseillaise.

In 1863 the Lviv journal "Meta" published the poem of Pavlo Chubynskyi (1839-1884) "Shche ne vmerla Ukrainy...", which was mistakenly ascribed to Taras Shevchenko. In the same year it set to the music by the Galician composer Mykhailo Verbytskyi (1815-1870).

This song, as a result of catchy melody and patriotic text, rapidly became popular and gained broad acceptance among the Galician population as well as among the Ukrainians within the Russian empire. The music was officially approved by the Verkhovna Rada on January 15, 1992; lyrics were adopted on March 6, 2003 by the Law "On the State Anthem of Ukraine".

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. Ukraine has national symbols, such as an anthem, coat of arms, and flag, representing the nation domestically and abroad.
2. The colors of the Ukrainian flag carry a profound symbolic importance in Ukrainian culture and history.
3. In the 1940s, the red-black banner became a symbol of defiance among Ukrainian youth, especially among members of the *Plast organization*.
4. The yellow-blue flag serves as a symbol of Ukrainian statehood and unity, while the red-black flag is a symbol of the Ukrainian revolution.
5. The State Flag of Ukraine was approved by the Verkhovna Rada's Decree of January, 28, 1998.
6. At the times of Kyiv Prince Volodymyr, the Trident was stamped on coins.
7. The Ukrainian anthem "Shche ne vmerla Ukrainy ni slava, ni volia" is of ancient origin.
8. The song-anthem rapidly became popular as a result of catchy melody and patriotic text.
9. Lviv journal "Meta" published the poem of Pavlo Chubynskyi "Shche ne vmerla Ukrainy...", which was mistakenly ascribed to Ivan Franco.
10. The national emblem of Ukraine is the golden trident on a green shield.

VOCABULARY**Task 2. Choose the correct Ukrainian equivalent.**

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. single-chamber Parliament | a) єдиний парламент | b) однопалатний парламент | c) незалежний парламент |
| 2. law-based state | a) законний штат | b) базове право | c) правова держава |
| 3. body of the state power | a) орган державної влади | b) законодавча гілка влади | c) вищий орган управління |
| 4. independent state | a) незалежний статус | b) незалежна держава | c) державний штат |
| 5. legislative power | a) законна сила | b) законодавча влада | c) виконавча влада |
| 6. judicial body | a) юридичний орган | b) законодавча влада | c) судовий орган |
| 7. Supreme Court | a) Верховний суд | b) Високий суд | c) Апеляційний суд |
| 8. domestic and foreign policy | a) страховий поліс | b) державна політика | c) внутрішня та зовнішня політика |
| 9. executive power | a) екзекуція | b) виконавча влада | c) судова влада |
| 10. state anthem | a) державний герб | b) державний прапор | c) державний гімн |

Task 3. Match the synonyms.

1. duty	a) judiciary
2. domestic	b) to fulfil, to carry out
3. judicial power	c) hearing
4. to execute	d) internal
5. deputy	e) offence
6. crime	f) Member of Parliament
7. country	g) state
8. legislator	h) obligation
9. trial	i) authority
10. power	j.) lawmaker

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1. The President of Ukraine ...	a) 450 national deputies elected for a 5-year term.
2. The state system of Ukraine consists of...	b) higher bodies of the state power and state symbols.
3. Ukraine has its own territory, government ,...	c) by the Cabinet of Ministers.
4. The executive power is presented ...	d) is the head of the state and acts in its name.
5. Courts decide cases involving ...	e) the legislative, executive and judicial power.
6. The Verkhovna Rada consists of ...	f) conflicts between citizens and the state.
7. The Ukrainian Parliament has authority over ...	g) making laws and amending the Constitution.
8. The Supreme Court of Ukraine ...	h) by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the submission of the Ukrainian President..
9. The Prime Minister is appointed ...	i) makes and adopts laws.
10. The Ukrainian Parliament ...	j) is the highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction.

WRITING**Task 5. Finish the sentences.**

1. The main functions of the Verkhovna Rada are
2. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for...
3. The judicial power is presented by ...
4. According to the Constitution the duties of the citizens are ... Every citizen has the right to work,
5. The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees ...

NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE



READING

Training of Police Officers on Human Rights and Professional Ethics

The president of Ukraine signed the law “On the National Police of Ukraine” on the 4th of August 2015. The Ukrainian militia was officially renamed as police. The new law did not only involve re-branding. It cut the number of officers and introduced a rigorous selection process. The law changed the whole nature of the Ukrainian law enforcement because it defined status, rights and duties of the police officers, freed the police from unusual functions, and set partner relations between the police and the community. The purpose of the law was to give police officers a full range of tools to protect public rights and interests.

The police agency is the central body of the executive power of Ukraine. It is assigned to protect life, health, rights and freedoms of the citizens of Ukraine. The most important tasks of the Ukrainian police are to enforce law and order; prevent and combat violent crimes; guard property; keep public safety, search for criminals or suspects.

The National Police of Ukraine regularly organizes training programs for police officers to improve their professional skills. One important topic of such training is human rights and professional ethics. These programs are often supported by international organizations and experts.

During the training, police officers learn how to communicate calmly and respectfully with citizens in different situations. They study how to act during identity checks, public events, and conflict situations. Officers also learn how to recognize discrimination and hate crimes and how to respond to them correctly.

Special attention is given to working with vulnerable groups, such as elderly people, children, people with disabilities, and minorities. Trainers explain why equal treatment is important for public trust and safety. Police officers take part in discussions, role-plays, and practical exercises.

The main goal of this training is to ensure that police officers act lawfully, fairly, and professionally. Better training helps improve the image of the police and strengthens cooperation between law enforcement and society.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The primary focus of the training programs for police officers is on enhancing their physical fitness and tactical skills.
2. Police officers are trained to respond appropriately to discrimination and hate crimes by identifying and addressing these issues correctly.
3. International organizations and experts contribute significantly to the design and delivery of training programs for police officers in Ukraine.
4. The training sessions for police officers are exclusively theoretical and do not involve any practical exercises or role-plays.
5. Special emphasis is placed on how police officers should interact with elderly people, children, and other vulnerable groups to ensure equal treatment and public safety.
6. The goal of the training is to help officers handle all situations in a way that enhances their professional image and strengthens cooperation between law enforcement and the public.
7. During the training, police officers focus mostly on learning about the latest technologies in law enforcement rather than human rights or ethics.
8. Practical exercises, role-playing, and discussions are integral to helping officers apply ethical principles in real-life situations, such as identity checks and public events.
9. The training programs aim to ensure that officers handle all citizens, including those from minority or vulnerable groups, with fairness and respect, fostering trust in law enforcement.
10. The improved training for police officers is believed to have no effect on the overall public perception or image of the police force.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Choose the correct Ukrainian equivalent.

1. law enforcement
a) правоохоронні органи b) застосування сили c) військова операція
2. public safety
a) публічний виступ b) суспільна безпека c) громадська думка
3. rigorous selection process
a) незначна перевірка b) публічний виступ c) жорсткий процес відбору
4. to combat violent crimes
a) боротися з насильницькими злочинами b) розкривати майнові злочини c) перешкоджати дорожньому руху
5. pretrial investigation bodies
a) органи досудового розслідування b) судові установи c) виправні установи
6. police officer
a) офіцер прокуратури b) посадовець уряду c) поліцейський
7. to keep top secret information
a) поширювати таємну інформацію b) зберігати таємну інформацію c) аналізувати державні документи
8. criminal police
a) кримінальна поліція b) військова поліція c) прикордонна служба
9. to eliminate threats
a) створювати небезпеки b) ліквідувати загрози c) попереджати небезпеку
10. voluntary recruitment
a) добровільний набір b) обов'язкова служба c) загальна мобілізація

Task 3. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	to prevent crimes	a) обов'язки
2	community	b) попереджувати злочини
3	to guard property	c) забезпечувати правопорядок
4	duties	d) підрозділи
5	suspect	e) відбір
6	to enforce law and order	f) громада
7	confidential information	g) охороняти майно
8	police agency	h) конфіденційні дані
9	selection	i) правоохоронний орган
10	subdivisions	j) підозрюваний

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	The staff of the police is composed of personnel serving in the police ...	a) life, health, rights and freedoms of citizens.
2	The new law defined ...	b) who have special police ranks
3	The purpose of the new law was...	c) preventing and combating violent crimes.
4	The national police is assigned to protect...	d) political parties.
5	The most important tasks of the police include ...	e) status, rights and duties of police officers.
6	The police is a part of ...	f) to give police full tools to protect public rights.
7	Recruitment to the police is ...	g) central and territorial bodies
8	A police officer must respect ...	h) voluntary and based on competitions
9	Police officers are banned to be members of ...	i) the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
10	There are two levels of management: ...	j) human rights and freedoms

WRITING

Task 5. Finish the sentences.

1. The main purpose of the new police law is
2. The most important tasks of the national police of Ukraine are...
3. The duties of the police officers are...
4. The national police consists of several subdivisions such as...
5. Recruitment to the national police is done....

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



READING

State structure of Great Britain

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.

State organs of the United Kingdom include the monarchy, the legislative, executive and judicial bodies of Government. Britain's hereditary monarchy is the oldest institution of government, dating back to at least the 9-th century. The monarch has a largely ceremonial and politically impartial role as head of state, and serves as a personal symbol of national unity. The monarch is also head of the Commonwealth and presides over the Church of England.

Britain is a parliamentary democracy, with a constitutional monarch. The House of Commons and the House of Lords with the monarch make up Parliament. Parliament is the legislature and the supreme authority. Parliament passes laws, approves taxation and debates the major issues of the day.

The executive consists of the Cabinet of Ministers. There is also the Shadow Cabinet consisting of members of oppositional political party. The Prime Minister heads the Government and appoints ministers.

The administration of justice in Britain is independent of both Parliament and the Government. Every citizen has the right to equal treatment before the law. Less serious cases are tried by magistrates in magistrates' courts and County courts. People accused of more serious crimes are tried in open court by a judge and jury in Crown Court. The House of Lords is the final court of appeal.

The British Constitution is a very difficult constitution, because it exists by through history, basically, through acquired points of reference, through acquired gentlemen's agreements. The Constitution of the United Kingdom is not one document, as are the constitutions of many other countries. Much of it is not ever in writing, and so the country is often said to have an unwritten constitution. Great Britain is the only country in the world which has never had its constitution in writing. The main institutions of government have developed gradually since the 12-th century. The rules which collectively form the "British Constitution" are a description of current practice.

Some of written parts of the Constitution come from laws passed by Parliament. Some written parts come from such old documents as the Magna Carta, which limited the king's power. Other written parts come from common law, a body of laws based on people's customs and beliefs, and supported in the courts (court precedent). In 1689 the English Parliament, which had originated in the 1200s, passed the English Bill of Rights. This document was a landmark in the development of democratic government. The English Bill of Rights set clear limits on what the ruler could and could not do. Monarchs do not have a divine right to rule, they rule with the consent of the people's representatives in Parliament. The monarch must have Parliament's consent to suspend Laws, levy taxes, or maintain an army. The monarch cannot interfere with parliamentary elections and debates. The people have a right to petition the government and to have a fair and speedy trial by a jury of their peers.

The unwritten parts of the Constitution include many important ideas and practices that the people have developed over the years. They include the Cabinet system of government and the relationship between the Cabinet and the monarch. The Constitution can be changed at any time by an act of Parliament or by the people's acceptance of a new idea or practice.

It is widely believed that the existence of two major political parties guarantees that the government is broadly representative of the opinion of the British people. Since the gradual introduction of universal suffrage in 1867, British politics have been dominated by two major parties. Since about 1923, these have been the Conservative and Labour parties. Thus is the famous "two-party" system, which has become one of the unwritten conventions of the Constitution.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

- The UK is an absolute monarchy.
- The United Kingdom has a written constitution.
- The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliament and the Monarch as a Head of State.
- An unwritten constitution of the United Kingdom can be easily changed.
- The UK consists of three parts.
- The Shadow Cabinet is illegal institution in Great Britain.
- The British Parliament consists of two Houses: House of Lords and House of Representatives.
- The Commonwealth and the Church of England are presided over by the Prime Minister.
- The final court of appeal in the UK is the Crown Court.
- The monarch has no right to veto any bill of Parliament.

VOCABULARY**Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.**

1	hereditary monarchy	a) національна єдність
2	impartial role	b) обговорювати нагальні питання
3	national unity	c) суддя і суд присяжних
4	the Commonwealth	d) загальне виборче право
5	debate the major issues	e) спадкова монархія
6	equal treatment before the law	f) право звертатись до уряду
7	a judge and jury	g) Співдружність (Націй)
8	the Magna Carta	h) неупереджена роль
9	a right to petition the government	i) Велика Хартія Вольностей
10	universal suffrage	j) рівне ставлення перед законом

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	serve as a	a) justice
2	administration of	b) democratic government
3	court	c) personal symbol
4	development of	d) speedy trial
5	have a fair and	e) power
6	legislative	f) precedent
7	hereditary	g) advice
8	lay	h) treatment
9	legal	i) magistrate
10	equal	j) monarchy

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	Administratively Great Britain is ...	a) both Parliament and the Government.
2	Britain's is ...	b) a description of current practice.
3	Parliament consists of ...	c) the government is broadly representative of the opinion of the British people.
4	The administration of justice in Britain is independent of ...	d) the oldest institution of government.
5	There is also the Shadow Cabinet consisting...	e) not one document.
6	The Constitution of the United Kingdom is...	f) the king's power.
7	The rules which collectively form the "British Constitution" are ...	g) the House of Commons and the House of Lords with the monarch make up.
8	The Constitution can be changed at any time...	h) by an act of Parliament.
9	The existence of two major political parties guarantees that ...	i) divided into 55 counties.
10	The Magna Carta limited ...	j) of members of oppositional political party.

WRITING

Task 5. Complete the dialogues (add 10 replicas):

A: I wonder, is there any Constitution in Great Britain?

B: Yes, sure there is. But it is somehow unusual.

A: And what is so unusual about it?

B: The British Constitution is regarded to be unwritten.

A: What does it mean?

B: It means that it is not codified as a whole in any single document.

A: And what does it look like?

POLICE IN THE UK



READING

Task 1. Read and translate the text below. Fill in the missing headings from the box.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| a) Police Dog Handlers | f) Criminal Investigation Department (CID) |
| b) Traffic Police | g) Drug Squads |
| c) Firearms Units | h) Under Water Search Units (police frogmen) |
| d) Air Support Units | i) Fraud Squads |
| e) Mounted Branches | j) Special Branch |

The Police Service

1.....

Their duties involve tackling vehicle crime. They ensure road safety by enforcing traffic laws such as those relating to speeding and drink driving. They also deal with road accidents and help road users.

2.....

These specialist officers work with operational officers and other agencies to target drug dealers and tackle the drugs.

3.....

These are specialist teams trained in the use of firearms. They assist with dangerous operations.

4.....

These officers and their dogs work as a team. The dogs assist with catching criminals, searching buildings and policing large crowds, such as those at football matches. They are often trained to find drugs or explosives.

5.....

They're vital for investigating crime and searching for missing persons in rivers.

6.....

They play a vital role at events where there are large crowds, such as football matches, race meetings and demonstrations. They are used to provide high visibility policing in parkland and open spaces.

7.....

They work at airports and seaports, providing armed bodyguards for politicians and public figures and investigating firearms and explosives offences that may be connected to national security matters. These officers combat terrorism.

8.....

Many forces have or share full time air support: helicopters and planes. They have on-board technology including thermal imaging cameras which 'see in the dark'. They often assist with serious traffic incidents.

9.....

They are responsible for investigating financial and commercial fraud.

10.....

