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***Crimes and punishment***

Навчальний посібник

для курсантів та студентів II курсу

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Навчальний посібник розрахований для курсантів та студентів II курсу. Посібник складено з метою розширення, поглиблення та закріплення знань з фахової лексики англійської мови з опорою на правничі тексти, які супроводжуються вправами та завданнями на розуміння змісту текстів. Навчальне видання містить словник, який зорієнтує в професійній термінології та сприятиме її засвоєнню.

Навчальний матеріал посібника побудований так, щоб курсанти та студенти використовували його, як під час аудиторних занять, так і під час самостійного опрацювання розмовних тем для розвитку усного мовлення.

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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник розроблено для курсантів та студентів юридичних ВУЗів.

Мета посібника – навчити курсантів володіти правничою лексикою, сформувати навички роботи з літературою за фахом, які спрямовані на розвиток аналітичного мислення, а також на активізацію мовленнєвої комунікації, зумовленої професійними потребами.

Посібник складається з 14 розділів, які відповідають темам робочої програми з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)». Кожен розділ ідентичний за структурою та складається з декількох завдань. Завдання включають множинний вибір, пошук відповідностей, переклад, словотворення, розподіл та інші вправи, які націлені на перевірку засвоєння лексичного матеріалу. Додаткові тексти призначені для самостійного опрацювання. Словник професійної термінології зорієнтує та сприятиме її засвоєнню.

Вирішення запропонованих завдань вимагає від курсантів інтегрованого застосування знань, отриманих протягом вивчення дисципліни і дозволяє перевірити вміння курсантів та студентів орієнтуватись у практичних та теоретичних аспектах дисципліни.

## 1. CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

### 1.1 Discussion

1. Why do we have rules and laws? Why do people follow them? Why do people break them?
2. Is ignorance of the law an excuse? Why (not)?
3. A policeman on duty kills a criminal while defending a victim? Has the officer committed any crime?
4. What is crime? Take two minutes to write a possible definition for crime.
5. There is more crime than there used to be. Do you agree? Why (not)?
6. You are innocent until proven guilty! Why do you think miscarriages of justice still occur?
7. Where can you find the following signs? What do they tell you?

**1.2. Crimes against the person** - are serious offences. However the law protects the defendant by defining the various levels of these crimes and by considering the circumstances of each offence.

**Using dictionaries and working in pairs, give definitions to the following crimes:** *assault, homicide, murder, first-degree murder, second-degree murder, voluntary manslaughter, grievous bodily harm, involuntary manslaughter, abduction, slander, libel, hate crime.*

**Crimes against property** - includes crimes in which property is damaged or cases in which property is stolen or otherwise taken against the will of the owner.

Use the words to complete the text.

*arson, burglary, computer crime, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, mugging, receiving stolen property, robbery, shoplifting, unauthorised use of a motor vehicle, vandalism, theft*

a) ... is the willful and malicious burning of another person's property, whether owned by the accused or not. If any property is burned with the intent to defraud an insurance company this is usually a separate crime.

b) ... also known as malicious mischief, is the willful destruction of, or damage to, the property of another. It includes such things as smashing telephone kiosks, breaking windows, ripping down fences, flooding basements and breaking car aerials. Depending on its extent, it can be either a felony or a misdemeanor in the USA.

- c) ... is the unlawful taking of property of another with intent to steal it permanently. This crime also includes keeping lost property when a reasonable method exists for finding the owner, or if you keep property delivered to you by mistake..
- d) ... is a form of theft (or larceny in US). It is the crime of taking items from a store without paying or intending to pay for them.
- e) ... is the unlawful taking of property or money by someone to whom it was entrusted. IN UK it is a form of theft.
- f) ... is the unlawful taking of property from a person's immediate possession by force or intimidation, generally in banks, trains etc. In fact, it involves two criminal intentions: theft of property and actual or potential physical harm to the victim
- g) ..., popularly called blackmail, is the use of threats to obtain the property of another. Its statutes generally cover threats to do future physical harm, destroy property or injure someone's character or reputation.
- h) ..., originally defined as breaking and entering the dwelling of another during the night with intent to commit a felony (commit theft –UK), now includes the unauthorised entry into any structure with the intent to commit a crime, regardless of the time of day.
- i) ... is a crime in which a person falsely makes or alters a writing or document with intent to defraud. It can also mean altering or erasing part of a previously signed document.
- j) ... is a crime of receiving or buying property that you know or have reason to believe is stolen. Knowledge that the property is stolen may be implied by the circumstances.
- k) ... is committed when a person takes, operates, or removes a motor vehicle without consent of the owner, including joy-riding. A passenger in a stolen car may also be guilty if that person had reason to believe the car was being used without permission.
- l) ... can be broadly defined as the unauthorised access to someone else's computer system. Most of the time such action is designed to steal government or trade secrets and sell them to business rivals or foreign governments.
- m) ... is attacking and violently robbing a person out of doors (e.g. in a park, in a car park or in the street).

### **1.3.Fill in the gaps in the text below with the words and expressions :**

*guards; tap; armoured vehicles; bullet-proof; kidnappers; couriers; bug; security firm; private detectives.*

Sherlock Holmes is a \_\_\_\_\_ which offers a complete range of security services. We have \_\_\_\_\_ with special \_\_\_\_\_ windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained \_\_\_\_\_ to protect exhibits at art shows and jewellery displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to your phone or \_\_\_\_\_ your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as \_\_\_\_\_ and special \_\_\_\_\_ to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **1.4. Read the following text and choose the best word for each space.**

##### **Preliminary acts as crimes**

Certain types of behaviour take place before the .....1.....of a crime but are nevertheless complete crimes in.....2..... These offences – solicitation, attempt and conspiracy – give the police the opportunity to prevent the intended crime. Each offence can be punished even if the .....3....intended never occurred. A number of states make ...4..... a crime for a person to solicit (ask, command, urge, advise) another person to commit a crime. In most states an attempt to commit a crime is in itself a crime. To be guilty of the crime of attempt, the accused must have .....5....intended to commit a crime and taken some substantial ...6....toward committing the crime. ...7.....preparation to commit a crime is not enough. The difficult problem with the crime of attempt is determining .....8....the actions of the accused were a step toward the ...9.....commission of a crime or mere acts of preparation. A common example of attempt is the situation in which a person decides to shoot and kill someone but, being a poor...10....., misses the intended victim. The person doing the shooting would be .....11...for attempted murder. A conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime. The crime of conspiracy is designed as a means of preventing other crimes and .....12...against criminal activity by groups. ....13.....it is sometimes criticised as a threat to freedom of speech and association.

1. a) commission b) achievement c) accomplishment d) finalisation
2. a) them b) itself c) they d) themselves
3. a) bad b) harm c) wrong d) worse

4. a) it      b) this    c) -    d) of
5. a) also    b) both    c) too    d) still
6. a) way     b) possibility    c) step    d) action
7. a) little    b) just    c) a few    d) mere
8. a) when    b) that    c) whether    d) therefore
9. a) actual    b) current    c) existing    d) present
10. a) man    b) guy    c) killer    d) shot
11. a) accused    b) liable    c) sentenced    d) exonerated
12. a) striking    b) urging    c) beating    d) interrupting
13. a) despite    b) although    c) however    d) as well

## **2. COMMON CRIMES**

### **2.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word combinations:**

a) homicide, robbery, felony, burglary, arson, shoplifting, victim, offence, to restrain, perpetrate; b) aggravated assault, forcible rape, greatest public emotion, vigorous law enforcement, property crimes, motor vehicle theft, physical injury, adequate coverage, workplace crime, annual losses.

#### **2.1. Name the crime:**

- 1) killing someone illegally and intentionally – MURDER
- 2) killing someone unintentionally – M...
- 3) killing a public figure for political reasons – A...
- 4) the crime of being disloyal to your country or its government, especially by helping its enemies – T...
- 5) using illegally or stealing money from the place you work – E...
- 6) the crime of deliberately making something burn, especially a building – A...
- 7) the crime of getting into a building to steal things – B...
- 8) the crime of stealing money or things from a bank, shop etc, especially using violence – R...
- 9) the crime of being married to two people at the same time – B...
- 10) the crime of telling a lie after promising to tell the truth in a court of law

– P...

11) the crime of going onto someone's private land without their permission– T...

12) the use of violence or threats to take control of a plane – H...

13) the crime of hitting someone – B...

14) the crime of copying official documents, money, etc – F...

15) an attack on someone in which they are robbed in a public place – M...

16) the criminal offence of living on the street and begging from people – V...

**2.2. Choose one of the variants (adjective or adverb) to complete the sentences.**

1. The policeman remained calm/calmly in spite of the hard/hardly situation. 2. The officers gathered evidence cautious/cautiously. 3. The doctor felt the victim careful/carefully. 4. All is good/well that ends good/well. 5. The witness seemed happy/happily to see the victim alive. 6. ‘These doughnuts taste delicious/deliciously’, said the policeman. 7. It’s getting late/lately. 8. The body looks heavy/heavily. 9. The fire officer looked fearless/fearlessly through the clouds of dense smoke. 10. They could hard/hardly smell the cigarette smoke in the hall.

**2.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:**

govern, force, need, place, convent, inform.

**2.4. Answer the questions:**

1. What do you know about common crimes?
2. Does a crime against property become a crime against the person?

**2.5. Read the text:**

**COMMON CRIMES**

The most serious felonies are crimes against the person: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. These four crimes arouse the greatest public emotion and concern. They are the “headline” crimes that create fear and incite demands for tougher and more vigorous law enforcement. However, most felonies are directed not against persons, but against property.

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 a circumstances become a different crime – a crime against the person.

The government for reason long criticized by criminologists collects data on eight offenses that make up the FBI’s Crime Index: criminal homicide forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The Crime Index provides information on “crime in the streets”; however it fails to provide adequate coverage of “crime in the suites” (i.e., the highly profitable, large-scale property crimes perpetrated by corporations and businesses). Official statistics also fails to report accurately on “workplace crimes”- the auto mechanic who performs unneeded repairs or the microwave repairer who replaces a transistor and charges for a new mag tube: annual losses from these offenses dwarf by comparison losses from conventional crimes such as shoplifting and burglary.

**2.6. Insert the right word from the given list:**

*property, burglar, violence, crimes, victim, information.*

1. These four ... arouse the greatest public emotion and concern.
2. Most felonies are directed not against persons, but against ... .
3. A homeowner who is awakened by ... may end up as a murder ... .
4. The crime Index provides ... on “crime in the streets”.
5. Property crimes – burglary, arson – exclude crimes of ... .

**2.7. Match the nouns on the left with the verbs on the right:**

1. **fear**    a) begin    b) have    c) provide    d) create    e) perform
2. **felony**    a) be    b) appear    c) commit    d) try
3. **property**    a) obtain    b) lose    c) gain    d) propose

**2.8. Match the words with the given definitions:**

**1) a burglar; 2) assault; 3) arson; 4) theft; 5) shop-lifting; 6) homicide.**

- a) they took some things off the shelves and left the supermarket without paying for them;
- b) they set fire to the hotel;
- c) is someone who steals;
- d) the act of killing a human being;
- e) the act of stealing
- f) a violent physical or verbal attack.

**2.9. Answer the following questions:**

1. What crimes against person are the most serious felonies?
2. When may arson turn into a crime against the person?
3. What crimes should be punished by imprisonment?
4. Is there any difference between a crime against person and a crime against property?
5. Why does the government collect data on eight offences?

**2.10. Work in small groups. Make a list of arguments *for* and *against* the following statements:**

1. *The instinct to kill is basic to human nature.*
2. *Scenes of violence in films encourage crime.*

**3. DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER**

**3.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word-combinations:**

a) tort, asset, plaintiff, defame, intention, untrue, slander, libel, charge, wiretapping; b) defamation of character, a person's death, untrue statement, oral defamatory, permanency of the media, invasion of the right to privacy;

**3.2. Назовите глагольную форму, которая соответствует данной в скобках.**

1. The libraries (играют) an important role in teaching students to use technical literature.  
a) played; b) plays; c) play.
2. Dr. Ivanov (читает) lectures at the Polytechnical University.  
a) deliver; b) is delivering; c) delivers.
3. I (познакомился) Prof. Coleridge only six months ago.

a) had met; b) has met; c) met.

4. Our scientific adviser (отримав) some original experimental results recently. a) obtained; b) has obtained; c) had obtained.

5. It (йшов дощ) when I went out into the street.

a) has been raining; b) was raining; c) had been raining.

6. My friends (отримає) all necessary experimental data by this time next Monday.

a) will get; b) shall get; c) will have got.

7. The quartz crystal of electronic watches ( контролює) a tiny motor that moves the hands. a) control; b) is controlling; c) controls.

8. I (вже перекладав) this article for an hour before you came.

a) have been translating; b) had been translating; c) was translating.

9. This book (містить) a complete list of references on the subject.

a) contain; b) contained; c) contains.

10. Prof. Maslov (опублікував) a lot of scientific papers before he submitted his doctoral dissertation to public hearing.

a) published; b) has published; c) had published.

### **3.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:**

Value, protect, defame, act, invasion, commit, plain.

**3.4 Pre-text question:** What is 'tort'? Give the definition.

**3.5. Read the text:**

## **DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER**

A person's reputation is a valuable asset. Therefore, every person is protected from false statements made by others during his or her lifetime. This protection ends upon a person's death. The tort of defamation of character requires a plaintiff to prove that the defendant made an untrue statement of fact about the plaintiff and the statement was intentionally or accidentally published to a third party.

Publication simply means that a third person heard or saw the untrue statement. It doesn't just mean appearance in newspapers, magazines, or books. The name for an oral defamatory statement is slander. A false statement that appears in letter, magazine, book, photograph, movie, video, and the like is called libel. Most courts hold that defamatory statements is radio and television broadcasts are considered libel because of the permanency of the media.

The publication of an untrue statement of fact is not the same as the publication of an opinion. The publication of an opinion is usually not actionable. 'My lawyer is lousy' is an opinion. Since defamation is defined as an untrue statement of fact, truth is an absolute defense to a charge of defamation. The law recognizes each person's right to live his or her life without being subjected to unwarranted and undesired publicity. A violation of this

right constitutes the tort of invasion of the right to privacy. Examples of this tort include reading someone else's mail, wiretapping, and such....

