

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**

**ФАКУЛЬТЕТ № 1
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**ЯРОСЛАВ ЧЕРНЬОНКОВ, ОКСАНА БАЛАНАСВА,
ЄЛЕНА ВАСЮТИНСЬКА, ОЛЕНА МАМОНОВА**

SPEAK FREE:

*Practical Recommendations for Police Officers of
National Police of Ukraine*

КРОПИВНИЦЬКИЙ – 2023

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Навчальний практикум укладено англійською мовою на замовлення ГУНП в Одеській області (лист № 9/6401 від 03.10.2022) й призначено для офіцерів Національної поліції України. Видання спрямовано на вдосконалення мовної підготовки працівників всіх структур Національної поліції України та складається з 4 розділів, які є автономними, але пов'язаними між собою. Розділ I розроблено Є.А. Васютинською, розділ II – Я.О. Черньонковим, розділ III – О.І. Мамоновою, розділ IV – О.В. Баланаєвою. Структурована система кожного розділу складається з практичного вокабуляру професійної лексики, текстів для читання та перекладу, дотекстових та післятекстових вправ, практичних вправ з граматики, завдань для самостійного опрацювання, цікавої та корисної інформації для загального та професійного розвитку, завдань діалогічного й монологічного мовлення (ситуацій професійної діяльності) та тестові завдання на самоперевірку.

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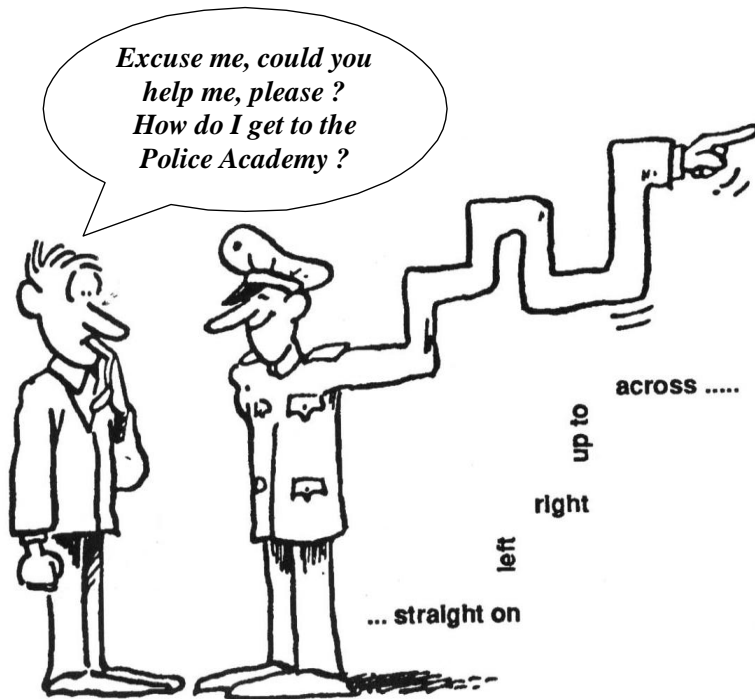
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CHAPTER I. DIRECTION AND SPORT

1.1. ASKING THE WAY



REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONAL FORMULAS

<i>Attracting attention</i>	<i>Як привернути увагу</i>
Excuse me.	Вибачте, прошу.
Pardon me.	
Sorry.	
Can I help you ?	Чи можу я Вам допомогти ?

<i>Asking the way</i>	<i>Як спитати дорогу</i>
Can/could you direct me to ...? Can/could you tell me the way to ...?	Чи можете ви сказати мені як пройти до ...?
How do/can I get to ...?	
Does this street go/lead to ...?	Як мені пройти до ...?
I am looking for ...	Чи ця вулиця приведе мене до ...?
Is it a long way to ...?	Я шукаю...
	Чи далеко до ...?

Am I on the right way to ...?	Я на правильному шляху до ...?
Is this the right way to...?	Чи це вірна дорога до ...?
Where is the nearest...?	Де найближчий ...?
Which is the shortest way to...?	Який шлях найкоротший до ...?

<i>Thanks and Replies to Thanks</i>		<i>Як подякувати та відповісти на подяку</i>	
Thanks. Thanks a lot.		Дякую.	
Thank you very much.		Дуже дякую.	
Don't mention it.	}	Будь ласка, нема за що.	
Not at all.			
That's all right.			
You are welcome. My pleasure.			
It's all part of the job / in the line of duty.		Це входить в мої обов'язки.	
<i>Directions</i>		<i>Як пояснити дорогу</i>	
Go / walk along Khreschatyk street.		Ідіть по вулиці Хрещатик.	
Go straight ahead.		Ідіть прямо.	
Go down/up.		Ідіть вниз / вгору.	
Go to the end of the street.		Ідіть до кінця вулиці.	
Take the first / second turning on the right.		1-ий / 2-ий поворот праворуч.	
Turn left	at the crossing/ crossroads.	Поверніть ліворуч	на перехресті.
	round the corner.		за рогом.
	at the traffic lights.		біля світлофору.

Cross the street / bridge.	Перейдіть/проїдьте через вулицю/міст.
Use the pedestrian / zebra crossing [GB], crosswalk [US]	Скористайтесь переходом.
Take the first / second road on your right / left	Перша/друга вулиця (дорога) праворуч/ліворуч.
Walk two blocks.	Пройдіть два квартали.
Take number 602 tram/bus to ...	Сідайте на трамвай/автобус номер 602 до ...
The nearest bus / tram stop is ...	Найближча зупинка автобуса / трамвая ...

Go 2 stops.		Проїдьте дві зупинки.	
Get off	at the next stop	Виходьте	на наступній зупинці
	at the last stop		на останній зупинці
	at the last but one		на передостанній зупинці

Change for/to number 5 bus.	} Пересядьте на автобус номер 5.
Transfer for/to number 5 bus.	
(Keep) straight on two blocks and then turn to the right.	Два квартали прямо і потім праворуч.
Is it long way from here?	Це звідси далеко?
It's no distance at all.	Зовсім близько.
It's not far, actually.	Це дійсно недалеко.
It's quite far, really.	Це дійсно далеко.
Is it far?	Це далеко звідси?
Will it take me long to get there?	Чи це займе багато часу, щоб дістатись туди?
Only about ten minutes' walk	Хвилин десять пішки.
You can walk it under 10 minutes.	Менше десяти хвилин пішки.
Should I take a bus?	Мені слід сісти на автобус?
What bus should I take?	На який автобус мені сісти?
Does this bus/ trolley-bus/ tram go to ...?	Чи цей автобус, тролейбус, трамвай їде до...?
Will this bus take me to...?	Чи доїду я цим автобусом до...?
How many stops are there from here to ...?	Скільки зупинок звідси до...?

Have I got to change?	Чи потрібно мені пересідати?
Could you tell me where to get off (to change for a bus)?	Скажіть, будь ласка, на якій зупинці мені вийти (пересісти на автобус)?

How much is the fare?	Скільки коштує проїзд?
It's on the right / left.	Це праворуч / ліворуч.
Keep to the right / left.	Тримайтесь праворуч / ліворуч.
Carry (straight) on.	Тримайтесь прямо.
Follow the road.	Слідуйте по дорозі.
Turn left / right at the next set of traffic lights.	Поверніть ліворуч / праворуч на наступному світлофорі.
Cross the street	Перейдіть вулицю.
Use crossing	Йдіть через пішохідний перехід.

Use crosswalk	
You'd better take number 9 bus	Вам краще сісти на автобус номер 9.
You'd better take a taxi.	Вам краще взяти таксі.

Заборони

You're not allowed to turn left / right, I'm afraid	Вам не можна повертати ліворуч/ праворуч.
You're not allowed to park / leave your car here. It's a no-waiting area!	Тут Вам не можна припарковуватись/ залишати Ваш автомобіль. Це не місце для зупинки!
You're not allowed to drive along here. It's one-way street.	Тут проїзд не дозволяється. Тут односторонній рух.

Нагадування

Remember to turn left at the traffic lights.	Пам'ятайте, що потрібно повернути ліворуч біля світлофору.
Don't forget to follow the blue motorway signs.	Не забудьте слідувати згідно з голубими дорожніми знаками.

TASK 1. Read and translate the dialogues:

“INFORMATION ABOUT ROUTES”

Dialogue 1

Passer-by (P): Where is the nearest bus-stop, please? Can I walk there?

Police officer (PO): Certainly. It's not very far from here. You should cross the square. Use zebra crossing.

P: I am looking for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. What bus should I take?

PO: You may take any bus from here.

P: Where should I get off?

PO: This bus goes to Khreschatyk street. The Ministry is not far from it.

P: Thank you very much.

PO: Not at all.

Dialogue 2

The driver of a British registered car addresses the police officer.

Driver (D): Excuse me, how do I get to Kropyvnytskyi then? Can you tell me the way?

Police officer (PO): Of course, do you have a road map? Then it's easier to explain.

The man goes back to his car, opens the boot, takes out a road map and spreads it out on the bonnet of his car.

PO: We are right here now.

D: Yes, I see.

PO: First you have to go through the next village and then on to Znamyanka until you get to big busy crossroads. When you approach the crossroads, watch the road signs. You haven't got the right of way. Then follow the blue signs for Kropyvnytskyi.

D: If the route to the motorway is well signposted, it'll be easy to find.

PO: Have a nice trip.

Dialogue 3

Passer-by (P): Excuse me. Could you help me?

Police officer (PO): Sure. What's the problem?

P: Could you tell me the way to the Kyiv National University of Internal Affairs. Can I walk there? Is it too far?

PO: It's about twenty minutes' walk. But you may take a tram or a bus. The bus and the tram stops are at the same place.

P: Where is it?

PO: Go straight ahead to the crossroads. Then turn right and go along the street to the next crossing. And you'll see the bus stop.

P: Thanks a lot.

PO: You are welcome.

Dialogue 4

A: Excuse me, sir.

B: Yes, what is it?

A: Which is the quickest way to the centre, please?

B: Let me think... Oh, yes. Take number 26 bus and go as far as National Square.

A: Thank you.

B: Not at all.

Dialogue 5

A: Excuse me, I want to get to the Ukrainian Museum. Can you show me the way there, please?

B: Well, take the second turning on the right and go straight as far as the little church.

A: Yes, how do I go then?

B: Then you turn left and go another two blocks.

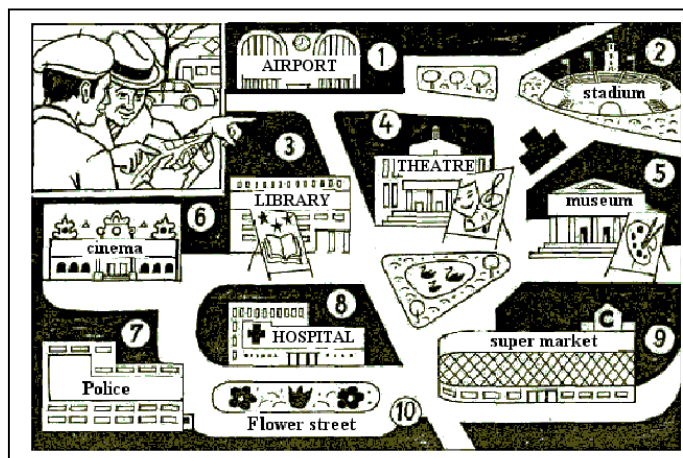
A: Isn't it more convenient for me to go there by bus?

B: No, there isn't a very good bus route there. You'll just lose your time.

TASK 2. Make up dialogues using the situations:

Situation 1: A stranger comes up to you in Kyiv and asks to show the way to the theatre (the museum, the stadium). Give him or her the necessary directions.

Situation 2: You come out of a hotel where you are staying. You want to get to the police station (the Flower street, the supermarket, the cinema, the library). But on crossing the road and taking the first turning on your right you feel you are losing the way. You address a passer-by.



Situation 3: Describe the route from the Police University to your home.

OUR INFORMATION

Roads and highways

Ukraine	United Kingdom	United States
автострада	Motorway - <i>M 25</i>	Interstate – <i>I 20</i> turnpike, highway expressway
дорога, яка підпорядкована державі	A road – <i>A 68</i>	U.S. road – <i>U.S. 1</i>
дорога, яка підпорядкована області	B road – <i>B 632</i>	state road – <i>Texas 12</i>
дорога в сільській місцевості	C road – <i>C 37</i> D road – <i>D 76</i>	county road – <i>Klamath 17</i> farm road/country road

TASK 3. Translate into English and compose the dialogues of your own:

1. Запитайте водія, чим ви можете йому допомогти.
2. Запитайте водія, чи він має при собі карту місцевості.
3. Скажіть йому, що він спочатку повинен їхати прямо і лише за другим світлофором повернути ліворуч.
4. Скажіть водієві, що йому потрібно через сто метрів переїхати через міст.
5. Запропонуйте йому залишити автомобіль на стоянці, а решту шляху до центра міста пройти пішки або сісти на трамвай (автобус, тролейбус, таксі).
6. Поясніть йому, що він знаходиться на вулиці з одностороннім рухом і не має права зробити розворот.

TASK 4. Read and translate the text using the vocabulary notes:**Vocabulary notes:**

lane <i>n</i>	[leɪn]	провулок
pave <i>v</i>	[ˈpeɪv]	мостити, брукувати
vehicle	[ˈvi:ɪkl]	транспортний засіб
motor-cycle <i>n</i>	[məʊtə sˈaɪkl]	мотоцикл
motor-scooter <i>n</i>	[ˈməʊtə ˈsku:tə]	моторолер
traffic <i>n</i>	[ˈtræfɪk]	рух, транспорт
suburbs <i>n</i>	[ˈsʌbə:bz]	передмістя, околиці
rush hour	[rʌʃ auə]	година пік
policeman on point duty	[pɔɪnt] [ˈdju:ti]	регулювальник
pedestrian <i>n</i>	[piˈdestriən]	пішохід
traffic-lights <i>n</i>	[ˈtræfɪk laɪts]	світлофор
crossroads <i>n</i> intersection	[ˈkrɒsrəʊdz]	перехрестя
underground crossing subway	[ʌndəˈgraʊnd] [ˈsʌbwei]	підземний перехід

A TOWN

A town is a large number of houses, schools, hospitals, theatres, factories, shops and other buildings built near each other. All these buildings are divided into blocks by streets. Short narrow streets that join larger ones together are called lanes. On one side of the streets the buildings have even numbers, on the other – odd numbers. The streets are usually paved with asphalt.

In the streets, roads and squares of the town we see people walking and vehicles driving. The vehicles are trams, buses, trolley-buses, motor-cycles, taxis, minibuses, motor-scooters, cars, bicycles. We can't imagine life without traffic. They connect the centre with the suburbs. During the morning rush hour, the transport system is usually overcrowded. During the evening rush hour, with everyone hurrying home it carries the greatest amount of passengers too.

On both sides of the street there are pavements where people walk. People usually cross the streets at special places called crossings. When the traffic is heavy the

policeman on point duty has to stop the never-ending stream by raising one hand, thus affording the pedestrians a chance to cross the street. At the corners of the streets there are traffic lights.

When the red light is switched on the traffic stops, when the green light is switched on the vehicles drive on. In any case, before crossing the road take care to look to the left and when you reach the middle of the road, look to the right. At big crossroads in large towns and cities there are underground crossings for pedestrians.

In England vehicles drive on the left. In Ukraine the traffic drives on the right. In very large towns which are called cities the fastest and the most convenient means of transport is the Metro. You can get from one end of a city to another in no time. In the Metro you find signs showing you where to change for other lines.

In the centre and the important parts of a large town, there are squares, parks and market places.

A town is generally situated near or on a river across which bridges are built. In all towns there are places of interest, which a stranger would be invited to see - monuments, cathedrals, museums, and so on.

A town is governed by a council, the head of which is styled the mayor. The police maintain public order, control the traffic and protect the people from different criminal individuals.

TASK 5. Answer the questions:

1. What do we call short narrow streets that join larger ones together?
2. What are vehicles?
3. What do we call hours when the city transport system carries the greatest amount of passengers?
4. Where should one cross the street?
5. What are the things the pedestrians must remember to be safe and sound?
6. On which side do vehicles drive in England?

7. What do we call the underground railways in Kyiv, London, New York?
8. What means of transport do you prefer?
9. Have you ever used the underground in London or other cities abroad?

T

A

A

B

S

K

traffic

stop

bus

light

bicycle

station

. Match the nouns in columns A and B to make compound nouns:

subway

entrance

stop

sign

parking

lane

street

stand

news

jam

taxi

space

shop

cafe

neon

window

TASK 7. Translate into Ukrainian, using the vocabulary below:

**THE BEST THING TO DO WOULD BE
TO PARK YOUR CAR ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN**

Foreigner: Officer, I wonder if you could help me.

Policeman: Certainly, sir. What can I do for you?

Foreigner: I want to go sightseeing in the old town. What is the best way into the centre with a caravan?

Policeman: The best thing to do would be to park your car on the outskirts of the town and go by public transport.

Foreigner: That sounds like a good idea. Could you tell me where I can park?

Policeman: Turn right at the next crossing and then go straight on until you see a blue sign "Parking". You can park there and take the underground into the town centre.

Foreigner: How long does it take?

Policeman: Just ten minutes. And the trains leave at two minute intervals, so you won't have to wait very long.

Foreigner: Will the train get us to the cathedral? That's the first thing we want to see.

Policeman: Yes, you'll be in walking distance of the cathedral. Have you got a map?

Foreigner: Yes, thank you. We have a good guide-book. Thank you very much for your advice.

Policeman: Not at all. Enjoy your trip!

go sightseeing	['saɪt ,si:ɪŋ]	оглядати визначні місця
on the outskirts of the town	['aʊskə:ts]	на околиці міста
public transport	['pʌblɪk træns'pɔ:t]	громадський транспорт
guide-book	['gaɪd bʊk]	путівник
advice	[əd'vaɪs]	порада
Enjoy your trip!	[ɪn'dʒɔɪ tri:p]	Доброї подорожі!

TASK 8. Translate into English:

1. Скажіть водієві, щоб він припаркував свій автомобіль на околиці міста.
2. Запропонуйте йому скористатися громадськими видами транспорту щоб дістатись до центра міста.
3. Скажіть йому, щоб він спочатку повернув на перехресті праворуч, а далі їхав прямо.
4. Запропонуйте водієві слідувати у напрямку щита з написом „Parking”.
5. Запропонуйте йому доїхати на метро до центру міста.
6. Повідомте, що поїзди рухаються з інтервалом у 2 хвилини.
7. Повідомте, що до собору можна дістатись пішки.
8. Запитайте водія, чи він має при собі план-схему міста.

1.2. WE GO IN FOR SPORT

LEAD-IN. *Discuss the following questions.*

1. Do you take up any sport? How long do you practice it?
2. What sports are popular in your native country?
3. Do you engage in sport at amateur or professional level?



VOCABULARY

TASK 1.1 GLOSSARY OF THE TOPIC. Read aloud and remember the key words and expressions.

Words and expressions

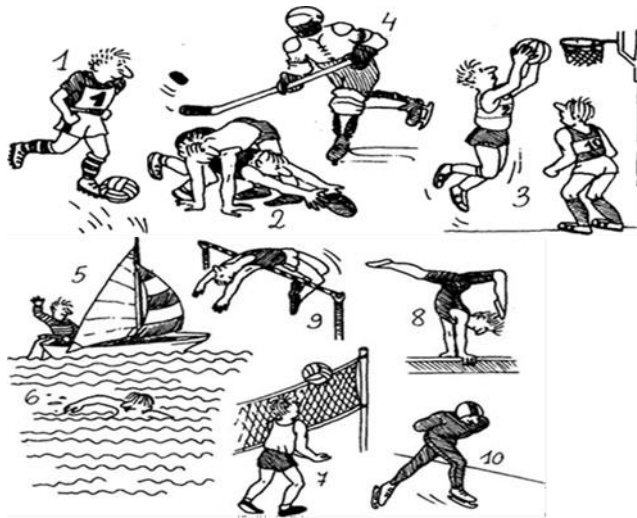
blessing	[ˈblesɪŋ]	благословення
healthy	[ˈhelθi]	здоровий
disease	[diˈzi:z]	захворювання
pain	[peɪn]	біль
mentally	[ˈmentəli]	подумки
“A sound mind in a sound body”	[ˈə saʊnd maɪnd ɪn ə saʊnd d ˈbɒdi]”	«У здоровому тілі здоровий дух»
to win	[tu: wɪn]	вигравати
to keep oneself fit	[tu: ki:p wʌnˈself fit]	підтримувати себе у формі
to go in for (to engage in) sport	[tu: ɡəʊ ɪn fɔ: (tu: ɪnˈgeɪdʒ ɪn) spɔ:t]	займатися (займатися) спортом
quiet	[kwaɪət]	спокійний
lively	[ˈlaɪvli]	жвавий
to lose	[tu: lu:z]	програти
a great variety	[ə greɪt vəˈraɪəti]	велика різноманітність
facility	[fəˈsɪləti]	об'єкт
touch	[tʌʃ]	дотик
character building	[ˈkærəktə ˈbɪldɪŋ]	формування характеру
competition	[ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn]	змагання
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	тренер
fan	[fæn]	фанат
score	[skɔ:]	рахунок

in favor of	[ɪn 'feɪvər ɒv]	на користь
to enjoy	[tu: ɪn 'dʒɔɪ]	насолоджуватись
amateur	['æmətə]	аматорський

SPORTS

track and field athletics	[træk ænd fi:ld æθ'letiks]	легка атлетика
fencing	['fensɪŋ]	фехтування
boxing	['bɒksɪŋ]	бокс
aquatic sports	[ə'kwætɪk spɔ:t]	водні види спорту
skiing	['ski:ɪŋ]	катання на лижах
skating	['skeɪtɪŋ]	катання на ковзанах
pole vaulting	[pəʊl 'vɔ:ltɪŋ]	стрибки з жердиною
long jumping	[lɒŋ 'dʒʌmpɪŋ]	стрибки в довжину
high jumping	[haɪ 'dʒʌmpɪŋ]	стрибки у висоту
running (run)	['rʌnɪŋ (rʌn)]	біг (бігти)
rhythmic gymnastics (calisthenics)	['rɪðmɪk dʒɪm'næstɪks (,kælɪs 'θeɪnɪks)]	художня гімнастика (гімнастика)
artistic gymnastics	[ɑ:'tɪstɪk dʒɪm'næstɪks]	художня гімнастика
wrestling	['reslɪŋ]	боротьба
cycling	['saɪklɪŋ]	їзда на велосипеді
rowing	['rəʊɪŋ]	веслування
weightlifting	['weɪt,lɪftɪŋ]	Важка атлетика
swimming	['swɪmɪŋ]	плавання
shooting	['ʃu:tɪŋ]	стрілянина
equestrian sport	[ɪ'kwɛstriən spɔ:t]	кінний спорт
diving	['daɪvɪŋ]	дайвінг

TASK 1.2 Give names for the illustrated sports.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

READING COMPREHENSION

TASK 2.1 Reading for general information. Read the text. Choose a heading for each part. Two of the given headings are not needed. Discuss the suggested ideas.

- A. Role of PE teachers in involving youth to sport.
- B. Kinds of competitions.
- C. Sports and games.
- D. Requirement to practicing sports.
- E. Types of athletic facilities.
- F. Lifelong physical activity is the key to good health
- G. Being in good health means absence of diseases.

SPORTS AND GAMES

1. _____ Good health is great blessing. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from disease and pains. As they say, “A sound mind in a sound body”.

2. _____ All sorts of physical exercises are very helpful to make

our bodies strong as well as to keep us well mentally. Therefore, if we want to keep ourselves fit, we have to go in for sports or games.

3. _____ People play games - in some games each person is for himself, in others there are teams. Some games are quiet, others are very lively. Every game has its own rules. Winning and losing are always a part of playing a game. No list could be made of all the games people play. *Games* that take a great deal of athletic skill are often called *sports*. Football (soccer), tennis, hockey, basketball, for instance, are sports. We go and may go in for a great variety of sports and games. Some kinds of sports need simple equipment and facilities, other – rather complex ones.

4. _____ First touch to sports and games we make in childhood. Later on in school we discover our favorite sports and games. As far as I am concerned, I go in for football, table tennis, swimming, wrestling, and some others. Today PE teachers in schools can have different ideas about why they are teaching sport. Should they try to produce a winning team? Should they use sport for character building? Should they teach a lot of technique? Or should they just teach the pupils to enjoy the game? No matter what the answer might be the school has always been the place for selection and training prospective athletes. Some of them become professionals but majority remains amateurs.

5. _____ In our country every year a great number of different competitions are held at different levels – starting with schools and finishing by national level. The winners of national competitions take part in international championships: World and European ones; Games of Olympiads; Winter Olympic Games; World University Games or World Student Games, and the like.

TASK 2.2 Answer the following questions.

1. What does it mean to be healthy?
2. Do you follow the proverb "A healthy mind in a healthy body"?
3. In order to keep fit people, engage in some kind of physical activity, don't they?

4. Do people play games to enjoy their leisure time?
5. What is the difference between games and sports?
6. How many kinds of games and sports are there in the world?
7. What kind of equipment do various kinds of sport need?
8. What is the best age to start exercising?
9. What sports are considered the most popular among schoolchildren?
10. Who is responsible for promoting sports in schools?
11. Should they try to produce a winning team?
12. Should they use sport for character building?
13. Should they teach a lot of technique?
14. Should they just teach the pupils to enjoy the game?
15. What is the difference between amateurs and professionals in sports?
16. What kinds of competitions do you know?

TASK 2.3 Reading for detailed information. Are the following statements True or False? Support your answers with quotes from the text.

1. Physical activity is the only way to make a fortune.
2. Cycling is done in the circus.
3. If you want to keep fit, you must take up at least one sport all your life.
4. Sport is a type of physical activities which demand special technique skills
5. Health is better than wealth.
6. I am an Olympic champion in decathlon.
7. Sports activates the central nervous system, improve hear action, deepen respiration and stimulate muscular system.
8. In sports and journeys, men are known.
9. The PE teacher must instil a love of sports in children.

TASK 2.4 Match the following words and phrases with their synonyms.

technique

A

soccer

to go in for sport	B	victory
blessing	C	elite athlete
complex	D	to engage in sport
rule	E	technical skills
winning	F	contest
coaching	G	regulation
to fan for	H	rhythmic gymnastics
professional athlete	I	gift of God
football	J	training
competition	L	to cry for
callisthenics	M	elite athlete

TASK 2.5 Open the brackets and use a verb in proper Tense and Mood.

SPORTS IN THE USA

1. The most popular spectator sports in the USA (*to be*) baseball, football, basketball, hockey, boxing, wrestling and horse racing. 2. There (*to be*) many participant sports in the USA: golf and tennis are probably the most popular of them. 3. Football the most popular sport in the fall. 4. Almost every university and college in the country (*to have*) a football team and the football stadiums of some of the largest universities (*to seat*) as many as eighty thousand people. 5. American football (*to be*) different from European football. 6. There (*to be*) professional football teams in almost all major cities of the United States. 7. The number of spectators at professional football games (*to be*) larger than at college games, because the professional players (*to be*) more skilled and perform more spectacularly. 8. Basketball (*to be*) the winter sport in American schools and colleges. 9. There (*to be*) professional basketball teams but they are not as popular as professional baseball teams.

SPEAKING PRACTICE

TASK 3.1 Making up a conversation. Discuss some issues.

1. What more things should be considered in your University curriculum to promote healthy living and studying of the students there?
2. Sport for All and competitive sports in Ukraine: which of them is more important for health of nation?

TASK 3.2 Give a talk on the topic “We go in for sport”.

1.3. OUR TRAINING

LEAD-IN. Discuss the following questions.

1. What are the main components of a workout?
2. Why do we warm up?
3. What do you know about cool down period?



READING COMPREHENSION

TASK 1.1 Reading for general information. Listen to the text “Our Training”. Discuss the ideas mentioned in the text.

OUR TRAINING

The training process consists of many elements: motor, tactic, psychic qualities and technique. They are interconnected and none of them can be neglected.

The tactics of preparation and some psychic characteristics such as motivation, volitional qualities and emotional states are always present, but undoubtedly, the motor skills and technique are considered the most significant. In the process of training one should observe the proper succession of these

elements and watch their proportions.

The training process is of cyclic character. It consists of periods of work and relaxation. There are various types of relaxation breaks: the breaks between some exercises, the breaks between training and competitions, the breaks between microcycles, between training periods etc.

One thing is sure: the shorter the period of rest a competitor needs, the better form he/she is.

The process of change of the state from fatigue to the state of relaxation is known as regeneration. This process can last from several seconds to several hours. There are some factors stimulating the process of regeneration:

- personal hygiene, hygienic conditions of work and relaxation;
- proper exercises and regulated loads and intensity;
- the activities stimulating regeneration, such as; massages, hydrotherapy, irradiation, saunas.

As a rule, the process of training begins with warming-up. It is a very important period because it helps to prepare an athlete's organism for muscular work of great intensity. The way to success in sport is becoming more and more complicated. It requires more knowledge on the part of a coach, on the one hand, and great talent and devotion on the part of the competitor, on the other (hand).

TASK 1.2 Discuss in-group the most essential points of your training.

1. What elements does the training process consist of?
2. Are the motor skills and technique considered the most significant?
3. What should you observe while training?
4. What psychic characteristics do you know?
5. How do you understand the notion "cyclic character of training process"?
6. What types of relaxation breaks do you know?
7. What factors stimulate the process of regeneration?
8. Why is it very important to warm up before training?
9. Does the way to success in sport become more complicated?

10. What does it require on the part of a coach and on the part of an athlete?

TASK 1.3 Reading for detailed information. Complete the sentences logically according to the text.

1. The training process consists of many elements: 2. The ...of preparation and some psychic ... such as ... qualities and ...states are always present. 3.The ... and ... are considered the most significant. 4.In the process of training one should observe 5. The training process is of 6. It consists of periods of 7. There are various types of relaxation breaks: 8. One thing is sure: ... the period of rest a competitor needs, ... form he is. 9. The process of changing the state from fatigue to the state of relaxation is known as 10. This process can last 11. There are some factors stimulating the process of regeneration, they are -...; - ...; - 12. As a rule the process of training begins with 13. It is a very important period because 14. The way to success in sport is becoming 15. It requires more knowledge on the part of ..., and great talent and devotion on the part of the

SPEAKING PRACTICE

TASK 2.1 Making up a dialogue. Make up dialogues according to the pattern:

- What kind of sport do you go in for?
- I go in for boxing.
- And **where** do the boxers train?
- They practice in the **boxing halls**.

For an idea:

swimming – swimmers – swimming pool; football – footballers – stadium; cycling – cyclists – cycling track or highway; gymnastics – gymnasts – gyms; weightlifting – weightlifters – weightlifting halls; shooting – shooters

– shooting range; ice-hockey –ice-hockey players – skating rink; athletics – track-and-field athletes – stadium; wrestling – wrestlers – wrestling hall; speed skating – speed skaters – Ice Arena.

Task 2.2 *Now you have to complete the sentences using a model:*

E.g.: It takes me twenty minutes to warm up

1. It takes me ... to swim one hundred meters.
2. It takes him ... to run two km.
3. It took her ... to take a shower.
4. It usually takes us ... to have a rest after training.
5. It will take my friend ... to become a champion of our University.
6. It took them ... of hard training to show good results.
7. It has taken Steve ... to have breakfast.
8. As a rule it takes me ... to exercise.

TASK 2.3 Act out the conversation.

- How long does it take you to train?
- Usually it takes me two hours to train. Not speaking about a warm-up.
- What is it “a warm-up”?
- Warming up the muscles gradually increases their elasticity and makes them ready for greater efforts. It improves the work of one’s heart, lungs and nervous system.
- What does a warm-up consist of?
- It consists of slow and fast running and stretching exercises and it depends on the event you are practicing.
- It is really so important, isn’t it?
- It goes without saying. It helps to prevent pulled muscles. Would

you like to watch our training? You may stay here for a while.