Officers are engaged in detective work. Their core role is to investigate crimes and to act upon intelligence which can lead to the arrest and prosecution of hardened or 'career' criminals.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	police force	a) вогнепальна зброя
2	Metropolitan Police	b) міністерство внутрішніх справ Великої Британії
3	firearms	c) поліцейські сили
4	Home Office	d) столична поліція
5	beat officer	e) поліцейське управління
6	police authority	f) дільничний офіцер
7	responsible for	g) база даних
8	databank	h) відповідальний за
9	police subdivision	i) поліцейська служба
10	police service	j) підрозділ поліції

Task 3. Complete the sentences with a word and a word-combination from the box below.

a) Police forces	b) London	c) guns	d) drunken driving	e) special constables
f) counties	g) woman police constable	h) Home Secretary	i) a truncheon	j) uniform

- There are 52 ... in Great Britain.
- Each police force has volunteer ... who perform police duties in their spare time, without pay.
- The Metropolitan Police and the City of London Force are responsible for policing
- Police officers do not normally carry ... in Great Britain.
- A British policeman is generally armed with ... and CS spray.
- One police force may be responsible for up to three ...
- The of a British policeman is blue with a high helmet, and traffic wardens have the uniform with a yellow hatband.
- The duties of the traffic police are controlling offences like speeding, ..., and illegal car parking.
- In most forces, female officers are identified by the word "woman", e.g. "...".
- For historical reason, ... is responsible for Metropolitan Police Service.

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	Great Britain has no ...	a) established the first police force in 1829.
2	The founder of the British police Sir Robert Peel..	b) if they are asked to give assistance.
3	The forces are divided into ...	c) national police force.
4	The forces cooperate with each other...	d) a police authority.
5	Generally, British policemen ...	e) divisions, subdivisions and local police stations.
6	Each force is responsible to ...	f) are not armed with firearms.
7	Any police beat officer can ...	g) to join a trade union, political parties or to go on strike
8	London's Metropolitan Police ...	h) "panda cars" because of their distinctive markings.
9	Police officers are not allowed ...	i) call upon a vast support network: patrol cars, flying squads, frogmen, and dog-handlers.
10	The British police cars are known as ...	j) is the largest police force.

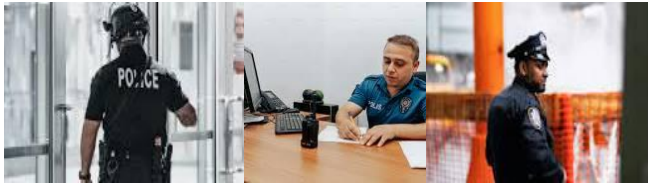
WRITING

Task 5. Make up 5-7 questions to ask a British police officer about his/her police service:

- powers and duties
- police training
- retirement
- uniform, equipment and firearms, etc.



POLICE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



READING

Power to stop a vehicle

A person's manner of driving may indicate both a traffic offence and possible alcohol consumption. A moving traffic offence is generally easier to prove, as it relies less on subjective judgment. The police may stop a vehicle without first suspecting alcohol. Suspicion can arise after the stop, and it is sufficient to suspect that alcohol is present in the body, not necessarily that the legal limit has been exceeded.

For example, a driver may be stopped for unusual driving that does not clearly prove intoxication. If, after stopping the vehicle, the officer smells alcohol or the driver admits drinking, the police are entitled to require a roadside breath test in accordance with the law.

In *Winter v Barlow*, two officers stopped the defendant. Although there was no reasonable suspicion of a moving traffic offence, the court held that under the Road Traffic Act 1988 the police were entitled to stop the vehicle. Once they formed a suspicion that alcohol was present, they could lawfully require a breath test. The conviction for failing to provide a roadside specimen was upheld.

In *DPP v Smith*, police acted on an anonymous phone call. The officer observed the defendant driving, stopped him (without any traffic offence), and smelled alcohol. The breath test was positive. Although the evidence was initially excluded, the appellate court ruled that:

(a) an officer may rely on anonymous information if it provides reasonable grounds for suspicion under the Road Traffic Act 1988;

(b) an officer has a duty to act on information suggesting that an offence may have been committed.

However, random breath testing is generally not permitted in the UK. If a driver is stopped without reasonable suspicion, and there is no smell of alcohol or admission of drinking, the police cannot require a breath test.

In *Lodwick v Sanders*, the court confirmed that police have the power to stop vehicles under section 163 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, and once a vehicle is lawfully stopped, officers may exercise any additional powers provided by law.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. A police officer must suspect alcohol consumption before stopping a vehicle.
2. A moving traffic offence is usually easier to prove than alcohol consumption.
3. Police must believe that a driver is over the legal alcohol limit before requiring a breath test.
4. If an officer smells alcohol after stopping a vehicle, they may require a roadside breath test.
5. In *Winter v Barlow*, the court ruled that the police had no power to stop the vehicle.
6. In *Winter v Barlow*, the defendant's conviction for failing to provide a breath specimen was upheld.
7. In *DPP v Smith*, the police acted on anonymous information.
8. The appellate court in *DPP v Smith* decided that anonymous information can never provide reasonable grounds for suspicion.
9. Random breath testing is generally permitted in the UK without any suspicion.
10. In *Lodwick v Sanders*, the court confirmed the police power to stop vehicles under section 163 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1.	powers of a police officer	a) перебувати під вартою
2.	detention	b) ордер
3.	to be liable to	c) докази
4.	to justify the detention	d) повноваження поліцейського
5.	evidence	e) наказ
6.	warrant	f) обґрунтувати затримання
7.	imprisonment	g) бути підзвітним комусь
8.	to be in custody	h) зброя
9.	weapon	i) затримання
10.	writ	j) ув'язнення

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1.	criminal	a) proceedings
2.	disciplinary	b) practice
3.	inadmissible	c) search
4.	code of	d) grounds
5.	stop and	e) weapons
6.	reasonable	f) offence
7.	stolen	g) a warrant
8.	arrestable	h) bail
9.	released on	i) investigation
10.	arrest without	j) goods

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	An arrested person must be taken to a police station as soon as practicable after ...	a) the custody officer.
2	At the police station, the arrested person will be seen by ...	b) an independent solicitor free of charge.
3	Juveniles ... should not be placed in ...	d) charged with that offence.
4	The suspect has the right to speak to ...	e) a writ of Habeas Corpus..
5	Where a person is arrested in connection with a serious arrestable offence, the police may delay the exercise of these rights ...	f) indictable offences.
6	Questions relating to an offence may not normally be put to a person after he or she has been ...	g) on bail.
7	Reviews must be made of a person's detention ...	h) at regular intervals.
8	Interviews with suspected offenders must be tape-recorded when the police are investigating ..	i) in the interests of the investigation.
9	A person who believes the detention is unlawful may apply to the High Court for	j) the cells.
10	If there is insufficient evidence to charge, the person may be released ...	k) arrest.

WRITING

Task 5. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main police powers in England?
2. In what cases can a police officer stop and search the suspect?
3. What does a procedure to stop and search consist of?
4. What document is necessary to carry out an arrest?
5. What are "arrestable offences"?
6. When can a person be arrested without a warrant?

POLICE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT



READING

How police equipment is changing the way officers work

In recent years, law enforcement agencies have increasingly relied on advanced tools and technology to ensure the safety of officers and improve their ability to respond to crime effectively. From body cameras to drones, these pieces of equipment are revolutionizing the way police work is done in cities across the United States, the UK, and other English-speaking countries.

One of the most significant advancements is the widespread use of body-worn cameras. These devices, which have been rolled out in many police departments over the past decade, serve multiple functions. Not only do they protect officers by recording interactions with the public, but they also increase transparency and accountability within the force. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, over 60% of police departments in the country have adopted body cameras, and their use has been linked to a 20% reduction in complaints against officers.

Another crucial tool is the police radio. Modern radio systems allow for instantaneous communication between officers, dispatchers, and backup units. This is especially vital in high-stress situations, such as active shooter scenarios or high-speed chases, where split-second decisions can save lives. In fact, over 90% of law enforcement agencies use encrypted digital radios to ensure secure communication.

Meanwhile, the rise of drones in police work is proving to be a game-changer. Drones are now used for surveillance, crowd control, and even search-and-rescue missions. In one recent case, a drone helped locate a missing person in a wooded area within 20 minutes, a task that might have taken ground teams hours to complete. The use of drones has expanded across various police departments in the U.S., with over 200 police departments now incorporating this technology into their operations.

But it's not just high-tech gadgets that are making a difference. Basic equipment, such as flashlights, batons, and handcuffs, continues to be essential for officers' safety and their ability to carry out arrests. For instance, flashlights are particularly important in low-light conditions, allowing officers to identify suspects and ensure safety during nighttime patrols.

In addition, officers now rely on less-lethal weapons like Tasers to subdue suspects without causing permanent harm. According to the National Institute of Justice, these devices have reduced police-involved deaths by as much as 10% in some areas.

As technology continues to evolve, so too will the tools available to law enforcement. From drones and AI-powered facial recognition systems to robotic assistants, the future of policing looks poised to become even more high-tech, efficient, and safe for both officers and the communities they serve.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. Police equipment has changed mainly in non-English-speaking countries.
2. Body-worn cameras have been introduced in police departments only in the last two years.
3. Body cameras are used to protect officers and increase accountability.
4. Complaints against police officers have increased since body cameras were introduced.
5. Encrypted digital radios are used by less than half of law enforcement agencies.
6. Police radios are especially important during emergencies requiring fast decisions.
7. Drones are mostly used to replace police officers during arrests.
8. A drone once helped locate a missing person faster than ground teams could.
9. Traditional equipment like batons and flashlights is no longer needed in modern policing.
10. Tasers are used as less-lethal weapons to reduce the risk of permanent harm.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	police dispatch center	a) наручники
2	holster	b) щит
3	battering ram	c) ліхтар
4	goggles	d) спорядження
5	helmet	e) таран
6	handcuffs	f) захисні окуляри
7	gear	g) бронежилет
8	shield	h) шолом
9	flashlight	i) кобура
10	bullet-proof vest	j) поліцейська чергова частина

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	night vision	a) vest
2	hand-held battering	b) gear
3	tactical	c) holsters
4	bullet-proof	d) radios
5	gun	e) device
6	two-way	f) assistance
7	communication	g) sprays
8	emergency	h) ram
9	pepper	i) weapons
10	powerful arsenal of	j) goggles

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	It's important for police officers ...	a) are a combination of chemicals
2	Pepper sprays are the least lethal of police weapons and ...	b) to stop criminals when absolutely necessary
3	Armour in the form of bullet-proof vests are ..	c) .that are 60 to 80 cm long and made of wood or steel
4	Police officers use firearms....	d) .a person and prevent them from getting away
5	Batons are typically sticks ...	e) only when necessary and/ or when an individual's life is in jeopardy
6	Handcuffs are used to restrain ...	f) such as window punches or bolt cutters,
7	Police officers are bound by law to use a firearm. ...	g) gunfire and also are equipped with visors to shield dangerous debris
8	Entry devices can also be subtler, ...	h) to carry communication devices with them.
9	Police departments provide heavy-duty ...	i) used to protect police officers from bullets.
10	Bulletproof helmets provide protection from possible....	j) flashlights for officers

WRITING

Task 5. Complete the 'Miranda warning' with these words:

a)understand, b)used, c) appointed, d) questioned, e)remain

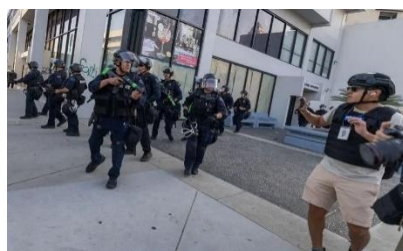
You have the right to (1)... silent.

Anything you say can and will be (2)... against you in a court of law.

You have the right to talk to a lawyer and have him present with you while you are being (3).... If you cannot afford to hire a lawyer, one will be (4) ... for you.

Do you (5)... these rights?

CIVIL DISORDER



READING

Riot Police

Montreal riot police on Thursday arrested 270 high school students, some as young as 12 years old, during large-scale student demonstrations. The police intervention was aimed at suppressing a series of student strikes that have spread across dozens of schools in Montreal and other cities in Quebec over the past two weeks. The strikes have intensified in both size and militancy, leading to growing concerns about public order and safety.

During the protests, students blocked major roads, disrupted traffic in downtown Montreal, on commuter highways, and on the bridges connecting the Island of Montreal to the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. These actions caused significant delays for commuters and prompted a strong response from law enforcement authorities, who stated that the arrests were necessary to prevent further disruption and potential violence.

The demonstrations began after the public-school teachers' union voted to boycott extra-curricular activities as part of an ongoing labour dispute. Many students joined the strikes not only in solidarity with teachers but also to express wider social concerns. Young people have used the protests to draw attention to poor conditions in public schools, the rising cost of university education, and high levels of youth unemployment.

Despite the mass arrests and increased police presence, student resistance continued. On Friday, strikes and walkouts were reported at several Montreal high schools, indicating that police action had not completely deterred the movement. Education officials and government representatives have called for dialogue, while police have warned that further unlawful demonstrations may result in additional arrests.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. All 270 students were 12 years old.
2. The strike in Montreal spread to other cities.
3. Students disrupted traffic on the highways.
4. The strikers were protesting because there aren't enough teachers.
5. The strikes ended on Thursday.
6. Some of the arrested students were younger than fifteen years old.
7. The demonstrations blocked bridges connecting Montreal with the south shore.
8. The protests began after the teachers' union decided to boycott extra-curricular activities.
9. Students were protesting against expensive university education and unemployment.
10. Police arrests completely stopped the strikes in Montreal.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	body armour	a) підкріплення
2	back-up	b) використовувати броньовані машини
3	to use armored vehicles	c) носити захисне спорядження
4	to disperse crowds	d) перерости в хаос і безлад
5	to escalate into chaos and disorder	e) травмувати людей
6	to confront a crowd of rioters	f) порушувати рух транспорту
7	to injure people	g) протистояти натовпу бунтівників
8	to disrupt traffic	h) розганяти натовпи
9	to suppress a series of strikes	i) бронезилет
10	to wear protective equipment	j) придушити серію страйків

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	less-lethal	a) equipment
2	water	b) armor
3	protective	c) cannons
4	body	d) vehicles
5	armored	e) police
6	electric	f) squads
7	tear	g) disorder
8	civil	h) gas
9	riot police	i) tasers
10	mounted	j) weapons

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	Riot police squads also sometimes use armored vehicles, water cannons, police dogs or ...	a) into the crowd first
2	Police on horses are often sent ...	b) for several hours
3	The rioters disrupted traffic...	c) detained him in the cell until the next morning
4	The rioters injured....	d) with assault.
5	The police charged the demonstrator ...	e) escalate into chaos and disorder
6	Officers on riot control usually ...	f) several people
7	Examples of civil disorder are ...	g) mounted police on horses
8	Legal demonstrations, protests and events such as football matches or pop concerts can, in some situations, ...	h) damaged property
9	The police booked the demonstrator into custody and ...	i) wear protective equipment.
10	The rioters broke shop windowsand ...	j) illegal demonstrations, strikes and riots

WRITING**Task 5. Finish the sentences.**

1. A crime was ...
2. The suspect was handcuffed and the police
3. The suspect was caught
4. The suspect was arrested, frisked and
5. The police were called to
6. The suspect was taken to ...

EUROPEAN UNION



READING

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 member states that are located primarily in Europe. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services and capital within the internal market; enact legislation in justice and home affairs; and maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development. Passport controls have been abolished for travel within the Schengen Area. A monetary union was established in 1999, coming into full force in 2002, and is composed of 19 member states which use the euro currency. The EU has often been described as a *sui generis* political entity (without precedent or comparison) with the characteristics of either a federation or confederation.

The union and EU citizenship were established when the Maastricht Treaty came into force in 1993. The EU traces its origins to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), established, respectively, by the 1951 Treaty of Paris and 1957 Treaty of Rome. The latest major amendment to the constitutional basis of the EU, the Treaty of Lisbon, came into force in 2009.

As of 1 February 2026, the population of the European Union was about 450, 4 million people.

The flag of Europe consists of a circle of 12 golden stars on a blue background. Against the blue sky of the Western world, the stars symbolise the peoples of Europe in a form of a circle, the sign of union. The number of stars is invariably twelve, the figure twelve being the symbol of perfection and entirety".

United in Diversity was adopted as the motto of the union in 2000, having been selected from proposals submitted by school pupils. Since 1985, the flag day of the union has been Europe Day, on 9 May (the date of the 1950 Schuman declaration).

The anthem of the EU is an instrumental version of the prelude to the Ode to Joy, the 4th movement of Ludwig van Beethoven's ninth symphony. The anthem was adopted by European Community leaders in 1985 and has since been played on official occasions.

The EU has no formal connection to any religion. Article 17 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union recognises the "status under national law of churches and religious associations" as well as that of "philosophical and non-confessional organisations". The preamble to the Treaty on European Union mentions the "cultural, religious and humanist inheritance of Europe".