**3.6. Insert the right words from the given list:**

*Defamatory, opinions, libel, privacy*

1. The name for an oral ... statement is slander. 2. Invasion of the right to ... include reading someone else's mail, wiretapping, and such. 3. The publication of ... is usually not actionable. 4. A false statement that appears in a letter, magazine, book and like is called....

**3.7. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:**

1. invasion of the right ... privacy
2. in contrast ...defamation
3. false statement made ... others
4. protection ends ... person's death

**3.8. Answer the questions:** 1. What is every person protected during his from? 2. What does publication mean? 3. What is slander? Explain it. 4. Does the law recognize each person's right to live without being subjected to unwarranted publicity?

**3.9. Work in pairs. Discuss the following:**

'Slander is an oral defamatory statement'

**3.10. Retell the text:**

## 4. ORGANIZED CRIME

**4.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word combinations:**

a) Keynote, syndicate, familiar, illegal, self-perpetuating, conspiracy, corruption, attain, arrival, revenue, gambling, estimate, annual, lucrative, stock, bond, racketeering, safe, loan;

b) rely on fear, to be represented in the ranks, infiltrate legitimate business, land fraud, attractive opportunity, distribution of drugs, ethnic succession.

**4.2. Open the brackets and put the verb in correct Tense form.** (Present Indefinite – Present Continuous – Present Perfect – Present Perfect Continuous)

1. It often (to snow) in winter in Moscow. 2. He always (to enjoy) concerts of classical music. 3. She (to read) a detective story now. 4. Ice (to turn) into water at 0°C. 5. They (to compile) a program for the computer at the moment. 6. Modern automatic digital computers (to perform) millions of operations per second. 7. My friend (to study) at the department of Electrical Engineering. 8. The student (negative to show) us his new project yet. 9. They seldom (to walk) in the park on weekdays. 10. He never (to watch) TV in the morning. 11. Mary ... still... (to write) letters. She (to write) them for 3 hours. 12. A friend of mine ... (to save) money to go on holiday. He (to save) 900 dollars. 13. My sister is having a party next week. She (to invite) 8 people. 14. Is it still raining? No, it (to stop) raining. 15. They (to play) tennis since 2 o'clock. 16. Paul is a teacher. He (to teach) maths for 20 years. 17. He (to learn) Spanish since December. 18. I (to read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back. 19. Jimmy is a tennis player. This year he (to win) the national championship. 20. They (to make) films since they left college. 21. Jane Brown (to write) (still) her novel. 22. They (to publish) (already) his last paper. 23. Miss Black (still) (to work) for this airline. 24. Ann (to cook) dinner now. 25. My friend (to write) his course paper recently.

#### 4.3. Answer the questions:

1. What is crime?
2. Is there any classification of crimes?
3. What do you know about organized crime? Does it exist in reality?

#### 4.4. Read the text:

### ORGANIZED CRIME

Organization is the keynote of **syndicated crime**. In fact, organized crime is the more familiar expression for the illegal activities of syndicate criminals. Syndicated crime is a continuing and **self-perpetuating conspiracy** that relies heavily on fear and corruption.

The roots of syndicated crime **reach far back** into our national (American) history, with almost every nationality and ethnic group having been represented in the ranks at one time or another. The latter fact has given rise to the hotly **disputed concept** of ethnic succession, which maintains that immigrant arrivals used syndicated crime **to attain wealth and power** before finding safer and more attractive opportunities in **legitimate business**.

Among the principal **revenue sources** for syndicated crime are illegal importation and **distribution of drugs** – chiefly cocaine, heroin, and marijuana – and gambling, which has an estimated annual take of billions of dollars.

Another **lucrative activity** is **loan-sharking**, a low-risk, high-return enterprise. Syndicated crime has also **infiltrated** legitimate business, where it is involved in bankruptcy fraud, the **manipulation of stocks and bonds**, land fraud, and union racketeering.

#### 4.5. Insert the right word from the given list:

*bribing, business, criminals, lucrative, mafia, illicit.*

1. Traders and investors often say that they wouldn't be able to do ... in certain countries without violating the business and political ethics of these countries.
2. Complete information on the ... arms trade is unavailable, despite the fact that the origins of the arms and military equipment can be traced.
3. ... officials is not subject to punishment in a number of countries.
4. Analysis of selective cases show that the ... will buy a ... enterprise and bankrupt it for the sake of even greater gains. Criminal Justice believes that it is urgently necessary for countries to extradite ... and put them on trial.

#### 4.6. Match the nouns on the left with the verbs on the right:

1. **opportunity** a) violate b) try c) find d) involve
2. **law** a) apply b) hear c) refer d) enforce
3. **power** a) attract b) attain c) select d) decide
4. **drugs** a) investigate b) represent c) maintain d) distribute

#### 4.7. Match the words with the given definitions:

1) **fraud**; 2) **smuggling**; 3) **trial**; 4) **tax**; 5) **revenue**.

- a) a charge by the government on the income of an individual or corporation;
- b) income, especially the total annual income of the state;
- c) bringing goods into a country illegally without paying tax;
- d) something that is not what it seems to be;
- h) the representation of evidence in court to a trier of facts, who applies the applicable law to those facts and then decides the case.

#### 4.8. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the keynote of organized crime?
2. What does syndicated crime rely on?
3. What are the roots of organized crime?
4. Has an organized crime many revenue sources?
5. How much money does the syndicated crime gain from gambling?
6. What business has an organized crime infiltrated?

**4.9. Work in small groups. Discuss the following:**

- a) revenue sources of organized crime;
- b) legalizing ill-gotten profits; prevention of cross-border activities by syndicate criminals.

**4.10. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the *infinitive (active or passive) or the – ing form*.**

When (1) ..... (investigate) crime, the police choose between reactive and proactive policing. The reactive approach involves the police in (2) ..... (respond) to public calls for help. It has the advantages that the police operate openly and in response to real public demand and with the consent of the public. When (3) ..... (not answer) calls, the police are expected (4) ..... (patrol) openly (5) ..... (deter) wrongdoing – but it has been pointed out that the strategy, especially patrolling, is very inefficient – the police rarely bump into criminals who are on their way home from a burglary. The proactive approach involves (6) ..... (build) up pictures of threats to law and order and potential criminality through the targeting of potential criminals and the surveillance. Intelligence is vital so that threats can (7) ..... (identify) and appropriate counter-measures (8) ..... (take). This form of policing tends (9) ..... (involve) specialist squads who are reliant on the analysis of crime patterns and information from the informants.

## **5. JUVENILE CRIME AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Then in the early industrial years of American society, primarily the decades immediately after the Civil War, there started a movement to set up a separate juvenile justice system aimed more at rehabilitating young offenders than punishing them. This was part of a larger series of efforts collectively known

as the child"savers' movement, in which prominent American citizens – often women – set about improving the general living conditions of poor urban youngsters. Among other issues such as child labor and the treatment of orphans, these «child savers» felt that trying young offenders in adult criminal courts and imprisoning them in adult jails, workhouses, and penitentiaries was unnecessary and even counterproductive. Young offenders, they felt, were not yet hardened in their criminality there was some hope that, if treated with a helping hand rather than a brutalizing one, they might reform and escape a life of crime.

The result of these efforts was the creation and establishment of the juvenile criminal justice system as we know it today, which began with the first juvenile court in Illinois in 1899 and spread from there to all the states. No system of state intervention ever built had higher hope or more noble purposes. In contrast to the adult criminal justice system, which is punitive in its intent and stern and somber in its operations, the juvenile justice system was intended from the start to be «beneficent» to help youthful offenders, not punish them.

Treatment, education, rehabilitation were its battle cries. But the creation of a new system of justice is fraught with such problems as defining what crimes and what individuals are to be covered by it, what procedures to be used, and what outcomes from it are to be hoped for versus the outcomes actually realized. Moreover, in our society it involves the creation of a set of laws and procedures that ultimately must meet the various tests of Constitutionality under our system of government. It is necessary also to examine issues such as the cutoff point between juvenile and adult, to note an important evolution of the system into two processes: one for dealing with children who commit acts that would be criminal if performed by adults, and one for dealing with children simply in need of state supervision or intervention.

Whether the high hopes of the early child savers have been realized is still being debated. Today, we preserve the philosophy of separate norms for juvenile justice but we must deal realistically with serious violent crimes committed by young people where juvenile processing seems too lenient on the one hand and too little able to protect the rest of us on the other. There are conflicting views as to whether juvenile delinquency should be dealt with separately from adult criminality, and if so, to what extent juvenile criminals should be handled more or less harshly than adult criminals.

**Vocabulary:**

- 1.penitentiary – виправний заклад, в'язниця (тюрма)
- 2.intervention – втручання
- 3.punitive – каральний
- 4.stern – суворий
- 5.somber – безрадісний, похмурий,
- 6.beneficent – милосердий
- 7.fraught – повний
- 8.ultimately – максимально
- 9.constitutionality – конституційність.

**5.1. Answer the following questions:** 1.When was a movement to set up a separate juvenile justice system started? 2.What was the aim of this movement? 3.What do you know about the child savers' movement? 4.What were the main purposes of this movement? 5.Under what conditions might young offenders reform? 6.What was the result of these efforts? 7.Which in its intent is the adult criminal justice system? 8.What was the juvenile justice system intended to be? 9.What were the battle cries of the juvenile justice system? 10.What problems did the new justice system face? 11.What does the new system of justice involve in our society? 12.What issues is it necessary to examine and take into consideration? 13.What is still being debated? 14.What philosophy do we preserve today? 15.What are conflicting views as to the problem of juvenile delinquency?

**5.2. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

juvenile crime; juvenile justice system; industrial years; to rehabilitate; to punish; serious of efforts; child savers; prominent; to set about; living conditions; urban; issues; an orphan; an offender; an adult criminal; to imprison; a jail; a workhouse; penitentiaries; criminality; a helping hand; a brutalizing hand; to escape; creation; a state intervention; noble purposes; punitive; stern; somber; beneficent; battle cries; a crime; procedures; an outcome; a set of laws; tests; constitutionality; issues; a cutoff point; evolution; a state supervision; a violent crime; juvenile processing; juvenile delinquency; harshly.

**5.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and phrases below:** роки інтенсивного розвитку промисловості; в основному;

громадянська війна; окремий; система правосуддя для підлітків; неповнолітній правопорушник; карати; рух за рятування дітей; видатний; опікуватися; умови життя; міські підлітки; дитяча праця; сироти; суди для дорослих; в'язниця; виправна установа; злочинність; злочинне життя; суд, який розглядає справи неповнолітніх; державне втручання; каральний; милосердний; гасло; процесуальні норми; результати; низка законів; переф вірки на конституційність; урядова система; державний нагляд; тяжкі насильницькі злочини; м'який.

#### **5.4. Read the following sentences and decide if they are *true* or *false*?**

1. A movement to set up a separate juvenile justice system started immediately after the Civil War.
2. The aim of this movement was more to rehabilitate young offenders than to punish them.
3. This was part of a larger series of efforts in which prominent American citizens set about improving child labor.
4. Trying young offenders in adult criminal courts and imprisoning them in adult jails, workhouses and penitentiaries was counterproductive.
5. Young offenders who were not hardened in their criminality might reform and escape a life of crime.
6. The first juvenile court was created in Illinois in 1899.
7. The adult criminal justice system is not punitive in its intent.
8. The juvenile justice system was intended from the start to punish youthful offenders.
9. The main problem of this new system was to define what crimes and what individuals were to be covered by it.
10. The laws and procedures must meet the various tests of Constitutionality

#### **5.5. Translate the words and expressions. Make sentences of your own:**

1. кримінальні суди для дорослих
2. бути каральним за замислом
3. система правосуддя для підлітків
4. створення низки законів
5. злочинне життя
6. діти, які потребують державного нагляду

7. м'які процесуальні норми для неповнолітніх
8. відповідати різним вимогам
9. дорослі злочинці
10. злочинність неповнолітніх

### **5.6. Find words and expressions in the text that mean:**

• young person, youth, • grown man or woman, mature person, • court of law having special jurisdiction over children or adolescents under special age, • antisocial or illegal behavior by children or adolescents, • any place of confinement.

### **5.7.1. Read the text and make questions to the underlined words.**

The first landmark U.S Supreme Court case to deal directly with the right of juveniles was Kent v. United States, decided in 1966. In this case, Kent, a 16 year old boy, was charged with robbery, rape and burglary.

The juvenile judge transferred Kent out of juvenile court and he was tried and convicted as an adult. Maximum confinement by the juvenile court would have been for « a period of time not to exceed his 21st birthday», or about 5 years. As an adult he faced maximum sentence of death, although the court sentenced him to 30 to 90 years in prison.

According the District of Columbia statutes, there should have been a waiver hearing\* to determine whether Kent should be transferred to the adult Court, but none was held. It was on this basis that the Supreme Court reversed\*\* Kent's conviction. The consequence of Kent is that waiver hearings are now provided in juvenile courts across the land.

## **6. CHILD ABUSE**

### **6.1. Discussion**

The topic “Child Abuse” is an extremely sensitive and delicate issue. As a police officer, concerned with legal and social circumstances, you should know about the realities of this sad topic, both in your own country and elsewhere. Although, many of the texts and activities seem to focus on language, the serious nature of the subject underlies everything. Please keep this in mind and remember the human misery and suffering which is involved.

What is the status of children in Romania?

How serious is the issue of “street children”?

How do you view the issue of “institutionalised children”?

Is it a European issue or a national issue?

## **6.2. Check the meaning of the words**

Be “fostered or accommodated, obliges the authority, evidence of age, persecution, “eliminate the incentives which attract unaccompanied children”, granted to unaccompanied, prospect of safe, asylum-seeking children, be deported.

## **6.3. Read the text and comment on the issues raised.**

**Refugee** children in Britain According to Amnesty International, around 100,000 children who have escaped from war, torture and intolerance are living in Europe, separated from their parents. For example, around three thousand arrived in Britain in 2000. Responsibility for the care of refugee children living alone lies with social services departments.

The children are covered by the Children Act (as are UK-born children) in which according to Section 20, the local authority has a “duty to safeguard and promote the safety of the child”. The child is “**fostered**” or **accommodated** in a children’s home and checks are kept on the child even after the 18th birthday. But for separated refugee children, Section 20 of the Act is not applied (although it could be and is applied by some local authorities). Instead, Section 17 covers the status of separated children and only **obliges the authority** to house the children in bed-and-breakfast hotels, with little support from social services. It is very difficult for these children to provide any **evidence of age**, risk of **persecution** or personal danger and the Home Office still considers it necessary to “**eliminate the incentives which attract unaccompanied children**”.