- Thanks a lot. But I'm afraid, I can't. Let's make it for some other time.
- O.K. It's been settled then.

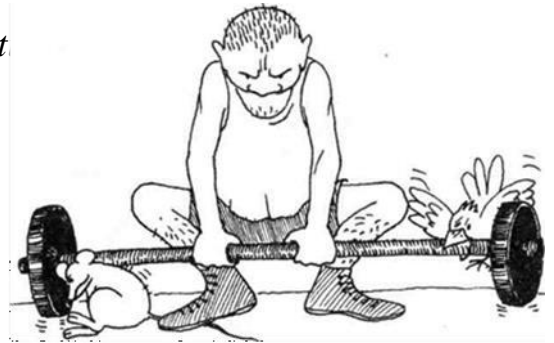
1.4. AT THE COMPETITIONS

LEAD-IN. Discuss the following quest

1. Competition is an integral part of both sports and life in general, isn't it?

2. Should striving to be the best at one's aspirations be encouraged from early childhood?

3. Is there any competition among the students in your group?



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task 1.1 GLOSSARY OF THE TOPIC. Get acquainted with the vocabulary of the topic.

integral;	['ɪntɪgrəl]	інтегральний;
to determine;	[tu: dɪ 'tɜ:mɪn]	визначати;
indoor;	['ɪndɔ:]	закритий;
representative;	[,rɛprɪ 'zɛntətɪv]	представник;
to revive;	[tu: rɪ 'vaɪv]	оживити;
to originate;	[tu: ə 'rɪdʒɪneɪt]	виникати;
archery;	['ɑ:ʃəri]	стрільба з лука;
to eliminate;	[tu: ɪ 'lɪmɪneɪt]	усувати;
rowing;	['rəʊɪŋ]	веслування;
elimination tournament;	[ɪ ,lɪmɪ 'neɪʃən 'tʊənmənt]	турнір на вибування;
equestrian sport;	[ɪ 'kwɛstriən spɔ:t]	кінний спорт;
loser;	['lu:zə]	невдаха;
sailing;	['seɪlɪŋ]	вітрильний спорт;
division;	[dɪ 'vɪʒən]	підрозділ;

preceding;	[pri'si:diŋ]	попередній;
on a point scoring basis;	[ɒn ə pɔɪnt 'skɔ:riŋ 'beɪsɪs]	на бальній основі;
to be paired off;	[tu: bi: peəd ɒf]	відпарюватися;
speed skating;	[spi:d 'skeɪtɪŋ]	швидкісний біг на ковзанах;
cross country skiing;	[krɒs 'kʌntri 'ski:ɪŋ]	бігові лижі;
to defeat;	[tu: dɪ'fi:t]	перемагати;
to make up a single unit;	[tu: meɪk ʌp ə 'sɪŋɡl 'ju:nɪt]	складати єдине ціле;
luge;	[lu:ʒ]	санний спорт;
to advance to the next round;	[tu: əd'vɑ:ns tu: ðə nekst raʊnd]	пройти до наступного раунду;
to affiliate;	[tu: ə'fɪliət]	афіліювати;
semifinal;	[,semi'faɪnəl]	півфінал;
annual;	['ænjʊəl]	річний;
quadrennial;	[kwɒd'reniəl]	чотирирічний;
alpine skiing;	['ælpain 'ski:ɪŋ]	гірські лижі;
downhill;	[,daʊn'hɪl]	під гору;
to take place/to stage;	[tu: teɪk pleɪs/tu: steɪdʒ]	мати місце/здійснюватися;
common	['kɒmən]	поширений

TASK 1.2 Listening for general information. Listen to the text to answer the questions in Task 1.3.

KINDS OF COMPETITIONS

1. Competitions are an integral part of the pedagogical process in the system of physical education.

Competitions may be of individual, team or individual-team kind. An individual competition is held to determine a champion. The competition of this kind is called a championship. From time to time national, European, world, international, indoor, open championships take place. The greatest championships in sports are called the Olympic Games. They are organized every four years with representatives from more than 200 nations competing.

2. There are the Summer Olympic Games (the Games of Olympiad) revived in Greece in 1896 and the Winter Olympic Games originated in 1924.

Competitions in the Summer Games normally include archery, basketball, boxing, rowing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, artistic and rhythmic gymnastics, wrestling, sailing, shooting, judo, soccer, swimming, diving, handball, track-and-field (athletics), volleyball, water-polo, weightlifting and the like. The program of the Winter Games include biathlon, bobsleigh, speed skating, figure skating, short track, cross-country skiing, ski jumping, ski board, curling, ice hockey, downhill slalom, alpine skiing, lugening (luge, tobogganing), etc.

3. Champion is a winner of the first place or first prize in competition by defeating the other contestant in his division of a contest or tournament.

4. Tournament is a series of games or contests that make up a single unit of competition. The most common tournament is an elimination tournament in which the competitors are paired off for individual rounds, with the winners advancing to the next round. Losers are eliminated until there is a single champion.

5. The European Cup, a major team championship open to the European national associations affiliated to the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

First

staged in 1965 at Stuttgart (men) and Kassel (women), this competition consists of a qualifying round in three groups, followed by a semifinal round and a six-nation final. Each nation enters one competitor per event. The result is determined on a point-scoring basis. The European Cup final was staged at Kyiv in 1967, at Stockholm in 1970, at Edinburgh in 1973 i. e. it must be held in a four-year cycle.

6. The European Cup Winners' Cup is an annual club competition. The competition is open to the clubs which have won the national cup in the preceding season. It is organized in the following events: football, basketball, water polo and the like. The World Cup is a quadrennial competition organized every four years by international federations in such sports as wrestling, gymnastics, athletics, fencing and others.

TASK 1.3 Answer the questions:

1. What athletic event is called a championship?
2. What kinds of championships do you know?
3. Which international competitions are the greatest in the world?
4. Give a definition of a term “champion”.
5. What is a tournament?
6. What types of Cup competitions do you know?
7. What is the difference between Cup competitions and championships?
8. What competitions are held in your sport?
9. What competition did you take part (watch) last?
10. What competition would you like to participate (watch) in the nearest future?
11. 11. My dream is to go and see the Olympic Games. And what about you?
12. What competition impressed you most of all? Why?

TASK 1.4 Reading for detailed information. Read the text again. Give definition in one word or a phrase to the following below.

1. the winner of the first place or the first prize at the competition;
2. a series of games or contests that make up a single unit of competitions;
3. an individual competition being held to determine a champion;
4. the greatest championship organized by the IOC every four years with about 200 nations;
5. a quadrennial competition organized by the international sports federations;
6. the competition open to the clubs which have won the national Cup in the preceding season;
7. a major team championship open to the European associations.

TASK 1.5 Respond to the following:

1. Name all types of competitions you know.
2. What would you like better: to be a participant or a spectator at the competition?
3. Do you like to compete?
4. Have you ever been a champion or a prize-winner of some contest?
5. How do you call an athlete who has broke a record?
6. What national and international competitions would you like to see?
7. Do you agree with the principle: "It is important not to win but to struggle"?

SPEAKING PRACTICE

TASK 2.1 Making up a dialogue. Act out the conversation.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A FOOTBALL PLAYER

- Steve: What time does your day start, Sam?
- Sam: Oh, that's an easy question! Never before 10 o'clock. Steve: And when do you train with the team?
- Sam: Five days a week. Not on Saturdays or Sundays. Steve: And how many hours do you train every week? Sam: About four hours a day. It's hard work.
- Steve: And how often do you travel abroad?
- Sam: Oh, once a month, sometimes twice a month. Steve: What do you do in you free time?
- Sam: I drive my sports car. I visit my girl-friends. Steve: Expensive hobbies! Er ... how much do you earn?
- Sam: A lot. Oh, in my free time I read all my fan letters of course. I get hundreds of letters a week.
- Steve: And do you answer all of them?

Sam: I don't. I answer letters once a year at Christmas. Steve:
Why do people like you?

Sam: Er ... that's a difficult question. Read my fan letters. Here they are.

TASK 2.1.1. Listen to the conversation "An Interview with a Football Player".

TASK 2.1.2. Answer the questions:

Does Sam get up early or late?

How often does he train with the team?

How many hours a day does he train?

Does he often travel abroad?

What are his hobbies?

What does Sam do in his free time?

TASK 2.1.3. Role-play the conversation.

Task 2.2. Act out the conversation.

"RADIO INTERVIEW"

Presenter: And now on Radio 5: Sportsworld with Kevin Callaghan.

Kevin: Good afternoon, and welcome to Sportsworld. Today in the studio we have a special guest, an up-and-coming tennis star, winner of the Monte Carlo Cup, second in the Earls Court Indoor Championships – yes, it's Debbie

Ford: Hello, Debby!

Debbie Hello!

:

Kevin: Well, Debbie, you're a very successful tennis star and you're very young ... just how old are you?

Debbie 15.

:
Kevin: Just 15! That's fantastic! Tell me, Debbie, what's the secret of your success? Are you all good sportsmen in your family?
Debbie Well, I started playing tennis very young. My mother's a teacher and she started me playing
Kevin: I see... what about your father?
Debbie Oh Dad? No ... he's a bit lazy ... he's 49 now ... and he just doesn't have the time.
Kevin: What does he do?
Debbie He's a doctor. He used to play football when he was younger...
Kevin: Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Debbie Yes, I've got a brother and a sister.
Kevin: Tell me about them.
Debbie Well, Jane ... my sister's name Jane ... she's 20 and she's a secretary ... she works for the Chesterton Gazette.
Kevin: And what about your brother?
Debbie David ... well he's only 10 so he's still at school.
Kevin: Are they good at sport?
Debbie Mmm! Not bad! Jane swims quite well ... she likes swimming ... but
David's the one to watch.
Kevin: Oh yes?
Debbie: He started playing tennis two years ago and ...
Kevin With your mum?
Debbie: - Yes, Mum started him off. It's good ... we can practice together ... he's faster than ...

Kevin - And he's only 10!

Debbie: - Mmm!

Kevin - So, we'll have to look out for David in a few years time. Now,
Debbie ... tell us something about your training schedule.

1.5. TRAINING AND SPORTS COMPETITIONS

TASK 1. Discuss the questions below with your partner.

1. Do you like sport? What sport(s) do you play?
2. Have you even won a cup or a trophy?
3. Have you ever been injured doing sport?
4. Do you prefer doing sport or being a spectator?
5. Do you go to watch a local sports team?
6. Do you think physical education should be optional at school?

Vocabulary

compete	[kəm'pi:t]	конкурувати
competitive	[kəm'petitiv]	змагальний
competitor	[kəm'petitə]	конкурент
competition	[,kɒmpə'tɪʃən]	змагання
score	[skɔ:]	рахунок
tally	['tæli]	підрахунок
team	[ti:m]	команда
scoring point,	['skɔ:riŋ pɔɪnt]	очко
goal	[gəʊl]	мета
in sb's favour	[ɪn sb's 'feɪvə]	на користь когось
lead	[li:d]	вести
gap, margin to hold a lead	[gæp, 'mɑ:dʒɪn tu: həʊld ə li:d]	розрив, маржа для утримання лідерства
to even up the score	[tu: 'i:vən ʌp ðə skɔ:]	щоб зрівняти рахунок
to fight back	[tu: faɪt bæk]	відбиватися
to win victory	[tu: wɪn 'vɪktəri]	здобути перемогу
deserved	[di'zɜ:vəd]	заслужений
hard-won	[hɑ:d-wɒn]	важко здобутий
home victory	[həʊm 'vɪktəri]	домашня перемога
to lose – loss – loser	[tu: lu:z – lɒs – 'lu:zə]	втратити – втрата – невдаха
defeat	[di'fi:t]	поразка
to slam,	[tu: slæm]	грюкнути,

to swamp	[tu: swɒmp]	заболочувати
draw	[drɔ:]	малювати
to tie on points	[tu: taɪ ɒn pɔɪnts]	зв'язати по очках
to agree to a draw	[tu: ə'gri: tu: ə drɔ:]	погодитися на нічию
to train	[tu: treɪn]	тренуватися
workout	['wɜ:kəʊt]	тренування
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	тренер
warm-up	[wɔ:m-ʌp]	розминка
stretching	['streɪfɪŋ]	розтягування
main activity	[meɪn æk'tɪvəti]	основна діяльність
cool-down (warm-down)	[ku:l-daʊn (wɔ:m-daʊn)]	охолодження (розігрів)
circuit training	['sɜ:kɪt 'treɪnɪŋ]	кругові тренування
cross training	[krɒs 'treɪnɪŋ]	перехресне навчання
interval training	['ɪntəvəl 'treɪnɪŋ]	інтервальні тренування
weight training	[weɪt 'treɪnɪŋ]	силові тренування
far	[fɑ:]	далеко
track training	[træk 'treɪnɪŋ]	тренування на трасі

READING

TASK 2. Text A – Training: Structure, Types, Principles. Understanding the main points. Decide if the statements are true or false.

1. Training consists of warm-up, main activity and warm-down.
2. Anaerobic training improves cardiovascular fitness.
3. Anaerobic training is characterised by the muscles working without enough oxygen.
4. General methods of training can be applied to specific sports.

Training is a set of physical activities, designed to match an individual's needs, for example, to improve performance, skills, game abilities and physical fitness.

A successful training programme should meet **individual needs** which are personal fitness needs based on age, gender, fitness level and the sport for which we are training.

Training should include three main stages: warm-up, main activity and cool-down.

1. **Warm-up** includes

- Whole body exercise to raise heart rate and body temperature.
 - Stretching to prepare muscles, ligaments and joints.
 - Practising skills and techniques to be used in the session.
2. **Main activity** - this could be:
- Fitness training - which may be linked to repeated technique work.
 - Skill development - drills or team practices.
 - Modified or Conditioned Games.
3. Warm down (sometimes called cool down) includes
- Light exercise to help remove carbon dioxide, lactic acid and other waste products.
 - Gentle stretching to prevent muscle soreness and stiffness later.

Training can be different depending not only on the set target, but also on kind of sport. However, generally, training is characterised as aerobic or anaerobic.

- **Aerobic training** improves cardiovascular fitness. In aerobic exercise, which is steady and not too fast, the heart is able to supply enough oxygen to the muscles. Aerobic training improves cardiovascular fitness.

- **Anaerobic** exercise is performed in short, fast bursts where the heart cannot supply enough oxygen to the muscles. Anaerobic training improves the ability of the muscles to work without enough oxygen when lactic acid is produced.

These general methods of training can be applied to specific sports. However, getting the best out of your training requires a little planning. The best training programmes are built on principles of specificity, overload, progression and reversibility.

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Understanding details

TASK 3. Answer the questions. Discuss them in groups.

1. What is physical training?
2. What are the main stages of training?

3. What is the difference of aerobic and anaerobic exercises?
4. Why is panning so important for training?
5. Explain the principle of specificity in training.
6. Explain the principle of progression in training.
7. What other training principle can you name?

Text B – TEAM. COMPETITION

When the National Federation wants to take part in some international games, it must form the national team. First of all, the list of possibles is made. These are picked up by their former performances and personal bests. A preliminary selection being made; the coaches get down to building up the team. This pre-games conditioning consists in week-to-week stamina and technique training. Then the make-up of the team is decided in many trials and tryouts. These practice games show who of the sportsmen brings him/her up to splendid form. Thus, it becomes clear who can fill in for the team.

When some international competitions are to be held, the organizing committee sends out invitations to different countries to enter the contest. After preliminary eliminations matches the national teams may file their applications to participate in the competition. The entries are closed on the fixed deadline and those who are late don't go on the list.

If the certain team withdraws from the games, all its matches with other teams are called off.

In many sports, players and teams play every week in a league. The team that wins the most games in a season is the winner of the league championship. In most sports, there is also a cup competition, which is usually a knock-out competition.

Understanding details

TASK 4. Answer the questions. Discuss them in groups.

1. Give the definition of a sport team.
2. What is the procedure of national team formation?

3. Describe general principles of international competitions organisation.
4. Give examples of league championships in your kind of sport.

Vocabulary Practice

TASK 5-A Study the phrasal verbs in the exercise below. Complete the sentences below with these phrasal verbs:

work out = exercise **pig out** = eat a lot **build up** = increase **burn off** = eliminate **put on** = increase (weight) **keep up** = maintain the same speed as others **do in** = kill/hurt **warm up** = warm muscles before exercise **stretch out** = stretch **tire out** = exhaust muscles

1. Resistance exercises (e.g. weight lifting) can help to ___ your muscles.
2. Schwarzenegger must _____ a lot to maintain his physique.
3. I go to aerobics to _____ the calories I ___ at the weekend.
4. I always feel guilty after I _____ at the Chinese restaurant.
5. Yoga helps to _____ my muscles.
6. You should _____ before you exercise or you might ___ your muscles _____.
7. I think I ate too much at Christmas. I've _____ two kilograms.
8. Just the thought of exercise _____ me _____.
9. I'll never go to a circuits class again. The last one nearly ___ me _____.
10. The other people were really fit so I struggled to _____.

TASK 5-B Fill in the missing words and phrases.

I suppose I'm quite lucky because I don't _____ weight easily. I never _____ in the gym and the only time I _____ is when I need something from the top shelf. I tried aerobics once but I couldn't _____ with the others. I take my dog for a walk three times a day though, and that helps to _____ the calories. I usually watch what I eat but I sometimes _____ on a pizza or a Chinese eat the weekend.

My brother is real fitness fanatic. Before he works out he _____ every day with press ups, sit ups, stretches and a jog around the park. He says it's important to _____ good levels of strength, stamina and suppleness. I don't want to overdo it

though. A fitness regime like his would _____ me!

TASK 6. Types of training. Choose a word from the list to fill each gap:

designed equipment healthy jogging muscles music series
sprintingstrength working out

1. Aerobic exercise is exercise for fitness that is slow, steady and continues for a long time, like _____ in a park, swimming laps in a pool, or riding a bicycle.

2. Anaerobic exercise is exercise that expends a lot of energy very quickly, like _____ on a running track, swimming in short, quick bursts, or lifting heavy weights.

3. Flexibility exercise is the type of exercise that stretches the _____, like the stretching exercises that athletes do before competing, or the postures performed in yoga.

4. Fitness training is any regular exercise routine that keeps people fit and at a healthy weight, such as _____ at the gym or doing a fitness trail routine.

5. Weight training involves repeatedly lifting heavy weights using barbells or weight machines in order to increase physical _____ and build muscle mass.

6. Circuit training involves repeating a "circuit", which is a personalised _____ of exercises, some of which are for fitness, some for flexibility and some for strength building.

7. Aerobics is a fitness routine led by an instructor that combines rhythmic aerobic exercises with stretching and strength training, usually performed to _____.

8. Gymnastics is a sport that originated in Europe in which exercises requiring strength, flexibility and balance are performed on a range of _____ including bars, rings, mats and vaulting horses.

9. Pilates is an exercise system that aims to strengthen the mind and body through breathing and exercise routines, many of which are performed on pieces of equipment _____ by the system's inventor, Joseph Pilates.

10. Yoga an ancient Indian system of physical and mental exercises intended to create a _____ body and mind.

TASK 7. Do you know what sports are these?

1. A sport in which two people fight by holding onto each other and trying to throw each other to the ground. W _ _ _ _ _

2. A game in which a heavy ball is rolled to knock down a group of pins.

B _ _ _ _ _

3. A sport in which two competitors fight with their fists. B _ _ _ _ _

4. A short, very fast race. S _ _ _ _ _

5. A game played in an enclosed court by two or four players who hit a small ball against the wall. S _ _ _ _ _

6. A game similar to football in which players try to score a goal by hitting the ball into the goal with their hands. H _ _ _ _ _

7. A game played by two teams of nine players in which a player hits a ball and tries to run around four bases. B _ _ _ _ _

8. A game played by two or four people who hit a ball on a table over a small net. T _ _ _ _ T _ _ _ _

9. A game played by two players with a racket who try to hit a small rubber ball over a net into the opponent's court. T _ _ _ _

10. Running slowly especially as a kind of exercise. J _ _ _ _ _

11. A ball game in which players using their clubs try to hit balls into a series of holes in the ground. G _ _ _ _

12. Two teams wearing skates try to hit a ball with their sticks into the opponent's goal. H _ _ _ _ _

13. A game that is played by two teams of eleven players who try to kick a round ball into a goal. F _ _ _ _ _

14. A kind of ball game played by two teams of 13 or 14 players with a ball shaped like an egg that can be carried, kicked or thrown. R _ _ _ _

Interacting with others

TASK 8. Read out dialogues in pairs. Think of the situations you can hear people talking about this. Who are people talking to each other in these cases?

How to Stay Healthy

A: Doctor, what is the best way to stay healthy?

B: Having a good diet is probably the most important thing.

A: It is very confusing to know what to eat.

B: You need plenty of fruits and vegetables, small amounts of protein, and whole grains.

A: Are there certain things that I should avoid?

B: You shouldn't consume too much sugar or caffeine. Also, watch your intake of fatty food.

A: After watching my diet, what else should I do?

B: You need to stop smoking, and make sure that you get 30 minutes of exercise every day.

A: Can I have a glass of wine now and then?

B: As long as you don't overdo it, a glass of wine a day should be OK.

Sports

A: Did you go to the basketball game on Friday?

B: No, I couldn't make it.

A: You missed a really good game.

B: Oh, really? Who won?

A: Our school did. They played really well.

B: Too bad I was busy. I really wanted to go.

A: Yeah, you should have. It was really exciting.

B: So what was the score?

A: The score was 101-98.

B: Man, that was a really close game.

A: That's what made it so great.

B: I'll make sure and make it to the next one.

What Kind of Sport Is It?

A: You know, now I go to? lessons! B: Really? And how are you doing?

A: Great! I'm totally delighted! First we learn to dance in a room and then we practice on ice. B: How interesting...

A: It's a very beautiful sport. Why don't you go with me?

B: Me? Well, I don't like when it's cold. Then, it's very dangerous. You can fall and break something.

A: Don't be afraid! Every sport is a bit dangerous. Besides, after these lessons all our friends will envy us!

B: But it's dangerous!

A: Not at all! There is special protection on your knees. It's absolutely safe! B: Ok, maybe I'll come to one lesson.

A: Yeah! I'm so happy! I'll have a partner again! B: And what happened to your previous partner?

A: Nothing terrible... Last lesson I fell over him and broke his arm.
(<https://www.eslfast.com/robot/topics/smalltalk/smalltalk13.htm>)

TASK 9. Play out the dialogues above. Then think of other daily situations and play them out with your partner.

1. Share your experience of visiting sport event.
2. Discuss how to stay healthy having little time.
3. What is your favourite kind of sport? Discuss popular sports in Ukraine.

TASK 10. Over to you.

Write notes about famous competitions that have been held in your country. What kind of sport event was it? Who were the participants? Then write a paragraph, briefly describing this event.

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CHAPTER II. POLICE ACIVITIES.

2.1. CUSTOMS AGENTS



TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

Customs/custom-house	'kʌstəmz/'kʌstəm-haʊs	МИТНИЦЯ
the Customs	ðə 'kʌstəmz	МИТНЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ
custom-house officer	'kʌstəm-haʊs 'ɒfɪsə	ПРАЦІВНИК МИТНИЦІ
customs official (inspector, agent)	'kʌstəmz ə'fɪʃl (ɪn'spektə, 'eɪdʒənt)	МИТНИК
inspector / surveyor	ɪn'spektə / sə'veɪə	ІНСПЕКТОР
supervisor	'su:pəvaɪzə	СТАРШИЙ ІНСПЕКТОР
surveyor of the port / surveyor of	sə'veɪər ɒv ðə pɔ:t / sə'veɪər ɒv	МИТНИЙ ІНСПЕКТОР
customs (US) / customs hall	'kʌstəmz (ju:'es) / 'kʌstəmz hɔ:l	МИТНИЙ ЗАЛ
customs regulations	'kʌstəmz ,regjə'leɪʃnz	МИТНІ ПРАВИЛА
observe customs regulations	əb'zɜ:v 'kʌstəmz ,regjə'leɪʃnz	ДОТРИМУВАТИСЯ МИТНИХ ПРАВИЛ
break customs regulations	breɪk 'kʌstəmz ,regjə'leɪʃnz	ПОРУШУВАТИ МИТНІ ПРАВИЛА
within customs regulations	wɪ'ðɪn 'kʌstəmz ,regjə'leɪʃnz	В МЕЖАХ МИТНИХ ПРАВИЛ

“Customs Inspected” stamp	“'kʌstəmz ɪn'spektɪd” stæmp	митна печатка (штамп, пломба)
customs station	'kʌstəmz 'steɪʃn	прикордонна станція
customs inspection / customs examination	'kʌstəmz ɪn'spektʃən / 'kʌstəmz ɪg,zæm ɪ'neɪʃən	митний огляд
customs declaration (entry)	'kʌstəmz ,deklə'reɪʃən ('entri)	митна декларація
customs permission	'kʌstəmz pə'mɪʃən	дозвіл митниці
customs receipt	'kʌstəmz rɪ'si:t	митна квитанція
customs facilities	'kʌstəmz fə'sɪlətɪz	митні пільги
customs tariff	'kʌstəmz 'tærɪf	митний тариф
customs barriers	'kʌstəmz 'bærɪəz	митні бар'єри
customs warehouse	'kʌstəmz 'weəhaus	митний склад
customs area	'kʌstəmz 'eəriə	митна територія
legislation	,ledʒɪs'leɪʃən	законодавство
customs legislation	'kʌstəmz ,ledʒɪs'leɪʃən	митне законодавство
taxation law	tæk'seɪʃən lɔ:	закон про оподаткування
alteration in law	,ɒltə'reɪʃən ɪn lɔ:	зміни в законі
formalities	fɔ:'mælətɪz	формальності
customs formalities	'kʌstəmz fɔ:'mælətɪz	митні формальності
necessary formalities	'nesɪsəri fɔ:'mælətɪz	необхідні формальності
fulfilment of formalities	fʊl'fɪlmənt ɒv fɔ:'mælətɪz	виконання формальностей
fulfil formalities / go through formalities / comply with formalities	fʊl'fɪl fɔ:'mælətɪz / gəʊ θru: fɔ:'mælətɪz / kəm'plaɪ wɪð fɔ:'mælətɪz	виконувати формальності
carry out formalities / do formalities duty	'kæri aʊt fɔ:'mælətɪz / du: fɔ:'mælətɪz 'dju:ti	мито / збір
impose a high duty	ɪm'pəʊz ə haɪ 'dju:ti	impose a high duty
due / fee	dju: / fi:	збір
customs duty	'kʌstəmz 'dju:ti	митний збір / мито
stamp duty	stæmp 'dju:ti	гербовий збір
import duty	'ɪmpɔ:t 'dju:ti	імпортний збір, мито на вивіз (імпорт)
export duty	eks'pɔ:t 'dju:ti	експортний збір, мито на ввіз, (експорт)

excise duty	ɛk'saɪz 'dʒu:ti	акцизний збір
payment of duties	'peɪmənt ɒv 'dʒu:tɪz	виплата зборів
reimburse duties	ˌrɪ:ɪm'bɜ:s 'dʒu:tɪz	повертати збори
pay duties	peɪ 'dʒu:tɪz	оплачувати збори
pay customs duties on	peɪ 'kʌstəmz 'dʒu:tɪz ɒn	платити митний збір за (що-небудь)
customs limits (restrictions)	'kʌstəmz 'lɪmɪts (rɪs'trɪkʃənz)	митні обмеження
fall (come) under restrictions	fɔ:l (kʌm) 'ʌndə rɪs'trɪkʃənz	попадати під обмеження
embargo on imports (exports)	em'bɑ:gəʊ ɒn 'ɪmpɔ:ts (eks'pɔ:ts)	заборона на вивіз (ввіз)
dutiable	'dʒu:tiəbəl	обкладений митом
duty-paid	'dʒu:tiˌpeɪd	оплачений митом
responsibility for customs duties	rɪˌspɒnsɪ'bɪləti fɔ: 'kʌstəmz 'dʒu:tɪz	відповідальність за мито
customs clearance of property	'kʌstəmz 'klɪərəns ɒv 'prɒpəti	очищати майно від мита
levy duties / collect duties / lay duties	'levi 'dʒu:tɪz / kə'lekt 'dʒu:tɪz / lei 'dʒu:tɪz	збирати мито
license / permit	'laɪsəns / 'pɜ:mɪt	дозвіл, ліцензія
licensed	'laɪsənst	ліцензований
levy duties (on)	'levi 'dʒu:tɪz (ɒn)	обкладати митом
duty-free / tax-free / tax-exempt / taxless	dʒu:ti'fri: / 'tæks'fri: / 'tæksɪg'zempt / 'tæksləs	той, що не обкладається митом або податком
duty-free quota list	ˌdʒu:ti'fri: 'kwɒtə list	список предметів, дозволених до безмитного ввозу
exempt property from customs duties	ɪg'zempt 'prɒpəti frəm 'kʌstəmz 'dʒu:tɪz	звільняти майно від мита
prohibited	prə'hɪbɪtɪd	заборонений
prohibited articles list	prə'hɪbɪtɪd 'ɑ:tɪkəlz list	список товарів, ввіз або вивіз яких заборонений
customable	'kʌstəməbəl	належний митному оподаткуванню
declare items subject to duty	dɪ'kleər 'aɪtəmz 'sʌbdʒɪkt tu: 'dʒu:ti	заявляти про наявність речей, які підлягають оподаткуванню