The European Union has seven principal decision-making bodies, its institutions: the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the European Court of Auditors.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The European Union is a political and economic union.
2. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services and capital within the external market.
3. Passport controls have been abolished for travel within the Schengen Area.
4. A monetary union is composed of all member states which use the euro currency.
5. The number of stars in EU flag depends on number of member states.
6. The motto of the union has been selected from proposals submitted by police officers.
7. The anthem of the EU is seldom played on official occasions.
8. The EU has no formal connection to any religion.
9. The European Union has seven principal decision-making bodies.
10. European Union has no its bank.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Choose the opposites from the box:

1	external	a) to reject
2	unstable	b) minority
3	to accept	c) free
4	majority	d) military
5	clear	e) separate
6	to exclude	f) peace
7	united	g) stable
8	civil	h) internal
9	dependent	i) to include
10	war	j) uncertain

Task 3. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:

1	for peace and prosperity	a) ринкова економіка
2	member states	b) захист меншин
3	single currency	c) кримінальні справи
4	sharing of intelligence	d) закордонні справи
5	protection of minorities	e) обмін інформацією
6	criminal matters	f) помітне досягнення
7	market economy	g) країни-члени
8	rapid reaction	h) єдина валюта
9	foreign affairs	i) швидке реагування
10	tangible achievement	j) заради миру та процвітання

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the following words:

(a) governments (b) treaties (c) market (d) member states (e) partner (f) to pass
--

1. The main job of Parliament is _____ European laws. It shares this responsibility with the Council of the European Union, and the proposals for new laws come from the European Commission.
2. The Council consists of ministers from the national _____ of all the EU countries.
3. The European Commission is independent of national governments, and it keeps an eye out to see that everyone abides by the European _____ and laws.
4. The EU has 20 official languages for 28 _____ (although there are only three working languages in the European Commission).
5. The EU's frontier-free single _____ and the creation of the single currency have already generated billions of euro of wealth and created several million new jobs.
6. The EU has become Ukraine's largest trading _____ accounting for about 35% of Ukraine's total trade. At the same time, Ukraine represents less than 1% of total EU trade.

WRITING

Task 5. Complete the sentences:

1. The European Union is...
2. This organization does not replace existing states. It is established for (to)...
3. The main EU's institutions are...
4. The EU countries have common free market, external customs tariff, ...
5. The euro is used in ... member states.
6. The EU use ... official languages.
7. The Constitution was ratified by 13 states and rejected by ...
8. The official candidates to join the EU are...
9. European Union citizens are free to...
10. The EU plays an important role in ...

INTERNATIONAL POLICE AGENCIES



READING

Europol. Interpol

Europol is the European Union's law enforcement agency that handles criminal intelligence. Europol was reformed as a full EU agency on 1 January, 2010. It is a multi-disciplinary agency, comprising not only regular police officers but staff members from the member states' various law enforcement agencies: customs, immigration services, border and financial police, etc. Secondly, Europol helps overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation.

Almost 800 staff at Europol headquarters in the Hague, the Netherlands, works closely with law enforcement agencies in the EU Member States and in other non-EU partner states such as Australia, Canada, the USA and Norway.

Europol's aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the member states by sharing and pooling intelligence to prevent and combat serious international organized crime. Europol has no executive powers. It is a support service. This means that Europol officials are not entitled to conduct investigations in the member states or to arrest suspects. In providing support, Europol applies different tools from information exchange, intelligence analysis to expertise and training. Over the years Europol has gained substantial experience in fighting drug trafficking, illicit immigration networks and trafficking in human beings, illicit vehicle trafficking, cybercrime, money laundering and forgery of money.

Three different levels of cooperation are possible. The first one is technical cooperation or training providing. The next step is strategic cooperation aimed at exchanging general trends in organized crime and how to fight it and the exchange of threat assessments. The top level of cooperation includes the exchange of personal data and requires the fulfillment of Europol's standards in the field of data protection and data security.

The organization has state-of-the-art databases and communication channels, offering fast and secure capabilities for storing, searching, visualizing and linking information. Gathering, analyzing and disseminating this information entails the exchange of large quantities of personal data. Europol sets and adheres to the highest standards of data protection and data security.

Interpol is the world's largest international police organization, with 194 member countries. Each country maintains a National Central Bureau, staffed by national law enforcement officers. It forms the link with Interpol's global network, enabling member countries to work together on cross-border investigations. NCBs are increasingly involved in shaping the Organization's direction.

The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France. Interpol also has seven regional offices across the world and a representative office at the United Nations in New York and at the European Union in Brussels.

The mission of Interpol is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Interpol high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century.

Interpol staff work to ensure that police around the world have access to the tools and services necessary to do their jobs effectively. They provide targeted training, expert investigative support and relevant data and secure communications channels. This combined framework helps police on the ground understand crime trends, analyze information, conduct operations and, ultimately, arrest as many criminals as possible.

Interpol aims to facilitate international police cooperation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Interpol's Constitution prohibits 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character'.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. Europol's staff works closely only with law enforcement agencies in the EU Member States.
2. Europol officials have the rights to conduct investigations in the member states or to apprehend suspects.
3. During the years of its existence, Europol has built up great experience in fighting serious crimes.
4. Europol is a specialized agency, comprising only regular police officers.
5. Europol's staff cooperates on three levels.
6. The organization has sophisticated databases and communication channels.
7. Europol sets and keep to the highest standards of data protection and data security.

8. Each member country of Interpol maintains a National Central Bureau, staffed by national law enforcement officers.
9. Interpol high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support does not help meet the growing challenges of fighting crime.
10. Interpol's officers are permitted 'any their intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character'.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:

1	multi-disciplinary facility	a) обмін інформацією
2	intelligence	b) оцінка загрози
3	to prevent felonies commission	c) покращувати ефективність
4	information exchange	d) дотримуватися стандартів
5	threat assessments	e) інформація, розвіддані
6	to overcome corruption	f) найсучасніший метод
7	personal data	g) багатопрофільна установа
8	to adhere to standards	h) долати корупцію
9	state-of-the-art technique	i) запобігати скоєнню тяжких злочинів
10	to improve the effectiveness	j) персональні дані

Task 3. Match the synonyms:

1	(to) disseminate	a) approval
2	(to) entail	b) (to) use
3	(to) adhere	c) (to) stand up to
4	endorsement	d) (to) spread
5	(to) adopt	e) considerable
6	(to) submit	f) (to) cause
7	implementation	g) sophisticated
8	substantial	h) (to) follow
9	innovative	i) execution
10	(to) apply	j) (to) pass

Task 4. Complete the following text with the words from the box:

a) challenge;	b) cooperation;	c) international;	d) secure;
e) access;	f) restricting;	g) efficiently;	h) communication

The particular problem of language is overcome by Interpol by largely (1)... communications to four languages – English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The prerequisite for (2)... of any kind is an adequate means of (3)... With 194 member countries, Interpol has been faced with enormous (4)... to develop a system which will operate quickly and (5)... whichever of those countries should need to speak to each other. Today Interpol boasts an efficient, (6)... and reliable telecommunications system which links each of the NCBs by e-mail and gives automated (7)... to a central database of information on (8)... crime and criminals.

WRITING

Task 5. Look at the following features and abilities, which may be important for Interpol and Europol career success. Choose a maximum of three in each group, which you consider absolutely necessary. In what situations the factors you've chosen can play a vital role? Prove your point of view in 40 words statement.

people skills	other personal qualities
positive image	determination
popularity among colleagues	resilience and persistence
sensitivity to others' feelings	intelligence
team spirit	attractive appearance
competitive spirit	enjoy challenges
ability to delegate	ambition
willingness to compromise	charisma
having contact with superiors	self-motivation
discipline	physical strength

LAW



READING

Law and Rules

The question ‘What is law?’ has troubled people for many years. Scientists devote an entire field of study known as jurisprudence to answering this question. Many definitions of law exist, but for our purposes, we can define law as the set of rules and regulations by which a government regulates the conduct of people within a society. Even with this explanation, many questions arise. Where do laws come from? Do we need laws? Are all laws written? Can laws change? If so, how? What is the difference between laws and morals?

To understand the law, we must consider the relationship of law to morals. Traditional ideas of right and wrong influence our legal system. Thus, most people condemn murder, regardless of what the law says. However, everything that they consider immoral is not necessarily illegal. For example, lying to a friend may be immoral but not really illegal.

One thing is certain: every society that has ever existed has recognized the need for law. These laws may have been written, but even primitive people had rules to regulate the conduct of the group. For a very long time now, members of every community have made laws for themselves in self-protection. Without laws, there would be confusion, fear, and disorder. This does not mean that all laws are fair or even good, but imagine how people might take advantage of one another without some set of rules. We are far better off with the imperfect laws which we have, than if we had none at all.

Law serves a variety of functions. It helps to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society, to contribute to social stability by resolving disputes in civilized fashion, to facilitate business activities and private planning, to provide some degree of freedom that would not otherwise be possible, to inhibit social discrimination and improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education and welfare. The law is an enabler, something that permits us to enjoy rights within the framework of an ordered society. In many ways law is the cornerstone of our culture. The rule of law provides society with the rules by which all of us live. Citizens can know the law and live their lives accordingly.

Laws fall into two major groups: criminal and civil. Criminal laws regulate public conduct and set of our duties owed to society. A criminal case is a legal action by the government against a person charged with committing a crime. Criminal laws have penalties requiring that offenders be imprisoned, fined, placed under supervision, or punished in some other way.

Civil laws regulate relations between individuals or groups of individuals. A person can bring a civil action (lawsuit) when this person feels wronged or injured by another person. Civil laws regulate many everyday situations such as marriage, divorce, contracts, real estate, insurance, consumer protection and negligence.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. Traditional ideas of right and wrong don't influence our legal system.
2. Immoral actions are always illegal.
3. Every society needs laws.
4. All laws are fair and good.
5. Members of every community keep guns in their houses for self-defense.
6. Penalties for crimes under civil law are imprisonment, fines, placing under supervision.
7. The law is an enabler, something that inhibits us to have rights.
8. Law helps provide some degree of freedom that is impossible to achieve in another way.
9. Law is the cornerstone of jurisprudence.
10. A person can bring a civil action when another person commits a crime.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	relationship of law and moral	a) порушити справу проти когось
2	to take advantage of one another	b) зупиняти соціальну дискримінацію
3	to regulate public conduct	c) покращувати якість життя
4	to bring a case against somebody	d) відносини між законом та мораллю
5	to be imprisoned, fined, placed under supervision	e) користуватися правами
6	to inhibit social discrimination	f) жити своїм життям
7	to improve the quality of individual life	g) скористатися один одним
8	to enjoy rights	h) для наших цілей
9	to live their lives accordingly	i) регулювати громадську поведінку
10	for our purposes	j) бути ув'язненим, оштрафваним, взятим під нагляд

Task 3. Choose a word or a phrase (a, b, or c) which best completes the unfinished sentence:

1	Law regulates	a) traditional ideas of what is right or wrong; b) the conduct of people within a society; c) everything that is moral or immoral.
2	Jurisprudence answers the question	a) «Are all laws written?» b) «What is good and fair?» c) «What is law?»
3	There are two main groups of laws:	a) criminal and civil; b) international and constitutional; c) family and public.
4	Everything that they consider immoral is not necessarily	a) legal; b) illegal; c) unjust.
5	Law, to social stability by resolving disputes in civilized fashion.	a) inhibits; b) contributes; c) improves.
6	Criminal laws require	a) imprisonment; b) recovery of damages; c) payment of medical bills.
7	A civil action is brought against a person ...	a) who suffered damages; b) who committed a crime; c) committed a wrong.
8	Laws, business activities and private planning.	a) inhibit; b) contribute; c) facilitate.
9	An example of a civil case is..	a) a robbery; b) a murder; c) a divorce.
10	Traditional ideas of right and wrong influence our ...	a) legal system; b) political system; c) medical system.

Task 4. Find in the text a word or a phrase that means:

1. Procedures taken in court synonymous to lawsuit.
2. Rule made by authority for the proper regulation of a society or correct conduct in life.
3. To bring someone to court.
4. Legal ending of a marriage by law.
5. Safeguard against loss, provision against sickness, death, etc. in return for regular payment.
6. To put or keep in prison.
7. Sum of money paid as a penalty for breaking a law or rule.
8. Happiness and prosperity.
9. To prevent an action or progress.
10. Carelessness, failure to take proper care or precautions.

WRITING

Task 5. Fill in the appropriate word to complete the following sentences:

a) injured; b) insurance; c) penalty; d) conduct; e) fear; f) takes advantage; g) offences;
b) h) purpose; i) condemn; j) enable; k) charged with; l) offenders

1. The main tendency is to refer to crimes as... .
2. The police are sure that this person committed the crime, so they... him... it.
3. He ... always of the mistakes made by his rivals.
4. We all ... cruelty to children.
5. They condemned him for his bad
6. The ... company will pay for the damage to my car.
7. The ...of punishment is to correct anti-social behaviour of
8. The ... for non-performance of contract is heavy.
9. We need a set of rules of conduct to ... us to live in any kind of satisfactory state.
10. If it were not for the law, you could not go out without the ... of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES



READING

Task 1. Read the news reports. Fill in the missing headings.

a) illegal parking	f) car accident
b) mugging	g) shoplifting
c) theft (larceny)	h) murder
d) forgery	i) hijacking and hostage taking
e) drug dealing	j) people smuggling

1.....

An employee at Stay Fresh Market reports that he saw a woman hiding food in her pockets and leaving the store without paying. The woman was stopped by supermarket security officers and then arrested by police.

2.....

A witness said that while he was driving on Catering Street he saw a taxi made an illegal left turn and caused an accident. An ambulance arrived and took the driver of the taxi to the hospital.

3.....

A victim said that her purse was stolen while she was having dinner at the café. There were her driver's license, credit cards, key, checkbook, mobile phone, and \$80 in cash.

4.....

A police officer was called because a 1996 Toyota 4 Runner was blocking a driveway. The owner of the car could not be found and the car was towed.

5.....

A woman said that as she was walking on the street, she was knocked down by two men. After they helped her up and walked away, she realized that her purse was gone.

6

Yesterday fraud squad detectives arrested the member of the gang that made false banknotes and documents in a garage. There were found 23 forged documents and \$13,500 in counterfeit notes.

7

In exchange for the release of 132 people being aboard the plane, the hijackers demanded the ransom and the release of 18 militants from Indian prisons.

8.....

Customs officials in Dover found 58 Chinese men and women without documents in the refrigerated trailer of a truck passing into England.

9.....

Last Wednesday 17-year-old Oleh Koshil from Odessa was detained for possession of crack with intent to supply his friends at a night club.

10.....

Linda Smith was shot outside a party on 2 January in a gang attack. Two men have been found guilty of the murder of the teenage girl. A third defendant was cleared of possessing a firearm on the night of the shooting. The prosecution claimed the shootings were a revenge attack by one rival gang on another.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	guilty person	a) вчинити злочин
2	felony	b) тяжкий кримінальний злочин
3	to commit a crime	c) винна особа
4	to overthrow the monarchy	d) злочин, що підлягає судовому переслідуванню
5	indictable crime	e) повалити монархію
6	blackmail	f) вирок, рішення суду
7	imprisonment	g) шантаж
8	sentence	h) покарати за злочин
9	motor vehicle theft	i) ув'язнення
10	to punish for crime	j) крадіжка транспортного засобу

Task 3. Put the words and a word-combination into three logical groups.

I Crimes against state	II Crimes against person	III Crimes against property
---------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| a) stealing | f) burglary | k) extortion | p) vehicle theft |
| b) assault | g) robbery | l) murder | q) sedition |
| c) rape | h) kidnapping | m) treason | r) hijacking |
| d) homicide | i) pickpocketing | n) killing | s) arson |
| e) bribery | j) smuggling | o) riot | t) corruption |

Task 4. Match a word or a word-combination with its definition.