The Home Office policy is to prevent them from settling in UK but suggests that “where there is no **prospect of safe** return, exceptional leave to stay may be **granted to unaccompanied** children for 4 years or until their 18th birthday.” The Home Office seeks to “enforce the removal of unaccompanied **asylum-seeking children** who have been refused asylum and who have no other basis to stay in the UK when they reach 18”. As Amnesty International comments: “It becomes clear why these children are almost never granted refugee status – at 18 anyone can be **deported**, under 18 there are impossible protective measures which have to be met before a child can be returned.”

## **6.4. Answer the questions.**

1. What are the main concerns of the British government?
2. Are these children any less entitled to protection because they are “refugees”?
3. Should Britain be seeking European assistance in trying to solve these problems or is it an exclusively British one?

**6.4. Adverbs** in official texts Notice the way adverbs are used in official communication and select from these adverbs to complete the sentences. In some sentences, there are several possibilities.

*mainly/ primarily /inadequately/ fundamentally      unacceptably/  
chronically / detrimentally/*

- A. This need arises \_\_\_\_\_ because of parental neglect although there are some other less significant factors.
- B. The child must be looked after as he has behaved \_\_\_\_\_ in the community and at school.
- C. The parents both have drinking problems which means they are \_\_\_\_\_ prepared to look after the children.
- D. Over a long period of time, the parents have shown themselves to be \_\_\_\_\_ incapable of looking after their own children.
- E. Removing the child from the home environment would impact \_\_\_\_\_ on its obvious improvement in behaviour and social responsibility.
- F. The social services “Children in Need” report deals \_\_\_\_\_ with those children who are in the care of local authorities. There must be many more whose needs are \_\_\_\_\_ met by present social services arrangements.

## 7. BRIBERY

### 7.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word combinations:

a) explosive, prevalent, payoff, offeror, tender, offeree, liable, corrupt, penal, penal, code; b) common law, corrupt payment, witness at trial, public official, private persons, commit the crime, bribery prohibits;

### 7.2. Open the brackets and use the verb in correct Tense form (Present Perfect – Past Indefinite – Past Continuous – Past Perfect- Past Perfect Continuous – Present Perfect)

1. The Chinese (to invent) printing. 2. Albert Einstein was the scientist who (to develop) the theory of relativity. 3. She (already) (to buy) a new dictionary. 4. He already (to clean) the flat. 5. In her numerous scientific works S. Kovalevskaya (to solve) the problems which many scientists had failed to solve in the course of many years. 6. The civilisation of ancient Rome, great in many other fields, (to contribute) little to mathematics. 7. I (just) (to learn) that Dr.Somov does research in organic chemistry. 8. As far as I know Petrov (to receive) an invitation to join our lab. 9. Last year he (to attend) several meetings of the Learned Geographical Society. 10. I (to study) her report for more than 2 hours. 11. W. A. Mozart (to start) composing at the age of five and (to write) more than 600 pieces of music. 12. He (to return) (just) from a tour in Europe. 13. The first cars (to appear) on the roads at the end of the 19th century. 14. Frederic Hopkins, biochemist (to become) a member of the medical school staff after he (to take) his degree at the University of London. 15. When I came he (to calculate) an algebraic problem. 16. We (to discuss) the problem two times. 17. My scientific adviser (to become) known after his paper was published in 1990. 18. She (to discuss) some questions with her tutor while I (to read) an interesting article in the newspaper. 19. They (to write) a computer program by September. 20. I (to see) him before. 21. I (to answer) all the questions at the exam in physics last week. 22. I didn't know who he was. I (to see) (never) him before. 23. Mr. Dark (to burn) his hand when he (to make) an experiment in the chemical laboratory. 24. I (to read) his lectures since early morning.. 25. I (watch) this film many times.

### **7.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:**

to prohibit, to tender, public, to develop, element, crime, to represent;

### **7.4.Read the text:**

## **BRIBERY**

Bribery is one of the most prevalent forms of white-collar crime. A bribe can be money, property, favors, or anything else of value. The crime of commercial bribery prohibits the payment of bribes of private persons and business. This type of bribe is often referred to as kickback or payoff. Intent is necessary element of this crime. The offeror of a guilty of the crime of bribery even of the person to whom the bribe is can be found liable for the crime of bribery even if the person to whom the bribe is offered rejects the bribe.

Consider this example: Harriet Landers is the purchasing agent for the ABC Corporation and is in charge of purchasing equipment to be used by the corporation. Neal Brown, the sales representative of a company that makes

equipment that can be used by ABC Corporation, offers to pay her a 10 percent kickback if she buys equipment from him. She accepts the bribe and orders the equipment. Both parties are guilty of bribery.

At common law, the crime of bribery was defined as the giving or receiving of anything of value in corrupt payment for an “official act” by a public official. Public officials include legislators, judges, jurors, witnesses at trial, administrative agency personnel, and other government officials. Modern penal codes also make it a crime of bribe public officials. For example, a developer who is constructing an apartment building cannot pay the building inspector to overlook a building code violation.

**7.5. Find equivalents of the following Ukrainian sentences:**

1. Одна з найбільш поширених форм службових злочинів. 2. Необхідним елементом цього злочину є намір. 3. Відповідає за покупку устаткування, яким корпорація буде користуватися. 4. Обидві сторони винні у хабарництві. 5. Заплатити інспектору з будівництва для того, щоб він звернув увагу на порушення будівельного кодексу.

**7.6. Insert the right word from the given list:**

*Payment, commits, public officials, guilty, favors.*

1. A bribe can be money, property, ... or anything else of value. 2. The offeree is ...of the crime of bribery when he or she accepts the bribe. 3. The crime of commercial bribery prohibits the ... of bribes of private persons and businesses. 4. Modern penal codes also make it a crime to bribe ... . 5. The offeror of a bribe ... the crime of bribery when the bribe is tendered.

**7.7. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases used in the text:**

Kickback, witnesses at trial, public officials, corrupt payment, penal codes, liable, prevalent.

**7.8. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is one of the most prevalent forms of white-collar crime? 2. What type of bribe is often referred to as a kickback or payoff? 3. Intent is a necessary element of this crime, isn't it? 4. What does the term ‘public official’ include?

**7.9. Retell the text.**

## 8. LARCENY

### 8.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word-combinations:

a) inquiry, offence, larceny, pretense, intent, to prohibit, deception, trick, by trick, ruse, purview, misdemeanor, felony.

b) false pretense, the filling of false claims, business offences, larceny statutes, insurance companies, investment firms, business misconduct.

### 8.2. Open the brackets and use the verb in correct Tense form (Future Indefinite – Future Continuous – Future Perfect – Future Perfect Continuous)

1. I (to submit) my paper in English. 2. I am sure he (to pass) his exams in mathematics by January. 3. The temperature (to rise up) to 25. C tomorrow. 4. We (to talk) about the film when the TV programme is over. 5. The football team has lost some of its best players. They (to look for) new ones. 6. What do you think the children ...(to do)... when we get home? I expect they (to do) their homework. 7. Everybody (to be present) at the briefing tonight. 8. She (tidy up) the house by their arrival. 9. You must meet George sometimes. I think you (to like) him. 10. I haven't seen Carol today. I expect she (to phone) this evening. 11. We (to discuss) the film for 3 hours. \*

### 8.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:

Inquiry, to treat, to conduct, law, theft, to fill, to select, fraud, to violate.

### 8.4. Read the text

## LARCENY

As might be imagined, there are so many criminal statutes in the various states – even when one's inquiry is limited to statutes relating to business offenses alone – that a comprehensive treatment of the subject is well **beyond the scope** of this chapter. **Nonetheless**, there are a number of major areas of business misconduct that are treated so uniformly by the various states' criminal laws that one can give a 'feel' for such laws by examining a few of these areas.

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 state 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 filling of **false claims** with insurance companies and taking of buyers' money for goods or services.

Additionally, the sales in recent years by 'investment firms' of investor's right to participate in federally operated lotteries of oil lands, with investors being **assured** that their chances in selection are 1 in 4 (when in reality the chance is 1 in 1,000), clearly fall within the **purview** of these statutes. Violations of such statutes are usually misdemeanors when the money or value of the property is under the specific sum (such as \$150), and felonies if the value is \$150 or above.

**8.5. Find equivalents of the following Ukrainian word combinations and sentences; note the use of the grammatical forms in brackets:**

1. як можна собі уявити;
2. закони, що відносяться тільки до злочинів в області підприємницького права (the adverb 'alone');
3. всебічний розгляд питання (the use of articles);
4. далеко за межами цієї глави ( the adverb 'well');
5. розкрадання зазвичай визначається як ... ( the adverb 'as' );
6. подача неправдивих претензій до страхових компаній ( the preposition 'with');
7. які трактуються настільки одноманітно в кримінальному законодавстві різних штатів, що ... (the Passive, the possessive case);
8. безсумнівно потрапляють в сферу дії цих законів (the preposition 'within').

**8.6. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:**

1. Statutes relating ... business offences alone.
2. A comprehensive treatment ... the subject.
3. Taking ... one person of the personal property ... another.
4. Converting the property ... his or her own use.
5. The obtaining ... another's money or property ... deception.
6. investor's right to participate ... federally operated lotteries.

**8.7. Insert the right word and word combination from the given list:**  
*statutes, misconduct, value, misdemeanors, felonies;*

1. Violations of such statutes are usually ... when the money or ... of the property is under the specific sum, and ... if the value is \$ 150 or above.
2. There are so many criminal ... in the various states.
3. There are a number of major areas of business ... that are treated so uniformly by the various states' criminal laws that one can gain a feel for such laws by examining a few of these areas.

### **8.8. Answer the questions:**

1. How is larceny generally defined?
2. What is the name for the obtaining of another's money or property by deception, trick or some other fraudulent ruse?
3. What examples of false pretenses are given in the text?
4. What is the difference between a misdemeanor and a felony?

### **8.9. Retell the text.**

## **9.COMPUTER CRIME**

### **9.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word combinations:**

a) applicable, trespass, deprive, deem, estimate, insert, accomplice, delete, disgruntled; b) computer fraud, financial institutions, dependent's credit file, employer's computer, state legislatures, prosecution of cases.

### **9.2. Transform into Indirect Speech.**

1. "What are you doing?" "I'm translating an article as you see". "Since when have you been translating it?" "Since morning". "Have you done much?" "Not much, I've only translated half of it".
2. "Where is Douglas?" "He's left for London". "Really? When did he leave?" "Let me think ... He left in June". "Oh, that means that he's been living abroad for three months now". "Right you are".
3. "What were you doing when your brother came?" "I was working in the garden". "How long had you been doing it before he came?" "For about two hours". "You have been working for about four hours now, haven't you?" "Yes". "Are you tired?" "A bit".
4. "What are you doing here?" "I'm waiting for my wife". "Have you been waiting long?" "No, I've just come".
5. "Is Jane still ill?"

“Yes”. “Peter said she had been ill since Saturday”. “That’s right”. “She’s been ill nearly a week”. “Quite so”. “Tell her I’ve been missing her”. “I will”. \*

**9.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:**

Fall, convict, state, main, information, trade, interest.

**9.4. Answer the questions:**

What do you know about ‘computer crime’?

What does the word ‘crime’ mean?

**9.5. Read the text**

## **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 as trespass and larceny 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 evidence that the city was deprived 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 insert favourable false information into 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 it’s records. Some estimate that losses due to computer misuse may be as high as \$35 to \$40 billion per year (including thefts of funds, losses of computer programmes 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 a high percentage of that which is discovered 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 to cause depositors to withdraw their funds 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.

**9.6. Find equivalents of the following Ukrainian word combinations and sentences; note the use of grammatical forms in brackets:**

1. відповідне зростання випадків зловживання комп'ютерами (the preposition 'in');
2. не завжди (не обов'язково) є придатними для судового переслідування у випадках комп'ютерного шахрайства або комп'ютерної крадіжки (the adverb);
3. обґрунтувати обвинувачення в крадіжці;
4. крадіжка інформації, крадіжка грошей;
5. були предметами судового попиту (the Present Perfect tense);
6. президенту банку закодували інформацію в його комп'ютері, що обробляє рахунки, таким чином, що ... ("to have something done");
7. запуск вірусу розлюченим колишнім службовцям в комп'ютер свого колишнього наймача (the Gerund);
8. високий відсоток виявленого замовчується (the Passive);
9. ймовірно підштовхнуть вкладників до того, щоб забрати свої вклади заради безпеки (the Nominative with the Infinitive; the Complex Object);
10. якими б не були фактичні втрати через зловживання комп'ютерами (the pronoun "whatever").

**9.7. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:**

1. That the city was deprived ... any part of value
2. Insert favorable false information ... the defendant's credit file
3. Losses due ... computer misuse
4. Losses ... computer programs and data
5. Damage done ... computer hardware
6. publicity ... the inadequacy of their computer controls.

**9.8. Answer the following questions:**

1. What was the explosive growth in the use of computers in business brought with it?

2. Why wasn't the city employee who used the city's computer facilities for his private sales convicted of theft?
3. What are the three broad categories computer crimes fall into?
4. What do losses due to computer misuse include?
5. Why are many computer crimes never discovered or reported?

**9.9. Work in small groups. Discuss the following:**

*Computer fraud and computer theft.*

**9.10. Right /wrong – tenses. Find the mistake and correct it.**

**A) right; B) wrong.**

1. We are here since April.
2. Have you been crying? – No, I've been chopping onions.
3. I wonder what will happen if he push this button.
4. How long are you working for this company?
5. It was a lovely day so we decided to stroll in the park for an hour.
6. This is the smallest dog I'd ever seen.
7. I know you are just pretending to read, because you've got the book upside down.
8. Can you think of any other songs? We have sang all the ones we know.
9. The recipe was not good, but the soup tasted of sour.
10. I have ever been to Jamaica.
11. Someone has been stealing my bicycle.
12. The students were working for two hours when the teacher told them to stop writing.
13. I already saw this film twice, but I'd like to see it again.
14. He looks angry! Had he been arguing?
15. She is cleaning her teeth at the moment.
16. The dog won't bother you unless you teased him.