(non)-dutiabable articles	(nɒn)-'dʒu:tiəbəl 'ɑ:tɪkəlz	речі, що (не) підлягають мити
make smb. pay duty on (smth.)	meɪk smb. peɪ 'dʒu:ti ɒn (smth.)	накласти мито
the reduction (the increase) of customs tariffs	ðə rɪ'dʌktʃən (ði 'ɪnkri:s) ɒv 'kʌstəmz 'tærɪfs	зниження (підвищення) митних тарифів
smuggled goods / contraband	'smʌgəld gʊdz / 'kɒntrəbænd	контрабанда
smuggle	'smʌgəl	займатись контрабандою
smuggle in	'smʌgəl ɪn	ввозити контрабандним шляхом
smuggle out	'smʌgəl aʊt	вивозити контрабандою
luggage / baggage	'lʌgɪdʒ / 'bæɡɪdʒ	багаж
luggage inspection	'lʌgɪdʒ ɪn'spektʃən	митний огляд багажа
unaccompanied luggage	ˌʌnə'kʌmpənɪd 'lʌgɪdʒ	несупроводжуваний багаж
effects	ɪ'fektz	рухоме майно
personal effects / luggage	'pɜ:sənəl ɪ'fektz / 'lʌgɪdʒ	власні речі
for own (personal) use	fɔ:ɪ əʊn ('pɜ:sənəl) ju:z	для власного користування
register	'redʒɪstə	реєструвати
checked (registered) luggage	tʃekt ('redʒɪstəd) 'lʌgɪdʒ	зареєстрований багаж
unchecked luggage	ʌn'tʃekt 'lʌgɪdʒ	незареєстрований багаж
excess luggage	ɪk'ses 'lʌgɪdʒ	надлишок багажа
free luggage	fri: 'lʌgɪdʒ	безкоштовний багаж
luggage ticket	'lʌgɪdʒ 'tɪkɪt	багажна квитанція
declaration form / customs declaration / customs entry /bill of entry	dɛklə'reɪʃən fɔ:m / 'kʌstəmz ,dɛklə'reɪʃən / 'kʌstəmz 'entri /bɪl ɒv 'entri	податкова декларація
tax return	tæks rɪ'tɜ:n	митна декларація відправлення
declaration outwards	ˌdɛklə'reɪʃən 'aʊtwədz	митна декларація надходження

declaration inwards	ˌdɛklə'reɪʃən 'ɪnwədz	пред'являти декларацію
produce a declaration	'prɒdju:s ə ˌdɛklə'reɪʃən	заповнити декларацію
fill in (make up) a declaration	fɪl ɪn (meɪk ʌp) ə ˌdɛklə'reɪʃən	підписати декларацію
sign a declaration	saɪn ə ˌdɛklə'reɪʃən	заявити про наявність речей
declare items (things)	dɪ'kleər 'aɪtəmz (θɪŋz)	необхідні дані
particulars	pə'tɪkjələz	точні дані про кількість, вагу і вартість
particulars of the amount, weight and value	pə'tɪkjələz ɒv ðɪ ə'maʊnt, weɪt ænd 'v ælju:	перевірити зміст за накладною (описом)
check (smth.) against the invoice(contents list)	tʃɛk (smth.) ə'ɡɛnst ðɪ 'ɪnvɔɪs('kɒntent s lɪst)	проходити огляд багажу
go through luggage check	ɡəʊ θru: 'lʌɡɪdʒ tʃɛk	проходити митний огляд
go through the customs	ɡəʊ θru: ðə 'kʌstəmz	вибіркова перевірка
through the customs (inspection) / be cleared by the customs / be released by the customs	θru: ðə 'kʌstəmz (ɪn'spekʃən) / bi: klɪəd baɪ ðə 'kʌstəmz / bi: rɪ'li:st b aɪ ðə 'kʌstəmz	обкладати майно митним збором
pass spot check / at random check	pɑ:s spɒt tʃɛk / æt 'rændəm tʃɛk	звільняти майно від митного збору
levy duties on property	'levi 'dju:tɪz ɒn 'prɒpəti	бути звільненим від митного збору
exempt property from customs duty	ɪɡ'zempt 'prɒpəti frɒm 'kʌstəmz 'dju:ti	податок, збір
be cleared by the customs	bi: klɪəd baɪ ðə 'kʌstəmz	державний податок
tax	tæks	митний податок
state tax / national tax	steɪt tæks / 'næʃənəl tæks	додатковий податок
customs tax	'kʌstəmz tæks	непрямий податок
surtax	'sɜ:tæks	податкова декларація
indirect tax / assessed tax	ˌɪndaɪ'rekt tæks / ə'sest tæks	митна декларація відправлення
local tax	'ləʊkəl tæks	місцевий податок

nuisance tax (US)	'nju:sn̩s tæks (ju:'es)	невеликий податок
direct tax	daɪ'rekt tæks	прямий податок
taxation, tax collection	tæk'seɪʃ̩n, tæks kə'leɪʃ̩n	стягнення податку
tax refund	tæks 'ri:fʌnd	повернення податку
before tax	bɪ'fɔ: tæks	до вирахування податку
after tax	'ɑ:ftə tæks	після вирахування податку
tax on a contract	tæks ɒn ə 'kɒntrækt	податок на контракт
tax on a corporation	tæks ɒn ə ,kɔ:p'r'eɪʃ̩n	податок на корпорацію
tax on social security	tæks ɒn 'səʊʃl sɪ'kjʊərəti	податокна соціальне страхування
tax collector	tæks kə'lektə	той, хто збирає податки
tax relief	tæks ri:'li:f	скидка з податку
tax rate	tæks reɪt	ставка податку
payment of tax	'peɪmənt ɒv tæks	сплата податку
pay tax / make payment of tax	peɪ tæks / meɪk 'peɪmənt ɒv tæks	проводити сплату податку, заплатити податок
taxable / liable to a tax	'tæksəbəl / 'laɪəbəl tu: ə tæks	оподаткований податком
tax-exempt / tax-free	'tæksɪg'zempt / 'tæks'fri:	звільнений від податку
exempt from taxes	ɪg'zempt frɒm 'tæksɪz	звільняти від сплати податку
compensate taxes	'kɒmpenseɪt 'tæksɪz	відшкодувати податки
pay taxes outside the customer's territory	peɪ 'tæksɪz ,aʊt'saɪd ðə 'kʌstəmɜz 'tɛrɪtəri	платити податки за територією замовника
pay taxes on the customer's territory	peɪ 'tæksɪz ɒn ðə 'kʌstəmɜz 'tɛrɪtəri	платити податки на території замовника
levy taxes on / impose taxes on / lay taxes on / collect taxes	'levɪ 'tæksɪz ɒn / ɪm'pəʊz 'tæksɪz ɒn / lɛɪ 'tæksɪz ɒn / kə'lekt 'tæksɪz	оподатковувати, стягати податок
abolish a tax	ə'bɒlɪʃ ə tæks	відмінити податок
cut down a tax / abate a tax	kʌt daʊn ə tæks / ə'beɪt ə tæks	знижувати податок

abide by the tax order	ə'baɪd baɪ ðə tæks 'ɔ:də	дотримуватися податкового режиму
exceed the quota	ɪk'si:d ðə 'kwɒtə	перевищувати список предметів
as the case might be	æz ðə keɪs maɪt biː	залежно від обставин
license the exports (imports) of	'laɪsəns ði ɛks'pɔ:ts ('ɪmpɔ:ts) ɒv	видавати дозвіл на вивіз (ввіз)
certain items (goods)	'sɜ:tən 'aɪtəmz (gʊdz)	окремих товарів (предметів)
leave (smth.) in the care of the custom- house	li:v (smth.) ɪn ðə keər ɒv ðə 'kʌstəm- haus	залишити щось на збереження на митниці
dual-channel	'dju:əl-'tʃænəl	подвійний коридор (прохід)
dual channel system	'dju:əl 'tʃænəl 'sɪstəm	система подвійного коридору

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

UKRAINIAN CUSTOMS

The main task of Ukrainian Customs is the protection of the economic interests of the country, national treasures, cultural and historical properties.

Articles, which are prohibited from being brought into many countries, include illegal drugs, obscene weapons. Guns and other firearms normally need a special certificate. Fruit, vegetables meat, plants, and seeds are restricted or prohibited in some countries to prevent the spread of disease. Animals entering the country must undergo a period of quarantine in order to prevent the disease rabies being brought into the country.

Customs duties are paid to a nation's government on items that people bring in from another country. Each nation has its own regulations regarding the quantity and kinds of articles that may be imported.

Customs inspectors may examine the luggage of all travellers returning to a country. All articles acquired abroad that are subject to customs duties must be declared that is, they must be identified and their value is to be given to an inspector. If a person

fails to declare an article or understate its value, the article may be taken away and the individual may be fined.

Certain articles are exempt (free) from customs duties. Most countries allow people to bring in goods up to a certain value. They also allow a specified quantity of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products if they are bought duty free during the journey or in another country. However, the law may require that the traveler has been away for a minimum time.

Countries usually impose customs duties at a rate that depends on the value of the article and its quantity. However, there are different ways of working out this value, depending on whether or not the value includes the cost of transporting the article from the country where it originated. Some countries have joined together to form customs unions, whereby they do not charge duties on goods from each other's countries, and impose uniform duties on outside countries.

The moment a traveller crosses the border his luggage is taken to the custom-house by porters. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free. Sometimes an article which falls under customs restrictions and is liable to duty is allowed in duty-free if the traveller does not exceed a certain fixed quota. These are listed in a duty free quota list. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it. An official paper (from the proper authorities) giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restrictions, in or out of a country is known as an import or export license.

If the traveller has any item which comes under customs restrictions he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing on a special form. The practice seems to vary in different countries. Upon payment of duty the traveller is given a receipt. As a rule personal effects are duty-free. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling.

The formalities at the custom-house usually take some time. Only after passing through the customs (only when one's luggage has been cleared by the customs) does

a traveller realize that the journey is drawing to an end (or beginning, as the case might be).

The work of Customs officers is very important and many-sided. They deal with passengers, cargoes, transport. The passengers going through customs have to fill in a customs declaration form. They have to declare certain items they are bringing into the country. They also have to open their luggage for inspection. Customs inspectors are trained to recognize the passengers who are carrying things into a country illegally to prevent smuggling. The inspectors know all about hiding smuggled items in bandages, hair, books, toys, etc.

Customs officers also help travellers to fill in their declaration forms. They warn them to write "no" instead of dashes, sign the declaration and put the date. Travellers are told to declare items they are bringing with them. Usually articles for personal use and wear and also used items and gifts are not liable to duty anywhere. The passengers carrying weapons must have a permit. Occasionally a Customs officer may take some of traveller's things for a more detailed inspection but usually he returns them soon.

Passenger inspection activities have always been an integral part of the total Customs program. The public has a right to demand expeditious Customs processing and Customs officers continually seek ways to improve efficiency in this area. As with merchandise processing, modern computer technology and communications are being used extensively to facilitate the processing of the ever - increasing numbers of travellers entering different countries.

Besides working with passengers, checking imports and exports there are many other types of work done by Customs men. They control payments of various duties, see that appropriate licenses are held, inspect the books and accounts and see that the right amount of tax is paid.

The bonded warehouses where goods on which duty has not been paid are stored have to be controlled by Customs officers as well.

According to Customs regulations one of the duties of a Customs officer is to prevent drug smuggling. Drug smuggling is a very serious problem nowadays. Drug

traffickers use any and every means of transport to smuggle drugs from source area to their market destination.

As the leading drug interdiction agency, Customs has been mandated to perform investigative and tactical enforcement functions which include interdiction and seizure of the illicit drugs smuggled into a country, the arrest of those violators responsible, and the seizure of the conveyances used in the smuggling attempt. To accomplish this mission, Customs relies heavily on its Customs officers. There are many effective ways of detecting cases of drug smuggling but the best tool for drug law enforcement is a well-trained and experienced Customs officer. The majority of the drugs seized resulted from the work of such officers.

TASK 3. Answer the questions.

1. What articles are prohibited from being brought into many countries?
2. What articles are subjected to customs duties?
3. How are customs duties imposed?
4. What is the main task of Ukrainian customs?
5. What is listed in a duty free quota list?
6. What is a prohibited article list?
7. In what way is the customs declaration made?
8. What document is known as an import or export licence?
9. Why is a passenger's luggage gone through carefully?
10. What do Customs officers deal with?
11. What documents must passengers fill in?
12. How must Customs officials be trained?
13. How do Customs officers help travellers?
14. What is an integral part of the total Customs program?
15. What equipment is used to facilitate the processing of the ever-increasing numbers of travellers entering different countries?
16. Customs officers work only with passengers, cargoes, check imports and exports, don't they?
17. What warehouses are called bonded warehouses?

18. Why is drug smuggling a very serious problem nowadays?

19. Do Customs officers seize the illicit drugs smuggled into a country?

TASK 4. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 5. Match the words with the definitions.

1. Passport	a) a written or printed paper, especially one which records information and provides proof of some fact.
2. Consul	b) a frontier, a boundary between two countries.
3. Document	c) the act of inviting a polite formal request, either written or spoken, asking that one should do a particular act.
4. Entry visa	d) the offices of the customs service, where duty on import or export and certain other taxes are paid.
5. Invitation	e) a visa that allows a foreign person to enter a country and to stay there for a stated period or permanently, usually with freedom to obtain employment or to carry on business.
6. Border	f) government official sent to work in a foreign town and protecting the interests of its citizens visiting or living there
7. Custom-House	g) an official document usually in the form of a book, issued by the government of a country to a person belonging to that country, allowing him to enter his country and to leave it to visit the certain foreign countries.

TASK 6. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

1. Have you filled in the declaration?
2. Where do I go through the customs?
3. Help me fill in the customs declaration form, please.
4. Which way to the custom-house?
5. I need a customs declaration form.

TASK 7. Give English equivalents.

1. Які речі обкладаються митом?
2. У мене немає що заявляти в декларації.
3. Ці речі є для власного користування.
4. Відкрийте цю валізу, будь ласка.
5. Де проводиться контроль багажу?

TASK 8. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. The work of Customs officers is very important and many-sided.
2. The Customs Service in Ukraine.
3. Main characteristics and duties of Customs officer.
4. A proper way to go through the Customs.



STUDY YOURSELF.

IF QUESTIONED BY POLICE, FBI, CUSTOMS AGENTS, OR IMMIGRATION OFFICERS YOUR RIGHTS

- You have the right to remain silent. If you wish to exercise that right, say so out loud.

- You have the right to refuse to consent to a search of yourself, your car or your home.
- If you are not under arrest, you have the right to calmly leave.
- You have the right to a lawyer if you are arrested. Ask for one immediately.
- Regardless of your immigration or citizenship status, you have constitutional rights.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Do stay calm and be polite.
- Do not interfere with or obstruct the police.
- Do not lie or give false documents.
- Do prepare yourself and your family in case you are arrested.
- Do remember the details of the encounter.
- Do file a written complaint or call your local ACLU if you feel your rights have been violated.

IF YOU ARE STOPPED FOR QUESTIONING

Stay calm. Don't run. Don't argue, resist or obstruct the police, even if you are innocent or police are violating your rights. Keep your hands where police can see them.

Ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, calmly and silently walk away. If you are under arrest, you have a right to know why.

You have the right to remain silent and cannot be punished for refusing to answer questions. If you wish to remain silent, tell the officer out loud. In some states, you must give your name if asked to identify yourself.

You do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings, but police may "pat down" your clothing if they suspect a weapon. You should not physically resist, but you have the right to refuse consent for any further search. If you do consent, it can affect you later in court.

IF YOU ARE STOPPED IN YOUR CAR

Stop the car in a safe place as quickly as possible. Turn off the car, turn on the internal light, open the window part way and place your hands on the wheel.

Upon request, show police your driver's license, registration and proof of insurance.

If an officer or immigration agent asks to look inside your car, you can refuse to consent to the search. But if police believe your car contains evidence of a crime, your car can be searched without your consent.

Both drivers and passengers have the right to remain silent. If you are a passenger, you can ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, sit silently or calmly leave. Even if the officer says no, you have the right to remain silent.

IF YOU ARE QUESTIONED ABOUT YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS

You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police, immigration agents or any other officials. You do not have to answer questions about where you were born, whether you are a U.S. citizen, or how you entered the country. (Separate rules apply at international borders and airports, and for individuals on certain nonimmigrant visas, including tourists and business travelers.)

If you are not a U.S. citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you. If you are over 18, carry your immigration documents with you at all times. If you do not have immigration papers, say you want to remain silent.

Do not lie about your citizenship status or provide fake documents.

IF YOU ARE CONTACTED BY THE FBI

If an FBI agent comes to your home or workplace, **you do not have to answer any questions.** Tell the agent you want to **speak to a lawyer first.**

If you are asked to meet with FBI agents for an interview, you have the **right to say you do not want to be interviewed**. If you agree to an interview, **have a lawyer present**. You do not have to answer any questions you feel uncomfortable answering, and can say that you will only answer questions on a specific topic.

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

Do not resist arrest, even if you believe the arrest is unfair.

Say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer immediately. Don't give any explanations or excuses. If you can't pay for a lawyer, you have the right to a free one. Don't say anything, sign anything or make any decisions without a lawyer.

You have the right to make a local phone call. The police cannot listen if you call a lawyer.

Prepare yourself and your family in case you are arrested. Memorize the phone numbers of your family and your lawyer. Make emergency plans if you have children or take medication.

Special considerations for non-citizens:

- Ask your lawyer about the effect of a criminal conviction or plea on your immigration status.
- Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer.
- While you are in jail, an immigration agent may visit you. Do not answer questions or sign anything before talking to a lawyer.



2.2. DIALOGUE POLICE



TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

access	ək'sesəb'ɪ	доступ
accessible	ək'sesəb'ɪ	доступний
accountable	ə'kauntəb'ɪ	підзвітний
addresser	ə'dresə	адресат
addressee	ˌædrɛ'si:	адресант
adjacency pair	ə'dʒeɪsənsi peə	пара суміжності
aliens' residence	'eɪlɪənz 'rezɪdəns	місце проживання іноземців
appropriate	ə'prəʊpriət	відповідний
barricade	ˌbærɪ'keɪd	барикада
behind the wheel	bɪ'haɪnd ðə wi:l	за кермом
brutality	bru:'tæləti	жорстокість
buckle up	'bʌk'ɪl ʌp	пристібатися
cause estrangement	kɔ:z ɪs'treɪndʒmənt	викликати відчуження
cautious	'kɔ:ʃəs	обережний
campus	'kæmpəs	кампус
citation	sai'teɪʃən	цитування
civilian	sɪ'vɪljən	цивільний
coined	kɔɪnd	придуманий
cognitive	'kɒɡnɪtɪv	когнітивний
context of situation	'kɒntɛkst ɒv ,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən	контекст ситуації
communication role	kə,mju:ni'keɪʃən rəʊl	комунікаційна роль
complaints	kəm'pleɪnts	скарги

complete	kəm'pli:t	повний
conceal	kən'si:l	приховати
concise	kən'sais	лаконічний
construction zone	kən'strʌkʃən zəʊn	зона будівництва
correspondingly	ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndɪŋli	відповідно
corruption	kə'rʌpʃən	корупція
cut off	kʌt ɒf	відрізати
dashboard	'dæʃbɔ:d	панель приладів
delayed	dɪ'leɪd	затримується
demanding	dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ	вимогливий
designated	'deɪzɪneɪtɪd	призначений
detain	dɪ'teɪn	затримувати
discourse	dɪs'kɔ:s	дискурс
discretion	dɪs'krɛʃən	розсуд
distracted	dɪs'træktɪd	відволіктися
driver error	'draɪvər 'erə	помилка водія
duration	dʒʊ'reɪʃən	тривалість
embodied	ɪm'bɒdɪd	втілений
enlarge	ɪn'lɑ:dʒ	збільшити
euphemistically	ju:fə'mɪstɪkəli	евфемістично
excess	ɪk'sɛs	надлишок
expire	ɪk'spaɪə	закінчується
extend	ɪks'tend	розширити
fiddle	'fɪdəl	скрипка
fine	faɪn	добре
footage	'fʊtɪdʒ	кадри
foreign-related policing dialogues	'fɒrən- rɪ'leɪtɪd pə'li:zɪŋ 'daɪələʊgz	поліцейські діалоги з іноземцями
frustration	frʌs'treɪʃən	розчарування
garage	'gærɑ:ʒ	гараж
get off easy	get ɒf 'i:zi	злізти легко
glove compartment	glɒv kəm'pɑ:tmənt	бардачок
GPS	dʒi:-pi:-es	GPS
grass-roots police officers	grɑ:s-ru:ts pə'li:s 'ɒfɪsəz	офіцери поліції нижчого рівня
greetings	'gri:tɪŋz	вітання
hanging around	'hæŋɪŋ ə'raʊnd	стирчати
help-seeking	help-'si:kɪŋ	пошук допомоги
hostile	'hɒstail	ворожий
in a rush	ɪn ə rʌʃ	поспіхом
ignore	ɪg'nɔ:	ігнорувати
impatient	ɪm'peɪʃənt	нетерплячий
infraction	ɪn'frækʃən	порушення

interpersonal distance	ˌɪntəˈpɜːsənəl ˈdɪstəns	міжособистісна дистанція
interlocutor	ˌɪntəˈlɒkjətə	співрозмовник
interrogation	ɪnˌterəʊˈgeɪʃən	допит
inquiry	ɪnˈkwaɪəri	запит
license	ˈlaɪsəns	ліцензія
leak	li:k	витік
loading	ˈləʊdɪŋ	завантаження
lost-and-found	lɒst-ænd-faʊnd	бюро знахідок
manual	ˈmænjuəl	посібник
monetary value	ˈmʌnɪtəri ˈvæljuː	грошова вартість
on strike	ɒn straɪk	на страйк
permit	ˈpɜːmɪt	дозвіл
personal value	ˈpɜːsənəl ˈvæljuː	особиста цінність
picket	ˈpɪkɪt	пікет
Police-foreigner conversation	pəˈliːs-ˈfɔːrənə ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən	розмова поліцейського з іноземцем
pose	pəʊz	позувати
pull someone over	pʊl ˈsʌmwʌn ˈəʊvə	перетягнути когось
registration	ˌrɛdʒɪsˈtreɪʃən	реєстрація
refer	rɪˈfɜː	посилатися
register variables	rɛdʒɪstə ˈveəriəbəlz	змінні реєстру
residence application form	rɛzɪdəns ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃən fɔːm	анкета на проживання
residence certificate	ˈrɛzɪdəns sətɪfɪkət	посвідка на проживання
resident	ˈrɛzɪdənt	резидент
respond	rɪsˈpɒnd	відповісти
response	rɪsˈpɒns	відповідь
riot	ˈraɪət	бунт
self-inflicted	sɛlf-ɪnˈflɪktɪd	самозаподіяння
sentimental	ˌsɛntɪˈmentəl	сентиментальний
speed limit	spiːd ˈlɪmɪt	обмеження швидкості
spiral	ˈspaɪəl	спіраль
split second	splɪt ˈsekənd	доля секунди
submit	səbˈmɪt	подати
subsequent content	sʌbsɪkwənt ˈkɒntent	подальший вміст
swap	swɒp	обмін
swear	sweə	лятись
switch	swɪtʃ	перемикач
systemic functional grammar	sɪˈstɛmɪk ˈfʌŋkʃənəl ˈgræmə	системна функціональна граматика
temporary address	ˈtempərəri əˈdres	тимчасова адреса
ticket	ˈtɪkɪt	квиток

think twice	θɪŋk twaɪs	подумай двічі
traffic jam	'træfɪk dʒæm	дорожній затор
transparency	træns'peərənsi	прозорість
tuition	tju'ɪʃn	оплата за навчання
turn in	tɜ:n in	здавати
unequal	ʌn'i:kwəl	нерівні
upbeat	ʌp'bi:t	оптимістичний
validated	'vælɪdeɪtɪd	підтверджено
vandalize	'vændəlaɪz	вандалізм
violation	ˌvaɪə'leɪʃn	порушення
visual	'vɪʒuəl	візуальний
warnings	'wɔ:nɪŋz	попередження
zone	zəʊn	зона

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

The Language of Police Conversations and Interviewing

There are three factors affecting language use in context of situation: field, tenor and mode, which are called register variables. Field refers to what is being talked about; tenor refers to the person involved in communication and the relationship between the two parties; mode refers to the form of communication, which is oral or written.

The communication role mainly refers to two speech roles in the process of communication, which are referred to as "giving" and "demanding". In the process of communication, people change their roles in a constant way, either giving information, providing goods or services, or asking the listener to do something or provide information.

Subject of Study

Foreign-related policing activities in Ukraine are mainly carried out by foreign affairs police or entry-exit departments. Other police agencies may also use foreign languages (mainly English) to communicate with foreigners residing in Ukraine for the purpose of effective management. The examples of police-foreigner dialogues selected here fall into the category of oral discourse, which is recorded and transcribed by grass-roots police officers on duty.

Conversation 1 covers the processing of aliens' residence permits. There are 14 turns in the dialogue, in which the foreigner initiates the first turn, marking the beginning of the dialogue, while the last turn ends the dialogue with the response of the police officer. Conversation 2 involves a police officer interviewing a foreigner on the roadside. There are seven turns in this conversation, which is initiated by the police and ended with the police's response.

(T * indicates the order of turns, F = Foreigner P = Police Officer)

Conversation 1

T1 F: Good morning, officer. Is this the right place to go through residence certificate procedures?

T2 P: That's right. Is there anything I can do for you?

T3 F: I come from South Africa and now I'm a student at Shevchenko University. I'd like to complete residence certificate procedures.

T4 P: Show me your passport, please.

T5 F: Here it is.

T6 P: You should also submit your health certificate and admission notice.

T7 F: Here they are.

T8 P: Well, all your certificates are right. Now, would you please fill out a residence application form?

T9 F: OK. Full name, nationality, birth date, temporary address.

T10 P: Please sign your name and write down the date at the bottom of the form.

T11 F: All right. Are there other formalities I have to go through?

T12 P: No. That's all.

T13 F: Thank you very much indeed.

T14 P: You are welcome.

Conversation 2

(A policeman is on patrol while noticing a foreigner is hanging around in front of a hairdressers' salon, and then he walks up and speaks to him.)

T1 P: Good evening, sir. What are you doing here?

T2 F: Nothing, officer. I am just waiting for a friend.

T3 P: Can you show me your passport?

T4 F: Sure. Here you are.

T5 P: It's all right, but please remember to extend it before it expires. You should do what is not against Ukrainian laws in Ukraine.

T6 F: Sure, officer. Thank you.

T7 P: My pleasure.

Structure of Police-Foreigner Conversation

According to the general rules of everyday conversation and the concept of adjacency pair, turn-taking is supposed to occur in conversations, in which the addresser and the addressee constantly exchange conversational roles. Generally, during the conversation, one interlocutor begins with greetings, questions, warnings, complaints, etc., while the other may make appropriate responses correspondingly, so that the one-after-another adjacency pairs form initial remarks and responses. In the police-foreigner conversations selected, initial remarks are made either by the foreigner, who starts with an inquiry, or by the police officer, who poses a question, while following responses are then made by the police officer or the foreigner accordingly. In either way, foreigners and police officers take turns to swap their conversational roles, finally achieving the purposes of dialogues. Therefore, based on the general rules of conversations and the nature of police work, it can be seen that the police-foreigner conversation (two-person dialogue) usually presents a "question-and-answer" structure, namely A-B-A-B.

Field.

Due to the characteristics of police work, the field of foreign-related policing discourses is generally related to the management of foreign population, response to help-seeking and interrogation. Conversation 1 is about going through residence

certificate procedures. This can be seen in his initial remarks. In Turn 1, the foreigner first speaks to the police officer and asks for help, "Is this right place to go through residence certificate procedures?" Then in Turn 2 the police officer responds positively and offers help. Only when these two turns define the field, namely the topic of the conversation, can the subsequent content develop. In Conversation 2, the police officer interviews the foreigner by starting with Turn 1, "Good evening, sir. What are you doing here?" which is followed by the foreigner's response.

Tenor.

Obviously, the relationship of the two interlocutors in each conversation is the one between the addresser and the addressee, while the roles of the addresser and the addressee change in accordance with rotation of turns. In Conversation 1, the addresser of Turn 1 is a foreigner, the addressee is a police officer, while in Turn 2 the addresser becomes the police officer, and the addressee to the foreigner, and so forth. In Conversation 2, the addresser of Turn 1 is a police officer and the addressee is a foreigner. The roles of the addresser and the addressee in the follow-up turns also change in a similar fashion. The patterns of these conversions between two interlocutors are as follows:

Table 1 Turn-taking between Addresser and Addressee in Conversation 1

Turn	Addresser	Addressee	Turn-taking signal
1	Foreigner	Police Officer	Good morning, officer, Is this...?
2	Police Officer	Foreigner	Is there...you?
3	Foreigner	Police Officer	I, I'd like to...
4	Police Officer	Foreigner	your, please
5	Foreigner	Police Officer	Here it is.
6	Police Officer	Foreigner	You, your
7	Foreigner	Police Officer	Here they are
8	Police Officer	Foreigner	Your, would you please...?
9	Foreigner	Police Officer	OK.
10	Police Officer	Foreigner	Please, your
11	Foreigner	Police Officer	Are there other...?
12	Police Officer	Foreigner	That's all.
13	Foreigner	Police Officer	You...
14	Police Officer	Foreigner	You are welcome.

From the tables above, we may find that in the process of turn-taking and role-switching, due to the difference in identity and status (on the one hand, it is police officers representing Ukrainian law enforcement; on the other hand, it is foreigners residing in Ukraine), the relationship between the addresser and the addressee is unequal in interpersonal communication, which enlarges interpersonal distance and causes estrangement. However, the addresser can close or distance his or her relationship with the addressee in due course, which helps realize the switching of the role of the conversation. This can be mainly achieved by greetings, appellations,

pronouns, modal verbs, questions and imperative sentences. For example, in Tables 1 and 2, the use of "Good morning, officer", "Good evening, sir" helps close their relationship, while imperative sentences and modal verbs like "Please", "You should..." are used to distance their relationship, and "Is there...You?", "you", "your" and "I" are adopted to change roles, from the addresser to the addressee and vice versa.

Table 2 Turn-taking between Addresser and Addressee in Conversation 2

Turn	Addresser	Addressee	Turn-taking signal
1	Police Officer	Foreigner	Good evening, sir What are you ...?
2	Foreigner	Police Officer	Officer, I
3	Police Officer	Foreigner	Can you...your ...?
4	Foreigner	Police Officer	Here you are.
5	Police Officer	Foreigner	Please, You should...
6	Foreigner	Police Officer	Thank you.
7	Police Officer	Foreigner	My pleasure.

Conversation 1 and Conversation 2 are both oral texts, which are informal and concise in discourse expression and not complex in sentence structure either. They employ a large number of simple sentences, and their wording is easy to understand, without using obscure and difficult vocabulary. However, due to the involvement of police affairs, some professional vocabulary such as "residence application form", "health certificate" and "temporary address" has emerged.

Conversation Analysis.

A deeper look into the turn-taking patterns of both Conversation 1 and Conversation 2 will be discussed as follows.

Conversation 1

Turn 1: The foreigner use greetings and addressing "Good morning, officer" and the general question "Is this right place to go through residence certificate procedures?" to designate the addressee and the recipient of information, i.e. a police officer, to establish the addressee as the conversation center to solve his or her own problems "to go through residence certificate procedures". At this point, the conversation center is on the officer's side.

Turn 2: The officer turns the conversation center back to the foreigner by adding pronouns "I" and "you" to the question "Is there anything I can do for you?" and asks the foreigner for further information.

Turn 3: The foreigner uses two personal pronouns "I" to take the conversation center back to himself/herself. At this time, the conversation turns from being addressee-centered to being addresser-centered.

Turn 4: The officer receives the information from the foreigner and continues to place the conversation center on the foreigner through an imperative sentence and pronoun ("your") "Show me your passport, please" and asks the foreigner to provide his or her passport.

Turn 5: The foreigner uses an inverted sentence "Here it is" to respond and expect the police officer to provide information, but the conversation center remains on his or her side.

Turn 6: The police officer uses a modal verb ("should") and pronouns ("you", "your") in the sentence "You should also submit your health certificate and admission notice" to maintain the conversation center on the foreigner ("you").

Turn 7: Similar to Turn 5, the foreigner responds with the inverted sentence "Here they are" with an expectation of the police officer to provide further information.

Turn 8: The police officer euphemistically asks the foreigner to fill out a form with the use of an interrogative sentence "Would you please fill out a residence application form" and the pronoun "you", while the conversation center is still on the foreigner.

Turn 9: The foreigner answers with "OK" and repeats the contents on the form.

Turn 10: The police officer uses an imperative sentence "Please sign your name and write down the date at the bottom of the form" to precede a response from the foreigner.

Turn 11: The foreigner uses an interrogative sentence and a pronoun ("I") in the sentence "Are there other formalities I have to go through?" He or she expects the addressee, who is the police officer, to provide information, but he or she still maintains himself or herself as the conversation center.

Turn 12: The officer responds to the addresser, who is the foreigner, with "That's all."

Turn 13: The foreigner then responds back to the officer with a polite phrase "Thank you very much indeed." By thanking the officer for the help, the foreigner shifts the conversation center from himself or herself to the officer.

Turn 14: The officer also answers the foreigner with a polite phrase "You are welcome." Thus, the conversation center returns to the foreigner.

Conversation 2

Turn 1: The police officer initiates with a greeting and an addressing "Good evening, sir" and a special question "What are you doing here?" to designate the addressee and the recipient of information; that is, a foreigner. The conversation center then points to the foreigner.

Turn 2: The foreigner uses a declarative sentence "I am just waiting for a friend" which contains the pronoun "I" to keep the conversation center on himself.