Name of crime		Definition of crime	
1.	treason	a	attempt to transform illegal money into apparently legitimate money
2.	money laundering	b	the unlawful taking of another's property using a weapon or threat
3.	bribery	c	the unlawful killing of a person on purpose
4.	murder	d	giving or taking of a bribe, favours or gifts to someone in a position of trust
5.	armed robbery	e	the most serious crime connected with giving away or selling own country's secrets to other country or trying to destroy the state power
6.	pickpocketing	f	act of person who steals things from shops pretending to be a customer
7.	shoplifting	g	stealing something out of your pocket in crowded place
8.	forgery	h	driving a vehicle faster than the permitted limit
9.	smuggling	i	making false money, documents or signatures in order to deceive
10.	speeding	j	taking goods illegally from one country to another without paying duties

WRITING

Task 5. Give the English equivalent for the report.

Протягом доби зареєстровано 233 злочина, з яких 107 розкрито.

Зафіксовано 1 тілесне ушкодження (розкрито)

2 розбійні напади (1 розкрито)

16 пограбувань (7 розкрито)

13 випадків хуліганства (12 розкрито)

59 крадіжок особистого майна (10 розкрито)

1 випадок крадіжки авто (не розкрито)

12 злочинів, пов'язаних з наркотиками

13 економічних злочинів (4 розкрито)

Вбивств та випадків хабарництва протягом доби не зафіксовано.

Сталося 27 ДТП, 1 людина загинула, 12 травмовано.

ORGANIZED CRIME



READING

Organized crime in the UK

Organized crime is characterized by a few basic qualities including durability over time, hierarchical structure, capital accumulation, reinvestment, access to political protection and the use of violence to protect interests. Organized crime can be divided into main categories: theft and fraud, providing illegal services and goods, business and labor racketeering and money laundering. Many organized crime operations have legitimate businesses (usually licensed gambling or building construction) which provide cover for drug trafficking, money laundering, prostitution, extortion or fraud. Criminals corrupt respected members of society through bribery and blackmail. Judicial and police officers, legislators are especially targeted for control by organized crime via bribes, threats, or a combination.

Organized crime is one of the biggest challenges faced by the UK. Some people are harmed directly. But it affects everyone, and everyone pays – whether through higher prices in the shops to cover the cost of fraud or through their tax bill, because Government has to invest in enforcing the law or is itself defrauded. It is not easy to determine the harm that it causes. The economic and social costs of organized crime are estimated to be at least £20-40 billion a year. That is more than £300 for every person in the country. So called “dirty money” or assets derived from crime represents around 2 per cent of the UK’s gross national product, and about half of them are derived from illegal drug transactions.

Organized crime covers a very wide range of activity and individuals involved in a number of crime sectors. It is strongly linked to immigration crime, fraud, money laundering, internet-related crime, other threats – including armed robbery, kidnap and extortion, vehicle crime, cultural property crime and counterfeit currency.

There are around 400 major crime bosses in the UK with the criminal wealth of approximately £440 million.

Home Office reports that the social and economic harm caused by drug trafficking (Class A drugs: heroin, cocaine and synthetics) is about £13 billion a year. Every £1 spent on heroin is estimated to generate about £4 of economic and social cost. Drug users cause around half of all crime.

Organized immigration crime covers both the organized facilitation of immigrants to the UK (“people smuggling”) and the trafficking of people for criminal exploitation: as prostitutes or forced labour (“human trafficking”). Global profits from people smuggling are estimated to be \$10 billion annually.

Fraud involves the obtaining of other people’s money or assets by deception. A lot of fraud is committed directly against the Government – against the tax and the benefits systems. Fraud is also committed against individuals and companies, in a wide variety of ways, and often by organized gangs. The main examples of such frauds include fraud against banks, often involving false or stolen identities; investment and advance fee frauds; and forms of Internet fraud. Much fraud goes unreported and usually generates money that can be used for future crimes. In 2006 there was created the Serious Organized Crime Agency. To fight organized crime more effectively the agency got the power to seize the profits of criminal activities and direct a certain part of them into law enforcement.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. Organized crime mainly affects companies and government, and individuals are not harmed directly.
2. Government covers the cost of fraud through high prices in the shops and through their tax bill.
3. The economic and social costs of harm that organized crime causes are estimated to be more than £300 for every person.
4. About 50 per cent of so called “dirty money” are derived from illegal drug transactions.
5. The criminal wealth of major criminal bosses in the UK is about £400 million.
6. About a quarter of all crimes in the UK is caused by drug users.
7. The constituents of organized immigration crime are people smuggling and human trafficking.
8. The examples of criminal exploitation are the use of forced labour and prostitution.
9. A small amount of crimes that are related to fraud goes unreported.
10. The Serious Organized Crime Agency has the power to direct the seized money into law enforcement.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1.	illegal weapon turnover	a) сфери впливу
2.	embezzlement	b) ухилення від сплати податків
3.	spheres of influence	c) підпал важливих приміщень
4.	armed squads	d) розкрадання, розтрата
5.	tax evasion	e) незаконний обіг зброї
6.	arson in vital facilities	f) озброєні групи
7.	illicit goods and services	g) величезні прибутки
8.	trade in human beings	h) торгівля людьми
9.	enormous profits	i) надання позик під дуже великі відсотки
10.	loansharking	j) незаконні товари та послуги

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1.	illegal transit of	a) business
2.	gambling	b) crime
3.	aircraft	c) laundering
4.	white-collar	d) drugs
5.	money	e) hijacking
6.	shadow	f) law and order
7.	hostage	g) taking
8.	forces of	h) credit cards
9.	destructive	i) economy
10.	counterfeiting of	j) phenomenon

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	Organized crime is characterized by ...	a) typically by people in positions of authority.
2	White-collar crime is offences committed...	b) the shadow economy and corruption.
3	Organized crime includes such terrorist acts as...	c) causing panic and fear and influence on the state organs.
4	Organized crime has penetrated into ...	d) spheres of influence and integrate into foreign Mafia.
5	The terrorist actions are committed with the aim of...	e) is becoming more serious in Ukraine.
6	Organized crime in Ukraine is fighting to delimit ...	f) the structures of official economy.
7	The problem of smuggling and drug trafficking ...	g) the use of specific ways of combating them by police.
8	Gambling business is the best way of ...	h) are obtained annually by organized crime.
9	The perfection and clandestine nature of the criminal structures require ...	i) blowing up and arson, aircraft hijacking, hostage taking and murder of politicians.
10	Hundreds of millions in gambling, prostitution ...	j) washing illegally acquired capital.

WRITING

Task 5. Finish the sentences.

1. Organized crime is...
2. The main aim of organized criminal activity is ...
3. The forms of organized crime are...
4. The activity of organized criminal groups is characterised by...
5. The most widespread crimes connected with organized crime in Ukraine are...
6. It's difficult to prevent and disclose organized crime in our country because...

DRUG TRAFFICKING



READING

Cocaine now is cheaper than a cappuccino

The global drug trade is booming, fuelled by the demand from more than 200 million people worldwide who used illegal narcotics last year. According to an UN report, despite multi-billion-pound anti-drug measures that have restricted some supplies, the market is as insatiable as ever. The report shows that demand for drugs has increased in more than three quarters of some 150 countries surveyed. A number of states have recorded consumption levels - Israelis are said to use 100 tons of marijuana, 20 tons of hashish, 20 million tablets of ecstasy, four tons of heroin, three tons of cocaine, and hundreds of thousands of LSD blotters annually. The number of registered heroin addicts in Poland has doubled. In Finland and Estonia, surveys show an increasing appetite among young people for amphetamine-type stimulants.

Today Europe is awash with cheap drugs, with a line of cocaine (about £2.25) now costing less than a cappuccino. In the UK the price of ecstasy, heroin, crack, cocaine and cannabis has come down to a record low in the last year, as dealers pumped ever greater quantities onto the market, encouraging hundreds of thousands of people to become regular users. The price of ecstasy has dropped down by 70 per cent over the last decade to £3.50 a pill. In certain areas, users - some of whom have become so hardened to the chemicals that they take up to 20 tablets a night - are being offered the drug for just £2. Cannabis remains most widely used, with almost 600,000 frequent users. In the UK one in three young men uses cannabis, and cannabis economy brings in £11 billion. The second most popular drug is cocaine. It has 237,000 frequent users, slightly fewer than the number of crack and heroin addicts combined.

Despite the falling costs, the amount spent by UK users remains sizeable. For instance, in an 'average month' a regular cocaine user spends almost £170 on the drug. Crack and heroin addicts spend more than £440. They are in a constant need for money.

It is believed that about 25 per cent of offences are committed under the influence of drugs. Drug-related crime is believed to cost Great Britain up to £18 billion a year and associated with murders, manslaughters, thefts and domestic assaults. The easiest way to get money for a new dose is stealing, and drug users steal about £13,000 a year just to survive.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The price of ecstasy, heroin, crack, cocaine and cannabis has come down to a record low, as dealers pumped ever greater quantities onto the market.
2. Today a line of cocaine costs less than a cup of cappuccino.
3. Israelis are said to use 100 tons of marijuana, four tons of heroin, and hundreds of thousands of LSD blotters monthly.
4. The number of registered heroin addicts in Poland and Estonia has doubled.
5. Young people in Finland have an increasing appetite for amphetamine-type stimulants.
6. Cannabis remains the second most popular drug in the UK, with almost 600,000 frequent users.
7. One in three young Englishmen uses cannabis.
8. The number of cocaine users is more than the number of crack addicts.
9. A cocaine addict spends almost £170 on the drug a year.
10. About 25 per cent of crimes are committed under the influence of drugs.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the synonyms.

1	hard narcotics	a) drug user
2	to snort	b) drug trafficker
3	to produce	c) to swallow
4	to prohibit	d) to misuse
5	nonsynthetic	e) to manufacture
6	to take orally	f) natural
7	to abuse	g) to ban, to forbid
8	to conceal	h) heavy drugs
9	drug addict	i) to sniff
10	drug dealer	j) to hide

Task 3. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	a pain killer	a) забороняти наркотики
2	drug abuse	b) нюхати розчинники
3	drug-related crimes	c) отримати без рецепта
4	drug substances	d) виробляти важкі наркотики
5	rehabilitation scheme	e) ділитися шприцями
6	to obtain without prescription	f) знеболюючий засіб
7	to share syringes	g) злочини, пов'язані з наркотиками
8	to prohibit drugs	h) зловживання наркотиками
9	to produce heavy drugs	i) програма реабілітації
10	to snort solvents	j) наркотичні речовини

Task 4. Complete the sentences with a word and word-combinations from the box below.

a) fighting drug dealers	f) chemical industry
b) AIDS	g) prostitution
c) drug trafficking	h) smuggling routes
d) Interdepartmental Drug Data Basis	i) suffer
e) synthetic drugs	j) to hide

1. In Thailand the penalty for ... is death.
2. The accent has transferred from fighting drug addicts to
3. Many addicts contract ... when they share syringes.
4. Drug traffickers use baseball bats, dolls and tubes of toothpaste ... drugs.
5. After a brief moment of euphoria, cocaine users often... from hallucinations and panic.
6. There are many ... , like LSD or ecstasy, and they are more dangerous because of their cheapness.
7. Female addicts often earn the necessary money through
8. International narcomafia try to use the Ukrainian ... to produce drugs.
9. Ukrainian special services has revealed drug ... from Columbia and countries of "the Golden Triangle".
10. For the purpose of fighting drug abuse there has been created the ... in Ukraine.

WRITING

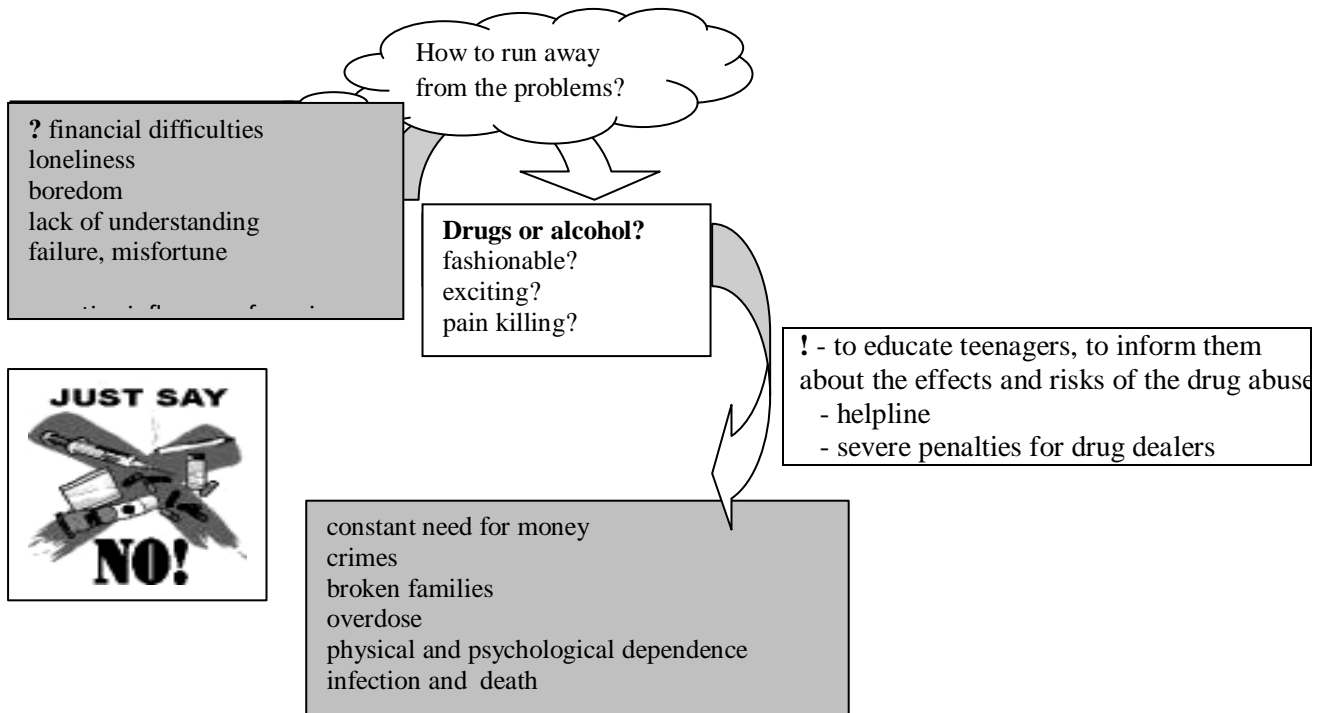
Task 5. Write a short composition (5-7 sentences), answering the questions and using the notes below.

What social groups usually take drugs?

What are common motives to start taking drugs?

What are the risks of drug abuse?

What are the ways of solving the drug abuse problem?



TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN



READING

Human targets of inhumane trafficking

Trafficking in human beings is the commercial trade of human beings, who are subjected to involuntary acts such as begging, sexual exploitation (prostitution and forced marriage), or unfree labour. Trafficking involves a process of using physical force, fraud, deception, intimidation to obtain, recruit, and transport people.

Human trafficking differs from people smuggling. In the latter, people voluntarily request smuggler's service for fees and there is no deception involved in the agreement. On arrival at their destination, the smuggled person is either free, or is required to work under a job arranged by the smuggler until the debt is repaid. The trafficking victim is enslaved, or the terms of his debt bondage are fraudulent. The trafficker takes away the basic human rights of the victim. Trafficked persons usually come from poor regions, where opportunities are limited and they are often runaways, refugees, or other displaced persons. Other cases may involve parents who sell children to traffickers in order to pay off debts or gain income. Children are usually trafficked for labour exploitation and sexual exploitation.

Women form the majority of trafficking victims (about 80 per cent). Traffickers usually promise good jobs or opportunities for study, and then force the victims to be prostitutes. Many women are forced into the sex industry after answering false advertisements and others are simply kidnapped.

Ukraine is one of the world's leading countries in terms of human trafficking in all of its forms. The matter is about the "supply" of women to foreign brothels, the export of pornographic goods and the export of bodily organs for transplants. Practically every week MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) subdivisions report the exposure and liquidation of brothels and pornographic studios. Advertisements of an intimate character in local expensive magazines and newspapers oriented towards foreigners are the proof of sex industry in Ukraine. Around a dozen large firms providing sex services are operating in Kyiv. They present themselves as massage parlors and modelling and escort agencies. Ukraine has become a major exporter of attractive girls to brothels abroad and for pornographic industry. The "goods" for sale are selected among teens that run away from home.