## **10. ECONOMIC CRIMES**

**10.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word combinations:**

- a) illegal, to commit, abuse, violation, concealment, property, intention, loyalty, fidelity, client;
- b) abuse of trust, income tax violations, credit card frauds, commercial bribery, deceptive advertising, white-collar crime, diploma mills, insurance frauds, non-physical means, personal advantage, employee theft.

**10.2. Fill in the blanks with one of the following adverbs:**

*completely, directly, effectively, aggressively, often x 2, necessarily, specially, financially, physically, sexually, emotionally, sympathetically, in silence, in fear, alone.*

a) Nobody has the right to assault anybody ....., .....or ..... b) Women don't have to suffer ..... or live ..... c) The police will deal with the victims ..... d) The victims' inquiry will be .....confidential. e) The police is committed to ..... improving the service offered to victims of domestic violence. f) It is not easy for the victims to accept that someone they love and have trusted can behave so .....towards them. g) Children are ..... affected by the tension or by witnessing arguments and assaults. h) Men who are abusive to women do not ..... abuse children, but it can happen. i) Most police forces have .....trained and experienced officers to deal with domestic violence. j) Abused women .....wonder how they will manage .....if they leave home. k) Whatever abused women decide, they don't have to suffer .....l) Domestic violence victims can contact Victim Support offices ..... or ask the police to put them in contact with their local group.

**10.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:**

economy, legal, conceal, violate, force, place, commit, accuse, advertise, crime, testimony.

**10.4. Answer the questions:**

1. What does the term "economic crime" mean?
2. There are different types of economic crimes. What do they include?

**10.5. Read the text:**

**ECONOMIC CRIMES**

Economic Crimes are illegal acts committed by non-physical means and by concealment or guile to obtain money or property or to obtain business or personal advantage.

These crimes include:

1. Personal crimes. Crimes committed by persons operating on an individual ad hoc basis (credit purchases with no intention to pay individual income tax violations credit frauds bankruptcy frauds and security frauds).

2. Abuses of trust. Crimes committed in the course of their occupations by workers operating inside business government or other establishments in

violation of their duty of loyalty of fidelity to employer or client (commercial bribery and kickbacks embezzlement securities fraud employee theft and padding of payroll and expense accounts).

3. Business crimes. Crimes incidental to and in furtherance of business operations but that are not the central purpose of the business (antitrust violations tax violations food and drug violations commercial espionage and deceptive advertising)

4. Con games. White-collar crime committed as a business or as the central activity of a business (medical and health frauds phony contests diploma mills; charity and religious frauds: insurance frauds; and coupon) redemption frauds. Economic crime is now receiving the attention it is due from the criminal justice system. One reason for this attention is that consumer advocacy has raised the public consciousness about economic crime. Companies about the rudeness, stridency, and partisan zeal of groups can probably be considered testimonials to the effectiveness of their activities

Advocates of ecology and environmental protection have contributed greatly to increasing public awareness of economic crime. Ever since the offshore oil spill that blackened the beaches of Santa Barbara, organizations like the Sierra Club and Common Cause have pressured the government relentlessly for the passage of legislation – or for the effective enforcement of existing legislation – to prevent further despoliation of irreplaceable natural resources. These efforts have focused on the concept of corporate accountability.

#### **10.6. Insert the right word from the given list:**

*illegal acts, concept, criminal justice system, economic crime, central purpose.*

1. After many years of neglect, economic crime is now receiving the attention, it is due from ... .
2. Advocates of ecology and environmental protection have contributed greatly to public awareness of ... .
3. Economic crimes are ... committed by non-physical means.
4. Crimes incidental to business operations, but that are not ... of the business.
5. These efforts have focused on ... of corporate accountability.

#### **10.7. Match the nouns on the left with the verbs on the right:**

1. **crime**    a) appear    b) commit    c) find    d) conceal
2. **bribery**    a) give    b) abuse    c) take    d) include

3. **violation** a) act b) prevent c) define d) receive  
 4. **fraud** a) do b)fight c) discover d) find out

**10.8. Match the words with the given definitions:**

*1) advocate; 2) violation; 3) justice; 4) fraud; 5) illegal.*

- a) the act of breaching of right, duty or law;  
 b) proper administration of laws;  
 c) not authorized by law;  
 d) a person who defends or supports a cause or proposal;  
 g) anything, intentionally calculated to deceive.

**10.9. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are economic crimes?
2. Name at least four types of economic crimes?
3. Which crimes do you think would deal with personal crimes?
4. Can you give the definition of “abuses of trust”?
5. Is there any difference between Business crimes and Con games?

## **11. WHITE -COLLAR CRIME**

**11.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word-combinations:**

- a) embezzlement, to entrust, theft, wrongful, misconduct, fraud, misuse, to warrant, to embrace;  
 b) securities fraud, income tax evasion, criminal statutes, nonviolent criminal act, insurance companies, etc.

**11.2. Use conditional form in the following sentences.**

1. If the window of the car (be open) the baby (die)
2. If the special constable (call) the police the father (charge) with cruelty.
3. If the family (have) problems perhaps the father (act) in this cruel manner.
4. If the father (be) alone (i.e. not with his other son) he (come back) earlier.
5. If the village people (intervene) the little girl Lauren (save).
6. If the local social services (be) more observant they (notice) the signs of child abuse.

7. If the father (care about) his own daughter he (prevent) the stepmother from being so cruel to Lauren.
8. A public inquiry (hold) if there (be) another child abuse case hearing.
9. If social workers (have) such a heavy workload they (be able) to help cases like Lauren's.

### **11.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:**

Theft, to consist, to entrust, to warrant, to conduct, to refer, to include, to examine.

### **11.4. Read the text**

#### **WHITE - COLLAR CRIME**

The term 'white-collar crime' originally referred only to crimes committed against business firms, usually by their employees, through the use of non-physical, nonviolent means. In this sense, such crime consisted essentially of embezzlement, the taking of an employer's funds by an employee entrusted with such funds, and theft, the wrongful taking of any other property of the employer. Today, however, the term has almost universally been broadened to refer to all nonviolent criminal acts committed by business firms as well as against business firms. Used in this broader sense, white-collar crime embraces a very wide spectrum of business

misconduct, covering such diverse wrongs as practicing of fraud on insurance companies, securities fraud, obtaining property through misuse of credit cards, and even income tax evasion.

The term also includes computer fraud, a topic warranting special attention at the end of this chapter. In the following section, we will examine some of the most common business-related actions that violate federal or state criminal statutes-most of which fall under the white-collar heading.

#### **White-Collar Crime consists of the following items:**

1. Financial/Economic Crimes, namely: Ponzi Schemes, Advance Fee Schemes, Telemarketing Fraud Schemes, Check/Wire Fraud Schemes , etc.
2. Money laundering: Tracing Funds ( Papertrails ), Forfeiture.
3. Financial Institution Fraud.

4. Insurance Fraud.
5. Health Care Fraud.
6. Public Corruption.
7. Government Fraud and Abuse
8. Environmental Crimes
9. Computer Related Crime.
10. Intellectual Property Crimes: Copyright, Patent, Piracy, etc.

**11.5. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations:**

1. Злочини, здійснені проти фірми...
2. Нефізичними, ненасильницькими методами.
3. Цей термін майже всюди розширений і тепер відноситься до...
4. Дії, що відносяться до підприємницької діяльності...
5. Службовець, якому довірені гроші...
6. Придбання власності за рахунок зловживання кредитними картками.

**11.6. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:**

1. by an employee entrusted ... such funds
2. practicing of fraud ... insurance companies
3. obtaining property ... misuse of credit cards
4. some ... the most common business-related actions

**11.7. Match the nouns on the left with the verbs on the right:**

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. <b>crime</b>     | a) appear   |
|                     | b) commit   |
|                     | c) find     |
|                     | d) conceal  |
| 2. <b>violation</b> | a) act      |
|                     | b) prevent  |
|                     | c) receive  |
|                     | d) commit   |
| 3. <b>fraud</b>     | a) do       |
|                     | b) diverse  |
|                     | c) discover |
|                     | d) obtain   |
| 4. <b>theft</b>     | a) commit   |

- b) entrust
- c) take
- d) embrace

### 11.8. Answer the questions:

1. What did the term 'white-collar crime' originally refer to?
2. By what means were white-collar crimes committed?
3. What is the difference between embezzlement and theft?
4. How was the term 'white-collar crime' broadened?

### 11.9 Retell the text: «White- Collar Crime»

### 11.10. Work in pairs. Discuss the following:

*Intellectual Property Crimes e.g. Copyright, Patent, Piracy .*

## 12. FRAUDS AND SWINDLES

### 12.1. Check in the dictionary a) words and b) word-combinations:

- a) to devise, defraud, to obtain, loan, exchange, scheme, to attempt, to fine;
- b) unlawful use, spurious coin, the purpose of executing, authorized depository, mail matter, the Postal Service, direction thereon, violation affect.

### 12.2. Read and open the brackets.

#### ART ROBBERY

Paintings by Monet, Rembrandt, and Degas (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from the Boston Museum.

Yesterday afternoon two thieves wearing police uniforms arrived at the museum and asked the guard (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) them Monet's paintings. They said that they (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) a telephone call at the police station that morning telling them that the paintings were in danger. The guard immediately let them (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the paintings. The thieves told him (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (turn off) the alarm system and then suddenly they made him (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the ground and they tied his arms and legs. They worked very quickly and carefully and when they (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) the best paintings they (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the museum quickly and calmly through the front door. The director of the museum,

Karen Haas said: The thieves (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) our best pictures. I (j) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here for 12 years and I can't believe that this (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen). How did they manage (l) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them so easily? They might (m) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) (n) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) them to any collector in Europe, but this will be difficult because the paintings are so well known. If they (o) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so well known, it would (p) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) easier (q) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) them. We have decided (r) \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) more guards, and a new alarm system (s) \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (put) in. I'm sure the police will find the thieves and our paintings, but they think it might (t) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a long time.

**12.3. Form all possible derivatives from the following words:**

*Place, law, fraud, to intend, deposit, to represent, fine, to violate, to direct;*

**12.4. Read the Text:**

**FRAUDS AND SWINDLES.**

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. If the violation affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both. Ponzi or Pyramid?

The term 'Ponzi' is often used interchangeably with pyramid scheme. In the early 20th century, Carlo Ponzi swindled fellow Italian immigrants (including family members and the parish priest) out of millions until his investment scam collapsed and went to jail. One of the early known examples of a Ponzi scheme appeared in 1920, in Boston, Massachusetts. Charles Ponzi, Italian immigrant and

financial wizard, established the Securities and Exchange Company. The corporation consisted of a only Ponzi, who started his company with a few hundred dollars borrowed from two silent partners.

The company's prospectors promised investors substantial returns on their investments in Ponzi's company. Within 45 days an investor would receive his original investment plus 50 percent interest; in 90 days, he would double his original investment. Ponzi explained to doubters that knowing how to take advantage of the varying currency exchange rates in different parts of the world was how he made his profit. He started his company upon receiving a business letter from a conspirator in Spain, who enclosed a reply coupon which, if exchanged at an U.S. Post Office, was worth 6 cents.

In Spain, the cost of the coupon in Spain and redeeming it in the U.S., he made a 5-cent profit. Thereafter, Ponzi began operations in nine different countries, with his agents travelling back and forth between the disparity in currency value.

**12.5. Match the nouns on the left with the verbs on the right:**

- |                     |                                                          |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. money</b>     | a) obtain<br>b) get<br>c) receive<br>d) exchange         |
| <b>2. scheme</b>    | a) intend<br>b) commit<br>c) devise<br>d) violate        |
| <b>3. violation</b> | a) affect<br>b) commit<br>c) direct<br>d) execute        |
| <b>4. security</b>  | a) furnish<br>b) procure<br>c) supply<br>d) distribute . |

**12.6. Insert the right word or word-combination from the given list:**

***Peering, account information, transaction, the concerned citizen, swindle***

- 1... , however, sees neither the money nor the con artist again.
2. The con man first obtains bank account information pertaining to his victim by ... over the customer's shoulder while he is preparing transaction slips in the bank lobby.
3. ... can also be gathered by rummaging through the trash receptacles in the lobby.
4. Oftentimes, when this ... is perpetrated, the con man accompanies the person to the bank.
5. Address, the name and account number on the document that must be prepared in order to complete a ....

**12.7. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:**

1. distribute, supply, or furnish or procure ... unlawful use;
2. causes to be delivered by mail according... the direction thereon;
3. for obtaining money or property... means of false or fraudulent pretenses;
4. any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered ...the Postal Service.

**12.8. Find equivalents of the following Ukrainian word combinations:**

- 1 з метою оволодіти грошима або чужою власністю;
- 2 особа, яка може вчинити шахрайські операції;
- 3 придбання фальшивої і підробної монети, цінного паперу або іншого предмета;
- 4 особа, яка може бути засуджена до ув'язнення.

**12.9. Answer the questions:**

1. What kind of frauds and swindles do you know? Name them.
2. What preventive measures would you use?
3. How do you understand the term 'Ponzi'?

**12.10. Retell the text**

**13.PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Unfortunately, perhaps, many prisons simply changed the sign on the gates, leaving the inside conditions the same as before. In years past, it was common for a sentencing judge to specify the prison or reformatory where an offender was to serve his or her sentence.

Today judges generally do not name a particular prison but instead transfer custody of the offender to a department of correctional services. The offender is then transported to a reception center, a receiving prison, where he or she is classified and assigned to an available prison. Such institutions are quite common now. The convicted offender is housed there for a period of weeks while undergoing pre-incarceration screening, that is, observation and medical and psychological testing and evaluation, then presumably he or she is placed in the correctional institution within the state which has the proper programs to meet his or her sets of needs.

Prisons exist in every state and federal jurisdiction of the United States, and in virtually every country in the world. Today almost all prisons in the United States are filled to overcapacity. Corrections is a growth industry; very few observers would predict a decline in rates of imprisonment.

Life in prison is different from life in jails. Jails are local institutions designed for short-term confinement. Many people in jails are awaiting trial or sentencing. Jails do not have the range of rehabilitation programs found in prisons, and constant confinement in a cell is the normal condition in jails.

Prisons, on the other hand, are real-life, «total institutions», not just dramatic sets on television or scenes in the movies. Prisons provide recreation, education, vocational training, libraries, leisuretime activities, religious services and a great number of other elements of society in miniature. Prisons are complete social systems characterized by their own problems and heterogeneous populations.