Turn 3: The police officer feels suspicious of him, so he continues to ask the foreigner for his passport with an interrogative sentence "Can you show me your passport?" and the personal pronoun "you" still points the conversation center to the foreigner.

Turn 4: The foreigner responds to the police officer with the sentence "Here you are." The conversation center stays on him.

Turn 5: The police officer then responds with two imperative sentences "Please remember to extend it before it expires" and "You should do what is not against Chinese laws in China." Modal verbs with personal pronouns are employed to show expectation from the foreigner to make an assurance. At this time, the conversation center remains on the foreigner.

Turn 6: The foreigner makes a promise by saying "Sure, officer" and thanks the officer with a polite phrase "Thank you." Here, the conversation center turns to the police officer.

Turn 7: The officer responds with a polite phrase "My pleasure" as a closing sequence and concludes the conversation.

From the above analysis, it can be found that in the two conversations, although the roles of the conversation alternate many times from the addresser to the addressee and from the addressee to the addresser, conversation centers are mainly concentrated on foreigners. Only the conversation centers of Turn 1, Turn 13 in Conversation 1, and Turn 6 in Conversation 2 are on the police officers. The "one-sidedness" tends to show the asymmetry of foreign-related policing dialogues; that is to say, foreigners are usually information providers, while police officers are information demanders, even in the discourse of Conversation 1, which covers a kind of help-seeking topic. In a sense, the asymmetry of conversation center in foreign-related policing conversations is determined by the professional characteristics of the police as law enforcers, because policing activities are more embodied in management behaviors than pure services.

TASK 3. Answer the questions.

1. How to do conversation analysis in discourse analysis?
2. What are the features of conversation analysis?
3. How have you been treated by the police in Ukraine?
4. How do the police in Ukraine treat foreigners?
5. Can a foreign police force act in a different country?
6. What is the appropriate way to communicate with foreigners?
7. What's the difference between the Addresser and the Addressee?
8. When should the officer respond with a polite phrase "My pleasure"?
9. How many factors affecting language use in context of situation are there?
10. Should the police officer smile everywhere every time while communicating with anybody?
11. Who is the information provider in the process of communication with police?
12. Who is the information demander in the process of communication with police?

TASK 4. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 5. Match the words with the definitions.

1. Addresser	a mode of organizing knowledge, ideas, or experience that is rooted in language and its concrete contexts (such as history or institutions)
2. Addressee	the act of calling by a name
3. Interlocuter	one who takes part in dialogue or conversation
4. Conversation	a salutation at meeting
5. Discourse	anybody who directs one's speech or attentions
6. Greeting	one to whom something is addressed
7. Appellation	oral exchange of sentiments, observations, opinions, or ideas

TASK 6. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

1. I'll give you a map of the city.
2. Stay right at the front of the store in case she comes looking for you
3. When did you lose your wallet?
4. Where he lost his weapon while running away?
5. She's skinny and small for her age.

TASK 7. Give English equivalents.

1. Перепрошую, підкажіть, будь ласка, як пройти до університету?
2. Сер, ви перевищили свої повноваження.
3. Яким чином я маю зрозуміти ваші думки?
4. Ми можемо Вас підвезти до шпиталю.
5. Допоможіть, моя донька зникла двадцять хвилин тому біля Майдану Незалежності.

TASK 8. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. Procedure for finding missing children.
2. Difference between Interrogating and Interviewing?
3. Functions of Dialogue Police in Ukraine.
4. Characteristics to make conversation with foreigners more comfortable.



STUDY YOURSELF

Example Sentences

Questions tourists ask police

- I'm lost. Can you help me find the Pacific Hotel?
- I'm looking for the American Consulate / Embassy.
- My luggage / suitcase was stolen. What should I do?
- Who can we trust to exchange our money?
- Where is the bad part of town?
- Please help us. Our child is missing.

Questions police ask tourists

- Which hotel are you staying at?
- When did you lose your wallet?
- How much money was in your purse?
- What did the thief look like?
- What was the man wearing?
- Did he have a weapon?

- Where/When did you last see your child?
- How old is your child?
- What was your child wearing?

Comforting a tourist in distress

- Please stay calm. I am going to help you.
- We will do everything we can.
- I'll give you a map of the city.
- Try not to panic.
- I can give you a ride to the hospital.
- The ambulance is on its way.
- Don't worry, everything is going to be okay.

Sample Conversation

A Spanish police officer helps a British woman to find her missing child...

Woman: Help! Police!

Police: What's wrong?

Woman: My daughter is missing. I can't find her anywhere!

Police: Okay. Calm down. I'm going to help you find her. What's her name?

Woman: Erica. She's only five. She doesn't know how to speak Spanish!

Police: Okay. What does Erica look like?

Woman: She has brown curly hair. She's skinny and small for her age.

Police: Okay. What is she wearing today?

Woman: Blue shorts and a pink T-shirt. She has a hat on too, I think.

Police: How long ago did she go missing?

Woman: I've been looking for her for almost an hour now.

Police: And where did you last see her?

Woman: We were just shopping in the vegetable section. I turned around and she was gone.

Police: Don't worry; everything is going to be okay.

Woman: What should I do?

Police: Stay right at the front of the store in case she comes looking for you. We'll start looking for her now.

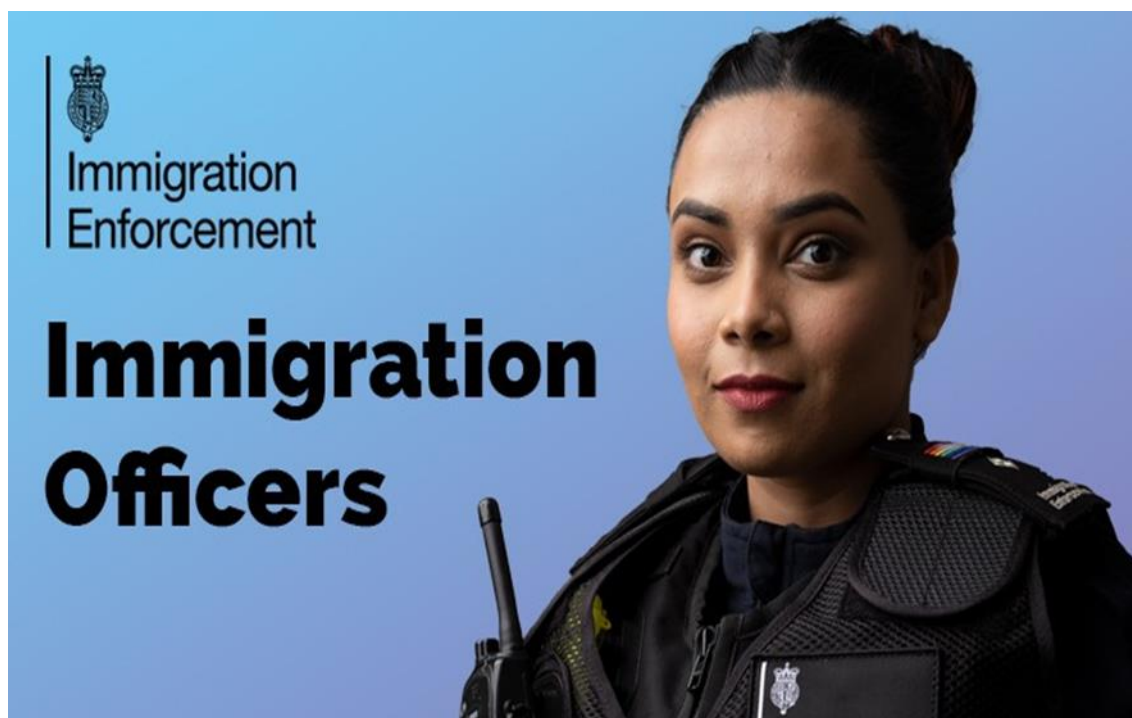
Check your understanding

Test your understanding of the conversation above with this quick quiz.

<p>1. Why is the woman panicking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• her child is injured• her daughter is lost• a baby was kidnapped	<p>2. Which is true about Erica?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• she's wearing a pink shirt• she has a blue T-shirt on• she disappeared a minute earlier	<p>3. Where was the little girl last seen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in the toy section• the missing person's counter• the vegetable aisle
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2.3. IMMIGRATION OFFICERS



TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

Automatic Border Control	,ɔ:tə'mæɪtɪk 'bɔ:də kən'trəʊl	Автоматичний прикордонний контроль
Accommodate	ə'kɒmədeɪt	Розмістити
Acceptance	ək'septəns	Прийняття
Application	,æplɪ'keɪʃən	Застосування
Appropriate	ə'prəʊpriət	Відповідний
Arrest warrant	ə'rest 'wɒrənt	Ордер на арешт
Aviation security	,eɪvɪ'eɪʃən sɪ'kjʊərəti	Авіаційна безпека
Benefit	'benɪfɪt	Вигода
Bilingual	bai'liŋgwəl	Двомовний
Biometric data	Biometric 'deɪtə	Біометричні дані
Border Control	'bɔ:də kən'trəʊl	Прикордонний контроль
Border Integrity	'bɔ:dər ɪn'teɪgrəti	Цілісність кордону
Bribery	Bribery	Хабарництво
Capture	kæptʃə	Захоплення
Charge	'tʃɑ:dʒ	Заряд
Civil Law	'sɪvəl lɔ:	Цивільне право

Contracting states	kən'træktɪŋ steɪts	Договірні держави
Criminal Law	'krɪmɪnəl lɔ:	Кримінальне право
Customs	'kʌstəmz	Митниця
Damage	'dæmɪdʒ	Пошкодження
Danger	'deɪndʒə	Небезпека
Deception	dɪ'seɪʃən	Обман
Declaration	ˌdeklə'reɪʃən	Декларація
Delay	dɪ'leɪ	Затримка
Destination Country	ˌdestɪ'neɪʃən 'kʌntri	Країна призначення
Encoded data	ɪn'kəʊdɪd 'deɪtə	Закодовані дані
Economic	ˌi:kə'nɒmɪk	Економічний
Entire	ɪn'taɪə	Цілий
Expiration date	ˌɛkspraɪ'reɪʃən deɪt	Термін придатності
Extend	ɪks'tend	Розширити
Exhibit	ɪg'zɪbɪt	Експонат
Evidence	'eɪvɪdəns	Докази
Facility	fə'sɪləti	Заклад
Fake	feɪk	Підробка
Fair	feə	Справедливий
Family Migration	'fæmɪli maɪ'greɪʃən	Сімейна міграція
Fault	fɔ:lt	Несправність
Fingerprint	'fɪŋgəprɪnt	Відбиток пальця
Gesture	'dʒestʃə	Жест
Haphazard	'hæp'hæzəd	Випадково
Identification	aɪˌdentɪfɪ'keɪʃən	Ідентифікація
Illegal	ɪ'li:gəl	Незаконний
Incredible	ɪn'krɛdəbəl	Неймовірно
Independent	ɪndɪ'pendənt	Незалежний
Individual	ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl	Індивідуальний
Influx	'ɪnflʌks	Приплив
Injustice	ɪn'dʒʌstɪs	Несправедливість
Intention	ɪn'tenʃən	Намір
International	ˌɪntə'næʃənəl	Міжнародний
Immigrant	'ɪmɪgrənt	Іммігрант
Immigration border	ˌɪmɪ'greɪʃən 'bɔ:də	Імміграційний кордон
Interrogation	ɪnˌtɛrəʊ'geɪʃən	Допит
Investigation	ɪnˌvestɪ'geɪʃən	Розслідування
Imprisonment	ɪm'prɪznmənt	Ув'язнення
Justify	'dʒʌstɪfaɪ	Обґрунтувати
Jurisdiction	ˌdʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃən	Юрисдикція
Judge	'dʒʌdʒ	Суддя
Logic	'lɒdʒɪk	Логіка
License	'laɪsəns	Ліцензія

Labour Migration	'leɪbə maɪ'greɪʃən	Трудова міграція
Measures	'meɪʒəz	Заходи
Probation	prə'beɪʃən	Випробування
Procedure	prə'si:dʒə	Процедура
Provision	prə'vɪʒən	Забезпечення
Prosecution	ˌprɒsɪ'kju:ʃən	Прокуратура
Permit	'pɜ:mɪt	Дозвіл
Regulation	ˌregjə'leɪʃən	Регулювання
Security	sɪ'kjʊərəti	Безпека
Specifications	ˌspesɪfɪ'keɪʃənz	Технічні характеристики
Suspect	'sʌspekt	Підозрюваний
Take into account	teɪk 'ɪntu: ə'kaʊnt	Брати до уваги
Validity	və'lɪdəti	Термін дії
Witness	'wɪtnəs	Свідок
Human trafficking	'hju:mən 'træfɪkɪŋ	Торгівля людьми
People smuggling	'pi:pəl 'smʌgəlɪŋ	Контрабанда людей
Right thumbprint of the applicant	raɪt 'θʌmprɪnt ɒv ði 'æplɪkənt	Відбиток великого пальця правої руки заявника
To fail to comply with	tu: feɪl tu: kəm'plai wɪð	Не виконувати
See my supervisor	si: maɪ 'su:pəvaɪzə	Зверніться до мого керівника
Illegal entry into the country	ɪ'li:gəl 'entri 'ɪntu: ðə 'kʌntri	Незаконне проникнення в країну
Overstaying of visa	ˌəʊvə'steɪɪŋ ɒv 'vi:zə	Прострочення візи
Forging and using documents	'fɔ:dʒɪŋ ænd 'ju:zɪŋ 'dɒkjəmənts	Підробка та використання документів
Making false statement	'meɪkɪŋ fɔ:ls 'steɪtmənt	Складання неправдивих заяв
Violation of Immigration Act	ˌvaɪə'leɪʃən ɒv ˌɪmɪ'greɪʃən ækt	Порушення Закону про імміграцію
Procuring (for prostitution)	prə'kjʊərɪŋ (fɔ: ˌprɒsti'tju:ʃən)	Звідництво (для заняття проституцією)
Fraudulent passport	'frɔ:dʒələnt 'pɑ:spɔ:t	Підроблений паспорт
Illegally working	ɪ'li:gəlɪ 'wɜ:kɪŋ	Працює нелегально
Visa exemption	'vi:zə ɪg'zempʃən	Безвізовий режим
Arrival stamp / Departure stamp)	ə'raɪvəl stæmp / dɪ'pɑ:rtʃə stæmp	Штамп про прибуття / штамп про від'їзд)
Attempt to commit	ə'tempt tu: kə'mɪt	Замах на вчинення
In (police) custody	ɪn (pə'li:s) 'kʌstədi	Під вартою (поліції)

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

How to become an immigration officer?

Thousands of people enter a country or cross a border daily, for a variety of reasons. Whether returning home from travels, reuniting with family, visiting a new vacation destination, pursuing a work opportunity or seeking refuge, travellers must show proper documentation to government authorities called immigration officers. Knowing more about immigration officers and the role they have in protecting people, places and countries can help you determine if it's a viable career option for you. In this article, we explore what an immigration officer is, what they do, the skills they have and the steps to become one.

What is an immigration officer?

An immigration officer is a government professional who screens foreigners and nationals as they enter or leave the country. Immigration officers provide both safety and service, often working at airports, border crossings, ports and other travel crossings. As an immigration officer, you interact with hundreds of people a day of all ages, ethnicities and backgrounds. You review travel documentation, conduct immigration enforcement checks, ask questions about a person's visit and ultimately determine which visitors can enter the country. Typically, most people enter, though sometimes you return a person to their point of departure, detain them or assist with asylum procedures.

As civil service workers, immigration officers ensure compliance with laws, travel advisories and travel restrictions. You must be knowledgeable about eligibility requirements to enter the country and the conditions one complies with in order to stay. You have a variety of important responsibilities as an immigration officer. Here are some common duties:

- Observing people at immigration controls at airports, ports and land border crossings

- Examining and validating passports and visas
- Endorsing and stamping documents for travellers entering the UK
- Interviewing travellers to verify that they meet entry requirements
- Directing travellers to diversion or transit waiting areas if they're unauthorised
- Assisting asylum-seekers
- Organising the repatriation of those returning to their place of origin
- Checking documents of persons leaving the country

Immigration officers also assist in intelligence and investigation matters, helping other agencies with surveillance and information gathering. With these efforts, they may compile statistical information, write reports or interview unlawful entrants.

Read more: A guide to civil service jobs

Salary and work environment of an immigration officer

The average salary of an immigration officer in the UK is £18,780 per year. Income can vary based on location, amount of traveller traffic, facility type and education or experience. Immigration officers often have opportunities for career advancement, leadership roles or positions with other national or international agencies.

Becoming an immigration officer is a career opportunity with increasing demand across airports, ports and other land crossings in the UK, like railway terminals with people coming from the Channel Tunnel in France. You often work in shifts and may have a schedule that includes nights, weekends and holidays. Together a team of immigration officers monitors these facilities, though you often work alone in a closed environment handling travellers one-on-one.

How to become an immigration officer?

Consider following these five steps to become an immigration officer if you're interested in this professional career:

1. Meet the basic requirements

You must meet the basic requirements when applying for positions as an immigration officer in the UK, including these minimum stipulations:

- Be 18 years of age or older at the time of application
- Be a British citizen or subject, with no restrictions on your stay in the UK
- Show proof of residence in the UK for a period of at least five years prior to application
- Have education in at least A levels, including maths and English
- Pass medical and security clearance checks
- Submit to an enhanced background checks
- Possess a valid UK driver's license

2. Gain an education

There are no specific higher educational requirements to become an immigration officer, although you must have completed at least two or more GCSEs, including maths and English. Even though an immigration officer is an entry level position, being fluent in other languages and studying public services management, criminal justice, international relations or political science can help you stand apart from other candidates during a job search. Many candidates have SCQF level six or above, and even levels nine and 10 for some specific roles. For example, some job applicants apply with level two or three diplomas in public services.

If you choose to earn a higher level education, consider selecting courses of study that align with a career as an immigration officer career. For example, here are some classes to explore:

- Criminal intelligence
- Public safety
- Intelligence analysis
- Emergency management

- International relations

3. Have work experience

Having previous experience as an immigration officer can be helpful, though it isn't necessary since it's an entry level role. Your other work experience can be just as important, particularly if it involves extensive interaction with the public, like customer service roles, sales or other service positions. Any internships you might have also counts as professional experience, as well as international work experiences, so consider including them on your curriculum vitae (CV) to help show an established work history.

Related: How to become an immigration adviser (With their duties)

4. Apply for jobs

Look for postings on government websites, career boards or recruitment agencies. Consider letting friends and family know you're seeking employment since many job opportunities come through referrals. Prepare your CV and cover letter with keywords, skills and duties that show your strengths for the position and relevant qualifications and education.

Read more: How to write a CV employers will notice

5. Complete the training process

Once you gain acceptance for a role as an immigration officer, you enrol in a training course. You learn topics like conflict management, communication and diversity awareness while also training on personal safety methods and arrest and restraint techniques. It's also possible to get accepted to the Civil Service Fast Stream scheme to embark on this career path while also continuing your education.

After training, it's common to get on-the-job training. For example, you might partner with a senior immigration officer to learn more about the daily responsibilities and

duties or conduct a job shadow with other colleagues on various shifts at your employment site.

Skills of an immigration officer

A successful immigration officer often has a mix of skills to enhance their performance at work and help you deal with unexpected circumstances, challenging situations and the diversity of personalities from people you meet. Here are some to develop or hone when considering a career path as an immigration officer:

Communication

Communication skills are essential as an immigration officer, as you need to ask questions, explain complicated processes or regulations or answer questions from travellers. Since your work means you interact with people from all nations and backgrounds, it's common to speak with travellers who have limited English proficiency. While fluency in another language is helpful, you can also use body language to read and communicate with others. Written communication skills are also helpful for writing reports or assisting in asylum and repatriation cases.

Read more: What are communication skills?

Interpersonal skills

Strong interpersonal skills are also essential and combined with communication, you can use them to provide safety and service. Because travel is often a stressful process, empathy, a passion for your work and a deep understanding of the regulations and laws can help those who have questions or experience an issue. Consider combining hospitality into your interactions, to leave travellers with a positive impression of the experience, even if it doesn't go as planned.

Attention to detail

The thoroughness with which you perform your duties is key to ensuring security and proper enforcement of immigration policies and regulations. Consider being attentive during interviews and reviewing documents carefully to detect

inconsistencies or irregularities. Attention to detail is also important when writing reports that are accurate and detailed.

Teamwork

As an immigration officer, you work with other officers, police forces and agencies with the mutual goal of ensuring safety and enforcing laws. Your ability to work effectively with others often makes it easier for the team to fulfil responsibilities and achieve effective control of country entry points. Consider being willing to cooperate, accepting of delegated tasks and the ability to work well with others.

Logical thinking

Your logic and reasoning skills often allow you to draw conclusions, whether from reviewing documents and dates or interviewing travellers. Logical thinking can be especially helpful when handling information verification responsibilities. Consider being impartial and fair in your assessments and conclusions.

Related: What are critical thinking skills and how are they used?

Computer skills

Computer proficiency is a useful skill for an immigration officer, especially with basic computer programmes and tasks. Much of the immigration work, like information verification and visa data entry, gets conducted on computers or with other technology and devices. You may operate other equipment, like scanners, printers or handheld radios. Although you rarely need advanced computer skills, having them can assist you in your career.

Stress management

Your work as an immigration office involves changing shifts, long days and a lot of interpersonal interaction, which can be challenging. For example, flight or train schedules often see an influx of arrivals at the same time or weather and mechanical delays can make for extended shifts. Stamina, good time management and habits or activities outside of work can help you establish a good work-life balance and reduce stress.

Other valuable skills

Here are other helpful skills to have throughout your immigration officer career:

- Empathy
- Leadership
- Decision-making
- Social awareness
- Good judgement
- Reading comprehension
- Interview skills

TASK 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is an immigration officer?
2. What is an example sentence for immigration officer?
3. What is the role of an immigration officer?
4. Is it possible to speak with an immigration officer?
5. Do I have to answer questions that immigration ask?
6. How do I answer immigration questions?
7. What should you not say in an immigration interview?
8. How to pass an immigration interview?
9. What type of questions do immigration officers ask?
10. What valuable skills should an immigration officer possess?
11. What documents shall be referred to for specifications on travel documents?
12. What is your opinion about ABC System in Ukraine?

TASK 4. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 5. Match the words with the definitions.

1. Expiration date	a) an official document, or a stamp put in your passport, which allows you to enter or leave a particular country
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2. Immigration	b) measures to control the illicit movement of narcotics and psychotropic substances by air
3. Narcotic control	c) organization, place, or system is the power to make all the important decisions about the way that it is run.
4. Valid visa	d) to deprive of power or hope of acting or succeeding
5. Border control	e) the date after which something (such as a credit card) is no longer in effect
6. Require	f) travel into a country for the purpose of permanent residence there
7. Prevent	g) to need something or make something necessary

TASK 6. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

1. Could I have your passport please?
2. Your passport, please.
3. How long are you planning to stay?
4. What is the purpose of your visit?
5. Have you ever been to here before?
6. What is your final destination?
7. You can pay the overstay fine at the airport.
8. Have you ever been in a criminal case before?
9. Do you have a work permit?
10. How are you involved in this case?

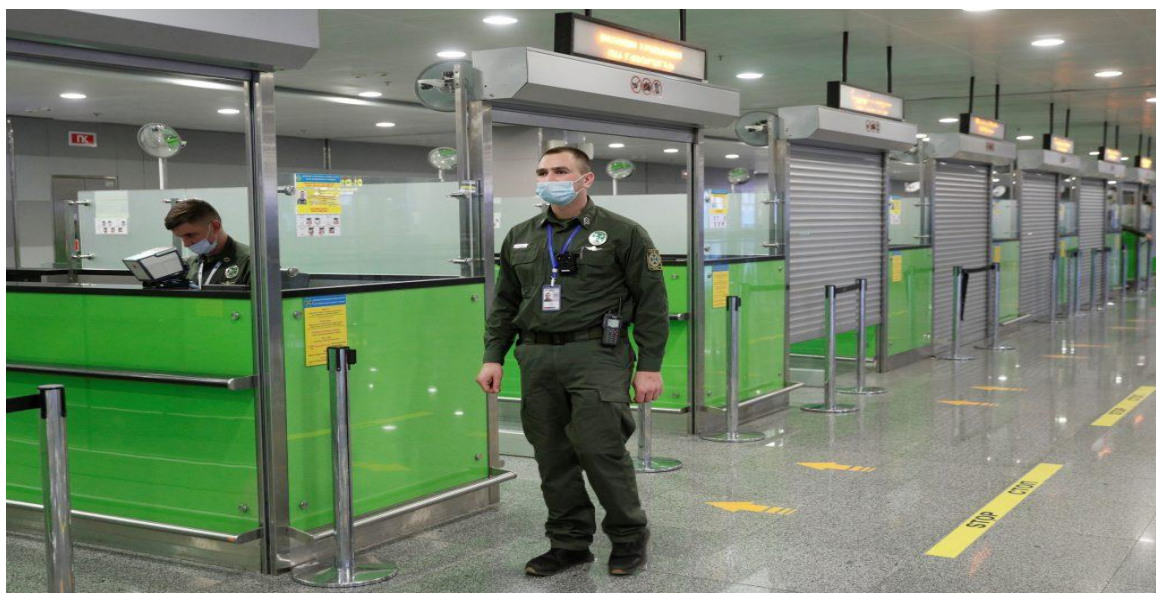
TASK 7. Give English equivalents.

1. Чим ви будете займатися під час перебування тут?
2. Скільки валюти чи готівки ви везете з собою?
3. Коли ви повернетеся на батьківщину?
4. Ви в'їжджаєте законним шляхом?
5. Ви заповнили митну форму?
6. Будь ласка, вкажіть своє повне ім'я, вік і громадянство.
7. Скільки разів ви були в Україні?

8. Який у вас номер паспорта?
9. Яка ваша адреса в Україні?
10. Яка у вас віза?

TASK 8. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. How to become an immigration adviser (With their duties)?
2. Immigration Service in Ukraine.
3. A procedure of questioning travelers at the immigration border.
4. What do you prepare before entering a country? Why?
5. What do you prepare before leaving a country? Why?



STUDY YOURSELF.

Dialogue 1. At Passport Control

- **Customs officer:** Good evening. Where have you come from?
- **Passenger:** Bucharest, Romania.
- **Customs officer:** May I have your passport and form I-94, please?
- **Passenger:** Here you are.
- **Customs officer:** What's the nature of your visit? Business or pleasure?

- **Passenger:** Pleasure. I'm visiting my relatives.
- **Customs officer:** How long are you going to stay in the United States?
- **Passenger:** Three weeks.
- **Customs officer:** What is your occupation?
- **Passenger:** I work as an accountant for a Romanian telecommunications company.
- **Customs officer:** Do you have a return ticket?
- **Passenger:** Yes, here it is.
- **Customs officer:** That's fine. Thanks. Enjoy your trip.
- **Passenger:** Thank you.

Dialogue 2. At the Immigration Border.

Service agent: Good morning. Can I have your ticket, please?

Passenger: Here you are.

Service agent: Would you like a window or an aisle seat?

Passenger: An aisle seat, please.

Service agent: Do you have any baggage?

Passenger: Yes, this suitcase and this carry-on bag.

Service agent: Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.

Passenger: Thank you.

Dialogue 3. At the Immigration Border.

Security officer: Next!

Passenger: Here's my ticket.

Security officer: Please step through the scanner.

Passenger: (beep, beep, beep) What's wrong?

Security officer: Please step to the side.

Passenger: Certainly.

Security officer: Do you have any coins in your pocket?

Passenger: No, but I have some keys.

Security officer: Ah, that's the problem. Put your keys in this bin and walk through the scanner again.

Passenger: OK.

Security officer: Excellent. No problem. Remember to unload your pockets before you go through security next time.

Passenger: I'll do that. Thank you.

Security officer: Have a nice day.

Dialogue 4. Passport Control and Customs

Passport official: Good morning. Can I see your passport?

Passenger: Here you are.

Passport official: Thank you very much. Are you a tourist or here on business?

Passenger: I'm a tourist.

Passport official: That's fine. Have a pleasant stay.

Passenger: Thank you.

Customs official: Good morning. Do you have anything to declare?

Passenger: I'm not sure. I have two bottles of whiskey. Do I need to declare that?

Customs official: No, you can have up to 2 quarts.

Passenger: Great.

Customs official: Have you brought any food into the country?

Passenger: Just some cheese I bought in France.

Customs official: I'm afraid I'll have to take that.

Passenger: Why? It's just some cheese.

Customs official: Unfortunately, you are not allowed to bring cheese into the country. I'm sorry.

Passenger: OK. Here you are.

Customs official: Thank you. Anything else?

Passenger: I bought a T-shirt for my daughter.

Customs official: That's fine. Have a nice day.

Passenger: You, too.



2.4. PROPERTY CRIMES



TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

aggravated assault	'ægrəveɪtɪd ə'sɔ:lt	напад при обтяжуючих обставинах
arson	'ɑ:sən	підпал
arson to conceal a felony	'ɑ:sən tu: kən'si:l ə 'feləni	підпал з метою приховати злочин
assault	ə'sɔ:lt	напад
bail	beɪl	застава

bank teller	bæŋk 'telə	касир банку
beneficiary	ˌbɛnɪ'fɪʃəri	бенефіціар
blur the lines burglary	blɜː ðə laɪnz 'bɜːgləri	розмити межі злому
break into	breɪk 'ɪntuː	вдиратися до
broker	'brəʊkə	брокер
burglary of residences	'bɜːgləri ɒv 'rezɪdənsɪz	пограбування житла
capital punishment	'kæpɪtəl 'pʌnɪʃmənt	смертна кара
civil law	'sɪvəl lɔː	цивільне право
charge	tʃɑːdʒ	заряд
claim	kleɪm	позов
commercial	kə'mɜːʃəl	комерційний
comprehensive	ˌkɒmpri'hensɪv	комплексний
concealment of merchandise	kən'siːlmənt ɒv 'mɜːtʃəndaɪz	приховування товару
confession	kən'feʃən	зізнання
criminal	'krɪmɪnəl	кримінальний
custody	'kʌstədi	опіка
database damage	'deɪtəbeɪs 'dæmɪdʒ	пошкодження бази даних
decline	dɪ'klaɪn	занепад
deductible	dɪ'dʌktɪbəl	франшиза
defame	dɪ'feɪm	зневажати
dependents	dɪ'pendənts	утриманці
depriving someone	dɪ'praɪvɪŋ 'sʌmwʌn	позбавляючи когось
deter	dɪ'tɜː	стримувати
dropped	drɒpt	зменшений
eligible	'elɪdʒəbəl	має право
evidence	'eɪvɪdəns	докази
extortion	ɪks'tɔːʃən	вимагання
false claims	fɔːls kleɪmz	неправдиві заяви
false pretenses	fɔːls prɪ'tensɪz	фальшиві приводи
felony	'feləni	тяжкий злочин
fine	faɪn	штраф
fraudulent taking	'frɔːdʒələnt 'teɪkɪŋ	шахрайське захоплення
greatest public emotion	'greɪtɪst 'pʌblɪk ɪ'məʊʃən	найбільші суспільні емоції
hack	hæk	зламати
homicide	'hɒmɪsaɪd	вбивство
identify	aɪ'dentɪfaɪ	встановити
intent	ɪn'tent	намір
invasion of the right to privacy	ɪn'veɪʒən ɒv ðə raɪt tuː 'prɪvəsi	посягання на право на приватне життя

involve	ɪn'vɒlv	залучати
judge	'dʒʌdʒ	судити
larceny	'lɑ:səni	крадіжка
liability	ˌlaɪə'biləti	відповідальність
libel	'laɪbəl	наклеп
licensed	'laɪsənst	ліцензований
malicious mischief	mə'liʃəs 'mɪstʃɪf	злісні пустощі
malicious trespass	mə'liʃəs 'trɛspəs	зловмисне вторгнення
mandatory	'mændətəri	обов'язковий
motor vehicle theft	'məʊtə 'viəkəl θɛft	викрадення автотранспорту
mugger	'mʌgə	грабіжник
offence	ə'fɛns	правопорушення
paraphernalia	ˌpærəfə'neɪliə	атрибутика
perpetrate	'pɜ:pɪtreɪt	вчинити
plaintiff	'pleɪntɪf	позивач
policy	'pɒləsi	політика
prohibit	prə'hɪbɪt	забороняти
property crimes	'prɒpəti kraɪmz	майнові злочини
restrain	rɪs'treɪn	стримувати
retail establishments	'ri:teɪl ɪs'tæblɪʃmənts	заклади роздрібної торгівлі
risk	rɪsk	ризик
robbery	'rɒbəri	пограбування
sentence	'sentəns	речення
shoplifting	'ʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ	крадіжка в магазині
slam on the brakes	slæm ɒn ðə breɪks	натиснути на гальма
slander	'slɑ:ndə	наклепи
smash in	smæʃ ɪn	врізатися
smuggling	'smʌgəlɪŋ	контрабанда
stay on the line	steɪ ɒn ðə laɪn	залишатися на лінії
stealing property	'sti:lɪŋ 'prɒpəti	крадіжка майна
suspect	'sʌspekt	підозрюваний
swerve	swɜ:v	відхилятися
take into consideration	teɪk 'ɪntu: kən,sɪdə'reɪʃən	брати до уваги
testimony	'tɛstɪməni	свідчення
theft	θɛft	крадіжки
theft of cash	θɛft ɒv kæʃ	крадіжка готівки
tort	tɔ:t	делікт
trace	treɪs	слід
traffic violation	'træfɪk ˌvaɪə'leɪʃən	порушення ПДР
trespass	'trɛspəs	посягання

trial	traɪəl	суд
vandalism	'vændəlɪzəm	вандалізм
victim	'vɪktɪm	жертва
violate	'vaɪələɪt	порушувати
witness	'wɪtnəs	свідок
workplace crime	'wɜ:kpleɪs kraɪm	злочинність на робочому місці

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crime only involves the taking of money or property, and does not involve force or threat of force against a victim.