The export of human organs for transplants from Ukraine is a serious problem. Over the past years there were serious scandals related to illegal trading of human organs, but not a single case was examined in a court of law. In 2024, Ukrainian authorities detained a former deputy minister of health and 10 doctors suspected of running an illegal scheme involving the sale of transplant waiting-list positions for organ transplants. Last year human rights organisations attempted to learn the fate of 300 infants, who had disappeared from a Kharkiv maternity hospital. According to the parents of the stolen babies, they were born healthy, but the doctors took the infants away and announced that they were stillborn.

Human trafficking has become transnational and highly lucrative. Unlike drugs or arms, people can be "sold" several times. Human trafficking is the third most profitable business after drugs and arms trading and highly attractive for local elites involved in organized crime. The annual turnover of human trafficking in Ukraine is \$8-12 billion. In 2021 almost 290 criminal cases were initiated on Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (human trafficking), but only a half of them were examined in the courtrooms. Meanwhile, sentences were only passed down on eight of these cases.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The constituents in the process of human trafficking are using physical force, fraud, deception, intimidation to obtain, recruit, and transport people.
2. Human trafficking is the same as people smuggling.
3. The trafficked victim has no basic human rights and is enslaved.
4. The majority of trafficked people are from poor regions, runaways, refugees, or other displaced persons.
5. About eighty per cent of victims are women and children.
6. It is known that a part of large firms in Kyiv present themselves as massage parlors, modelling and escort

- agencies but really they provide sex services.
7. Ukraine is a major exporter of attractive girls to brothels abroad and for pornographic industry.
 8. In 2024, Ukrainian authorities detained a former deputy minister of health and 2 doctors suspected of illegally selling organ transplant waiting-list positions.
 9. Human trafficking is highly lucrative because people can be "sold" several times.
 10. In Ukraine the turnover of human trafficking is \$8-12 billion monthly.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	false promises	a) етнічні меншини
2	defenceless victims	b) примусова праця
3	ethnic minorities	c) продати до борделю
4	huge profits	d) беззахисні жертви
5	forced labour	e) обманювати людину
6	rural area	f) величезні прибутки
7	poverty and military conflicts	g) сільська місцевість
8	to deceive a person	h) карати посередників
9	to penalize intermediaries	i) бідність та військові конфлікти
10	to sell to a brothel	j) неправдиві обіцянки

Task 3. Divide the words and word-combinations from the box into two logical groups:

Phenomenon / Activity

People



...a) traffickers	f) deceit	k) kidnapping	p) officials
b) bribery	g) employment	l) forgers	q) slavery
c) kidnappers	h) poverty	m) employers	r) refugees
d) forgery	i) victims	n) procurers	s) debt bondage
e) disparity	j) identification	o) slaves	t) law enforcers

Task 4. Match the synonyms.

1	temporary	a) contract
2	false	b) aim
3	impoverished	c) borrowings
4	profitable	d) deceitful
5	vulnerable	e) request
6	agreement	f) lucrative
7	debt	g) short-term
8	transit	h) defenseless
9	demand	i) poor
10	purpose	j) transportation

WRITING

Task 5. Write a short composition (5-7 sentences), answering the questions and using the notes below.

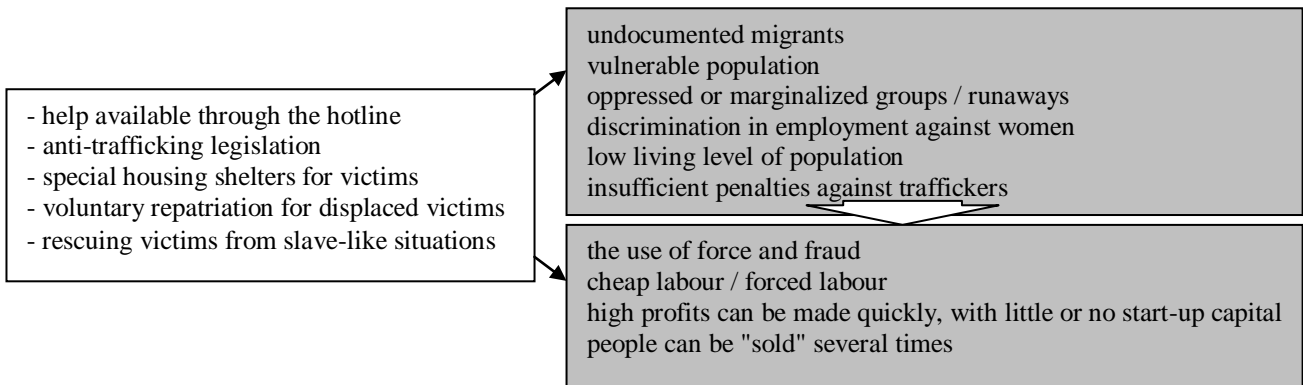
Why is the term “human trafficking” defined as modern-day slavery?

Why is it called transnational organized crime?

What are the main causes of human trafficking?

What are victims of this crime?

What are the effective ways of combating this criminal activity?



WHITE-COLLAR CRIME. MONEY LAUNDERING



READING

Dirty money

The last 20 years have witnessed rapid globalisation of financial markets, communication and movement of people and their capital. Organised crime groups have been following the same phenomena, becoming more international, co-ordinated and powerful. Criminals launder “dirty money” in an attempt to make it look “clean” in order to be able to use the proceeds without detection and to put them beyond the reach of law enforcement and taxation agencies. As a result, law enforcement agencies have been faced with two phenomena. Firstly, the economic powers of criminal organisations challenge the economy of the weakest states. Secondly, the judicial authorities have been confronted with the difficult task of identifying and prosecuting money launderers.

Trying to assess this situation at a global level remains a difficult exercise as little is known about the amount of money that is laundered annually. Current estimates vary widely. In several publications is reported a range of 2 to 5 per cent of the World Gross Domestic Product. This range would be enormous – somewhere between 500 billion and 1.3 trillion Euro. Money is laundered through currency exchange houses, casinos, insurance companies, and trading companies. Private banking facilities, offshore banking, free trade zones and wire systems can mask illegal activities. Drug trafficking is the largest source of laundered funds, although fraud proceeds may become the principal source in the nearest future. Drugs might have been ousted from this place by fraud. Other areas of illicit income are illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings.

Offshore financial centres deserve special attention. Many of them exist to facilitate the rapid transfer of illicit funds through the international financial system. Specialists note that there are so many transactions that it is usually impossible to identify the illegal origin of money. The Internet and electronic commerce permit these offshore centres to be established almost anywhere in the world – and even in the cyberspace. Such technical developments as the so-called smart cards, on-line banking, and e-cash permit virtually to transfer large amounts of money around the globe in seconds. What is more, criminal funds can be easily processed through a particular institution because its employees or directors have been bribed or the institution turns a blind eye to the criminal nature of dirty money for the sake of profit.

In Europe the fighting against money laundering has become harder since the borders between Western and Eastern Europe were opened. National and international law enforcement agencies, such as Interpol and Europol, are increasingly targeting money laundering. The main aims of financial investigations are the identification of leaders of criminal networks for further prosecution, and the freezing and the seizure of the criminal financial assets. The terrorism threat does not run away from the globalisation system, and the fight against financing of terrorism remains a priority for law enforcement action.

Britain plans to tighten its control on money laundering, monitoring thousands businesses and keeping a closer eye on the funds of foreign officials and politicians. The tougher regulations will affect 150,000 firms across the financial and accounting sectors, as well as estate agents, insurance brokers and casinos. The first step of the Financial Task Force in Britain is to check the operations in casinos that report more than £200,000 week turnover.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. It has been estimated exactly that criminals launder more than 1.3 trillion Euro annually.
2. The aims of financial investigations are to identify money launderers and to freeze and seize their funds.
3. Now the biggest source of dirty money is fraud.
4. Criminals use offshore financial centres to transfer their illicit funds through the international financial system.
5. It's usually impossible to identify the illegal origin of money because there are too many transactions and technical developments in banking.
6. Criminals offer bribes to employees and directors of a particular institution to launder their criminal funds.
7. Since the borders between Western and Eastern Europe were opened the fight against money laundering has become easier.
8. Money laundering in terrorism activity is one of the main sources of financing.

9. Britain plans to tighten its control on money laundering and keeping a closer eye on the funds of British officials and politicians.
10. Casinos with more than £200,000 week turnover will be checked by the Financial Task Force in Britain.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	insurance fraud	a) ігровий заклад
2	intellectual property crime	b) кількість жертв
3	to advertise goods and services	c) крадіжка інтелектуальної власності
4	a number of victims	d) пункт обміну валюти
5	wire transfer	e) рекламувати товари і послуги
6	gambling house	f) професійна діяльність
7	currency exchange office	g) шахрайство, пов'язане зі страхуванням
8	occupational activity	h) обманювати споживачів
9	illegal profits	i) телеграфний переказ
10	to defraud consumers	j) незаконні прибутки

Task 3. Match the sentences with their translation.

1	Most international payments are made by electronic interbank transfers that are untraceable.	a) Шахрайський контракт про купівлю надається як доказ комерційної потреби переказу коштів.
2	The firm organizer of transaction is setting up two dummy corporations.	b) Фірма-організатор угоди засновує дві підставні корпорації.
3	A fraudulent purchase contract is presented as proof of commercial need for wiring the funds	c) Більшість міжнародних переказів здійснюється через електронні міжбанкові перекази, які важко простежити.
4	Consumers are enticed to purchase goods which will be never delivered.	d) Незаконні офіси майже щомісячно закриваються і змінюють місце розташування.
5	Illegal offices are shut down and change their locations almost on monthly basis.	e) Покупців схиляють до купівлі товарів, які ніколи не будуть надані.

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	White-collar crime is a violation of criminal law...	a) to invest money with a high return.
2	In the pyramid scheme you are offered a chance ...	b) in the form of cash, goods, services, and equipment.
3	During the period of Ukraine's transition to a market economy ...	c) false invoicing schemes, keeping of double books, and contract fraud.
4	The proceeds ultimately return to Ukraine ...	d) by a person of the upper class in the course of professional activities.
5	Common methods used to launder money are ...	e) a massive outflow of capital from Ukraine happens.
6	Financial crimes are difficult for law enforcement...	f) to investigate and prosecute.
7	Dirty money is transferred several times through bank structures so as ...	g) the territorial departments of the National Bank.
8	Telemarketing fraud, advance fee schemes, insurance fraud, intellectual property crimes are...	h) to cover the tracks of stolen millions.
9	When the pyramid collapses,	i) the examples of financial crimes.
10	Every authorized bank must present information on all its offices to...	j) everyone loses except the swindler.

Task 5. Match the synonyms.

1	to buy	a) swindle
2	proceeds	b) sophisticated
3	fraud	c) profits
4	complex	d) to purchase
5	to hide	e) to conceal
6	proof	f) money, currency
7	funds	g) evidence
8	false	h) to supply
9	to provide	i) track
10	trace	j) faked

WRITING

Task 6. Write a short article. Use the information from the box below.

Italian Mafia boss arrested in the UK

*A Mafia "Godfather" from Sicily was arrested on suspicion of money laundering
 He can be sentenced to 30 years in prison*

to detain in Manchester
 cash made from drug dealing, extortion and arms running
 to transfer money
 bank accounts at various banks in Columbia
 to launder £6.2 million through public building contracts

CYBER CRIME



READING

Task 1. Match the questions and appropriate answers from the text below to complete the interview.

- a) Recent incidents of penetrating into the Central Election Committee's server became the evidence of the cyber crimes in Ukraine. Could you mention other cases of cyber crimes in Ukraine?
- b) Are there toughened punishment for cyber crimes in the above-mentioned bill?
- c) Today we can hear a lot about cyber crimes and cyber terrorism. How serious is this situation in Ukraine?
- d) Who deals with the problem of fighting cyber crimes in Ukraine?
- e) Could you describe Ukrainian hackers? What are they?
- f) Are the Ukrainian law enforcements prepared to fight cyber crime?
- g) What is necessary to do for effective computer protection?
- h) Is Ukrainian legislation sufficient for counteracting cyber crimes?
- i) Who is more vulnerable before cyber crime – ordinary user or business?
- j) Do you have any facts about Ukrainian "computer genius" abroad?

Computer crime in Ukraine

1.....

- Do not mix concepts of cyber crime and cyber terrorism. Now we can talk about cyber crime only (there are no known facts of cyber terrorism in Ukraine). It is really dangerous because of high vulnerability of computer systems controlling crucial elements of Critical Infrastructure (transport, nuclear power, water supply, etc.).

2.....

- Ternopol Police arrested the hacker who penetrated into the corporate network of one Ukrainian bank and transferred money to his account. Earlier, the offender had worked as a programmer in this bank, but was fired. He decided to take revenge. In a short time he managed to steal more than \$16,000.

3.....

- Some months ago Maksym Kovalchuk known as one of the dangerous special cyber offenders was charged with money laundering and distributing pirated software in the USA. The total financial damage caused by Kovalchuk makes \$100 million.

4.....

- Researches have shown the following:

- 36 % of computer offenders are women and 64 % are men
- the age of cyber criminals is between 16 and 57
- 6% of criminals are pupils, 11% are students, 6% are employees of High Schools, 18% are bank employees, 12% are programmers.

Both high skilled specialists and dilettantes are involved in committing cyber crimes. They have different social status and level of education.

5.....

- Everyone loses in this case. Ordinary users have to turn to computer experts for getting antivirus protection, or, at worst, for system recovery. Businesses suffer from cyber attacks and have significant losses. Trivial viruses may cause significant material losses.

6.....

- I think none computer security expert can answer this question optimistically, because protection and aggression are the competitors. It is a competition between the intellect and technical resources. Some experts say that even the best computer system may be broken in 15 minutes by cyber criminals. There is known saying "The most secured computer is cut off and in the strong-box". Overall, Ukrainians need the complex governmental program of the National Information Space Protection.

7.....

- Ukrainian legislation gradually comes to the international law standards. In 2005 the President of Ukraine signed the bill that will change Criminal Code of Ukraine in part that concerns computer crime.

8.....

-Yes, the bill will toughen the punishments for committing such crimes as unauthorized access to the computer systems and networks; development and distribution of malicious programs, computer viruses and worms; unauthorized distribution of the information with restricted access.

9.....

- It is difficult to answer this question unambiguously, 'yes' or 'no'. Criticizing law enforcements is popular at the moment. I think it is related to the general problem of reforming and financing Law Enforcement System in Ukraine. And the solving this problem is a crucial part in successful fighting cyber crime in Ukraine.

10.....

Cyber Crime Department and Security Service

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the words which go together.

1	remote	a) control
2	insurance	b) mail
3	sums of	c) copy
4	black	d) company
5	back-up	e) money
6	code	f) access
7	soft	g) word
8	unauthorized	h) ware

Task 3. Choose a word or a word-combination to complete the sentences.

- Most computer crime is done by ... who can defraud their companies of huge sums of money.
 - killers
 - drug traffickers
 - dishonest employees
- Computers can be used to obtain ... with the aim to blackmail a person.
 - computer programs
 - unauthorized information
 - latest news
- It is very easy to hack into a computer system by ... if the hacker discovered one or more codewords.
 - virus program
 - remote control
 - passport control
- ... (especially in police, intelligence and defence departments) are as vulnerable as other commercial systems.
 - Bank systems
 - Government networks
 - Health services
- It is simple to insert ... into a computer, which will automatically be passed on to the other computers.
 - unlimited access
 - unauthorized information
 - virus program
- The damage to banks, insurance companies, mail order firms and so on
 - must be vulnerable
 - can be catastrophic
 - should be defended
- The ... of computer virus, like other victims of blackmail, seldom report it.
 - victims
 - hackers
 - national security

Task 4. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	to gain access	a) прибутки від комп'ютерного b) шахрайства
2	malicious damage	c) урядова комп'ютерна мережа
3	the proceeds of computer fraud	d) протиправна мета
4	government network	e) отримати доступ
5	criminal gain	f) умисне пошкодження

Task 5. Match a word or word-combination with its definition.

1	cybercrime	a) a type of software that looks for and removes viruses in programs and documents on your computer.
2	password (codeword)	b) someone who secretly uses or changes the information in other people's computer system.
3	hacker	c) criminal activity that involves the use of computers or the Internet.
4	anti-virus software	d) the activity of finding out secret information and giving it to a company's competitors.
5	commercial espionage	e) a secret group of letters or numbers that you must type into a computer before you can use a system or program.