Prisoners are classified and transferred as a means of keeping them from preying on one another. Prison discipline is maintained a tough yet necessary part of prison life needed to prevent riots, killings, escapes, and the smuggling of contraband. Inmate rights are protected and prison actions are governed by leading court cases. And issues such as prison overcrowding regularly come before the Supreme Court. The world of prison inmates is not pretty. It is the end of the line in the criminal justice process, and the maximum-security prison, historically as well as currently, is one of the harshest, most brutal and most brutalizing structures created by human beings.

Two types of prisons were developed in the United States. One type was developed in Pennsylvania. Its major characteristic was solitary confinement of prisoners, it is sometimes called the segregate prison and known generally as the Pennsylvania Prison System. Inmates held in solitary confinement were isolated from the outside world and one another and were expected to remain in their cells, read the Bible, reflect on their crimes and «repent». Hence the term penitentiary.

A different kind of prison was built at Auburn, New York. Known as the Auburn Prison System, this institution was characterized by a practice where prison inmates were held in cells at night but released in the daytime to work together at various forms of hard labor.

This congregate system rested on the belief that the way to repentance and reform, as indeed the way to salvation, lies through hard work, in contrast to the Pennsylvania system where repentance itself was the «way». Both systems imposed total silence on prisoners, and in New York an elaborate form of marching a shuffle called the lockstep was imposed on them as they moved in silence, from their cells to their places of work.

Both types of prisons became world-famous, were visited and evaluated and had their merits debated by scholars, politicians and reformers. In this battle over the «best» system, the Auburn plan generally prevailed. The extended solitary confinement of the Pennsylvania system tended to drive prisoners insane and was very costly, whereas the congregate work prison could help support itself by the labor of inmates.

The National Prison Association was created and met for the first time in Cincinnati in 1870 in a spirit of progressive reform. The prison practices which had been generally accepted up to that time – lockstep, fixed sentence, isolation, silence – were now criticized and rejected by the majority in attendance.

The famous Declaration of Principles called for major reforms. In the 1870s a reformatory for young adult felons was established at Elmira, New York. Structurally, it was maximum – security, built very much like Auburn Prison, but its program included educational and vocational training opportunities as well as work. As Auburn became the prototype prison, so Elmira became the prototype reformatory, copied throughout the nation and the world. Felons serve sentences in prisons or reformatories.

Commonly, a reformatory is thought to be a place of incarceration for juvenile delinquents, but technically this is incorrect. Juveniles are housed in

training schools, whereas reformatories hold young felons, generally those in the 18-21 year age group. In the past, prisons were sometimes called «penitentiaries» or «penal institutions». Today the popular label is «correctional facility». These name changes reflect modifications in correctional philosophy from punishment to rehabilitation or correction.

**Vocabulary:**

1. virtually – фактично
2. to be filled to overcapacity – бути переповненим
3. jail (gaol) – тюрма (короткострокового ув'язнення або слідча); prison – тюрма (довгострокового ув'язнення)
4. maximum security prison – тюрма з максимальною ізоляцією ув'язнених
5. penitentiary – пенітенціарій, тюрма (місце каяття)
6. reformatory – реформаторій (тип виправної установи)
7. reception center – тюремний центр для ув'язнених, які щойно поступили
8. preincarceration – попереднє тюремне ув'язнення
9. observation – перебування під наглядом
10. leisure time – дозвілля
11. recreation – відпочинок, розвага
12. riot – безладдя, бун

**13.1. Fill in the blanks by words from the text:**

1. Today almost all ... in the United States are filled to ...
2. Life in ... is different from life in ...
3. Jails are local institutions for short time ...
4. Many people in ... are awaiting ... or ...
5. ... have the range of ... programs
6. Constant ... in a ... is the normal condition in jails
7. A tough ... is maintained in ... to prevent riots, killings and escapes
8. Two types of ... were developed in the United States
9. ... of prisoners is known as the Pennsylvania Prison System
10. The Auburn Prison is the institution where inmates were held in ... at ... but released in the ... to work together

11. In the 1870s a ... for young adult ... was established at Elmira, New York.

**13.2. Match the words from the left and the right columns according to the meaning:**

adult	life
local	program
name	training
short-term	system
normal	institution
vocational	conditions
complex	discipline
rehabilitation	case
juvenile	confinement
prison	court
court	prison
supreme	felons
maximum security	reforms
solitary	delinquent
correctional	changes
major	

місцева установа; короткострокове ув'язнення; реабілітаційна програма; нормальні умови; професійна підготовка; складна система; дисципліна у тюрмі; тюремне життя; судова справа; Верховний Суд; тюрма з максимальною ізоляцією ув'язнених; одиночне ув'язнення; виправна установа; головні реформи; дорослі фелони; неповнолітній злочинець; зміни у назві.

**13.3. Translate the following words and word combinations:**

federal jurisdiction; to predict a decline; trial; sentencing; sets on television or scenes in the movies; heterogeneous population; leading court cases; the end of the line in the critical justice process; human beings; segregate prison; congregate prison; the way to salvation; the way to repentance and reform; in contrast to; lockstep; a shuffle; scholars, politicians and reformers; to be very costly; in a spirit of progressive reform; to accept the practice; a place of incarceration; young felons; penal institution.

**13.4. Match the following verb phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

- |                                       |                                            |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. to be filled to<br>Overcapacity    | 1. очікувати суд                           |
| 2. to predict a decline               | 2. забезпечувати освіту                    |
| 3. to await trial                     | 3. підтримувати дисципліну                 |
| 4. to provide education               | 4. утримувати в одиночному<br>ув'язненні   |
| 5. to maintain discipline             | 5. бути переповненим                       |
| 6. to prevent escapes                 | 6. залишати у камері                       |
| 7. to await sentencing                | 7. прогнозувати падіння<br>(зниження)      |
| 8. to protect inmate rights           | 8. очікувати винесення<br>вироку           |
| 9. to hold in solitary<br>Confinement | 9. працювати разом                         |
| 10. to provide vocational<br>Training | 10. рухатися мовчки                        |
| 11. to reflect on the crime           | 11. запобігати втечі                       |
| 12. to work together                  | 12. захищати права<br>ув'язнених           |
| 13. to prevent killings               | 13. забезпечувати професійну<br>підготовку |
| 14. to be isolated from               | 14. відвідувати тюрми                      |
| 15. to remain in a cell               | 15. доводити до божевілля                  |
| 16. to move in silence                | 16. замислюватися над<br>злочином          |
| 17. to visit prisons                  | 17. запобігати вбивству                    |
| 18. to drive smb. Insane              | 18. бути ізольованим від                   |

**13.5. Answer the following questions:**

1. Where do prisons exist? 2. Is life in prison different from life in jails?  
3. What are many people awaiting in jails? 4. Do jails have the range of

rehabilitation programs found in prisons? 5. What do prisons provide? 6. What is a tough discipline in prisons needed for? 7. The world of prison inmates is not pretty, is it? 8. How many types of prisons were developed in the United States? 9. What are major characteristics of the Pennsylvania Prison System? 10. What is the Auburn Prison System characterized by? 11. When and where was a reformatory for young adult felons established? 12. What is a reception center?

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

1. Jails are (міцеві установи) designed for (коротрочового ув'язнення).  
 2. (Постійне ув'язнення) in a cell is the normal condition in jails. 3. Prisons provide (відпочинок, освіту, професійну підготовку та релігійні послуги).  
 4. Prison discipline is necessary to prevent (бунти, вбивства, втечі та контрабанду). 5. Issues such as (переповнення тюрем) regularly come before the Supreme Court. 6. (Два типи тюрем) were developed in the United States.  
 7. According to the Pennsylvania Prison System (ув'язнені) are held in (самотньому ув'язненні). 8. Inmates are expected to (залишатися у камерах, читати Біблію, замислюватися над злочином та каятися). 9. As to the Auburn Prison System prison inmates are held in cells (вночі) but released (у денний час) to work together. 10. Both systems imposed (повне мовчання) on prisoners.

## **14. PROBATION AND PAROLE**

The penal system in the US was inherited from the English with the establishment of prisons and workhouses. Probation is the name of official correctional service and denotes the primary function of the system – investigation of offenders prior to sentence in order that the court may have detailed information.

The definition of probation includes its function as a treatment program in which final action in an adjudicated offender's case is suspended, the offender remains at liberty, subject to conditions imposed by a court under the supervision and guidance of a probation worker.

The word «probation» is Latin in origin, its meaning being a period of proving or trial. John Augustus, known as the father of probation, became interested in reforming individuals in 1841. Probation today is the most practical method of treating a large number of selected offenders. Placing a person on probation developed from the power of the court to suspend the sentence of a

convicted person. It became a device that the court used when it was reluctant because it felt that the person could still function in the community although under the supervision of the court.

The person who performed the supervision became known as the probation officer. In the years that the federal probation system has been in existence, it has greatly expanded the number of probation officers and of persons placed on probation. A judge suspends a sentence on special conditions. If the offender fails to comply with the conditions, his probation is revoked and he can be sentenced to prison or jail to serve the remainder of the suspended sentence.

The question of whether an individual is eligible for probation usually lies with the court; however in some instances the court may face statutory limitations in selecting cases for probation. Some serious offenses such as violent crimes, crimes against morals or crimes involving the use of deadly weapons, may be specified by law that guilty persons are not eligible for probation. The next step in correctional system came in connection with parole, the treatment program in which an offender after serving part of a term in correctional institution, is conditionally released under supervision of a parole officer.

The word «parole» is derived from the French word meaning «promise, word of honor». Like probation, parole is a treatment program in the interests of society and the individual. The difference is that the parolee has served part of his sentence in a correctional institution. His release is conditional upon satisfactory behavior. Today's system of parole has become much more complex, organized and efficient.

### **Vocabulary:**

1. penal system – каральна система
2. to be inherited from – бути успадкованим
3. probation – умовне засудження
4. probation officer – інспектор із справ умовного засудження
5. treatment – некаральний вплив
6. to suspend a sentence – призупинити виконання вироку
7. to be reluctant – бути необхідним
8. to fail to comply with the conditions – не виконати умови
9. to be eligible – мати право (підлягати)
10. parole – умовно-дострокове звільнення під «чесне слово»
11. parole officer – інспектор із справ умовно-дострокового звільнення

### 14.1. Fill in the blanks by words from the text:

1. Probation is the name of official ... .. 2. The word «probation» is ... in origin. 3. John Augustus, ... of probation became interested in ... .. in 1841. 4. The court has the power to ... .. of a convicted person. 5. The person placed on ... can still function in the ... under the ... of the probation officers. 6. The person who performs the ... is called the ... .. 7. If ... fails to comply with the conditions, his ... is revoked. 8. The word «parole» means ... . 9. The release of the ... is conditioned upon ... ..

### 14.2. Match the following noun phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- |                               |                                                            |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. penal system               | 1. Тяжкі злочини                                           |
| 2. correctional service       | 2. нагляд суду                                             |
| 3. investigation of offenders | 3. практичний метод                                        |
| 4. detailed information       | 4. інспектор зі справ<br>умовно-дострокового<br>Звільнення |
| 5. treatment program          | 5. спеціальні умови                                        |
| 6. adjudicated offender       | 6. винна особа                                             |
| 7. father of probation        | 7. каральна система                                        |
| 8. practical method           | 8. детальна інформація                                     |
| 9. supervision of the court   | 9. виправна служба                                         |
| 10. probation officer         | 10. смертельна зброя                                       |
| 11. parole officer            | 11. задовільна поведінка                                   |
| 12. suspended sentence        | 12. виправна установа                                      |
| 13. special conditions        | 13. засуджений злочинець                                   |
| 14. serious offenses          | 14. призупинений вирок                                     |

- |                              |                                               |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 15. deadly weapon            | 15. програма некарального<br>Впливу           |
| 16. guilty person            | 16. вивчення особи злочинця                   |
| 17. correctional institution | 17. батько пробації                           |
| 18. satisfactory behavior    | 18. інспектор із справ<br>умовного засудження |

**14.3. Match the following verb phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

- |                                      |                                                |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. to be inherited                   | 1. розширювати кількість                       |
| 2. to suspend the sentence           | 2. скасовувати пробацію                        |
| 3. to impose conditions              | 3. відбувати покарання                         |
| 4. to become interested in           | 4. призупинити виконання<br>Вироку             |
| 5. to perform the supervision        | 5. бути успадкованим                           |
| 6. to expand the number              | 6. мати право на                               |
| 7. to comply with the<br>conditions  | 7. Зацікавитися                                |
| 8. to revoke probation               | 8. бути умовно звільненим                      |
| 9. to serve the sentence             | 9. виконувати умови                            |
| 10. eligible for                     | 10. бути обумовленим                           |
| 11. to select cases                  | 11. зіткнутися із законними<br>Обмеженнями     |
| 12. to face statutory<br>limitations | 12. здійснювати нагляд                         |
| 13. to serve part of the<br>sentence | 13. бути засудженим до<br>тюремного ув'язнення |
| 14. to be conditionally<br>released  | 14. стати ефективним                           |
| 15. to be conditioned upon           | 15. залишатися на волі                         |
| 16. to become efficient              | 16. відбути частину<br>Покарання               |
| 17. to be sentenced to prison        | 17. відбирати справи                           |
| 18. to remain at liberty             | 18. встановлювати умови                        |

**14.4. Translate the following words and word combinations:**

penal system; official correctional service; primary function of the system; treatment program; supervision and guidance of a probation officer; to revoke probation; to be sentenced to prison; the remainder of the suspended sentence; the power of the court; convicted persons; to be reluctant; to function in the community; to be eligible for probation; serious offenses; violent crimes; crimes against morals; crimes involving the use of deadly weapons; to be conditionally released; promise; word of honor; parole; parolee; parole officer; satisfactory behavior; to serve part of the sentence.

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

(Каральна система) in the US was inherited from the English with the establishment of (тюрем та робітних домів).

The offender placed on probation remains (на волі) under (наглядом) of (інспектора із справ умовнозасуджених) (Батьком пробації) was John Augustus who was interested in (реформуванні осіб).

Placing a person on probation developed from (повноважень суду) to (призупиняти виконання вироку) of a convicted person.

(Суддя) suspends a sentence on (спеціальних умовах).

The person who has committed a serious offense (не має права на пробацію).