Property crimes – burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson – exclude crimes of violence. Other offences not commonly thought of as violent crimes or crimes against the person have the potential for violence. For example, an act of shoplifting can result in physical injury if a store employee tries to restrain the shoplifter and is attacked. Similarly, a homeowner who is awakened by a burglar may end up as a murder victim rather than a victim of breaking and entering. An arson may turn into a crime against the person of a security guard is in a building when it is torched. Thus what starts as a crime against property may, as a consequence of circumstances become a different crime – a crime against the person.

Key Points

- Burglary of residences, retail establishments, and other commercial facilities involves breaking and entering, and then stealing property.
- Theft of cash is most common, followed by vehicle parts, clothing, and tools.
- Shoplifting is a specific type of theft, in which products are taken from retail shops without paying.
- Motor vehicle theft is a common form of property crime, often perpetrated by youths for joyriding.

- The percentage of U.S. households that experienced property crime dropped from 21% in 2014 to 12% in 2020. Moreover, from 2019 to 2023, the number of arrests in the United States for property crime has declined by 22.1%.

Key Terms

- **burglary:** The crime of unlawfully breaking into a vehicle, house, store, or other enclosure with the intent to steal.
- **shoplifting:** It is the theft of goods from a retail establishment. It is one of the most common property crimes dealt with by police and courts.
- **Property Crime:** Property crime is a category of crime that includes, among other crimes, burglary, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, shoplifting, and vandalism. Property crime only involves the taking of money or property, and does not involve force or threat of force against a victim.

Property crimes are high-volume crimes, with cash, electronics, power tools, cameras, and jewelry often targeted.



Car Window Burglary: This is a photographic example of a car that has been burglarized.

Burglary of residences, retail establishments, and other commercial facilities involves breaking and entering, and then stealing property. Attempted forcible entry into a property is also classified as burglary in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) definition. In the United States, burglary rates are highest in August and lowest in February, with weather, length-of-day, and other factors having an effect on rates. Fall and winter are peak seasons for burglary in Denmark. Most residential burglaries occur on weekdays, between 10 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m., when homes are the least likely

to be occupied. Some crime prevention programs, such as Neighborhood Watch, have shown little effectiveness in reducing burglary and other crime.

Theft of cash is most common, followed by vehicle parts, clothing, and tools. In 2019, only 18% of reported cases of larceny and theft were cleared in the United States. Shoplifting is a specific type of theft, in which products are taken from retail shops without paying. Items popular with shoplifters include cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, and fashionable clothing. Motor vehicle theft is a common form of property crime, often perpetrated by youths for joyriding. The FBI includes attempted motor vehicle thefts in its Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition. Crime prevention and target-hardening measures, such as car alarms and ignition locks, have been effective deterrents against motor vehicle theft, as have been practices such as etching VINs on car parts. Only 13% of reported motor vehicle theft cases were cleared in the United States in 2019.

An example of theft: someone took everything except for the front wheel.

Statistics for violent crimes are accessible and available to the public. In 2018, 12% of households in the United States experienced some type of property crime, with theft being the most common. The percentage of U.S. households that experienced property crime dropped from 21% in 2015 to 12% in 2020. Moreover, from 1996 to 2005, the number of arrests in the United States for property crime has declined by 22.1%. The decline is far larger for offenders under age 18, with a decrease of 43.8% in property crime arrests, compared to a 9.5% decrease for those 18 and over. The peak age for property crime arrests in the United States is 16, compared to 18 for violent crime arrests.

Larceny is generally defined as the wrongful and fraudulent taking by one person of the personal property of another, with the intent on the part of the taker of converting the property to his or her own use. In addition to simple larceny statutes, some states have larceny by trick statutes or false pretenses statutes that generally prohibit the obtaining of another's money or property by deception, by trick, or by some other fraudulent ruse. Examples of such conduct are the filing of false claims with insurance companies and taking of buyers' money for goods or services.

Theft is the act of intentionally depriving someone of his or her property. Many states use the term to describe a wide number of property crimes, such as larceny and robbery.

Burglary is the unlawful entry into a home or other closed structure, often by force or coercion, with the intent of stealing property from another or committing some other crime.

One commits **robbery** by using force or the threat of force to take money or property from another individual, such as pointing a gun at a bank teller and demanding cash.

Shoplifting is the theft or concealment of merchandise from a retail establishment without the intent to pay for it, such as placing items in one's pocket and walking out of a store.

Arson is the intentional burning of almost any type of structure, building or forest land, with more severe degrees recognized if it causes bodily injury, or involves an inhabited building or intent to defraud insurers.

Vandalism occurs when an individual destroys, defaces or otherwise degrades someone else's property without their permission; sometimes called criminal damage, malicious trespass, or malicious mischief.

TASK 3. Answer the questions.

1. What are the 5 most common crimes against property
2. What is the most common crimes against property?
3. What is the most common crimes against property in Ukraine?
4. What is the statistics of property crimes in the USA since 2015?
5. What's the difference between burglary and robbery?
6. How many robbery's targets do you know?
7. What is the punishment for a person who broke into someone else's house?
8. When can they stop the carjacking case?
9. The biggest punishment is for motor vehicle theft, isn't it?
10. Is the victim or the witness more important at the crime scene?
11. When are property crimes most often committed?

12. Why can the person be prohibited to visit someone's house?

TASK 4. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 5. Match the words with the definitions.

1. Arson	the crime of entering a structure (such as a house or commercial building) with the intent to commit a felony
2. Burglary	the unlawful taking of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it permanently
3. Robbery	to steal displayed goods from a store
4. Larceny	to import or export something in violation of the customs laws
5. Shoplifting	willful or malicious destruction or defacement of public or private property
6. Vandalism	larceny from the person or presence of another by violence or threat
7. Smuggling	the willful or malicious burning of property (such as a building) especially with criminal or fraudulent intent

TASK 6. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

1. A lawyer gets pizzas and other fast food items delivered to his office after a stranger places the orders
2. A man high on bath salts breaks into a house and puts up Christmas decorations.
3. A son robs his mom because he thought he could only be charged with burglary if done at night.
4. A woman reports thief stole her cannabis plant and gets herself arrested.
5. A couple discovered a burglar in their house after the burglar laughed at the husband's joke.

TASK 7. Give English equivalents.

1. Чоловік скоїв пограбування домівки Шевченків.

2. Що потрібно зробити, щоб довести його намір у викраденні мого гаманця?
3. Пані Петренко може бути свідком у справі пана Непийпиво.
4. За останні два місяці відбулося 20 пограбувань машин у нашому районі
5. Микола розбив вікно у маєтку своїх сусідів та викрав телевізор і телефон.

TASK 8. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. Classification of Property Crimes.
2. Property Crimes in the USA.
3. Property Crimes in the Ukraine.
4. “Playing Cat and Mous” with the Police.



STUDY YOURSELF

Police Vocabulary: Slang, Jargon and Acronyms

Walkie talkie

This is a slang term for a portable radio police use to send and receive information. It was named like so because of the journalist reporting on the new invention during the war.

Berries and Cherries

That is how police call the blue and red lights on patrol cars. Because of the light's colors and rounded shape, it reminds them of those fruits.

Hookem and Bookem

This one decodes as handcuffing and booking someone into the system. Simply put, that's a police term for getting someone from the streets and putting them behind bars.

10-4

To communicate effectively but briefly, police officers use a unique digital code for passing information through their radio. The most well-known among civilians is the ten-codes system. Basically, the ten plus another number has a particular meaning. For instance, 10-4 stands for «ok» or «message received».

Taking a code 7

Some police codes don't refer to crimes, emergencies, or direct work situations. Cops also have codes to let others know about their personal needs, such as going to the bathroom or taking a lunch break. For example, taking code 7 refers to the last one.

Deuce

This is how police officers call a drunk driver to keep it short. It comes from California, where the government added to Vehicle Code section 23102 about the drunk driving violation, known as a "deuce».

A house mouse

Police officers are brave and can cope with danger better than others. However, it doesn't mean everyone loves to go to the streets to deal with criminals daily. Some of them stay at the police station and work with papers. For such colleagues, cops coined the term "house mouse." It means the police officer who doesn't go out on patrol.

FIDO

This police acronym decodes as "Forget It, Drive On.» Cops use it when they decide something is not worth their attention or assistance, and there is no need to stop the car.

To Mirandize

This verb comes from the term Miranda Rights, which stands for the Constitutional rights that a person has while being under arrest. The officer must read an arrestee their right to Mirandize them.

A Sam Browne

That's another way of naming an officer's belt. Cops call it that in honor of its inventor General Sam Browne. After losing his left arm, which made it difficult for him to draw his sword, the man came up with the idea of wearing a second belt over his right shoulder.

The bus

If cops call for the bus, they mean an ambulance. The slang term comes from New York City. Decades ago, the first batch of ambulances was bought from the same vendor that sold NYC their school buses. So, police officers started to refer to them as buses. If a cop wants to emphasize that they need an ambulance fast, they will say, "put a rush on the bus."

P.O.V.

It decodes as a Personally Owned Vehicle, the opposite of a patrol car.

Ghetto bird

That is an idiom that means a police helicopter. It got its name because of the 1993 song "Ghetto Bird" by Ice Cube. In lyrics, the artist refers to a helicopter as a bird that flies over the ghetto in search of a crime.

Stolo

The term comes from rap music and means a stolen vehicle.

Phrases Used at the Police Station for Police Officers

- **The suspect is in custody as of now**

This phrase means that the suspect is currently being detained by an officer or at a police station.

- **We have a K9 unit on the scene**

A K9 unit is a police officer who specializes in animal control. They are often sent to handle dangerous or difficult situations involving animals.

- **We need backup**

This phrase means that another police officer or squad is needed to help with a situation.

- **Let's bring him in for questioning**

The suspect will be brought to a police station and interrogated.

- **We have a warrant**

The police have been granted permission from a judge to search a home or individual.

- **You are under arrest**

- **You have the right to remain silent**

When an officer is arresting a suspect, they use two phrases: "You are under arrest" and "you have the right to remain silent." These statements alert the suspect that they are being taken into custody and inform them of their rights.

Idioms and Expressions about Crime

- **Playing cat and mouse**

This idiom is used to describe a situation in which two adversaries are trying to outwit one another. For example, the suspect was playing cat and mouse with the police, but eventually, they caught him.

- **The long arm of the law**

It refers to the power of law enforcement and is used to describe their ability to enforce the law even outside of their immediate jurisdiction.

- **A criminal mastermind**

An expression used to describe a person who is highly intelligent and organized when it comes to committing crimes.

- **On the wrong side of the law**

This idiom describes a person who has broken the law and is now facing the consequences.

- **Fly in the ointment**

It means a hidden problem or something that could potentially ruin a good situation. For example, the police uncovered a fly in the ointment that could derail the investigation.

- **Do time**

This means serving a prison sentence.

- **A crooked cop**

This means a police officer who is corrupt or unethical.

- **Behind bars**

This means in prison.

- **A getaway car**

This is a vehicle used by criminals to escape after committing a crime.

- **A break-in**

This means an unauthorized entry into a building or property



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CHAPTER III. CRIME DETECTION.



3.1. FORENSIC SCIENCE

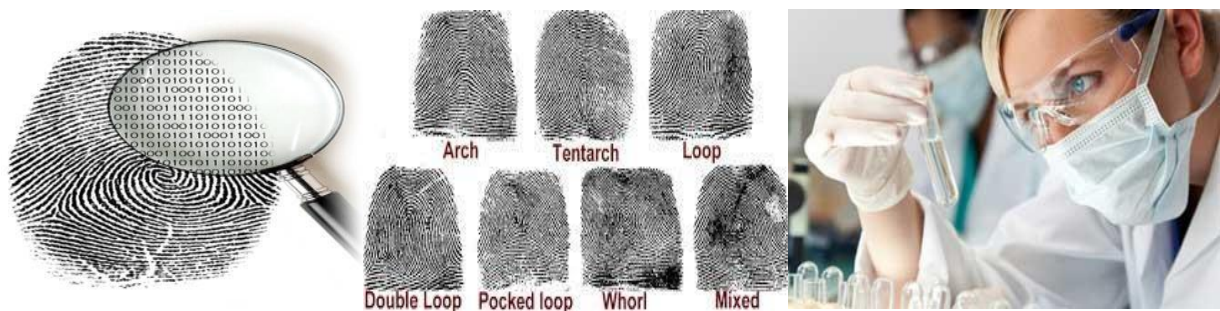
TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

forensic <i>adj</i>	[fə'rensɪk]	судовий
forensic science laboratory (lab)	[lə'brɔ:təri]	лабораторія судової експертизи
forensic medicine	['medsɪn]	судова медицина
examination <i>n</i>	[ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn]	експертиза
expertise <i>n</i>	[,ekspə'taɪz]	експертиза
comparison <i>n</i>	[kəm'pærɪsn]	порівняння
evidence <i>n</i>	['eɪvɪd(ə)ns]	докази
scientist <i>n</i>	['saɪəntɪst]	науковець
fingerprints <i>n</i>	['fɪŋgəprɪnts]	відбитки пальців
footprint <i>n</i>	['fʊtprɪnt]	відбиток ступні
blood <i>n</i>	[blʌd]	кров
drop <i>n</i>	[drɒp]	крапля
stain <i>n</i>	[steɪn]	пляма
DNA profiling <i>n</i>	[,prəu'faɪlɪŋ]	метод ДНК
specimen <i>n</i>	['spesɪmɪn]	зразок

sample <i>n</i>	['sa:mpəl]	зразок
analysis <i>n</i> (analyses <i>pl</i>)	[ə'næləsis] [ə'næləsi:z]	аналіз (аналізи)
analyse <i>v</i>	['ænləaiz]	аналізувати
apply <i>v</i>	[əp'laɪ]	застосовувати
shiny surface	[ʃaɪnɪsə:'fɪs]	блискуча поверхня
impression <i>n</i>	[ɪm'preʃən]	відбиток
trace <i>n</i>	[treɪs]	слід
latent print	[ˈleɪt(ə)nt prɪnt]	приховані відбитки
poison <i>n</i>	['pɔɪzn]	отрута
semen <i>n</i>	['si:men]	сперма
tissue <i>n</i>	['tɪʃju:]	тканина
fiber <i>n</i>	['faɪbə(r)]	волокно
substance <i>n</i>	['sʌbst(ə)ns]	речовина
gunshot <i>n</i>	['gʌn'ʃɒt]	постріл
residue <i>n</i>	['rezɪdju:]	залишок речовин
bullet <i>n</i>	['bʊlɪt]	куля
cartridge case <i>n</i>	['kɑ:trɪdʒkeɪs]	гільза патрона
tool <i>n</i>	[tu:l]	інструмент
tyretrack <i>n</i>	['taɪə]	слід шини
explosive <i>n</i>	[ɪks'pləʊzɪv]	вибухова речовина
human remains	['hju:mənri'meɪnz]	людські останки
fluid <i>n</i>	['flu:ɪd]	рідина
autopsy <i>n</i>	['ɔ:təpsi]	розтин
swab <i>n</i>	[swɒb]	мазок, тампон
provide <i>v</i>	[prə'vaɪd]	1. забезпечувати; 2. надавати

advice <i>n</i>	[əd'vaɪs]	1.консультація; 2.судження, думка
detain <i>v</i>	[di'teɪn]	затримувати
convict <i>v</i>	[kən'vɪkt]	засуджувати
recordable <i>adj</i>	[ri'kɔ:dəbl]	zareєстрований
handle <i>v</i>	[hændl]	мати справу з ...
process <i>v</i>	[ˈprəʊses]	обробляти
enhance <i>v</i>	[ɪn'hɑ:ns]	збільшувати
soil <i>n</i>	[sɔɪl]	ґрунт, земля
dust <i>n</i>	[dʌst]	пил, порох
clue <i>n</i>	[klu:]	ключ, доказ
coroner <i>n</i>	[ˈkɔ:rənə]	коронер, слідчий
research <i>n</i>	[ri'sə:tʃ]	дослідження
attorney <i>n</i>	[ə'tə:ni]	(тут) юрист, прокурор
premises <i>n</i>	[ˈpremisɪz]	приміщення



Fingerprints

відбитки пальців

bodymaterials

фізичні матеріали

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

FORENSIC SCIENCE

“**Forensic science**” (often shortened to forensics) is the term used to describe the special scientific methods and technologies to investigate crimes and establish facts of interest in relation to criminal or civil law. Forensic science is a rapidly growing field in the world. In recent years, the effects of forensics on the operation and efficiency of criminal justice system has increased significantly. As forensic science develops, examination and comparison of biological evidence (e.g., DNA analysis and serology), trace evidence (e.g., paints, hairs, fibres, gunshot residue, explosives), latent prints, substances, and firearm and toolmarks identification greatly enhance the ability to successfully apprehend and convict criminal offenders.

There are some of the most common ways the police use:

Fingerprints left on objects at the scene of crime can be matched to those of a suspect and used as evidence in court.

Footprints found in soil, dust, sand or on shiny surfaces can give important clues to a person’s build, weight and manner of walking.

Blood. Scientists can tell a person’s blood group by examining even the tiniest drop of blood or stain left at the scene of crime.

Forensic science uses a wide range of sciences and has subdivisions such as criminalistics, botany, forensic chemistry, dactyloscopy, document examination, DNA analysis, forensic interview, linguistics, meteorology, pathology, psychology, serology, toxicology and many others. *Criminalistics* is the application of various sciences to answer questions relating to examination and comparison of biological evidence, trace evidence, impression evidence (such as fingerprints, footwear impressions, and tire tracks), substances, ballistics, firearm and toolmark examination, and other evidence in criminal investigations. *Forensic chemistry* is the application of chemistry to law enforcement. Many different analytical methods may be used to reveal what chemical changes occurred during an incident, and so help reconstruct the sequence of events.

Forensic science of today covers reliable methods to prove innocent or guilty person: modern computer facial reconstruction; DNA fingerprinting; autopsy techniques; forensic anthropology; postmortem forensic toxicology; data collection and analysis; drug testing in various biological matrices, such as urine, hair, oral fluids and much more.

The work as a forensic scientist involves: recording findings and collecting trace evidence from scenes of crime or accident; analysing samples such as hair, body fluids, glass, paint and drugs in the laboratory; applying various techniques as, e.g. DNA profiling, mass spectrometry, chromatography; giving evidence in court but this would be at least several years after graduating from professional training course.

In typical conditions, evidence is processed in a *Crime lab*(laboratory). A typical crime lab has two sets of personnel. Field analysts – investigators that go to crime scenes, collect evidence, and process the scene: forensic evidence technician, crime scene investigator, scenes of crime officer (SOCO). Laboratory analysts – scientists or other personnel who run tests on the evidence when it is brought to the lab (i.e., DNA or bullet tests): forensic technician, forensic scientist (criminalist), fingerprint analyst, forensic photographer, forensic document examiner, forensic entomologist.

There are three main areas of forensic science:

Chemistry: mainly crimes against property such as burglary, and arson. This includes the analysis of contact traces e.g. glass, paint and chemicals, also fire investigation, accident reconstruction and serial number restoration. However, nearly 80% of cases involve drugs analyses.

Biology: mainly crimes against a person. Violent crimes such as murder and rape make up most of the case types encountered and the majority of examinations involve swabs of blood and other body fluids, hair and clothing fibers. Both traditional serological and DNA testing are used.

Drugs and Toxicology: testing for illegal drugs, examining tissue specimens, drink and drug driving samples, and the criminal and non-criminal investigation of deaths due to overdoses, poisons and drugs.

FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICE IN THE UK

The Forensic Science Service (FSS), an independent organization, provides scientific aid to British police forces in investigation of crime. FSS serves the administration of justice in England and Wales, gives evidence to the courts. Its customers include the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, coroners and defence solicitors. On April, 10th, 1935 the Home Secretary officially opened a Metropolitan Police laboratory at the Police College at Hendon. During the 1930's a number of provincial police forces started their own laboratories. One by one these came under Home Office control to form the basis of what was to become the Home Office Forensic Science Service. Now it has over 600 employees, of whom over 400 are scientists.

The Service provides assistance to overseas police forces in investigation of many crimes, particularly fires where arson is suspected, cases involving DNA¹ profiling and offences involving the use of firearms. Recognizing that the use of DNA analysis has become a powerful tool in the investigation of crime, the Government has extended police powers to take body samples from suspects.

The FSS provides advice on firearms and related matters and assistance in investigation of shooting incidents. When presented with a suspect weapon, the expert is able to establish whether or not it was the weapon, used in a crime. Experts are particularly adept in microscopic examination of spent bullets and cartridge cases. FSS handles more than 18, 000 cases a year, ranging from theft to terrorism.

London's Metropolitan Police Force has its own forensic science laboratory, which deals with some 17,000 cases annually. The kind of work undertaken by the

¹DNA – desoxyribonucleic acid

Laboratory includes analysis for alcohol in blood and urine specimens in drink-driving cases; analysis for heroin, cocaine and other drugs, fire investigation where arson is a possibility, and an accident investigation in particularly serious (often fatal) road accidents. It analyses natural and synthetic fiber; examines guns; analyses gunshot residues; examines documents in cases of suspected fraud and other serious incidents; and analyses tool and other kinds of marks. Footwear marks continue to be a valuable aid in crime investigation, especially for armed robberies. Scientists also analyse poisons and noxious substances of various kinds, as well as traces of paint, glass and other materials.

In Scotland forensic science is provided by 4 laboratories and some university departments of forensic medicine. Northern Ireland has its own forensic science laboratory.

PAY ATTENTION

Investigate *v* 1. досліджувати, 2. розслідувати

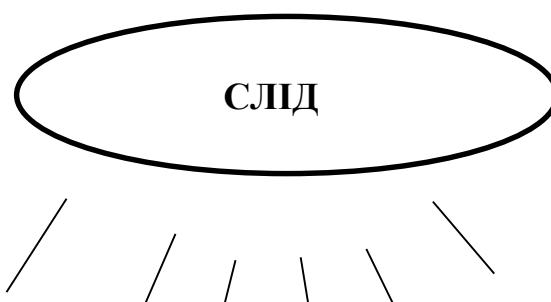
Investigator *n* 1. дослідник, 2. слідчий

Investigation *n* 1. дослідження, 2. слідство

Investigative *adj* 1. дослідний, 2. дослідницький

Investigatory *adj* дослідний

MEMORIZE THE FOLLOWING WORDS



Footprint, trace, sign, mark, track, impression

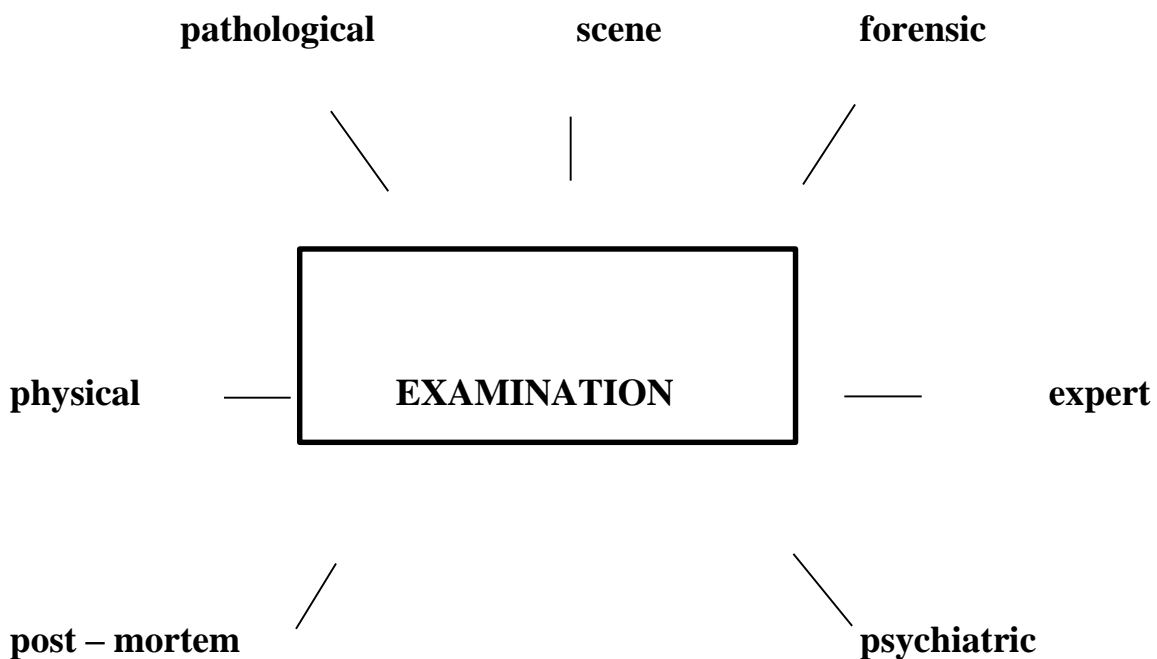
TASK 1. Convey the meaning of the international words:

service, organization, police, administration, laboratory, central, reputation, expertise, agency, assistant, examination, fatal, act, standard, technology, computer, medicine, chemistry, postmortem, urine, entomologist, biological matrices, dactyloscopy, criminalistics, latent prints, serological.

TASK 2. Give the Ukrainian equivalents:

1. to protect evidence
2. examining tissue specimens
3. to analyse gunshot residues
4. to visualize fingerprints
5. analysis for alcohol in blood
6. computer facial reconstruction
7. DNA profiling
8. serological testing
9. postmortem forensic toxicology
10. the tiniest drop of blood
11. to undertake an examination

TASK 3. Compose the word-combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:



TASK 4. Form questions to match the following answers:

1. Photographs of serious road accidents are, as a general rule, taken by Traffic Officers.
2. Because every step leaves an impression, footmarks can be found at every crime scene.
3. Marks evidence occurs whenever two surfaces come into firm contact.
4. Prints can be left by anything which contaminates the fingers such as blood and grease.
5. The value of fingerprints in establishing absolute identity has been recognized since the early part of last century.

TASK 5. Find the synonyms in both groups of words:

A	expertise, legitimate, fingermarks, spot, sample, toolmarks, offender
B	fingerprints, stain, examination, criminal, specimen, legal, instrumentmarks

TASK 6. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. blood stains
2. footwear marks
3. fingerprints
4. data collection and analysis
5. tyre impact marks
6. body fluids
7. swabs of blood
8. human remains

TASK 7. Find in the text the English equivalents for the phrases below:

розслідування злочину, експерт-криміналіст, розтин тіла, метод ДНК, сліди крові, відбитки пальців, сліди від взуття, судова медицина.

TASK 8. Give the proper definition for the forensic science subdivision:

<p>1.Forensic toxicology</p>	<p>a. is the application of physical anthropology in a legal setting, usually for the recovery and identification of skeletonized human remains.</p>
<p>2. Forensic entomology</p>	<p>b. is the study of plant life in order to gain information regarding possible crimes</p>
<p>3. Forensic pathology</p>	<p>c. is the study of fingerprints</p>
<p>4. Forensic psychology</p>	<p>d. deals with the examination of insects in, on and around human remains to assist in determination of time or location of death.</p>
<p>5.Forensic botany</p>	<p>e. is a specific analysis of past weather conditions</p>
<p>6.Forensic anthropology</p>	<p>f. is a field in which the principles of medicine and pathology are applied to determine a cause of death or injury in the context of a legal inquiry.</p>
<p>7.Digital forensics</p>	<p>g. is the study of the mind of an individual, using forensic methods; usually it determines the circumstances of a criminal's behavior.</p>
<p>8. Mobile device forensics</p>	<p>h. is the study of the body fluids.</p>
<p>9. Forensic meteorology</p>	<p>i. is the study of the effect of drugs and poisons on/in the human body.</p>
<p>10.Forensic geology</p>	<p>j. is the scientific examination of evidence found in mobile phones, e.g. Call History and Deleted SMS, and includes SIM Card Forensics.</p>
<p>11.Forensic serology</p>	<p>k. is the application of scientific methods and techniques in order to recover data from electronic/digital media.</p>
<p>11.Forensic serology</p>	<p>l. deals with trace evidence in the form of soils, minerals and petroleum.</p>


12. Forensic dactyloscopy	
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TASK 9. Complete the following sentences, translating the word-combinations in brackets:

1. Criminal and (відбитки пальців) records are among the most important aids in fighting (злочини).
2. Scientists (проводити експертизу) items submitted by investigating police officers and give scientific assistance and advice at (місце злочину).
3. (Метод ДНК) is a revolutionary scientific testing process, which can positively identify an individual.
4. Scientists analyse substances of various kinds as well as (сліди фарби), glass and other materials.
5. The kind of work undertaken by (лабораторія судової експертизи) includes analysis for alcohol in (кров) and urine, (зразки) in drink-driving cases, analysis for heroin, cocaine and other (наркотики).

TASK 10. Translate into Ukrainian.

IT'S INTERESTING TO KNOW

 In 1898 Sir Edward Henry, an eminent scientist discovered that there were three distinct patterns in fingerprints – arches, whorls and loops. As no two people on earth have the same fingerprints (not even identical twins), fingerprints have soon become a vital method of identifying criminals.

 The word *forensic* comes from the Latin *forēnsis*, meaning "of or before the forum." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forensic_science_-_cite_note-2 In Roman times, a criminal charge meant presenting the case before a group of public individuals in the forum. In modern use, the term "forensics" in the place of "forensic science" can be considered correct as the term "forensic" is effectively a

synonym for "legal" or "related to courts". However, the term is now so closely associated with the scientific field that many dictionaries include the meaning that equates the word "forensics" with "forensic science".