Task 6. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations from the box below.

a) anti-virus software	b) national security	c) accesses	d) data theft	e) passwords
------------------------	----------------------	-------------	---------------	--------------

- Computers can be used to obtain unauthorized information for commercial espionage or breaching ...
- According to the researches 42 of unauthorized ... to computer systems are committed by programmers, engineers and operators.
- Users often have simple ... that hackers could guess by knowing a few things about the person and gain access to systems.
- The user should also use ... that can detect logic bombs, Trojan horses and known viruses.
- Among such widespread cyber crimes as ... , Internet fraud, blackmail and extortion, there are crimes related to manufacture and distribution of child pornography in the Internet.

WRITING**Task 7. Finish the sentences.**

- Offenders can use computers for (to) ...
- The main types of computer crime are ... (examples).
- They are usually committed by...
- A hacker is a person ...
- It is very difficult to prevent and disclose computer crimes because...

TERROR AND TERRORISM



READING

Ankara Parliament Attack Attempt – 2023

On 1 October 2023, a suicide bomber and an accomplice carried out an attack near the Turkish Interior Ministry and close to the main Parliament building in Ankara, during the morning hours. The explosion occurred near a security checkpoint and targeted a zone tightly protected by the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The attackers arrived in a light commercial vehicle, believed to have been hijacked earlier in the city. One of the men triggered an improvised explosive device, causing a powerful blast that injured two officers from the Turkish National Police. The second accomplice opened fire, attempting to breach the perimeter, but was quickly neutralized in a short gun battle.

Authorities immediately shut down the surrounding district, suspending access to administrative buildings, blocking roads, and activating counter-terror protocols across the capital. Emergency medical teams, bomb disposal units, and forensic experts were deployed to examine the scene and collect evidence. The police launched an anti-terror investigation, examining surveillance footage, vehicle records, and digital communication channels to track extremist involvement.

Following the incident, the PKK publicly claimed responsibility, stating the attack was part of their ongoing campaign against the Turkish state. The government reinforced security measures around all ministerial facilities, increased border monitoring, and intensified counter-extremism operations nationwide.

Although the attack did not reach the Parliament directly, it signaled ongoing vulnerabilities and escalating tensions in Turkish domestic security. The event was categorized by officials as a major terrorism incident, highlighting continued threats from extremist networks and reigniting public debate on national safety and regional conflict.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The attack attempt happened near the Parliament and the Turkish Interior Ministry in Ankara.
2. The attackers legally owned the vehicle they arrived in.
3. One attacker used an improvised explosive device and died in the blast.
4. Two officers of the Turkish National Police were killed instantly.
5. The second attacker was neutralized in a firefight.
6. The event took place in the evening after 6 p.m.
7. Turkish authorities activated national counter-terrorism protocols after the attack.
8. The PKK officially denied any involvement in the incident.
9. The attack took place on 1 October 2023.
10. The attack directly hit the main Parliament building, causing its partial collapse.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the synonyms.

1	to destroy	a) frightening
2	aim	b) blowing up
3	intimidation	c) to destruct
4	explosion	d) purpose
5	to obtain	e) to get
6	regulation	f) air piracy
7	to fight	g) weapon
8	hijacking	h) to combat
9	firearm	i) rule
10	to demand	j) to request

Task 3. Match a word with its definition.

1	a terrorist	a) is the cruel killing of large numbers of civil people.
2	a hostage	b) is an illegal act of a person (or a group) who uses threat or force to take over control of an aircraft (or another vehicle), often for political aims.
3	massacre	c) is a person who uses threat or violence to achieve own aims.
4	hijacking	d) is an unpleasant and strong feeling caused by the presence or expectation of danger.
5	fear	e) is a person who is kept by enemy to force the other side to do what the enemy demands.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box below.

a) frighten b) destruction c) order d) explosion e) freedom

1. The terrorist bombs caused widespread
2. Four people were killed as a result of the
3. Terrorists believe that they are "... fighters".
4. The main principle of terrorist activities is: "Kill one, ... ten thousand".
5. Terrorist groups use the techniques of terror to destroy the ... of the society.

Task 5. Put the following words into three logical groups.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) hijacking | f) extortion |
| b) hostage | g) victim |
| c) enemy | h) knife |
| d) explosive | i) kidnapping |
| e) poison gas | j) murder |

I Weapon	II People	III Crimes
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Task 6. Complete the sentences.

1	The basic aims of terror organisations are ...	a) well-armed and prepared groups.
2	The roots of terrorism are in the activities...	b) diplomatic, economic, information, military, etc.
3	The terrorism actions are usually committed by...	c) have changed the nature of terrorism nowadays.
4	Modern technology and new weapon ...	d) of racial and religious fanatics in the 1930s
5	Units for combating terrorists use every instrument of power – ...	e) to create atmosphere of fear and panic in society to achieve political and economic advantages.

WRITING

Task 7. Use the information from the table to complete a report about the terrorist act (5-7 sentences).

Bataclan Hostage Crisis (2019, France)

Two of the hostage-takers in the theater

Location	Paris, Bataclan Theatre
Targets	90 hostages trapped inside the venue
Date	November 13-14, 2019
Attack Type	hostage crisis/ mass shooting
Perpetrators	Movsar Barayev (leader) ISIS claimed responsibility; attackers included a coordinated armed cell
Motive	retaliation against France's involvement in anti-ISIS military operations in Syria
Killed	90 civilians and 3 attackers inside the venue; many more wounded overall
Weapon	firearms, grenades, and explosive belts (not all detonated)
Law enforcement	French National Police RAID special forces stormed the building after hours of negotiations

A POLICE DETECTIVE



READING

The training and responsibilities of a detective

Detectives are plainclothes investigators who gather facts and collect evidence for criminal cases. Some are assigned to interagency task forces to combat specific types of crime. They conduct interviews, examine records, observe the activities of suspects, and participate in raids or arrests. Detectives usually specialize in investigating one of a wide variety of violations, such as homicide or fraud. They are assigned cases on a rotating basis and work on them until an arrest and conviction occurs or until the case is dropped.

Detective work can be very dangerous and stressful. In addition to the obvious dangers of confrontations with criminals, police officers and detectives need to be constantly alert and ready to deal appropriately with a number of other threatening situations. Many law enforcement officers witness death and suffering resulting from accidents and criminal behavior. A career in law enforcement may take a toll on their private lives.

To become detective candidates are to pass physical examinations including tests of vision, hearing, strength, and agility. Eligibility for appointment usually depends on performance in competitive written examinations and previous education and experience. In larger departments, where the majority of law enforcement jobs are found, applicants usually must have at least a high school education, and some departments require a year or two of college coursework. Federal and State agencies typically require a college degree. Candidates should enjoy working with people and meeting the public.

Because personal characteristics such as honesty, sound judgment, integrity, and a sense of responsibility are especially important in law enforcement, candidates are interviewed by senior officers, and their character traits and backgrounds are investigated. In some agencies, candidates are interviewed by a psychiatrist or a psychologist or given a personality test. Most applicants are subjected to lie detector examinations or drug testing. Some agencies subject sworn personnel to random drug testing as a condition of continuing employment.

Primary responsibilities of a detective:

- Investigate criminal acts such as homicides, sexual assaults, armed robberies, home invasions, and property crimes such as burglaries.
- Collect and use forensic evidence to solve crimes.
- Interview informants, suspects, and witnesses to ascertain alibis, clues, time frames, and possible suspects.
- Keep detailed records.
- Bag evidence carefully and ensure it gets sent to proper department.
- Send specimens to laboratory to obtain DNA.
- Run fingerprints through database to obtain matches.
- Collect enough evidence to support a court case against a criminal.
- Process crime scenes.
- File paperwork.
- Prepare investigative reports.
- Attend autopsies and make notes.
- Prepare sketches and diagrams.
- Explain to the jury the significance of evidence as it relates to proof.
- Maintain an in-depth knowledge of federal and state statutes and court cases related to work performed and agency rules and regulations.
- Obtain search warrants.
- Perform surveillance and monitor suspects.
- Analyze laboratory findings.
- Exchange information and coordinate activities with other departments.
- Record physical information about suspects.
- Take fingerprints at crime scene.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. Detectives are law enforcers who wear uniform in their service.
2. Detectives often participate in multifaceted operations combating specific types of crime.
3. They are assigned cases on a rotating basis until an arrest and conviction occurs.
4. A job of a detective takes a toll on officers' private lives.
5. Eligibility for appointment depends on successful passing of competitive written examinations not on previous education and experience.
6. Some departments require candidates have a proper period of college coursework.
7. Investigating of candidates' character traits is critical stage in the process of appointment for work.
8. Some agencies subject detectives to random drug testing as a condition of continuing employment.
9. Detectives' functions do not include crime scene searching.
10. Detectives often work undercover to observe the suspect to gain insight about their habits and contacts.

VOCABULARY**Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.**

1	plainclothes officers	a) брати участь в рейдах
2	gather facts and collect evidence	b) опинятися в загрозі
3	participate in raids	c) право на призначення
4	drop a case	d) працювати з людьми із задоволенням
5	deal with a threatening situation	e) іспити на конкурсній основі
6	eligibility for appointment	f) мати поглиблені знання
7	competitive examinations	g) атестовані працівники
8	enjoy working with people	h) працівники в цивільному одязі
9	sworn personnel	i) закрити справу
10	maintain an in-depth knowledge	j) збирати факти та докази

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	investigate	a) witnesses
2	search for	b) activities of suspects
3	interview	c) crime scene
4	observe	d) surveillance
5	perform	e) clues and evidence

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	Detectives work closely with...	a) on a rotating basis.
2	Detectives are often assigned to...	b) suffering resulting from criminal behavior.
3	They are assigned cases ...	c) working with people and meeting the public.
4	Many detectives witness death and ...	d) the detective obtains an arrest warrant for the suspect from a judge.
5	Candidates are to pass physical evaluation...	e) detailing the progress and outcome.
6	Candidates should enjoy...	f) criminal investigators in solving felonies.
7	A psychiatrist or a psychologist interview...	g) candidates to evaluate their traits.
8	Once enough evidence has been compiled against a suspect...	h) coordinate activities with other departments.
9	They are also required to submit reports to superiors during the investigation process...	i) interagency task forces to combat specific types of crime.
10	For successful investigation detectives exchange information and...	j) including tests of agility, strength etc.

Task 5. Match the questions and the appropriate answers.

1	What are detectives?	a) They fight felonies and other criminal violations.
2	What type of crime do they combat?	b) They include correctional officers, private detectives and investigators, and security guards and gaming surveillance officers.
3	What are the workers in related occupations?	c) They are plainclothes investigators who gather facts and collect evidence for criminal cases.
4	What does the research include?	d) It because personal characteristics such as honesty, sound judgment, integrity are especially important in law enforcement,
5	Why are candidates for detective job interviewed by experienced officers?	e) It includes gathering information about any victim, uncovering the past and present habits and acquaintances of any subjects and examining any evidence obtained from the scene of the crime.

WRITING

Task 6. Complete the sentences:

1. Detectives ...include different activities.
2. They... such as homicides...
3. Their work with evidence consists of...
4. To ascertain alibis, clues and... detectives should...
5. At the crime scene detectives ...
6. The paperwork are ...
7. Detectives coordinate their work with... in order to...
8. One of the hard tasks is to perform... and monitor...
9. Detectives often attend court to..
- 10.To be successful and competitive officer a detective should...

AN INVESTIGATOR



READING

The training and duties of a criminal investigator

Federal criminal investigators, sometimes called special agents, in the USA are employed by a variety of agencies. The nature of their work depends on the agency they work for, and their salary is dependent upon their experience and education. Most federal agencies require a bachelor's degree, work experience or a combination of the two. Federal agents undergo intensive training at one of several federal facilities. The basic training program for entry-level investigators lasts approximately two months and includes instruction in criminal case development, interviews, writing case reports, serving warrants, case management, handling evidence and surveillance. Physical fitness, firearm and vehicle operation training are also included.

A federal criminal investigator investigates potential crimes against the public and the U.S. government. More than 50 federal agencies hire investigators, including the Department of Energy, U.S. Secret Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation etc. Investigators work in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Most agencies require that prospective federal criminal investigators be younger than 37, have a degree in a field related to the agency's focus and pass a background check. Some agencies, such as the National Park Service, require candidates to have experience within that agency.

The Federal Government maintains a high profile in many areas of law enforcement. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents are the Government's principal investigators, responsible for investigating violations of more than 200 categories of Federal law and conducting sensitive national security investigations. Agents may conduct surveillance, monitor court-authorized wiretaps, examine business records, investigate white-collar crime, or participate in sensitive undercover assignments. The FBI investigates organized crime, public corruption, financial crime, fraud against the Government, bribery, copyright infringement, civil rights violations, bank robbery, extortion, kidnapping, air piracy, terrorism, espionage, interstate criminal activity, drug trafficking, and other violations of Federal statutes.

Investigators are usually scheduled to work 40-hour weeks, but paid overtime is common. Shift work is necessary because protection must be provided around the clock. Junior officers frequently work weekends, holidays, and nights. In most jurisdictions, whether on or off duty, officers are expected to be armed and to exercise their authority whenever necessary.

The jobs of some Federal agents such as U.S. Secret Service and DEA special agents require extensive travel, often on very short notice. They may relocate a number of times over the course of their careers. Some special agents in agencies such as the U.S. Border Patrol work outdoors in rugged terrain for long periods and in all kinds of weather.

Criminal investigators specialize in crime scene search and other aspects of investigative law enforcement. The main functions of a criminal investigator at a crime scene are: to preserve and document CS, collect and process evidence. While solving the crime criminal investigator deals with analyzing information, interviewing witnesses and victims, interrogating suspects and offenders. Some criminal investigators are required to conduct covert surveillance of suspects or witnesses. Surveillance may occur through visual monitoring of the target, or through court-authorized wiretaps. Investigators use many different methods to survey criminal conduct.

After conducting research on a case and gathering evidence, a criminal investigator must write a detailed report summarizing the performed research and drawn conclusions. The report may include photographs, drawings, graphs and other analyses that help support the investigator's conclusions. Prosecutors frequently use these reports to decide whether to bring a case. Criminal investigators are often required to appear in court proceedings as expert witnesses.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The nature of their work off federal criminal investigators are the same in all agencies regardless their specialization.
2. Most federal agencies require a bachelor's degree, and never work experience from candidates.
3. The basic training program for entry-level investigators includes instruction in all spheres of their future work.
4. All candidates are to be professionally trained in driving.

5. Prospective federal criminal investigators are required to pass a background check to most agencies.
6. The FBI agents investigate all kinds of violations of Federal statutes.
7. The work of an investigator does not differ from the work of any civil staff.
8. There are two main spheres of investigators' work: crime scene search and other aspects of investigative law enforcement.
9. Questioning of all participants of crime takes a lot of a criminal investigator's time.
10. Investigators are forbidden to provide court testimony.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	require a bachelor's degree	a) вести стеження
2	undergo intensive training	b) порушення громадянських прав
3	handling evidence	c) робота по змінах
4	conduct surveillance	d) збирати і аналізувати докази
5	participate in undercover assignments	e) вимагати наявність ступеня бакалавра
6	civil rights violations	f) огляд місця злочину
7	shift work	g) допитувати та опитувати
8	crime scene search	h) проходити інтенсивну підготовку
9	collect and process evidence	i) брати участь у завданнях під прикриттям
10	interrogate and interview	j) опрацьовувати докази

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	criminal case	a) wiretaps
2	monitor	b) crime scene
3	interstate	c) development
4	preserve and document	d) witnesses and victims
5	interviewing	e) criminal activity

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	Federal criminal investigators are ...	a) interviews, writing case reports, serving warrants, handling evidence and etc.
2	Most federal agencies require a ...	b) investigated by the FBI investigators.
3	The basic training program for entry-level investigators includes instruction in...	c) protection must be provided around the clock.
4	FBI agents are responsible for...	d) with analyzing information, interviewing witnesses and victims, interrogating suspects and offenders.
5	Such crimes as public corruption, financial crime, fraud against the Government, kidnapping, terrorism, espionage are...	e) and other aspects of investigative law enforcement.
6	Shift work is necessary because ...	f) investigating violations of Federal law and conducting national security investigations.
7	Whether on or off duty, officers are expected ...	g) employed by a variety of agencies.
8	Criminal investigators specialize in crime scene search...	h) visual monitoring of the target, or through court-authorized wiretaps.
9	The crime criminal investigator deals...	i) bachelor's degree and work experience.
10	Surveillance of suspects or witnesses may occur through...	j) to be armed and to exercise their authority.