After serving part of a term in (виправній установі) the offender (умовно звільнюється) under the supervision of (інспектора із справ умовно-дострокового звільнення).

Like probation, parole is a treatment program (в інтересах суспільства та особи).

Today's system of parole has become much more (складною, організованою та ефективною).

The parolee has served part of his (вироку) in (виправній установі).

**Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and translate the definitions into Ukrainian.**

Robber — a person who steals smth from a person or place, esp. by violence or threat: The robber stole W2,000 from a local bank by threatening people with a gun..

Thief — a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence. When violence is used, esp. out of doors, the word robber is preferred: Thieves stole W1,000 from the post office last night.

Pick-pocket — a person who steals smth out of your pocket in a crowded street: The pick pocket took her purse in a crowded train.

Burglar — a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal.

A person who enters a building in daylight to steal is a thief or if he breaks into a building by using force, a house — breaker: The burglars escaped through the window.

Shop-lifter — a person who steals from the shops: The security officer has been assaulted by shop lifters three times.

Bigamist — a person who marries illegally, being married already. Deserter — a soldier who runs away from the army.

Traitor — a person who betrays his or her country to another state. Forger — a person who makes false money or signatures.

Hijacker — a person who takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course.

Smuggler — someone who brings goods into a country illegally without paying a tax.

Spy — a person who gets secret information from another country. Kidnapper — someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.

## **TEXTS FOR READING**

### **Text 1. SHOPLIFTING**

In many of Britain's larger stores customers are intended to serve themselves. The open shelves and attractive goods mean that people sometimes try to shoplift. This is a major problem. To stop this many shops have security cameras, electronic stock control and store detectives. In some shops there may be notices like this: shoplifters will be prosecuted. And people who shoplift and are caught are usually taken to court. When the person is a foreign visitor with a lot of money, there is usually a lot of bad publicity. Theft in the high street is a major problem, which makes goods more expensive. Shop owners try their best to stop shoplifting but it seems more goods are taken by people who work in the shops than by shop lifters.

#### **SHOP-LIFTERS**

-Steven Kemble was arrested in St. George, Utah, when he tried to flee after shoplifting a CD. After being briefly detained by a store clerk, he broke free,

dashed out the door, and ran into a pillar in front of the shop, knocking himself unconscious.

-Roy Philips Downfall was a colour fellow. Appearing in court on shoplifting charges, he wore a yellow parka, yellow shirt, yellow pants, and a yellow tie. It was a similar dress that drew him to the attention of the store detective at a supermarket in Oldham, England, where everything he was after had a yellow connection: jellies, mustard, cheese, three pairs of socks, and two pairs of underpants. He was given a one-month suspended sentence.

-In Johannesburg, South Africa, a shoplifter with a passion for cheese was caught for the sixth time after stealing gouda and cheddar. Cleopas Ntima told police he paid for his other groceries, but said “voices” told him to take the cheese.

## TEXT 2. SENTENCE

**Sentence** in criminal law is the punishment that a court orders imposed on a person **convicted** of criminal activity. Sentences may consist of a **fine**, imprisonment for varying periods including life, or **execution**. In the United States exile and forfeiture of property by **heirs** are not used as a punishment. A fine and imprisonment may both be imposed, or payment of a fine may be alternative to a prison sentence. The sentence to be imposed is generally fixed by **statute**. In some cases the duration is exactly prescribed and in others the judge has a limited discretion. If a person is convicted of more than one crime at his trial, his sentences may run concurrently (i.e. all begin at the same date) or **consecutively**. Sentences may be determinate (of fixed duration) or **indeterminate**. In the latter minimum and a maximum term is set, and if the convict's behavior is good he may be released on parole any time after the **expiration** of the minimum term. In many states successive convictions of **felony** bring longer sentences.

## TEXT 3. APPEAL

**Appeal** in law is hearing by a superior court to consider correcting or reversing the judgment of an inferior court, because of errors allegedly committed by the **inferior** court. The party appealing the decision is known as the appellant, the party who has won the case in the lower court as the **appellee**. The term is also sometimes used to describe the review by a court of the action of a government board or administrative officer. Appellate procedure is set by the statute. There are two types of errors, of fact and of law. An error of fact is drawing a false **inference**, from evidence presented at the trial. An error of law is an erroneous determination of the legal rules governing procedure, evidence or the matters at issues between the parties. Ordinarily, only error of law may be

reviewed in appeal. In an appeal from an action tried in **equity**, however, the **appellate** court passes on the entire record, both as to facts and law. Should the appeals court conclude that no error was committed, it will **affirm** the decision of the lower court. If it finds that there was error, it may direct a retrial or grant a judgment or decree in favour of the party who lost in the lower court. The determinations of appeals courts are usually printed, often with an opinion indicating the basis for the court's decisions. Such opinions are of great utility in guiding the inferior courts and are often cited as **precedents** in future cases.

#### **TEXT 4. HOW ARE CRIMES CLASSIFIED?**

##### **1. Classification as to the breached interest:**

**a) Crimes against public interest:** treason, tax evasion, bribery and corruption, perjury, counterfeiting, etc. Treason is the crime of betraying a nation by acts considered dangerous to its security. Selling military secrets to a foreign power is one example; giving aid to the enemy in time of war is another. Seditious refers generally to the offense of organizing or encouraging opposition to the government, especially in speeches or writings, that falls short of treason. In wartime seditious acts may often be classified as treason. Rebellion is the attempted overthrow of a government; if it succeeds it is a coup, or revolution.

**b) Crimes against private interest** which are divided into crimes against persons and crimes against property. Crimes against persons include homicide, assault and battery, mayhem, rape, and kidnapping. Homicide is the general term for killing an individual. It may refer to a killing that is not criminal, such as killing in self-defense or to prevent the commission of a serious felony.

Criminal homicide is classified according to the nature of the crime. Premeditated murder is the most serious offense. Manslaughter includes killings that are the result of recklessness or violent emotional outburst. Battery is the unlawful use of physical force on another person, and assault is the attempt to commit battery. No great force is necessary to constitute a battery: a mere touch is sufficient. Generally it is not a battery unless the act is done with intent to do harm. **Assault**, as intent to harm, must carry with it a threat of more or less immediate danger, some obvious act that threatens battery. Mayhem is similar to battery, but it is a more severe crime because it deprives the victim of a part of his body - hand, arm, eye rendering him less able to defend himself.

The crimes against property are theft and larceny, embezzlement, forgery, hijacking, receiving stolen property, robbery, burglary, arson, and trespass. Most

of these crimes involve stealing in one form or another, but distinctions are made between them to indicate the seriousness of the offense. Theft is the general term covering larceny, robbery, and burglary. Larceny is the taking away of personal goods without the owner's consent. Robbery is a form of larceny involving violence or the threat of violence against the victim. Burglary is defined as the breaking and entering of a building with the intent to commit a theft or some other felony. The common street crime called mugging combines robbery with assault and battery. Embezzlement is the illegal taking for one's own use of goods usually money by someone to whom the goods have been entrusted. Bank employees, for example, have been found guilty of embezzling the bank's funds. Arson is the unlawful and voluntary burning of property. If the fire causes death, the arsonist is considered guilty of murder even if there was no intent to kill. Trespass is the unauthorized entry upon land. Neither knowledge of what one is doing nor malice is necessary for a trespass to be committed.

**2. As to the nature of the wrong, crimes are calssified into:**

- a) **Crimes against public peace and order** (drunk and disorderly conduct, illegal speeding, rioting, carrying weapons, etc)
- b) **Crimes against public decency and morality** (bigamy, prostitution, obscenity, sexual harassment, vagrancy, neglect to bury the dead, etc)

**3. Classification of crimes as to gravity:**

- a) **Felonies**, which are crimes of a serious. Among the felonies recognized under common law were homicide, arson, rape, robbery, burglary, and larceny. In the modern period the number of felonies has been significantly enlarged by legislation to include such offenses as kidnapping, tax evasion, and drug dealing.
- b) **Misdemeanors constitute a minor class of offenses** that are punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to one year. Crimes such as drunkenness in public, shoplifting, driving a car at an illegal speed, theft of small sums of money, etc. are usually misdemeanors.
- c) **Infractions, or contraventions** which are punishable by a small fine, such as parking overtime on metered parking, littering, etc.

**4. Classification as to criminal result:**

- a) **Crimes of damage** where the offence is described as the causation of the harmful result (e.g. homicide, injury, theft)
- b) **Crimes of danger** where punishment is imposed merely for creating danger, even though the harmful result does not occur (e.g. attempted crimes)

## **5. Classification as to the structure of a crime:**

- a) **Simple crimes** which consist of a single act.
- b) **Compound crimes** where a single act constitutes 2 or more felonies
- c) **Continuous crimes** where the crimes takes place through a continuous and uninterrupted length of time (e.g. possession of unlicensed weapons and receiving stolen property).

Crimes can also be classified into other categories, such as economic crimes, syndicated crimes, political crimes, computer crimes, etc.

## **TEXT 5. WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINALS**

### **What Do White-Collar Criminals Do?**

White-collar criminals commit the following crimes:

**Fraud:** Getting money by "selling" products or services that do not actually exist or that don't do what the criminals say they can.

- **Embezzlement:** Taking money or property that the white-collar criminal controls but does not own.

- **Bribery:** Giving a government worker or company employee a gift so that the person will help the criminal.

- **Forgery:** Signing another person's name to a check or other legal paper.

- **Insider Trading:** Using information that the public doesn't know in order to decide to buy or **sell stock**.

- **Kickback:** Similar to a bribe. Giving money back to the person who purchased your service or product; this **money profits** the buyer, not the buyer's business.

- **Money Laundering:** Investing money from an illegal business (dirty money)

in a legal business to cover or hide criminal activity.

### **Why Do They Do It?**

White-collar criminals do not look like criminals. They aren't poor. They don't associate with other criminals. They usually live ordinary lives and they are well respected at work and in their community. So why do they commit crimes?

**Greed:** Even though they aren't poor, they want more money than they can earn legally. **Power:** They feel that money is power. They want to win at all costs.

**Anger at The System:** Some white-collar criminals are angry at their companies, their bosses, or society. **Corporate Modeling:** Some corporations are not good role models. They teach their employees that lying or **stretching the truth** is acceptable. If the company doesn't act morally, their employees often feel that it's **OK to cheat** it.

### **What Happens to White-Collar Criminals?**

White-collar criminals often are not punished because they have very high positions and a lot of power. People are afraid of them; there is a long history of small punishments for white-collar crime; many white-collar crimes seem victimless. People may not even realize that they are victims.

### **TEXT 6. BURGLARY**

Burglary at common law is the breaking and entering of a dwelling house of another at night with the intent to commit a felony, whether the intent is carried out or not. This definition has been generally adopted with some modifications in the criminal law of the various states of the United States. At common law burglary is primarily an offense against the security of habitation, not against the property as such, but today by statute burglary usually includes breaking into places other than dwellings. Breaking as well as entering is essential to commission of the crime; to constitute a breaking, the use of physical force is necessary and sufficient, even though the amount of force may be slight, e.g., turning a key, opening a partly closed window, pushing out a windowpane. By statute most states do not restrict burglary to action at night, as common law does. Burglary under common law requires that the intent be to commit a felony, but some statutes declare that the intent need only be "to commit some crime".

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## VOCABULARY

A		
abduction <i>n</i>	[æb'dʌkən]	викрадення (силою/обманом жінки, дитини)
abide <i>v</i>	[ə'baɪd]	дотримуватись
abroad <i>adv</i>	[ə'brɔ:d]	за кордоном
abuse <i>n</i>	[ə'bjuz]	1. зловживання; 2. образа, нецензурне висловлювання
acceptable <i>adj</i>	[ək'septəbl]	прийнятний
accident	[ˈæksɪdənt]	випадок
accuse <i>v</i>	[ə'kju:z]	звинувачувати
acquaint <i>v</i> to acquaint oneself with	[ə'kweɪnt]	знайомити; знайомитися з;
acquaintance <i>n</i>	[ə'kweɪntəns]	знайомство
to make the acquaintance of <i>smb</i>		познайомитися з кимось
to be acquainted with		бути знайомим з;
to make <i>smb</i> acquainted with		знайомити когось з;
advice <i>n</i>	[əd'vaɪs]	порада
aid	[eɪd]	допомога
aircraft hijacking	[ˈeɪkrɑ:ft ˈhaɪ,dʒækɪŋ]	викрадення літаків, повітряне піратство
alien	[ˈeɪljən]	1. <i>adj</i> чужий; іноземний; 2. <i>n</i> іноземець
amount <i>v</i>	[ə'maʊnt]	1. становити, складати; 2. бути рівнозначним
approval <i>n</i>	[ə'pru:vəl]	схвалення
approve <i>v</i>	[ə'pru:v]	1. схвалювати; 2. затверджувати
arch <i>n</i>	[ɑ:tʃ]	дуга
arson <i>n</i>	[ɑ:sn]	підпал
assault <i>n</i>	[ə'so:lt]	1. згвалтування; 2. образа словами та загроза фізичним насильством
assassination <i>n</i>	[ə'sæsi'neɪʃn]	підступне (зрадницьке) убивство
attempt <i>n</i>	[ə'tempt]	1. спроба; намагання; 2. замах

attorney <i>n</i>	[ə 'tə :ni]	повірений
attract <i>v</i>	[ə'trækt]	приваблювати; притягати; привертати
authority <i>n</i>	[ə:'qɔrɪtɪ]	влада, правління
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	[o:'ton əməs] [krai'mi: ə]	Автономна Республіка Крим
<b>B</b>		
badge of rank	[bædʒ ]	знаки розрізнення
beat <i>n</i> on the beat	[bit]	1. патрулювання ( <i>нішкі</i> ); обхід; 2. район патрулювання на патрулюванні
behaviour <i>n</i>	[bi'heivjə ]	поведінка
bilker <i>n</i>	[ 'bilkə ]	шахрай, пройдисвіт
blood <i>n</i>	[blʌd]	кров
blood sample	[blʌd sɑ:mpəl]	аналіз крові
blowing up	[blouɪŋ ʌ p]	вибух
body of state	[b ɔ di əv steɪt ]	орган держави
bootlegger <i>n</i>	[ 'bʊt,leɪgə ]	торговець самогонними спиртними напоями
booze <i>n</i>	[buz]	1. випивка; 2. гулянка, п'ятника
bribery <i>n</i>	[ 'braɪbə ri]	хабарництво
bribe <i>v</i>	[braɪb]	давати хабар
British Transport police		транспортна поліція ( <i>ВБ</i> )
bullet <i>n</i>	[ 'bulɪt]	куля
burglary <i>n</i>	[ 'bɜ :glə ri]	крадіжка зі зломом
<b>C</b>		
999 call	[kɔ :l]	екстрений виклик поліції ( <i>ВБ</i> )
cartridge case	[ 'kɑ:trɪdʒ keɪs]	гільза патрона
cause <i>n</i>	[kɔ :z]	1. причина; підстава; мотив; 2. справа; процес; <i>v</i> спричиняти; завдавати
cattle <i>n</i>	[kætl]	<i>през. груб.</i> тварюки ( <i>про людей</i> )
church <i>n</i>	[tʃ ə:tʃ ]	церква
citizen <i>n</i>	[ 'sɪtɪzn]	1. громадянин, громадянка; 2. городянин, городянка