📖 The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 allows the police to take non-intimate samples without consent from anyone who is detained or convicted for a recordable offence and to use the samples to search against existing records of convicted offenders or unsolved crimes.

📖 In February 1995, the Government announced that FSS would merge with the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory with effect from April 1996 to form a single agency serving all police forces in England and Wales through seven regional operational laboratories.

Vocabulary to the text:

arch <i>n</i>	[a:tʃ]	дуга
whorl <i>n</i>	[wə:l]	ВИТОК (спіралі)
loop <i>n</i>	[lu:p]	ПЕТЛЯ
merge with <i>v</i>	[mə:dʒ]	ЗЛИТИСЯ З ..., З'ЄДНАТИСЯ З ...

TASK 11. Answer the following questions:

1. What does FSS provide?
2. What does the term 'forensic science' mean?
3. Fingerprints left on objects at the scene of crime can be matched to those of a suspect and used as evidence in court, cannot they?
4. How can scientists tell a person's blood group?
5. What are the functions of FSS?
6. What steps has British Government undertaken, recognizing that the use of DNA analysis had become a powerful tool in investigation of crime?
7. How many cases does FSS handle a year?
8. What does Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory deal with?

TASK 12. Speak about the advanced methods of investigating crimes used by forensic scientists. Title the text.

DNA profiling is a revolutionary scientific testing process, which can positively identify an individual from a specimen of blood, semen, hair roots or tissue. Its application to crime specimens represents the greatest advance in forensic science in decades. The great potential of DNA profiling is recognized by the police and the legal profession and its use in criminal investigation has been increased. DNA work is increasing because of the new nation-wide DNA databases. Crimes from many years ago are now being re-examined because of new DNA evidence.

TASK 13. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

INVESTIGATION OF BURGLARIES

In burglaries, police have a crucial role in reassuring and informing the victim and also in starting the investigation. Mentally step through what the burglar did, thinking all the time of what evidence they could have left. Start by identifying the point of entry. What should you look for first? *Footwear marks* may be present outside, at the point of entry itself, and inside, particularly on smooth surfaces. Faint marks can often be enhanced. Protect them from the weather and from being overtrodden – use a box as a cover to mark their position.

How did they get in? Broken window? There might be *fingerprints* on the glass, especially on pieces laid down outside, or on the window frame. There may be *fibres* caught on jagged edges. Did he cut himself? – Look for spots of *blood*.

If the door or window was forced, there may be *instrument marks*. Screwdrivers, chisels etc. are often reused for months and can link scenes together. So they left traces at the house – what did the house leave on them?

Look at hair combings and outer clothing for *glass*, other debris and fibres to entry point. Paint and wood can also be useful – tiny flakes of paint stick to tools, and onto

clothing. Cuts on hands? Blood may match. Shoes give prints to match to scenes – and also hold glass and paint evidence. Glass and fibres are most used if suspects are arrested close by. Tools and footmarks can be conclusive but explainable!

Fingerprints and DNA profiling can be conclusive to an individual.

The most effective sorts of evidence to analyse will be decided in each case. That cannot happen unless the right scenes are attended and the best evidence collected.



Vocabulary to the text:

burglar <i>n</i>	[ˈbɜːglə]	зломщик
assess <i>v</i>	[əˈses]	(<i>тут</i>) оцінювати ситуацію
communicate <i>v</i>	[kəˈmjuːnikeit]	сповіщати, передавати
look for <i>v</i>	[lʊk]	шукати
force <i>v</i>	[fɔːs]	застосовувати силу, зламувати
screwdriver <i>n</i>	[ˈskruːdraɪvə]	викрутка
chisel <i>n</i>	[tʃɪzl]	долото; зубило; стамеска
advise <i>v</i>	[ədˈvaɪz]	(<i>тут</i>) повідомляти
debris <i>n</i>	[ˈdebriː]	уламки

1. What are your first steps in starting the investigation?
2. What should you look for first?
3. What instruments are often used?
4. What is the strongest evidence?
5. Why is it difficult to investigate burglaries?

TASK 14. For your individual work. Read the text, then give the information in your own words (10-12 sentences):

FINGERPRINTS

Many books and scientific papers have been published on the subject of Fingerprints, and reference to the prints from man's hand' can even be found in the Bible.

The study of the application of fingerprints for useful purposes appears to have started in the latter part of the 17th Century when, in 1684, the anatomist Doctor Nehemiah Grew published a paper on the subject, which he illustrated with drawings of various fingerprint patterns. About the same period, in Italy, Professor Malpighi was investigating the functions of the skin.

It was in 1860 that the use of fingerprints as a reliable means of individual identification really started. Sir William Herschel, an administrator in the province of Bengal, India, appreciated the unique nature of fingerprints and established the principle of their persistence. Fingerprints are formed in full detail before birth and remain unchanged throughout life unless they are affected by a deep seated injury. Sir Francis Galton and Henry Faulds initiated a method of classifying fingerprints and research in this field independently at the end of the 19th century.

The Fingerprint Branch at New Scotland Yard, which started with just three people, has expanded over the years and the present Identification Service is now provided by a staff of 600 technical and administrative officers. Today, there are two

Fingerprint Bureau at New Scotland Yard, the National Fingerprint Office (which together with the National Criminal Record Office forms the National Identification Bureau) and the Metropolitan Police Scenes of Crime Branch, which incorporates the Fingerprint, Photographic and Scenes of Crime Examination Services.

The importance of having a National Fingerprint Collection has been recognised by all police forces in the United Kingdom even though they have their own local fingerprint bureau.

Each day, the fingerprints of people who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and those who have been arrested and charged with other than the most minor offences, are sent to New Scotland Yard for processing. The fingerprints of those who are not subsequently convicted are, of course, destroyed.

One of the primary functions of the National Fingerprint Office is to establish whether the person has a previous record. After a name check has been made, the enquiry fingerprints are compared with the master set of any suggested match. If this proves negative, the fingerprints are coded and the coding transmitted to the Police National Computer at Hendon.

The coding of the enquiry prints is analyzed by the computer and only those criminals whose prints could possibly match are listed as respondents on a computer print-out.

Until recently, Identification Officers would make a comparison of the enquiry with the paper fingerprint forms of the respondents, which are all filed in the National Fingerprint Collection, in order to establish whether any computer suggestion was positive.

Within the organization of the Scenes of Crime Branch there operates a field force of 200 Identification Officers and Scenes of Crime Officers who are responsible for examining Scenes of Crime throughout the Metropolitan Police District. Scenes of serious crime are examined for fingerprints by Senior Identification Officers. The function of these officers is to detect and record any finger and palm marks which an

offender may have left at the scene. They also retrieve forensic clues, e.g. blood samples, shoe marks etc., which are then forwarded to the Forensic Science Laboratory for analysis.

Finger and palm marks are sent to the Metropolitan Police Scenes of Crime Branch at New Scotland Yard where, after various elimination and checking procedures, the finger marks are coded for search on either the Police National Computer (Scenes of Crime System) or the Automatic Fingerprint Recognition System (AFR). The suggested possible fingerprint matches may be compared using the Videofile System or by browsing through the actual fingerprint collections. The Automatic Fingerprint Recognition System is a computerised method of matching fingermarks found at scenes of crime with recorded fingerprints of known offenders. The computer lists, in order of probability, any possible fingerprint matches, but does not itself make any "identical or not identical" decisions. Palm marks are retained for comparison with the palm prints of persons suspected of committing the crime. Final comparisons between crime scene marks and offenders' prints and decisions as to the identity are carried out by Identification Officers.

One of the earliest cases involving the use of fingerprint evidence was in 1905, when a thumb print left on a cash box at the scene of a murder in Deptford of shopkeepers Mr and Mrs Farrow, was identified as belonging to Alfred Stratton, one of two brothers. As a result of this identification they were jointly charged with the crime and subsequently hanged.

Since then, fingerprint identification has played an important role in many major crime investigations, including such cases as the Great Train Robbery in 1963 and, the sad case of Lesley Whittle, who was found brutally murdered in a drainage shaft in Kidsgrove in 1975 and, the intriguing case of the "Stockwell Strangler" who was responsible for the murders of eleven pensioners, in 1986.

Apart from the technical assistance which is given by Fingerprint Staff in the investigation of crime, positive identification by means of fingerprints has given vital

help in cases of serious accidents: for example, train and plane crashes. They have also been valuable in identifying people who have suffered from amnesia.

Like any other major organization, the Identification Services are always seeking ways of improving the service provided. Although computerization leads to greater efficiency, it cannot replace the individual expertise of trained Identification Officers and the final decision as to identity which is always made by a qualified Fingerprint Expert.



3.2. CRIME SCENE SEARCH

TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

search <i>n</i>	[ˈsə:tʃ]	1. обшук; 2. розшук
crime scene search	[si:n]	огляд місця злочину
obviously <i>adv</i>	[ˈɒbviəsli]	очевидно
embezzlement <i>n</i>	[imˈbeɪzləmənt]	присвоєння (чужого майна)
vigorous physical activity	[ˈvɪɡərəsˈfɪzɪkəl]	фізична дія, що вимагає зусиль
exceptional <i>adj</i>	[ɪkˈsepʃənl]	винятковий; незвичайний
impact <i>n</i>	[ˈɪmpækt]	вплив
element of unpredictability	[ˈelɪmənt] [ʌnpre,dɪktəˈbɪlɪti]	елемент непередбачуваності

shoe impression <i>n</i>	[ˈʃu: imˈpreʃn]	відбиток взуття
visualise <i>v</i>	[ˈvɪzjuəlaɪz]	уявляти
link <i>v</i>	[lɪŋk]	зв'язати, з'єднати
locale <i>n</i>	[ləuˈka:l]	місце (<i>дії</i>)
flour <i>n</i>	[flaʊə]	1. борошно; 2. порошок; пудра
soil <i>n</i>	[soɪl]	пляма; бруд
seed <i>n</i>	[si:d]	насіння, зерно
dust <i>n</i>	[dʌst]	пил, порошок
anticipation <i>n</i>	[ænˌtɪsɪˈpeɪʃn]	передбачення, очікування, сподівання
impart <i>v</i>	[ɪmˈpɑ:t]	передавати

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

CRIME SCENE SEARCH



The search of the scene of crimes in certain types of offences is the most important part of the investigation. Obviously, many kinds of crimes do not have a "scene" in the sense of an area where traces are usually found. Offences such as forgery and embezzlement require no vigorous or exceptional physical activity in their commission. There is no impact of the criminal on his

surroundings.

Crimes of violence, however, involve a struggle, a break, the use of weapons, and the element of unpredictability. In homicide, assaults, and burglary, the criminal is in contact with the physical surroundings in a forceful manner. Traces may be left in the form of clothing, shoe impressions, fingerprints, blood stains, overturned furniture, disturbed articles in general.

The scene of the crime must, moreover, be viewed in an active as well as a passive sense. There is not only the effect of the criminal on the scene to be considered, but also the manner in which the scene may have imparted traces to the

criminal.

The investigator must be able to visualise the way in which the perpetrator may have carried with him the available evidentiary material that may link him to the scene. Flour and coal dust, paint, seeds, soil and many other traces, depending on the character of the locale, may later be discovered on the clothing or effects of a suspect. Samples of the trace material must also be gathered at the time of the search in anticipation of the finding of these traces on a suspect.

TASK 3. Guess the meaning of the international words used in the text:

criminal, scene, type, sense, physical, activity, element, contact, form, active, passive, effect, material, character.

TASK. 4. Translate the following word-combinations into Ukrainian:

crime scene search, certain types of offences, impact of the criminal on his surroundings, crimes of violence, in forceful manner, to leave the traces, disturbed articles, to be able to visualize, effects of a suspect, in anticipation, evidentiary material.

TASK 5. Complete the sentences using the text:

1. Crimes of violence involve....
2. There is not only the effect of the criminal on the scene to be considered, but
3. The search of the scene of the crime is
4. Many different traces may later be
5. Offenses such as ... require no ... in their
6. The investigator must be able to ... the way in which the

TASK 6. Find in the text and translate the sentences in which the following words are used:

sample, offence, fingerprints, violence, weapons, locale, search.

TASK 7. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words and word-combinations:

підозрюваний, під час обшуку, виняткова фізична активність, крадіжка зі зломом, вугільний пил, в залежності від..., передбачення, насильство, пляма крові, брати до уваги, фізичне оточення, поєднати з місцем злочину, слід, бути в контакті, напад, відбитки взуття, уявити, відбитки пальців, огляд місця злочину, присвоєння, підробка.

TASK 8. Find in the text the answers to the questions:

1. What is considered to be the most important part of the investigation?
2. What kinds of offences do not require vigorous or exceptional physical activity in their commission?
3. In what kinds of crimes is the criminal in contact with the physical surroundings in a forceful manner?
4. In what form could the traces be left?
5. What must be gathered at the time of the search? And what for?

TASK 9. Open the brackets using the correct Voice form:

1. Traces may (to *leave*) in different forms.
2. There (to *be*) no impact of the criminal on his surroundings in such crimes as forgery and embezzlement.
3. Samples of the trace material must also (to *gather*) at the time of the search.
4. Flour, coal dust, paint, etc. may later (to *discover*) on the clothing of the suspect.
5. Crimes of violence (to *involve*) a struggle, a break, the use of weapons and the elements of unpredictability.

TASK 10. Retell the text “Crime Scene Search” using the key words:

search, offence, traces, forgery, embezzlement, impact, locale, link, surrounding, unpredictability, to visualize, sample, anticipation, suspect.

TASK 11. Translate into English using active vocabulary of the text:

1. Група вчених, що розглядала роботу поліції, дала таке визначення поняття слідства: “збір інформації та свідчень для виявлення, затримання та звинувачення підозрюваних правопорушників”.
2. Криміналістика є наукою, що реконструює минуле.
3. Слідчий повинен виявити, чи дійсно стався злочин.
4. Найкращі відбитки пальців з’являються від контакту з твердою, блискучою поверхнею, такою як скло або дзеркало.
5. Останнім часом наука знайшла нові, часто незвичайні методи виявлення відбитків у важкодоступних місцях.
6. На місці злочину треба бути особливо уважним, щоб захистити від руйнування можливі докази.

TASK 12. Translate into Ukrainian and remember this information:

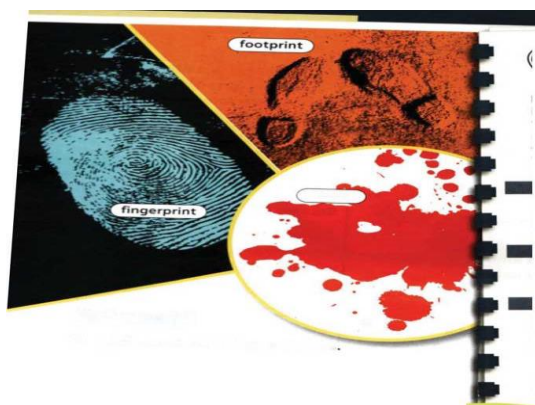
Fingerprints found at crime scenes, more correctly called fingermarks, can help you by:

- confirming a suspect involvement in the offence;
- identifying the offender (if the prints are on file);
- eliminating suspects.

The value of fingerprints in establishing absolute identity has been recognized since the early part of the 20th century. Most fingerprints are a deposit of sweat containing ridge detail from the finger ends.

Prints can also be left by anything which contaminates the fingers such as blood and grease.

The most common method of visualising fingerprints at crime scene involves using powder which is applied with the brush. Marks found are either lifted on adhesive tape or are photographed.



adhesive tape or are photographed.

When taking the fingerprints:

- make sure the suspect's hands are sweat free;
- use the appropriate amount of ink;
- roll fingers smoothly from side to side.

TASK 13. Read the page from an officer's manual. Read the summary. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Cambridge Police Academy

Procedures Manual

PRESERVING CRIME SCENES

Establishing the **crime scene** is the first and most important stage of any investigation. Initial treatment of the scene can make or break a case. Responding officers should take the following actions: Survey the scene for danger or an ongoing crime. Keep all persons unrelated to the investigation away. Protect all possible evidence until crime scene **specialists** arrive.

1) Surveying the area. Responding officers should note all persons and vehicles present. Any odd smells should be noted. These may disappear before specialists arrive. Officers should pull aside potential witness for questioning.

2) Keeping people out. It is important to keep members of the public and the media out of the crime scene area. **Cordon off** the crime scene's perimeter. Only allow access to authorized personnel.

3) Protecting evidence. It is crucial to preserve all physical evidence as well as possible. Officers should note objects and surfaces that may contain **fingerprints**. They

should protect anything that may have traces of **hair, blood, or saliva** from **contamination**. Officers should not **disturb** the ground within a crime scene. It may contain **footprints**. Officers must protect all such evidence until specialists arrive to **document** it.

A: Words

survey	establish	crime scene	contamination	public
--------	-----------	-------------	---------------	--------

Proper treatment of the 1 _____ is an important part of an investigation. Officers should

2 _____ the scene, keep people out, and protect evidence. An initial check for safety conditions comes first. Then officers should 3 _____ a means of separating the scene from the 4 _____. Finally, officers should make efforts to protect evidence from 5 _____ or disturbance.

B: Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1 __ fingerprints	A. the place where a crime has occurred
2 __ cordon off	B. someone who is trained for a specific task
3 __ specialist	C. marks people leave on objects after touching them
4 __ crime scene	D. exposing evidence to uncontrolled conditions
5 __ contamination	E. to prevent people from entering an area with rope or tape
6 __ saliva	F. a bodily fluid produced in the mouth

C: Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

blood	document	post	footprints	crime scene	evidence
-------	----------	------	------------	-------------	----------

1. _____ a guard outside the courtroom.
2. The yard was blocked off as a(n) _____.
3. There was pool of red _____ on the floor.
4. Large _____ lead away from the house.
5. The knife was crucial _____ in the case.
6. The specialist will _____ the evidence.

TASK 14. Read the following text and make up a detailed plan of it:

INITIAL RECEIPT OF INFORMATION

Homicide investigation is probably the most exacting task confronting the criminal investigator. It begins with the initial notification that a homicide has occurred.

Investigators are rarely the first officers at the scene of a homicide. The body is usually discovered by friends, relatives or citizens who in turn notify the police or call for an ambulance. The notification to detectives or investigators is usually made through department channels.

In order not to overlook the obvious, the most basic details should be recorded.

The first entry should be the receipt of information that a homicide has occurred, including:

- date and time of notification;
- method of transmission, e.g., telephone, radio, or in person;
- name, rank, shield number and other data indentifying the person who is reporting the information to detectives;
- complete details of the information and event.

Prior to leaving for the scene, the investigator should instruct the person notifying him or her that patrol officers at the scene should:

- preserve the crime scene;
- hold all witnesses and/or suspects;

- avoid using telephones located within the crime scene;
- initiate a *personnel log* accounting for all activities at the scene, including identification of all persons who have had access to the scene;
- record the license numbers and vehicle information of all autos in the area of the crime scene (if applicable).

initial <i>adj</i>	[i'niʃəl]	початковий
receipt <i>n</i>	[ri'si:t]	отримання; одержання
notification <i>n</i>	[,nəʊtifi'keɪʃn]	повідомлення
preserve <i>v</i>	[pri'zə:v]	охороняти, зберігати
log <i>n</i>	[lɒg]	записи, що відтворюють перебіг подій

TASK 15. Translate the text into Ukrainian:



ARRIVAL AT THE SCENE

When the investigator arrives at the scene, he should note the following:

- time of arrival,
- the exact address of the scene,
- persons present (officers, ambulance or medical people, relatives, friends, etc.),
- the condition and position of the body (personally verify death),
- information concerning death,
- weather conditions,
- outside lighting conditions in nighttime situations,
- points of observation (locations where persons such as the local busybody could have observed what happened).

In addition the investigator should stop and observe the area as a whole, noting everything possible before entering the actual crime scene for the detailed examination.

Only the investigator and detective supervisor should enter the homicide crime scene, of course, with the exception of the first officers, and even then only to confirm death and observe scene conditions.

TASK 16. Discuss the statements using the expressions:

*to my mind ..., on the one hand – on the other hand ...,
it is not quite so ..., on the contrary ..., it is quite true ...*

- * The search of the crime scene in certain types of offences is the most important part of investigation.
- * Offences such as forgery and embezzlement require no vigorous physical activity.
- * The scene of the crime must be viewed in an active as well as in a passive sense.

TASK 17. For your individual work. Read the text, then give the information in your own words (10-12 sentences):

DESCRIBING THE SCENE

A complete description of the dead body and the surrounding area, covering the following items, should be entered in the notebook of the investigator upon arrival. (Although some of the points I have listed may seem quite obvious, I can assure you from my own experience that the obvious is sometimes overlooked, especially during this initial phase, as you attempt to “cover all the bases.”)

1. Sex, appearance, age, build, colour of hair of the deceased and the description of the deceased’s clothing.
2. Evidence of injury and apparent cause of death.

3. Are the bloodstains wet or dry?
4. What is the condition of the body (lividity, rigor, etc.)?
5. Describe the color of the blood (bright red or brown).
6. Note any tears in clothing and evidence of gunshot or stab wounds.
7. Careful examination of the hands. Are there any wounds or a weapon?
8. Note whether or not there is any jewelry (rings, watches, gold chains, etc.). If there is no jewelry, make a negative notation. The defense has been known to resort to dirty tactics during trials. If they can make you appear like a thief to discredit your testimony, *they'll do it*.
9. Describe the immediate surroundings.
 - a. Position of the body in relation to articles in the room.
 - b. Note doors, windows, furniture, etc.
10. If the weapon is nearby, take detailed notes. Do not handle.
11. Look for bullet holes or fired shells. Note: do not collect at this stage of the investigation.
12. In poison and drug-overdose cases, note presence of drugs, bottles or glasses.



3.3. INTERROGATION

TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

be a part of smth	[pa:t]	бути частиною чогось
substitution <i>n</i>	[,sʌbsti'tju:ʃn]	підміна
ability <i>n</i>	[ə'biliti]	уміння, здібність
attitude <i>n</i>	[ˈætɪtju:d]	ставлення до чогось; позиція

limitation <i>n</i>	[,limi'teiʃn]	<i>pl.</i> 1. недоліки; 2. обмеження
prejudice <i>n</i>	[ˈpredʒudis]	1. упередження; 2. шкода
possess information	[pə'zesɪnfə'meɪʃn]	володіти інформацією
circumstances <i>n</i>	[ˈsə:kəmstənsɪz]	обставини, умови <i>pl.</i>
victim <i>n</i>	[ˈvɪktɪm]	жертва, потерпілий
complainant <i>n</i>	[kəm'pleɪnənt]	позивач
accessory <i>n</i>	[æk'sesəri]	співучасник
purchaser <i>n</i>	[ˈpɜ:tʃəsə]	покупець
receiver of loot	[ri'si:və]	переховувач краденого
be co-operative	[kəu'ɒpərətɪv]	бути схильним до спілкування
willing <i>adj</i>	[ˈwɪlɪŋ]	охочий, готовий щось зробити
innumerable <i>adj</i>	[ɪ'nju:mərəbl]	незліченний
confront a problem	[kən'frʌnt]	зіткнутися з проблемою
pertinent information	[ˈpɜ:tinənt]	доречна інформація
accuracy <i>n</i>	[ˈækjʊrəsi]	точність, правильність
reluctance <i>n</i>	[ri'lʌktəns]	небажання
overcome <i>v</i>	[əʊvə'kʌm]	побороти, подолати
fearful <i>adj</i>	[ˈfiəfʊl]	1. жахливий; 2. переляканий
to be induced <i>v</i>	[ɪn'dju:st]	бути змушеним
assurance <i>n</i>	[ə'ʃʊərəns]	запевнення
harm <i>n</i>	[hɑ:m]	шкода; збиток
befall <i>v</i>	[bi'fɔ:l]	статися; траплятися
to come out of shell	[ʃel]	(тут) стати відвертим
in one's own way	[əʊn] [wei]	по-своєму
loot	[lu:t]	(<i>n</i>) 1. награване; здобич; 2. грабування; (<i>v</i>) грабувати

gradually <i>adv</i>	['grædjuəli]	поступово; послідовно
authenticity <i>n</i>	[,ɔ:θen'tisiti]	достовірність, автентичність

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

INTERROGATION

Interrogation is a part of investigation, but is not a substitution for investigation. It requires ability and technique. It requires that the investigator knows people, their limitations, attitudes, prejudices, and psychological mechanisms. It requires that the interrogator knows himself, because and for the interrogator is the only constant factor in the process of interrogation. The subject is the variable factor in the interrogation. 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.

The subject in an interrogation may be a victim, a complainant, witnesses, suspects, or accused, an offender, accessories, i.e., purchasers or receivers of loot, etc. Any or all of these may be co-operative or uncooperative, willing or unwilling subjects. The reasons for their reactions will be innumerable.

The problem confronting the investigator with the individual who is willing to talk is to get all pertinent information which he possesses and which can be checked for accuracy and authenticity. The problem with the individual who is unwilling to talk is to get him to talk, to convert him into a willing subject. The problem with the individual who is unable to talk is to find a reason for his reluctance or inability and overcome that reason. The fearful type may be induced to give information upon assurance that no harm will befall him. The introvertive type may be induced to talk by allowing him to get acquainted with the investigator gradually and to come out of his shell in his own way.

TASK 3. Translate the following words and word-combinations into Ukrainian:

receiver of loot, victim, offender, suspect, accessory, pertinent information, ability, complainant, information upon assurance, to find a reason, circumstances, accused, constant factor, to possess information.

TASK 4. Make up sentences with the following words and translate them:

victim (*n*) жертва, потерпілий

victimization (*n*)переслідування

victimize (*v*)робити своєю жертвою

TASK 5. Form words with negative meaning using the following prefixes and translate them:

<i>un-</i>	<i>in-</i>
.....

warrantable, co-operative, willing, security, numerable, able, ability, fair, justifiable, offensive.

TASK 6. Complete the following sentences by the words from the box. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

reluctance, subject, introvertive, substitution, witness, victim

1. The ... type may be induced to talk by allowing him to get acquainted with the investigator gradually.
2. The problem with the individual who is unable to talk is to find the reason for his....
3. Interrogation is a part of investigation but is not a ... for investigation.

4. The subject of an interrogation may be the ..., the complainant, the ..., informers, or accused.
5. The ... of the interrogation is any person who possesses information.

TASK 7. Translate the following words and word-combinations into English:

позивач, володіти інформацією, слідчий, знати людей та їх недоліки, охочий до чогось, награбоване, небажання, свідок, переховувач краденого.

TASK 8. Find in the text the answers to the following questions:

1. What is interrogation?
2. What does interrogation require?
3. What is necessary to know for interrogation?
4. Who is the only constant factor in the interrogation? Why?
5. Who is the variable factor? Why?
6. Who may be the subject of interrogation?
7. What is the problem confronting the investigator with the individual willing to talk? Why?
8. What is the problem confronting the investigator with the person unwilling to talk?
9. What is the method of interrogation of the fearful type of a person?
10. What is the best way to induce to talk the introvertive type of a person?

TASK 9. Give the proper definition for:

1. criminal investigator	a) a person suspected of a crime.
2. victim	b) goods stolen by thieves.
3. witness	c) a person charged in a criminal case.
4. suspect	d) a person who brings a legal action against smb.

5. purchaser	e) a person who sees an event take place / or knows smth. about the event
6. accused	f) a person, animal or thing that is injured, killed, or destroyed as a result of crime or misfortune.
7. complainant	g) a person who buys smth.
8. loot	h) a person who collects facts to accomplish a threefold aim: to identify and locate the guilty party and to provide evidence of his guilt.

TASK 10. Check yourself. Translate the key words and word-combinations without the dictionary. Retell the text “Interrogation” using them:

substitute, investigation, ability, technique, limitation, attitude, prejudice, psychological mechanism, the only constant factor, subject, to possess information, circumstances, in a case, victim, receiver of a loot, informer, offender, co-operative, unwilling, to confront smb., pertinent information, to check for accuracy, to convert, reluctance, fearful type, to be induced, upon assurance, harm, to befall smb., to get acquainted, gradually, to come out of one’s shell, in one’s own way.

TASK 11. Read translate the text. Entitle it.

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. Mental notes are usually relied on only in “hot cases” and immediately reduced to writing, or during a preliminary interrogation that is used as a means of “breaking ice”.

The investigator should record just enough of the information to enable him to complete his records at the conclusion of the interview. In case the interrogation is at the investigator’s office, he can have a record of the conversation made

stenographically, by wire, or by sound movie. Obviously, the means of recording is not visible to the subject. Records of interviews can be used to trap the subject in lies, to implicate associates, to assist the later interrogation, and to use them in court.

TASK 12. Compose a summary of the text (10 sentences).

TASK 13. Translate into English. Use active vocabulary:

1. Важливою проблемою при допиті є вибір місця, де проводиться (tohold) допит.
2. Допит є важливою частиною слідства, але не його підміною.
3. Слідчий повинен записати достатньо інформації, щоб мати змогу зробити висновки (conclusions) з допиту.
4. Покладатися (to rely) тільки на свою пам'ять при допиті – це погана звичка.
5. Доцільно, щоб всі прилади, які записують (means of recording) розмову, були сховані.
6. Особам, яких допитують (subjects), не слід дозволяти обговорювати справу між собою.

TASK 14. Read and dramatize the dialogue using your active vocabulary.

THE MURDER

A newspaper reporter is asking the policeman about the recent murder. You are the policeman. Can you answer the reporter's questions?

REPORTER: Did the police find the old lady's body in front of her bed?

POLICEMAN: Yes, the old lady's body was found in front of her bed.

REPORTER: Did the murderers kill the old lady last night?

POLICEMAN: Yes, the old lady was killed last night.

REPORTER: Did the murderers use a pistol?

POLICEMAN: Yes, a pistol was used by the murderers to kill her.

REPORTER: Did the police find the pistol under the table?

POLICEMAN:

REPORTER: Did the murderers take all the money and jewels?

POLICEMAN:.....

REPORTER: Did they tie up her husband?

POLICEMAN:

REPORTER: Did they break the window from the outside?

POLICEMAN:

REPORTER: Did the neighbours hear three shots?

POLICEMAN:

REPORTER: Did they see the murderers?

POLICEMAN:

REPORTER: Did they call the police?

POLICEMAN:

REPORTER: Did they shoot one of the murderers?

POLICEMAN:

REPORTER: Did the police arrest the murderer?

POLICEMAN: ... But how is it that you already know everything about the murder?

REPORTER: The murder was reported in my newspaper yesterday. I just wanted to be sure.



TASK 15. Read the information below. Compose a summary using your active vocabulary:

Crime-scene investigation and forensic sciences

The first police crime laboratory was established in 1910 in Lyon, France, by Edmond Locard. According to Locard’s “exchange principle,” it is impossible for criminals to escape a crime scene without leaving behind trace evidence that can be used to identify them. That principle gave rise to the forensic sciences, which are the accumulated methods for developing and analyzing physical evidence from crime scenes. Crime-scene investigation, which is often performed by experts known as crime-scene investigators (CSIs), involves the careful gathering of such evidence, which is then analyzed at a crime laboratory. In some cases evidence gathered by CSIs and analyzed by forensic experts is the only incontrovertible evidence presented at trial.

Evidence collection

Because there is rarely more than one opportunity to obtain evidence from a crime scene, the investigation by the CSIs must be methodical and complete. In keeping with Locard’s exchange principle, CSIs collect evidence from the crime scene that may have been touched or microscopically “contaminated” by the suspect or suspects. They also take samples of fibres, dirt, and dust.