Task 5. Match the questions and the appropriate answers.

1	What are criminal investigators?	a) They search crime scene, collect and process evidence, conduct interviews and interrogations, prepare reports, provide court testimony and etc.
2	What is the primary role of a criminal investigator?	b) They are specially trained law enforcement officials who specialize in crime scene investigation or some other aspect of investigative law enforcement.
3	What duties do criminal investigators perform?	c) Using wiretaps, taking photographs of suspects and criminals engaged in illegal activity and going undercover to find incriminating information and tracking stolen property.
4	What are the most common methods of surveillance?	d) Write a detailed report summarizing the performed research and drawn conclusions.
5	What must an investigator do after conducting research on a case and gathering evidence?	e) To plan and carry out criminal investigations.

WRITING

Task 6. Complete the following sentences.

1. Federal criminal investigators are sometimes called ...
2. They investigate crimes against...
3. Most agencies requirements are as following: ...(age, education, check)
4. Some agencies demand from candidates previous ...
5. Candidates are trained at a Federal...
6. The basic training program for entry-level investigators lasts ...
7. It includes instruction in ... development, ..., writing case ..., serving warrants, case management, handling ...and surveillance.
8. Criminal investigators specialize in crime scene search and...
9. Investigators use ... to survey criminal conduct.
10. Criminal investigators are often required to appear in court....

CRIME INVESTIGATION



READING

Investigating the crime

When a crime is reported to police, the first thing they are to do is to send officers to the crime scene to investigate. The investigation process may involve getting witness statements, taking photos, collecting samples such as fingerprints and footwear impressions, conducting an identification parade. The police must gather any materials or information that may affect the case. Then lawyers can use this evidence when building cases for the prosecution and defence. Police have a range powers to investigate a crime, including stop and search (if a crime involves serious violence, police can search a person even if he is not suspected of direct involvement), surveillance, searching premises and property seizure (if the property has been obtained illegally or is related to an offence), arrest with or without a warrant (if there is 'reasonable suspicion' to suspect the person has committed a serious crime).

A crime scene is a location wherein evidence of a crime may be located. It is not necessarily the location where the crime took place. Indeed, there are primary, secondary and often tertiary crime scenes. For instance, the police may use a warrant to search an offender's home. Even though the offender did not commit the crime at that location evidence of the crime may be found there. In another instance, an offender might kidnap at one location (primary crime scene), transport the victim (the car is a second crime scene), commit another crime at a distant location (murder, for instance) and then drop the body at a fourth scene. The evidence that is found at a crime scene is defined as trace evidence (hairs, fibers, soils, botanical materials, gunshot residue, explosives residue).

The next important step in crime investigation is interviewing. It is a face-to-face conversation for the purpose of getting information from individuals (usually witnesses) who possess knowledge of a crime. The effective interviewer must know how to use psychology and dramatic skills. The beginning of the interview is the warm-up period, the time when the investigator must establish rapport (small talk about children, military service, sport, etc.), and evaluate the witness. The investigator directs the flow of the interview. Questions should be clear and asked in systematic and chronological order. The most successful technique for keeping the witness talking is the use of open-ended, non-directional questions, such as "What happened next?" They are designed to compel the witness to talk in details instead of "yes-" and "no-answers".

While the interviewing is the process of gaining information, interrogation is the process of testing that information and its application to a particular suspect. Its main objectives are to obtain valuable facts, to eliminate the innocent, to identify the guilt and to obtain a confession. An investigator should avoid accusatory and complex questions and legal terms in them. When a suspect's guilt is certain, the interrogator should display confidence in this fact (perhaps by asking the suspect why he committed the crime) and pointing out the evidence of guilt. When a suspect's guilt is uncertain, the investigator should begin with an indirect approach, assuming that he already possesses all necessary facts and evidence.

An investigation may take several months and continue as long as the police think they can achieve something or relate the case with similar cases. The police may decide to abandon an investigation if there isn't enough evidence to locate or charge a suspect. The case may be reopened at a later date if more evidence come to light.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. To build the case for the prosecution and defence lawyers gather materials and information at the crime scene.
2. Police have the power to stop and search any suspected person if a crime involves serious violence.
3. Police may seize the property if it has been obtained illegally or is related to the crime.
4. A crime scene is a location where a crime took place.
5. Sometimes investigators are to examine two or more crime scenes in the process of investigation.
6. During the interviewing questions may be asked in any order.
7. The warm-up period of the interviewing is the time when the investigator establishes rapport with a witness.
8. Open-ended, non-directional questions are preferable for getting more information.
9. Questioning a suspect an investigator should use complex questions and legal terms.
10. The police may not reopen the case if the criminal investigation of this case was abandoned earlier.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	soluble crime	a) недостатність речових доказів
2	deficiency of physical evidence	b) підтвердити звинувачення в суді
3	to support charge in court	c) злочин, що піддається розкриттю
4	failure of investigation	d) встановити провину звинуваченого
5	to establish the guilt of the accused	e) провал слідства
6	to possess pertinent information	f) бути компетентно представленим
7	accessory of crime	g) співучасник злочину
8	to be competently handled	h) володіти доречною інформацією
9	conviction of accused	i) переховувач краденого
10	receiver of loots	j) засудження звинуваченого

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	eye	a) traces
2	crime scene	b) witness
3	to leave	c) search
4	to solve	d) impression
5	shoe	e) crime

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	The three tools of the investigator are ...	a) information, interrogation and instrumentation.
2	Finding the perpetrator is often ...	b) the evidence is insufficient.
3	Many crimes aren't soluble because ...	c) the simplest phase of the investigation.
4	Interrogation requires that the investigator ...	d) obviously prohibit a solution of crime.
5	The subject of the interrogation may be ...	e) knows people, their limitation, attitudes, and himself.
6	The absence of witnesses, motives, and evidence will ...	f) may be discovered on the clothing or personal things of a suspect.
7	The perpetrator doesn't always ...	g) leave traces at the crime scene (which will lead to his door)
8	The search of the scene of crime is ...	h) a victim, a complainant, witnesses, suspects, offenders, accessories, purchasers of loots, etc.
9	Flour and dust, paint, seeds, soil and other traces...	i) the most important part of the investigation.
10	The value of fingerprints in establishing absolute identity ...	j) has been recognized since the beginning of the 20 th century

Task 5. Match the questions and the appropriate answers.

1	When is an investigation considered successful?	a) In the form of clothing, shoe impressions, fingerprints, blood stains.
2	What form could the traces be left in?	b) They are more correctly called fingermarks.
3	Who is the subject in the interrogation?	c) He (she) is any person who possesses information about details, circumstances, or individuals in a case.
4	What must be done if the interrogation is at the investigator's office?	d) In this case the room should be radically rearranged, and means of recording are well concealed and not visible to the subject.
5	How are the fingerprints found at crime scenes called?	e) If the physical evidence was handled, witnesses interviewed, suspect interrogated, and the case clearly and accurately reported.

WRITING

Task 6. Read the information below. Make up 5-7 questions to add more details about this offence.

... A victim said that he was attacked. His briefcase was stolen. There was his driver's license, a payment card, papers and Hr.700 in cash in it, ...

INTERVIEWING



READING

Questioning techniques and approaches

While physical evidence is important to criminal investigations, much of the information in any case will be obtained through interviews and interrogations. Officers spend a large portion of their time talking to people and gathering information from those discussions. Outstanding interview and interrogation skill is essential to any investigator.

An interview and an interrogation are not the same thing. Interviews are conducted with people who have a familiarity with the case, but are not suspects themselves, typically witnesses or friends and family members of the suspects. An interrogation is conducted on someone suspected of actual involvement in the crime. Before conducting an interview or interrogation, have a full understanding of as many facts of the case as you can. Proper preparation can help you more readily recognize inconsistencies and obtain important information.

An interview has a beginning, middle - its main segment - and an end. The beginning is the warm-up period, the time when the interviewer must establish rapport. The main segment is devoted to acquiring the desired information and the end is when the investigator has accomplished certain goals and show appreciation to the witness.

Investigators will employ a wide variety of questioning techniques when conducting an interview or interrogation. This includes alternating between direct and indirect questions. Direct questions are short and to the point, leaving little room for misinterpretation. Indirect questions are more open-ended, with a goal of getting the subject talking freely. For example, "What time did you last see your wife?" is a direct question, designed to elicit a specific response. "How well did you get along with your wife?" is more indirect, eliciting a much longer answer from the subject, ensuring that the investigator gets the necessary hard facts.

Investigators will employ active listening techniques by repeating the subject's statements. They will also repeat the same question, but in different ways. This can help reveal lies or ambiguities in the suspect's statements. Investigators will ask suspects or interviewees to repeat their story numerous times to reveal gaps or inconsistencies in the story. People ordinarily will vary a story when they retell it, but if the subject tells the story in exactly the same way every time, it can indicate a rehearsed answer.

Investigators will often attempt to shift the blame from the subject in order to elicit further and more truthful responses. This can include maximizing or minimizing the crime, placing the blame on someone else, or rationalizing the crime for the subject. If the subject feels the investigator understands why he committed the crime, he may be more inclined to discuss the details freely. Solid interview and interrogation technique involves building a rapport with the subject, and shifting the blame away from the subject help.

All interviewers and interrogators must observe proper procedures. This can include ensuring that Miranda warnings are read and the suspect's rights are respected. It also includes making sure interviews and interrogations are recorded when possible. This aids you in keeping an accurate record of the investigation and minimizes the potential for allegations of misconduct on your part.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. The interrogator's opinion is essential in criminal investigation.
2. Experienced officers don't devote their time to talking to people.
3. Outstanding questioning skill is essential to any investigator.
4. An interrogation is conducted on someone suspected of actual involvement in the crime.
5. Before conducting an interview or interrogation, an interrogator should have reliable polygraph.
6. Physical abuse can help officer more readily recognize inconsistencies and obtain important information.
7. Investigators will employ a wide variety of teaching techniques when conducting an interview or interrogation.
8. Direct questions elicit a much longer answer from the subject.
9. If the subject feels the investigator understands why he committed the crime, he may be more inclined to discuss the details freely.
10. Solid interview and interrogation technique involves building a rapport with the subject.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	recognize inconsistencies	a) встановити взаєморозуміння
2	obtain important information	b) застосовувати методи
3	establish rapport	c) перекладати провину
4	accomplish certain goals	d) отримувати важливу інформацію
5	show appreciation to the witness	e) вказувати на підготовлену заздалегідь відповідь
6	employ techniques	f) виявляти брехню та неоднозначність
7	reveal lies or ambiguities	g) дотримуватись належних процедур
8	indicate a rehearsed answer	h) досягати певних цілей
9	to shift the blame	i) розпізнавати невідповідності
10	observe proper procedures	j) висловлювати вдячність свідку

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	to have a familiarity	a) in the crime
2	actual involvement	b) questioning techniques
3	to recognize	c) with the case
4	to employ	d) the crime
5	rationalizing	e) inconsistencies

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	The key to a lie detector is that ...	a) each of which has its own advantages and disadvantages.
2	Criminal investigators interview suspects in order to ...	b) use the most effective technique to achieve their goals.
3	Investigators use many different interviewing techniques to establish the guilty party,...	c) the time when the interviewer must establish rapport.
4	The use of these techniques depends on the type of crime, ...	d) not the same thing.
5	Good investigators know how to assess the situation and ...	e) and show appreciation to the witness.
6	An interview and an interrogation are ...	f) acquiring the desired information
7	Interviewing is face-to-face conversation for the purpose of getting information from ...	g) people's bodies give off signals when they try to tell lies.
8	The beginning of an interview is the warm-up period, ...	h) the age and gender of the suspect and other factors.
9	The main segment is devoted to ...	i) establish guilty and apprehend offenders involved in all sorts of crimes.
10	The end is when the investigator has accomplished certain goals ...	j) individuals who possess knowledge of a crime or its circumstances.

Task 5. Match the questions and the appropriate answers.

1	What are the ways of obtaining helpful information?	a) Outstanding interview and interrogation skills
2	How do officers spend a large portion of their time?	b) It can help him more readily recognize inconsistencies and obtain important information.
3	What skill is essential to any investigator?	c) Through interrogations and interviewing.
4	Why does an interrogator need to have proper preparation for interview or interrogation?	d) This can minimize the potential for allegations of misconduct on interrogators' part.
5	Why must interrogators observe procedures?	e) Talking to people and gathering information from those discussions.

WRITING**Task 6. Put questions to get the following answers:**

- 1 ...? – From physical evidence and information obtained through interviews and interrogations.
- 2 ...? – Witnesses or friends and family members of the suspects.
- 3 ...? – Full understanding of the case and proper preparation.
- 4 ...? – To readily recognize inconsistencies and obtain important information.
- 5 ...? – A wide variety of questioning techniques.
- 6 ...? – Alternating between direct and indirect questions.
- 7 ...? – To elicit a specific response.
- 8 ...? – To elicit a much longer answer from the subject.
- 9 ...? – A direct one.
- 10 ...? – An indirect one.

INTERROGATION



READING

Interrogation basis

Interrogation is a part of investigation, but is not a substitute for investigation. Interrogation requires ability and technique. The subject of the interrogation is any person who possesses information about the details, circumstances, or individuals in a case, or who may possess such information. To succeed in interrogating a suspect, accomplice or witness, law enforcement officials employ certain strategies to pull information out of a subject. Officers may offer immunity for criminal acts to gain information about a more serious crime committed by a third party.

The subject in an interrogation may be the suspects or accused, the offender. Any or all of these may be willing or unwilling subject. The reasons for their reactions will be innumerable. People are not required to give any information to the police, though withholding information may add time to their detainment.

The problem confronting the investigation with the individual who is willing to talk is to get all the pertinent information which he possesses and authenticity. The problem with individual who is unwilling to talk is get him to talk, to convert him into a willing subject.

Part of the problem of interrogation is the place at which the interrogation will be held. The place for interrogation of the subject should be considered carefully. Just anywhere will not do. Be sure that all interruptions will be eliminated. Recording devices should be well concealed.

Interrogations at the police station or office of the investigator put the subject at a disadvantage. He's on strange ground. The investigator is on home ground. Everything is the investigator's favor in that he can control or alter the situation as he sees fit.

Interrogations are made on the scene in "hot cases" or those cases where all the participants are already present and the offence has occurred recently. Each subject is interviewed single. Subject should not be permitted to discuss the case among themselves prior to the conclusion of the initial interrogation.

Since the purpose of an interrogation is to gain information, it is essential that a record be made of the interview. How and when the record is made is important. The reliance on memory alone is poor policy. Records of interviews can be used to trap the subject in lies, to implicate associates, to assist in later interrogation and to use in court.

The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the prosecution in court that is to develop evidence of guilt, to prove this guilt and to punish a person responsible for a crime.

As a rule, initial questioning by a police officer obtains a description of a suspect. In addition to inquiry sex, race, age, height, clothing, glasses, hair length and facial appearance the officer asks about the distinctive marks of the suspect i.e. the most unusual features of his appearance. Such details may appear the most vital in the total process of identification, location and apprehension of the criminal.

Task 1. Define the statements to be true (T) or false (F).

1. When law enforcement officials suspect a person is involved in or has knowledge of a crime, they may detain the person to ask him questions related to the alleged crime.
2. It is legal for the police to detain the person.
3. It is not legal for the person to refuse to answer the questions.
4. The goal of a criminal interrogation is to gather clues about a criminal act, help capture a perpetrator and establish the suspect's guilt.
5. The police must have just cause to interrogate someone.
6. To succeed in interrogating a suspect, accomplice or witness, law enforcement officials employ certain strategies to pull information out of a subject.
7. Officers may not offer immunity for criminal acts to gain information about a more serious crime committed by a third party.
8. People are not required to give any information to the police, though withholding information may add time to their detainment.
9. The physical layout of an interrogation room is designed to minimize a suspect's discomfort and sense of powerlessness from the moment he steps inside.
10. Interrogation is a part of investigation, but is not a substitute for investigation.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	poor policy	a) попередній допит
2	to trap the subject in lies	b) незвичайні риси зовнішності
3	unusual features of smb's appearance	c) впіймати на брехні
4	a description of a suspect	d) джерело прямої інформації
5	source of direct information	e) опис підозрілого
6	to identify all participants	f) арешт злочинця
7	to get all the pertinent information	g) приховувати докази
8	to withhold evidence	h) отримати доречну інформацію
9	the initial interrogation	i) встановлювати учасників
10	apprehension of the criminal	j) погана тактика

Task 3. Match the words which go together.