claim <i>n</i>	[ˈkleɪm]	претензія
close circuit television cameras (CCTV)	[klaʊs səːkɪt ˈtelɪvɪz n kæməərə]	телекамера для спостереження
coast and river police	[kəʊst ənd rɪvə pəˈlɪs]	водна поліція
combat <i>v</i>	[ˈkɒ mbət]	боротися
combating ( <i>crime</i> ) <i>n</i>	[kɒ mbətɪŋ]	боротьба (зі злочинністю)
commission	[kə ˈmɪʃ ə n]	<i>n</i> доручення; повноваження; <i>v</i> 1. призначати на посаду; 2. уповноважувати
commit <i>v</i>	[kə ˈmɪt]	1. скоїти, вчиняти (злочин); 2. доручати; довіряти
commit a crime	[kə ˈmɪt]	скоїти злочин
Commonwealth <i>n</i>	[kɒ mənweɪθ]	1. Британська співдружність націй; 2. держава
community <i>n</i>	[kə ˈmjuːnɪti]	суспільство
complaint <i>n</i>	[kəmˈpleɪnt]	скарга
complexity <i>n</i>	[kəmˈpleksɪti]	складність
comprehensive <i>adj</i>	[kɒ mprɪˈhensɪv]	обширний, всебічний
concern	[kə nˈsɜː n]	<i>n</i> турбота; занепокоєння; <i>v</i> стосуватися; відноситися; займатися чимсь (with)
conscience <i>n</i>	[ˈkɒnʃ əns]	совість
Constabulary		поліція графства, регіональні поліцейські сили (міста, району)
convert ( <i>into</i> ) <i>v</i>	[kənˈvɜːt]	перетворювати у щось
convict <i>v</i>	[kə nˈvɪkt]	засуджувати ; визнавати винним
cop <i>n</i>	[k ɔ p]	розм. поліцейський
copper <i>n</i>	[k ɔ pə]	розм. поліцейський
coroner <i>n</i>	[ˈkɒrənə]	коронер, слідчий
corruption <i>n</i>	[kə ˈrʌ pʃ n]	корупція, продажність
costs <i>n (Pl)</i>	[kɒsts]	судові видатки; оплата послуг адвоката
counter <i>adj</i>	[kaʊntə]	протилежний
counterfeit <i>adj</i>	[ˈkaʊntəfɪt]	підроблений; фальшивий
county court	[ˈkaʊnti kɔː t]	суд графства
court <i>n</i>	[kɔː t]	суд
Court of Appel	[k ɔː t əv ə ˈpiːl]	апеляційний суд
cover <i>v</i>	[ˈkʌ və]	охоплювати

crime <i>n</i>	[kraim]	злочин
Crimean Mountains	[kraimi:ən] [ˈmauntinz]	Кримські гори
criminal gang <i>n</i>	[gæŋ]	кримінальне угруповання, банда
criminal investigation	[ˈkriminəl investɪˈgeɪʃ ən]	карний розшук
Criminal Investigation Department (CID)	-	відділ карного розшуку ( <i>в Шотланд-Ярді</i> )
crook <i>n</i>	[kruk]	обманщик, дурисвіт
crossroad <i>n</i>	[ˈkrɒs ˈrəʊd]	перехрестя
Crown Court	[kraun kɔ:t]	карний суд
custom <i>n</i>	[ˈkʌstəm]	мито
<b>D</b>		
damage <i>n</i>	[dæmɪdʒ]	збиток, втрата
databank <i>n</i>	[ˈdeɪt bæŋk]	банк даних
database <i>n</i>	[ˈdeɪt beɪs]	база даних
data protection <i>n</i>	[ˈdeɪt prəˈtektʃ ən]	захист даних
deceive <i>v</i>	[diˈsi:v]	обманювати
delimit <i>v</i>	[diˈlɪmɪt]	визначати, розмежувати
deputy chief <i>n</i>	[ˈdepju:ti tʃi:f]	заступник начальника
derive <i>v</i>	[diˈraɪv]	одержувати
destroy <i>v</i>	[dɪstrɔɪ]	руйнувати; знищувати
destruction <i>n</i>	[dɪsˈtrʌkʃ ən]	руйнування; знищення
destructive <i>adj</i>	[dɪsˈtrʌktɪv]	руйнівний, шкідливий
detain <i>v</i>	[diˈteɪn]	затримувати
detection <i>n</i>	[diˈtektʃ ən]	виявлення; викриття
detective <i>n</i>	[diˈtektɪv]	детектив; агент розшуку; поліцейський кримінальної поліції
determine <i>v</i>	[diˈtɜ:mɪn]	визначати
difficulty	[ˈdɪfɪkəlti]	<i>pl</i> /труднощі, перешкоди
dignity <i>n</i>	[ˈdɪgnɪti]	гідність
disadvantage <i>n</i>	[ˌdɪsə dˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ]	шкода
disciplinary <i>adj</i>	[dɪsɪplɪnəri]	дисциплінарний
dishonest <i>adj</i>	[dɪsɒnɪst]	нечесний
disorder <i>n</i>	[dɪsˈɔ:də]	1. безпорядок; 2. <i>pl</i> (громадські)

		заворушення; безпорядки
disruption <i>n</i>	[ˈdisˈrʌ pətən]	зруйнування
distinction <i>n</i>	[disˈtɪŋkʃ ən]	відмінність
DNA profiling	[ˌprouˈfaɪlɪŋ]	метод ДНК
drug <i>n</i>	[drʌg]	наркотик
drug addict <i>n</i>	[ˈædɪkt]	наркоман
drug trafficking <i>n</i>	[drʌg træfɪkɪŋ]	торгівля наркотиками
dwelling <i>n</i>	[ˈdwelɪŋ]	житло
<b>E</b>		
elect <i>v</i>	[ɪˈlekt]	вибирати; обирати
embezzlement <i>n</i>	[ɪmˈbeɪzlmənt]	розтрата, розкрадання, присвоєння (чужого майна)
employee <i>n</i>	[ˌemploɪˈiː]	працівник
encroachment <i>n</i>	[ɪnˈkrəʊtʃ mənt]	посягання
environment <i>n</i>	[ɪnˈvaɪənmənt]	навколишнє середовище
evidence <i>n</i>	[ˈeɪdɪns]	доказ
examination <i>n</i>	[ɪgˌzæmɪˈneɪʃən]	експертиза
excrete <i>v</i>	[eksˈkriːt]	виводити
executive <i>adj</i>	[ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv]	виконавчий
exert influence	[ɪgˈzɛt ɪnfluəns]	чинити вплив; впливати
expertise <i>n</i>	[ˌeksɪˈtɪz]	експертиза
extortion <i>n</i>	[ɪksˈtɔːʃən]	вимагання
<b>F</b>		
facility <i>pl</i> facilities	[fəˈsɪlɪti]	зручність, засіб; вигода
favourable <i>adj</i>	[ˈfeɪvərəbəl]	сприятливий
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	[fedə rəl bjuə ˈrou əv ɪnˈvestɪgeɪʃən]	Федеральне бюро розслідувань (ФБР) США
felony <i>n</i>	[fəˈlɒni]	кримінальний злочин (категорія тяжких злочинів)
fence <i>n</i>	[fens]	кубло для схову краденого
fine <i>n</i>	[faɪn]	1. штраф; 2. пеня
fingerprints <i>pl</i>	[ˈfɪŋgə prɪnts]	відбитки пальців
fight <i>n</i>	[faɪt]	1. бійка; 2. суперечка, боротьба
flee <i>v</i>	[fliː]	тікати, рятуватися втечею
footprint <i>n</i>	[ˈfʊtprɪnt]	відбиток ступні
forensic <i>adj</i>	[fə ˈrensɪk]	судовий

forensic medicine	[ˈmɛdsɪn]	судова медицина
forensic science laboratory	[fə ˈrensɪk ˈsaɪə ns læ ˈbɒrə tə ri]	лабораторія судової експертизи
forgery <i>n</i>	[fɔ :dʒə ri]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• підроблювач;</li> <li>• фальшивомонетник</li> </ul>
forgery <i>n</i>	[ˈfɔ :dʒə ri]	підробка; фальшування
fraud <i>n</i>	[frɔ :d]	1. шахрайство; обман; 2. шахрай
frogman <i>n</i>	[frɔ gmæn]	водолаз-розвідник
<b>G</b>		
gain <i>n</i>	[geɪn]	заробіток, прибуток
gambling business	[ˈgæmblɪŋ ˈbɪznɪs]	гральний бізнес
government <i>n</i>	[ˈgʌ vnmənt]	уряд
Guernsey	[ˈgɜ :nzi]	острів Гернсі
guilty <i>adv</i>	[gɪlti]	винний
<b>H</b>		
H. M. (His/Her Majesty's) Inspector of Constabulary	[ˈmædʒɪsti [kɔnsˈtæbjʊ:ləri]	іспектор-службовець МВС (щорічно подає звіт про ефективність роботи поліцейського управління)
handle <i>v</i>	[hændl]	мати справу з ...
harm	[hɑ:m]	1. шкода; збиток; 2. зло; образа вшкодити; ображати
High Court	[hai kɔ :t]	Високий суд
Home Office	[houm ˈofɪs]	міністерство внутрішніх справ Великобританії
Home Secretary	[houm ˈsekrətri]	міністр внутрішніх справ ВБ
homicide <i>n</i>	[ˌhɒ miˈsaɪd]	вбивство при пом'якшуючих обставинах
hooligan <i>n</i>	[ˈhu:lɪgən]	хуліган
hostage taking hostage negotiation team	[hɒ stɪdʒ] [hɒ stɪdʒ nɪɡəʊf iˈeɪf n ti:m]	захоплення заручників група, яка веде переговори при захопленні заручників
House of Lords	[b :dz]	Палата лордів
House of Commons	[ˈkɔ mənz]	Палата обшин (громад)
<b>I</b>		
identify <i>v</i>	[aɪˈdentɪfaɪ]	ідентифікувати

illegal weapon turnover	[i'li:ɡəl wepən tə:nouvə]	незаконний обіг зброї
impartial <i>adj</i>	[im'pa: ʃ əl]	неупереджений, справедливий
impostor <i>n</i>	[im'pɒstə]	1. самозванець; 2. шахрай
impression <i>n</i>	[im'preʃən]	відбиток
imprisonment <i>n</i>	[im'priznmə nt]	ув'язнення
in addition to	[inə 'diəʊ n tə ]	додатково до
incident <i>n</i>	[insid ənt]	випадок; пригода; інцидент
include <i>v</i>	[in'klu:d]	включати в себе, охоплювати
incompetent <i>adj</i>	[ən'kɒmpitənt]	неправомірний
independent <i>adj</i>	[indi'pendənt]	незалежний
index, indices ( <i>pl</i> )	[ˈɪndɪsɪ:z]	алфавітний покажчик
indictable <i>adv</i>	[in'daɪtə bl]	що підлягає судовому переслідуванню
infringe <i>v</i>	[in'frɪndʒ]	ущемляти
injury <i>n</i>	[ˈɪndʒə ri]	1. образа; 2. наклеп; 3. пошкодження, поранення
innocent <i>adj</i>	[ˈɪnə snt]	невинний
International Police Association (IPA)	[ə'souzi'eɪʃən]	Міжнародна Поліцейська Асоціація
intimidation <i>n</i>	[ɪntɪmi'deɪf ən]	залякування, страхання
investigate <i>v</i>	[ɪn'vestɪgeɪt]	розслідувати
investigator <i>n</i>	[ɪn'vestɪgeɪtə]	слідчий
inviolability <i>n</i>	[ɪnvaɪələ'bɪlɪtɪ]	недоторканість
involve <i>v</i>	[ɪn'vɒlv]	включати, втягувати
<b>J</b>		
join the police	[dʒɔɪn ðə pə'li:s]	вступити на службу у поліцію
joy-ride <i>n</i>	[ˈdʒɔɪ raɪd]	1. поїздка на автомобілі для розваги;
joyrider <i>n</i>	[ˈdʒɔɪ raɪdə]	викрадач автомобілів (для розважальної поїздки)
judge <i>n</i>	[dʒʌ dʒ]	суддя
judicial <i>adj</i>	[ˈdʒʊdɪʃ ɪ]	судовий
judiciary <i>n</i>	[dʒu:'dɪʃ iəri]	судова влада
jury <i>n (Pl)</i>	[ˈdʒʊəri]	присяжні
justice <i>n</i>	[ˈdʒʌ stɪs]	правосуддя
<b>L</b>		