After a preliminary search, the crime scene is photographed; some police departments also make a videotape of the scene. CSIs take careful measurements, make detailed notes, and draw sketches. Evidence is collected and carefully catalogued. Scientific and technological advances have resulted in the development of laser and alternative-light sources that can reveal latent fingerprints, stains, hairs, fibres, and other trace evidence. For example, luminol, a substance that fluoresces when in contact with blood, is capable of detecting blood traces that have been diluted up to 10,000 times, making it useful for searching crime scenes that were cleaned in order to conceal evidence. In addition, the patterns of blood stains often indicate many of the dynamics of the crime; investigators trained in blood-pattern analysis, for example, can determine whether a victim was standing still, walking, or running at the time of death. Although some larger police departments have specialists to take photographs and fingerprints and to collect trace evidence, most CSIs are generalists who are trained to perform all these tasks.

Forensic analysis

Hairs and fibres

Although a single hair or fibre cannot place a suspect at a crime scene, collections of hair or fibre can be used to establish with a high degree of probability that the suspect is connected to the crime. Hairs possess class characteristics (patterns that naturally occur in specific percentages of the population) that indicate some general features of the individual from whom they are obtained, such as what diseases he may have and sometimes what race he belongs to. If the hair has any follicular material or blood on it, a DNA test can determine with a certain degree of probability whether the sample came from a particular individual.

Toxicology

Toxicology was first systematized by the Spanish physician Matthieu Orfila (1787–1853). Toxicologists examine blood and tissues to ascertain the presence and quantity of drugs or poisons in a person's body. Toxicological reports can assist

investigators by showing whether the drug ingested was fatal and the approximate time the drug was introduced into the body.

Serology

Serology is the study of serums such as blood and other human fluids. In 1901 Karl Landsteiner, a researcher at the University of Vienna, published his discovery that human blood could be grouped into distinct types, which became known as the ABO blood group system. In 1915 the Italian scientist Leone Lattes developed a simple method for determining the blood type of a dried bloodstain. The Rh blood group system, which classifies blood according to the presence or absence of the Rh antigen, was developed in 1939–40. Since that time more than 100 different blood factors have been discovered. Because those factors appear unevenly in the population, they can be used to identify the particular groups to which potential suspects belong. As various blood factors are defined in a sample, the percentage of people who have that combination of factors is narrowed, and the sample becomes more individualized. The introduction into forensics of DNA analysis has enabled investigators to detect identifying characteristics of body fluids and cells with unprecedented precision, making them better able to implicate or eliminate potential suspects.

Examining documents

The work of the “questioned document” examiner concerns such problems as identifying handwriting and typewriting, determining the age of a document, and determining the sequence of events involved in a document’s preparation, handling, or alteration. Document examiners employ a variety of technologies and techniques. Handwriting analysis, for example, is based on the premise that, by the time people become adults, their writing has acquired peculiarities that may be used to identify them.

TASK 16. Read the text paying attention to the key words and word combinations, answer the questions:



Inspector Davis arrived at the country house at 9 a.m. to investigate circumstances of a crime. The witnesses were in the kitchen. The victim was a man, Mr. Taylor. He died because some one had caused him bodily injuries. The killer disappeared. Inspector Davis asked everyone in the house to keep the crime scene untouched. There were a few suspects because the house was full of people the previous night. Two of the suspects had an alibi. There were three facts that narrowed a number of suspects: the killer was armed with a rifle, he left his fingerprints and a red scarf as evidence. The medical experts stated that the killer had left traces on the victim's body. First of all, the inspector decided to talk to the applicant of this crime, Mr. Cooper. But it turned out that he had run away. That is how inspector Davis started to investigate the circumstances of the crime in the country house.

1. What happened in the country house?
2. Who was the applicant of the crime? Is this person a suspect? Why?
3. Why did the victim die?

TASK 17. define the succession of actions in such a plot as “The Crime and Punishment”

	to identify a criminal		to trace a criminal
	to announce the sentence		to commit a crime
	to gather evidence		to prove guiltiness or innocence
	to question the eyewitness		to define the category of crime
	to arrest a criminal		to deliver the court hearings

TASK 18. For your individual work. Read the text, then give the information in your own words (10-12 sentences):



INVESTIGATION OF A BURGLARY

How do the police investigate when a burglary is committed? Let us start by defining Burglary'. In the Theft Act of 1968 a person is guilty of burglary if, "he enters a building, as a trespasser, with intent to: steal, assault or rape someone therein, or to cause damage, or having entered the building he steals or assaults someone."

Let us consider one possible case. Your house is locked and secured but unoccupied, it is the middle of the afternoon, a time popular for burglars to be active. A neighbor, knowing your house is unoccupied, notices two men at your front door. After knocking at your door one man walks away and stands on a corner nearby. The other goes down the side of your house to the rear. Your neighbor realizing something suspicious is happening decides to call the police. She dials 999 and her call is directed via the operator to the Central Communications Complex at New Scotland Yard.

This is the Communications Centre for the Metropolitan Police; the officers on duty receive and deal daily with approximately three to four thousand emergency calls. After recording the call a message is passed by radio to the nearest police patrol car who, responds immediately.

On arrival at the house, the officers find that a rear window has been smashed and the front door is open. Their first duty is to search your house to see if the burglars are still on the premises and if so to arrest them.

In cases where neighbors see something they think is suspicious and act quickly police often catch burglars on the premises. However, in this case the burglars have already gone and taken some of your property with them. The officers would speak to the neighbor who raised the alarm to obtain a description of the burglars which would then be radioed to all nearby patrolling police officers.

Enquiries would also be made of any other of your neighbors who saw the burglars and could assist in the investigation of your burglary. Every effort would be made to contact you, so that you could return to your home as soon as possible. The officer, meanwhile, would either arrange for your premises to be secured or ask a neighbor to wait in your home until you returned. (As the first police officer on the scene it is as much part of this officers job to ensure that your needs as a victim of crime-have been met, as it is to initiate preliminary enquiries). Acting in his or her role as investigator, the officer will then examine your home for clues. He or she may call on the services of an Identification Officer to assist in this.

After these enquiries have been completed, a crime report is submitted to Crime Desk Supervisor (usually a Detective Sergeant) who would satisfy him or herself that everything possible has been done during the course of the investigation. He or she will then assess the potential solvability of the case and decide whether a Detective Constable should be allocated to it. The kind of criteria which helps him or her make this decision are the existence of:

- A partial name or nickname of the suspect.
- A useful description of the suspect or note of distinguishing features.
- A full or partial registration mark of the suspect's vehicle.
- A link between the suspect and the scene of crime by finger print or other forensic evidence.

In our scenario, a useful description of the suspects exists so a Detective Constable will carry on the investigation.

It is important for you to establish as soon as possible exactly what property has been stolen and whether any of it can be identified. It is very helpful to keep a note of serial numbers and have your property marked with your post code and the number of your house or flat. Any items that are subsequently received can then be tracked back to you and no one else.

If the crime is not allocated to a Detective to continue the investigation it is not forgotten or filed away. Details of the property stolen are circulated and any fingerprints found are submitted for examination and comparison to those of known criminals in an effort to find the thieves. The report is kept at the Police Station and can be reinvestigated if any further information comes to light. As well as circulating a list of the property, if it is of a high value or rare and you have photographs of it, it may be possible to publicize them in the local press or in a crime appeal program on television.

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CHAPTER IV. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DANGERS.

4.1. CYBERCRIMES



TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

cybercrime	'saɪbəkraɪm	кіберзлочин
fraud	frɔ:d	шахрайство
stealing identities	'sti:lɪŋ aɪ'dentətɪz	викрадення ідентичності/ особистої інформації
violating privacy	'vaɪələɪtɪŋ'prɪvəsi	порушення конфіденційності
criminal activity	'krɪmɪnəl æk'tɪvətɪ	злочинна діяльність
clue	klu:	підказка
digital depository	'dɪdʒɪtəl dɪ'pɒzɪtəri	цифровий депозитарій
digital piracy	'dɪdʒɪtəl 'paɪərəsi	цифрове піратство
money laundering	'mʌni 'ləʊndərɪŋ	відмивання грошей
counterfeiting	'kaʊntəfɪtɪŋ	підробка
identity theft	aɪ'dentətɪ θeft	кіберрозвідка
cyber intelligence	'saɪbər ɪn'telɪdʒəns	радіотехнічна та електронна розвідка

cyber warfare	'saɪbə 'wɔ:feə	кібервійна
cyber weapons arsenal	'saɪbə 'weɪpənz 'ɑ:sənəl	комплекс хакерських програмних засобів
cyberattack	'saɪbər ə 'tæ	кібернетична атака, кібернапад, атака на електронні (комп'ютерні) мережі
cyberterrorism	'saɪbə 'terərɪzəm	комп'ютерний тероризм
computing centre	kəm 'pjʊ:tɪŋ 'sɛntə	пункт обробки даних
computer-assisted exercise (CAE)	kəm 'pjʊ:tər-ə'sɪstɪd 'eksəsaɪz	комп'ютеризоване навчання

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

CYBERCRIMES

Cybercrime, also called computer crime, the use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Cybercrime, especially through the Internet, has grown in importance as the computer has become central to commerce, entertainment, and government.

Because of the early and widespread adoption of computers and the Internet in the United States, most of the earliest victims and villains of cybercrime were Americans. By the 21st century, though, hardly a hamlet remained anywhere in the world that had not been touched by cybercrime of one sort or another.

New technologies create new criminal opportunities but few new types of crime. What distinguishes cybercrime from traditional criminal activity? Obviously, one difference is the use of the digital computer, but technology alone is insufficient for any distinction that might exist between different realms of criminal activity. Criminals do not need a computer to commit fraud, traffic in child pornography and intellectual property, steal an identity, or violate someone's privacy. All those activities existed before the "cyber" prefix became ubiquitous. Cybercrime, especially involving the Internet, represents an extension of existing criminal behaviour alongside some novel illegal activities.

Most cybercrime is an attack on information about individuals, corporations, or governments. Although the attacks do not take place on a physical body, they take

place on the personal or corporate virtual body, which is the set of informational attributes that define people and institutions on the Internet.

An important aspect of cybercrime is its nonlocal character: actions can occur in jurisdictions separated by vast distances. This poses severe problems for law enforcement since previously local or even national crimes now require international cooperation. For example, if person accesses child pornography located on a computer in a country that does not ban child pornography, is that individual committing a crime in a nation where such materials are illegal? Where exactly does cybercrime take place? Cyberspace is simply a richer version of the space where a telephone conversation takes place, somewhere between the two people having the conversation. As a planet-spanning network, the Internet offers criminals multiple hiding places in the real world as well as in the network itself. However, just as individuals walking on the ground leave marks that a skilled tracker can follow, cybercriminals leave clues as to their identity and location, despite their best efforts to cover their tracks. In order to follow such clues across national boundaries, though, international cybercrime treaties must be ratified.

In 1996 the Council of Europe, together with government representatives from the United States, Canada, and Japan, drafted a preliminary international treaty covering computer crime. Around the world, civil libertarian groups immediately protested provisions in the treaty requiring Internet service providers (ISPs) to store information on their customers' transactions and to turn this information over on demand. Work on the treaty proceeded nevertheless, and on November 23, 2001, the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime was signed by 30 states. The convention came into effect in 2004. Additional protocols, covering terrorist activities and racist and xenophobic cybercrimes, were proposed in 2002 and came into effect in 2006. In addition, various national laws, such as the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, have expanded law enforcement's power to monitor and protect computer networks.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/cybercrime>)

TASK 3. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

Law enforcement's power, to protect computer networks, preliminary international treaty, planet-spanning network, to require international cooperation, criminal behavior, commit fraud, to take place on the personal or corporate virtual body, an attack on information about individuals.

TASK 4. Match the words with the definitions.

1. cybercrime	a) the crime of getting money by deceiving people
2. intellectual property	b) seeming to be everywhere
3. fraud	c) crime or illegal activity that is done using the internet
4. ubiquitous	d) someone or something that has been hurt, damaged, or killed or has suffered, either because of the actions of someone or something else, or because of illness or chance
5. violate	e) showing an extreme dislike or fear of people from foreign countries
6. victim	f) someone's idea, invention, creation, etc., that can be protected by law from being copied by someone else
7. xenophobic	g) to break or act against something, especially a law, agreement, principle, or something that should be treated with respect

TASK 5. Answer the questions.

1. What is cybercrime?
2. What creates new criminal opportunities for new types of crime?
3. What is criminal behavior?
4. What is an important aspect of cybercrime?
5. Do computer crimes require international cooperation?
6. When was the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime signed?
7. What was proposed in 2002 and came into effect in 2006

TASK 6. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 7. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. Definition of cybercrime and its difference from traditional criminal activity.
2. The cyberspace of criminals.
3. The conventions on Cybercrime.



TASK 8. Read and translate the text.

TYPES OF CYBERCRIMES

Cybercrime ranges across a spectrum of activities. At one end are crimes that involve fundamental breaches of personal or corporate privacy, such as assaults on the integrity of information held in digital depositories and the use of illegally obtained digital information to harass, harm, or blackmail a firm or individual. These new cybercapabilities have caused intense debate. Pegasus spyware, for instance, according to its creator, the Israeli cyber-intelligence firm NSO Group, is sold exclusively to government security and law enforcement agencies and only for the purpose of aiding rescue operations and battling criminals, such as money launderers, sex- and drug-traffickers, and terrorists. Yet, the smartphone-attached spyware, which can steal private data without leaving an obvious trace of its activities, has been widely used covertly by governments to track politicians, government leaders, human rights activists, dissidents, and journalists. Also at this end of the spectrum is the growing crime of identity theft.

Midway along the spectrum lie transaction-based crimes such as fraud, trafficking in child pornography, digital piracy, money laundering, and counterfeiting. These are specific crimes with specific victims, but the criminal hides in the relative anonymity provided by the Internet. Another part of this type of crime involves individuals within corporations or government bureaucracies deliberately altering data for either profit or political objectives. At the other end of the spectrum are those crimes that involve attempts to disrupt the actual workings of the Internet. These range from spam, hacking, and denial of service attacks against specific sites to acts of cyberterrorism - that is, the use of the Internet to cause public disturbances and even death. Cyberterrorism focuses upon the use of the Internet by nonstate actors to affect a nation's economic and technological infrastructure. Since the September 11 attacks of 2001, public awareness of the threat of cyberterrorism has grown dramatically.

Cybercrime affects both a virtual and a real body, but the effects upon each are different. This phenomenon is clearest in the case of identity theft. In the United States, for example, individuals do not have an official identity card but a Social Security number that has long served as a de facto identification number. Taxes are collected on the basis of each citizen's Social Security number, and many private institutions use the number to keep track of their employees, students, and patients. Access to an individual's Social Security number affords the opportunity to gather all the documents related to that person's citizenship - i.e., to steal his identity. Even stolen credit card information can be used to reconstruct an individual's identity. When criminals steal a firm's credit card records, they produce two distinct effects. First, they make off with digital information about individuals that is useful in many ways. For example, they might use the credit card information to run up huge bills, forcing the credit card firms to suffer large losses, or they might sell the information to others who can use it in a similar fashion. Second, they might use individual credit card names and numbers to create new identities for other criminals. For example, a criminal might contact the issuing bank of a stolen credit card and change the mailing address on the account. Next, the criminal may get a passport or driver's license with his own picture but with the victim's name. With a driver's license, the criminal can easily acquire a new Social

Security card; it is then possible to open bank accounts and receive loans - all with the victim's credit record and background. The original cardholder might remain unaware of this until the debt is so great that the bank contacts the account holder. Only then does the identity theft become visible. Although identity theft takes places in many countries, researchers and law-enforcement officials are plagued by a lack of information and statistics about the crime worldwide. Cybercrime is clearly, however, an international problem.

In 2015 the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) released a report on identity theft; in the previous year almost 1.1 million Americans had their identities fraudulently used to open bank, credit card, or utility accounts. The report also stated that another 16.4 million Americans were victimized by account theft, such as use of stolen credit cards and automatic teller machine (ATM) cards. The BJS report showed that while the total number of identity theft victims in the United States had grown by about 1 million since 2012, the total loss incurred by individuals had declined since 2012 by about \$10 billion to \$15.4 billion. Most of that decline was from a sharp drop in the number of people losing more than \$2,000. Most identity theft involved small sums, with losses less than \$300 accounting for 54 percent of the total.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/cybercrime>)

TASK 9. Give Ukrainian equivalent.

Cybercapability, the smartphone-attached spyware, citizen's Social Security number, to keep track of the employees, to steal his identity, to run up huge bills, to suffer large losses, to create new identities for other criminals, an original cardholder, a lack of information, to be victimized by account theft.

TASK 10. Match the words with the definitions.

1. privacy	a) the act of getting money from people or forcing them to do something by threatening to tell a secret of theirs or to harm them
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2. blackmail	b) the practice of illegally copying and selling digital music, video, computer software, etc.
3. money launderer	c) the activity of making illegal copies of things such as bank notes, DVDs, or official documents
4. counterfeiting	d) the use of the internet to damage or destroy computer systems for political or other reasons
5. digital piracy	e) someone's right to keep their personal matters and relationships secret
6. cyberterrorism	f) a person or organization that moves money that has been obtained illegally through banks and other businesses to make it seem to have been obtained legally
7. identity theft	g) the crime of using someone's personal information in order to pretend to be them and to get money or goods in their name

TASK 11. Answer the questions.

- 1) What types of cybercrimes are defined?
- 2) What have new cybercapabilities caused?
- 3) What is the identity theft?
- 4) What does Cyberterrorism focus upon?
- 5) What body does a cybercrime affect?
- 6) How can the criminals use the identity theft?
- 7) Is cybercrime an international problem?

TASK 12. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 13. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. Types of cybercrimes.
2. The identity theft and its consequences.
3. The cybercrime as international problem.



TASK 14. Read and translate the texts.

COUNTERFEITING AND FORGERY

File sharing of intellectual property is only one aspect of the problem with copies. Another more mundane aspect lies in the ability of digital devices to render nearly perfect copies of material artifacts. Take the traditional crime of counterfeiting. Until recently, creating passable currency required a significant amount of skill and access to technologies that individuals usually do not own, such as printing presses, engraving plates, and special inks. The advent of inexpensive, high-quality colour copiers and printers has brought counterfeiting to the masses. Ink-jet printers now account for a growing percentage of the counterfeit currency confiscated by the U.S. Secret Service. In 1995 ink-jet currency accounted for 0.5 percent of counterfeit U.S. currency; in 1997 ink-jet printers produced 19 percent of the illegal cash. By 2014 almost 60 percent of the counterfeit money recovered in the U.S. came from ink-jet printers. The widespread development and use of computer technology prompted the U.S. Treasury to redesign U.S. paper currency to include a variety of anticounterfeiting technologies. The European Union currency, or euro, had security designed into it from the start. Special features, such as embossed foil holograms and special ribbons and paper, were designed to make counterfeiting difficult. Indeed, the switch to the euro presented an unprecedented opportunity for counterfeiters of preexisting national

currencies. The great fear was that counterfeit currency would be laundered into legal euros. Fortunately, it was not the problem that some believed it would be.

Nor is currency the only document being copied. Immigration documents are among the most valuable, and they are much easier to duplicate than currency. In the wake of the September 11 attacks, this problem came under increasing scrutiny in the United States. In particular, the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) issued several reports during the late 1990s and early 2000s concerning the extent of document fraud that had been missed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Finally, a 2002 report by the GAO reported that more than 90 percent of certain types of benefit claims were fraudulent and further stated that immigration fraud was “out of control.” Partially in response to these revelations, the INS was disbanded and its functions assumed by the newly constituted U.S. Department of Homeland Security in 2003.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

With the advent of almost every new media technology, pornography has been its “killer app,” or the application that drove early deployment of technical innovations in search of profit. The Internet was no exception, but there is a criminal element to this business bonanza - child pornography, which is unrelated to the lucrative business of legal adult-oriented pornography. The possession of child pornography, defined here as images of children under age 18 engaged in sexual behaviour, is illegal in the United States, the European Union, and many other countries, but it remains a problem that has no easy solution. The problem is compounded by the ability of “kiddie porn” Web sites to disseminate their material from locations, such as states of the former Soviet Union as well as Southeast Asia, that lack cybercrime laws. Some law-enforcement organizations believe that child pornography represents a \$3-billion-a-year industry and that more than 10,000 Internet locations provide access to these materials.

The Internet also provides pedophiles with an unprecedented opportunity to commit criminal acts through the use of “chat rooms” to identify and lure victims. Here the virtual and the material worlds intersect in a particularly dangerous fashion. In many countries, state authorities now pose as children in chat rooms; despite the widespread knowledge of this practice, pedophiles continue to make contact with these

“children” in order to meet them “off-line.” That such a meeting invites a high risk of immediate arrest does not seem to deter pedophiles. Interestingly enough, it is because the Internet allows individual privacy to be breached that the authorities are able to capture pedophiles.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/cybercrime>)

TASK 15. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

A variety of anticounterfeiting technologies, an embossed foil hologram, a special ribbon, an opportunity for counterfeiter, to come under increasing scrutiny, a fraudulent, a search of profit, a lucrative business, a possession of child pornography, to commit criminal act, to identify and lure victim, to deter pedophiles, to capture.

TASK 16. Match the words with the definitions.

1. ribbon	a) dishonest and illegal
2. currency	b) someone who commits a crime
3. fraudulent	c) to prevent someone from doing something or to make someone less enthusiastic about doing something by making it difficult for that person to do it or by threatening bad results if they do it
4. to disseminate	d) a long, narrow strip of material used to tie things together or as a decoration
5. criminal	e) money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services
6. to deter	f) to spread or give out something, especially news, information, ideas, etc., to a lot of people
7. profit	g) the money that is used in a particular country at a particular time

TASK 17. Answer the questions.

1) What is a counterfeiting?

- 2) What special features were designed to make counterfeiting difficult?
- 3) Are immigration documents much easier to duplicate than currency?
- 4) Which problem came under increasing scrutiny in the United States?
- 5) Is the possession of child pornography, defined here as images of children under age 18 engaged in sexual behaviour, illegal?
- 6) What opportunity does the Internet provide pedophiles?
- 7) Are the authorities able to capture pedophiles?

TASK 18. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 19. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. The counterfeiting in Ukraine.
2. Using the computers for counterfeiting and forgery.
3. The international problem of child pornography.



TASK 20. Read and translate the text.

SPAM, STEGANOGRAPHY, E-MAIL HACKING, AND SABOTAGE

E-mail has spawned one of the most significant forms of cybercrime - spam, or unsolicited advertisements for products and services, which experts estimate to comprise roughly 50 percent of the e-mail circulating on the Internet. Spam is a crime against all users of the Internet since it wastes both the storage and network capacities of ISPs, as well as often simply being offensive. Yet, despite various attempts to

legislate it out of existence, it remains unclear how spam can be eliminated without violating the freedom of speech in a liberal democratic polity. Unlike junk mail, which has a postage cost associated with it, spam is nearly free for perpetrators - it typically costs the same to send 10 messages as it does to send 10 million.

One of the most significant problems in shutting down spammers involves their use of other individuals' personal computers. Typically, numerous machines connected to the Internet are first infected with a virus or Trojan horse that gives the spammer secret control. Such machines are known as zombie computers, and networks of them, often involving thousands of infected computers, can be activated to flood the Internet with spam or to institute DoS attacks. While the former may be almost benign, including solicitations to purchase legitimate goods, DoS attacks have been deployed in efforts to blackmail Web sites by threatening to shut them down. Cyberexperts estimate that the United States accounts for about one-fourth of the 4-8 million zombie computers in the world and is the origin of nearly one-third of all spam.

E-mail also serves as an instrument for both traditional criminals and terrorists. While libertarians laud the use of cryptography to ensure privacy in communications, criminals and terrorists may also use cryptographic means to conceal their plans. Law-enforcement officials report that some terrorist groups embed instructions and information in images via a process known as steganography, a sophisticated method of hiding information in plain sight. Even recognizing that something is concealed in this fashion often requires considerable amounts of computing power; actually decoding the information is nearly impossible if one does not have the key to separate the hidden data.

In a type of scam called business e-mail compromise (BEC), an e-mail sent to a business appears to be from an executive at another company with which the business is working. In the e-mail, the "executive" asks for money to be transferred into a certain account. The FBI has estimated that BEC scams have cost American businesses about \$750 million.

Another type of hacking involves the hijacking of a government or corporation Web site. Sometimes these crimes have been committed in protest over the incarceration of other hackers. Sometimes a user's or organization's computer system is attacked and encrypted until a ransom is paid. The software used in such attacks has been dubbed ransomware. The ransom usually demanded is payment in a form of virtual currency, such as Bitcoin. When data are of vital importance to an organization, sometimes the ransom is paid.

Defacing Web sites is a minor matter, though, when compared with the specter of cyberterrorists using the Internet to attack the infrastructure of a nation, by rerouting airline traffic, contaminating the water supply, or disabling nuclear plant safeguards.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/cybercrime>)

TASK 21. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

The storage and network capacities, to legislate, to estimate, a perpetrator, a hijacking, an incarceration of a hacker, a rerouting airline traffic, a hijacking of a government, law-enforcement officials, a ransomware.

TASK 22. Match the words with the definitions.

1. spam	a) someone who has committed a crime or a violent or harmful act
2. to legislate	b) the act of putting or keeping someone in prison or in a place used as a prison
3. to estimate	c) unwanted email, usually advertisements
4. perpetrator	d) the crime of using force or threats to take control of an aircraft, ship, car, etc., or an occasion when this happens
5. hijacking	e) a large amount of money that is demanded in exchange for someone who has been taken prisoner, or sometimes for an animal
6. incarceration	f) a government makes a new law

TASK 23. Answer the questions.

- 1) Has E-mail spawned one of the most significant forms of cybercrime - spam?
- 2) Can spam be eliminated without violating the freedom of speech in a liberal democratic polity?
- 3) What machines are known as zombie computers?
- 4) What do the law-enforcement officials report?
- 5) What is another type of hacking?
- 6) Why is the hijacking of a government committed?
- 7) What form is the ransom usually demanded in?

TASK 24. Give your own five questions to the text.**TASK 25. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.**

1. The spam as an international problem.
2. The hijacking of a government.
3. The cyberterrorists in Ukraine.

TASK 26. Read and translate the text.**CYBER LAW IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Cyber law in USA: CFFA (Computer Fraud and Abuse Act). The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA) was approved as an amendment to the first federal computer fraud law to address cyberattacks in 1986. It has been amended several times over the years, most recently in 2008, to cover a wide range of conduct far beyond its original intent. The CFAA explicitly prohibits intentionally accessing a computer without authorization or in excess of authorization, but it does not define "without authorization." It has become a tool ripe for abuse, with harsh penalty schemes and malleable provisions, and is used against nearly every aspect of computer activity.

Because of the rise in popularity of digital platforms since the dawn of this new digital era, data breaches have taken on a new dimension. Between 2005 and 2015, data breaches exposed over 500 million US records. In 2016, there were 1093 data breaches in the United States, resulting in the loss of 36 million records. Data exchanges between businesses and the government may take place in an acceptable manner. When it was first introduced in July 2014, the bill had already passed the Senate and had been signed into law. President Barack Obama signed the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act into law on December 18, 2014.

Cyberlaw in Germany: Germany has a well-established tradition of data privacy and personal freedom. German data protection laws are strict, and government rights to monitor people in cyberspace are strictly limited. In Germany, several acts govern cyber security. Section 202a and 303a of the Strafgesetzbuch which is German penal code to protect data and communication from misuse, hacking, and sabotage. Section 303b of the same Code directs punitive action against computer sabotage. The German IT Security Act of 2015 is the main legal act governing cyber security. The act requires critical infrastructure operators to maintain a minimum level of IT security and to report any IT security incidents to the Federal Office for Information Security, Germany's national cyber security agency. Moreover, every company in Germany that processes personal data is subject to the regulation of either the federal or one of the 16 local data protection authorities. Germany enacted the Federal Data Protection Act in 2017. The Act, which came into effect on May 25, 2018, implements the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). It took the place of the previous German Data Protection Act.

Although the Act is only a supplement to the GDPR, it contains a number of additional provisions that must be followed, such as the appointment of Data Protection Officers, sensitive personal data, data subjects' rights, changing the purpose of processing, video surveillance, fines and sanctions, creditworthiness and scoring, and so on. So far, the German legal system has been able to put a good fight against the pressing problems of cybercrime.

Cyber law in Norway: The Personal Data Act of 2000 is the primary law focusing on data protection and individual privacy rights. This act ensures that personal data is processed in accordance with factors such as personal integrity, private life, and the right to privacy. It defines personal data as "any information relating to any person," and processing personal data as "the use, storage, and recording of any person's personal information." It specifies different conditions for processing personal data and sensitive personal data. Sensitive personal data includes a person's race, ethnicity, political opinions, philosophical and religious beliefs. It also discusses suspicion/conviction for a criminal offence, health, and sex life. Norway's HDI ranking has remained stable over time. While the crime rate remains under control, it is encouraging to see various governmental and non-governmental initiatives.

<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-10864-cybercrimes-affecting-the-society.html>

TASK 27. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

To prohibit intentionally accessing a computer without authorization, a well-established tradition, to protect data and communication from misuse, punitive action against computer sabotage, a sensitive personal data, a video surveillance, a suspicion/conviction for a criminal offence.

TASK 28. Match the words with the definitions.

1. personal data	a) a rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves
2. suspicion	b) information held on computers that relates only to you, and that you do not want everyone to know
3. offence	c) to use something for the wrong purpose in a way that is harmful or morally wrong
4. surveillance	d) a belief or idea that something may be true
5. law	e) an event that is either unpleasant or unusual
6. abuse	f) an illegal act; a crime

7. incident	g) the careful watching of a person or place, especially by the police or army, because of a crime that has happened or is expected
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TASK 29. Read and translate the text. Compose a dialogue «How to reduce your chances of becoming a victim».

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR CHANCES OF BECOMING A VICTIM

- try using three unrelated words, eg. fishbooktable; and think of three different words for each account, so if one is compromised the others are safe
- never give personal or sensitive details out online or over email
- make sure all devices have up-to-date anti-virus software and a firewall installed
- keep software and apps regularly updated
- only download from legal, trusted websites
- only open emails and attachments from known and trusted sources
- only ever use websites that start with https://, however make sure that you're on the correct site by sense-checking the full website address
- avoid using public WiFi hotspots that are not secure, use your 3/4G data. If you have no choice but to use Public WiFi, then only use it with a Virtual Private Network enabled on your device
- regularly back up your data
- control your social media accounts – regularly check your privacy settings and how your data is being used and shared
- be cautious of internet chats and online dating – there's no guarantee you're speaking to who you think
- be extremely cautious if you're asked for money

[\(https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/fa/fraud/online-fraud/cyber-crime-fraud/\)](https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/fa/fraud/online-fraud/cyber-crime-fraud/)

TEST

TASK 1. Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (1-5). There are two choices you do not need to use.

COMPUTER HACKING

1. A couple months ago a newspaper reported that five British banks were being held to ransom by a gang of hackers who had managed to break into their computer. The hackers were demanding money in return for revealing exactly how they did it.

2. In cases like this, banks may consider paying just so they can protect themselves better in the future. No one knows exactly how much money is stolen by keyboard criminals – banks and other companies tend to be very secretive if it happens to them. It doesn't exactly fill customers with confidence if they think their bank account can be accessed by anyone with a PC!

3. Some experts believe that only around a tenth of all computer crimes are actually reported. Insurance company Hogg Robinson estimate that computer crimes are 'inside jobs, where staff with access to the company's computers fiddle with the records.

4. A comparatively small amount is committed by the more glamorous-and headline-grabbing-hackers. The true hacker, it seems, doesn't do it for financial gain. The thrill appears to be, not in getting rich, but in beating the system.