1	to require	a) to discuss the case
2	to put smb	b) a description of a suspect
3	to permit	c) evidence of guilt
4	to obtain	d) ability and technique
5	to develop	e) at a disadvantage

Task 4. Complete the sentences.

1	Just cause is a reasonable suspicion...	a) a brief detainment by police officers to question a person suspected of or witness to a crime.
2	A criminal interrogation is when one person...	b) present to guide them through questioning.
3	The most common act of criminal interrogation is ...	c) it is essential that a record be made of the interview.
4	The subject of the interrogation is ...	d) officers are not allowed to detain or abuse people under the guise of interrogation.
5	The problem with individual who is unwilling to talk is...	e) and attention to details.
6	Since the purpose of an interrogation is to gain information, ...	f) is not a simple task.
7	Interrogation involves careful observation ...	g) that the person in question may have information critical to the case.
8	Getting someone to confess to a crime ...	h) get him to talk, to convert him into a willing subject.
9	While it is necessary in a lawful society for law enforcement officers to question citizens about criminal activity, ...	i) asks another a series of questions about the alleged perpetration of a crime.
10	Citizens have the right to have a lawyer ...	j) any person who possesses information about the details, circumstances, or individuals in a case.

Task 5. Match the questions and the appropriate answers.

1	What is an interrogation?	a) This is any person who possesses information about the details, circumstances, or individuals in a case, or who may possess such information.
2	What are the problems of an interrogation?	b) It is to develop evidence of guilt, to prove this guilt and to punish a person responsible for a crime.
3	Who is the subject of an interrogation?	c) It is when one person asks another a series of questions about the alleged perpetration of a crime.
4	What is the purpose of an interrogation?	d) These are getting information from the subjects and the place at which the interrogation will be held.
5	What is object of an interrogation?	e) It is gaining the proper information.

WRITING

Task 6. Fill in the blanks:

1. The interrogation of (a) ... and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information.
2. Each subject (b) ... singly.
3. (c) ... never forgets that his attitude to the subject of interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case.
4. Interrogations are made on the scene in (d) ... where all the participants are already present and the offence has occurred recently.
5. Interrogations at the police station or office of the investigator put the subject at a (e).....
6. The (f).... of interrogation is to discover the truth.
7. The place for interrogation of the subject should be (g).... carefully.
8. Some details may appear the most vital in the total process of (h)....
9. The purpose of an (i).... is to gain information.
10. (j).... of interviews can be used to trap the subject in lies, to implicate associates.

FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICE



READING

Task 1. Read the text in the paragraphs. Match the questions below with the correct paragraphs.

- a) What is DNA?
- b) What is the Forensic Science Service (FSS)?
- c) Is the FSS a part of the Police?
- d) What is the National DNA Database?
- e) How does the Database work?
- f) Who does the FSS work for?
- g) Are there two identical DNA in the world?
- h) Who works for the FSS?
- i) When can the police take one's DNA?
- j) What's the history of FSS?

1.

In 1929, the Home Office assistant secretary suggested police training in forensic science, and in 1935 the first lab was opened. The FSS was established in 1991, and five years later it merged with the Metropolitan Police Forensic.

2.

The Forensic Science Service is an executive agency of the Home Office. It offers scientific support in the investigation of crime and expert advice to the courts.

3.

The FSS provides a national service from seven labs to the 43 police forces, the Crown Prosecution Service, HM Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Defence Police and British Transport Police.

4.

No, the FSS is independent from the police service.

5.

At the scene of crime, it is a specially-trained police officer or civilian called a Scene of Crime Officer who collects any forensic evidence for analysis by forensic scientists.

6.

DNA stands for Deoxyribonucleic Acid. DNA is the chemical which is found in every cell in the body and which carries genetic information from one generation to the next. DNA can be extracted from any cells that contain the nucleus (blood, semen, saliva or hair samples).

7.

Except for identical twins, each person's DNA is unique.

8.

The police have the power to take a DNA sample from a person following their arrest for a recordable offence. Once a profile has been obtained, it will be loaded onto the National DNA Database.

9.

The National DNA Database is an intelligence database. It holds 1.7 million samples taken from suspects charged, reported, cautioned or convicted for a recordable offence.

10.

When a suspect is arrested, the police have the power to take a non-intimate sample such as a mouth swab.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1	forensic science expert	a) відбитки взуття
2	blood stains	b) огляд місця злочину
3	DNA profiling	c) кульовий отвір
4	fingerprints	d) плями крові
5	crime scene examination	e) відбитки пальців
6	shoe impressions	f) речові докази
7	physical evidence	g) залишати сліди
8	bullet hole	h) експерт-криміналіст
9	to gather soil traces	i) метод ДНК
10	to leave traces	j) збирати зразки ґрунту

Task 3. Match the synonyms.

1	a sample	a) to find
2	a trace	b) a specimen
3	dwelling	c) condition
4	a state	d) to connect
5	an article	e) to affect
6	to review	f) a sign / mark
7	to discover	g) an item
8	to preserve	h) to examine
9	to impact	i) an apartment
10	to link	j) to save / prevent

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations from the box below.

a) to identify	f) photo-fit image
b) experts	g) a fingerprint
c) physical evidence	h) footprints
d) specimen	i) collected
e) firearms identification	j) containers

1. Each forensic laboratory has highly skilled ... who conduct examinations on many different types of evidence collected at crime scenes.
2. The purpose of the crime scene search is to obtain
3. All evidence must be safely ..., packaged, stored, and transferred.
4. ... can be defined as the identification of fired bullets, cartridge cases or other ammunition components as having been fired from a specific firearm.
5. Any evidence must be packaged in suitable ... (round pillboxes, paper bags or boxes, etc.) and properly marked identifying the contents.
6. The police took fingerprints ... the body.
7. ... is a picture of a person who is wanted by the police, made by putting together photographs of different features of faces from the information given by somebody who has seen the person.
8. ... can be usually found at a crime scene because every step leaves an impression.
9. DNA profiling can identify the individual from a ... of blood, semen or hair roots.
10. ... is a mark made by the pattern of lines on the tip of a person's finger, and often used by the police to identify criminals. They do not change during life.

WRITING

**Task 5. Complete an article. There are the beginning and the ending of it.
Use the information from the box below.**

Forensic evidence proves crucial to conviction of serial rapist

More than 40 scientists and support staff from five of the FSS's laboratories were involved in carrying out work for the six police forces hunting the serial rapist in Kent.
..... Antoni Brown was convicted of seven rapes, the kidnap, and the attempt to rape of a 10-year-old girl and given life sentence at Maidstone Crown Court.

Information :

- the crime scene search at the last victim's flat
- to find medical samples, hairs and fibers
- to perform the identification and examination of hair evidence
- to match fibres from suspect's clothing to victim's one
- to show a DNA link between the first rape in November 2019 and the second offence several months later
- to solve the crimes and arrest the suspect
- to give evidence to the court

Task 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Someone with light brown or yellow hair is called:
 - a) brunette
 - b) blonde
 - c) redhead
 - d) bald
2. A person who has no hair on their head is:
 - a) bald
 - b) curly
 - c) wavy
 - d) short-haired
3. If someone is very tall and thin, we can describe them as:
 - a) stocky
 - b) slim
 - c) muscular
 - d) average
4. Facial hair above the upper lip is called:
 - a) beard
 - b) goatee
 - c) moustache
 - d) sideburns
5. Someone with hair that forms tight loops has:
 - a) straight hair
 - b) wavy hair
 - c) curly hair
 - d) bald head
6. Small brown spots on the skin are called:
 - a) freckles
 - b) moles
 - c) scars
 - d) wrinkles
7. A person with a strong, broad body is:
 - a) slim
 - b) stocky
 - c) petite
 - d) tall
8. If a person has a narrow face and sharp features, they have a _____ face.
 - a) round
 - b) oval
 - c) square
 - d) long
9. Facial scar or mark from an injury is called:
 - a) freckle
 - b) mole
 - c) scar
 - d) birthmark
10. Someone with red hair is called:
 - a) blonde
 - b) brunette
 - c) redhead
 - d) bald

WRITING

Task. 5. Write a short statement (6–8 sentences) for the police.

You witnessed a minor incident (for example, a theft in a shop or a suspicious person near a building).

- describe the person's appearance (height, build, hair, clothes);
- mention at least one distinguishing feature;
- say where and when you saw them.

FINAL TEST



READING

Bank robbery and murder rate fall but street attacks, drug offences and vandalism increase in the UK

According to the Home Office research, overall crime in England and Wales "remains stable". The police recorded crime figures show a three per cent fall in all crime. Last year total crime (according to the police figures) was about 5.5 million offences, of which violent offences were about one million. Today's statistics shows an increase of 22 per cent in violent crime and a 27 per cent increase in rape.

The research paid special attention to the activities in prioritized crime areas in 2006 fraud, drug-related crimes, illegal immigration and terrorism. The economic and social costs of these organized crime activities were more than £36 billion. The newest growth sectors of organized activity are identity theft and on-line extortion.

Ministers face worrying signs of persistent problems in street crime, with the number of armed street robberies rising by 9per cent to 1,439 attacks, and increases in drug offences and vandalism. It is believed that over 40 per cent of offences are committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs. And drug-related crime is believed to cost the country up to £18 billion a year.

Figures showed continuing falls in burglary and car crime. Last January was the worst month for domestic burglary, possibly because thieves took a break over Christmas. The average household can now expect to be burgled once in 50 years, the figures are described as "stable", after several years of falls. The study of seasonal crime patterns for a decade shows that violent assaults, sex crimes, arson and bicycle thefts all peak in the summer and drop during the winter.

The number of armed bank robberies has fallen from 120 in 2020 to 59 in 2025. The decline is explained by much improved security measures in banks which have made such premises a "hard target".

The situation with disclosed crimes remains the same as in the previous year so there's no increase or decrease.

About 18 per cent of offenders were women. The most common crimes committed by women were theft and handling stolen property. The statistics found that a quarter of all crimes were committed by young people (13-24 years old) and the most frequent offences among them were shoplifting, street crime or violence, drug-related crimes, handling stolen goods and burglary.

There were a few scandals involving the police. These scandals concerned the excessive use of violence to maintain public order, violence in the questioning of suspects, the fabrication of evidence and the extortion, the falsification of records concerning the successful solution to crimes. Almost 80 per cent of people said they were not satisfied with the levels of police patrol in their area and named the street crime most threatening.

A survey reported that only 43 per cent of white people interviewed and 29 per cent of blacks believed the police treated all people fairly. One out of five people believed the police used unnecessary force on arrest, falsified statements and used violence in police stations. In such circumstances there is clearly a need to rebuild public confidence.

Task 1. Choose the right item to complete the statement.

1. Last year according to the police figures total crime was about...
 - a) one million offences
 - b) five and a half million offences
 - c) five million offences
2. The prioritized crime-related activities in 2025 were...
 - a) violent crimes
 - b) terrorism
 - c) fraud, illegal immigration, drug-related crimes and terrorism
3. The statistics showed ... in burglary and car crime.
 - a) fall

- b) increase
 - c) stable figures
4. The average household might be burgled once in...
 - a) five years
 - b) fifteen years
 - c) fifty years
 5. The biggest amount of violent assaults, sex crimes, arsons and bicycle thefts are committed...
 - a) during the winter
 - b) in summer
 - c) in January
 6. The main cause of the fall in armed bank robberies is ...
 - a) sever punishments for bank robbery
 - b) police patrolling
 - c) the improving of security measures in banks
 7. The number of crimes committed by young people is about...
 - a) 20%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 30%
 8. People said that the most threatening crime for them is ...
 - a) street crime
 - b) burglary
 - c) drug offence
 9. Almost 80 per cent of people said they were ... the levels of police patrol in their area.
 - a) indifferent to
 - b) satisfied with
 - c) not satisfied with
 10. The number of disclosed crimes ...
 - a) has increased
 - b) is the same as in the previous year
 - c) has decreased

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Match the words which go together.

1	to interview	a) crime
2	aircraft	b) laundering
3	organized	c) state
4	money	d) property
5	insurance	e) hijacking
6	law-based	f) company
7	trafficking in	g) witnesses
8	intellectual	h) human beings
9	motor	i) economy
10	shadow	j) vehicles

Task 3. Match a word or a word-combination with its definition.

1	Murder is ...	a) bringing goods into or out of a country illegally without paying duties.
2	A criminal investigator is...	b) a crime committed by a person of the upper-socio-economic class in the course of his/her professional activities.
3	Forensic science is ...	c) killing a human being intentionally which is punished by law.
4	Cabinet of Ministers is..	d) taking away people by force in order to demand money for their return.
5	Terrorism is...	e) a person who identifies and locates the guilty person and provides evidence of his guilty.
6	White-collar crime is...	f) a person or animal that is injured or killed as a result of crime, misfortune.
7	Smuggling is ...	g) a person who has seen a crime or accident, and can describe it afterwards.
8	Eye-witness is ...	h) unlawful use of threat or violence against noncombatant targets to

		achieve political and economic demands and create atmosphere of fear in the society
9	Victim is ...	i) the special methods for investigating crimes and giving evidence to the courts.
10	Kidnapping is ...	j) the highest body in the system of the executive power.

Task 4. Match the synonyms.

1	to collect facts	a) theft
2	criminal, offender	b) perpetrator
3	stealing	c) illicit trafficking
4	to execute	d) to gather evidence
5	illegal trade	e) to perform
6	judge	f) forces of law and order
7	refugee	g) to be armed with guns
8	law enforcement	h) to protect
9	to carry firearms	i) asylum seeker
10	to safeguard	j) lay magistrate

Task 5. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations from the box.

a) the House of Lords	f) blackmail
b) drug abusers	g) single-chamber
c) judicial body	h) central body
d) the pyramid scheme	i) the Crown Court
e) gambling business	j) shadow economy

1. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest ... in the system of courts of general jurisdiction.
2. The Verkhovna Rada is a ... national Parliament.
3. ... is the final court of appeal, and with the House of Commons it makes up the British Parliament.
4. In accordance with the Ukrainian legislation the police agency is a ... of the executive power.
5. People accused of more serious crimes are tried in open court by a judge and jury in
6. When ... collapses, everyone loses – except the person, who is on the top and never invested money.
7. The long-term ... suffer from mental disorders, hallucinations, depressions, persecution mania.
8. Organized crime in its present form is characterized by an organic unity of offenders, ... , and corruption.
9. ... is regarded as the most convenient way of laundering illegal money.
10. Computers can be used for ..., commercial espionage, breaking national security, causing damage to banks or insurance companies.

Task 6. Complete the sentences.

1	State power in Ukraine is divided into ...	a) keeping law and order and securing human rights.
2	Recruitment to the police is done ...	b) provide international police cooperation.
3	Organized crime is fighting to delimit ...	c) led to the recovery of many of stolen vehicles.
4	Interpol was created in order to ...	d) legislative, executive and judiciary bodies.
5	Search of the scene of crime ...	e) on a voluntary basis from persons over 18.
6	Fighting drug abuse demands ...	f) for traffickers in human beings.
7	The databank for the license, chassis and motor numbers of cars ...	g) spheres of influence and to integrate into the foreign Mafia.
8	The main duties of police officers are ...	h) members of public who perform police duties in their spare time, without pay.
9	Volunteer special constables are ...	i) is the most important part of investigation
10	Women and children are the key target group ...	j) the coordination between customs, police, health service, judicial bodies and other authorities.

WRITING

Task 7. Write a short composition “Crime situation in Ukraine” (5-7 sentences), answering the questions.

1. How serious is the crime situation in Ukraine?
2. What are the most widespread crimes in our country? (dangerous? profitable?)
3. What should the law enforcements do for effective crime prevention and combating?
4. Is the Ukrainian legislation sufficient for counteracting crimes?

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