landlord <i>n</i>	[ˈlændlə:d]	землевласник
lane <i>n</i>	[leɪn]	провулок
laundering of assets (money)	[ləʊndəriŋ əv æsets]	відмивання прибутків ( <i>грошей</i> )
law and order	[ˈb : ənd ˈɔ :də]	правопорядок
law based state	[b :]	правова держава
law enforcement	[b : ɪnˈfɔ :smənt]	кримінальне переслідування
lawfulness <i>n</i>	[ˈlɔ:fulnes]	законність
lawyer <i>n</i>	[lɔ :jə]	1. юрист; адвокат; 2. законознавець;
lay magistrate	[lei ˈmædʒɪstrɪt]	мировий суддя
lead to <i>v</i>	[li:d]	приводити до чогось
legal <i>adj</i>	[ˈli:gl]	правовий, юридичний
legislative <i>n</i>	[ledʒɪsleɪtɪv]	законодавчий орган
legislative power	[ledʒɪsˈleɪtɪv]	законодавча влада
legislature <i>n</i>	[ˈledʒɪslətʃ ə]	законодавча влада
libel <i>n</i>	[ˈlaɪbəl]	наклеп
lifetime <i>n</i>	[laɪftaɪm]	ціле життя
loop <i>n</i>	[lu:p]	петля
loot <i>n</i>	[lu:t]	1. награбоване; здобич; 2. грабування
loss <i>n</i>	[ˈlɒs]	втрата
<b>M</b>		
maintenance <i>n</i>	[ˈmeɪntənəns]	дотримання
malign <i>adj</i>	məˈlaɪn	шкідливий
merge with	[mɜ:dʒ]	злитися з ...
Metropolitan Police (Service)	[metrə ˈpɔ:lɪs rəˈlɪs sə:vɪs]	столична поліція; поліція Лондона
Ministry of defence Police	[ˈmɪnɪstri] [dɪˈfens]	Міністерство військової поліції
Ministry of the interior	[ɪnˈtɪəri ə]	Міністерство внутрішніх справ
misdemeanour <i>n</i>	[ˈmɪsdiˈmi:nə]	проступок, що підлягає судовому покаранню; злочин (категорія найменш небезпечних злочинів, які межують з адміністративними правопорушеннями)
money laundering	[ˈmʌni ˈləʊndəriŋ]	відмивання грошей
mortgage <i>n</i>	[ˈmɔ:ɡɪdʒ]	іпотека, закладна

motor vehicle <i>n</i>	[ˈmoutə ˈvi:kl]	автотранспортний засіб
motor-cycle <i>n</i>	[moutə sˈaɪkəl]	мотоцикл
motor-scooter <i>n</i>	[moutə sku: tə]	моторолер
mugger <i>n</i>	[mʌgə]	<i>амер. сл.</i> вуличний гра-бійник
murder <i>n</i>	[mɜ:də]	вбивство
murderer <i>n</i>	[mɜ:dərə]	убивця
murderess <i>n</i>	[mɜ:dəris]	жінка-вбивця
murderous <i>adj</i>	[mɜ:dərəs]	1. смертоносний; убивчий; 2. кривавий; кровожерливий
<b>N</b>		
noninterference <i>n</i>	[non,ɪntəˈfiəns]	невтручання
nuisance <i>n</i>	[ˈnju:ns]	порушення громадського спокою
<b>O</b>		
obstruction <i>n</i>	[ə bˈstrʌkʃən]	1. перешкода, завада; 2. обструкція ( <i>метод боротьби в парламенті, який направлений на зрив засідання</i> )
offence <i>n</i>	[əˈfens]	правопорушення; порушення ( <i>закону</i> ); злочин
offender <i>n</i>	[əˈfendə]	правопорушник(ця)
official <i>n</i>	[əˈfɪʃəl]	службова особа, службовець
order <i>n</i>	[ˈɔ:də]	порядок
organized crime	[ˈɔ:gənaɪzd kraɪm]	організована злочинність
oversea(s) <i>adj</i>	[ouvə ˈsi:z]	закордонний
overthrow <i>v</i>	[ˈouvə θrou]	повалити; скидати
<b>P</b>		
participate <i>v</i>	[pa:ˈtɪsɪpeɪt]	приймати участь
patrol duty	[pə ˈtrəʊl ˈdju:ti]	патрульна служба; патрулювання
pave <i>v</i>	[ˈpeɪv]	мостити, брукувати
payn	[peɪ]	плата, виплата
pedestrian <i>n</i>	[piˈdestriən]	пішохід
penalty <i>n</i>	[penlɪti]	покарання
penitentiary <i>n</i>	[penɪˈtɛnʃəri]	виправний заклад; тюрма
perjury <i>n</i>	[ˈpɜ:dʒəri]	лжесвідчення
pickpocket <i>n</i>	[ˈpɪk,pɒkɪt]	кишеньковий злодій
pimp <i>n</i>	[pɪmp]	1. звідник; 2. <i>v</i> займатися звідництвом

plain – clothes man	[pleɪn kləʊðz]	поліцейський офіцер в цивільному (детектив), сищик
police beat <i>n</i>	[pə'li:s bit]	1. патруль; 2. ділянка патрулювання
police department <i>n</i>	[pə'li:s di'pɑ:tmə nt]	1. поліція; 2. <i>US</i> :відділ поліції міста
police division	[di'vɪʒ n]	поліцейський відділ
police staff college	[pə'li:s stɑ:f kɔ lidʒ]	поліцейська академія
police subdivision	[ˈsʌ b di,vɪʒ n]	поліцейський підрозділ
<b>O</b>		
obstruction <i>n</i>	[ə b'strʌ kʃ n]	1. перешкода,завада; 2. обструкція ( <i>метод боротьби в парламенті, який направлений на зрив засідання</i> )
offence <i>n</i>	[ə'fens]	правопорушення; порушення ( <i>закону</i> ); злочин
offender <i>n</i>	[ə'fendə]	правопорушник(ця)
official <i>n</i>	[ə'fɪ əl]	службова особа, службовець
order <i>n</i>	[ˈɔ :də ]	порядок
organized crime	[ˈɔ :gənaɪzd kraɪm]	організована злочинність
oversea(s) <i>adj</i>	[ouvə 'sɪz]	закордонний
overthrow <i>v</i>	[ˈouvə θrou]	повалити;скидати
<b>P</b>		
participate <i>v</i>	[pa:'tɪsɪpeɪt]	приймати участь
patrol duty	[pə 'trəʊl 'dju:ti]	патрульна служба; патрулювання
pave <i>v</i>	[ˈpeɪv]	мостити, брукувати
pay <i>n</i>	[peɪ]	плата, виплата
pedestrian <i>n</i>	[pi'destriən]	пішохід
penalty <i>n</i>	[penLti]	покарання
penitentiary <i>n</i>	[penɪ'tenʃ əri]	виправний заклад;тюрма
perjury <i>n</i>	[ˈpə :dʒə ri]	лжесвідчення
pickpocket <i>n</i>	[ˈpɪk,pokit]	кишеньковий злодій
pimp <i>n</i>	[pɪmp]	1. звідник; 2. <i>v</i> займатися звідництвом
plain – clothes man	[pleɪn kləʊðz]	поліцейський офіцер в цивільному (детектив), сищик
police beat <i>n</i>	[pə'li:s bit]	1. патруль; 2. ділянка патрулювання
police department <i>n</i>	[pə'li:s di'pɑ:tmə nt]	1. поліція; 2. <i>US</i> :відділ поліції міста

police division	[di'vi:z n]	поліцейський відділ
police staff college	[pə'li:s sta:f kɔ lidʒ]	поліцейська академія
police subdivision	['sʌ b di,vi:z n]	поліцейський підрозділ
police union	[pə'li:s u:njə n]	профспілка поліції
policeman on point duty	[pɔ int]	регулювальник
premises <i>n</i>	['premisiz]	приміщення
preside <i>v</i>	[pri'zaid]	головувати
prevent <i>v</i>	[pri'vent]	запобігати; попереджувати
prevention <i>n</i>	[pri'venf ən]	запобігання, гарантія
previously <i>adv</i>	['pri:vjə sli]	раніше, заздалегідь
promotion <i>n</i>	[prə'mouənt]	1. просування; сприяння; 2. підвищення в званні; 3. заохочення
property <i>n</i>	['prɔ pətɪ]	власність
protect <i>v</i>	[prə'tekt]	захищати, охороняти
provide <i>v</i>	[prə'vaɪd]	забезпечувати
punishment <i>n</i>	['pʌ niəmə nt]	покарання
punishable <i>adj</i>	['pʌ niəə bl]	що заслуговує покарання
purse <i>n</i>	[pɜ:s]	1. гаманець; 2. гроші; багатство
pursuit of profit and power	[pə'sju:t ə v profit ənd paʊə]	прагнення до отримання прибутків і влади
<b>R</b>		
rank <i>n</i>	[ræŋk]	звання; чин
rape <i>n</i>	[reɪp]	зґвалтування
rapist <i>n</i>	[reɪpɪst]	гвалтівник
recognition <i>n</i>	[rekəg'nɪʃ ən]	визнання
recordable	[rɪ'kɔ:dəbl]	те, що реєструється
recovery <i>n</i>	[rɪ'kʌ vəri]	повернення ( <i>втраченого</i> )
recruitment <i>n</i>	[rɪ'kru:tmənt]	набір
to be regarded as	[re'ga:dɪd]	розглядатися
research	[rɪ'sə:tə]	науково-дослідний
respect <i>v</i>	[rɪs'pekt]	поважати
responsible for	[rɪs'pɒnsəbl]	відповідальний за щось
riot <i>n</i>	['raɪə t]	1. порушення громадського спокою та порядку; 2. бунт, заколот
robbery <i>n</i>	['rɔ bæ ri]	грабїж; пограбування
rush hour	[rʌʃ aʊə]	година пік
rustler <i>n</i>	[rʊslə]	особа, яка займається крадіжкою

		худоби
<b>S</b>		
safeguarding <i>n</i>	[seɪf'gɑ: dɪŋ]	охорона, гарантія
safety <i>n</i>	['seɪftɪ]	безпека
sample <i>n</i>	[sɑ:mpl]	зразок
scene of crime	[si:n ə v kraɪm]	місце злочину
scientist <i>n</i>	['saɪə ntɪst]	науковець
security <i>n</i>	[sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ]	захист, охорона
sedition <i>n</i>	[sɪ'dɪʃ ə n]	1. заклик до заколоту; 2. антиурядова агітація, підривна діяльність
semen <i>n</i>	['si:men]	сперма
sentence <i>n</i>	['sentə ns]	вирок; рішення ( <i>судове</i> )
serve <i>v</i>	[sə:v]	1. служити, бути корисним; 2. відбувати ( <i>покарання</i> )
serve a sentence	[sə:v ə sentə ns]	вдбувати покарання
settlement <i>n</i>	['setlmənt]	урегулювання
settlement <i>n</i>	['setlmənt]	урегулювання
shoot <i>v</i>	[ʃu:t]	стріляти
single-chamber national Parliament	['sɪŋl] [tʃ eɪmbə]	однопалатний національний парламент
smuggling <i>n</i>	['smʌ glɪŋ]	контрабанда
smuggler <i>n</i>	['smʌ ɡɜ]	контрабандист
soccer (soccer) <i>n</i>	['s]kɜ]	футбол
solicitor <i>n</i>	[s ə'lisɪtə]	солісітор, юрист
sophisticated equipment	[sc'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] [ɪ'kwɪpmənt]	найсучасніша апаратура (оснащення)
specimen <i>n</i>	['spesɪmɪn]	зразок
staff <i>n</i>	[stɑ: f]	штат
stain <i>n</i>	[steɪn]	пляма
stealing <i>n</i>	['sti:lɪŋ]	1. крадіжка; 2. украдені речі
stretch <i>v</i>	[stretʃ ]	простягатися
streetwalkern	['stri:t, wɔ:kə ]	проститутка, повія
subdivision <i>n</i>	[sʌ bɪ'dɪvɪz ən]	підрозділ
substance <i>n</i>	['sʌ bstəns]	сутність
suburb <i>n</i>	[sʌ bə:b]	<i>Pl.</i> передмістя, околиці
subway <i>n</i>	['sʌ bweɪ]	підземний перехід; <i>амер.</i> метро
succeed <i>v</i>	[sək'sɪd]	1. мати успіх; 2. змінювати

suspect <i>n</i>	[ˈsʌspekt]	1. підозрюваний; 2. підозріла особа
suspicious <i>adj</i>	[səsˈpiʃ əs]	підозрілий
supervisor <i>n</i>	[sju:pəˈvaɪzə]	наглядач; контролер; наставник
swallow <i>v</i>	[ˈswɒləʊ]	ковтати
<b>T</b>		
take place	[ˈteɪk pleɪs]	мати місце
taking into account criminal elements	[əˈkaʊnt]	проти дія злочинним елементам
taxation <i>n</i>	[tækˈseɪʃ n]	розмір податку
tenant <i>n</i>	[ˈtenənt]	орендатор
tend <i>v</i>	[ˈtend]	мати тенденцію; вести до чогось
theft <i>n</i>	[qeft]	крадіжка
thief <i>n</i>	[θi:f]	зłodій
tissue <i>n</i>	[ˈtɪʃju:]	тканина
traffic <i>n</i>	[ˈtræfɪk]	1. торгівля; 2. рух ( <i>вуличний</i> ); транспорт
traffic-light	[træfɪk laɪt]	світлофор
trafficker <i>n</i>	[ˈtræfɪkə]	торговець наркотиками
transfer <i>v</i>	[ˈtrænsˈfɜ:]	1. передавати; 2. переносити; 3. пересідати
treason <i>n</i>	[ˌtri:zən]	зрада
trial <i>n</i>	[ˈtraɪəl]	судовий процес (суд)
truncheon <i>n</i>	[ˈtrʌntʃən]	кийок полімена
try <i>v</i>	[traɪ]	судити
tyre <i>n</i>	[taɪə]	шина

<b>U</b>		
UN Charter	[ˈʊn a:t ə]	Статут ООН
underground crossing (subway)	[ʌndəgraʊnd ˈkrɒsɪŋ] [sʌbweɪ]	підземний перехід
unification <i>n</i>	[ju:nɪfɪˈkeɪʃən]	об'єднання

<b>V</b>		
value <i>n</i>	[ˈvæljʊ:]	вартість, ціна
vandal <i>n</i>	[ˈvændəl]	вандал, варвар
vast <i>adj</i>	[vɑːst]	просторий, великий
vehicle <i>n</i>	[ˈviːkl]	транспортний засіб
violence <i>n</i>	[ˈvaiələns]	1. сила; 2. насильство, застосування сили
violent crime <i>n</i>	[ˈvaiələnt]	насильницький злочин
volunteer <i>n</i>	[vɒlənˈtiə]	доброволець, волонтер
<b>W</b>		
way <i>n</i>	[ˈweɪ]	шлях, спосіб
weapon <i>n</i>	[ˈwepən]	зброя
white-collar-crime <i>n</i>	[ˈwaɪt ˈkɒlə ˈkraɪm]	білокомірцева злочинність
wholesale <i>adj</i>	[ˈhəʊlseɪl]	1. у великих розмірах; 2. оптовий