5. Two of Britain's most notorious hackers are Nicholas 'Mad Hacker' Whiteley and Edward Singh. The renegade pair has been the scourge of organization with insecure computers for years, seemingly competing for the title of Britain's best hacker.

- A.** About 90 percent of computer crimes are not reported
- B.** The competition of British hackers
- C.** Hidden information
- D.** The problem of terrorism

- E. Breaking into bank computers
- F. The aim of the true hacker
- G. Crimes committed by persons in authority

ANSWERS: 1-E, 2-C, 3-A, 4-F, 5-B.

TASK 2. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (6-11). There are two choices you do not need.

COMPUTER CRIME

The explosive growth in the use of computers in the business world in the past few years has brought with it a corresponding increase in computer misuse. Traditional (pre-computer) state and federal laws applicable to such crimes (6) _____ are not necessarily appropriate for prosecution of cases of computer fraud and computer theft.

For example, one court held that a city employee's use of the city's computer facilities in his private sales venture could not support a theft conviction absent any (7) _____ of any part of value or use of the computer. In some cases, use of a computer has not been deemed "property" within traditional theft statutes. Computer crimes fall mainly into three broad categories: simple unauthorized access, theft of information, and theft of funds.

Among schemes that have been subjects of litigation are stealing a competitor's computer programme; paying an accomplice to delete adverse information and (8) _____ the defendant's credit file; a bank's president having his account computer coded so that his checks would be removed and held rather than posted so he could later remove the actual checks without their being debited; and a disgruntled ex-employee's inserting a "virus" into his former employer's computer to destroy its records.

Some estimate that losses due to computer misuse may be as high as \$35 to \$40 billion per year (9) _____ and data, losses of trade secrets, and damage done to computer hardware. These estimates may not be reliable, but it is clear that a substantial amount of computer crime is never discovered and (10) _____ is never reported because companies do not want publicity about the inadequacy of their computer

controls and financial institutions, such as banks, fear that reports of large losses of funds, even when insured, are likely (11) _____ in the interest of safety. Whatever the actual loss due to computer misuse, both congress and the state legislatures have passed statutes to deal specifically with computer crime.

A including thefts of funds, losses of computer programs

B a couple months a newspaper reported

C to cause depositors to withdraw their funds

D evidence that the city was deprived

E insert favourable false information into

F as trespass and larceny

G a high percentage of that which is discovered

H plenty of software companies

ANSWERS: 6-F, 7-D, 8-E, 9-A, 10-G, 11-C.

TASK 3. Read the text below. For questions (12–25) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

CYBER CRIMINAL EVENT ANALYSIS

When a cybercrime is 12) _____, unless concrete 13) _____ findings can be established, the credibility of cyber-criminal data breach results will always come into question. In a 14) _____ of law, you need to prove that your 15) _____ results could not have been tampered or 16) _____ in anyway, or the evidence presented will be considered contaminated and not credible for the case.

This is why it's very important to gather all your evidence during the 17) _____, from related systems involved in the 18) _____. This also 19) _____ extended infrastructure environments surrounding your evidence. This helps present the cause activities from end-to-end during the 20) _____ transaction events.

Cyber Sec has the real-world **21)** _____ when it comes to identifying, capturing, and giving holistic cybercrime evidence through **22)** _____ examinations. We **23)** _____ digital forensic report workflows that can display the entire event from discovered digital **24)** _____, to server or session access transactions logged into your Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) that ties into your digital **25)** _____ findings.

- 12) **A** passed **B** committed **C** discovered **D** was
- 13) **A** fingerprints **B** punishment **C** evidence **D** robbery
- 14) **A** court **B** solicitor **C** jail **D** branch
- 15) **A** useful **B** important **C** lawful **D** digital
- 16) **A** cleared up **B** manipulated **C** investigated **D** worked
- 17) **A** investigation **B** offender **C** theft **D** lawyer
- 18) **A** detective **B** criminal **C** breach **D** job
- 19) **A** breaks **B** must **C** plays **D** includes
- 20) **A** detection **B** violation **C** society **D** structure
- 21) **A** experiment **B** information **C** data **D** experience
- 22) **A** investigative **B** legal **C** technical **D** progressive
- 23) **A** recommend **B** work **C** provide **D** help
- 24) **A** experts **B** lawbreakers **C** parts **D** fingerprints
- 25) **A** modern **B** forensic **C** biometric **D** correct

ANSWERS: 12) B, 13) C, 14) A, 15) D, 16) B, 17) A, 18) C, 19) D, 20) B, 21) D, 22) A, 23) C, 24) D, 25) B.

TASK 4. Read the text below. For questions (26–40) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

CYBERCRIMES

Cybercrime, or computer related crime, **26)** ___ crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have **27)** ___ used in the commission of a crime, or

it may be the target. Cybercrimes can be defined as: «Offences that **28)**_____committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, **29)** ___ modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (networks including but not limited to Chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones». Cybercrime **30)** ___ threaten a person or a nation's security and financial health. Issues surrounding these types of crimes **31)**_____ become high-profile, particularly those surrounding hacking, copyright infringement, unwarranted mass-surveillance, child pornography, and child grooming.

There are also problems of privacy **32)**___ confidential information is intercepted or disclosed, lawfully or otherwise. Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar regard cybercrime from the perspective of gender and define cybercrime against women as «Crimes targeted **33)**_____ women with a motive to intentionally harm the victim psychologically and physically, using modern telecommunication networks such as internet and mobile phones». Activity crossing international borders and involving the interests of **34)**___ one nation or state is sometimes referred to as cyberwarfare.

- 26) **A** was **B** is **C** are **D** been
- 27) **A** be **B** being **C** are **D** been
- 28) **A** be **B** am **C** are **D** been
- 29) **A** using **B** used **C** have used **D** being used
- 30) **A** should **B** may **C** need **D** must
- 31) **A** have **B** has **C** are **D** is
- 32) **A** where **B** when **C** what **D** why
- 33) **A** inside **B**behind **C** against**D**near
- 34) **A**at last**B**atthe least **C**at a least **D**at least

CYBER STALKING

Cyber stalking is the use of the Internet or electronics to stalk or harass an individual, an organization or a specific group. There are many ways **35)**___ which cyber stalking becomes a cybercrime.

Cyber stalking can include monitoring **36)**___ activity real time, or while on the computer or device in the current moment, or while they are offline, or not **37)**___ the computer electronic device. Cyberstalking becomes a crime because of the repeated threatening, harassing or monitoring of someone with whom the stalker has, or no **38)**___ has, a relationship. Cyberstalking can include harassment of the victim, the obtaining of financial information of the victim or threatening the victim in order to frighten them. An example of cyberstalking would be to put a recording or monitoring device on a victim's computer or smartphone in order to save every keystroke they make so that the stalker can obtain information.

39)___ example would be repeatedly posting derogatory or personal information about a victim on web pages or social media despite **40)**___ not to do so. Cyberstalking has the potential punishment of a prison sentence.

35) **A** in **B** about **C** from **D** on

36) **A** someones' **B** someone's **C** someone'es **D** some one's

37) **A** between **B**under **C**in **D** on

38) **A** longer **B**longest **C**long **D** morelonger

39) **A** some **B**any **C**other **D** another

40) **A** was warned **B**be warned **C**being warned **D** beenwarned

ANSWERS: 26) B, 27) D, 28) C, 29) A, 30) B, 31) A, 32) B, 33) C, 34) D, 35) A , 36) B, 37) D, 38) A, 39) D, 40) C.

4.2. NATO AND ITS ACTIVITIES



The flag of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) design consists of a dark blue field with a white compass, with 4 white lines radiating from the four cardinal directions. The compass rose symbolizes the direction towards the path of peace, the goal that member states strive for. This flag was adopted 3 years after the creation of NATO and has been the flag for NATO since 1953.

TASK 1. Learn by heart given words and combinations.

VOCABULARY

defence	dɪ'fens	захист
security-related issue	sɪ'kjʊərəti-rɪ'leɪtɪd 'ɪʃuː	питання, пов'язане з безпекою
to protect	prə'tekt	захищати
an armed attack	ənɑːmd ə'tæk	збройна атака
security	sɪ'kjʊərəti	безпека
jurisdiction	ˌdʒʊə.rɪs'dɪk.ʃən	юрисдикція
self-defence	ˌself.dɪ'fens	самозахист
to maintain	meɪn'teɪn	підтримувати
to participate	pɑː'tɪs.ɪ.peɪt	брати участь
to identify	aɪ'dentɪfaɪ	ідентифікувати
stakeholder	'steɪk.həʊl.dər	стейкхолдер, зацікавлена сторона
responsibility	rɪ.spɒnsə'bɪləti	відповідальність
to support	sə'pɔ:t	підтримувати
hybrid threat	'haɪ.bɪd θret	гібридна загроза

to deter	dɪ'tɜːr	стримувати
engagement	ɪn'geɪdʒ.mənt	залучення, зобов'язання
counter-terrorism effort	ˌkaʊn.tər'ter.ə.rɪz.əm'efət	зусилля по боротьбі з тероризмом
weapon	'wepən	зброя
army force	'ɑːmi fɔːs	армійське угруповання
army intelligence	'ɑːmi ɪn'telɪdʒəns	військова розвідка
army legal assistance program	'ɑːmi 'liːgəl ə'sɪstəns 'prəʊgræm	програма правової допомоги військовим
antiairborne minefield	'ænti'eəbɔːn'maɪnfiːld	протидесантне мінне поле
antiaircraft missile system	ˌænti'eəkrɑːft'mɪsaɪl'sɪstəm	зенітно-ракетний комплекс (ЗРК)
antiaircraft protection	ˌænti'eəkrɑːftprə'tekʃən	протиповітряна оборона / зенітне прикриття
assault rifle	ə'sɔːlt'raɪfəl	штурмова гвинтівка; автомат; автоматичний карабін
assault weapon	ə'sɔːlt'wepən	штурмова (спеціальна) зброя
armor ballistic bullet proof face mask	'ɑːmə bə'listɪk'bʊlɪtpruːf feɪsmɑːsk	бронемаска
coordinating staff	kəʊ'ɔːdɪneɪtɪŋstɑːf	штаб координації дій
command training	kə'mɑːnd'treɪnɪŋ	оперативна підготовка; командирська підготовка
combat lifesaver skills	'kɒmbæt'laɪf'seɪvəskɪlz	навички рятування життя в бойовій обстановці
combating terrorism	'kɒmbætɪŋ'ter'rɪzəm	боротьба з тероризмом
preventive options	prɪ'ventɪv'ɒpʃənz	превентивні варіанти
primary level training (PLT)	'praɪməri'levl'treɪnɪŋ	навчання початкового рівня
principal direction of fire	'prɪnsəpəl daɪ'rekʃən ɒv'faɪə	основний напрямок стрільби
prioritized defended asset list (PDAL)	praɪ'ɒrɪtaɪzd dɪ'fendɪd'æset list	пріоритетний перелік об'єктів, що обороняються (у порядку їх значущості, вразливості, відновлюваності та небезпеки)
processing of materials	'prəʊsesɪŋ ɒv mə'tɪəriəlz	обробка (добутих, отриманих тощо) матеріалів (про розвідку)

portable vehicle-arresting barrier (PVAB)	'pɔ:təbəl 'viəkəl-ə'restɪŋ 'bæriə	переносне протитранспортне загородження
post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	pəʊst-trəʊ'mætɪk streɪs dɪs'ɔ:də	посттравматичний стресовий розлад (ПТСР)
protection of property	prə'tekʃən ɒv 'prɒpəti	охорона майна
protective equipment	prə'tektɪv ɪ'kwɪpmənt	захисне спорядження
threat of aggression	θret ɒv ə'grɛʃən	загроза агресії
threatened area	'θretənd 'eəriə	район, де існує загроза
tasking authority (TA, NATO)	'tɑ:skɪŋ ɔ:'θɒrəti	орган постановки завдань (НАТО)
transport mobilization measures	'trænspɔ:t ,məʊbɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən 'meɪʒəz	транспортні мобілізаційні заходи
technical supply	'teknɪkəl sə'plai	технічне постачання
territorial defence	ˌtɛrɪ'tɔ:riəl dɪ'fens	територіальна оборон
terrorism preparedness	'terərɪzəm prɪ'peədneɪs	запобігання терористичних актів та ліквідація їх наслідків
terrorist-related activity	'terərɪst-rɪ'leɪtɪd æk'tɪvəti	діяльність, пов'язана з тероризмом
terrorist threat level	'terərɪst θret 'levəl	рівень терористичної загрози
thermal devices	'θɜ:məl dɪ'vaɪsɪz	тепловізійні прилади
types of offensive operations	taɪps ɒv ə'fensɪv ˌɒpə'reɪʃnz	види наступальних дій / наступу
weapon-delivery vehicle	'weɪpən-dɪ'lɪvəri 'viəkəl	засіб доставляння зброї / боєприпасу до цілі
weapon stockpile destruction	'weɪpən 'stɒkpaɪl dɪs'trʌkʃən	знищення запасів озброєння

TASK 2. Read and translate the text.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

POLITICAL – NATO promotes democratic values and enables members to consult and cooperate on defence and security-related issues to solve problems, build trust and, in the long run, prevent conflict.

MILITARY – NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military power to undertake crisis-management operations. These are carried out under the collective defence clause of NATO's

founding treaty – Article 5 of the Washington Treaty or under a United Nations mandate, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations.

A “NATO decision” is the expression of the collective will of all 31 member countries since all decisions are taken by consensus.

The principle of collective defence is at the very heart of NATO’s founding treaty. It remains a unique and enduring principle that binds its members together, committing them to protect each other and setting a spirit of solidarity within the Alliance.

In 1949, the primary aim of the North Atlantic Treaty – NATO’s founding treaty – was to create a pact of mutual assistance to counter the risk that the Soviet Union would seek to extend its control of Eastern Europe to other parts of the continent. Every participating country agreed that this form of solidarity was at the heart of the Treaty, effectively making Article 5 on collective defence a key component of the Alliance. Article 5 provides that if a NATO Ally is the victim of an armed attack, each and every other member of the Alliance will consider this act of violence as an armed attack against all members and will take the actions it deems necessary to assist the Ally attacked.

Article 5. “The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.”

This article is complemented by Article 6, which stipulates: **Article 6.** “For the purpose of Article 5, an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack:

- on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France, on the territory of Turkey or on the Islands under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer;
- on the forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the Parties, when in or over these territories or any other area in Europe in which occupation forces of any of the Parties were stationed on the date when the Treaty entered into force or the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.”

(https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_110496.htm?)

TASK 3. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

A collective defence clause, the security-related issues, a peaceful resolution of dispute, to undertake crisis-management operation, a pact of mutual assistance, to restore and maintain the security, to include an armed attack, to enter into force.

TASK 4. Match the words with the definitions.

1. security	a) a particular part of a written legal document, for example a law passed by Parliament or a contract (= an agreement)
2. peaceful	b) protection of a person, building, organization, or country against threats such as crime or attacks by foreign countries
3. jurisdiction	c) to take part in or become involved in an activity
4. self-defence	d) without violence
5. to maintain	e) protection of yourself, either by fighting or discussion
6. to participate	f) to continue to have; to keep in existence, or not allow to become less

7. clause	g) the authority of a court or official organization to make decisions and judgments
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TASK 5. Answer the questions.

1. What was NATO founded for?
- 2) What values does NATO promote?
- 3) How many states are the members of NATO?
- 4) What does the Article 5 provide?
- 5) How will every member of the Alliance consider the armed attack against another member of NATO?
- 6) What body of NATO has to take the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security?
- 7) What does the Article 6 stipulate?

TASK 6. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 7. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. The principle of collective defence of NATO.
2. A NATO Ally as a form of solidarity.

TASK 8. Read and translate the text.

ORGANISATION OF TRAINING IN NATO

NATO forces have been conducting joint training to strengthen their ability to practise collective defence since 1949. The outbreak of the Korean War helped the Allies quickly understand the importance of an integrated force under centralized command. Over time, training has expanded both geographically and institutionally to become an integral part of NATO's ability to provide security. As a priority, NATO ensures its commands and multinational forces remain ready, responsive, adaptable

and interoperable, despite differences in tactics, doctrine, training, structures and language.

NATO's two Strategic Commands – Allied Command Operations (ACO) and Allied Command Transformation (ACT) – manage the education, training, exercise and evaluation process. There are a number of organisations through which NATO education and training is implemented; some operate under the direction of the Alliance and others are external but complementary to Alliance structures.

Allied Command Operations. ACO, located at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons, Belgium, plays an important role in the field of education and training. It develops and maintains forces standards; provides guidance on exercise programmes and their evaluation; and identifies requirements related to training and force development capabilities.

Allied Command Transformation. Located in Norfolk, Virginia, United States, ACT holds lead responsibility for directing NATO schools as well as for the development of joint education, individual training, and associated policy and doctrine between NATO and Partnership Training and Education Centres. It identifies and develops the most appropriate education and training solution for every discipline while annual conferences keep the disciplines aligned with evolving requirements, and guarantee responsive and flexible education and training cycles. Once the solutions are defined, delivery of courses, training and exercises is synchronized with all stakeholders.

(https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_49206.htm?)

TASK 9. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

To practise collective defence, to provide security, to manage the education, to provide guidance on exercise programmes, to identify requirements related to training, to keep the disciplines aligned with evolving requirements.

TASK 10. Match the words with the definitions.

1. education	a) a person or group of people who own a share in a business; a person such as an employee, customer, or citizen who is involved with an organization, society, etc. and therefore has responsibilities towards it and an interest in its success
2. requirement	b) help and advice about how to do something or about how to deal with problems connected with your work, education, or personal relationships
3. to identify	c) the process of teaching or learning, especially in a school or college, or the knowledge that you get from this
4. stakeholder	d) to recognize someone or something and say or prove who or what that person or thing is
5. responsibility	e) a person, animal, or thing that is part of a group
6. guidance	f) something that you must do, or something you need
7. member	g) something that it is your job or duty to deal with

TASK 11. Give five questions to the text.

TASK 12. Read and translate the text.

NATO'S STRATEGY: PREPARE, DETER, DEFEND

Hybrid threats combine military and non-military as well as covert and overt means, including disinformation, cyber-attacks, economic pressure, and deployment of irregular armed groups and use of regular forces. Hybrid methods are used to blur the lines between war and peace, and attempt to sow doubt in the minds of target populations. They aim to destabilize and undermine societies. The speed, scale and intensity of hybrid threats have increased in recent years. Being prepared to prevent, counter and respond to hybrid attacks, whether by state or non-state actors, is a top priority for NATO.

Since 2015, NATO has had a strategy for its role in countering hybrid warfare. NATO will ensure that the Alliance and Allies are sufficiently prepared to counter

hybrid attacks whatever form they may take. It will deter hybrid attacks on the Alliance and, if necessary, will defend Allies concerned.

To be prepared, NATO continuously gathers, shares and assesses information in order to detect and attribute any ongoing hybrid activity. The Joint Intelligence and Security Division at NATO Headquarters improves the Alliance's understanding and analysis of hybrid threats. The hybrid analysis branch provides decision-makers with improved awareness on possible hybrid threats.

The Alliance supports Allies' efforts to identify national vulnerabilities and strengthen their own resilience, if requested. NATO also serves as a hub for expertise, providing support to Allies in areas such as civil preparedness and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incident response; critical infrastructure protection; strategic communications; protection of civilians; cyber defence; energy security; and counter-terrorism.

Training, exercises and education also play a significant role in preparing to counter hybrid threats. This includes exercising of decision-making processes and joint military and non-military responses in cooperation with other actors.

To deter hybrid threats, NATO is resolved to act promptly, whenever and wherever necessary. It continues to increase the readiness and preparedness of its forces, and has strengthened its decision-making process and its command structure as part of its deterrence and defence posture. This sends a strong signal that the Alliance is improving both its political and military responsiveness and its ability to deploy appropriate forces to the right place at the right time. Furthermore, NATO has expanded its toolbox to counter hybrid threats. Allies have developed comprehensive preventive and response options. These options combine civil and military tools, which can be tailored for responding to specific situations.

If deterrence should fail, NATO stands ready to defend any Ally against any threat. To this end, NATO forces have to be able to react in a quick and agile way, whenever and wherever needed.

(https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_156338.htm?)

TASK 13. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

A deployment of irregular armed groups, to blur the lines between war and peace, to respond to hybrid attacks, to detect and attribute any ongoing hybrid activity, to deter hybrid threats, to develop comprehensive preventive and response options, to be able to react.

TASK 14. Answer the questions.

1. How can we define the word combination «hybrid threat»?
- 2) What is the main aim of hybrid threats?
- 3) When did NATO define a strategy on countering hybrid warfare?
- 4) What does the hybrid analysis branch provide the decision-makers with?
- 5) What plays a significant role in preparing to counter hybrid threats?
- 6) What do the comprehensive preventive and response options combine?
- 7) What way do NATO forces have to be able to react in?

TASK 15. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 16. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. The hybrid threats and hybrid methods.
2. A NATO'sa significant role in preparing to counter hybrid threats.



TASK 17. Read and translate the text.

DEFENCE AGAINST TERRORISM

Terrorism is the most direct asymmetric threat to the security of the citizens of NATO countries, and to international stability and prosperity. A persistent global issue that knows no border, nationality or religion, terrorism is a challenge that the international community must tackle together. NATO will continue to fight this threat with determination and in full solidarity. NATO's work on counter-terrorism focuses on improving awareness of the threat, developing capabilities to prepare and respond, and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors.

NATO's Counter-Terrorism Policy Guidelines focus Alliance efforts on three main areas: awareness, capabilities and engagement. In support of national authorities, NATO ensures shared awareness of the terrorist threat through consultations, enhanced intelligence-sharing and continuous strategic analysis and assessment. Intelligence reporting at NATO is based on contributions from Allies' intelligence services, both internal and external, civilian and military. Recognizing the many different roles that men and women may play in terrorist groups, NATO is also seeking to integrate a gender perspective in all its counter-terrorism efforts, including training and education for Allies and partners, as well as policy and programme development.

The Alliance strives to ensure that it has adequate capabilities to prevent, protect against and respond to terrorist threats. Capability development and work on innovative technologies are part of NATO's core business, and methods that address asymmetric threats, including terrorism and the use of non-conventional weapons, are of particular relevance.

Much of this work is conducted through the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work, which facilitates the development of capabilities to protect NATO forces, civilians and territory against attacks by terrorists. The Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT POW) was developed by the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) and approved by NATO Leaders at the Istanbul Summit in 2004. With an initial focus on technological solutions to mitigate the effects of terrorist attacks, the programme has since widened its scope to support comprehensive capability development. It now includes exercises, trials, development

of prototypes and concepts, doctrine, policy, equipment, training and lessons learned, and interoperability demonstrations. The key aim of the DAT POW is to prevent non-conventional attacks, and mitigate other challenges, such as attacks on critical infrastructure and the use of emerging and disruptive technologies by terrorists.

(https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_77646.htm?)

TASK 18. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

To improve awareness of the threat, to develop capabilities to prepare and respond, an intelligence service, to integrate a gender perspective in all counter-terrorism efforts, to respond to terrorist threats, an use of non-conventional weapons, to mitigate the effects of terrorist attacks, an use of emerging and disruptive technologies.

TASK 19. Match the words with the definitions.

1. awareness	a) physical or mental activity needed to achieve something
2. to respond	b) to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad
3. intelligence	c) knowledge that something exists, or understanding of a situation or subject at the present time based on information or experience
4. effort	d) to make something possible or easier
5. facilitate	e) causing trouble and therefore stopping something from continuing as usual
6. to mitigate	f) to say or do something as a reaction to something that has been said or done
7. disruptive	g) secret information about the governments of other countries, especially enemy governments, or a group of people who collect and deal with this information

TASK 20. Answer the questions.

1. What is the most direct asymmetric threat to the security of the citizens of NATO countries?
- 2) What does NATO's work on counter-terrorism focus on?
- 3) What three main areas does NATO's Counter-Terrorism Policy Guidelines focus Alliance efforts on?
- 4) What is the intelligence reporting at NATO based on?
- 5) What is a part of NATO's core business?
- 6) What does the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work facilitate?
- 7) What is the key aim of the DAT POW?

TASK 21. Give your own five questions to the text.

TASK 22. Make up and present your own monological / dialogical speaking to the given topics.

1. The NATO's work on counter-terrorism.
2. The principles of Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT POW).

TASK 23. Complete the sentences in the text.

The principle of providing assistance

With the invocation of Article 5, Allies can provide any form of 1_____ they deem necessary to respond to a situation. This is an individual obligation on each Ally and each Ally is 2_____ for determining what it deems necessary in the particular circumstances.

This assistance is taken forward in concert with other Allies. It is not necessarily military and 3_____ on the material resources of each country. It is therefore left to the judgment of each individual member country to determine how it will contribute. Each country will consult with the other members, bearing in mind that the ultimate 4_____ is to "to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area".

At the drafting of Article 5 in the late 1940s, there was consensus on the principle of mutual assistance, but fundamental 5_____ on the modalities of implementing this

commitment. The European participants wanted to ensure that the United States would automatically come to their assistance should one of the signatories come under attack; the United States did not want to make such a pledge and obtained that this be reflected in the 6_____ of Article 5.

(https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_110496.htm?)

a)depends	b)assistance	c)wording
d)disagreement	e)aim	f)responsible

ANSWERS: 1-b, 2-f, 3-a, 4-e, 5-d, 6-c.

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Спілкування співробітників національної поліції з іноземними громадянами		
<i>Вам можуть сказати і у вас можуть запитати</i>		
Де найближче поліцейське відділення?	Where is the nearest police station?	wɛər ɪz ðə 'nɪərɪst pə'li:s 'steɪʃən?
Тут хтось говорить англійською?	Does anyone speak here English?	dʌz 'eniwʌn spi:k hɪər 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ?
Я хочу заявити про ...	I want to report on ...	I wɒnt tu: rɪ'pɔ:t ɒn ...
• нещасний випадок	• an accident	• ən 'æksɪdɪnt
• вуличне пограбування	• mugging	• 'mʌɡɪŋ
• втрату документів	• the loss of the documents	• ðə lɒs ɒv ðə 'dɒkjʊmənts
Мені потрібно зв'язатися з британським (американським, німецьким) консулом	I need to contact the British (American, German) consulate.	I ni:d tu: 'kɒntækt ðə 'brɪtɪʃ (ə'merɪkən, 'dʒɜ:mən) 'kɒnsjʊlɪt.
Мені потрібен юрист, що говорить англійською	I need an English speaking lawyer.	I ni:d ən 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'spi:kɪŋ 'lɔ:jə.
У мене зникла дитина.	My child is missing.	maɪ tʃaɪld ɪz 'mɪsɪŋ.
Допоможіть мені знайти мою туристичну групу.	Help me to find my tourist group.	hɛlp mi: tu: faɪnd maɪ 'tʊərɪst gru:p.
Я загубив (ла)	I have lost...	aɪ hæv lɒst...
В мене вкрали ...	My has been stolen.	maɪ hæz bi:n 'stəʊlən.
• фотоапарат	• camera	• 'kæməərə
• машину, взяту на прокат	• hired car	• 'haɪəd kɑ:
• сумку	• bag	• bæɡ
• кредитні картки	• credit card	• 'krɛdɪt kɑ:d
• паспорт	• passport	• 'pɑ:spɔ:t
• гаманець	• purse, wallet	• pɜ:s, 'wɒlɪt
квиток	• ticket	• 'tɪkɪt
Що мені робити?	What shall I do?	wɒt ʃæl I du:?
<i>Ваші питання, репліки, відповіді</i>		
Що у Вас пропало?	What is missing?	wɒt ɪz 'mɪsɪŋ?
Як Ви оцінюєте розмір збитку?	How do you estimate the damage?	haʊ du: ju: 'estɪmɪt ðə 'dæmɪdʒ?-
Коли це сталося?	When did it happen?	wɛn dɪd ɪt 'hæpən?
Коли Ви помітили пропажу?	When did you notice the loss?	wɛn dɪd ju: 'nəʊtɪs ðə lɒs?
Звідки були вкрадені речі?	Where were the items taken from?	wɛə wɜ: ði 'aɪtəmz 'teɪkən frɒm?

Де Ви перебували в цей час?	Where were you at that time?	weə wɜ: ju: æt ðæt taɪm?
Чи є свідок крадіжки?	Is there the witness of the thief?	ɪz ðeə ðə 'wɪtnɪs ɒv ðə θi:f?
Хто може підтвердити факт крадіжки?	Who can confirm the fact of the theft?	hu: kæn kən'fɜ:m ðə fækt ɒv ðə θeft?
З ким Ви були в той момент?	Whom were you with at that time? -	hu:m wɜ: ju: wɪð æt ðæt taɪm? -
Де ви зупинилися?	Where are you staying?	weər ɑ: ju: 'steɪɪŋ?
Будь ласка, заповніть цей бланк.	Please, fill in this form	plɪ:z, fɪl ɪn ðɪs fɔ:m
Поставте підпис тут, будь ласка.	Sign here, please.	saɪn hɪə, plɪ:z.
Вам потрібен перекладач?	Do you need an interpreter?	du: ju: ni:d ən ɪn'tɜ:pɪtətə?
Ми запросили Вам перекладача.	We are getting an interpreter for you.	wɪ: ɑ: 'gɛtɪŋ ən ɪn'tɜ:pɪtətə fɔ: ju:.
Пройдіть в кімнату чергового для надання свідчень.	Go to the room with the officer on duty for making evidence.	gəʊ tu: ðə ru:m wɪð ðɪ 'ɒfɪsər ɒn 'dju:ti fɔ: 'meɪkɪŋ 'eɪvɪdəns.
Вам доведеться дати пояснення.	You have to explain something.	ju: hæv tu: ɪks'pleɪn 'sʌmθɪŋ.
Вам потавлять кілька питань.	You will be asked some questions.	ju: wɪl bi: ɑ:skt sʌm 'kwɛstʃənz.
Ви готові дати свідчення?	Are you ready to testify?	ɑ: ju: 'rɛdi tu: 'tɛstɪfaɪ?
Ви несете юридичну відповідальність за надання неправдивої інформації.	You are legally responsible for the false information.	ju: ɑ: 'li:gəli rɪs'pɒnsəbl fɔ: ðə fɔ:ls ɪnfə'meɪʃən.
Чи є у Вас скарги до...?	Have you any claim to...	hæv ju: 'eni kleɪm tu:...
Вас затримали за порушення громадського порядку.	You have been detained for breaking the peace.	ju: hæv bi:n dɪ'teɪnd fɔ: 'breɪkɪŋ ðə pi:s.
Вас ознайомлять і роз'яснять Ваші права.	You will be informed and explained your rights.	ju: wɪl bi: ɪn'fɔ:md ænd ɪks'pleɪnd jɔ: raɪts.
Вам дозволено зв'язатися по телефону з керівником Вашої групи (делегації).	You are allowed to phone to the guide of your group (delegation)	ju: ɑ:r ə'laʊd tu: fəʊn tu: ðə gaɪd ɒv jɔ: gru:p (,dɛlɪ'geɪʃən)
Пред'явіть Ваш ...	Show your ... please.	ʃəʊ jɔ:
• паспорт	• passport	• 'pɑ:spɔ:t
• посвідчення особи	• identification card	• aɪ,dentɪfɪ'keɪʃən kɑ:d
• водійські права	• driver's license	• 'draɪvəz 'laɪsəns

• документи на машину	• vehicle registration	• 'vi:ɪkl ˌrɛdʒɪs'treɪʃən
• медичну страховку	• medical insurance	• 'mɛdɪkəl ɪn'sʊərəns
• командировочне посвідчення	• travelling papers	• 'trævlnɪŋ 'peɪpəz
• службове посвідчення	• staff pass	• stɑ:f pɑ:s

НОТАТКИ

Навчальне видання

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